

# THE Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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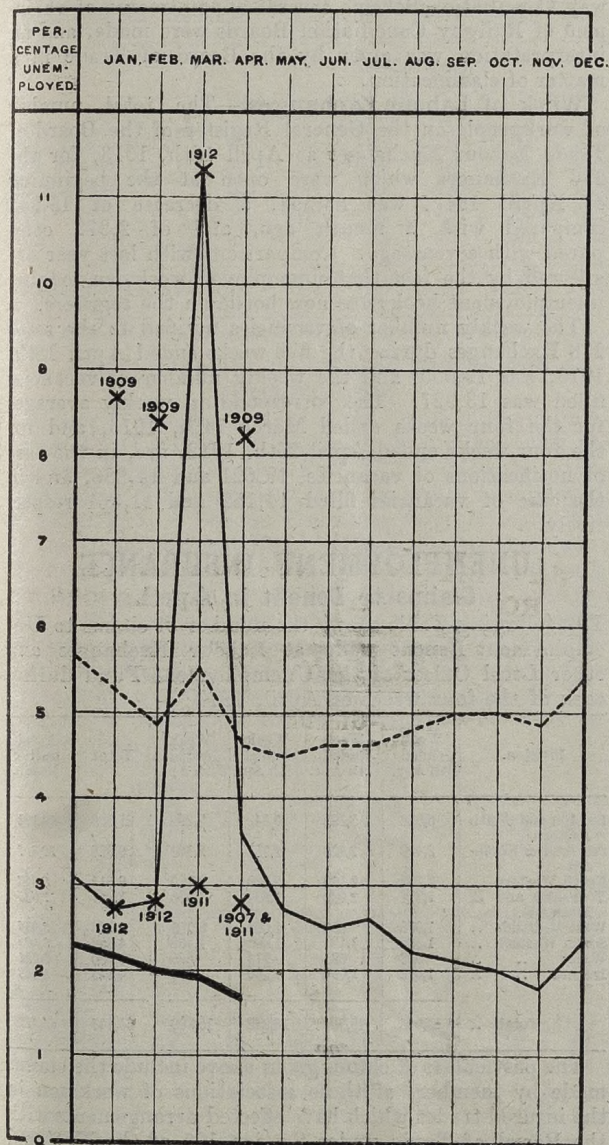
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

## EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

— Thick Curve = 1913. — Thin Curve = 1912.  
----- Dotted Curve = Mean of 1903-1912.

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



### NOTE TO CHART.

The above Chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the 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.

## THE LABOUR MARKET IN APRIL.

EMPLOYMENT in April was very good, especially in coal mining, engineering, and shipbuilding. There was a seasonal advance in the building, brickmaking, and woodworking industries, and some improvement in the printing trades. On the other hand, employment at iron and steel works showed a slight decline from the previous high level, while the tinplate trade continued to be affected by adverse conditions. Textiles on the whole showed no marked change.

It is reported by the Labour Exchanges that there was a continuance of the large demand for workmen of all classes in the shipbuilding trades, and in the engineering and building trades there was a scarcity of labour in some districts, while painters were in general demand. In the case of women the demand exceeded the supply in the cotton, woollen, worsted, linen and clothing trades and in laundry work. There was also a scarcity of women in the Birmingham jewellery trade.

The upward movement in wages continued.

Compared with a year ago, when employment had not fully recovered from the effects of the great coal dispute, all the principal industries, except tinplate, showed an improvement.

### (1) TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

(Based on 3,115 Returns.)

Trade Unions with a net membership of 912,046 reported 15,719 (or 1.7 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of April, 1913, compared with 1.9 per cent. at the end of March, 1913, and 3.6 at the end of April, 1912.

Trade.	Membership at end of April, 1913, of Unions reporting.	Percentage Unemployed at end of April 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Building ... ..	74,504	3.5*	- 0.8	- 1.4
Coal Mining† ... ..	164,010	0.4	..	- 2.1
Iron and Steel ... ..	31,866	3.0	+ 0.6	- 9.2
Engineering ... ..	216,764	1.4	- 0.1	- 2.9
Shipbuilding ... ..	69,230	2.8	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Miscellaneous Metal... ..	31,652	1.5	- 0.1	- 0.7
Textiles† :-				
Cotton ... ..	83,605	1.5	- 0.2	- 0.7
Woollen and Worsted ... ..	8,543	0.7	+ 0.3	- 0.6
Other ... ..	52,696	1.0	..	+ 0.1
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	63,483	3.5	- 0.7	- 2.6
Furnishing and Woodworking.	45,839	1.7	- 0.7	- 1.3
Clothing ... ..	57,704	1.7	- 0.2	- 0.9
Leather ... ..	2,923	5.1	..	+ 0.1
Glass ... ..	979	0.3	- 0.2	- 0.2
Pottery ... ..	6,121	0.9	- 0.4	- 0.4
Tobacco ... ..	2,127	6.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Total... ..	912,046	1.7	- 0.2	- 1.9

\* This percentage is based mainly on Returns relating to carpenters and plumbers.

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



(2) UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED" TRADES.

The percentage of "insured" workpeople unemployed fell from 3.5 at the end of March to 2.8 at the end of April, the decrease being mainly accounted for by an improvement in the building trades.

	Build- ing and Works of Con- struction.	Ship- build- ing.	En- gineer- ing and Iron- found- ing.	Mak- ing of Vehi- cles.	Saw- mill- ing.	Other Insured Work- people.	All Insured Work- people.
Percentage un- employed at end of April, 1913...	3.8	3.0	2.0	1.8	2.5	1.0	2.8
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with end of March, 1913	-1.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	+0.1	-	-0.7

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

(Based on 1,943 Returns.)

Returns from firms employing 424,015 workpeople in the week ended April 26th, 1913, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number of workpeople 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 an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 5.1 in wages paid.

Trade.	Number Employed.		Wages Paid.	
	Week ended 26th Apr. 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 26th Apr. 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
	per cent.	per cent.	£	per cent.
Textiles:—				
Cotton ...	120,594	+0.3	124,842	+1.1
Woolen ...	24,576	+0.0	24,638	+0.8
Worsted ...	40,138	-0.8	32,255	-0.2
Linen ...	42,246	-0.7	28,182	-0.9
Jute ...	14,930	+0.2	12,460	+1.1
Hosiery ...	19,556	+0.5	16,076	+2.3
Lace ...	6,123	-1.2	6,101	-5.7
Other Textiles ...	17,224	+0.5	13,793	+0.2
Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.	31,155	+1.3	40,474	+1.7
Total, Textiles...	316,542	+0.0	298,821	+0.4
Boot and Shoe ...	65,384	+0.1	66,545	+0.1
Shirt and Collar ...	6,195	-0.5	4,249	+1.0
Pottory ...	16,543	+0.5	15,573	-3.5
Glass ...	7,920	+3.2	10,244	+0.0
Brick ...	11,431	+6.0	13,527	+7.7
Grand Total ...	424,015	+0.2	408,959	+0.4

\* In April, 1912, some trades had not fully recovered from the effects of the coal dispute. In some cases, especially in the cotton, linen, jute and glass trades, the comparison with a year ago is also affected by increases in the rate of wages.

(4) OTHER EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

(Based on 848 Returns.)

The following Table summarises the returns from firms employing 869,497 workpeople in April:—

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for Apr. 1913.	April, 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining ...	693,115	5.69	+0.02	+0.17	
Iron ...	16,573	5.91	+0.12	+1.80	
Shale ...	3,524	5.85	+0.03	+0.14	
Pig Iron ...	25,000	Furnaces in Blast. 336	No. ...	No. +127*	
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	24,050	Mills Working. 481	-6	-53	
Iron and Steel ...	107,235	Shifts Worked (One Week). 596,055	Per cent. -1.0	Per cent. +10.4*	

\* In April, 1912, the effects of the coal dispute were still being felt.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in rates of wages taking effect in April affected 502,000 workpeople, and resulted in a net increase of nearly £24,900 per week. The most important changes were net increases affecting 417,000 coal miners in Cumberland, the Midlands, Yorkshire, Lancashire, North Wales, Bristol and Somerset; 17,000 ironstone miners, limestone quarrymen and blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham; 20,000 ironworkers in the Midlands; 8,250 blastfurnacemen and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire; and 10,800 wool-combers in Bradford and District.

Trade Disputes.—The number of disputes beginning in April was 153, and the number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 80,110, as compared with 41,983 in March, 1913, and 1,045,499 in April, 1912, when about 1,000,000 workpeople were involved in the national coal strike. The estimated number of working days lost by disputes during the month amounted to 588,400, as compared with 446,000 in March, 1913, and 7,087,300 in April, 1912, of which 6,684,000 were due to the coal strike.

Conciliation and Arbitration.—Cases dealt with during the month include music-hall artistes throughout the United Kingdom; building trade operatives at Sheffield, Halifax, Wigan, Southampton, Glasgow and Dundee; steel workers in the west of Scotland; boot and shoe operatives at Leicester and in the east of Scotland; and dockers, carters, etc., at Galway. Under the Railway Conciliation Scheme several appointments of chairmen of Railway Conciliation Boards were made, and an interpretation was given by the Board of Trade in a matter of classification.

Work of Labour Exchanges.—The total number of workpeople on the General Register of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges at April 18th, 1913, for the 276 Exchanges which were open at the beginning of April, 1912, was 83,354, a decrease of 15,958 compared with a month ago, and of 2,978 compared with a year ago. Comparisons with last year are affected by the fact that unemployed workmen lodging unemployment books are now borne on the registers.

The weekly number of vacancies notified to the same 276 Exchanges during the five weeks ended April 18th, 1913, was 19,055, and the weekly number of vacancies filled was 13,927. The corresponding weekly averages for the four weeks ended March 14th, 1913, and for the four weeks ended April 26th, 1912, are, in the case of notifications of vacancies, 19,621 and 14,986, and in the case of vacancies filled 14,155 and 11,361 respectively.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Claims to Benefit in April.

The following Table shows the number of claims to Unemployment Benefit made at Labour Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Unemployment Fund during each of the four weeks of April, 1913:—

Division.	Week ended 4th Apr.	Week ended 11th Apr.	Week ended 18th Apr.	Week ended 25th Apr.	Total.	Total during March.
London and South Eastern.	5,566	5,392	5,342	5,296	21,586	22,194
Scotland & North-ern	2,406	2,408	2,751	2,360	9,925	10,897
North Western ..	2,187	2,188	2,089	2,150	8,614	8,608
Yorkshire and E. Midlands.	1,774	2,080	1,897	1,526	7,277	7,395
West Midlands ..	1,023	990	1,094	1,076	4,183	9,285
South Western ..	1,385	1,194	1,205	1,168	4,952	5,409
Wales ..	538	623	714	585	2,560	2,231
Ireland ..	1,072	1,094	1,180	999	4,345	4,918
Total ..	15,946	15,969	16,272	15,560	63,447	65,577

The particulars of claims given above include the claims made by members of those associations of workmen in the insured trades which have effected arrangements with the Board of Trade under Section 105 of the National Insurance Act. Under these arrangements members are able to draw unemployment benefit from their associations instead of directly from the Unemployment Fund through the Local Offices of the Fund. The associations subsequently claim repayment from the Fund of the sums to which their individual members

would have been entitled. The total number of such indirect claims made during April was 17,813, as compared with 45,634 direct claims.

Number and Amount of Claims Paid.

The total number of payments of unemployment benefit made during April to workpeople claiming benefit direct was 68,043, and the total amount paid out was £21,656, as compared with 111,161 payments amounting to £35,556 during March, 1913. These amounts paid in respect of unemployment during the four weeks ended April 25th and March 28th respectively are exclusive of the sums due for benefit of members of the associations referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The number of payments made and the amount paid out on each Friday of the month are given below:—

Division.	4th April, 1913.	11th April, 1913.	18th April, 1913.	25th April, 1913.	Total during April.	Total during March.
Number of Payments.*						
London and Sth. Eastern	8,099	6,856	5,963	5,407	26,315	51,459
Scotland and Northern..	2,069	1,799	1,507	1,387	6,762	10,162
North Western ..	2,106	1,602	1,569	1,338	6,675	10,028
Yorkshire & E. Midlands	2,415	1,914	1,700	1,593	7,622	11,382
West Midlands ..	1,144	1,069	969	929	4,051	6,041
South Western ..	1,856	1,684	1,577	1,423	6,540	9,192
Wales ..	437	371	356	318	1,482	2,135
Ireland ..	2,499	2,265	1,963	1,869	8,596	10,793
Total United Kingdom	20,625	17,500	15,594	14,324	68,043	111,161
Amounts Paid.*						
London and Sth. Eastern	2,772	2,261	1,970	1,780	8,783	16,217
Scotland and Northern..	709	565	461	428	2,163	3,887
North Western ..	661	534	475	414	2,084	3,453
Yorkshire & E. Midlands	655	500	443	408	1,986	3,092
West Midlands ..	355	313	303	282	1,253	1,887
South Western ..	591	52	483	415	2,012	2,865
Wales ..	126	108	101	88	423	661
Ireland ..	873	792	674	613	2,952	3,999
Total United Kingdom	6,722	5,596	4,910	4,428	21,656	35,556

\* Exclusive of payments made through workmen's Associations.

Unemployment in Insured Trades and Occupations.

Under Regulation 5 (4) of the General Regulations issued by the Board of Trade in accordance with the National Insurance Act, Part II., Section 91, every holder of an unemployment book has, when unemployed, to lodge it at a Labour Exchange or other local office of the Unemployment Fund. From returns made as to the number of unemployment books of unemployed workpeople in possession of the various local offices on April 25th, 1913, the following Table has been prepared, showing the proportion of unemployment books lodged to the total issued in the various industries. The percentages given may be taken to represent very fairly the proportion of workpeople in the industries who were unemployed on that date:—

Division	Building and Works of Construction.	Ship-build- ing.	En- gineer- ing and Iron- found- ing.	Mak- ing of Vehi- cles	Saw- mill- ing.	Other Insured Work- people.	All In- sured Work- people.
London and S.E.	5.2	5.6	3.3	2.6	3.0	2.0	4.5
Scotland and Northern.	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.0	2.7	0.6	1.7
North Western ..	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.1	1.9
Yorkshire and E. Midlands.	2.3	1.9	1.5	0.9	1.9	0.8	1.7
West Midlands..	3.1	2.9	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
South Western ..	4.3	5.8	2.5	1.2	1.7	0.9	3.8
Wales ..	2.0	7.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.6	2.3
Ireland ..	11.5	4.9	3.7	4.2	4.0	2.3	7.6
Percentage Un employed at:—							
25th April ..	3.8	3.0	2.0	1.8	2.5	1.0	2.8
28th March ..	5.2	3.1	2.3	2.0	2.7	1.0	3.5
28th Feb. ..	7.3	5.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.4
31st Jan. ..	8.8	5.3	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.5	6.0

The following Table shows, both by industry and by district, the proportion of unemployment books lodged to the total books issued on each Friday during April and on March 28th, 1913:—

	28th Mar.	4th April.	11th April.	18th April.	25th April.
INDUSTRIES.					
Building and Works of Construction.	Per Cent. 5.2	Per Cent. 4.3	Per Cent. 4.3	Per Cent. 4.0	Per Cent. 3.8
Shipbuilding ..	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.0
Engineering and Ironfound- ing.	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
Making of Vehicles ..	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Sawmilling ..	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5
Other Industries ..	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
All insured industries	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8
DIVISION.					
London and South-Eastern ..	6.0	5.5	4.9	4.6	4.5
Scotland and Northern ..	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
North-Western ..	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.9
Yorkshire and East Midlands ..	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
West Midlands ..	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3
South-Western ..	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8
Wales ..	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.3
Ireland ..	8.4	8.3	8.2	7.9	7.6
United Kingdom	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

Music Hall Artistes, United Kingdom.

The Chief Industrial Commissioner issued his award with regard to music-hall artistes in Great Britain and Ireland on May 14th. The award, which takes the place of that issued by Sir George Askwith in 1907, after the strike in that year (see Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1907, page 163), provides in detail a "model form of contract" for future contracts, together with rules and regulations for the engagement of artistes, and defines the "barring" clauses which may be inserted in contracts for the engagement of artistes at theatres of varieties situated in (1) the West End of London, (2) the Metropolitan Police Area (exclusive of the West End), and (3) the Provinces.

The award also provides, *inter alia*, that the management shall not charge or deduct commission when a contract is made without the intervention of an agent; that in the case of future disputes a conference is to be held between two managers and two artistes, and, failing settlement, the matter in dispute is to be referred to an arbitrator to be mutually agreed upon, and if the parties are unable to agree upon the choice of an arbitrator, the questions are to be referred to Sir George Askwith, or, failing him, to an arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade.

At the request of the parties the award has been made for a period of not less than five years.

Building Trade Operatives.

Sheffield.—The operative painters of Sheffield, to the number of 500, having struck work on March 2nd for an increase of wages from 7½d. to 8½d. per hour and a fixed code of working rules, resumed work, after a strike of one day, at the rate of 8d. per hour, a joint committee of ten from each side being set up to decide a code of working rules and the rate of wages. Failing agreement within a month the whole matter was to be referred to the decision of an arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade.

In accordance with this agreement joint application for the appointment of an arbitrator was received on April 14th, and the Chief Industrial Commissioner appointed Sir Stafford Howard, K.C.B., to act in that capacity.

Sir Stafford issued his award on May 3rd in the form of a code of working rules, in which the standard rate of wages for competent workmen is fixed at 8d. per hour, a further advance of ½d. per hour to be given on January 1st, 1914, to remain in force for twelve months from that date.

Halifax.—Sir William Collins, the arbitrator appointed to deal with matters affecting painters at Halifax



(see LABOUR GAZETTE, April, p. 124), issued his award on April 22nd granting the men an advance in wages from 8d. to 8½d. per hour. A number of other alterations were also made in the working rules.

**Wigan.**—Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to decide certain proposed alterations in the working rules for stonemasons at Wigan (see LABOUR GAZETTE, March, p. 83), issued his award on April 17th. The arbitrator made no alteration in the general rate of wages, but increased the rate for men employed in fixing, and made certain other alterations in the working rules.

**Southampton.**—An application having been received from the operatives (the employers concurring) for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide certain matters affecting building trade operatives at Southampton, the Chief Industrial Commissioner appointed Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C., to act in that capacity.

Mr. Hudson issued his award on May 10th, advancing the wages of bricklayers and labourers 1d. per hour from May 1st, and the other trades ½d. from the same date and another ½d. on November 1st next. The arbitrator also altered the rules as to overtime and walking time.

**Glasgow.**—Differences having arisen between the Glasgow and West of Scotland Master Slaters' Association and the Glasgow Branch of the Amalgamated Slaters' Society of Scotland respecting a request of the operatives for an advance in wages from 9½d. to 10d. per hour and other matters, joint application was made on April 8th for the appointment of an arbiter to decide the matters in dispute.

Professor Richard Lodge, the arbiter appointed, issued his award on April 30th, deciding that the rate of wages should remain at 9½d. per hour.

**Dundee.**—In response to a joint application, dated April 14th, a Court of Arbitration was appointed, consisting of Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C. (chairman), Sir F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., from the Employers' Panel, and Mr. J. N. Bell from the Labour Panel, to deal with a claim by the operatives for an advance in the rate of wages from 9½d. to 10d. per hour, and a request by the employers that the area within which men should travel to work within their own time should be made coincident with the municipal boundary.

Subsequently Sheriff Mackenzie was unable to act, and Mr. Ernest Moon, K.C., was appointed chairman of the Court. The Court issued their award on May 12th, raising the rate of wages to 10d. per hour and deciding that the boundary for walking time should be the present municipal boundary.

#### Steel Workers, West of Scotland.

A dispute having arisen between the steelmakers whose works are situated in the West of Scotland and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in regard to the interpretation of an agreement made in connection with wages, joint application was made on April 7th for the appointment of a Court of Arbitration to deal with the matter. The Chief Industrial Commissioner accordingly appointed a Court consisting of Professor Richard Lodge (chairman), Mr. J. P. Maclay from the Employers' Panel, and Mr. John Hodge, M.P., from the Labour Panel.

The questions submitted to the Court were (1) whether any alteration in rates could be claimed before the date of expiry of an agreement of July 3rd, 1911; (2) whether the agreement covers night shift work; and (3) whether the Ordnance works at Parkhead are embraced in the agreement.

The Court decided that no alterations in the rates of wages could be claimed under the agreement before the date of its expiry, that the agreement covers night shift work, and that the Ordnance works at Parkhead are not included in the agreement.

#### Boot and Shoe Operatives.

**East of Scotland.**—Professor Richard Lodge, the arbiter appointed to deal with matters upon which the

East of Scotland Arbitration Board (Boot Trade) were unable to agree (see LABOUR GAZETTE, April, p. 125), issued his award on April 25th. The matters referred to Professor Lodge dealt with girl labour, the minimum wage, and boy labour. The arbiter awarded that, subject to the proviso that nothing in the award should affect the employment of any girl or woman employed at the time of issue of the award, any girl engaged to work in the recognised men's departments after issue of the award shall be reckoned as a boy for the purpose of calculating the proportion of boys to adults allowed by the rules of the Board. The arbiter also fixed the minimum wage for clickers, lasters and finishers at 30s. per week, and for pressmen and the rough stuff department at 28s. In view of the fact that the present restriction of boy labour is a national rule, the arbiter decided against the relaxations of the rule suggested by the employers.

The award further provides that if before the expiry of the award any agreement upon one or more of the questions determined is arrived at between the Employers' Federation and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, such national agreement may be accepted in substitution for the relative part of the award.

**Leicester.**—The Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe trade of Leicester having been unable to arrive at a settlement of a dispute in relation to a proposed graduated scale of wages for female operatives, the dispute was remitted to the arbitrators of the employers' and operatives' sides respectively.

These gentlemen were also unable to agree, and the Board of Conciliation accordingly applied to the Board of Trade for the appointment of Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., as umpire to hear and determine the question.

Mr. Smith was accordingly appointed by the Chief Industrial Commissioner to act in the desired capacity.

#### Dockers, Carters, Yardsmen, &c., Galway.

On March 27th, the dockers, carters, yardsmen, &c., in Galway struck work in support of a claim for higher wages and alterations in working conditions. Various attempts at mediation were made during the course of the strike, but proved unavailing.

On the matter being brought to the notice of the Chief Industrial Commissioner, an officer of his department visited Galway on April 30th, and an agreement was arrived at on May 1st, whereby carters, yardsmen, and builders' labourers were granted an increase in wages of 1s. per week, and the dockers were given an increase of 6d. per day.

#### COAL MINES (MINIMUM WAGE) ACT, 1912.

At a meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Joint District Board under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, on April 14th, it was unanimously agreed to invite His Honour Judge Mellor, K.C., to become chairman of the Board in succession to the late Judge Bradbury. Judge Mellor has consented to act in that capacity.

#### RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME.

##### INTERPRETATION IN THE MATTER OF CLASSIFICATION.

THE Board of Trade received applications from the secretaries of the Conciliation Boards for the North British, the Great Western, and the Midland Railways in a matter of interpretation under Clause 64 of the Railway Conciliation scheme to define whether or not the classification of posts or a group of posts is a matter of management, and consequently without or within the scope of Clauses 4, 5, and 6 of the Scheme.

Acting in conformity with these applications, and having heard the secretaries of the Conciliation Boards for the North British, the Great Western, and the Midland Railways, the Board of Trade decided that "management" includes classification of posts or a group of posts when made in good faith and in the ordinary course of business by a railway company; but that if classifica-

tion is made in bad faith or by way of victimisation or evasion or nullification of a settlement or award, then such classification would not fall under the description of "management," and in such case the matter in dispute would be within the jurisdiction of the Conciliation Board.

#### APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMEN OF CONCILIATION BOARDS.

In response to joint applications the following appointments have been made during the month of chairmen to preside at further meetings of conciliation boards as provided for in clauses 24 and 41 of the revised conciliation scheme:—

His Honour Judge J. V. Austin. Board "A" of the Taff Vale Railway.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Romer, G.C.B. Board No. 3 of the Midland Railway.

In the former case Judge Austin issued his award on May 1st.

The Board of Trade has intimated that, in accordance with the selections of the parties, they are prepared to appoint His Honour Judge E. A. Parry as chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Conciliation Boards.

#### TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909.

##### PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE ACT.

A PROVISIONAL Order Bill was introduced in the House of Commons on May 1st proposing to extend the application of the Act to the following trades:—

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving.

Shirt Making.

Hollow-ware Making (including the making of tin boxes and canisters).

Linen and Cotton Embroidery.

Calendering and Machine Ironing in Steam Laundries.

#### PAPER BOX MAKING TRADE (IRELAND).

##### Obligatory Order.

The Board of Trade have made an order, dated May 5th, 1913, making obligatory the minimum time-rates of wages for female workers in Ireland employed in the making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip or similar material, fixed on November 4th, 1912, by the Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland). These rates are 2½d. per hour for female workers, other than learners, and from 4s. to 10s. 6d. per week of 52 hours for female learners, according to age and experience.

Any agreement for the payment of wages at less than the above-mentioned minimum rates, clear of all deductions, will henceforth be void. The penalty for paying wages, after May 5th, 1913, at rates less than those which have now been made obligatory by the Board of Trade is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence; and in addition the worker is entitled to all arrears calculated on the basis of the minimum rates. In certain circumstances, however, the Trade Board may, in the case of time-workers who are affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time-rate.

##### Minimum Time Rates for Male Workers.

The Trade Board established in Ireland for the trade of making boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material have announced that they have fixed minimum time-rates of wages, to come into force on June 6th, 1913, as follows:—

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

For male learners (as defined by the Trade Board), minimum time-rates ranging upwards from 4s. 6d. per week of 52 hours for learners under 15 years of age.

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

#### EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES.

THE Board of Trade have issued the eighth and last volume\* of the detailed Reports upon the Enquiry into the earnings and hours of labour of workpeople of the United Kingdom. The earlier volumes (see LABOUR GAZETTE for April and September, 1909; April, July, and December, 1910; September, 1911; and February, 1912) related to the textile, clothing, building, and woodworking trades, certain public utility services, agriculture, the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, and railway service.

The present volume deals with over 40 separate industries, grouped as follows:—The paper, printing, &c., trades; the pottery, brick, glass and chemical trades; the food, drink and tobacco trades; and certain miscellaneous trades. The total number of workpeople employed in 1906 in these four groups of industries is estimated to have been about 1,400,000, and the returns received related to 557,571 workpeople, or nearly 40 per cent. of the total. Of the total number of workpeople returned, about three-fourths were men and boys; but in the paper, printing, &c., group 37 per cent., and in the food, drink, and tobacco group nearly 33 per cent. were women and girls.

Of all the workpeople returned, 77·6 per cent. were time workers and 22·4 per cent. piece workers. Among the men 83·2 per cent. were time workers, the only cases in which more than half were piece workers being brush and broom manufacture, porcelain, china and earthenware manufacture, glass bottle manufacture, and the lime and cement industry. Time workers also formed the great majority (87·3 per cent.) of all the lads and boys. Among women, however, piece workers formed 47·3 per cent. of those returned in all industries taken together, and they constituted very considerable proportions of the total in most of the different industries. Of the girls returned, 69·5 per cent. were time workers.

##### Weekly Earnings in 1906.

The following Table shows, for men working full time, the proportions of the total number returned whose earnings, in an ordinary week of 1906, fell within certain specified limits:—

Groups of Trades.	Percentage of Men working Full Time whose Earnings, in an Ordinary Week of 1906, fell within the undermentioned limits.						Average Earnings for Full Time.
	Under 20s.	20s. and under 30s.	30s. and under 40s.	40s. and under 50s.	50s. and under 60s.	60s. and above.	
Paper, Printing, &c., Trades ..	6·8	29·7	33·8	14·7	4·6	5·4	s. d. 34 4
Pottery, Brick, Glass, and Chemical Trades ..	9·1	49·3	29·5	8·2	2·7	1·2	29 2
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades ..	16·4	55·4	20·6	5·5	1·3	0·8	26 4
Miscellaneous Trades ..	9·5	55·8	24·9	7·0	1·7	1·1	27 11
All the above ..	11·0	50·3	26·9	8·0	2·2	1·6	28 9

The range of earnings for men working full time was considerably higher in the paper, printing, &c., trades than in the other three groups. In each case the great majority of the men earned 20s. and less than 40s.; but whereas in the paper, printing, &c., trades 63·5 per cent. earned 30s. or more, in the other three groups of trades 58·4 per cent., 71·8 per cent., and 65·3 per cent. respectively earned less than that amount. Other features of interest are the large proportions of men earning 40s. and upwards in the paper, printing, &c., trades, and less than 20s. in the food, drink, and tobacco trades. It is pointed out in the Report, however, that a large proportion of the work in the paper, printing, &c., trades is carried on in London, where rates of wages are usually higher than in other districts. On the other hand, many of the industries included in the pottery, brick, glass, and chemical trades, and the food, drink, and tobacco trades, are mainly centred in provincial towns.

The earnings of women were also lowest in the food, drink and tobacco trades, in which nearly 38 per cent. of those working a full week earned less than 10s., and



only 18 per cent. earned 15s. or more. In each of the other three groups approximately one-half of those working full time earned 10s. and under 15s., about one-fifth earned 15s. or more, and between one-fourth and one-third earned less than 10s.

The following Table shows for each group of trades the average earnings in an ordinary week of 1906 of men, lads and boys, women, girls, and all workpeople returned as working full time:—

Groups of Trades.	Average Earnings of Workpeople who worked Full Time in an Ordinary Week of 1906.				
	Men.	Lads and Boys.	Women.	Girls.	All Workpeople.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Paper, Printing, &c., Trades.	34 4	8 11	12 2	6 4	20 0
Pottery, Brick, Glass, and Chemical Trades.	29 2	11 6	11 10	7 0	23 6
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades.	26 4	10 0	11 5	6 6	19 0
Miscellaneous Trades	27 11	10 1	12 4	6 9	23 2
All the above	28 9	10 1	11 10	6 7	21 4

The average earnings of men were highest in the paper, printing, &c., group and in the pottery, brick, glass and chemical group, which include several industries (*e.g.*, printing, bookbinding, process block making, glass bottle making, and porcelain, china and earthenware manufacture) with some comparatively highly paid occupations. The average full-time earnings of women in the paper, printing, &c., trades, and in the food, drink and tobacco trades, in which their numbers and proportions were largest, were 12s. 2d. and 11s. 5d. respectively; the high proportions of women and girls mainly account for the low average earnings (20s. and 19s. respectively) of "all workpeople" in these two groups.

#### Annual Earnings in 1906.

Particulars were obtained as to the total amount paid in wages in 1906 by firms making returns, and the total number of persons receiving wages in an ordinary week of each month. It has thus been possible, by applying the average number employed in the twelve specified weeks to the total amount of wages paid in the year, to obtain some indication of the average annual earnings of the workpeople concerned. The Report, however, points out that, in those trades in which some amount of casual labour is employed, and in which accordingly the same workman may appear in more than one return, the average annual earnings so arrived at may differ more or less materially from the average earnings which would result if the actual earnings of each individual were available. Moreover, no allowance is made for workpeople who were totally unemployed in any or all of the twelve weeks. Subject to these qualifications, the average annual earnings per head of all classes of workpeople employed in 1906 are estimated to have been about £54 in the paper, printing, &c. trades; £59 10s. in the pottery, brick, glass, and chemical trades; £48 10s. in the food, drink, and tobacco trades; and £60 in the miscellaneous group.

#### Hours of Labour in 1906.

The hours of labour in a full ordinary week (exclusive of mealtimes and overtime) averaged 52.5 in the paper, printing, &c., trades, 53.7 in the pottery, brick, glass, and chemical trades and in the miscellaneous trades, and 54.1 in the food, drink, and tobacco trades. Taking all the trades together, it appears that for about 17 per cent. of the workpeople the hours constituting a full week were less than 50, for 31 per cent. they were 50 and under 54, for 43 per cent. 54 and under 60, and for nearly 9 per cent. 60 or more.

### CENSUS OF BUILDINGS, ENGLAND AND WALES.

The sixth volume\* of the Census of England and Wales in 1911, recently issued, contains statistics of the various kinds of buildings enumerated in each administrative area, whether designed for habitation or not. At no

\* Cd. 6577. Price 3s.

previous Census has the presentation of statistics of this kind been undertaken, the general term "house" having hitherto been used to denote only habitable buildings. In drawing the distinction between "buildings used as dwellings" and "buildings not used as dwellings," the provision of sleeping accommodation was made the determining factor: the buildings enumerated under the latter heading being places of worship; government and municipal buildings; theatres, etc.; and shops, offices, warehouses, etc., if not used as dwellings.

From the returns furnished it appears that the number of inhabited buildings in 1911 was 7,141,781, compared with 6,260,852 in 1901. The average number of persons to an inhabited building was 5.05 in 1911, compared with 5.20 in 1901; in the urban districts (including London and the county boroughs) the averages were 5.23 and 5.40 respectively; in the rural districts the corresponding averages were 4.51 and 4.58.

The only administrative counties which did not show a decrease in the last decade in the average number of persons to an inhabited dwelling were Southampton, Monmouthshire, and four Welsh counties. In the case of the county of Southampton this rapid growth was due to an increase in the military population; while in Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire, and Carmarthenshire it was due to mining and industrial activity, causing an abnormal increase in the population unaccompanied by a proportionate increase in houses. In London, the average number of persons per house fell from 7.93 in 1901 to 7.89 in 1911.

The total of 7,141,781 inhabited buildings at the Census of 1911 includes 6,501,756 ordinary dwelling houses; 403,612 shops (not including "lock-up" shops); 75,604 blocks of flats (including "block" dwellings, equivalent to a total of 253,243 separate flats); 87,487 hotels, etc.; 23,884 "institutions"; and 49,438 other inhabited buildings. The proportion of the population living in ordinary dwelling houses was 86.6 per cent. for the country as a whole, and 91.4 per cent. for rural districts; but in London it was only 75.6 per cent., while in some towns (*e.g.*, Gateshead and South Shields) the population living in flats far exceeded the population living in ordinary dwelling houses.

The 6,501,756 "ordinary dwelling houses" contained 7,124,245 separate occupiers or families, and a total population of 31,220,078. The houses containing more than one family were almost exclusively in the towns, where there were 4,847,930 ordinary dwelling houses inhabited, with 5,453,588 separate occupiers or families, and a total population of 23,995,826. This gives an average of 1.12 separate occupiers or families, and of 4.9 persons, to each ordinary dwelling house in towns.

The returns also distinguish the average number of persons *per family* in 1901 and in 1911: the average for England and Wales as a whole was 4.51 in 1911, as compared with 4.62 in 1901, and a decline is noted in all but four counties. The average is lowest in the counties which are mainly agricultural, falling to 3.84 in Cardiganshire, 4.00 in Anglesey, and 4.07 in Merionethshire. The mining counties have the highest averages, rising to 4.95 in Durham, 5.01 in Monmouthshire, and 5.07 in Glamorganshire. The average for London is 4.37, and for Lancashire 4.56.

### NEW SOUTH WALES INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION ACT, 1912.

Under the Industrial Disputes Act of 1908 the machinery created for inquiry into industrial disputes in New South Wales consisted chiefly of Boards constituted for an industry or group of industries. These were appointed by the Minister for Labour and Industry on the recommendation of the Industrial Court, such recommendation being made either on the initiative of the latter or after application for the election of such Boards had been made by employers or workpeople. The parties to the disputes then prepared their cases and the matter was argued before the Board. Experience proved that the procedure under this Act resulted in much delay and was too cumbersome to prevent strikes or to bring

about their early settlement. It was thought that a number of strikes which had originated in small disputes might have been settled if machinery for immediate inquiry had been available. Pending reconsideration of the whole question by Parliament, an attempt was made to arrange some provisional conciliatory machinery for the more speedy settlement of disputes. An Investigation Officer was appointed, whose main duty was to intervene whenever strikes were threatened, and to attempt to arrange some temporary compromise pending investigation by one of the Boards constituted under the Act. The results of this provisional arrangement were sufficiently satisfactory to justify the creation of more ample conciliatory tribunals.

The new Industrial Arbitration Act, which is dated April 18th, 1912, accordingly provides means whereby questions or disputes arising between workpeople and employers may be speedily investigated. In the case of industries employing less than 500 workpeople an Industrial Commissioner is charged with the responsibility of intervening in all cases where he is directly or indirectly aware of any actual or threatened dispute. Power is conferred upon him to compel both employers and workers in such a case to meet him and state the matters in question. He possesses no judicial powers, but acts only as chairman of a compulsory conference. If he finds he is unable to adjust the matter in dispute he can report it to the Minister for Labour and Industry, who may immediately refer the matter to the Industrial Court. In addition to its higher judicial powers, the Court has all the powers conferred upon an Industrial Board, and can investigate the dispute and make an award in regard to it, without the intervention of an Industrial Board. It is stated to be possible by this method for the Court to be engaged in actual inquiry within a few days after the report of the threatened trouble has been received by the Commissioner.

In the case of occupations or callings in which more than 500 workpeople are employed the Act provides for the appointment of Conciliation Committees. These are to be constituted by the Minister, and are to consist of two representatives of the employers and two of the workers. If the Committee cannot agree upon a chairman, the Minister may appoint one. The Committee is a tribunal with conciliatory functions only. It can be summoned on short notice, and if the parties arrive at a definite agreement this can be reduced to writing, and on certification by the chairman, can be recorded as an industrial agreement under the Act. No compulsory award, however, may be made. The Committee is entirely independent of any Industrial Board constituted for the industry. Such industry may have a Board and may obtain from that Board the usual award covering matters of importance affecting it. Notwithstanding this award, or notwithstanding that there may be no Board in existence and no award, the Committee can be maintained as long as it is of any value to the parties concerned. The chairman has no vote, but is appointed to make suggestions as to permanent or temporary terms of settlement, and to assist the parties in every way to arrive at an amicable agreement.

It is thought that these Committees will be of great value to industries where disputes continually arise over small matters. Local Conciliation Committees of this character will be ready at any moment to investigate a dispute, and within a few hours the employers and the workers can be brought together with an umpire between them whose sole desire is to prevent dislocation of the industry by a hasty strike or lockout.

### OUTPUT AND EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES IN 1912.

A PRELIMINARY statement has been issued by the Home Office relating to the output of coal and other minerals, and the number of persons employed at mines under the Coal and Metalliferous Mines Acts in the United Kingdom during the year 1912.

The total output of coal in 1912 was 260½ million tons, a decline of rather more than 11 million tons as compared with 1912. Certain owners, however, who in

previous years had returned the gross weight of coal sent out of the pit, including dirt, returned the net output this year; and, allowing for this, the actual reduction in output was only 9 million tons, or 3.32 per cent. This decline was, no doubt, due entirely to the national coal strike of March and April, 1912. The following Table shows the output in 1911 and 1912 by districts:—

Counties.	Output of Coal in		Decrease in 1912 as compared with 1911.	
	1911.	1912.*	Quantity.*	Percentage.*
	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.	1,000 tons.	
Northumberland .. ..	14,682	13,382	1,300	8.9
Durham .. ..	41,719	37,880	3,839	9.2
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	23,981	23,063	918	3.8
Yorkshire .. ..	39,134	38,492	642	1.6
Derbyshire .. ..	17,164	16,568	596	3.5
Notts and Leicestershire ..	14,484	13,888	596	4.1
Staffordshire .. ..	14,048	13,667	381	2.7
South Wales and Monmouth	50,201	50,116	85	0.2
Lanarkshire .. ..	17,505	16,624	881	5.0
Fifeshire .. ..	9,038	8,436	602	6.7
Other counties .. ..	29,922	28,442	1,480	4.9
Total .. ..	271,878	260,568	11,310	4.2

The total number of persons employed in 1912 at mines under the Coal Mines Act (including a number of persons employed in mining ironstone, fireclay, shale, etc.) was 1,089,165, an increase of 21,952, or 2.06 per cent., as compared with 1911. Of the total number, 878,811 were employed underground, and 210,354 above ground. The following Table shows the number employed in each county, or group of counties, in 1911 and in 1912:—

Counties.	Number employed in		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1912 as compared with 1911.	
	1911.	1912.	Number.	Per cent.
Northumberland .. ..	58,296	59,313	+ 1,017	+ 1.7
Durham .. ..	158,445	158,624	+ 1,179	+ 0.7
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	103,986	105,780	+ 1,794	+ 1.7
Yorkshire .. ..	157,308	161,723	+ 4,415	+ 2.8
Derbyshire .. ..	57,785	58,950	+ 1,165	+ 2.0
Notts and Leicestershire ..	49,660	49,377	- 283	- 0.6
Staffordshire .. ..	56,560	58,778	+ 2,218	+ 3.9
South Wales and Monmouth	220,887	228,535	+ 7,648	+ 3.4
Lanarkshire .. ..	66,740	67,930	+ 1,190	+ 1.8
Fifeshire .. ..	27,336	28,653	+ 1,317	+ 4.8
Other counties .. ..	121,152	123,502	+ 2,350	+ 1.9
Total .. ..	1,067,213	1,089,165	+ 21,952	+ 2.1

There was an increase in every district except Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire. The largest absolute increases were in Yorkshire and in South Wales and Monmouthshire, in each of which districts over four thousand workpeople were added to the totals of the previous year: the greatest proportional increases were in Fifeshire (4.6 per cent.), Lanarkshire (3.9 per cent.), and Staffordshire (3.9 per cent.).

### SICK FUNDS AND MATERNITY BENEFIT IN SWEDEN.

THE first law relating to sick funds in Sweden, dated October 30th, 1891, gave a recognised legal standing to funds which registered themselves under its provisions, requiring them in return to forward annual accounts for audit and to furnish certain statistics. In order to be registered a society had to consist of at least 25 members. The chief advantage accruing to registered societies was the right to participate in any subsidies voted by Parliament. State-aided provision against sickness is now regulated by a law, dated July 4th, 1910, as amended by an Act of June 29th, 1912. The minimum membership of a society desiring registration is fixed at 100, except in special cases, and unregistered sick funds are placed under various disabilities. A decree of the same date as the law of July 4th, 1910, laid down regulations concerning the participation of registered sick funds in the subsidies voted by Parliament in respect of sick and funeral benefits.

By a decree dated December 6th, 1912, which became

\* The figures for 1912 are exclusive of 2,298,000 tons of dirt which would have been included if returns had been made in the same way as in previous years.



operative on January 1st, 1913, a sum of £1,389 was set aside to be divided among registered sick funds which grant maternity benefit, and which comply with the following (amongst other) conditions: The benefit granted must be for a period of 14 days at least, and either amount to a sum of 1s. per diem, or take the form of nursing at a maternity home; and the benefit must be restricted to women who have been members of a registered sick fund for at least 270 consecutive days. The State contribution must not exceed 8d. for each day for which maternity benefit was granted during the last preceding year, or during a less period if the fund has not been so long registered. The grant must not be paid for days on which sick benefit was received, nor for longer than 42 days in each case, nor for any portion of the last-named period during which the woman may have returned to her employment. Members who are insured for sick pay or maternity benefit to an amount exceeding 4s. 5d. per diem are not to share in the State contribution.

### TRADE UNIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to an estimate published in the Bulletin of the New York State Department of Labour the aggregate membership of trade unions in the United States at the latest date for which information was available was 2,162,926. This total includes only those unions from which actual returns were received, and further excludes 119,435 members of Unions with branches in Canada.

In the following Table, however, showing the membership of the more important constituent groups of this aggregate, it has not been possible to exclude these Canadian trade unionists:—

	Membership.
American Federation of Labour ...	1,761,835
Independent Unions of Railway Workers:	
Conductors ...	43,627
Enginedrivers ...	63,812
Firemen ...	77,338
Trainmen ...	119,107
Other Independent Unions:	
Bricklayers and Masons ...	75,914
Letter Carriers ...	27,551
Stationary Enginemen ...	20,000
Other ...	93,177
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,282,361</b>

Except in the case of the figures for the American Federation of Labour, which are the average for the year 1911, the date to which the figures refer is some month of 1912—January in the majority of cases. The figures for the Federation represent the average number of members on which *per capita* contributions were paid to the Federation, while the totals for the first three unions of railway workers are based on the number of members assessed for benefits. In all other cases the figures were obtained directly from the secretaries of the unions.

Taking those unions only for which information is available for two consecutive years the combined membership rose from 2,054,758 to 2,224,920—an increase of 8·3 per cent. This was mainly due to the increased membership of the American Federation of Labour and of the unions of railway workers.

As regards the membership of the Federation given above it is stated that the computation from *per capita* contributions does not represent the full strength of the Federation, but that at least 100,000 should be added in respect of whom such contributions were not paid owing to the men being on strike or for other reasons. Allowing for this, and for the fact that no information could be obtained as to the total membership of a number of federations and unions, it is ascertained that the estimated total of 2,162,926 must be well below the actual number of trade unionists in the States.

Details given in the Bulletin permit the following

classification according to trades of members of the American Federation of Labour for each of the years 1909-1911, the numbers (as stated above) representing the average membership paying contributions to the Federation:—

Group of Trades.	Membership.		
	1909.	1910.	1911.
Building .....	292,900	328,200	343,700
Mining and Quarrying (including Stone-working) ..	300,600	267,400	334,000
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding ..	197,800	213,200	223,700
Textile .....	13,100	13,100	12,200
Clothing (including Laundries) ..	114,900	131,600	178,200
Transport .....	116,000	148,800	158,100
Printing, Paper, and Bookbinding ..	83,800	90,400	97,300
Woodworking and Furnishing ..	23,500	22,000	22,000
Glass, Pottery, Chemical, and Cement ..	28,000	30,000	29,700
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	101,800	105,700	109,500
Hotels and Restaurants ..	36,800	37,000	43,950
Hairdressers ..	25,500	26,500	28,500
Commercial Employees (including Shop Assistants and Telegraphists) ..	37,900	42,400	47,500
Music and Theatres ..	48,500	50,100	67,800
Other Trades ..	42,700	39,300	38,200
Local Unions (Trades not specified) ..	19,472	20,412	27,735
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,483,372</b>	<b>1,562,112</b>	<b>1,762,035*</b>

The following particulars of benefits paid during 1911 by 78 national or international unions, with a total membership of 1,108,035, affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, are exclusive of considerable sums expended upon benefits by the local branches of these unions and not reported to the central offices of the organisations. The total expenditure on benefits of all kinds in 1911 was £546,467. The only form of benefit which appears to be at all generally paid by the unions is death benefit. Of the total stated above £316,939 was accounted for under this head (£306,538 for members and £10,401 for members' wives), this being paid by 71 unions with a total membership of 1,103,435. Sick benefit amounting to £170,533 was paid by 29 unions with 499,635 members, travelling benefit amounting to £12,247 by 8 unions with 98,935 members, unemployed benefit amounting to £45,571 by 16 unions with 182,235 members, and tool insurance amounting to £1,177 by 3 unions with 14,600 members.

### STRIKES IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN 1911.

ACCORDING to the Report of the Industrial Department of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry at St. Petersburg† for the year 1911 the number of strikes recorded by the factory inspectors as having occurred in the Russian Empire (exclusive of the Grand-Duchy of Finland) in that year was 466, involving a total of 105,110 workpeople, the corresponding figures for the year 1910 being 222 and 46,623 respectively. Of the strikes of 1911, 442, involving 96,730 workpeople, are described as "economic," and 24, involving 8,380 workpeople, as in the nature of political demonstrations. The figures below relate to the economic strikes only.

The total number of working days lost by strikers in 1911 was 782,782, as compared with 252,647 in 1910. Of the 96,730 workpeople involved in the strikes of 1911, 61,667, or about 64 per cent., were textile operatives, of whom 46,495 were employed in cotton mills. Strikers in the metal trades numbered 17,916. Of the aggregate loss of working time owing to strikes in 1911, 81·4 per cent. was occasioned mainly by differences on the question of wages.

The results of strikes in 1911 were as shown below:—

Wholly in favour of Workpeople.		Wholly in favour of Employers.		Compromised.	
Strikes.	Strikers.	Strikes.	Strikers.	Strikes.	Strikers.
122	16,517	184	47,369	136	32,844

It should be added that the foregoing statistics of strikes relate only to trades and establishments subject to factory inspection.

\* The aggregate membership given in the source is 1,761,835, but the details add to 1,762,035.  
† *Otchet Otdela Promyshlennosti za 1911 god.* St. Petersburg. V. T. Kirshbaum, 1912.

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

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

#### Canada.

ALL emigrants landing in Canada between March 1st and October 31st must possess \$25 (£5 4s.), and children \$12.50 (£2 12s.) each, and 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; and (3) on certain conditions—between April 1st and September 30th, 1913 only—railroad and general labourers and other persons going to assured permanent employment. All emigrants pecuniarily assisted to Canada by British charitable societies or public funds must obtain certificates from the Canadian Emigration Authorities, Charing Cross, London.

There is a good demand for farm labourers, railway navvies, and mechanics; the demand for female servants both in towns and on farms continues always. There are strikes of carpenters (200) at Halifax, of miners (100) at Porcupine (Ont.), of moulders and coremakers (250) at Hamilton (Ont.), of painters (300) at Winnipeg, and of coal and metal miners (over 1,000) in British Columbia.

#### 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. By a new Act passed in 1912 all persons are prohibited from landing in Australia who are not possessed of the prescribed certificate of health. Such certificate must be obtained in this country from a Medical Referee appointed by the Commonwealth, or in his absence from the ship's medical officer, or on arrival in Australia from a Medical Referee there.

*New South Wales.*—In Sydney and suburbs the building, clothing, and furniture trades, and factory workers have been fairly well employed; but there is no demand for more mechanics, and many stonemasons, bricklayers and painters have been out of work. Strong railway labourers are in some demand. Miners at Broken Hill and Newcastle continue busy. There is a good demand for female servants and for tailoresses (factory). In country districts there is a good demand for farm labourers and lads.

*Victoria.*—There is a good opening for farmers, farm labourers, generally useful men, female servants, and female operatives in factories. The supply of men in the building and engineering trades, and of miners, is sufficient.

*South Australia.*—The Superintendent of the Government Labour Exchange, in his report for the week ended March 28th, states that all competent masons (wallers), brickmakers, and painters appear fully employed; bricklayers are in better request, and a fair demand exists for carpenters and joiners, though all requirements have been met. Plasterers, cabinetmakers, plumbers, ironworkers, and especially stonecutters are quiet, a few of each trade being unemployed. In the engineering trades the supply of boilermakers has not been equal to the demand, several being required for country work; all coppersmiths appear fully employed; more competent tinsmiths and galvanized iron workers are needed, and blacksmiths, fitters, and turners are fairly busy. The supply of patternmakers is equal to the demand, and brassfiners and moulders are quiet. There has been a fair demand for experienced farm hands. Any good men capable of driving teams can easily be placed.

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

*Western Australia.*—There is a good demand for farmers, farm labourers, dairymen, fencers, clearers, and female servants; but not much demand for more mechanics, and no demand for miners.

#### New Zealand.

The building trades have been busy in Auckland (where plasterers and certificated plumbers have been in demand), and one or two smaller places. The clothing trades have been busy in Wellington and Napier, and fair elsewhere; and there has been a continued demand for dressmakers, for shirtmakers, for women in the woollen and hosiery mills, and for tailors and tailoresses. There has been a demand for experienced miners at Grey-mouth. Other trades have been fairly well employed, but there is no special demand for more labour; and in country districts men and boys accustomed to dairying are wanted.

#### Union of South Africa.

The building trades at Johannesburg continue to be fairly active, but the local supply of labour is quite sufficient; the engineering trades are still dull; a limited number of skilled practical miners can get work. There is no demand for more labour at Pretoria or Durban; new arrivals at Pretoria in search of work should register their names with the Registration Officer. At Cape Town employment has been good; but there is no demand for more labour except for a few skilled joiners, tailors (coat hands), furniture makers, and plumbers.

### LABOUR ABROAD.

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 161-162 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 March.*—In the building trades the seasonal revival was delayed, and the proportion of workers unemployed was higher than either in the previous month or in March, 1912. In the metal trades there was a scarcely perceptible improvement, and employment, while not absolutely bad, was not so good as a year ago. The slight decline reported as having taken place in the textile trades during February gave way to an all-round improvement. The printing trades continued busy both in Paris and in the provinces. In the leather trades the improvement reported in February was not maintained, and there was again a considerable amount of unemployment. Gardeners in the Paris district were reported as having no unemployed. Among vineyard workers in the South of France there was a decided increase in activity, employment being provided for nearly all available persons. For woodmen employment was less satisfactory, work in the forests being over in nearly all districts; some of these, however, obtained employment in agricultural work.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the middle of the month were received by the French Labour Department from 779 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 219,511. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 7·5 per cent. of the members were unemployed in March, as compared with 6·6 per cent. in the previous month and 6·2 per cent. in March, 1912.†

*Coal Mining in March.*—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in March was the same as in the previous month—viz., 6·15, as compared with 5·82 in March, 1912. Taking surface and underground workers together, 85·91 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 14·03

\* *Bulletin de l'Office du Travail* (Journal of the French Labour Department).  
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 161-162. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

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



per cent. from 5 to 6 days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 85.91 and 14.03, and in March, 1912, 26.98, and 72.96 respectively.

**Labour Disputes in March.**—Ninety-one labour disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in March, as compared with 72 in the previous month and 131\* in March, 1912. In 82 of the new disputes 7,678 workpeople took part, as compared with 9,220 who took part in 69 disputes in the previous month, and with 62,779 who took part in 97 disputes in March, 1912. The groups of trades in which disputes were the most frequent were building (26 disputes), textile (19), metal (14), woodworking (9), and transport (7). Of 95 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 17 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople and 54 wholly in favour of the employers, while 24 were compromised.

**Conciliation and Arbitration in March.**—Seven cases of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department during March, the initiative being taken in 2 cases by the workpeople, in one case by the employers and workpeople jointly, and in 4 cases by a Justice of the Peace. In one case both parties declined to take part in conciliation proceedings, but in the 6 remaining cases committees of conciliation were formed, resulting in the settlement of 3 disputes, collective agreements being signed in each case.

GERMANY.

**Employment in March.**—According to the *Reichs-arbeitsblatt*† there was, on the whole, a seasonal improvement in the state of the labour market as compared with the previous month; the improvement, however, was decidedly less marked than that experienced in March, 1912.

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the Imperial Labour Department by 50 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 2,059,633. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 2,003,381, of whom 45,634, or 2.3 per cent., were stated to be unemployed at the end of March, as against 2.9 per cent. in the previous month and 1.6 per cent. in March, 1912.‡

Particulars for each of the principal unions that contributed to make up these general percentages are given below:—

UNION.	Membership reported on at end of March, 1913.	Percentage of Membership returned as unemployed at end of month.†		
		Mar., 1913.	Feb., 1913.	Mar., 1912.
<b>All Unions making Returns —</b>	<b>2,003,381</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—</b>				
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) .. .. .	569,257	2.1	2.2	1.3
Engineers and Metal Workers (Hirsch-Duncker) .. .. .	26,560	1.4	1.6	0.9
Metal Workers (Christian) .. .. .	42,326	0.7	2.8	0.5
Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.) .. .. .	141,836	1.0	0.9	0.5
Textile Workers (Christian) .. .. .	36,829	0.3	0.7	0.5
Boot and Shoe Makers .. .. .	44,824	1.7	1.7	1.4
Transport Workers .. .. .	228,666	1.6	4.8	1.4
Printers .. .. .	66,523	3.4	2.7	2.1
Bookbinders .. .. .	34,122	2.7	3.2	2.2
Woodworkers .. .. .	195,191	4.6	4.6	2.7
Bakers .. .. .	28,155	6.4	6.8	6.2
Brewery and Corn Mill Workers .. .. .	49,049	1.0	1.3	1.2
Tobacco Workers .. .. .	35,534	4.6	3.9	1.7
Factory Workers (irrespective of trade) .. .. .	204,551	1.4	2.5	1.3
State and Municipal Workers .. .. .	51,657	0.5	1.3	0.6

**Strike of Coal Miners in Upper Silesia.**—According to the Berlin journal *Soziale Praxis*, a strike of coal miners, now in progress in Upper Silesia, had its origin in the rejection by the employers of demands made by the men for an 8-hour shift and an increase in wages. On April 19th some 10,800 miners ceased work, and two days later the strikers had increased to 55,000. On April 26th the number of strikers was officially estimated at 48,696, employed at 50 pits, and on May 6th at 56 to 57 thousand.

\* Revised figure.  
† The Journal of the German Labour Department.  
‡ These percentages are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 161-162. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

HOLLAND.\*

**Employment in March.**—Returns relating to unemployment in March were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from trade unions and municipal unemployment funds with a total membership of 62,183. The percentage of members out of work during the month was 3.4, as compared with 5.7 in the preceding month, and 4.5 in March, 1912.† This percentage is obtained by taking, for each of the four (or five) weeks under consideration, the number of persons unemployed on one or more days of the week. The proportion of the average of these four (or five) numbers to the total membership of the funds gives the percentage. It is pointed out that the percentage must be regarded as a minimum figure, since many organisations do not know precisely the number of their unemployed members, nor the number of days lost by them, in cases where such members have not yet become eligible to receive out of work benefit, or have exhausted their right to receive such benefit.

Group of Trades.	Number of Members entitled to Benefit in Mar., 1913.	Percentage unemployed.†			Average Days lost per Week per Member unemployed.		
		Mar., 1913.	Feb., 1913.	Mar., 1912.	Mar., 1913.	Feb., 1913.	Mar., 1912.
<b>All Unions and Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns.</b>	<b>62,183</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>PRINCIPAL TRADES:—</b>							
Diamond Workers .. .. .	10,368	14.1	20.4	15.6	1	1	1
Printing Trades .. .. .	7,130	0.4	0.7	0.5	5.7	5.9	6.0
Building Trades:—							
Bricklayers and Masons .. .. .	1,318	7.1	16.3	5.3	3.8	4.4	5.0
Painters .. .. .	2,544	2.0	10.5	5.3	5.9	5.5	5.9
Carpenters .. .. .	6,280	1.9	2.4	3.2	4.4	4.6	4.7
Mining (Metal and Coal) and Peat-getting .. .. .	1,960	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	7,662	0.3	0.5	0.6	5.5	5.6	5.8
Textile Trades .. .. .	3,186	0.02	0.1	0.1	5.5	5.4	5.5
Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers .. .. .	8,448	0.6	0.9	1.1	5.5	5.5	5.5

BELGIUM.‡

**Employment in March.**—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, rather more than 1.3 per cent. of the 74,071 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the middle of March, as compared with 1.5 per cent. in the previous month and 1.3 in March, 1912.† The above figures exclude returns relating to 3,616 diamond workers at Antwerp, among whom the proportion out of work in March was 6.0 per cent., as compared with 17.0 per cent. in the previous month.

SWEDEN.

**Employment, October-December, 1912.**—According to *Sociala Meddelanden* (the journal of the Swedish Labour Department), 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 31st, 1912.	Percentage Unemployed on 1st of Month.†		
		Oct., 1912.	Nov., 1912.	Dec., 1912.
<b>All Unions making Returns .. .. .</b>	<b>51,521</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>Principal Unions:—</b>				
Stonecutters .. .. .	2,867	1.8	2.7	2.8
Bricklayers and masons .. .. .	1,257	10.9	16.1	25.1
Founders .. .. .	2,470	1.1	1.2	1.3
Temple workers .. .. .	1,243	1.9	5.5	7.9
Engineering and metal workers .. .. .	16,482	1.9	2.4	2.7
Bakers and confectioners .. .. .	1,608	3.4	7.4	9.5
Brewery workers .. .. .	1,440	1.7	2.3	0.8
Sawmill workers .. .. .	1,127	4.3	19.5	25.1
Woodworkers .. .. .	4,067	3.1	6.4	9.8
Municipal workers .. .. .	2,203	1.6	0.6	4.6
General labourers and factory operatives (trades not distinguished) .. .. .	7,100	6.7	3.6	4.3

\* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Dutch Government Statistical Office).  
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 161-162. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.  
‡ Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.  
§ *Revue du Travail* (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).

DENMARK.\*

**Employment in February.**—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 12.1 per cent. of the 104,600 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 16.5 per cent. at the end of the preceding month and 13.3 per cent. at the end of February, 1912.† The average number of days lost through unemployment during February was 2.8 per member of the unions reporting, as compared with 3.4 per member in the previous month and 3.2 in February, 1912.

AUSTRIA.

**Compulsory Insurance of Austrian Seamen and Fishermen.**—The issue of *Soziale Rundschau* (the journal of the Austrian Labour Department) for March contains the text of two measures, both dated February 11th, which bring the seafaring and fishing industries within the scope of the existing legislation relating to compulsory insurance against accidents and sickness. The insurance covers all persons employed in any capacity on sea-going vessels plying under the Austrian flag, on floating docks, in life-saving or salvage work, or in the watching or lighting of Austrian waters, as also those engaged in sea-fishing.

As regards seamen, the laws will enter into force from the date of promulgation; while in the case of fishermen, they will take effect from a date to be determined later by Ministerial order.

UNITED STATES.

New York State.

**Employment, July to December, 1912.**—The Bulletin of the New York State Department of Labour for March contains statistics of unemployment in the State based upon returns received from 183 representative unions. The membership of such unions reporting and the proportion returned as unemployed in each of the months July to December—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 in 1912.	Percentage reported unemployed at end of month owing to causes other than disputes or disability.†	
		1912.	1911.
July .. .. .	111,996	19.0	13.1
August .. .. .	112,510	6.3	9.5
September .. .. .	113,110	4.9	8.9
October .. .. .	112,550	6.0	9.8
November .. .. .	112,918	14.1	17.6
December .. .. .	113,674	23.1	31.9

The following table classifies the particulars given for the end of December, 1912, according to groups of trades, corresponding percentages for the previous month and for December, 1911, being added for comparison:—

Groups of Trades.	Membership reporting at end of Dec., 1912.	Percentage reported unemployed at end of month owing to causes other than disputes or disability.*		
		Dec., 1912.	Nov., 1912.	Dec., 1911.
Building, Stoneworking, &c. .. .. .	31,318	18.8	11.0	31.9
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	7,448	8.1	5.2	15.1
Clothing .. .. .	30,210	58.9	35.4	59.7
Transport .. .. .	17,562	5.8	3.3	29.3
Printing, Book-binding, &c. .. .. .	7,062	0.0	2.0	3.6
Woodworking and Furniture .. .. .	3,016	17.8	8.7	18.9
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	6,948	4.9	5.1	22.7
Hotels and Restaurants .. .. .	1,559	2.4	2.7	6.8
Stationary Enginemen .. .. .	2,539	1.9	1.1	1.2
Public Employment .. .. .	2,881	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other .. .. .	3,391	2.1	2.3	4.4
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>113,674</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>31.9</b>

\* *Statistiske Efterretninger* (Journal of the Danish Statistical Office).  
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 161-162. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

DURING APRIL.

COAL MINING.

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

Returns relating to 1,276 pits, employing 693,115 workpeople, showed that the average number of days\* worked per week during the fortnight ended April 26th, 1913, was 5.69, as compared with 5.67 for the previous month and 5.52 a year ago.

Of the 693,115 workpeople covered by the returns, 679,752 (or 98.1 per cent.) were employed by pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended April 26th, 1913; while 588,423 (or 84.9 per cent. of the total) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest averages were in Ireland (6.00 days) and in South Wales and Monmouthshire (5.99 days), and the lowest average was in the Lothians (5.15 days).

District.	No. of Work-people employed in April, 1913, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1913, as compared with a	
		April 26th, 1913.	Mar. 15th, 1913.	April 27th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
Northumberland .. .. .	49,478	5.50	5.50	5.47		+ 0.03
Durham .. .. .	129,134	5.56	5.62	5.33	+ 0.04	+ 0.23
Cumberland .. .. .	7,547	5.79	5.77	5.69	+ 0.02	+ 0.10
South Yorkshire .. .. .	73,476	5.88	5.89	5.79	- 0.01	+ 0.09
West Yorkshire .. .. .	27,856	5.73	5.69	5.74	+ 0.04	- 0.01
Lancashire and Cheshire .. .. .	53,693	5.82	5.64	5.61	- 0.02	+ 0.01
Derbyshire .. .. .	47,646	5.67	5.72	5.39	- 0.05	+ 0.28
Nottingham and Leicester .. .. .	38,602	5.43	5.35	4.92	+ 0.08	+ 0.51
Staffordshire .. .. .	30,135	5.58	5.62	5.32	- 0.04	+ 0.26
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop .. .. .	10,642	5.78	5.63	4.61	+ 0.15	+ 1.17
Gloucester and Somerset .. .. .	7,533	5.86	5.48	5.48	+ 0.38	+ 0.38
North Wales .. .. .	11,096	5.92	5.91	5.90	+ 0.01	+ 0.02
South Wales and Mon. .. .. .	136,220	5.99	5.95	5.84	+ 0.04	+ 0.15
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>638,058</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>+ 0.02</b>	<b>+ 0.18</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
West Scotland .. .. .	24,464	5.27	5.16	5.20	+ 0.11	+ 0.07
The Lothians .. .. .	3,711	5.15	5.47	5.41	- 0.32	- 0.26
Fife .. .. .	29,429	5.51	5.51	5.51		
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>57,604</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>+ 0.02</b>	<b>+ 0.02</b>
<b>IRELAND</b>						
	453	6.00	5.98	5.21	+ 0.02	+ 0.79
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>693,115</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>+ 0.02</b>	<b>+ 0.17</b>

Employment in Northumberland continued good. In Durham it also continued good, and was better than during the previous month and much better than a year ago. In Cumberland and in South Yorkshire employment continued very good, and was better than a year ago. In West Yorkshire it was good, and better than a month ago. In Lancashire and Cheshire it continued good. In Derbyshire it continued good: it showed a slight decline on a month ago, but was much better than a year ago. In Nottingham and Leicester it was good, better than in March, and much better than a year ago. In Staffordshire, Warwick, Worcester, and Salop it was good, and showed a great improvement on a year ago. In Gloucester and Somerset it was very good, and much better than a month ago and a year ago.

In North Wales and in South Wales and Monmouthshire employment continued very good; in the latter district it was better than a year ago. In West Scotland it showed an improvement on a month ago and a year ago, while in the Lothians it showed a great decline on a month ago and a year ago. In Fife it continued good.

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

\* 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.



Description of Coal.	No. of Work-people employed in April, 1913, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Pits in Fortnight ended				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Apr., 1913, on a	
		April 26th, 1913.	Mar. 15th, 1913.	April 27th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
		Days.	Days.	Days.			
Anthra.	6,583	5.93	5.54	5.27	+ 0.39	+ 0.66	
Coking	35,294	5.74	5.71	5.44	+ 0.03	+ 0.30	
Gas	47,805	5.52	5.46	5.44	+ 0.06	+ 0.08	
House	85,546	5.61	5.61	5.20	..	+ 0.41	
Steam	269,644	5.78	5.76	5.66	+ 0.02	+ 0.12	
Mixed	243,243	5.64	5.62	5.54	+ 0.02	+ 0.10	
<b>All Descriptions</b>	<b>693,115</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>+ 0.02</b>	<b>+ 0.17</b>	

Compared with a month ago there was an improvement at pits producing all classes of coal except house coal; the improvement was most marked at anthracite coal pits. Compared with a year ago there was a considerable improvement at anthracite, coking, and house coal pits.

The Exports (British and Irish) of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel during April, 1913, amounted to 6,605,214 tons, or 775,890 tons more than in March, 1913, and 5,077,706 tons more than in April, 1912.

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

EMPLOYMENT was generally good in iron and shale mines. It was better than a month ago in iron mines, and about the same as a month ago in shale mines. Employment continued fair in tin mines, and was fairly good in lead mines.

In and about quarries employment on the whole continued good.

**Mining.**

*Iron Mining.*—During the fortnight ended April 26th the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the returns was 5.91, as compared with 5.79 a month ago. In the corresponding period a year ago employment had only partially recovered from the effects of the national coal strike.

Districts.	Work-people employed in April, 1913.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in Fortnight ended				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1913, on a	
		April 26th, 1913.	Mar. 15th, 1913.	April 27th, 1912.*	Month ago.	Year ago.	
		Days.	Days.	Days.			
Cleveland	7,751	5.93	5.73	5.71	+ 0.20	+ 3.28	
Cumberland and Lancashire	5,334	5.94	5.84	5.71	+ 0.10	+ 0.23	
Scotland	1,028	5.80	5.80	4.65	..	+ 1.25	
Other Districts	2,460	5.81	5.84	4.55	- 0.03	+ 1.26	
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>16,573</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>4.11</b>	<b>+ 0.12</b>	<b>+ 1.80</b>	

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the returns 95.4 per cent. worked 11 days or more during the fortnight ended April 26th, as compared with 91.6 per cent. a month ago. Employment showed an improvement both in the Cleveland and in the Cumberland and Lancashire districts.

*Shale Mining.*—According to the returns received there were 3,524 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended April 26th, who worked on an average 5.85 days per week, as compared with 3,571 workpeople in March, who worked 5.82 days, and 3,409 workpeople in April, 1912, who worked 5.71 days.

*Tin Mining.*—Employment continued fair on the whole in Cornwall; it was good in the Camborne district, still improving in the St. Just district, but quiet in the Liskeard district. Some shortness of labour was reported.

*Lead Mining.*—Employment continued good in North Wales. It was fairly good in the Matlock district, but not so good as a month ago.

**Quarrying.**

*Slate.*—Employment generally continued fair in North Wales. It was fairly good at Delabole (Cornwall) and Ballachulish (Argyll).

\* These figures are affected by the national coal strike.

*Granite.*—Employment continued good in Leicestershire and fair in Cornwall. In the Aberdeen district it was affected by a strike.

*Limestone.*—Employment was good in the Weardale district, but was somewhat affected by bad weather and showed a decline on a month ago. Employment continued good at Buxton. It was fair in North Wales and moderate in the Plymouth district.

*Other Stone.*—Employment continued good with chert quarrymen at Bakewell, where overtime was reported. It was good, and better than a month ago, in road material (basalt) quarries in the Clee Hill district. With freestone quarrymen employment was good, and better than a month ago, on the Tyne, and moderate in North Wales. It continued good in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale. In sandstone quarries in Forfarshire it was still bad.

*Settmaking.*—Employment generally continued good in Scotland, in Leicestershire, and in North Wales. It was good, and better than a month ago, in the Clee Hill district.

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

**PIG IRON INDUSTRY.**

EMPLOYMENT in this industry was good, and about the same as a month ago. It was better than in April, 1912, when it had not entirely recovered from the effect of the dispute in the coal mining industry.

The returns show that 336 furnaces were in blast at the end of April, 1913, the same number as in March, 1913. At the end of April, 1912, 209 furnaces were in blast. During April, 4 furnaces were relit (2 in the Cleveland district, and 1 each in Cumberland and in Ayrshire), while 4 were blown out (in Cumberland, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire).

The number of workpeople employed at the end of April, 1913, was about 25,000; an increase of 46.6 per cent. as compared with April, 1912.

District.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1913, on	
	April, 1913.	March, 1913.	April, 1912.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
	April, 1913.	Mar. 1913.	Apr. 1912.		
ENGLAND & WALES—Cleveland	90	88	66	+ 2	+ 24
Cumberland & Lancashire	33	33	18	..	+ 15
S. and S.W. Yorks	12	13	6	- 1	+ 6
Derby & Nottingham	41	42	25	- 1	+ 16
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	31	31	17	..	+ 14
Staffs & Worcester	35	36	27	- 1	+ 8
S. Wales & Monmouth	12	12	3	..	+ 9
Other districts	5	5	3	..	+ 2
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>- 1</b>	<b>+ 94</b>
Scotland	77	76	44	+ 1	+ 33
<b>Total</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>+ 127</b>

The Imports of iron ore in April, 1913, amounted to 697,030 tons, or 1,673 tons more than in March, 1913, and 441,231 tons more than in April, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of pig iron from the United Kingdom in April, 1913, amounted to 101,413 tons, or 11,401 tons more than in March, 1913, and 9,966 tons more than in April, 1912.

**TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.**

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during April, 1913, was about the same as in March, but showed a marked decline on February, 1913. It was also much worse than in April, 1912.

At the end of April, 1913, 412 tinplate mills were in operation, as compared with 416 in March, 1913, and 467 in April, 1912. The steel sheet mills working numbered 69, compared with 71 in March, and 67 a year ago.

The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employed about 24,050 workpeople.

The following Table shows the number of works open and the number of mills in operation at the end of April,

1913, together with the increase or decrease on a month ago and a year ago:—

	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of April, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of April, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works	68	- 4	- 7	412	- 4	- 55
Steel Sheet Works	10	+ 1	- 1	69	- 2	+ 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>- 3</b>	<b>- 8</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>- 6</b>	<b>- 53</b>

**Exports (British and Irish).**

To	April, 1913.	March, 1913.	April, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1913, on a	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.				
United States	276	286	123	- 10	+ 153
British East Indies	6,232	6,185	2,132	+ 47	+ 4,100
Germany	2,471	2,398	2,865	- 57	- 392
France	1,630	2,378	2,238	- 688	- 548
Netherlands	5,523	4,544	2,931	+ 884	+ 2,597
Russia	144	600	35	- 456	+ 109
Norway	1,973	1,993	2,190	- 20	- 217
Belgium	1,053	2,085	860	+ 1,032	+ 193
Portugal	1,238	964	739	+ 274	+ 499
Italy	2,395	1,026	1,631	+ 1,369	+ 764
Roumania	466	281	2,411	+ 185	- 1,945
China and Japan	6,282	3,844	936	+ 2,438	+ 5,346
Australia	2,463	1,942	483	+ 5.6	+ 1,983
Canada	702	462	294	+ 240	+ 408
Argentina	1,532	2,132	782	- 600	+ 750
Other Countries	7,432	9,769	5,735	- 2,327	+ 1,697
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,882</b>	<b>41,579</b>	<b>26,383</b>	<b>+ 303</b>	<b>+ 15,499</b>
<b>Black Plates for Tinning.</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,448</b>	<b>6,217</b>	<b>3,205</b>	<b>- 769</b>	<b>+ 2,243</b>

**IRON AND STEEL WORKS.**

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued very good in April. It showed a slight decline on a month ago, but was much better than a year ago, when it had not fully recovered from the effects of the coal strike. According to returns from employers relating to 107,235 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended April 26th, 1913, was 596,055, a decrease of 6,168 (or 1.0 per cent.) on a month ago, and an increase of 55,943 (or 10.4 per cent.) on a year ago.

Departments.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.			Aggregate number of shifts worked.		
	Week ended April 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Week ended April 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	10,299	- 0.1	+ 11.0	60,163	+ 0.2	+ 11.2
Crucible Furnaces	561	+ 3.3	+ 12.7	3,139	+ 2.3	+ 17.5
Bessemer Converters	1,804	- 1.9	+ 37.0	8,879	- 5.3	+ 35.0
Puddling Forges	8,797	- 3.7	- 0.1	42,633	- 7.0	- 8.9
Rolling Mills	33,312	- 1.4	+ 11.2	180,673	- 2.2	+ 10.2
Forging and Pressing	5,089	+ 0.1	+ 16.8	28,793	+ 0.6	+ 19.0
Founding	13,099	+ 0.6	+ 12.0	76,018	- 0.2	+ 11.1
Other Departments	14,642	+ 2.2	+ 12.5	85,069	+ 1.9	+ 13.2
Mechanics, Labourers	19,032	+ 0.6	+ 13.5	110,688	- 0.1	+ 12.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,235</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>+ 11.4</b>	<b>596,055</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>	<b>+ 10.4</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Northumberland & Durham	12,118	- 0.0	+ 14.3	69,062	+ 0.6	+ 14.9
Cleveland	8,948	- 1.3	+ 14.8	49,461	- 3.7	+ 10.5
Sheffield and Rotherham	21,915	+ 0.5	+ 13.0	126,059	+ 0.7	+ 13.6
Lees, Bradford, &c.	4,879	+ 1.0	+ 11.5	27,485	- 1.0	+ 11.2
Cumberland, Lancs., and Cheshire	10,190	- 1.1	+ 26.1	54,227	- 4.0	+ 24.5
Staffordshire	9,594	- 0.9	+ 6.4	51,912	- 0.3	+ 7.2
Other Midland Counties	5,214	+ 1.2	+ 8.6	28,627	- 1.0	+ 7.5
Wales and Monmouth	14,064	+ 0.6	+ 4.1	78,590	+ 0.5	+ 4.2
<b>Total, England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>86,922</b>	<b>- 0.0</b>	<b>+ 12.0</b>	<b>485,453</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>	<b>+ 11.7</b>
Scotland	20,313	- 1.6	+ 9.0	111,602	- 2.6	+ 4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,235</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>+ 11.4</b>	<b>596,055</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>	<b>+ 10.4</b>

Compared with a month ago employment showed a decline in the Cleveland district, in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, and in Scotland. The other districts showed little change. Puddling forges and Bessemer converters showed a considerable decline.

The total number of workpeople employed decreased by 336 (or 0.3 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked by 0.04 of a shift.

Compared with a year ago employment showed an increase in every district; the largest increases were in the Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, Northumberland and Durham, and Sheffield and Rotherham districts. The improvement affected all the departments except puddling forges, which showed a decline. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 11,002 (or 11.4 per cent.), while the average number of shifts worked decreased by 0.05 of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during April, 1913, amounted to 183,362 tons, or 2,664 tons less than in March, 1913, and 68,222 tons more than in April, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during April, 1913, amounted to 311,613 tons, or 60,073 tons more than in March, 1913, and 144,831 tons more than in April, 1912.

**ENGINEERING TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT continued very good generally, much overtime being worked in the principal centres.

The percentage of "insured" workpeople in the engineering and ironfounding trades who were unemployed at the end of April was 2.0, as compared with 2.2 at the end of March. The weekly returns show that little fluctuation occurred during the month, the percentages unemployed for the five weeks ended 2nd May being 2.2, 2.1, 2.1, 2.0, and 2.1 respectively. In Ireland, however, there was a comparatively large decrease as between 4th April (4.5 per cent.) and 25th April (3.7 per cent.).

Trade Unions with 216,764 members reported 1.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of April, compared with 1.5 per cent. in March, and with 4.3 per cent. in April, 1912. The percentage unemployed was nearly uniform throughout the country, and exceeded 2 per cent. in only one district.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of Apr., 1913.	Percentage returned as Un-employed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1913, on a	
		Apr. 1913.	Mar. 1913.	Apr. 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Apr. 1913.	Mar. 1913.	Apr. 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-East Coast	17,529	1.5	1.5	4.9	..	- 3.4
Manchester and Liverpool	21,829	1.3	1.4	3.7	- 0.1	- 2.4
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District	13,393	1.4	1.8	5.1	- 0.4	- 3.7
West Riding Towns	14,560	1.4	1.8	5.6	- 0.4	- 4.2
Hull and Lincolnshire District	5,251	1.3	1.2	2.4	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	9,172	1.2	1.3	3.5	- 0.1	- 2.3
Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester District	5,136	1.5	1.7	4.3	- 0.2	- 2.8
London and neighbouring District	13,005	1.5	1.6	2.1	- 0.1	- 0.6
South Coast	4,118	0.6	1.7	2.0	- 1.1	- 1.4
South Wales and Bristol District	7,425	2.1	1.9	5.7	+ 0.2	- 3.6
Glasgow and District	20,103	1.6	1.7	9.8	- 0.1	- 8.2
East of Scotland	4,510	1.7	1.6	6.1	+ 0.1	- 4.4
Belfast and Dublin	4,432	1.5	1.8	5.7	- 0.3	- 4.2
Other Districts	6,979	0.7	0.8	2.9	- 0.1	- 2.2
<b>United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)</b>	<b>216,764</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>- 2.9</b>

Employment on the North-East Coast continued very good, with overtime and night-shifts still running.

Employment in Lancashire and Cheshire was very good, with much overtime, and at Preston, Blackburn, and Accrington an improvement was reported. At Oldham spindle and flyer makers reported a decline. A decline was also reported at Bolton, where employment generally was only moderate.

Employment in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire continued very good, much overtime being worked.

Employment in the Midlands continued good generally; at Birmingham, Derby, and Stoke much overtime was worked. The cycle and motor trades were very busy in all centres. Patternmakers at Coventry, however, reported employment as bad. At Nottingham employment was still quiet, except in the cycle and motor

\* Exclusive of superannuated members



trades, and some short time was worked in the lace machinery shops. Employment in the Eastern Counties continued very good, with overtime, except at Ipswich, where it was quiet in some departments.

Employment continued good in the London district, a large amount of overtime being worked. It was very good on the South Coast, except at Southampton, where there was a dispute. Employment was also good at Bristol and in South Wales; at Bristol all the engineering shops were working overtime.

Employment was still very good in Scotland, especially in the Glasgow and Dundee districts, where overtime was general. As compared with a year ago, there was a very large decrease in the number of iron-moulders unemployed.

Employment at Belfast and Dublin was good; iron and brassfounders at Belfast and engineers at Dublin reported an improvement, but electricians at Dublin a decline.

The Imports of machinery in April, 1913, amounted to £678,239, or £38,297 more than in March, 1913, and £96,184 more than in April, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of machinery in April, 1913, amounted to £3,344,594, or £579,634 more than in March, 1913, and £786,828 more than in April, 1912.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good, especially on the South Coast, on the Clyde, and at Belfast; there was an improvement on the North-east Coast and on the Humber, but a decline on the Mersey, at the Bristol Channel ports, and in the Dundee district.

The percentage unemployed at the end of April among workpeople in the shipbuilding trades insured under the National Insurance Act was 3.0, as compared with 3.1 at the end of March.

Trade Unions with 69,230 members reported 2.8 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 2.6 per cent. in March and 3.8 per cent. in April, 1912.

District.	No. of Members of Unions at end of April, 1913.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April 1913, on a	
		April, 1913.	Mar., 1913.	April, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth	10,514	2.5	3.0	3.2	- 0.5	- 0.7
Wear	5,511	2.5	4.6	6.3	- 2.1	- 3.8
Tees and Hartlepool	5,467	2.9	3.2	7.6	- 0.3	- 4.7
Humber	2,901	4.1	6.6	5.8	- 2.5	- 2.7
Thames and Medway	4,548	6.8	6.2	3.0	+ 0.6	+ 3.8
South Coast	5,417	0.9	0.9	2.4	..	- 1.5
Bristol Channel Ports	2,945	11.6	1.5	2.5	+ 2.2	+ 1.2
Mersey	5,309	3.7	1.5	2.3	- 0.3	- 1.6
Clyde	16,734	0.7	1.0	1.3	+ 2.4	+ 2.1
Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen	2,530	5.7	3.3	3.6	+ 2.4	+ 2.1
Belfast	3,889	1.1	1.0	1.3	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Other Districts	3,565	1.6	1.0	1.8	+ 0.6	- 0.2
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>69,230</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>

Employment on the North-east Coast was good generally, with some overtime; ship repairers at Hartlepool, however, reported employment as bad. Employment was good on the Humber, especially on new work at Hull.

On the Thames employment was fair on the whole, but declined on repair work. Employment was very good on the South Coast; overtime was worked on repairs at Southampton. In South Wales employment declined, but was still reported as fair on the whole. Employment at Newport was slack.

On the Mersey employment was very good with shipwrights and drillers, fair or moderate with other trades; on the whole a decline was reported. At Barrow it was good, and overtime was worked; a shortage of riveters and drillers was again reported.

Employment on the Clyde was very good, overtime being general; employment on repair work was, however, only moderate. In the East of Scotland employment was good generally, and some overtime was worked by shipwrights at Leith and Granton; repair work at Leith, however, was slack, and shipwrights at Dundee also

† Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

reported a decline. New work at Leith was hindered by delay in getting material.

Employment continued very good at Belfast, and at Dublin it was good, and showed an improvement on the previous month.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES

EMPLOYMENT in April continued good on the whole, though some trades were not quite so busy as in previous months. Trade Unions with 31,652 members reported 1.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of April, 1913, compared with 1.6 per cent. in March, and with 2.2 per cent. in April, 1912, when employment was still slightly affected by the coal strike.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, &c.—Employment with brassworkers was still good on the whole, but showed a decline as compared with the previous month, especially at Birmingham; overtime had almost ceased, and some short time was being worked. At Manchester employment with brassworkers was very good, and better than in the previous month. Bedstead workers at Birmingham still reported employment as quiet.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—At Birmingham and Smethwick the nut and bolt trades continued good, though somewhat disturbed by wages disputes; the shoe rivet and wire nail trades were very slack, the cut nail trade fair. At Darlaston, Black Heath, and Halesowen, and on the Tyne, these trades continued good.

Wire.—Employment continued good on the whole, especially at Halifax, where there was an improvement, and at Norwich.

Locks, Hollow-ware, and General Hardware.—Employment in the lock trade at Wolverhampton was fair, and about the same as in the previous month; short time was worked in several branches. The hollow-ware trade at West Bromwich was fair, but somewhat disturbed by labour disputes. Employment at Wolverhampton was good in all branches of the hollow-ware trades; it was also good in general ironmongery, and fair in the fence and hurdle trades. Employment in this group of trades was also good at Wednesbury.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment in England was fair, but a large number of workpeople were losing one day a week. At Falkirk employment was reported as bad.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—The cutlery trades at Sheffield continued well employed. Employment was fairly good in the tool trades at Birmingham; at Wednesbury it was good in the hoe trades, with overtime, but in the edge tool trades it declined to fair. At Walsall employment was good in the bit and stirrup trade, but slack in the saddlery furniture trade. Employment at Redditch was very good in the needle trade, and good on the whole in the fish-hook trade.

Tubes.—Employment in South Staffordshire was fair, but not so good as a month ago. At Birmingham employment in the bedstead-tube trade continued only moderate; in the other tube trades it was good.

Chains, Anchors, Springs, &c.—At Cradley, all branches of the chain trades reported a decline, and were only fair. At Walsall, employment was very good in the motor chain, buckle, cart gear, and case hame trades. The wrought anchor trade at Cradley reported a serious decline, and was only fair. On the Tyne employment with chain and anchor smiths was good. Employment in the anvil trade in the Dudley district was slack, with much short time. It continued fairly good in the spring trade at West Bromwich, and was good in the railway spring trade at Wednesbury.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment with braziers and sheet metal workers continued good generally, especially at Leeds, at Edinburgh, and on the North-East Coast; there was, however, a decline in the Midland towns, where a considerable amount of short time was worked. Tinplate workers reported employment as very good at Wolverhampton, and fairly good at Birmingham; at Oldham employment, though still good, showed a slight decline. Ironplate workers reported employment as good in London; fair, but not quite so good as in the previous month, at Birmingham; fair at the Lye; and quiet at Wolverhampton, Bilston, Dudley, and Walsall.

Jewellery, Plated Ware, Britannia Metal, &c.—Employment in the gold and silver trades was very quiet in London, with short time general; fair at Sheffield; an improvement was reported at Birmingham. Electroplaters at Birmingham also reported an improvement; but with britannia metal workers it was bad. The watch trade at Coventry was reported as moderate.

Farriers.—Employment was fair generally. Imports and Exports.—The Table below shows the value of cutlery and hardware imported and exported for the months stated:—

Description.	April, 1913.		March, 1913.		April, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1913, on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cutlery .. .. .	14,342	13,855	12,272	12,879	+ 487	+ 2,070		
Hardware .. .. .	108,368	109,688	112,869		- 1,330	- 4,501		
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cutlery .. .. .	63,079	58,996	65,570		+ 4,083	- 2,491		
Hardware .. .. .	204,852	199,003	230,582		+ 5,849	- 25,730		
Implement and Tools ..	224,244	221,571	215,315		+ 2,673	+ 8,929		

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good both in the spinning and in the weaving branches, and showed an improvement compared with a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 120,594 workpeople in the week ended April 26th, 1913, showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number 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 an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended April 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended April 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.*
Preparing .. .. .	15,224	+ 0.1	+ 1.3	14,346	+ 1.1	+ 1.9
Spinning .. .. .	26,135	+ 0.6	+ 1.5	26,599	+ 1.3	+ 2.5
Weaving .. .. .	56,237	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	57,473	+ 1.2	+ 4.4
Other .. .. .	9,748	- 1.1	+ 0.9	12,082	- 0.2	+ 5.6
Not specified .. .. .	13,250	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	14,342	+ 1.1	+ 3.5
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>120,594</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>124,842</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>+ 3.7</b>

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended April 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended April 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.*
Ashton	7,509	+ 1.0	- 0.6	7,910	+ 4.1	+ 1.3
Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde	6,839	- 0.9	+ 2.3	6,818	- 0.4	+ 2.7
Oldham	13,502	+ 1.0	+ 1.3	15,081	+ 1.8	+ 2.8
Bolton and Leigh ..	15,177	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	14,833	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden	9,017	+ 0.2	+ 2.0	9,202	+ 0.9	+ 3.3
Manchester	9,391	+ 0.0	- 0.7	8,373	+ 2.9	+ 2.7
Preston and Chorley ..	11,086	- 0.4	- 0.4	11,191	+ 0.9	+ 6.1
Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen	16,506	+ 1.0	+ 3.6	17,562	- 0.2	+ 5.7
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson	14,023	- 0.1	- 0.5	17,782	+ 1.6	+ 4.3
Other Lancashire Towns ..	4,728	+ 0.0	+ 0.8	4,207	+ 0.6	+ 4.3
Yorkshire Towns .. ..	5,040	- 0.2	- 0.3	5,123	+ 0.9	+ 4.1
Other Districts .. .. .	7,776	- 0.1	+ 0.1	6,970	+ 0.0	+ 5.5
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>120,594</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>124,842</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>+ 3.7</b>

In the Oldham district employment continued good, though slightly affected by disputes in the spinning section. In the Bolton, Blackburn, Preston, and Manchester districts it continued good, and was better than a year ago. Employment in the Stockport district showed a slight decline compared with the previous month, owing to disorganisation caused by a dispute affecting carters.

Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

Description of Cotton.	April, 1913.		Mar., 1913.		April, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1913, on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
American .. .. .	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Brazilian .. .. .	249,143	243,022	255,925		+ 6,121	- 6,782		
East Indian .. .. .	10,106	8,019	4,855		+ 2,087	+ 5,251		
Egyptian .. .. .	4,961	6,796	3,529		- 835	+ 1,432		
Miscellaneous .. .. .	27,486	23,990	29,131		+ 3,496	- 1,645		
	7,828	7,108	5,485		+ 720	+ 2,343		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>299,524</b>	<b>287,935</b>	<b>298,925</b>		<b>+ 11,589</b>	<b>+ 599</b>		

\* The comparison with a year ago is affected by an increase in the rate of wages

Prices of Cotton at Liverpool.

Description.	April, 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1913, on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Middling American:</b>	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.
Monthly average of Daily Quotations	6.87	+ 0.01	+ 0.40	
Highest Price on any one day	7.00	+ 0.01	+ 0.33	
Lowest " " "	6.58	- 0.16	+ 0.41	
<b>Good Fair Egyptian:</b>	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.
Monthly average of Daily Quotations	9.76	+ 0.09	+ 0.69	
Highest Price on any one day	9.90	+ 0.05	+ 0.55	
Lowest " " "	9.60	..	+ 0.79	

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on May 2nd, 1913, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 1,099,000 bales, as compared with 1,399,620 bales on May 3rd, 1912.

Exports of British Cotton Goods.

Description.	April, 1913.		Mar., 1913.		April, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1913, on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Cotton Yarn and Twist—</b>	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Grey .. .. .	15,587	14,011	15,520		+ 1,576	+ 67		
Bleached and Dyed ..	2,992	3,202	3,486		- 210	- 494		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>18,579</b>	<b>17,213</b>	<b>19,006</b>		<b>+ 1,366</b>	<b>- 427</b>		
<b>Cotton Thread for Sewing..</b>	1,870	1,821	1,874		+ 49	- 4		
<b>Cotton Piece Goods—</b>	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.
Grey or Unbleached ..	207,992	186,156	178,349		+ 21,806	+ 29,613		
Bleached .. .. .	167,619	172,189	162,160		- 4,570	+ 5,459		
Printed .. .. .	105,435	101,539	91,448		+ 3,888	+ 13,987		
Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	108,993	103,737	92,174		+ 5,256	+ 16,819		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>590,009</b>	<b>563,621</b>	<b>524,131</b>		<b>+ 27,588</b>	<b>+ 65,878</b>		

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

Woollen Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 24,576 workpeople in the week ended April 26th showed no change in the number employed, and an increase 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 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended April 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended April 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.*
Wool Sorting .. .. .	480	+ 0.4	+ 2.1	£ 519	- 0.4	+ 2.2
Spinning .. .. .	5,024	- 1.2	+ 0.4	5,165	+ 0.8	+ 4.9
Weaving .. .. .	10,259	- 0.2	- 1.3	9,730	+ 1.4	+ 3.6
Other Departments ..	7,176	+ 0.9	+ 2.4	7,578	+ 0.2	+ 3.4
Not specified .. .. .	1,637	+ 0.8	+ 2.8	1,646	+ 0.1	+ 2.1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>24,576</b>	<b>- 0.0</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>24,638</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 3.7</b>

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended April 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended April 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.*
Huddersfield District ..	3,595	- 1.5	- 2.7	4,164	- 1.4	+ 0.5
Leeds District .. .. .	2,793	- 0.2	+ 3.6	2,851	+ 0.6	+ 8.3
Dewsbury & Batley District	3,846	+ 1.5	+ 4.7	4,021	+ 0.8	+ 7.5
Other Parts of West Riding	2,165	+ 0.9	+ 2.3	2,239	+ 0.8	+ 4.0
<b>Total, West Riding ..</b>	<b>12,399</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>+ 1.8</b>	<b>13,275</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>+ 4.8</b>
Scotland .. .. .	6,699	- 0.1	- 1.4	6,535	+ 0.4	+ 1.1
Other Districts .. .. .	5,479	- 0.3	- 0.4	4,828	+ 3.3	+ 4.3
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>24,576</b>	<b>- 0.0</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>24,638</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 3.7</b>

In the Leeds and Dewsbury and Batley districts employment continued good,



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 1.4 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 2.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended April 26th, 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended April 26th, 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting & Combing ..	5,127	- 3.6	+ 1.4	5,611	- 5.3	+ 1.8		
Spinning .. .. .	20,443	- 1.0	- 3.9	12,529	+ 0.6	+ 1.1		
Weaving .. .. .	8,327	+ 1.5	+ 1.0	7,999	+ 2.5	+ 6.6		
Other Departments ..	4,474	- 0.3	+ 1.0	4,674	+ 0.3	+ 3.8		
Not specified .. ..	1,767	- 1.3	+ 2.9	1,442	- 3.2	+ 0.1		
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>40,138</b>	<b>- 0.8</b>	<b>- 1.4</b>	<b>32,255</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>		

In the Bradford district employment continued good, and was better than a month ago in every branch except wool sorting and combing, which showed a decline. It was better than a year ago. In Keighley the spinning branch showed a slight decline compared with a year ago, but in the weaving branch there was a slight improvement compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In Halifax and Huddersfield employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. In Bradford, Keighley, Halifax, and other parts of Yorkshire a deficiency of labour was reported.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	April, 1913.	Mar., 1913.	April, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports and Exports of Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS).</b>					
Imports .. 1,000 lbs.	104,846	103,667	124,238	+ 1,179	- 19,392
British Exports ..	2,027	2,348	3,611	- 321	- 1,584
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. 1,000 lbs.	36,852	27,337	23,736	+ 9,515	+ 13,116
<b>British and Irish Manufactures Exported.</b>					
Yarn:					
Woolen .. 1,000 lbs.	584	371	520	+ 213	+ 64
Worsted .. .. .	4,716	3,759	3,839	+ 957	+ 777
Alpaca and Mohair ..	1,679	1,321	1,027	+ 358	+ 652
<b>Total, Yarn ..</b>	<b>6,979</b>	<b>5,451</b>	<b>5,486</b>	<b>+ 1,528</b>	<b>+ 1,493</b>
Piece Goods:					
Woolen .. 1,000 yds.	6,028	6,053	4,439	- 25	+ 1,589
Worsted .. .. .	4,656	3,486	3,524	+ 1,170	+ 1,132
<b>Total, Piece Goods ..</b>	<b>10,684</b>	<b>9,539</b>	<b>7,963</b>	<b>+ 1,145</b>	<b>+ 2,721</b>

Prices of Wool.

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

	April, 1913.	Mar., 1913.	April, 1912.
<b>Average Prices:</b>	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.
Lincoln Hogs .. .. .	12	12	10 1/2
40's Crossbred tops ..	16 3/4	16 1/2	13 3/4
60's Super Botany tops ..	30 1/2	30 1/4	25 3/4
<b>Course of Prices:</b>			
Lincoln Hogs .. .. .	12	12	10 1/2
40's Crossbred tops ..	16 1/2, 16 3/4	16 1/2	13 3/4, 13 1/2, 13 1/4
60's Super Botany tops ..	30 1/2	30, 30 1/2	25 3/4, 25 1/2, 25 1/4

LINEN TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 42,246 workpeople in the week ended April 26th showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.9 per cent. in the number employed and an increase, due mainly to advances in rates of wages, of 6.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended April 26th, 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended April 26th, 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing .. .. .	5,741	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	5,664	+ 0.2	+ 9.4		
Spinning .. .. .	9,802	- 2.0	- 2.1	5,503	- 2.5	+ 6.9		
Weaving .. .. .	15,389	- 0.9	- 2.6	10,630	- 0.3	+ 4.9		
Other .. .. .	6,591	+ 0.3	- 1.7	5,553	+ 0.2	+ 5.9		
Not specified .. ..	4,623	- 0.2	- 2.0	2,932	- 3.6	+ 4.0		
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>42,246</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>	<b>- 1.9</b>	<b>28,182</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>+ 6.0</b>		

In the Belfast district employment was good, though not so good as a month ago; at other places in Ireland it showed little change compared with a month ago. Employment in Fifehire and other parts of Scotland was good, and showed little change on the whole compared with the previous month. In all districts the deficiency of some classes of workpeople, especially weavers, continued.

Description.	April, 1913.	March, 1913.	April, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Cordilla) .. tons	11,412	11,504	18,730	- 92	7,318
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Linen Yarn .. 100 lbs.	15,661	14,985	14,973	+ 676	+ 688
Linen Piece Goods .. 100 yds.	185,489	180,527	164,010	+ 4,962	+ 21,479

JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was good, and showed little change compared with a month ago.

Returns from firms employing 14,930 workpeople in the week ended April 26th 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 March. As compared with April, 1912, there was a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 10.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, this increase being largely due to advances in rates of wages.

Departments.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended April 26th, 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended April 26th, 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing .. .. .	3,458	+ 0.4	- 1.0	2,685	- 0.6	+ 11.3		
Spinning .. .. .	4,106	- 0.2	- 2.0	3,025	- 0.2	+ 11.9		
Weaving .. .. .	5,325	+ 0.3	- 1.2	4,574	+ 3.3	+ 9.5		
Other .. .. .	2,041	+ 0.3	- 1.9	2,176	+ 0.6	+ 7.7		
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>14,930</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>- 1.5</b>	<b>12,460</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>+ 10.1</b>		

Employment was reported as good in the Dundee district (in which were employed 12,502 workpeople, or 83.7 per cent. of the total reported on). In the Forfar, Brechin, and Arbroath districts employment was also reported as good; a deficiency of labour was still felt in most of the principal jute centres.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	April, 1913.	Mar., 1913.	April, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Jute .. .. . tons	20,093	41,339	24,686	- 21,246	- 4,563
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Jute Yarn .. 100 lbs.	34,861	37,045	28,786	- 2,184	+ 5,138
Jute Piece Goods 100 yds.	155,347	136,392	101,306	+ 18,955	+ 54,041

\* The comparison with a year ago is affected by increases in the rate of wages.

LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was fair in the curtain and plain net branches, and bad in the levers branch. It was generally worse than a month ago; as compared with a year ago it showed an improvement in the curtain and plain net branches, while it was much worse in the levers branch.

Returns from firms employing 6,123 workpeople in the week ended April 26th showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 5.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended April 26th, 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended April 26th, 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Lever .. .. .	1,473	- 1.2	- 0.8	1,747	- 11.8	- 16.2		
Curtain .. .. .	2,542	- 1.4	+ 0.8	2,638	- 2.3	+ 5.5		
Plain Net .. .. .	1,544	- 0.1	- 4.5	1,269	- 4.4	+ 11.7		
Others .. .. .	564	- 2.6	- 8.0	427	- 3.4	- 0.7		
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>6,123</b>	<b>- 1.2</b>	<b>- 1.8</b>	<b>6,101</b>	<b>- 5.7</b>	<b>- 1.1</b>		

At Nottingham employment in the levers branch was bad, and worse than a month ago and a year ago; much short time was reported. It continued good in the curtain branch, and was fair and better than a month ago in the plain net branch. In the Long Eaton district employment in the levers branch was much worse than a month ago and a year ago. Employment was fairly good in Scotland, but showed a decline compared with a month ago in the curtain branch.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	April, 1913.	Mar., 1913.	April, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Cotton Lace .. ..	£ 195,076	£ 217,419	£ 146,689	- 22,343	+ 48,387
Silk Lace .. .. .	17,203	26,657	3,540	- 9,454	+ 13,663
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Cotton Lace .. ..	309,402	336,081	342,330	- 26,679	- 32,928
Silk Lace .. .. .	1,125	1,939	3,976	- 814	- 2,851

SILK TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 8,972 workpeople in the week ended April 26th showed an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended April 26th, 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended April 26th, 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Throwing .. .. .	935	+ 3.9	- 4.2	407	+ 3.8	- 3.1		
Spinning .. .. .	2,470	- 1.3	- 6.7	1,970	+ 0.1	- 4.4		
Weaving .. .. .	3,943	+ 3.0	+ 6.7	2,665	+ 1.6	+ 12.0		
Other .. .. .	821	+ 0.6	+ 0.2	605	+ 3.2	+ 2.2		
Not specified .. ..	797	+ 0.3	+ 2.6	639	+ 3.1	+ 13.7		
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>8,972</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>6,286</b>	<b>+ 1.6</b>	<b>+ 4.5</b>		

Districts.	Description.	April, 1913.	Mar., 1913.	April, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1913, on a	
					Month ago.	Year ago.
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	3,237	- 0.3	- 2.4	2,507	+ 1.5	- 0.0
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	994	- 0.6	+ 7.2	739	- 2.5	+ 4.1
Eastern Counties .. ..	3,055	+ 2.6	+ 1.8	1,991	+ 3.5	+ 12.2
Other Districts, including Scotland and Leek	1,686	+ 3.9	+ 0.8	1,049	+ 1.1	+ 2.7
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>8,972</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>6,286</b>	<b>+ 1.6</b>	<b>+ 4.5</b>

At Macclesfield employment continued good in most branches, and was better than a year ago; with "outside" hand-loom weavers it was fair. At Leek employment with throwsters, spinners, and trimming weavers was reported as fair. At Congleton it was good with throwsters and bad with spinners and dressers. In the West Riding district employment was fairly good. In the Eastern Counties it was good on the whole, and considerably better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	April, 1913.	March, 1913.	April, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Raw Silk .. .. lbs	36,888	69,946	49,012	- 33,058	- 12,124
Thrown Silk .. lbs	39,263	29,279	45,833	+ 9,994	- 6,570
Spun Silk Yarn .. lbs	61,768	41,649	72,618	+ 20,119	- 10,850
Silk Broad-Stuffs .. yds	7,063,538	6,765,841	6,074,007	+ 297,697	+ 989,531
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Thrown Silk .. lbs	2,026	6,954	7,992	- 4,928	- 5,966
Spun Silk Yarn .. lbs	88,435	83,315	79,763	+ 5,120	+ 8,572
Silk Broad-Stuffs .. yds	346,003	393,681	373,523	- 47,678	- 27,520

HOSIERY TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 19,556 workpeople in the week ended April 26th 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 an increase of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended April 26th, 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended April 26th, 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Leicester	9,507	- 1.1	- 1.6	7,952	- 0.6	+ 0.1		
Leicester Country District ..	2,761	+ 0.4	+ 7.8	2,286	- 1.0	+ 6.2		
Notts and Derbyshire .. ..	4,933	+ 0.1	+ 4.3	3,802	- 7.2	+ 5.9		
Scotland .. .. .	2,275	- 1.5	+ 4.0	1,809	- 0.5	+ 10.6		
Other Districts .. .. .	380	+ 2.7	+ 2.7	227	+ 0.4	+ 7.1		
<b>Total, United Kingdom</b>	<b>19,556</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>+ 1.8</b>	<b>16,076</b>	<b>- 2.3</b>	<b>+ 3.5</b>		

At Leicester employment continued good, and showed little change compared with a year ago; at Hinckley it was fairly good; at Loughborough the operatives were well employed. With power frame workers in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire employment was good; with hand frame workers in the country districts it was fair. In Scotland employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.—The Table below shows the values of woollen and cotton hosiery imported and exported during the months stated:—

Description.	April, 1913.	Mar., 1913.	April, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.



good, and was better than a year ago. In the West Riding of Yorkshire it continued very good. In Scotland employment continued good.

### BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

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

Returns from firms employing 31,155 workpeople in the week ended April 26th showed an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Trades :-	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended April 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended April 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bleaching .. .. .	3,484	+ 0.5	+ 2.8	3,575	- 0.3	+ 3.0
Printing .. .. .	864	- 2.3	+ 1.3	1,132	+ 0.2	+ 3.1
Dyeing .. .. .	16,191	+ 1.9	+ 2.0	24,134	+ 2.2	+ 8.0
Trimming, Finishing, and Other Departments	10,115	+ 1.0	+ 4.1	11,006	+ 1.5	+ 7.5
Not specified .. .. .	501	- 1.8	+ 3.5	627	- 1.6	+ 12.0
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>31,155</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>+ 2.8</b>	<b>40,474</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>	<b>+ 7.3</b>
<b>Districts :-</b>						
Yorkshire .. .. .	14,378	+ 2.1	+ 3.7	21,982	+ 2.2	+ 10.5
Lancashire .. .. .	9,732	+ 0.5	+ 2.4	11,562	+ 0.8	+ 3.0
Scotland .. .. .	3,434	- 1.2	- 1.2	3,149	+ 1.0	+ 3.9
Ireland .. .. .	748	- 2.1	- 2.1	592	- 3.4	- 0.2
Other Districts .. .. .	2,863	+ 3.7	+ 5.8	3,189	+ 2.8	+ 7.2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>31,155</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>+ 2.8</b>	<b>40,474</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>	<b>+ 7.3</b>

**Bleaching.**—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire showed little change compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. With bleachers at Basford, Bulwell and Dundee employment was good.

**Printing.**—Employment with calico printers was good in England; with engravers it was fair. In Scotland employment was reported as fair with printers and good with engravers.

**Dyeing.**—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers in Yorkshire continued good, and was better than a year ago; more than half the Trade Union dyers were working overtime. With cotton dyers in both Lancashire and Yorkshire there was an improvement compared with both a month ago and a year ago. With silk dyers employment was reported as good at Macclesfield and Leek, and moderate at Congleton. With lace dyers at Nottingham it was moderate.

**Trimming, Finishing, &c.**—At Leicester employment continued fairly good with hosiery trimmers, &c.; at Hinckley and Loughborough it was good; at Basford and Bulwell it was fair. With calenderers at Dundee it was fairly good, but in the last week of the month a large number of workpeople were thrown idle in consequence of a fire.

### LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued fair on the whole. Trade Unions with 2,923 members reported 5.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of April, as compared with the same percentage in March, and with 5.0 per cent. in April, 1912.

**Skinner, Tanners, Curriers, Leather Dressers, &c.**—Employment in these trades was fair on the whole, and good at Leeds, where employment was better than for many months past; with curriers it was quiet at Walsall and Birmingham and bad in London.

**Saddlery and Harness.**—At Walsall employment was bad with brown saddlers, nearly all the workpeople being on short time; with gig saddlers it was better than in the previous month, and was described as fair, though about half the workpeople were on short time, averaging one and a half days a week. It was also fair with bridle cutters and with horse collar makers. At Birmingham employment continued to decline throughout the month, and was very quiet at the close. In

London it was quiet in the brown saddle trade and very quiet in the harness trade; employment on the whole was worse than in the preceding month, and some short time was worked. Employment was good at Glasgow and fairly good at Dublin, where an improvement was reported.

**Miscellaneous.**—Portmanteau makers in London reported employment as very fair, full time being fairly general; at Manchester employment was quiet. Morocco leather workers reported employment as very bad, and worse than in the previous month or in April last year; with other fancy leather workers it was fair, and at Manchester it was better than in March, or in April, 1912.

### Imports and Exports.

Description.	April, 1913.	March, 1913.	April, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry .. cwt.	55,798	66,306	51,030	- 10,508	+ 4,768
Do, wet .. .. cwt.	72,361	78,795	88,354	- 6,434	- 15,993
<b>Total Hides, dry and wet .. cwt.</b>	<b>128,159</b>	<b>145,101</b>	<b>139,384</b>	<b>- 16,942</b>	<b>- 11,225</b>
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins .. (value) £	1,096,823	1,507,941	1,300,475	- 411,318	- 203,852
	277,536	237,539	206,836	+ 39,997	+ 70,700
<b>Leather* .. cwt.</b>	<b>104,522</b>	<b>112,293</b>	<b>115,010</b>	<b>- 7,771</b>	<b>- 10,488</b>
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Leather .. .. cwt.	20,344	20,921	16,022	- 577	+ 4,322
Gloves .. .. doz. pr.	14,639	15,165	14,572	- 525	+ 670
Machinery Belting .. cwt.	4,203	4,477	3,733	- 274	+ 470
Saddlery and Harness (value) £	36,461	38,161	44,607	- 1,700	- 8,146
<b>Other Sorts .. (value) £</b>	<b>49,546</b>	<b>47,648</b>	<b>53,467</b>	<b>+ 1,898</b>	<b>- 3,921</b>

### BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 65,384 workpeople in the week ended April 26th showed practically no change as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Apr. 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Apr. 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
London .. .. .	3,059	+ 0.3	- 2.0	3,353	- 1.3	- 5.6
Leicester .. .. .	11,473	+ 0.3	+ 1.4	13,453	+ 0.1	+ 3.2
Leicester Country District	3,209	- 0.5	+ 2.8	3,129	- 4.9	+ 0.5
Northampton .. .. .	9,870	- 0.2	+ 0.7	10,225	+ 1.7	+ 3.2
Northampton Country District	9,746	+ 0.2	+ 4.9	9,520	- 0.5	+ 4.8
Kettering .. .. .	3,947	- 0.8	- 1.8	4,187	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Stafford & District .. .. .	3,051	+ 2.2	+ 7.3	3,106	+ 0.7	+ 12.6
Norwich & District .. .. .	4,115	- 1.9	+ 2.8	3,580	- 2.7	+ 1.4
Bristol & District .. .. .	1,578	- 0.4	- 0.8	1,401	- 1.1	+ 6.0
Kingswood .. .. .	1,730	- 1.6	+ 2.2	1,652	+ 3.3	+ 13.4
Leeds & District .. .. .	2,143	- 1.0	+ 0.2	2,053	+ 2.1	+ 4.9
Manchester & District .. .. .	3,127	- 0.5	- 4.7	3,017	- 0.4	- 5.5
Birmingham & District .. .. .	923	- 0.6	+ 8.5	770	- 1.3	- 6.1
Other parts of England and Wales	3,448	- 0.9	+ 2.7	3,026	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES ..</b>	<b>61,429</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 1.6</b>	<b>62,572</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>+ 2.8</b>
<b>SCOTLAND .. .. .</b>	<b>3,558</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>3,703</b>	<b>+ 3.2</b>	<b>+ 7.5</b>
<b>IRELAND .. .. .</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>+ 4.2</b>	<b>- 6.6</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM ..</b>	<b>65,384</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>+ 1.5</b>	<b>66,545</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>+ 3.0</b>

At Leicester employment showed little change compared with a month ago, and was slightly better than a year ago. Employment was quiet at Northampton. At Kettering employment continued fairly good; with army bootmakers in Northamptonshire it was very good. Employment at Stafford was reported as quiet, but it was much better than a year ago. At Bristol it was good, at Kingswood it was fairly good, and at Leeds it was moderate; at all three places it was better than a year ago, especially at Kingswood.

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

At Manchester there was a decline, compared with a year ago; at Norwich employment was still slack. Employment on the whole in Scotland was fairly good, especially at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Kilmarnock, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

**Imports and Exports of Boots and Shoes.**—The following Table shows the quantities and values of the boots and shoes imported and exported for the months stated:—

Description of Boots and Shoes.	April, 1913.	March, 1913.	April, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports (less re-exports):</b>					
Leather .. doz. pairs	21,537	17,086	18,209	+ 4,451	+ 3,508
.. value £	82,912	66,693	70,487	+ 16,219	+ 12,425
Rubber .. doz. pairs	10,826	7,221	11,434	+ 3,545	- 608
.. value £	13,182	9,127	11,700	+ 4,065	+ 1,482
Other materials doz. pairs	6,825	13,047	6,902	- 6,222	- 77
.. value £	3,741	6,174	2,909	- 2,433	+ 832
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Leather .. doz. pairs	100,825	135,157	106,618	- 34,332	- 5,793
.. value £	313,749	374,510	320,800	- 60,761	- 7,051
Rubber .. doz. pairs	8,646	7,671	8,514	+ 975	+ 132
.. value £	9,220	7,931	9,485	+ 1,289	- 265
Other materials doz. pairs	7,864	12,268	9,530	- 4,404	- 1,686
.. value £	6,417	9,560	6,719	- 3,143	- 302

### HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during April in the silk hat trade continued quiet, and showed a decline compared with a year ago.

In the felt hat trade a considerable amount of short time was reported, and employment on the whole was worse than a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of trade union members unemployed at the end of April was 1.4, compared with 0.6 a month ago and 1.2 a year ago. At Denton employment was reported as quiet, and at Stockport as bad.

### Imports and Exports.

Description.	April, 1913.	March, 1913.	April, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hats, Felt .. doz.	18,070	14,648	6,204	+ 3,422	+ 11,866
.. Straw .. .. .	16,292	14,538	10,461	+ 1,754	+ 5,831
.. Other sorts ..	69,462	129,756	61,226	- 60,304	+ 8,166
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>103,814</b>	<b>158,942</b>	<b>77,951</b>	<b>- 55,128</b>	<b>+ 25,863</b>
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Hats, Felt .. .. .	42,194	66,664	48,672	- 24,470	- 6,378
.. Straw .. .. .	66,135	63,503	68,996	+ 2,632	- 2,861
.. Other sorts ..	14,822	16,099	14,867	- 1,277	- 145
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>123,151</b>	<b>146,266</b>	<b>132,535</b>	<b>- 23,115</b>	<b>- 9,384</b>

### TAILORING TRADE.

#### Bespoke Branch.

**London.**—Employment during April was fairly good, and showed a further seasonal improvement; it was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £10,475 in wages to their workpeople (indoor workers and outworkers) during the four weeks ended April 26th showed an increase of 17.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 10.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Other Centres.**—Employment was reported as good at Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Belfast, and fairly good at Dublin.

#### Ready-made Branch.

**London.**—Employment on the whole was moderate, and not so good as a month ago or a year ago. The trade union cutters reported it as good on contract work and dull in the shipping and home trade branch.

**Leeds.**—Returns from firms employing 8,306 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended April 26th showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 3.0 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment in this branch and with the Jewish operatives was reported as good. The majority of the firms making returns re-

ported a deficiency of labour, chiefly among women machinists.

**Other Centres.**—At Bristol employment on the whole was fair, and better than a month ago; some short time was reported. At Manchester, Norwich, and Glasgow employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in April, 1913, were valued at £372,277, as compared with £397,071 in March, 1913, and £297,597 in April, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £566,659, £752,658, and £573,108 respectively.

### OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

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

**Dressmaking, Millinery and Mantle Trades.**—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,730 dressmakers in the week ended April 26th, showed an increase of 5.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 5.6 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair. Court and private dressmakers employing 1,089 workpeople in the week ended April 26th showed an increase of 5.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 7.3 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was moderate. With milliners in the West End employment was fair.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, under-clothing and millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,365 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended April 26th, showed no change in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 0.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades firms employing 2,092 workpeople in the week ended April 26th showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 1.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was good; a deficiency of machinists, &c. was reported.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle and costume trade continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago.

**Shirt and Collar Trade.**—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland employing 6,195 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £4,450 in wages to indoor and outdoor workers, in the week ended April 26th, showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 0.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fairly good.

**Corset Trade.**—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 5,590 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended April 26th showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 4.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

### PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES.

#### PRINTING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good during April. It was better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago.

**London.**—Employment continued fairly good, and was better than a month ago and a year ago.

**Other Centres.**—Employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. At Edinburgh, how-







Branches :-	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended April 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended April 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
China Manufacture ..	2,422	- 0.1	+ 4.1	2,601	+ 3.0	+ 9.0
Earthenware Manufacture ..	10,188	- 0.9	+ 1.1	9,290	- 5.2	+ 0.5
Other Branches (including unspecified)	3,933	+ 0.3	+ 8.5	3,482	- 3.6	+ 8.6
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>16,543</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>+ 3.2</b>	<b>15,373</b>	<b>- 3.5</b>	<b>+ 3.7</b>
<b>Districts :-</b>						
Potteries .. .. .	11,582	+ 0.6	+ 2.4	10,154	- 5.3	- 1.2
Other Districts .. .. .	4,961	- 2.9	+ 5.2	5,419	+ 0.2	+ 14.5
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>16,543</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>+ 3.2</b>	<b>15,373</b>	<b>- 3.5</b>	<b>+ 3.7</b>

In the Potteries employment was reported as much the same on the whole as a month ago. It was fairly good both in the china and in the earthenware trades.

In the other districts employment was good in the earthenware trades, and fair in the china trades. It was about the same as a month ago in the South Yorkshire district. In Scotland it was good, and better than a month ago. In the South-Western district it was fairly good.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in April 1913, were valued at £96,784, as compared with £94,791 in March, 1913, and £73,187 in April, 1912; the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £285,300, £275,590, and £171,916, respectively.

**BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trades was good, and much better than a month ago. In April, 1912, it had not recovered from the effects of the coal dispute. Employment in the cement trades was also good.

Returns from brickmaking firms employing 11,431 workpeople in the week ended April 26th showed an increase of 6.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.7 per cent. in the wages paid compared with March. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 7.7 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 13.7 in the amount of wages paid; but in April, 1912, the industry was still affected by the coal dispute.

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended April 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended April 26th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,289	+ 1.3	+ 11.5	4,223	+ 2.8	+ 20.0
Midlands and Eastern Counties	3,551	+ 0.8	+ 8.3	3,912	+ 3.1	+ 16.0
South and South-Western Counties and Wales	3,145	+ 19.9	+ 1.0	3,783	+ 19.9	+ 2.6
Scotland	696	+ 4.2	+ 21.5	785	+ 1.0	+ 29.8
Other Districts	750	+ 4.0	+ 7.8	824	+ 14.6	+ 16.5
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>11,431</b>	<b>+ 6.0</b>	<b>+ 7.7</b>	<b>13,527</b>	<b>+ 7.7</b>	<b>+ 13.7</b>

Employment in the Northern Counties was generally good, and about the same as in the previous month; in the Oldham district it was fair. At Nottingham it continued bad; in the Peterborough district an improvement was reported. There was also a slight improvement in North Wales. At Leicester employment was good. It was very good in the Stourbridge, Lye, and Brierley Hill districts, and good in the glazed brick trade in Shropshire. It was good in the Eastern Counties and in Kent, some overtime being reported in Essex. In Devonshire employment was fair on the whole, and in Scotland fairly good, and better than a month ago.

With cement workers employment continued good in Kent and Essex, and also at Middlesbrough and Hartlepool.

The Imports of cement during April, 1913, amounted to 8,043 tons, compared with 9,050 tons in March, 1913, and 7,167 tons in April, 1912. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were 62,408 tons, 58,593 tons, and 64,793 tons respectively.

**FISHING INDUSTRY.**

THE fish landed in April, 1913, showed an increase both in quantity and value as compared with April, 1912. The following table shows the quantity and value of the fish landed in April, 1913 and 1912 :-

	Quantity.		Value.	
	April, 1913.	April, 1912.	April, 1913.	April, 1912.
<b>Fish (other than Shell):</b>				
England and Wales ..	Cwts. 852,241	Cwts. 637,472	£ 651,862	£ 591,636
Scotland .. .. .	348,383	239,199	155,937	138,572
Ireland .. .. .	15,567	30,830	11,454	16,110
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>1,216,181</b>	<b>907,501</b>	<b>819,253</b>	<b>746,318</b>
<b>Shell Fish</b> .. .. .	—	—	39,448	40,699
<b>Total Value</b> .. .. .	—	—	<b>858,701</b>	<b>787,017</b>

**Fishermen.**—Employment with fishermen was fairly good, and, on the whole, about the same as a month ago. At Grimsby it continued good; at Lowestoft and Hull it was fair, being better than a month ago at Lowestoft. At Yarmouth employment was bad. At Aberdeen it continued good; at Peterhead it was fair; at Fraserburgh and Macduff moderate. Off the south-western coasts of England fishing operations were hindered by unsettled weather during the first and last weeks of the month.

**Fish Dock Labourers.**—Employment was fairly good generally. At Grimsby and Hull it was good; it was better than a month ago at Grimsby. At Lowestoft and Yarmouth it was fair. Employment was good at Aberdeen and Peterhead, and bad at Fraserburgh.

**Fish Curers.**—With fish curers employment was good at Grimsby and Hull, fair at Lowestoft, and bad at Yarmouth. At Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh it was good, and at Macduff moderate.

**SEAMEN SHIPPED IN APRIL.**

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 April, 1913, 50,157 seamen,\* of whom 5,034 (or 10 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with April, 1912, there was a net increase of 4,667. There were large increases at Liverpool and at Cardiff, but a considerable decrease at Bristol.

During the four months January-April, 1913, the total number of seamen shipped was 175,396, an increase of 17,967 on the total for the corresponding period of 1912. There were large increases at Liverpool, Cardiff, Glasgow, the Tyne Ports, and Newport; at Bristol there was a decrease.

Lascars are not included in these figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	April, 1912.			Four months ended April, 1913.		
	1912.	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.	1912.	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
<b>East Coast.</b>						
Tyne Ports .. .. .	2,219	2,646	+ 427	7,490	9,697	+ 2,207
Sunderland .. .. .	487	251	- 236	1,272	1,214	- 58
Middlesbrough .. .. .	220	185	- 35	1,358	1,267	- 91
Hull .. .. .	1,261	1,281	+ 20	5,183	5,197	+ 14
Grimsby .. .. .	99	37	- 62	183	214	+ 31
<b>Bristol Channel.</b>						
Bristol† .. .. .	1,452	826	- 626	4,186	3,548	- 638
Newport, Mon. .. .. .	701	1,174	+ 473	2,717	4,013	+ 1,296
Cardiff .. .. .	3,073	4,614	+ 1,541	12,260	16,589	+ 4,329
Swansea .. .. .	248	395	+ 147	1,112	1,475	+ 363
<b>Other Ports.</b>						
Liverpool .. .. .	17,193	19,609	+ 2,416	57,478	63,933	+ 6,455
London .. .. .	8,180	8,812	+ 632	32,089	31,928	- 161
Southampton .. .. .	4,437	4,585	+ 148	16,042	16,572	+ 530
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Leith .. .. .	562	466	- 96	1,492	1,720	+ 228
Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth .. .. .	315	174	- 141	1,168	1,001	- 167
Glasgow .. .. .	4,800	4,838	+ 38	12,489	16,056	+ 3,567
<b>IRELAND.</b>						
Dublin .. .. .	57	61	+ 4	319	219	- 100
Belfast .. .. .	186	203	+ 17	591	753	+ 162
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>45,490</b>	<b>50,157</b>	<b>+ 4,667</b>	<b>157,429</b>	<b>175,396</b>	<b>+ 17,967</b>

\* 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.

**DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.**

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole, somewhat better than a month ago, and better than in April, 1912.

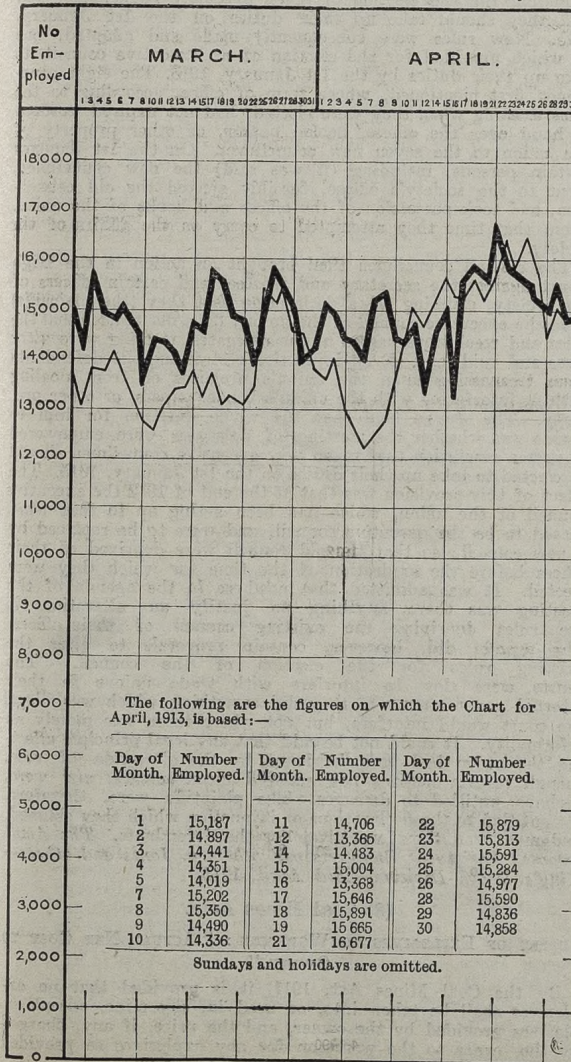
**London.\***—Employment was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago. The average number of labourers employed at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended April 26th, 1913, was 14,949, an increase of 1.4 per cent compared with a month ago, and of 1.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.*			
	In Docks.			At 110 Wharves making Returns.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Shlp-owners, &c.	Total.	
Week ended April 5 h	4,976	2,458	7,434	7,077
" " " 12th	4,609	2,879	7,488	7,086
" " " 19th	5,215	2,683	7,898	7,110
" " " 26th	5,648	2,903	8,551	7,152
<b>Average for 4 weeks ended April 26th, 1913</b>	<b>5,112</b>	<b>2,731</b>	<b>7,843</b>	<b>7,106</b>
<b>Average for Mar., 1913</b>	<b>5,044</b>	<b>2,610</b>	<b>7,654</b>	<b>7,055</b>
" <b>April, 1912</b>	<b>5,259</b>	<b>3,299</b>	<b>8,558</b>	<b>6,164</b>

During April, 1913, the number employed fluctuated between a maximum of 16,677 and a minimum of 13,365, as compared with a maximum of 16,456 and a minimum of 12,235 in April, 1912.

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 March and April, 1913. The corresponding curve for March and April, 1912, is also given for comparison.

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



The following are the figures on which the Chart for April, 1913, is based :-

Day of Month.	Number Employed.	Day of Month.	Number Employed.	Day of Month.	Number Employed.
1	15,187	11	14,706	22	15,879
2	14,897	12	13,365	23	15,813
3	14,441	13	14,483	24	15,591
4	14,351	14	15,004	25	15,284
5	14,019	15	13,363	26	14,977
6	15,202	16	15,646	27	15,590
7	15,350	17	15,891	28	14,836
8	14,490	18	15,665	29	14,836
9	14,336	19	16,677	30	14,858

Sundays and holidays are omitted.

\* Exclusive of Tilbury.

**Tilbury.**—The mean daily number employed at the docks was 1,485 during April, 1913, as compared with 1,420 a month ago, and 1,473 during April, 1912.

**Liverpool.**—Employment continued fair with dock labourers. With carters it was also fair and better than a month ago.

**Other Ports.**—Employment on the Tyne and Wear was fairly good with dock and quayside labourers, and good and better than a month ago with trimmers and teamers. It was generally good at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough, and showed some improvement on the previous month. It was slack with dock labourers at Hull, but continued fair at Grimsby and at Goole. With coal porters it was fair at Hull and at Goole and moderate at Grimsby.

Employment was fair at Lowestoft, but slack and worse than a month ago at Yarmouth. It was fairly good and showed an improvement at Plymouth and Devonport. It was moderate at Avonmouth. At the South Wales ports it continued good, coal trimmers being especially well employed.

Employment was fair and better than a month ago at Leith; at Dundee it declined and was slack. At Glasgow employment was good.

**AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.**

THE employment of labourers not on the regular farm staff was interrupted by rain to some extent in April in most districts—in certain cases seriously so. Apart from days on which the weather stopped work there was a moderately good demand for extra men, which would have been greater in many districts but for the sodden condition of the soil; the demand chiefly arose from such work as threshing, hedging, fencing, ditching, draining, carting and spreading manure, preparing the land for potatoes, potato-planting, and hoeing.

The supply of extra men was rarely reported as in excess of requirements, while mention of an insufficient supply was somewhat frequent in the reports. Districts in which a surplus was reported included the Scarborough (Yorkshire), Sharnbrook (Bedfordshire), Mildenhall (Suffolk), Epsom (Surrey), Droxford (Hampshire), Wantage (Berkshire), and Dorchester and Wareham (Dorset) Rural Districts.

Some scarcity of extra men was reported in parts of the following Rural Districts:—Cockermouth and Longtown (Cumberland), Leyburn (Yorkshire), Bucklow and Tarvin (Cheshire), Hincley (Leicestershire), Tamworth (Staffordshire), Droitwich (Worcestershire), Meriden and Rugby (Warwickshire), Brixworth, Daventry, Hardingstone, Oundle, and Potterspurty (Northamptonshire), Banbury and Witney (Oxfordshire), Newport Pagnell (Buckinghamshire), Berkhamsted (Hertfordshire), Chesterton and Ely (Cambridgeshire), Brigg, Gainsborough, and Spilsby (Lincolnshire), Downham and East-and-West-Flegg (Norfolk), Cosford (Suffolk), Rochford and Saffron Walden (Essex), Dover, East Ashford, Eastry, Isle of Thanet, and Maidstone (Kent), Dorking (Surrey), Cuckfield, Rye, and Westhampnett (Sussex), Romsey and Winchester (Hampshire), Wilton (Wiltshire), Blandford (Dorset), Frome, Taunton, and Wells (Somerset), Dursley (Gloucestershire), Newton Abbot (Devonshire), and Camel-ford, Liskeard, and West Penwith (Cornwall).

Men for permanent situations were reported as in demand in several counties, and especially in Northamptonshire, Kent, Sussex, Somerset, Gloucestershire, and Cornwall.

An upward movement in wages was again noticeable, and applied in April particularly to Worcestershire, Northamptonshire, Suffolk, Somerset, and Devonshire.

**NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.**

**PART II.—Unemployment.**

**APPLICATIONS TO THE UMPIRE.**

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, Notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received applications for decisions as to whether



contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of workmen:—

252. Workmen described as ship and general smiths, and engaged in making cargo blocks, snatch blocks, coal gins, and in repairing the same.

253. Workmen engaged in connecting or disconnecting gas appliances in buildings.

254. Workmen described as brakemen and brakemen's mates employed in the running sheds of a tramways company, and engaged in renewing worn out or broken parts of magnetic or hand brake gear, broken plough carrier brackets, brake suspension pins and links, magnetic spreader bars and clevis arms.

255. Workmen engaged in steel bar trussing and pressing, in connection with reinforced concrete work.

256. Workmen described as coppersmiths and their helpers employed in making copper cylinders, boilers, and washing coppers for domestic use; copper expansion bends for use in installations of pipe work in heating buildings.

#### 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:—

1306. Labourers employed wholly or mainly in assisting roll turners at a steel rolling mill.

1307. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in glueing or joining up woodwork at the bench, to form parquet flooring.

1310. Workmen engaged in coiling and welding wrought iron tubing, and making wrought iron fittings for a small bore tube system of heating buildings.

1311. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of machines and tools used by tin and sheet metal workers for the manufacture of buckets, trunks, cans, &c., or in the manufacture of machines and tools used for smoothing panels and rolling mudguards for the motor trade.

1313. Workmen described as slate floaters, and engaged wholly or mainly in preparing slate for use in the construction of chimney pieces.

1315. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in (1) fixing or repairing or altering gas piping in buildings; (2) installing for the first time gas fittings. This decision supersedes any previous decision in so far as it may be in conflict therewith. (Application 253.)

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

1312. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in the repair of galvanising pots. (Application 243.)

1314. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in docking, undocking or shifting ships from berth to berth, or in clearing up holds, etc., in connection with the ordinary loading and unloading of ships.

1316. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in (1) disconnecting or reconnecting gas cookers, gas heating appliances and gas fittings (not including work on piping covered by decision A. 1315 above); (2) repairing removable fittings. (Application 253.)

### LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

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

##### LIABILITY TO PAY COMPENSATION: COMPROMISE OF CLAIM: ACTION UPON COMPROMISE.

Where compensation is payable to a workman in respect of a personal injury under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, such compensation is payable (except in certain cases of sub-contracting) only by the employer of the injured workman.

A company carrying on business as brickmakers were the owners of a number of barges. The company appointed and paid one man, who was styled the "captain," to take charge of each barge. The captain appointed and paid a second man, who was called the "mate." The company insured both the captain and the mate against liability under the Act. The mate of one of these barges having met with an accident in the course of his employment claimed compensation from the company, who verbally agreed to pay him 6s. a week, which they did for several months. The workman then contended that he was entitled to half his wages—i.e., 10s. a week, and he instructed a solicitor to act for him with a view of obtaining an award of compensation from the company. The company

then agreed to pay 8s. a week in compromise of the threatened proceedings. Later, as the company, in consequence of a medical report, refused to make further payments, proceedings in the county court for an award took place. The Judge held that the company were unable to raise the question that the workman was not in their employment, being estopped from so doing by the course they had adopted; but if they had not been so estopped, he would have decided that they were not the employers of the workman. He accordingly made an award of compensation. The employers appealed, and the Court of Appeal held that the Judge had no power to make an award of compensation unless he found as a fact that the workman was in the employment of the company; and that as he had decided the contrary the award was bad. The appeal was therefore allowed. The workman then brought an action at law against the company on the agreement to pay him 8s. a week, which was made by way of compromise of his claim. At the trial the jury found that the plaintiff was, in fact, in the employment of the defendants, and that the defendants had contracted, as a result of a compromise, to pay the plaintiff 8s. a week during incapacity. Judgment was accordingly given for the plaintiff. *Standing v. Eastwood and Company, Limited—King's Bench Division—17th April, 1913.*

#### (2) Trade Union Acts.

##### TENURE OF OFFICE IN UNION: RULES OF UNION: INTERFERENCE OF COURT.

Last year it became necessary for a certain trade union to make alterations in their rules for the purpose of qualifying the union to become an approved society under the National Insurance Act, 1911. The executive council of the union consisted of eight members, four of whom had been elected in 1911 and four in 1912, each member being elected for a period of three years. It was a rule of the union that if any suggestion were made for the alteration of a rule, such suggestion must be made with the approval of one branch of the union, and supported by two other branches.

A meeting of delegates was held for the purpose of effecting alterations. The agenda of the meeting contained a proposal that the existing rule of the union, constituting the executive council, should be altered by reducing the number of the council from eight to seven. At the meeting a resolution was passed providing for the election of seven executive councilmen, and that they should take up their duties on the 1st January, 1913. New rules were subsequently made and adopted, one of which provided for the election of an executive council, to take up their duties by the 1st January, 1913. The eight councilmen first mentioned, whose term of office, according to the rules existing when they were elected, had not expired, refused to hand over the offices, books, papers, or other property of the union to the seven new councilmen. On the 1st January certain persons, including (it was said) the new councilmen, went to the society's offices, forcibly ejected the old councilmen, and took possession of the offices and books of the union. From that time they attempted to carry on the affairs of the society.

The evicted councilmen then brought an action in the High Court against the secretary and trustees and certain officers of the society, claiming (1) a declaration that they (the plaintiffs) were the executive council of the union; (2) a declaration that the rules and resolutions passed at the delegates' meeting were *ultra vires* and void, and (3) an injunction restraining the defendants from trespassing upon the union's premises or from dealing with or interfering with the union's funds, papers, or other property. The Judge held that the whole question for him to decide was whether the meeting of delegates were empowered to pass a resolution that seven new executive councilmen should be elected to take up their duties on the 1st January, 1913. The effect of this provision was that at the end of 1912 the executive council of the union, which had been acting up to that time, ceased to be the executive council, and were to be replaced by a new council; so that the old council were deprived of their offices before the expiration of the time for which they were elected. It was admitted that nowhere in the agenda of the meeting was there anything to justify an alteration in the rules depriving the existing council of their offices. The agenda did, however, contain proposals to alter the existing rules for the election of the council. The courts were slow to interfere with trade unions in their internal government. If they did something which was illegal the court would interfere, but not where there was merely an informality. It could not be said that any legal principle affecting the union had been infringed by the alteration of rule, though certain persons had suffered inconvenience, and were, perhaps, entitled to damages. The plaintiffs were, therefore, not entitled to the declarations or injunction which they claimed. Judgment was, therefore, given for the defendants. *The Amalgamated Society of Engineers and others v. Jones and others—King's Bench Division—23rd April, 1913.*

#### (3) Coal Mines Acts.

##### SUPPLY OF EXPLOSIVES TO WORKMEN: "ACTUAL NET COST TO OWNER."

By the Coal Mines Act, 1911, it is provided that no explosives shall be taken into, or used in, any mine, except explosives provided by the owner, and the price, if any, charged by the owner to the workman for any explosives so provided shall not exceed the actual net cost to the owner.

A miner brought an action against his employers, the owners

of a colliery, to recover the sum of 3s. 1d., which he alleged the defendants had deducted from his wages in respect of explosives supplied by them to him in excess of the amount which could be legally so deducted. At the trial it was proved on behalf of the defendants that they employed a man to go to work earlier than his other work began, in order to distribute explosives to those miners who required them, and that this man was paid 4s. 7d. a week for this extra work. The matter in dispute depended upon the answer to the question whether the defendants were entitled to take this sum of 4s. 7d. a week into account in arriving at the actual net cost to them of the explosives supplied. The Judge held that the owners were entitled to take this sum into account, and gave judgment for the defendants. The plaintiff appealed.

The High Court held that "cost" as distinguished from "expenses" means what the owner has paid for the article in question; that is, the price paid for the article and the cost of carriage to the buyer. The "net cost" means the cost to the buyer at the time when he gets possession of the goods, and does not include any further expenses of distribution, which are in the nature of establishment charges. Hence the 4s. 7d. a week paid to the man who distributed should not be taken into account. The appeal was, therefore, allowed. *Evans v. Gwendraeth Anthracite Colliery Company—King's Bench Division—15th April, 1913.*

#### (4) Merchant Shipping Acts.

##### WHO IS A SEAMAN?: STEWARD: AGREEMENT FOR SERVICE: AGREEMENT TO PAY SUM ADDITIONAL TO WAGES.

By the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, the word "seaman," as used in the Act, includes every person (except masters, pilots, and apprentices) employed or engaged in any capacity on board any ship. The master of every ship (with certain minor exceptions) is required under penalty to enter into an agreement in a form approved by the Board of Trade with every seaman whom he carries to sea as a member of his crew; and the seamen are required to sign such agreement. This agreement must contain certain particulars, including the amount of wages which the seaman is to receive.

A man was engaged as steward on board a steamship, and signed the usual form of agreement, in which it was stated that his wages were to be at the rate of £10 a month. He alleged that there was also a verbal agreement made with him that he was to have a commission of 5 per cent. on the profits of the bar which was under his charge. After two voyages on these terms he arranged with the head steward that instead of this commission of 5 per cent. he was to be paid a fixed sum of £5 a month, in addition to his wages of £10 a month. The shipowners having refused to pay this additional £5 a month he brought an action to recover the money alleged to be due; and, after the finding by a jury that the alleged agreement with the head steward had, in fact, been made, judgment was entered in the plaintiff's favour. The shipowners appealed.

On behalf of the defendants it was contended that the plaintiff was a seaman within the Act, and that therefore the only agreement which could be enforced by him was the agreement which he had signed for wages at £10 a month. It was contended for the plaintiff that the £5 was to be paid for services outside those which he was bound to render under the agreement, and that therefore he was entitled to recover. The court held that it was part of the plaintiff's duty as a steward to look after the bar, therefore it was his duty to do his best for his employers in regard to the bar. His remuneration for these services was his wages. The wages for which he agreed to serve were those stated in the written agreement, and nothing further could be recovered. The appeal was therefore allowed. *Thompson v. H. and W. Nelson, Limited—King's Bench Division—7th April, 1913.*

#### (5) National Insurance Act.

##### EMPLOYMENT OTHERWISE THAN BY WAY OF MANUAL LABOUR: LITHOGRAPHIC ARTIST: ENGRAVER.

If any question arises under Part I. (Health Insurance) of the National Insurance Act, 1911, as to whether any employment or any class of employment is employment within the meaning of that part of the Act, such question is to be determined by the Insurance Commissioners, who, however, if they think fit, may submit the question for decision to the High Court. Employed persons coming within the health insurance benefits of the Act are those who are employed in the United Kingdom under any contract of service or apprenticeship, with certain exceptions. One of the exceptions is employment otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding £160 a year. The question was raised whether (1) lithographic artists, or (2) engravers engaged in the correction and improvement of half-toned engraved plates, who received more than £160 a year as remuneration, came within the above-mentioned exception as being employed otherwise than by way of manual labour. The question was referred to the High Court by the Insurance Commissioners. The judge decided that neither of these classes of persons come within the provisions of the Act. The work which they did with their hands was not labour, the real work in their cases being that of the brain. The manual work of an artist is not to be considered manual labour. *Re National Insurance Act, 1911, re Lithographic Artists, re Engravers—Chancery Division—11th April 1913.*

#### LOSS OF CARD: FAULT OF POST OFFICE: LIABILITY OF EMPLOYER.

By the National Insurance Act, 1911, and the Regulations made thereunder, contributions are paid by means of stamps affixed to contribution cards in a prescribed form. A person entering an employment to which the Act applies must be provided with such a card, and on the termination of a contract of employment the employer is bound to "return" any card in his custody to the employed person. Provision is made for the issue of an emergency card, where an employed person fails to produce his regular card.

A workman was taken ill, left his employment, and went into an hospital. He had changed his residence just before going into the hospital, and had notified his change of address to the post-office, but not to his employer. His employment was terminated by his illness, and his employer sent a foreman to the man's address to deliver to him his contribution cards, which had been left in the employer's custody. The foreman on finding that the man had left the only address known to the employer and written on the cards, and failing to discover where he then was, brought the cards back to the employer. The employer then posted the cards to the only address he knew. Eventually the cards were lost in the post, and not seen again. On recovery the man found difficulty in getting employment through want of his cards, and he took proceedings against his late employer, claiming damages for (1) the loss of 10s. worth of stamps on the cards, and (2) damages for loss of two weeks' employment, which he alleged to have suffered through not being able to show his cards. The magistrate decided that the employer had been negligent in the return of the cards, and awarded the workman one week's wages, amounting to 26s., dismissing the claim in respect of the stamps. The employer appealed.

The High Court allowed the appeal on the ground that the damages were too remote. Part of the Court held, further, that the Post Office were the agents for the Commissioners, whose property the cards were, and that when the cards were posted they were placed in the care of the agents of the owners of the cards, and that, therefore, the employer was guilty of no negligence in acting as he had done. *Price v. Webb—King's Bench Division—22nd April, 1913.*

### WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN APRIL, 1913.

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

DURING April 754 fresh applications (384 from domestic servants, etc.) for work were registered by 10 bureaux furnishing returns, and 960 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 241 persons, of whom 126 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mother's helps). Of the 241 situations found for applicants, 186 were of a more or less permanent character, while 55 were temporary only.

The demand for cooks, parlourmaids, and housemaids much exceeded the supply; the supply of ladies' maids and companions was in excess of the demand.

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 35 persons in London and 39 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 267 persons in London, and 107 in the provinces, were given advice as to training, etc., but were not registered.

	Applications by Workpeople during		Situations offered by Employers during		Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.			
	Apr., 1913	Apr., 1912	Apr., 1913	Apr., 1912	Permanently.	Temporarily.	Apr., 1913	Apr., 1912
<b>Summary by Bureaux.</b>								
Central Bureau — 5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.	119	94	107	71	42	24	8	5
Y. W. C. A. — 26, George Street, (1) .. Hanover Sq., W. (2) ..	293	300	543	461	64	54	26	21
Dublin: — 30, Molesworth Street ..	75	94	104	141	15	13	4	9
Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh, and Glasgow) ..	26	19	23	30	11	2	1	—
Total of 10 Bureaux ..	241	243	183	121	54	57	16	8
Girls' Friendly Society: 39, Victoria St., S.W. ...	754	750	960	824	186	150	55	43
	212	—	284	—	59	—	2	—
<b>Summary by Occupations.</b>								
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c.	51	52	43	34	15	10	1	—
Shop Assistants ..	8	26	6	7	—	2	—	—
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	23	21	68	102	9	7	2	6
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists	118	96	53	33	25	12	9	9
Apprentices and Learners	20	12	40	32	21	8	—	—
Domestic Servants ..	384	398	670	546	94	89	32	27
Miscellaneous ..	145	145	80	70	22	22	11	1
Total of 10 Bureaux ..	754	750	960	824	186	150	55	43



TRADE DISPUTES IN APRIL.\*

**Number and Magnitude.**—The number of disputes beginning in April was 153, as compared with 81 in the previous month, and 41 in April, 1912. In the new disputes 47,150 workpeople were directly, and 16,493 indirectly, involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before April and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, give a total of 80,110 workpeople involved in trade disputes in April, 1913, as compared with 41,983 in March, 1913, and 1,045,499 in April, 1912, when about 1,000,000 workpeople were involved in the national coal strike.

**New Disputes in April, 1913.**—In the following table the new disputes for April are summarised by trades affected:—

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building .. .. .	21	1,772	12	1,784
Coal Mining .. .. .	8	14,217	4,903	19,120
Quarrying .. .. .	2	1,627	28	1,655
Engineering .. .. .	16	5,579	293	5,872
Shipbuilding .. .. .	16	2,143	1,030	3,233
Other Metal .. .. .	11	3,016	728	3,744
Textile .. .. .	25	4,096	8,553	12,649
Clothing .. .. .	11	1,008	112	1,120
Transport .. .. .	17	6,456	170	6,625
Other Trades .. .. .	30	7,237	604	7,841
<b>Total, April, 1913 .. .. .</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>47,150</b>	<b>16,493</b>	<b>63,643</b>
<b>Total, March, 1913 .. .. .</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>3,882</b>	<b>13,882</b>
<b>Total, April, 1912 .. .. .</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>10,167</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>11,119</b>

**Causes.**—Of the new disputes 113 arose on various wages questions, viz., 101, directly involving 22,690 workpeople, on demands for advances in wages, and 12, directly involving 1,259 workpeople, on other wages questions. Of the remaining disputes 20, directly involving 4,704 workpeople, arose on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 11, directly involving 9,746 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle; 4, directly involving 3,428 work-

people, on questions of hours of labour; and 5 on other matters.

**Results.**—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 102 new disputes, directly involving 37,457 workpeople, and 18 old disputes, directly involving 3,608 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes 36, directly involving 14,408 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 25, directly involving 10,582 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 59, directly involving 16,075 persons, were compromised.

**Aggregate Duration.**—The number of working days lost in April by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 368,400. In addition, 220,000 working days were lost during April owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in April of all disputes, new and old, was 588,400 working days, as compared with 446,000 in the previous month, and 7,087,300 in April, 1912, of which 6,684,000 were due to the national coal strike.

Summary for the first Four Months of 1912 and 1913 †:—

Groups of Trades.	Jan.—April, 1912.			Jan.—April, 1913.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building .. .. .	14	1,710	23,100	40	3,497	37,500
Coal Mining .. .. .	17	1,017,208	30,939,200	37	42,143	197,300
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	4	549	23,300	5	1,847	38,800
Engineering .. .. .	18	3,285	116,000	39	12,946	158,900
Shipbuilding .. .. .	13	5,467	82,800	39	6,079	32,200
Other Metal .. .. .	11	1,362	12,000	28	8,085	89,400
Textile .. .. .	32	40,136	3,476,700	86	36,227	659,900
Clothing .. .. .	17	1,729	9,300	29	7,441	121,100
Transport .. .. .	31	23,232	185,000	38	27,315	827,300
Other Trades .. .. .	61	9,538	111,300	67	13,560	112,700
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>1,109,216</b>	<b>34,978,700</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>159,800</b>	<b>2,275,100</b>

Principal Disputes that began or ended in April.

Occupations. †	Locality.	Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object. ‡	Result. ‡
		Directly.	Indirectly.				
Coal Mining—Miners .. .. .	Cannock Chase and Pelsall Districts.	8,000	..	7 Apl.	4	Against the employment of non-unionists.	Non-unionists joined the Trade Unions.
Engineering—Machinists and labourers .. .. .	Chelmsford ..	1,738	..	7 Apl.	14	For advance in wages of 1d. per hour, followed by demand for a minimum wage of 5d. per hour.	All male workers aged 21 years or over to receive a minimum wage of 4d., and of 5d. after 24 weeks' continuous service.
Other Metal—Nut, bolt, spike, etc., workers .. .. .	Wolverhampton.	1,200	..	28 Apl.	..	For advance in wages of 2s. per week to certain male workers, and complaint by female workers of alleged non-fulfilment of a wages agreement.	No settlement reported.
Woolen and Worsted—Willeys, fettlers, milners, scourers, dyers, finishers, &c. .. .. .	Morley and District	750	5,630	4 Apl.	8	For advance in wages from 5½d. to 6½d. per hour and reduction in hours of labour from 58 to 55½ per week.	Wages of willeys and fettlers to be 6d. per hour up to last pay day in September and 6½d. after; various advances granted to other classes of workpeople, ordinary working week to be 56½ hours, and agreement arrived at as to certain other matters.
Other Trades—Paper mill workers .. .. .	Glossop ..	55	482	31 Mar.	4	For re-instatement of four men discharged for having left work without notice on the previous Saturday at noon, followed by demand for reduction in weekly hours of work from 60 to 58.	Four men reinstated after apologising, time and half to be paid to certain workers after noon on Saturdays, and the question of reduction in hours referred to Employers' Association for consideration.
Navvies .. .. .	Birmingham..	1,500	..	14 Apl.	18	For payment for overtime at rate of time and half for all work done during week-ends.	Time and half to be paid for all work done during week-ends by certain specified grades of workers, and wages of firemen advanced 2s. per week.
.. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	For advance in wages to minimum of 7d. per hour, payment of overtime rates, and a code of working rules.	Certain firms granted advances in wages; in other cases men either resumed on old terms or left the district.

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

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

Wages.

**Changes taking effect in April.**—The net result of all the changes taking effect in April was an increase of £24,873 per week, as compared with one of £23,809 per week in March, 1913, and one of £2,708 per week in April, 1912. The number of workpeople affected was 502,440, of whom 499,973 received net increases amounting to £24,915 per week, and 2,467 sustained decreases amounting to £42 per week. The total number affected in March, 1913, was 224,334, and in April, 1912, 273,367.

Two changes, affecting 1,250 workpeople, were settled by arbitration; seven changes, affecting 414,670 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation boards or by mediation; and twenty-three changes, affecting 42,058 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 44,462 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In thirty-six cases, affecting 4,562 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

**Summary for the four completed months of 1913.**—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the four months ended April 30th, 1913, was 1,063,812, as compared with 423,986 in the corresponding period of 1912. The changes resulted in a net increase of £89,778 per week, as compared with a net increase of £10,401 in January-April, 1912.

The following Table summarises by trades the number of individuals affected by changes in wages at some

time during the first four months of 1912 and 1913, and the net effects of the changes on their weekly wages:—

Groups of Trades.	January—April			
	1912.		1913.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Building .. .. .	16,308	+ 1,548	38,231	+ 3,881
Coal Mining .. .. .	260,790	+ 2,730	728,653	+ 68,246
Iron, &c., Mining .. .. .	9,000	+ 107	18,847	+ 2,313
Quarrying .. .. .	2,613	+ 25	3,847	+ 411
Pig Iron Manufacture .. .. .	14,682	+ 256	17,574	+ 1,549
Iron and Steel Manufacture .. .. .	47,152	+ 1,328	47,646	+ 2,392
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	40,283	+ 2,206	78,868	+ 4,506
Other Metal Trades .. .. .	3,898	+ 504	2,549	+ 211
Textile Trades .. .. .	10,988	+ 440	91,471	+ 5,220
Clothing Trades .. .. .	601	+ 34	4,647	+ 700
Transport Trades .. .. .	8,190	+ 628	7,739	+ 599
Printing, &c., Trades .. .. .	1,276	+ 106	2,657	+ 177
Glass, &c., Trades .. .. .	4,911	+ 268	11,559	+ 818
Other Trades .. .. .	537	+ 48	5,909	+ 517
Employees of Local Authorities .. .. .	2,757	+ 173	3,715	+ 288
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>423,986</b>	<b>+ 10,401</b>	<b>1,063,812</b>	<b>+ 89,778</b>

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in April affected 2,660 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 5,550 hours per week. In the four months ended April 30th, the number of workpeople whose hours were changed was 9,206, and the net amount of the reduction was 19,806 hours per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES IN APRIL, 1913.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change (Decreases in Italics.)
				Increase.	Decrease.	
Coal Mining	Northumberland ..	31 Mar and 7 April	Deputies .. .. .	1,100	..	Increase of 2d. per day (6s. 9½d. to 6s. 11½d.).
			Mechanics .. .. .	1,600	..	Increase of 2d. per day (5s. 7½d. to 5s. 9½d.).
			Enginem.. .. .	700	..	Increase of 2d. per day. Rates after change: Winding, 6s. 6½d.; hauling and pumping, 6s. 11½d.
Cumberland ..	1st making up day after 27 April	Firemen .. .. .	250	..	Increase of 3 per cent., making wages 34 per cent. above the standard of November, 1879.	
		Hewers and other underground workers .. .. .	7,000	..	Increase of 5 per cent., making wages 65 per cent., and of other underground workers 65 per cent., above the standard of 1879.	
Federated Districts †	1st making up day after 27 April	Surface workers .. .. .	2,000	..	Increase of 3½ per cent., making wages 35 per cent. above the standard of 1912.	
		Underground workers .. .. .	320,000	..	Increase of 5 per cent., making wages of hewers 65 per cent. above the standard of 1888.	
Coal Mining	South Staffs and East Worcester (parts of) ..	1st making up day after 27 April	Surface workers .. .. .	70,000	..	Increase of 5 per cent. to workers engaged on the pit banks and screens in manipulating coal.
			Hewers, other underground workers and surface workers .. .. .	12,000	..	Increase of 5 per cent., making wages of hewers 65 per cent. above the standard of 1888.
Bristol ..	1st making up day after 27 April	Hewers, other underground workers, and banksmen .. .. .	2,500	..	Decrease of 2½ per cent.	
			2,500	..	Increase of 5 per cent., making wages of hewers 52½ per cent., and of other underground workers 55 per cent., above the standard on the Gloucestershire side, and 57½ per cent. and 60 per cent. respectively on the Somersetshire side.	
Radstock District	1st making up day after 27 April	Hewers, other underground workers, banksmen, enginem., and stokers .. .. .	4,100	..	Decrease of 2½ per cent.	
			4,100	..	Increase of 5 per cent.; making wages 52½ per cent. above the standard of 1888.	
Ironstone Mining ..	Cleveland ..	28 April	Ironstone miners .. .. .	9,000	..	Increase of 4½ per cent., making wages 45 per cent., above the standard of 1879.
			Limestone quarrymen .. .. .	2,500	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 4½ per cent., making wages 39½ per cent. above the standard of 1879.
Quarrying .. .. .	Cleveland and Durham ..	5 April	Blastfurnacemen .. .. .	5,500	..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1½ per cent., leaving wages 50½ per cent. above the standard of 1889.
			Blastfurnacemen .. .. .	..	1,400	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton. Rate after change (including bonus), 11s.
Pig Iron and Iron & Steel Manufacture ..	Midlands (including parts of S. Yorks and S. Lanes.) ..	7 April	Iron puddlers .. .. .	..	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
			Iron millmen .. .. .	20,000	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 6½ per cent., making wages 25½ per cent. above the standard of 1895.
Textile .. .. .	South Staffs ..	April	Blastfurnacemen .. .. .	1,000	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton, or 2½ per cent.
			Blastfurnacemen .. .. .	1,250	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 6½ per cent., making wages 25½ per cent. above the standard of 1895.
Clothing .. .. .	Bradford & District ..	7 April	Iron and steel workers and mechanics .. .. .	5,000	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton, or 2½ per cent.
			Woolcombers .. .. .	2,000	..	Increase of 6d. per week to those receiving less than 20s. and of 1s. to those receiving 20s. and above.
Clothing .. .. .	Leeds .. .. .	21 April	Woolcombers .. .. .	10,800	..	Increase to minimum rates of 8½d. per hour for stock cutters, fitters, tailors, and passers; 8½d. for knife cutters; 9½d. for measure cutters; and 4d. for females.
			Clothing trade operatives .. .. .	2,000	..	

NOTE.—Full particulars will appear in the June Gazette of the following important changes arranged to take effect in May:—*Coal Mining*.—Increase in the wages of miners of 6½ per cent. in Durham, and of 2½ per cent. in South Wales and Monmouthshire. *Pig Iron Manufacture*.—Decrease of 2½ per cent. in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Scotland.  
 \* Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants.  
 † Comprising Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire (parts of), and North Wales.



## BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES—FIVE WEEKS ENDED 18TH APRIL.

The total number of workpeople remaining on the Register\* of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges on April 18th, 1913, was 97,854, of whom 70,682 were men, 17,513 women, 4,628 boys under 17, and 5,031 girls under 17, as compared with 115,004 a month ago and 87,298 on April 26th, 1912.

The total number of registrations of workpeople during the five weeks was 236,315 (men 159,137, women 46,879, boys 16,455, and girls 13,844), a daily average of 8,440, compared with a daily average of 8,746 in the previous four weeks, and of 7,061 in the four weeks ended April 26th, 1912.

The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 84,107, a daily average of 3,004, as compared with 2,866 in the previous four weeks, and with 2,074 in April, 1912. The vacancies filled during the period include 10,459 cases in which persons were placed by Exchanges in districts other than those in which they were registered.

The number of Exchanges open at April 18th, 1913, was 426, and at April 26th, 1912, 285.

Comparisons with a year ago are affected by the coming into operation of Part II. of the National Insurance Act. All workmen in the insured trades lodging their Unemployment Books either at Labour Exchanges or local agencies are, if unemployed, included in the registers of the Exchanges. The insured trades are accordingly dealt with separately below.

## INSURED TRADES.

*Registrations.*—The number of registrations effected during the period was 94,060 (men 92,506, women 280, boys 1,241, and girls 33), a daily average of 3,359, compared with 3,722 in the preceding four weeks. The total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 160,020 (men 157,719, women 406, boys 1,852, and girls 43). These figures exclude 12,781 cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed, and represent separate individuals.

The number of workpeople remaining on the register at the end of the period was 46,878 (men 46,345, women 145, boys 383, and girls 5), as compared with 65,960 on March 14th.

*Vacancies Notified and Filled.*—The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 43,741 (men 41,984, women 139, boys 1,576, and girls 42), a daily average of 1,562, compared with 1,492 in the preceding period. The number of vacancies filled was 34,133 (men 32,998, women 113, boys 987, and girls 35), a daily average of 1,219, compared with 1,152 in the previous four weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 78.0.

The following Table shows for men the percentages of registrations, vacancies notified, and vacancies filled, respectively, in each group of occupations:—

Groups of Occupations.	Registrations	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Building and Works of Construction	53.4	54.3	54.1
Sawmilling	0.9	0.6	0.5
Shipbuilding	16.6	18.5	18.1
Mechanical Engineering	27.3	24.5	25.8
Making of Vehicles	1.4	1.6	1.3
Cabinet Making, etc.	0.4	0.5	0.2

## UNINSURED TRADES.

*Registrations.*—The number of registrations effected during the period was 119,358 (men 48,747, women 42,744, boys 14,503, and girls 13,364), a daily average of 4,263, compared with 4,229 in the preceding four weeks. The total number of workpeople on the register at some time or other during the period was 168,402 (men 73,435, women 58,553, boys 18,386, and girls

\* Excluding workmen in certain occupations of a more or less casual nature (i.e., dock labourers, cloth porters and cotton porters), which are dealt with separately below.

18,028). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 10,116.

The number of workpeople remaining on the register at April 18th was 50,976 (men 24,337, women 17,368, boys 4,245, and girls 5,026), as compared with 49,044 on March 14th.

*Vacancies Notified and Filled.*—The number of vacancies notified during the period was 72,173 (men 25,863, women 24,518, boys 12,822, and girls 8,970), a daily average of 2,578, compared with 2,502 in the preceding four weeks.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 49,974 (men 18,708, women 17,777, boys 7,401, and girls 6,088), a daily average of 1,785, compared with 1,714 in the preceding four weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 69.2.

Of the vacancies filled during the period, 9,946 (men 5,570, women 3,895, boys 290, and girls 191) were known to be for less than a week's employment; of these, 2,299 were for men in conveyance of men, goods and messages, 1,131 were for general labourers, and 2,704 were women in domestic offices or services.

Of the 13,489 vacancies for boys and girls filled during the period, 4,037 (boys 1,997, and girls 2,040), or 29.9 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situations since leaving school.

The following Table shows the proportion of registrations, vacancies notified, and vacancies filled, in certain groups of trades to the total for the uninsured trades:—

Trade Group.	Registrations.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Men:—			
Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c.	26.7	23.9	27.2
General Labourers	25.7	19.8	23.5
Commercial Occupations	6.3	4.4	4.0
Textiles	5.9	7.6	7.7
Women:—			
Domestic Offices or Services	54.1	56.6	55.8
Textiles	9.4	10.5	11.5
Food, Tobacco, Drink, &c.	9.9	9.6	10.9
Dress	4.9	7.4	6.0

The following Table gives the figures both for insured and uninsured occupations, for the 276 Exchanges which were open at the beginning of April, 1912:—

	5 weeks ended April 18th, 1913.	4 weeks ended Mar. 14th, 1913.	4 weeks ended April 26th, 1912.
Registrations during period (Total Number)	200,250	177,134	153,987
" (Daily Average)	7,152	7,381	6,994
Vacancies notified (Total Number)	95,277	78,482	59,942
" (Daily Average)	3,403	3,270	2,725
Vacancies filled during period (Total Number)	69,535	56,621	45,444
" (Daily Average)	2,487	2,359	2,066
Workpeople on register at beginning	99,312	129,989	83,804
" " " " " " " "	83,354	99,312	86,332

## CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men given casual employment through the Exchanges was 2,236, and the number of casual jobs given was 18,738, a daily average of 669, compared with 745 in the preceding four weeks and 273 in April, 1912. Of the jobs given during the period, 11,550 were for Dock Labourers, 7,108 for Cloth Porters at Manchester, and 80 for Cotton Porters at Liverpool. During the period there were 1,138 cases in which men were given employment through the Clearing House System for Dock Labourers at Liverpool.

## UNSATISFIED DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

During the period covered by the Returns, there was a continuance of the large demand for workmen of all classes in the shipbuilding trades, and in the engineering and building trades there was a scarcity of labour in some districts, while painters were in general demand. In the case of women, the demand exceeded the supply in the cotton, woollen, worsted, linen, and clothing trades, and in laundry work. There was also a scarcity of women in the Birmingham jewellery trade.

## I.—DISTRICT TABLES.\*

Registrations, Vacancies Notified, and Vacancies Filled in the Period of Five Weeks ended April 18th, 1913.

## A.—ADULTS AND JUVENILES.

	—	London and South Eastern.	Scotland and North of England.	North Western.	Yorkshire and East Midlands.	West Midlands.	South Western.	Wales.	Ireland.	Total.
		74	77	78†	67	43	27	37	22	425‡
On Register at beginning of period	Insured Trades .. ..	26,021	8,527	7,153	6,678	3,929	5,964	2,550	5,138	65,960
	Uninsured Trades .. ..	17,557	5,737	7,053	5,754	4,583	3,684	1,633	3,043	49,044
	Total .. ..	43,578	14,264	14,206	12,432	8,512	9,648	4,183	8,181	115,004
Registrations	Insured Trades .. ..	28,326	18,550	14,221	13,790	7,525	7,921	10,771	5,737	106,841
	Uninsured Trades .. ..	42,188	17,778	23,029	16,682	11,275	7,676	4,771	6,075	129,474
	Total .. ..	70,514	36,328	37,250	30,472	18,800	15,597	15,542	11,812	236,315
On Register at end of period	Insured Trades .. ..	15,282	6,513	5,433	5,040	3,162	4,456	2,261	4,731	46,878
	Uninsured Trades .. ..	18,112	5,603	8,187	6,029	4,816	3,413	1,979	2,837	50,976
	Total .. ..	33,394	12,116	13,620	11,069	7,978	7,869	4,240	7,568	97,854
Vacancies Notified	Insured Trades .. ..	8,168	8,487	5,676	6,876	3,120	2,868	7,871	675	43,741
	Uninsured Trades .. ..	19,035	10,941	14,457	10,467	5,852	5,279	3,425	2,717	72,173
	Total .. ..	27,203	19,428	20,133	17,343	8,972	8,147	11,296	3,392	115,914
Vacancies Filled	Insured Trades .. ..	6,796	6,740	4,114	5,731	2,272	2,482	5,504	494	34,133
	Uninsured Trades .. ..	13,633	8,154	9,797	7,320	3,627	4,051	1,817	1,575	49,974
	Total .. ..	20,429	14,894	13,911	13,051	5,899	6,533	7,321	2,069	84,107

## B.—ADULTS.

District.	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.
London and South Eastern .. ..	35,368	5,219	40,587	44,662	14,989	59,651	24,531	5,565	30,096	12,870	6,556	19,426	10,208	5,064	15,272
Scotland and North of England .. ..	10,628	2,125	12,753	24,224	7,601	31,825	8,474	2,161	10,635	11,642	4,482	16,124	9,254	3,585	12,839
North Western .. ..	10,376	2,808	13,184	24,057	9,489	33,546	8,847	3,710	12,557	10,819	5,566	16,385	8,033	3,951	11,984
Yorkshire and East Midlands .. ..	9,417	1,890	11,307	20,690	5,335	26,025	7,743	2,009	9,752	10,382	3,249	13,631	8,387	2,261	10,648
West Midlands .. ..	6,146	1,362	7,508	12,130	3,544	15,674	5,413	1,511	6,924	5,031	1,622	6,653	3,465	1,024	4,489
South Western .. ..	8,061	931	8,992	12,246	2,030	14,276	6,392	936	7,328	5,722	1,116	6,838	5,100	736	5,836
Wales (including Mon.) .. ..	3,228	613	3,841	12,734	1,682	14,416	3,139	658	3,797	9,496	1,128	10,624	6,172	684	6,856
Ireland .. ..	6,677	987	7,664	8,394	2,209	10,603	6,143	963	7,106	1,885	938	2,823	1,087	585	1,672
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>89,901</b>	<b>16,935</b>	<b>106,836</b>	<b>189,137</b>	<b>46,879</b>	<b>236,016</b>	<b>70,682</b>	<b>17,513</b>	<b>88,195</b>	<b>67,847</b>	<b>24,687</b>	<b>92,504</b>	<b>51,706</b>	<b>17,890</b>	<b>69,596</b>
<i>Total a Month ago</i> .. ..	<i>122,269</i>	<i>17,083</i>	<i>139,352</i>	<i>145,923</i>	<i>38,942</i>	<i>184,866</i>	<i>89,901</i>	<i>15,935</i>	<i>105,836</i>	<i>55,090</i>	<i>21,176</i>	<i>76,266</i>	<i>41,404</i>	<i>15,131</i>	<i>56,535</i>
<i>Total a Year ago</i> .. ..	<i>55,408</i>	<i>17,993</i>	<i>73,401</i>	<i>92,880</i>	<i>37,007</i>	<i>129,887</i>	<i>56,304</i>	<i>19,577</i>	<i>75,881</i>	<i>31,483</i>	<i>14,979</i>	<i>46,462</i>	<i>24,781</i>	<i>11,040</i>	<i>35,821</i>

## C.—JUVENILES. ‡

District.	REGISTRATIONS.									VACANCIES.					
	On Register at Beginning of Period.			Registrations during Period.†			On Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London and South Eastern .. ..	1,746	1,245	2,991	6,476	4,387	10,863	1,884	1,414	3,298	4,911	2,866	7,777	3,169	1,988	5,157
Scotland and North of England .. ..	580	931	1,511	2,042	2,461	4,503	585	896	1,481	1,822	1,482	3,304	1,036	1,019	2,055
North Western .. ..	356	666	1,022	1,877	1,827	3,704	367	696	1,063	2,333	1,415	3,748	1,062	865	1,927
Yorkshire and East Midlands .. ..	471	654	1,125	2,170	2,277	4,447	490	827	1,317	2,154	1,568	3,712	1,293	1,110	2,403
West Midlands .. ..	451	553	1,004	1,572	1,554	3,126	466	588	1,054	1,356	963	2,319	751	659	1,410
South Western .. ..	398	258	656	851	470	1,321	352	189	541	941	368	1,309	474	223	697
Wales (including Mon.) .. ..	137	205	342	543	583	1,126	161	282	443	408	264	672	276	189	465
Ireland .. ..	355	162	517	924	285	1,209	323	139	462	473	96	569	327	70	397
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>4,494</b>	<b>4,674</b>	<b>9,168</b>	<b>16,455</b>	<b>13,844</b>	<b>30,299</b>	<b>4,628</b>	<b>5,031</b>	<b>9,659</b>	<b>14,398</b>	<b>9,012</b>	<b>23,410</b>	<b>8,888</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>14,511</b>
<i>Total a Month ago</i> .. ..	<i>5,419</i>	<i>5,825</i>	<i>11,044</i>	<i>13,522</i>	<i>11,513</i>	<i>25,035</i>	<i>4,494</i>	<i>4,674</i>	<i>9,168</i>	<i>11,657</i>	<i>7,939</i>	<i>19,596</i>	<i>7,030</i>	<i>5,218</i>	<i>12,248</i>
<i>Total a Year ago</i> .. ..	<i>5,820</i>	<i>4,847</i>	<i>10,667</i>	<i>14,566</i>	<i>10,943</i>	<i>25,509</i>	<i>5,907</i>	<i>5,510</i>	<i>11,417</i>	<i>8,671</i>	<i>5,866</i>	<i>14,537</i>	<i>5,997</i>	<i>3,795</i>	<i>9,792</i>

\* Exclusive of Casual employments. † Including re-registrations of persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period. ‡ Excluding the Manchester Cloth Porters' Exchange, which deals only with casual employment. § Persons under 17 years of age are termed juveniles.



II.—TRADE TABLES.  
A. INSURED TRADES.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Five Weeks ended April 18th, 1913.

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.	5,488	9,908	4,310	3,828	2,987	31	64	14	82	42	
Bricklayers	4,303	5,436	2,469	1,896	1,468	2	5	3	7	2	
Masons	2,100	2,331	1,366	809	519	—	3	2	5	2	
Painters, Decorators, &c.	8,526	7,170	2,019	5,458	4,095	6	35	4	108	34	
Plumbers and Glaziers	1,722	2,330	1,314	429	334	14	29	8	55	32	
Other skilled occupations	2,148	3,389	1,531	721	569	3	19	5	18	10	
Labourers	13,078	18,205	9,046	5,061	4,136	15	48	1	117	81	
Works of Construction	3,712	7,389	2,808	4,613	3,887	—	1	—	—	—	
Sawmilling	564	900	532	246	155	2	8	2	48	29	
Shipbuilding:—											
Platers, Riveters, &c.	2,095	6,712	2,213	2,811	2,074	15	65	15	69	37	
Shipwrights	343	1,971	293	1,485	1,147	7	15	2	32	8	
Labourers	3,446	8,791	3,307	3,465	2,737	175	157	58	110	90	
Mechanical Engineering:—											
Moulders (Iron and Steel)	1,506	2,530	1,266	815	678	24	26	7	95	43	
Smiths	772	1,152	656	420	256	3	55	3	45	24	
Erectors, Fitters, Turners	4,396	8,138	3,820	2,939	2,440	184	331	85	271	190	
Metal Machinists	1,377	2,344	1,265	672	557	20	53	13	73	46	
Wiremen	654	1,307	706	429	315	20	40	15	43	37	
Other skilled occupations	2,749	4,517	2,242	1,430	1,042	33	95	56	149	100	
Labourers	4,723	8,791	4,147	3,575	3,225	22	125	24	128	108	
Making of Vehicles	1,192	1,501	856	692	447	20	72	27	97	59	
Cabinet Making, &c.	319	451	190	190	68	5	20	10	23	13	
Total Males	65,213	105,243	46,345	41,984	32,998	611	1,276	383	1,576	987	
Total Females	126	288	145	139	113	10	34	5	42	35	
Grand Total	65,339	105,531	46,490	42,123	33,111	621	1,310	388	1,618	1,022	

\* 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 Five Weeks ended April 18th, 1913.

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	272	—	272	1,171	28	1,199	452	6	458	1,253	4	1,257	398	4	402			
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	370	253	623	1,227	1,040	2,267	442	405	847	695	58	1,276	451	448	899			
Textiles:—																		
Cotton	396	593	989	1,893	2,817	4,710	412	685	1,097	1,365	1,776	3,141	1,009	1,391	2,400			
Wool and Worsted	186	106	292	639	494	1,133	185	133	318	319	245	564	222	213	435			
Other Textiles	251	368	619	1,063	1,691	2,754	224	402	626	272	554	826	207	441	648			
Dress:—																		
Boot and Shoe Makers	558	72	630	1,172	273	1,445	490	98	588	563	155	718	378	95	473			
Others	239	773	1,012	535	2,027	2,562	197	631	828	366	1,648	2,014	111	965	1,076			
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages:—																		
On Railways	125	—	125	301	—	301	—	112	—	112	—	7,119	—	—	6,132			
On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c.	7,120	94	7,214	14,113	328	14,441	6,879	128	7,007	5,353	56	6,238	706	44	6,324			
Agriculture	804	67	871	1,605	252	2,057	709	88	797	1,194	317	1,511	606	174	780			
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery	489	305	794	1,037	1,025	2,062	513	345	858	335	525	860	232	404	636			
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations	139	8	147	199	46	245	118	17	135	104	27	131	40	23	63			
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, &c.	149	70	219	499	257	756	161	107	268	599	232	831	556	168	724			
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass	185	179	364	474	482	956	187	157	344	343	231	574	190	169	359			
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:—																		
Bread, Biscuit, &c., Makers	311	42	353	650	160	810	331	52	383	297	170	467	163	125	288			
Others	849	1,568	2,417	1,610	4,472	6,082	835	2,172	3,007	781	2,183	2,964	1,04	1,821	2,325			
Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers	147	70	217	291	188	479	130	41	171	93	132	225	42	118	160			
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games.	128	33	161	264	116	380	123	39	162	113	145	258	53	84	137			
Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.	106	—	106	310	1	311	101	1	102	471	—	471	443	—	443			
Commercial Domestic (Outdoor):—																		
Laundry and Washing Service	2,061	987	3,048	3,388	1,932	5,320	2,006	1,167	3,173	1,139	566	1,705	748	435	1,183			
Others	1,805	7,556	9,361	20,126	2,986	23,194	1,864	616	2,480	1,101	1,860	3,961	709	1,328	5,289			
General Labourers	5,565	5,565	11,130	13,839	5,608	19,447	5,608	5,114	10,722	5,114	4,397	9,509	1,02	316	418			
Shop Assistants	838	1,152	1,990	2,052	3,316	753	1,059	1,852	2,911	270	518	788	102	316	418			
All Others	1,485	838	2,323	3,599	2,330	5,929	1,605	894	2,499	2,894	573	3,467	2,059	420	2,479			
Total	24,688	15,809	40,497	53,894	46,591	100,485	24,337	17,368	41,705	25,863	24,518	50,381	18,708	17,777	36,488			
Casual Employments	1,700	—	1,700	1,456	—	1,456	1,959	—	1,959	—	—	—	18,738	—	18,738			

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

2.—JUVENILES.

Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Five Weeks ended April 18th, 1913.

TRADES.	NOTIFIED DURING PERIOD.						FILLED DURING PERIOD.					
	Boys.			Girls.			Boys.			Girls.		
	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
Mining and Quarrying	24	3	27	17	3	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	413	383	796	254	289	543	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textiles	564	851	1,415	350	658	1,008	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dress	384	1,319	1,703	193	776	969	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	5,672	529	6,201	2,919	264	3,183	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture	159	49	208	84	24	108	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper, Prints, Books, &c.	308	566	874	176	443	619	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c.	91	36	127	63	28	91	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, &c.	77	226	303	55	197	252	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricks, Cement, Pottery, &c.	146	82	228	99	55	154	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	486	568	1,054	301	465	766	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total carried forward	8,324	4,562	12,886	4,511	3,202	7,713	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	12,822	8,970	21,792	7,401	6,088	13,489	—	—	—	—	—	—

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

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

District.	May 1st, 1913.			April 1st, 1913.			May 1st, 1912.		
	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.
London:—									
N. & N.W.	6	5½	5-6	6	5½	5-6	6	5½	5-6
E. & N.E.	6	5½	5-6	6	5½	5-6	6	5½	5-6
S.E.	6	5½	5-6	6	5½	5-6	6	5½	5-6
S.W.	6	5½	5-6	6	5½	5-6	6	5½	5-6
W. & W.C.	6	5½	5-6	6	5½	5-6	6	5½	5-6
N. Counties & Yorks, Lancs. & Cheshire	7	5½	6-0	7	5½	6-0	6½	5½	6-0
Midlands	6	5	5-5	6	5	5-5	6	5	5-5
Eastern Counties	6	5	5-4	6	5	5-5	6	5	5-6
Southern Counties	6	5½	6-0	6½	5	6-0	6½	5	6-1
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	6-3
Great Britain	7	5	5-8	7	5	5-8	7	5	5-8

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

Place.	Predominant Price per 4 lbs. on May 1st, 1913.*	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Last change.	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am't per 4 lbs.
London	5½ & 6	d.	d.	Feb. '12	+ ¼
Birmingham	5½ & 6	..	- ¼	May '12	- ¼
Bolton	5½	..	- ½	Jan. '13	- ½
Bristol	5½ & 6	..	- ½	Feb. '12	+ ½
Cardiff	6	..	..	1st Apr. '12	+ ½
Derby	5½	..	..	April '12	+ ½
Hull	5½	..	..	June '10	- ½
Ipswich	6	..	..	March '12	+ ½
Leeds	5½ & 6½	..	..	May '10	- ½
Liverpool	5½	..	+ ½	April '12	+ ½
Manchester	5½	..	+ ½	May '12	+ ½
Middlesbrough	5½ & 6	..	+ ½	Oct. '11	+ ½
Norwich	5	..	..	July '12	+ ½
Nottingham	5	..	..	Nov. '09	- ½
Oldham	5½	..	..	June '10	- ½
Plymouth	6	..	..	March '13	+ ½
Portsmouth					



DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

THE total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during April, 1913, was 61, of which 52 were due to lead poisoning, 2 to mercurial poisoning, and 7 to anthrax. Three deaths, 1 due to lead poisoning and 2 to anthrax, were also reported. In addition, 20 cases of lead poisoning (6 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During the four months ended April, 1913, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 235, as compared with 205 in the corresponding period of 1912. The number of deaths was 10 in 1913, as compared with 14 in 1912. In addition there were 77 cases of lead poisoning (including 15 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first four months of 1913, as compared with 63 cases (including 8 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1912.

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

Analysis by Industries.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, CASES (Month of April, 1913, Four months ended April, 1913, 1912), DEATHS (Mnth of April, 1913, Four months ended April, 1913, 1912). Rows include Lead Poisoning, Other Forms of Poisoning, Anthrax, and Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act.

\* Of the 4 persons affected in the China and Earthenware industry 3 were females.
† In addition one case among Dock Labourers was reported.

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

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN APRIL.

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

EXCLUSIVE of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during April, 1913, was 255, an increase of 26 on a month ago, and of 66 on a year ago. The mean number for April during the five years 1908-1912 was 216, the maximum being 236, and the minimum 189, deaths.

Fatal accidents in the railway service in April, 1913, numbered 31, a decrease of 7 on March, 1913, and an increase of 7 on April, 1912. The total number of fatal accidents at mines in April, 1913, was 111, an increase of 30 on a month ago, and of 33 on a year ago. The fatal accidents at quarries numbered 7 during April, 1913, an increase of 5 on a month ago, and of 1 on a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in April, 1913, was 105, an increase of 1 on a month ago, and of 26 on a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during April, 1913, was 105, a decrease of 25 on a month ago, and of 769 on April, 1912, the month of the loss of the Titanic.

Table with columns: Trade, Number of Workpeople killed during (Apr. 1913, Mar. 1913, Apr. 1912), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Apr. 1913, on a (Month ago, Year ago). Rows include Railway Service, Mines, Quarries over 20 feet deep, Factories and Workshops, Total, and Seamen.

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN APRIL.

THE total number of Distress Committees in operation at the end of April, 1913, was 24, as compared with 60 at the end of March, 1913, and 49 at the end of April, 1912. Of the Distress Committees in operation at the end of April, 1913, 6 were in "Outer London," 14 in other places in England and Wales, 3 in Scotland, and 1 in Ireland.

The committees at Grimsby and Norwich closed their registers during the month.

The total number who received employment relief during April, 1913, was 3,424, of whom 2,370 were in London and "Outer London," 605 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 173 in Scotland, and 276 in Ireland. The average duration of employment relief was 9.3 days\* per person employed, and the wages paid amounted to 21s. 10d. per head, or about 2s. 5d. per day.\*

The following table summarises the information received. It should be noted that the figures do not necessarily relate to the same committees in the two periods:—

Table with columns: Districts, No. of Applicants given Employment Relief (Apr. 1913, Apr. 1912), Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief (Apr. 1913, Apr. 1912), Total Amount of Wages Paid (Apr. 1913, Apr. 1912). Rows include London, Northern Counties, England and Wales, Ireland, and United Kingdom.

\* The necessary deductions being made on account of those who were engaged on piecework.

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

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 April 26th, 1913, amounted to £4,971,757, an increase of £1,689,731 (or 51.5 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1912.\*

During the seventeen weeks ended April 26th, 1913, the receipts amounted to £20,092,071, an increase of £3,817,131 (or 23.5 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1912.\*

Table with columns: 4 weeks ended April 26th, 1913, 17 weeks ended April 26th, 1913, Amount, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1912. Rows include English Lines, Scottish Lines, Irish Lines, and Total.

\* Receipts in April, 1912, were affected by the coal strike.

PAUPERISM IN APRIL.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in April, 1913, in the 35 urban districts named below, corresponded to a rate of 192 per 10,000 of the population.

Compared with March, 1913, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 10,529 (or 2.9 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 6. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 5,494 (or 3.1 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 5,035 (or 2.8 per cent.). There were decreases in every district, the greatest being in the Central District of the metropolis, in the Dublin District, and in the Cork, Waterford and Limerick District (each 15 per 10,000).

Compared with April, 1912, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 25. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 10,086 (or 5.5 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 33,067 (or 15.9 per cent.). There were decreases in all the districts except one, the most marked being in the Stockton and Tees district (292 per 10,000), in the North Staffordshire District (66 per 10,000), in the Wigan District (64 per 10,000), and in the Coatbridge and Airdrie District (51 per 10,000). There was no change in the Belfast District.

Table with columns: Selected Urban Districts, Paupers on one day in second week of April, 1913 (In-door, Out-door, TOTAL), Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with (Month ago, Year ago). Rows include ENGLAND & WALES, METROPOLIS, WEST HAM, OTHER DISTRICTS, SCOTLAND, IRELAND.

\* Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Small Pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.

† Excluding Casuals, but including persons maintained in Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c., who are classified as not able-bodied.



HOME OFFICE ORDERS.

**Coal Mines: Hours of Employment of Winding Enginemen.**—The Coal Mines Act, 1911, provides that a competent man of not less than 22 years of age must be appointed as winding engineman to work the machinery for lowering and raising persons from and to the surface at every mine to which the Act applies. Such man must be in attendance during the whole time that any person is below ground in the mine. After a date to be prescribed by the Home Secretary, the Act forbids a winding engineman to be employed for more than eight hours in any one day, except as may be provided by general regulations to be made by the Home Secretary. In pursuance of these powers the Home Secretary has prescribed such date to be June 30th, 1913, and has at the same time made General Regulations,\* dated April 1st, 1913, as to the hours of employment of winding enginemen after that date. By these Regulations, when winding is carried on at a shaft by a succession of shifts, such an engineman may be employed for more than eight hours in one day, for the purpose of changing shifts, or to take the place of another engineman incapacitated by accident, illness or other cause, or by arrangement with the other engineman to enable one another to get week-ends free from work. In such cases, also, where the work during one period of the day is much heavier than during another period, so that it is desirable in the interests of safety that an engineman employed during a period of heavier work should not be employed so long as eight hours, an engineman employed during the lighter periods may be employed for so long over eight hours as the other is employed under eight hours, provided he is not employed for longer than ten hours in all. Where at any shaft only one shift is employed in the day and mineral is not wound before the descent or after the ascent of that shift, a winding engineman may be employed for ten and a half hours on any day at that shaft. There are also exemptions in the case of repairing shifts, in the event of accident or emergency, and with regard to times when no shift is at work in a mine. The exemptions are subject to conditions and compensations which must be observed. The manager must keep posted up in the engine-room a notice specifying the hours of employment of the winding enginemen; and if an engineman is employed for more than eight hours in any one day in pursuance of any of the exemptions in the Regulations, except such as apply to illness, accident or emergency, the notice must also state under which exemption the extended period is claimed. The manager must also cause a register to be kept in the engine-rooms in the form to be prescribed by the Secretary of State, recording the hours of employment of each engineman on each day; and when an engineman is employed under the exemptions applying to illness, accident or emergency, full particulars of the case must be entered in such register.

**Coal Mines: Safety Lamps.**—The same Act provides that wherever safety lamps are required to be used in a mine, no such lamp shall be used unless it is provided by the owner of the mine, and is of a type for the time being approved, as respects the class of mines to which the mine belongs, by the Home Secretary. By an Order† dated April 18th, 1913, the Home Secretary has, until further order, approved for use in all mines to which the Act applies the *Gray-Sussmann Electric Safety Lamp, Nos. 3 and 4*, as described in the Schedule to the Order and subject to the conditions specified therein. Among such conditions it is provided that every such lamp must be capable of maintaining a light of not less than one candle-power all round in a horizontal plane throughout a period of not less than nine hours, and also of giving a light of not less than 1.5 candle-power over an arc of 45 degrees in a horizontal plane. Every such lamp must be made at the works of Mr. W. E. Gray, at 19, Archer Street, Camden Town, London, and must have marked upon it its name and the name of the maker.

**Coal Mines: Permitted Explosives.**—By the same Act the Home Secretary is given power by Order to regulate the supply and use of explosives in mines and to prohibit the use of any explosive which appears to him to be dangerous. An Order‡ was made in pursuance of this power, dated May 21st, 1912, which contained a complete list of the then permitted explosives, with a direction, however, that the list should remain in force only until March 31st, 1913. A fresh Order§ has now been made, to be cited as "The Explosives in Coal Mines Order of March 31st, 1913," containing a new list of explosives which is to be substituted for the list in the earlier Order, provided that those in the old list may be used until December 31st, 1913. The new Order prescribes the composition, place of manufacture, and mode of use of each explosive mentioned.

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.

*British.*—During March, 1913, 45,015 British subjects left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, while 12,943 entered the United Kingdom therefrom, the balance outward thus being 32,072, as compared with 34,380 in March, 1912. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease, especially to Australia, in the total number of passengers outward and in the balance outward, while to British N. America there was an increase.

In the three months ended March, 1913, the number of British subjects who left the United Kingdom for places out of

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913. No. 341. Price 1d.  
† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913. No. 431. Price 2d.  
‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912. No. 511. Price 4d. (See LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1912, page 267.)  
§ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913. No. 359. Price 1½d.  
|| Exclusive of passengers travelling indirectly via Continental ports.

Europe was 95,996, while the number entering the United Kingdom therefrom was 29,376, the balance outward thus being 66,620, as compared with 61,275 in the corresponding period of 1912, an increase of 5,345, or 9 per cent. Particulars of the movement of British subjects to and from places out of Europe are given in the following table:—

	March.			Three months ended March.		
	1912.	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.	1912.	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.
<b>Outward:</b>						
Total .. ..	46,272	45,015	-1,257	89,153	95,996	+ 6,843
To British N. America ..	20,682	21,761	+1,079	28,988	33,524	+ 4,536
To Australia .. ..	7,283	5,043	-2,241	19,150	19,264	+ 114
To United States .. ..	12,800	12,604	- 196	22,490	24,779	+ 2,289
<b>Inward:</b>						
Total .. ..	11,892	12,943	+1,051	27,878	29,376	+ 1,498
From British N. America ..	1,715	2,083	+ 368	4,760	5,451	+ 691
From Australia .. ..	1,115	1,231	+ 116	2,131	2,663	+ 532
From United States .. ..	3,785	3,921	+ 136	10,102	9,987	- 115
<b>Balance Outward:</b>						
Total .. ..	34,380	32,072	-2,308	61,275	66,620	+ 5,345
To British N. America ..	18,947	19,678	+ 731	24,228	28,073	+ 3,845
To Australia .. ..	6,174	3,817	-2,357	17,019	16,601	- 418
To United States .. ..	9,015	8,683	- 332	12,388	14,792	+ 2,404

*Aliens.*—For aliens there was a balance outward of 10,666 in March, 1913, as compared with 9,339 a year ago. For the three months ended March, 1913, the balance outward was 19,901, as compared with 11,646 a year ago.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS DURING APRIL, 1913.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*
Donaghmore (Down)	Dr. F. P. McDermott, Aughnacavan House, Donaghmore, Newry	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Dover (Kent)	Dr. W. J. Best, 1, Cambridge Terrace, Dover	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Lisbellaw (Fermanagh)	Dr. W. H. Sutcliffe, Lisbellaw, Fermanagh	Lisbellaw Dispensary—Wednesday and Saturday, 11 a.m.—1 p.m.
Littleborough (Lancs.)	Dr. V. J. Rigg, Seed Hill, Littleborough	Surgery, Regent Street, Harehills Road—weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Malton (Yorks.)	Dr. W. V. Shaw, 39, Yorkersgate, Malton	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 6-7 p.m.; Tuesday and Thursday, 2-4 p.m. Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Moreton-in-Marsh (Glos.)	Dr. R. E. B. Yelf, Bengal House, Moreton-in-Marsh	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Rathkeale (Limerick)	Dr. J. T. Bouchier-Hayes, The Bridge House, Rathkeale	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Sevenoaks (Kent)	Dr. P. A. Mansfield, Suffolk Lodge, Sevenoaks	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Stevenage (Herts.)	Dr. J. K. Watson, Blecknor Lodge, High Street, Stevenage	Weekdays, 9.30-10 a.m. and 6-7 p.m.
Swinton (Lancs.)	Dr. W. S. Stalker, Council Offices, Swinton	Swinton Council Offices—Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Swords (Dublin)	Dr. S. A. McSwiney, Swords	(1) Swords Dispensary—Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m.—12 noon. (2) Donabate Dispensary—Wednesday, 10.30 a.m.—12.30 p.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.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING APRIL.

(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 and (2) dissolved during April, 1913.

(1) Registered.

Class of Society.	Number Registered.	Class of Society.	Number Registered.
Trade Unions .. ..	6	Friendly Societies ..	58
Industrial and Provident Societies ..	34	Building " (Branches) ..	205
		Building " .. ..	..

(2) Dissolved.

Class of Society.	Notices received in April of		Registry Cancelled.
	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	
Trade Unions .. ..	1	..	2
Industrial and Provident Societies ..	4	..	4
Friendly Societies .. ..	..	63	9
" " (Branches) .. ..	..	41	..
Building " .. ..	1	12	14

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

The total number of alien immigrants into the United States during the month of February, 1913, was 59,156, while the number of alien emigrants was 15,253. Of the 59,156 immigrants, 16,745 were from Russia (including Finland), 12,688 from Italy, 11,686 from Austria-Hungary, and 3,897 from the United Kingdom. A majority of the immigrants were described as farm labourers, labourers, or servants.

The total number of alien immigrants during the eight months ended February 28th, 1913, was 651,040, a total much in excess of that of the corresponding eight months in the previous three years. Of this total, 151,509 were from Russia (including Finland), 141,415 from Austria-Hungary, 124,278 from Italy, 49,015 from the United Kingdom, 28,248 from Turkey, 21,025 from Germany, and 13,227 from Greece. There were also 46,735 alien immigrants from British North America; but the number of alien emigrants to British North America in the same period was 34,056. The number of alien emigrants to other countries in the same period was 198,698, of whom 73,508 went to Italy, 38,403 to Austria-Hungary, and 28,421 to Greece. It will be observed that the emigration to Greece exceeded the immigration therefrom; and this was also the case with Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.

Of the 651,040 immigrants during the eight months, 142,842 were described as farm labourers, 115,869 as labourers, and 80,676 as servants. The principal skilled occupations represented were:—Tailors, 14,825; carpenters and joiners, 7,953; shoemakers, 6,838; and miners, 5,724. Clerks and accountants numbered 8,593, and "professional occupations" (engineers, teachers, musicians, &c.) 9,135. The number returned as of no occupation, including a large number of women and children, was 182,820.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING APRIL.

UNITED KINGDOM.

All the United Kingdom Official Publications, including Consular Reports, may be purchased either directly or through any Bookseller from Wyman & Sons, Limited, Peter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or 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.

*Census, 1911. Ireland. General Report, with Tables and Appendix.* Occupations, ages, education, religious professions, emigration, &c. [Cd. 6663: pp. lxxi. + 604: price 5s. 3d.]

*Hours of Employment of Winding Enginemen.* Report on the Draft Regulations under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, by Judge Ruegg, K.C. Home Office. [Cd. 6710: pp. 6: price 1d.]

*Report to Home Office on the Circumstances Attending an Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine in Final Washing House at Factory No. 188, Essex.* By Major H. Coningham. [Cd. 6760: pp. 6: price 1d.]

*Report to Home Office on the Inflammability and Capacity for Transmitting Explosions of Carbonaceous Dusts Liable to be Generated on Premises under the Factory and Workshop Acts.* By R. V. Wheeler. [Cd. 6662: pp. 10: price 1½d.]

*Departmental Committee on the Use of Squibs for the Purpose of Firing Shots in Naked Light Mines.* Home Office. Report. [Cd. 6721: pp. 8: price 1d.] Minutes of Evidence and Appendices. [Cd. 6732: pp. 66: price 6½d.]

*Explosions in Mines Committee. Third Report.* On the Influence of Incombustible Dusts on the Inflammation of Gaseous Mixtures. Home Office. [Cd. 6704: pp. 49: price 6d.]

*Night Employment of Male Young Persons in Factories and Workshops.* Home Office Departmental Committee. Minutes of Evidence and Appendices. [Cd. 6711: pp. 289: price 2s. 4d.]

*Tenth Report to the Board of Trade of Proceedings under the Conciliation Act (1896), 1912.* [H.C. 38: pp. 211: price 10½d.]

*General Abstract of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in England and Wales in the Year 1912.* Registrar-General's Office. [Cd. 6729: pp. 5: price 1d.]

*Report of the Committee to Consider Applications of the Devon and Cornwall Local Fisheries for Grants from the Development Fund for Assisting Fishermen to Install Motor Power in their Boats.* Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 6752: pp. 49: price 5½d.]

*Report of the Departmental Committee on Buildings for Small Holdings.* Abstract of Evidence, Appendices, and a series of Plans and Specifications. [Cd. 6708: pp. 124 with plans: price 11s. 3d.]

*Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, 1911.* Part C. Trade Unions. [H.C. 123—xv.: pp. xiii. + 91: price 10½d.]

*International Wheat Prices. Return, 1840 to 1912.* Board of Trade. [H.C. 45/1913.]

*Aliens Act, 1905.* Return of the Alien Passenger Traffic to and from the United Kingdom during the three months ending March 31st, 1913, with the number of Expulsion Orders made during that period. Home Office. [Cd. 6772: pp. 10: price 1½d.]

*Advisory Committee on Forestry. Reports of Committee on the Development of Forestry.* July to October, 1912. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 6713: pp. 63: price 6d.]

*Fifty-fifth Annual Report of H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, 1912.* Census of vagrants, beggars, &c.; analysis of census of vagrants, &c., 1903-1912. [Cd. 6712: pp. 78: price 8½d.]

*Twelfth Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, 1911-1912.* Agricultural and

technical instruction, scholarships, loans to fishermen, &c. [Cd. 6047: pp. vi. + 356: price 2s. 6d.]

*Irish Agricultural Organisation Society.* Copy of Treasury Letter respecting Grant from the Development Fund. [Cd. 6735: pp. 2: price ½d.]

*Emigration Statistics of Ireland for the Year 1912.* Number, destinations, occupations, &c. [Cd. 6727: pp. 17: price 2½d.]

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

**Canada.**—*The Labour Gazette, March, 1913.* Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during February; wholesale and retail prices, trade disputes and accidents during February; rescue work in Canadian coal mines, &c. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 105.]

—*Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1912.* By R. H. Coats, Department of Labour. [Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau: pp. xvii. + 255.]

—*Comparative Prices. Canada and the United States, 1906-1911.* Agricultural, fisheries, lumber and mines products. Department of Labour. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. vii. + 316.]

—*Census and Statistics Monthly, March, 1913.* Agriculture in the Maritime Provinces.

—*Report of Departmental Commission on the Official Statistics of Canada,* with appendix consisting of notes of evidence. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 75.]

—*Ontario. 13th Report of the Bureau of Labour of the Province of Ontario, 1912.* [Toronto: L. K. Cameron, King's Printer: pp. 352.]

**New South Wales.**—*Seventh Annual Report of the Director of Labour, State Labour Bureau,* for the year ended June 30th, 1912. Compulsory labour farm, regulation of registry offices, Government agricultural training farm, &c. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. 59 with photographs.]

**Victoria.**—*Wages Board Determinations. Candlemakers' Board,* dated February 12th, 1913, cancelling that of July 25th, 1910. *Ironmoulders' Board,* dated February 25th, 1913, cancelling that of September 1st, 1911.

**Queensland.**—*Wages Board Determinations. Plumbing, Gasfitting and Galvanised Ironworking Trade Board for the South-Eastern Division,* dated January 15th, 1913, cancelling that of August 7th, 1911.

**South Australia.**—*Wages Board Determinations. Brush-makers' Board,* dated February 19th, 1913. *Storemen's, Packers', Porters' and Night Watchmen's Board,* dated February 22nd, 1913.

**New Zealand.**—*Journal of the Department of Labour, February, 1913.* Condition of trade and employment as at January 31st, cases under the Workers' Compensation Act, persons assisted to employment, accidents reported, &c. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. 83.]

—*Awards, Agreements and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Vol. XIII., Part II.* [pp. 155.]

**South Africa.**—*Report of the Labour Department, February, 1913.* Applications for employment, employment found, &c. [pp. 10.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**International.**—*Bulletin of the International Labour Office. No. 2, 1913.* English edition. [London: The Pioneer Press, Ltd. Nos. 11 and 12, 1912. German edition. [Jena: 1913.]

—*Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence.* International Institute of Agriculture. January, 1913. [Rome: price 1s. 7d.]

—*Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Intelligence and of Plant Diseases.* Nos. 1 and 2, January and February, 1913. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome: price 1s. 7d.]

**United States.**—*Annual Report of the Commissioner of Immigration.* Fiscal year ended June 30th, 1912. Department of Commerce and Labour. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 224.]

—*Massachusetts. Labour Bulletin, 94, March 1st, 1913.* Twelfth Annual Directory of Labour Organisations. [Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Company, State Printers: pp. 57.]

—*Report of the Homestead Commission (House No. 2000), January, 1913.* [Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Company, State Printers: pp. 45.]

—*Massachusetts. Collective Agreements between Employers and Labour Organisations, 1911.* Part III. of the 42nd Annual Report on the Statistics of Labour. [Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Company, State Printers: pp. vi. + 200.]

—*New Jersey. Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries,* for the year ending October 31st, 1912. Statistics of manufactures, strikes and lock-outs, wages and hours, &c. [Camden: Sinnickson Chew and Sons Co.: pp. 269.]

—*California. Fifteenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1911-1912.* Farms and farm labour, hours worked and average wages paid in various industries, &c. [Sacramento: F. W. Richardson, Superintendent of State Printing: pp. 672.]

—*North Carolina. Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Department of Labour and Printing, 1912.* Child labour, hours of labour and wages in factories and stores, employment agencies, immigration, &c. [Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton Printing Company, State Printers: pp. 256.]

**France.**—*Statistics of Labour Disputes and Conciliation and Arbitration during 1910.* French Labour Department. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: pp. xviii. + 580.]

—*Report of Inquiry into Agricultural Wages in France.* Ministry of Agriculture. [Paris, 1912: Imprimerie Nationale.]



*Journal of the French Labour Department*, March, 1913. Employment and labour disputes in February, German-Belgian convention as to compensation for industrial accidents, labour disputes in 1910 and 1911. [Paris: Berger-Levrault.]

*Journal of Social Insurance*, Nos. II. (March) and III. (April). [Paris: 5, rue Las Cases.]

*Journal of the French Ministry of Agriculture*, March, 1913. Price of wheat in French towns and of bread in Paris, February, 1913. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: price 6d.]

**Germany.**—*Strikes and Lock-outs in 1912*. Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin, 1913: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht: price 1s.]

*Quarterly Journal of Statistics of the German Empire*, Part I., 1913. Sickness insurance, 1907-11; wholesale prices, 1893-1912; crops in 1912; labour disputes in fourth quarter of 1912. [Berlin, 1913: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht: pp. 295: price 2s.]

*Journal of the Imperial Insurance Office*, 1912. No. 3, March 15th, 1913. German-Belgian Convention of July 6th, 1912, on the subject of accident insurance. Also Supplement containing regulations for application of Imperial Insurance Code. [Berlin: Behrend & Co.]

*Journal of the Statistical Office of Wurtemberg*, March, 1913. [Stuttgart: J. Fink.]

*Statistical Journal of the Grand Duchy of Baden*, March, 1913. Savings banks in 1911; labour exchanges and prices of food, &c., in March. Also two special numbers, one containing prices of cereals and of articles of food, 1866-1911. [Karlsruhe.]

*Journal of the Municipal Statistical Office of Dresden*. Issues for 1912. [Dresden: G. Stiftung.]

*Annual Statistics of Munich*, 1911. Labour exchanges, retail food prices. Municipal Statistical Office, 1913. [Munich: J. Lindauersche Buchhandlung: price 2s.]

*Statistics of Strassburg: XII.*—(a) *Housing*, November, 1912. (b) *Census of Horses, Cattle, &c.*, December 2nd, 1912. Statistical Office of Strassburg. [Strassburg: M. Dumont Schauberg, "Strassburger Post."]

*Annual Report of the Statistical Office of Magdeburg for 1912*. Also Supplement containing work of labour registries in 1912. Municipal Statistical Office. [Magdeburg.]

*Statistical Journal of Chemnitz*. Monthly parts for 1912. Work of labour exchanges. [J. C. F. Pickenbahn & Sohn.]

*The Cause of the Rise in Prices*. E. W. Sand. [Munich and Leipzig, 1913: Duncker & Humblot.]

*Berlin Home for Unemployed Workmen*. Report for 1912. [Berlin, 1913.]

*Bibliography of Labour Questions during 1912*. [Berlin: Leonhard Simon.]

**Austria-Hungary.**—*Report on Insurance against Accidents in 1910*. Ministry of the Interior. 1913. [Vienna: k.k.: Hof- und Staatsdruckerei.]

*Report on Insurance against Sickness in 1910*. Ministry of the Interior. 1913. [Vienna: k.k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei.]

*Journal of the Austrian Labour Department*, March, 1913. Laws of February 11th, 1913, on insurance of seamen and fishermen against sickness and accidents; Belgian-German Convention on workmen's accident insurance; labour registries in Austria in February, 1913. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.]

*Journal of the Austrian Ministry of the Interior*, April 1st, 1913. Also supplements giving statistics for 1910 of workmen's accident and sickness insurance, and of registered friendly societies. [Vienna: k.k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei.]

*Census of Cattle, December 31st, 1910*. Volume I. Statistical Central Commission. 1912. [Vienna: k.k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei.]

*Journal of Trade and Industrial Regulations*, Nos. 3 and 4, 1913. Two laws of February 11th, 1913, on sickness and accident insurance in undertakings connected with navigation and sea fishing. Austrian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: Verlag der Manzschon k.k. Hof-Verlags- und Universitäts-Buchhandlung: price 10d.]

*Seventeenth Annual Report of the Emperor Franz-Joseph Jubilee Fund for Housing and Welfare for 1912*. [Vienna: 1913: Karl Brakl.]

**Italy.**—*Strikes in Italy in 1911*. Labour Department. [Rome: G. Bertero: price 2s.]

*Seasonal Migrations of Agricultural Workers (May, June, and July, 1912)*. Supplement to Journal of Italian Labour Department. [Rome: 1913: 4d.]

*Journal of the Italian Labour Department*, February 16th and April 1st and 16th, 1913. Retail prices in January. Employment and labour disputes in February and March; retail prices of food: Italo-German Convention on Workmen's Insurance. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 4d. per part.]

*Proceedings of Commission on Amendment of Legislation Dealing with Rural Credit*. [Rome: 1913: Fratelli Treves: price 1s. 2d.]

*Annals of Credit and Thrift. Legal Decisions in regard to Industrial Accidents*. Vol. V., year 1908. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3s. 2d.]

*Journal of the Italian Department of Credit and Thrift*. November-December, 1912. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 10d.]

*Italian Journal of Emigration*, Nos. 11 and 12 of 1912 and No. 1 of 1913. [Rome: Fratelli Bocca: price 3d. each part.]

**Belgium.**—*Statistics Illustrating the Development of Belgium, 1876-1900*. Volume II. Statistics of population, technical schools, savings banks, co-operation, people's banks, friendly societies, pauperism, etc. Central Statistical Commission. [Brussels: 1912: G. Piquart.]

*Railways, Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones, and Seafaring*. Report for 1911. [Brussels: 1912: Goemaere.]

*Report of General Population Census of December 31st, 1913*. Volume II. Ministry of the Interior. 1912. [Brussels: M. Weissenbruch.]

*Industrial Monographs, XV. Printing and its Products*. Volume II. [Brussels: 1913: J. Lebegue & Cie: pp. 252.]

*Journal of the Belgian Labour Department*, March 15th and 31st, 1913. Employment in February, 1913; labour disputes in February; co-operative societies in 1912. [Brussels: E. Daem: price 1d. each part.]

**Holland.**—*Statistics of Industrial Accidents, 1907*. [Amsterdam: 1913.]

*Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office*, March 31st, 1913. Employment and labour disputes; insurance against unemployment in February. [The Hague: Gebr. Belinfante: price 2d.]

*Report of the Central Bureau of Statistics for 1911*. [The Hague: Algemeene Landsdrukkerij: pp. 19.]

*Report of the Central Commission of Statistics for 1911*. [The Hague: Algemeene Landsdrukkerij: pp. 128.]

*Statistics of Holland, No. 185. Bankruptcy Statistics, 1911*. [The Hague: Gebr. Belinfante.]

*Compulsory Dealing at Employers' Stores in Tanneries*. [The Hague: Naamlooze Vennootschap Drukkerij Trio: price 10d.]

**Switzerland.**—*Rents in Zürich, 1907-1911*. Municipal Statistical Office. 1913. [Zürich: Rascher et Cie.: price 6d.]

*Report for 1912 on Societies Affiliated to the Swiss Federation of Co-operative Societies for Distribution*. [Basle: pp. 92.]

**Norway.**—*Census of Norway, December 1st, 1910. Part III. (Houses and Families)*. [Christiania, 1913: H. Aschehoug & Co.: price 7d.]

**Sweden.**—*Collective Labour Agreements in Sweden, 1911*. Published by the Social Department. 1913. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: pp. viii. + 122.]

*Labour Accidents in 1909*. Swedish Labour Department. 1913. [Stockholm: K. L. Beckmann: price 1s.]

*Journal of the Swedish Labour Department*, No. 3, 1913. Unemployment in trade unions October-December, 1912; labour disputes in 1912 (provisional totals). [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: price 2d.]

**Denmark.**—*Journal of the Danish Statistical Office*, April, 1913. Unemployment in 1912 and in January, 1913. [Copenhagen: Bianco Lunos Bogtrykkeri: price 1½d.]

*Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1906-10*. Government Statistical Office. [Copenhagen: 1913.]

**Spain.**—*Journal of the Spanish Labour Department*, March and April, 1913. Prices of commodities in certain provinces and towns, April-September, 1912; industrial accidents in 1911; labour disputes in the first quarter of 1913. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez: price 2½d.]

**Portugal.**—*Journal of the Portuguese Labour Department*, No. 66. Deals entirely with housing of working classes. Also No. 74, containing report on state of industry in First Inspection District in 1911. [Lisbon, 1912: Imprensa Nacional.]

**Russia.**—*Journal of the Finnish Labour Department*, No. 2, 1913. Prices of food, &c.; friendly societies in 1912. [Helsingfors, 1913.]

**United States of Brazil.**—*State of St. Paul—Journal of the Labour Department*, No. 4. 3rd Quarter of 1912. Industrial accidents (St. Paul City); rates of wages in St. Paul City and Santos, and in coffee industry. [San Paulo: Brazil.]

#### CONSULAR REPORTS.

*Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 5044. Trade of the Consular District of Amsterdam*. 1912. Diamond industry, beet sugar factories, new industries, &c. [Cd. 6665-2: pp. 25: price 2d.]

*Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 5045. Trade of the Consular District of Constantinople*. 1912. [Cd. 6665-3: pp. 46: price 6½d.]

*Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 5049. Trade of the Consular District of Rio de Janeiro*. 1911-12. Cost of living, industries, labour, education, immigration, &c. [Cd. 6665-7: pp. 39: price 5½d.]

#### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

##### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1913.

##### ADMIRALTY: DIRECTOR OF WORKS.

EXPLOSIVES FOR H.M. NAVAL DEPOT, DOVER (RUNNING CONTRACT).—*Marpal, Ltd.*, 49, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.

PIPES, CAST IRON, FOR FUEL OIL STORAGE.—*Holwell Iron Co. Ltd.*, Asfordby, near Melton Mowbray.

RAILWAY MATERIALS FOR H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH.—*Darlington Railway Plant, &c., Co., Ltd.*, Bank Top, Darlington.

SHINGLE FOR H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH (RUNNING CONTRACT).—*Portsmouth (Langstone Harbour) Development Co., Ltd.*, Warren Avenue, Portsmouth.

STEEL TANKS.—*J. Butler & Co., Ltd.*, Stanningley Iron Works, Leeds; *Westwood & Wrights*, Brierley Hill, Staffordshire.

TIMBER FOR H.M. DOCKYARD, DEVONPORT.—*R. & R. Bayly*, Sutton Rd., Plymouth.

#### Government Contracts—continued.

##### WORKS SERVICES.—

Aeroplane Shed.—*Humphreys, Ltd.*, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.  
Officers', etc., Quarters.—*Ginger, Lee & Co.*, Plymouth Avenue, Stockport Rd., Longsight, Manchester.

##### ADMIRALTY: CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

BELLS, &C., GUN-METAL AND PHOSPHOR BRONZE, &C.—*W. Adams & Co.*, Dock Breast, Greenock; *James Barwell, Ltd.*, Great Hampton St., Birmingham; *Bowen & Co.*, 6, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C.; *Burt Bros.*, Edward St. Parade, Birmingham; *J. Carliland & Son, Ltd.*, Constitutional Hill, Birmingham; *Carron Company*, Carron, Stirlingshire; *Dennystown Brass Works, Ltd.*, Dalreoch, Dumbarton; *W. Eagles*, Springfield Brass and Copper Works, East York St., Salford; *Evered & Co., Ltd.*, Surrey Works, Smethwick, Birmingham; *E. Foster & Son, Ltd.*, Central Brass Works, Halifax; *Hayward, Tyler & Co., Ltd.*, 99, Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.; *Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd.*, Deptford Yard Brass Works, Sunderland; *J. P. Marrian & Co.*, Slaney St., Birmingham; *Mechan & Sons, Ltd.*, Scotstoun, Glasgow; *T. Pemberton & Sons, Ltd.*, Union St., West Bromwich; *Player & Mitchell, Ltd.*, Cambridge St., Birmingham; *Steven & Struthers*, Eastvale Place, Kelvinhaugh St. Glasgow; *J. Stone & Co., Ltd.*, Deptford, London, S.E.; *E. Shovell & Sons, Ltd.*, Stirchley, Birmingham; *Smith Bros. & Co. (Hyson) Ltd.*, Hyson Green, Nottingham; *Stroud Metal Co., Ltd.*, Dudbridge, Stroud, Glos.; *T. Wilson*, Derwent Brass Works, Swalwell-on-Tyne; *J. & J. Woods*, Reliance Foundry, Rainhill, near Liverpool; *United Brassfounders and Engineers, Ltd.*, Empress Foundry, Cornbrook, Manchester.

BRASS SHEETS, NAVAL.—*Allen, Everitt & Sons, Ltd.*, Smethwick, Birmingham.

BRUSHES, &C., STEEL WIRE.—*W. Francis & Sons*, 184, 185, 186, Great Dover St., Borough, London, S.E.; *Mechanical Appliances Co., Ltd.*, 48, Great Eastern St., London, E.C.; *W. Riddell & Co.*, 636, Springfield Rd., Glasgow; *C. Topham & Co.*, 3, Dufferin St., Bunhill Row, London, E.C.; *W. Turner*, Kingsland Rd., Boxmoor, Herts.; *W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd.*, Bristol; *J. & R. Whyte*, 151, Reid St., Bridgeton, Glasgow.

BUCKETS, WOOD.—*J. Borrow, Junr.*, North Corner Cooperage, Devonport; *G. W. Shaw & Sons, Ltd.*, 222, High St., Poplar, E.

BUTTONS.—*Buttons, Ltd.*, Portland St., Birmingham; *Carr Bros., Ltd.*, Royal East St., Leicester; *Firman & Sons, Ltd.*, 108, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.; *J. R. Gaunt & Son, Ltd.*, 12, Frederick St., Birmingham; *Smith & Wright, Ltd.*, Brearley St., Birmingham.

CANVAS.—*Richards, Ltd.*, Broadford Works, Aberdeen; *D. Corsar & Sons, Ltd.*, Arbroath, Scotland.

CLIPS, NAVAL BRASS, PHOSPHOR BRONZE, AND COPPER.—*W. H. Briscoe & Co., Ltd.*, 52, Park St., Birmingham; *Hawkers, Ltd.*, Hockley, Birmingham; *T. Saunders, Ltd.*, St. Mary St., Ladywood, Birmingham; *E. Shovell & Sons, Ltd.*, Stirchley, Birmingham.

CLOTH, COALBAG AND SACK.—*Boase Spinning Co., Ltd.*, Dundee; *Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Dundee; *Cox Bros., Ltd.*, Dundee.

CORDAGE.—*J. T. Davis, Ltd.*, Coborn Rd., Bow, E.; *Dixon & Corbett & R. S. Newell & Co., Ltd.*, Teams Ropeworks, Gateshead-on-Tyne; *Frost Bros., Ltd.*, 342, Commercial Rd., E.; *W. Terrell & Sons, Ltd.*, Arnos Vale, Bristol; *J. & E. Wright, Ltd.*, Universe Works, Garrison St., Birmingham; *J. West*, 555, Commercial Road, E.; *Edinburgh Roperie & Sailcloth Co., Ltd.*, Leith; *W. Wailes, Sons & Atkinson, Ltd.*, Phillips Park Mills, Manchester.

CUTLERY.—*J. Clarke & Son, Ltd.*, Mowbray St., Sheffield; *T. Elin & Co., Ltd.*, Sylvester Works, Sheffield; *J. Fenton & Sons*, Sykes Works, Sheffield; *S. & J. Kitchen*, Soho Cutlery Works, Sheffield; *H. G. Long & Co., Ltd.*, New Hallamshire Works, Boston St., Sheffield; *F. Mills & Co., Ltd.*, Hanover Works, Division St., Sheffield; *Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd.*, Eye-Witness Works, Sheffield; *Southern & Richardson*, Don Cutlery Works, Sheffield; *Thomas Turner & Co.*, Suffolk Works, Sheffield.

DECK FITTINGS.—*J. & J. Woods*, Reliance Foundry, Rainhill, Liverpool.

GROUND DRYERS.—*J. Hare & Co.*, Bath Bridge, Bristol.

IRON, CAST, OLD.—*T. W. Ward, Ltd.*, Albion Works, Savile St., Sheffield; *A. Norrington & Co., Ltd.*, 1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall St., E.C.

IRONMONGERY.—*John Allen & Sons*, Clydesdale Works, Old Hill, Staffs.; *B. C. Barton & Son*, Granville Ironworks, Granville St., Birmingham; *Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd.*, 153, Camden St., Birmingham; *Carron Company*, Carron, Falkirk; *Jukes Coulson, Stokes & Co.*, Howard's Rd. Ironworks, Plaistow, London, E.; *Douglass Bros., Ltd.*, Globe Ironworks, Blydenon-on-Tyne; *Fellows Bros.*, Cradley Heath, Staffs.; *W. Gilpin, Senr., & Co., Ltd.*, Wedges Mills, Cannock, Staffs.; *F. Hampshire*, 74, Milk St., Deritend, Birmingham; *Horton & Son, Ltd.*, New Alma Works, Darlaston; *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; *S. Lewis & Co., Ltd.*, Withymoor, near Dudley; *Leys Malleable Castings Co., Ltd.*, Vulcan

Ironworks, Derby; *Tom Minion*, 4, New John St., Birmingham; *Emma Orton*, Melbourne Works, Willenhall; *J. R. Reedman & Co.*, Bradley St., Canning Town, London, E.; *H. J. & E. Shorthouse*, 16, Upper Highgate St., Birmingham; *J. Truman & Co.*, Smithfield Passage, Birmingham; *Vaughan Bros.*, Eagle Works, Willenhall; *T. B. Wellings & Co.*, Elbow Works, Old Hill, Staffs.; *Peter Wright & Sons (Incorporated in Isaac Nash & Sons, Ltd.)*, Dudley Works, Stourbridge.

JEAN, KHAKI.—*Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd.*, 31, Cooper St., Manchester.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.—*J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd.*, 91, New Oxford St., London, W.C.; *Dunham White & Co., Ltd.*, Harrow Green Works, Leystonstone Rd., London, E.; *E. & W. C. French, Ltd.*, Taunton Tanneries, Taunton; *R. Klinger & Co.*, 66, Fenchurch St., London, E.C.; *The Montreal Carr. Leather Co., Ltd.*, 175, St. Ambrose St., Montreal, Canada; *J. Root & Son*, Wood Green Brush Works, New Southgate, London, N.; *J. J. Williamson & Sons*, St. Mildred's Tannery, Canterbury.

MUSTARD.—*Keen, Robinson, & Co., Ltd.*, Denmark St., St. George's, E.

OIL, MINERAL SPERM.—*Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.*, 36, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

PAINTS MIXED AND DRY COLOURS.—*Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd.*, Hull; *Colthurst, Harding, Ltd.*, Templegate, Bristol; *Craig & Rose, Ltd.*, 47-48, Bankside, S.E.; *The Golden Valley Ochre & Oxide Co., Ltd.*, Wick, Bristol; *John Hare & Co.*, Bath Bridge Works, Bristol; *Harringtons, Ltd.*, Shandon Works, Cork; *Hemingway & Co.*, Marsh Gate Lane, Stratford; *Thos. Hinshelwood & Co., Ltd.*, Glenpark St., Glasgow; *W. H. Holmes & Sons*, Newcastle-on-Tyne; *L. Martin Co.*, 17, Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.; *Pilchers, Ltd.*, Morgan's Lane, Tooley St., S.E.; *Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.*, 7, Caledonian Rd., N.

PAINT, OXIDE OF ZINC.—*Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson*, 14, Fenchurch St., E.C.

PEPPER.—*Lipton, Ltd.*, City Road, E.C.

PUTTY.—*Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd.*, Hull; *H. Colgate & Gray*, Newhaven, Sussex; *N. J. Fenner & H. B. Alder & Co., Ltd.*, 120, Fenchurch St., E.C.; *J. Hare & Co.*, Bath Bridge, Bristol.

SCREWING TACKLE, ENGINEERS'.—*W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd.*, 43, Foregate St. Stafford; *Eastbrook, Allcard & Co., Ltd.*, Albert Works, Sheffield; *Greenwood & Batley, Ltd.*, Albion Works, Leeds; *G. & J. Hall*, Hereford St. Works, Sheffield; *A. Mathieson & Sons, Ltd.*, East Campbell St., Glasgow; *Theunis, Griffith & Edelsten, Ltd.*, Warrington.

SHOES, GYMNASIUM.—*North British Rubber Co., Ltd.*, 2-6, East Rd., City Rd., N.

SLIPPERS, BASIL.—*Adams Bros.*, Raunds; *Pocock Bros.*, 235, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.; *Wilkins & Denton, Ltd.*, 24, London Wall, E.C.

TAPES.—*Bole Hall Mill Co.*, Tamworth; *M. Bond & Co.*, Ahrewas Mills, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire; *G. Hattersley & Sons*, Cabbage Mills, Keighley; *J. N. Phillips & Co.*, Tean, Stoke-on-Trent.

TORPEDO RUNAWAY GEAR.—*Vaughan & Son, Ltd.*, West Gorton, Manchester.

TWINES.—*Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co.*, Port Glasgow; *Pymore Mill Co., Ltd.*, Pymore, Bridport; *Webster Bros. & Co.*, Stanley Mills, Arbroath; *J. & E. Wright, Ltd.*, Universe Works, Birmingham.

VARNISHES, LACQUERS, &C.—*Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd.*, 201, Morning Lane, Homerton, London, N.E.; *Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd.*, Hull; *Craig & Rose, Ltd.*, British Lion Wharf, 47 and 48, Bankside, London, S.E.; *Griffiths Bros. & Co.*, Macks Rd., Bermondsey, London, S.E.; *John Hare & Co.*, Bristol; *Naylor Bros. (London), Ltd.*, 407, Oxford St., London, W.; *G. Purdon & Co.*, 49, Commercial Rd. East, London, E.; *Conrad W. Schmidt (F. A. Glaeser), Ltd.*, Carpenter's Rd., Stratford, London, E.; *T. & R. Williamson, Ltd.*, Ripon, Yorks.; *Yorkshire Varnish Co., Ltd.*, Ripon, Yorks.

VINEGAR.—*Hills, Evans & Co.*, Vinegar Works, Worcester.

WIRE WORK.—*J. Nichols & Son, Ltd.*, Cheapside, Birmingham; *The Patent Process Wire Weaving Co.*, 81, Dale St., Bridgeton, Glasgow; *F. W. Potter & Co.*, Phipp St., Great Eastern St., London, E.C.; *Wm. Riddell & Co.*, 636, Springfield Rd., Bridgeton, Glasgow; *Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd.*, Central Works, Worcester; *C. Topham & Co.*, 3, Dufferin St., Bunhill Row, London, E.C.

X-RAYS APPARATUS.—*Newton & Wright, Ltd.*, 72, Wigmore St., W.

#### WAR OFFICE.

APRONS, BASIL.—*Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd.*, Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.

BADGES, METAL.—*W. J. Buckley*, 209-211, Brearley St., Birmingham.

BAGS, RATON.—*T. Briggs (London), Ltd.*, 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N.; *C. Groom, Ltd.*, Ramornie Works, Dod St., Limehouse, E.

BAGS, SAND.—*T. Briggs (London), Ltd.*, 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N.; *C. Groom, Ltd.*, Ramornie Works, Dod St., Limehouse, E.; *J. T. Inglis & Sons*, Cowgate and Riverside Works, Dundee.



## Government Contracts—continued.

BALLAST, THAMES (Term Contract).—*T. Scholey & Co., Ltd.*, Dawson's Wharf, East Greenwich, S.E.  
 BARROWS.—*Eagle Engineering Co., Ltd.*, Warwick; *East & Son*, Berkhamsted.  
 BICYCLES.—*Birmingham Small Arms Co., Ltd.*, Smallheath, Birmingham.  
 BOARDS, DISTRIBUTION.—*Ward & Goldstone, Ltd.*, Salford, Manchester.  
 BOOTS.—*R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd.*, Raunds.  
 BRICKS, FIRE, &c. (Term Contract).—*Calder Fireclay Co.*, Calder Brickworks, Coatbridge.  
 BRUSHES.—*D. Clark & Sons*, Walsall; *W. Cleghorn & Son*, Walsall; *Vale & Bradnack*, Green Lane, Walsall.  
 CAR, MOTOR.—*Wolsley Tool & Motor Car Co., Ltd.*, Birmingham.  
 CELLS, ELECTRIC (Parts).—*Atlas Carbon & Battery Co., Ltd.*, 19, Ewer St., S.E.; *J. C. Fuller & Son, Ltd.*, Woodland Works, Wick Lane, Bow, E.; *India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.*, Silvertown, E.; *Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich.  
 CLOTH.—*Strachan & Co., Ltd.*, Frome Hall Mills, Stroud.  
 CLOTHING (Uniform).—*T. Briggs (London), Ltd.*, 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N.; *E. B. Brown & Sons*, Hanging Royd, Hebden Bridge; *J. Compton & Sons, Ltd.*, Swindon and Old Ford, E.; *English Fustian Manufacturing Co., Ltd.*, Scarbottom Mill, Mytholmroyd and Vale Mills, Todmorden; *D. Gurteen & Sons*, Chantry Mills, Haverhill; *J. Hammond & Co., Ltd.*, Enderley Mills, Newcastle, Staffs.; *Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd.*, Limerick, and 9, Lower Bridge St., Dublin; *J. & B. Pearse & Co.*, 28, Floral St., W.C., and 95/97, Church St., Bethnal Green, N.E.  
 COMPASSES.—*T. Armstrong & Bro.*, 11, College Land, Manchester; *Aston & Mander, Ltd.*, 61-3, Old Compton St., W.; *H. Hughes & Son, Ltd.*, Forest Gate, E.; *J. J. Hicks*, Hatton Garden, E.C.; *F. Darion & Co.*, 142, St. John St., E.C.; *Troughton & Simms*, Charlton, Kent.  
 CORDAGE, &c.—*J. T. Davis, Ltd.*, Coborn Rd., Bow, E.; *W. Good & Son*, Stepney, E.; *J. Holmes & Son*, Kirk Royds, near Huddersfield; *W. Waites, Sons & Atkinson, Ltd.*, Manchester.  
 COVERS, MANHOLE (Term Contract).—*Davis Gas Stove Co., Ltd.*, Diamond Foundry, Luton.  
 COVERS, MANHOLE, HEAVY (Term Contract).—*Davis Gas Stove Co., Ltd.*, Diamond Foundry, Luton.  
 FASTENERS, BANDOLIER.—*C. Edkins & Sons, Ltd.*, Friday Bridge Works, Birmingham.  
 FLAGS.—*C. Groom, Ltd.*, Ramornie Works, Dod St., Limehouse, E.  
 FURNITURE.—*E. Atkins*, Church Row, Bethnal Green, N.E.; *Atkinson & Co., Ltd.*, Addington St., S.E.; *Barnstaple Cabinet Co.*, Barnstaple; *W. Bartlett & Son*, High Wycombe; *Brew & Fountain*, 7A, South Place, E.C.; *Brownlee & Co., Ltd.*, Glasgow; *S. Edwards*, 4, Pownall Rd., Dalston; *James & Son*, 337, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; *G. A. Large & Son*, High Wycombe; *B. North & Son*, Piddington, West Wycombe; *Sadgrove & Co.*, Wilson St., E.C.; and *Ifford*; *Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich; *S. Snawdon*, Yealmpton; *Stratford & Brian*, High Wycombe; *Wellington Furnishing & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.*, Grimsby.  
 HAVERSACKS.—*T. Briggs (London), Ltd.*, 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N.; *Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd.*, Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.; *M. Wright & Sons, Ltd.*, Quorn Mills and Mill Street Factory, Loughborough.  
 HEADS, MAUL.—*P. & A. Crawford*, Paisley; *East & Son*, Berkhamsted.  
 HEADSTOCKS.—*Hulse & Co., Ltd.*, Ordsal Works, Manchester.  
 LAMPS, &c.—*Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd.*, Camden St., Birmingham; *E. Griffiths & Sons*, Bradford St., Birmingham; *J. Hinks & Sons, Ltd.*, Birmingham; *Howes & Burley, Ltd.*, Birmingham; *Reform Lighting Co.*, 154, Bermondsey St., S.E.; *Sherwoods, Ltd.*, Birmingham.  
 LORRIES, MOTOR.—*J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd.*, Basingstoke.  
 PEGS, PICKETING, &c.—*C. R. Claridge*, Exeter; *East & Son*, Berkhamsted; *G. Page*, Henley; *H. G. Page*, Henley; *Rudders & Pagnies, Ltd.*, Birmingham; *C. White*, Limehouse, E.; *H. Workman, Ltd.*, Woodchester.  
 POSTS, PICKET.—*East & Son*, Berkhamsted.  
 SACKS, CORN.—*Cox Bros., Ltd.*, Lochee, N.B.  
 SHOES, HORSE.—*British & Colonial Horse Shoe & Machine Co., Ltd.*, Walsall; *W. H. Tildesley*, Willenhall; *Vaughan Bros.*, Willenhall.  
 SINKS, HOSPITAL, &c. (Term Contract).—*G. Howson & Sons, Ltd.*, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.  
 SLINGS, RIFLE.—*Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd.*, Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.; *M. & A. Hess*, 64-70, Golden Lane, and 4, Playhouse Yard, E.C.; *M. Wright & Sons, Ltd.*, Quorn Mills and Mill Street Factory, Loughborough.  
 SOCKS.—*H. Bates & Co., Ltd.*, South Wigston; *T. Morley & Son*, Leicester.  
 SPURS.—*J. Withers & Son, Ltd.*, Wisemore St., Walsall.  
 STEELWORK FOR BARACK BLOCKS, Gravesend.—*W. Bain & Co., Ltd.*, Coatbridge.  
 REPAIRS TO W.D. VESSEL "OSPREY."—*Philip & Son, Ltd.*, Dartmouth.  
 TELEPHONES, &c.—*Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd.*, Milton Rd., Edge Lane, Liverpool; *British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd.*, Beeston, Notts; *Spagnoletti, Ltd.*, Goldhawk Rd., W.  
 TOOLS.—*Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.*, Open-

shaw, Manchester; *Boynton, Dowsett & Co.*, 8 and 9, Goswell Place, E.C.; *F. J. Brindley & Sons*, River Lane, Sheffield; *H. Brindley*, Birmingham; *Buck & Hickman, Ltd.*, Whitechapel, E.; *J. A. Chapman*, Sheffield; *T. Chatwin, Ltd.*, Birmingham; *W. Gilpin, Senr., & Co., Ltd.*, Churchbridge, Cannock, Staffs.; *E. B. Grandage*, Longside Lane, Bradford; *R. Green, Ltd.*, Cradley Heath; *C. & J. Hampton, Ltd.*, Attercliffe, Sheffield; *Needham, Veal & Tyzack, Ltd.*, Sheffield; *J. Orley*, Garden St., Sheffield; *F. G. Pearson & Co.*, Sheffield; *T. Smith & Sons of Salfley, Ltd.*, Salfley Mill, Birmingham; *Thornhill, Bednal & Co.*, Sheffield; *Tyzack & Holmes*, Standard Works, Sheffield; *Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd.*, Birmingham.  
 TUBING, IRON (Term Contract).—*Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd.*, Coatbridge.  
 WORKS SERVICES:—  
 Alterations and Additions to East Ward Block, King George V. Hospital, Dublin.—*Collen Bros., Ltd.*, East Wall, Dublin.  
 Asphalt Work (Term Contract).—*Val de Travers Asphalt Co.*, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate St., E.C.  
 Construction of Contact Beds at Sewage Works, Tidworth.—*W. C. Chivers & Sons, Devizes.*  
 Conversion of Laundry, Canterbury.—*G. Lewis & Sons*, 14, Widred Rd., Dover.  
 Erection of Gymnastic Hall, Hilsea.—*H. Jones & Sons*, Somers Rd., Southsea.  
 Erection of Married Quarters, Kildare.—*R. L. Warren*, Upper Rathmines Rd., Dublin.  
 Periodical Works Services.—At Woolwich (No. 1), *M. McCarthy*, King's Rd., Clapham, S.W.; at Woolwich (No. 3), *F. Houldsworth*, 32, Saltaire Rd., Shipley.  
 Reconstruction of Sergeants' Mess, Galway.—*R. Macdonald*, Dominick St., Galway.  
 Renewal of Paving, Cavalry Barracks, Leeds, *A. Robinson*, Woodbine Works, Idle, Bradford.  
 Repair and Maintenance of W.D. Buildings at:—  
 Cork.—*T. Kelleher*, 4, Millard St., Cork.  
 Edinburgh.—*W. Finlayson & Sons*, Balfour St., Leith.  
 Lancaster.—*R. Ward*, 36, Golgotha Rd., Lancaster.  
 Selby.—*J. Buckhouse*, 101, Gowthorpe St., Selby.  
 Shoeburyness (Materials only).—*J. Alp*, High St., Shoeburyness.  
 Winchester.—*H. G. Ross*, Station Rd., Netley Abbey.  
 Supply and Erection of Steelwork for A.O.D. Buildings at Aldershot.—*J. Lysaght*, St. Vincent Ironworks, Bristol.

## INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

APPARATUS, WIRELESS.—*Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co.*, Strand, W.C.  
 AXLEBOXES.—*Oilbath-Axlebox, Fittings & Engineering Co., Ltd.*, Parkfield Rd., Birmingham.  
 BACKS.—*Bullers, Ltd.*, 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.  
 BASINS.—*Doulton & Co.*, Paisley.  
 BINDERS.—*British Loose Leaf Mfrs., Ltd.*, 25, Finsbury St., E.C.  
 BRASS ROD.—*Elliott's Metal Co.*, Selly Oak Works, near Birmingham.  
 BRUSHES.—*A. Reid & Sons*, 283, Tabard St., S.E.  
 BUCKRAM.—*Redford Linen Co., Ltd.*, 10, Donegall Square South, Belfast.  
 CABLE.—*W. T. Henley's Teleg. Wks. Co.*, 13/14, Blomfield St., London Wall, E.C.  
 CAISSON AND STRAKES.—*Tees Side Bridge and Engrg. Co.*, 36, Lime St., E.C.  
 COKE.—*D. L. Flack & Son*, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; *Strakers & Love*, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
 COMPRESSORS.—*Consol. Pneumatic Tool Co.*, New Bridge St., Westminster.  
 CONES.—*Vulcan Foundry, Ltd.*, Newton-le-Willows.  
 COPPER BOLT.—*Allen, Everitt & Sons, Ltd.*, Kingston Metal Works, Birmingham.  
 COPPER PLATES.—*T. Bolton & Sons*, 57, Bishopsgate, E.C.  
 CRANES.—*Grafton & Co.*, Bedford.  
 CROSSINGS AND SWITCHES.—*T. Summerson & Sons*, Albert Hill Foundry, Darlington.  
 CUPS, INSULATOR.—*Taylor, Tunnichiff & Co.*, Eastwood, Hanley; *Bullers, Ltd.*, 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.  
 DRILL.—*Stockwell & Co.*, 4, Chatham St., Manchester; *Spinner & Co.*, 11, Albert Square, Manchester; *L. Behrens & Sons*, Portland St., Manchester.  
 EBONITE.—*D. Moseley & Sons*, Ardwick, Manchester.  
 GATES.—*Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd.*, 32, Victoria St., S.W.  
 GAUZE.—*Robinson & Sons*, Chesterfield.  
 IRON.—*Lilleshall Co.*, Billiter Bldgs., Billiter St., E.C.  
 LOCOMOTIVES.—*Vulcan Foundry, Ltd.*, Newton-le-Willows; *Beyer, Peacock & Co.*, Gorton Foundry, Manchester.  
 MACHINE, LINO TYPE.—*Linotype & Machinery, Ltd.*, 188, Fleet St., E.C.  
 NICKEL.—*Mond Nickel Co.*, 39, Victoria St., S.W.  
 PACKING.—*Turner Bros., Ltd.*, Spotland, Rochdale; *Bell's United Asbestos Co., Ltd.*, 59, Southwark St., S.E.  
 PAPER CARBONIC.—*Ellam's Duplicator Co.*, 12, King St., Cheap-side.  
 PARAFFINUM MOLLE.—*Pichers, Ltd.*, Morgan's Lane, S.E.  
 PIPES.—*Vacuum Brake Co.*, 32, Queen Victoria St., E.C.  
 PISTOLS.—*Webley & Scott*, Weaman St., Birmingham.  
 PLUGS.—*R. Stephenson & Co., Ltd.*, Darlington.  
 ROAD ROLLERS.—*Marshall, Sons & Co.*, Britannia Ironworks, Gainsborough.  
 ROPEWAY PLANT.—*Bullivant's Aerial Ropeways, Ltd.*, 72, Mark Lane, E.C.

## Government Contracts—continued.

SERGE.—*Jas. Harper & Sons*, Eccleshill, Bradford.  
 STEEL.—*Shropshire Iron Co.*, Hadley, Wellington; *Smith & McLean, Ltd.*, Gartcosh Steel and Iron Works, near Glasgow; *D. Colville & Sons, Ltd.*, Dalzell Iron Works, Motherwell; *J. Lysaght, Ltd.*, St. Vincent's Ironworks, Bristol.  
 STRAWBOARDS.—*E. Becker*, Trig Lane, 34, Upper Thames St., E.C.  
 TILES.—*Carter & Co.*, 29, Albert Embankment, S.E.  
 TIN INGOTS.—*Williams, Harvey & Co.*, Bootle, Liverpool.  
 TRACTOR.—*Saunderson & Mills, Ltd.*, Elstow, Bedford.  
 TUBES, STEEL.—*The Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd.*, Pinner's Hall, Austin Friars, E.C.  
 WEB EQUIPMENT.—*Mills Equipment Co.*, 72, Victoria St., S.W.  
 WHEELS AND AXLES.—*R. Y. Pickering & Co.*, Wishaw, N.B.  
 WIRE, COPPER.—*T. Bolton & Sons*, Oakamoor, N. Staffs.  
 WOOL, COTTON.—*Liverpool Lint Co.*, Mark St. Mill, Netherfield Rd. North, Liverpool.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

BATTERY MATERIAL.—*Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich, Kent.  
 BEAMS, STEEL.—*Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd.*, Middlesbrough.  
 BLANKETS.—*Hepworths & Haley, Ltd.*, New Wakefield Mills, Dewsbury.  
 BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE.—*R. Stephenson & Co., Ltd.*, Darlington; *Kitson & Co., Ltd.*, Airedale Foundry, Leeds.  
 BRIDGE PLATES, CURVED.—*Brandon Bridge Building Co., Ltd.*, 34, Victoria St., S.W.  
 BRIDGE MATERIAL.—*Alex. Findlay & Co., Ltd.*, 9, Victoria St., S.W.  
 CABLE, INSULATED.—*Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd.*, Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.  
 CABLE, TELEPHONE.—*British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd.*, Prescott, Lancs.  
 CANVAS, ROOFING.—*G. D. Peters & Co., Ltd.*, Moorgate Works, Moorfields, E.C.  
 CEMENT.—*Assoc. Portland Cement Mfrs., Ltd.*, 3, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; *Woolham Cement Co., Ltd.*, 35, Gt. St. Helen's, E.C.; *Martin Earle & Co., Ltd.*, London House, Crutched Friars, E.C.; *British Portland Cement Mfrs., Ltd.*, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.  
 CLOTHING.—*E. Broderick & Co.*, St. James', Barton, Bristol.  
 COVERS, WAGON.—*Richards, Ltd.*, Aberdeen; *The Waterproofing Co., Ltd.*, 38, Victoria St., S.W.  
 CRANES, STEAM GRAB.—*Stothert & Pitt, Ltd.*, Newark Foundry, Bath.  
 CRANES, STEAM PORTABLE.—*Butters Bros. & Co.*, Percy Crane and Engine Works, McLellan St., Glasgow.  
 DOG SPIKES, W.I.—*Guest, Keen, & Nettlefolds, Ltd.*, 66, Cannon St., E.C.  
 FENCING AND GATES.—*Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd.*, 139 and 141, Cannon St., E.C.  
 FLAT CARS.—*Gloucester Rly. Carr. and Wagon Co., Ltd.*, 1, Victoria St., S.W.  
 GODOWNS, STEEL.—*E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd.*, Corporation St., Birmingham.  
 INSULATORS.—*Bullers, Ltd.*, 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.  
 JERSEYS.—*D. Payne & Son*, Hincley.  
 LEATHER.—*Pocock Bros.*, 235, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.  
 LINCRUSTA WALTON.—*G. D. Peters & Co., Ltd.*, Moorgate Works, Moorfields, E.C.  
 LOCOMOTIVES.—*Nasmith Wilson & Co., Ltd.*, Bridgewater Foundry, Patricroft, near Manchester; *Kitson & Co., Ltd.*, Airedale Foundry, Leeds.  
 LOCO. SPARES.—*Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd.*, Leeds; *R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd.*, Forth Banks Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
 LORRIES, MOTOR.—*Lacre Motor Car Co., Ltd.*, 78, York Rd., King's Cross, N.  
 METERS, VENTURI.—*G. Kent*, 199, High Holborn, W.C.  
 METERS, WATER.—*J. Tylor & Sons, Ltd.*, Belle Isle, York Rd., N.  
 MILLING MACHINE.—*Alfred Herbert, Ltd.*, Coventry.  
 MONOTYPE MACHINERY.—*Langston Monotype Corporation, Ltd.*, 43 and 43A, Fetter Lane, E.C.  
 MOTOR CAR.—*Clement Talbot, Ltd.*, Barby Rd., North Kensington.  
 MOTOR CHASSIS.—*J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd.*, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.  
 PACKS.—*C. Groom, Ltd.*, Leadenhall House, E.C.  
 PAPER.—*C. Morgan & Co.*, 58/60, Cannon St., E.C.  
 PHOSPHOR BRONZE.—*Phosphor Bronze Co., Ltd.*, 87, Summer St., S.E.  
 PIPES, ETC. C.I.—*Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd.*, Staveley Ironworks, near Chesterfield; *Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd.*, Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C.  
 POLES, TUBULAR IRON.—*Bullers, Ltd.*, 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.; *J. Spencer, Ltd.*, 14, Gt. St. Thomas Apostle, E.C.  
 POLES, TELEGRAPH.—*J. Spencer, Ltd.*, 14, Gt. St. Thomas Apostle, E.C.; *Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich, Kent.  
 RAILS.—*Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd.*, 66, Cannon St., E.C.  
 RAILS, SLEEPERS, AND FISHPLATES.—*Robert Hudson*, Gildersome Foundry, near Leeds.  
 ROLLERS, STEAM.—*Arnell & Porter, Ltd.*, Rochester.

SERGE.—*J. W. Whitworth, Ltd.*, Longbottom Mills, Luddendenfoot, S.O., Yorks.  
 SHED, GOODS.—*J. Lysaght, Ltd.*, St. Vincent Ironworks, Bristol.  
 SHEETS, GALV. CORR.—*Wolverhampton Corr. Iron Co., Ltd.*, Mersey Iron Works, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire; *Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd.*, Middlesbrough.  
 SLEEPERS AND KEYS.—*Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd.*, 66, Cannon St., E.C.  
 SLEEPERS, STEEL CROSSING.—*Isca Foundry Co., Ltd.*, Newport, Mon.  
 SLIPWAY MATERIALS.—*Horseley Co., Ltd.*, Tipton, Staffs.  
 STATIONERY.—*Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.*, 26, Gt. Winchester St., E.C.  
 SWITCHBOARDS, &c., TELEPHONE.—*Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich, Kent.  
 TANK, &c., CAST IRON.—*Horsehay Co., Ltd.*, Horsehay, R.S.O. Salop.  
 TANKS, STORAGE.—*Whessoe Foundry Co., Ltd.*, 106, Cannon St., E.C.  
 TUBE PLATES, COPPER.—*Broughton Copper Co., Ltd.*, Manchester.  
 TYRES, ENGINE.—*Brown, Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd.*, 5, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.  
 TYRES.—*Polack Tyre Co., Ltd.*, Bassishaw House, Basinghall St., E.C.; *Shrewsbury & Challiner Tyre Co., Ltd.*, 1A, Kay St., Ardwick, Manchester.  
 UNDERFRAMES.—*Bristol Wagon & Carr. Works Co., Ltd.*, Lawrence Hill, Bristol.  
 VANS, MOTOR.—*Halley's Industrial Motors, Ltd.*, Yoker, Glasgow.  
 WAGONS, STEEL HIGH SIDED GOODS.—*Metropolitan Carr. Wagon & Finance Co., Ltd.*, Salfley, Birmingham.  
 WAGONS, COVERED GOODS.—*C. R. Turner, Ltd.*, Langley Mills, Notts; *Gloucester Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd.*, 1, Victoria St., S.W.  
 WHEELS AND AXLES.—*Owen & Dyson*, Rother Ironworks, Rotherham; *Cravens, Ltd.*, Darnall, Sheffield.  
 WIRE, COPPER.—*Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd.*, 17, Lime St., E.C.

## POST OFFICE.

APPARATUS, TELEPHONIC.—*Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd.*, Liverpool; *British L.M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd.*, Beeston, Notts; *Gent & Co., Ltd.*, Leicester; *Peel Conner Telephone Works, Ltd.*, Salford, Manchester; *Western Electric Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E.  
 CABINETS, SILENCE.—*M. Hunter & Sons*, Dublin.  
 CABLE.—  
 Telegraphic.—*Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd.*, Belvedere, Kent.  
 Telephonic.—*Brit. Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd.*, Prescott; *Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd.*, Belvedere, Kent; *Connolly Bros., Ltd.*, Blackley, Manchester; *Western Electric Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E.  
 CASTINGS, IRON.—*T. Butlin & Co., Ltd.*, Irthingborough; *Finedon Foundry Co.*, Finedon, Northants; *Highfield Foundry Co., Ltd.*, Wellingborough.  
 CLOTHING, WATERPROOF.—*Abbott, Anderson & Abbott, Ltd.*, Harpenden, Herts.; *F. Casey*, Corporation Place, Belfast; *Chamberlins, Ltd.*, Norwich; *Johnson Bros. & Co.*, Ford Rd., Bow, E.; *Rinder & Co.*, Lyte St., Cambridge Heath, E.  
 DUCTS, STONEWARE.—*Albion Clay Co., Ltd.*, Woodville, Derbyshire.  
 HEADDRESSES.—*E. Altman, Ltd.*, Aldershot; *J. Compton & Sons*, 419, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; *S. Hess & Son, Ltd.*, 44, Bethnal Green Rd., E., and Upton Level, Wilts; *Myers & Co.*, Cambridge Rd. and Clare St., N.E.  
 INSULATORS.—*Bullers, Ltd.*, Hanley; *Doulton & Co., Ltd.*, Burslem; *Taylor, Tunnichiff & Co., Ltd.*, Eastwood, Hanley.  
 IRONWORK, TELEGRAPHIC.—*Bullers, Ltd.*, Tipton, Staffs.; *T. W. Lench, Ltd.*, Blackheath, Birmingham.  
 LUGS, LEAD.—*T. Francis & Co., Ltd.*, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.  
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