

# Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

Vol. XXII.—No. 3.]

MARCH, 1914.

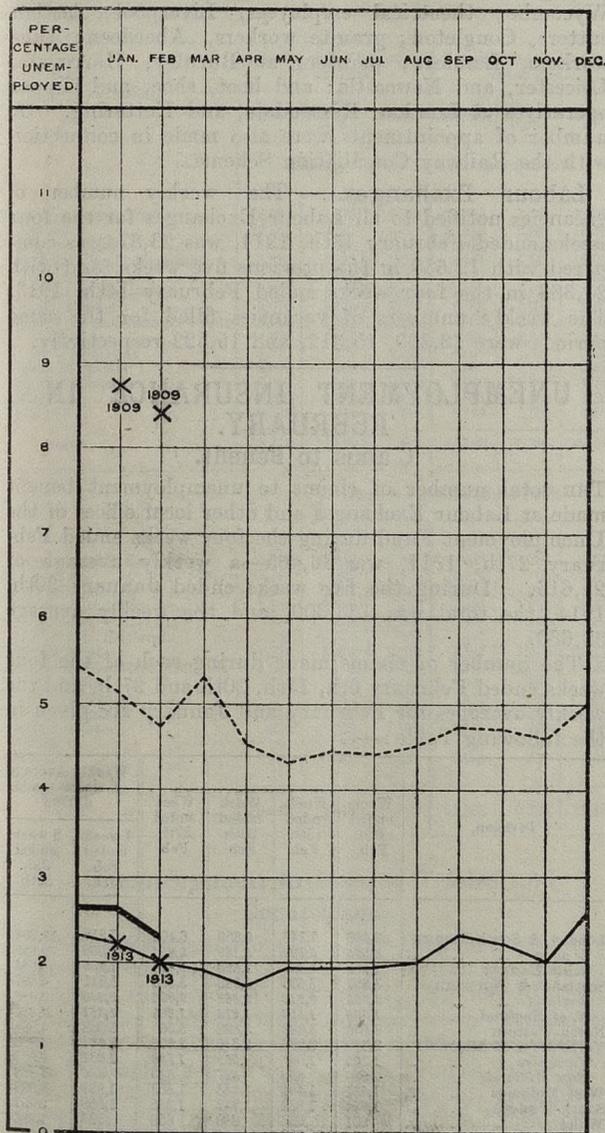
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

## EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



### NOTE TO CHART.

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

## THE LABOUR MARKET IN FEBRUARY.

EMPLOYMENT in February was good on the whole. The coal mining, engineering, and shipbuilding trades continued well employed, and there was a seasonal improvement in the building trades. In most of the other principal industries there was a slight improvement.

It was reported by the Labour Exchanges that there was a continuance of the demand for labour in the shipbuilding trades. Some deficiency in the supply of women was reported in the clothing trades and in laundry work.

Wages in the iron and steel industries continued to fall, and, in spite of some upward movement in other trades, the net effect was a decline.

Compared with the good conditions of February, 1913, employment showed a decline. The engineering trades were not so fully employed, and there was a slight falling off in shipbuilding. The number of pig-iron furnaces in blast was considerably less than in February, 1913, and there was a decline in the textile industries, especially in the woollen and worsted trades. On the other hand, there was an improvement in the building and brickmaking trades.

### (1) TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED. (Based on 3,092 Returns.)

Trade Unions with a net membership of 976,988, reported 22,726 (or 2.3 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of February, 1914, compared with 2.6 per cent. at the end of January, 1914, and 2.0 per cent. at the end of February, 1913.

Trade.	Membership at end of Feb., 1914, of Unions reporting.	Percentage Unemployed at end of Feb., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Building ... ..	74,162	5.9*	- 0.4	+ 1.3
Coal Mining† ... ..	164,022	0.5	- 0.1	...
Iron and Steel ... ..	37,106	4.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Engineering ... ..	231,793	2.4	...	+ 0.9
Shipbuilding ... ..	75,871	2.2	- 0.6	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Metal... ..	36,344	1.6	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Textiles:—				
Cotton ... ..	87,980	2.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Woollen & Worsted	8,779	2.5	- 1.3	+ 2.2
Other ... ..	63,414	1.7	- 0.1	- 0.5
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	65,813	3.1	- 0.6	- 0.6
Furnishing and Wood-working.	52,781	2.6	- 0.8	- 0.1
Clothing ... ..	65,246	2.2	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Leather ... ..	3,035	6.0	- 0.7	+ 1.3
Glass ... ..	981	0.5	...	...
Pottery... ..	7,331	0.6	- 0.2	- 0.6
Tobacco ... ..	2,330	2.9	+ 0.6	- 1.6
<b>Total... ..</b>	<b>976,988</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>

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

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

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

The percentage of "insured" workpeople unemployed at the end of February was 4.4, compared with 5.5 at the end of January, and 4.4 at the end of February, 1913.

	Build- ing and Works of Con- struc- tion.	Ship- build- ing.	En- gineer- ing and Iron- found- ing.	Con- struc- tion of Vehi- cles.	Saw- mill- ing.	Other Insured Work- people.	All Insured Work- people.
Percentage un- employed at end of Feb., 1914...	6.3	3.7	3.2	2.6	4.0	2.0	4.4
Inc. (+) or dec. (-) compared with:—							
January, 1914	- 2.3	- 0.3	+ 0.1	- 0.2	...	...	- 1.1
February, 1913	- 1.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.8	+ 0.8	...

(3) EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.—MINING AND METAL TRADES.  
(Based on 833 Returns.)

The following Table summarises the returns from firms employing 890,778 workpeople in February, 1914, in the industries mentioned:—

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for Feb., 1914.	Feb., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
			Days.	Days.
			Days worked per week by Mines.	
Coal Mining ...	713,033	5.58	- 0.09	- 0.03
Iron ,, ...	16,169	5.75	...	- 0.09
Shale ,, ...	3,658	5.73	+ 0.07	- 0.21
			No.	No.
Pig Iron ...	25,975	275	+ 2	- 57
			Per cent.	Per cent.
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	27,350	547	+ 10	- 13
Iron and Steel	104,593	577,868	+ 0.7	- 3.4

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

(Based on 1,937 Returns.)

Returns from firms employing 410,310 workpeople in the week ended 21st February, 1914, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number of workpeople 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 a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.1 per cent. in wages paid.

Trade.	Number Employed.		Wages Paid.			
	Week ended 21st Feb. 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 21st Feb. 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.*		
		per cent.	per cent.	£		
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.		
Textiles:—						
Cotton ...	119,413	- 0.3	- 1.0	119,260	+ 1.2	- 2.0
Woolen ...	24,887	+ 0.4	- 3.4	23,481	+ 2.2	- 5.6
Worsted ...	39,418	+ 0.2	- 4.5	31,734	+ 4.0	- 3.3
Liner ...	44,382	+ 0.6	- 1.4	29,223	+ 0.4	+ 2.2
Jute ...	15,247	+ 0.8	- 0.1	12,592	+ 0.7	+ 4.7
Hosiery ...	16,475	+ 0.9	+ 0.0	13,734	+ 3.5	+ 1.4
Lace ...	4,830	+ 0.2	- 4.2	5,304	+ 4.9	- 0.8
Other Textiles ...	16,076	+ 0.8	- 0.2	12,842	+ 1.8	- 0.2
Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.	20,629	- 0.3	- 2.1	23,387	- 0.2	- 2.2
Total, Textiles...	301,357	+ 0.1	- 1.7	271,607	+ 1.6	- 1.5
Boot and Shoe ...	67,331	+ 0.3	- 0.7	69,041	+ 0.9	+ 0.8
Shirt and Collar ...	4,586	+ 0.2	+ 4.3	3,189	+ 4.3	- 1.2
Pottery ...	18,409	- 0.2	+ 0.2	17,022	+ 0.9	- 5.3
Glass ...	7,921	+ 2.4	+ 0.4	10,449	+ 5.3	+ 0.3
Brick ...	10,706	+ 0.5	+ 1.2	12,689	+ 1.6	+ 3.2
Grand Total ...	410,310	+ 0.2	- 1.3	383,997	+ 1.6	- 1.1

**Changes in Rates of Wages.**—The changes in rates of wages which came into operation in February affected 50,000 workpeople, of whom 7,000 received increases and 43,000 sustained decreases, the net result of all the changes being a decrease of £1,300 per week. The decreases were confined to the iron mining and pig-iron and iron and steel industries, and affected, amongst others, 2,500 ironstone miners and blastfurnacemen in Lincolnshire, 5,350 blastfurnacemen in Derby and Notts, South Staffs, and West Scotland, 3,100 steel melters, gas producers, and charge wheelers in various districts of England and Scotland, 22,000 iron puddlers and iron millmen in the Midlands and South Wales, and 8,850 iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in West Scotland.

**Trade Disputes.**—The most important disputes during the month were those affecting the building trades in London and the coalmining industry in South Yorkshire. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 62,943, as compared with 61,783 in January, 1914, and 45,382 in February, 1913. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 827,300 working days, as compared with 694,800 in January, 1914, and 593,200 in February, 1913.

**Conciliation and Arbitration.**—Cases dealt with during the month include furniture makers, High Wycombe; theatrical employees, Liverpool; fustian cutters, Congleton; granite workers, Aberdeen; tube workers, Landore; painters at Burnley, Harrogate, Leicester, and Newcastle; and boot, shoe, and slipper operatives at London, Rossendale, and Kettering. A number of appointments were also made in connection with the Railway Conciliation Scheme.

**Labour Exchanges.**—The weekly number of vacancies notified to all Labour Exchanges for the four weeks ended February 13th, 1914, was 23,874, as compared with 19,680 in the previous five weeks, and with 21,383 in the four weeks ended February 14th, 1913. The weekly numbers of vacancies filled for the same periods were 18,269, 15,312, and 15,522 respectively.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN  
FEBRUARY.

## Claims to Benefit.

The total number of claims to unemployment benefit made at Labour Exchanges and other local offices of the Unemployment Fund during the four weeks ended February 27th, 1914, was 86,465—a weekly average of 21,616. During the five weeks ended January 30th, 1914, the total was 163,300, and the weekly average 32,660.

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

Division.	Weekly Average of claims made during					
	Week ended 6th Feb.	Week ended 13th Feb.	Week ended 20th Feb.	Week ended 27th Feb.		
	4 weeks ended Feb. 27th.	5 weeks ended Jan. 30th.				
London & South-Eastern	8,466	7,146	6,859	6,404	7,219	12,794
London	6,434	5,291	5,169	4,886	5,480	9,699
South-Eastern	1,972	1,855	1,690	1,518	1,759	3,095
Scotland and Northern	3,850	3,696	3,628	3,300	3,511	4,697
Scotland	2,964	2,816	2,852	2,096	2,370	3,012
N. of England	1,596	1,449	1,276	1,204	1,331	1,685
North-Western	3,646	3,499	3,322	3,36	3,582	4,584
Yorkshire and E. Midlands	2,630	2,526	2,376	2,406	2,487	3,820
Yorkshire	1,704	1,667	1,569	1,631	1,622	2,522
East Midlands	926	859	827	810	866	1,298
West Midlands	1,481	1,441	1,433	1,353	1,427	2,029
South-Western	1,634	1,822	1,747	1,435	1,659	2,227
Wales	901	683	688	659	733	1,298
Ireland	998	885	890	822	898	1,211
United Kingdom	23,606	21,667	21,453	19,739	21,616	32,660

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 claims made through such associations during the four weeks ended February 27th was 27,213, as compared with 59,252 direct claims.

## Number and Amounts of Payments of Benefit.

The total number of payments of unemployment benefit made during the four weeks ended February 27th to workpeople claiming direct was 145,313, and the total amount of such payments was £43,781. For the same period the estimated amount repayable to associations from the Unemployment Fund in respect of payments made by them under arrangements was £18,256, and the estimated number of such payments was 66,341. During the five weeks ended January 30th, 1914, 215,728 payments, amounting to £66,809, were made to workpeople claiming direct. In the case of associations for the same five weeks an estimated sum of £29,144 was repayable from the Fund in respect of 101,976 payments to members.

The weekly averages of the number and amount of payments during February and January are given below:—

Division.	4 weeks ended February 27th, 1914.			5 weeks ended January 30th, 1914.		
	Direct.	Associa- tion.	Total.	Direct.	Associa- tion.	Total.
London and S. Eastern:—	16,047	3,675	19,722	18,843	3,143	21,986
London	11,667	3,111	14,778	12,846	2,507	15,353
South-Eastern	4,440	564	5,004	5,997	642	6,639
Scotland and Northern:—	3,810	3,821	7,631	4,501	4,541	9,042
Scotland	2,463	2,558	5,021	2,782	2,571	5,353
North of England	1,367	1,263	2,630	1,719	1,970	3,689
North-Western	4,070	3,834	7,904	4,596	5,056	9,652
Yorkshire and East Midlands	3,913	2,360	6,273	4,954	3,481	8,435
Yorkshire	2,603	1,481	4,084	3,338	2,285	5,623
East Midlands	1,310	879	2,189	1,616	1,196	2,812
West Midlands	2,390	860	3,250	2,647	1,170	3,817
South-Western	3,007	894	3,901	3,630	1,090	4,720
Wales	565	253	818	851	558	1,389
Ireland	2,526	888	3,414	3,144	1,356	4,500
Total	36,328	16,585	52,913	43,146	20,395	63,541
	Average Weekly Number of Payments.					
London and S. Eastern:—	16,047	3,675	19,722	18,843	3,143	21,986
London	11,667	3,111	14,778	12,846	2,507	15,353
South-Eastern	4,440	564	5,004	5,997	642	6,639
Scotland and Northern:—	3,810	3,821	7,631	4,501	4,541	9,042
Scotland	2,463	2,558	5,021	2,782	2,571	5,353
North of England	1,367	1,263	2,630	1,719	1,970	3,689
North-Western	4,070	3,834	7,904	4,596	5,056	9,652
Yorkshire and East Midlands	3,913	2,360	6,273	4,954	3,481	8,435
Yorkshire	2,603	1,481	4,084	3,338	2,285	5,623
East Midlands	1,310	879	2,189	1,616	1,196	2,812
West Midlands	2,390	860	3,250	2,647	1,170	3,817
South-Western	3,007	894	3,901	3,630	1,090	4,720
Wales	565	253	818	851	558	1,389
Ireland	2,526	888	3,414	3,144	1,356	4,500
Total	36,328	16,585	52,913	43,146	20,395	63,541
	Average Weekly Amounts Paid.					
London and S. Eastern:—	£ 4,949	£ 1,028	£ 5,977	£ 6,038	£ 881	£ 6,919
London	£ 3,597	£ 867	£ 4,464	£ 4,114	£ 700	£ 4,814
South-Eastern	£ 1,352	£ 161	£ 1,513	£ 1,924	£ 181	£ 2,105
Scotland and Northern:—	£ 1,142	£ 1,010	£ 2,152	£ 1,386	£ 1,252	£ 2,638
Scotland	£ 796	£ 602	£ 1,398	£ 852	£ 684	£ 1,686
North of England	£ 406	£ 348	£ 754	£ 534	£ 568	£ 1,102
North-Western	£ 1,224	£ 1,065	£ 2,309	£ 1,397	£ 1,476	£ 2,873
Yorkshire and East Midlands	£ 1,085	£ 646	£ 1,731	£ 1,375	£ 1,008	£ 2,383
Yorkshire	£ 723	£ 405	£ 1,128	£ 928	£ 644	£ 1,572
East Midlands	£ 362	£ 241	£ 603	£ 447	£ 361	£ 811
West Midlands	£ 716	£ 237	£ 953	£ 806	£ 346	£ 1,152
South-Western	£ 824	£ 229	£ 1,113	£ 1,101	£ 290	£ 1,391
Wales	£ 170	£ 63	£ 233	£ 261	£ 138	£ 389
Ireland	£ 775	£ 266	£ 1,041	£ 1,008	£ 438	£ 1,446
Total	£ 10,945	£ 4,564	£ 15,509	£ 13,362	£ 5,829	£ 19,191

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 the possession of the various local offices on February 27th, 1914, the following Table has been prepared, showing the proportion of unemployment books lodged to the total current in the various industries. The percentages given may be taken to represent approximately the proportion of workpeople in the several industries who were unemployed on that date:—

Division.	Build- ing and Con- struction of Works.	Ship- build- ing.	En- gineer- ing and Iron- found- ing.	Con- struc- tion of Vehi- cles.	Saw- mill- ing.	Other Insured Work- people.	All Insured Work- people.
London and South- Eastern.	Per cent. 9.0	Per cent. 5.2	Per cent. 4.1	Per cent. 2.9	Per cent. 6.0	Per cent. 2.7	Per cent. 7.0
London	11.3	6.8	4.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	8.7
South-Eastern	5.4	3.2	3.4	1.3	2.1	2.1	4.4
Scotland and Northern.	3.4	2.5	2.4	1.7	2.8	1.4	2.6
Scotland	3.6	2.5	2.4	1.8	2.6	1.3	2.7
North of England	3.1	2.4	2.3	1.4	3.1	1.6	2.5
North-Western	5.0	3.6	4.0	2.7	3.3	2.4	4.2
Yorkshire and East Midlands.	4.6	3.2	2.8	2.0	3.3	1.6	3.4
Yorkshire	4.3	3.5	3.0	2.0	3.2	1.5	3.3
East Midlands	5.2	..	2.6	2.0	3.5	1.6	3.4
West Midlands	4.7	..	2.9	3.1	2.2	2.1	3.5
South-Western	6.2	10.1	2.9	1.3	6.0	3.9	5.5
Wales	2.4	3.0	1.6	2.1	2.4	0.8	2.2
Ireland	12.9	4.5	4.2	5.6	6.1	3.1	8.2
United Kingdom	6.3	3.7	3.2	2.6	4.0	2.0	4.4
Percentage unem- ployed a month ago.	8.6	4.0	3.1	2.8	4.0	2.0	5.5
Percentage unem- ployed a year ago.	7.3	3.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.4

The exact terms of reference to the Royal Commission may be quoted in full, as they indicate the principal problems which continued to present difficulties. The Commission was authorised to inquire into:—

1. The principles adopted by the Court of Industrial Arbitration in recommending the constitution, by the Minister (*i.e.* the Minister for Labour), of Boards for industries or callings under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, and in recommending the appointment of chairmen for such Boards.
2. The causes of, and the circumstances surrounding, the cancellation by the Court of Industrial Arbitration of the registration as an Industrial Union of the New South Wales Amalgamated Railway and Tramway Service Association, and the effect of such cancellation upon the administration of the Act.
3. The operation and effect of industrial awards in and upon the industries comprised in the State-conducted enterprise controlled by the Chief Commissioner for Railways and Tramways, and the conditions of labour in and about railway goods sheds. The carrying out of the undertaking against victimisation in connection with the recent Darling Harbour railway strike.
4. An amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, to proscribe the taking of evidence by Boards having direct representation thereon of employers' and employees' interests in connection with any industry, except in special cases, and after permission obtained from the Court; or other means to be adopted to expedite the decisions of Wages Boards.
5. The provision of more effective means for the prevention of strikes and lock-outs, and for the enforcement of the provisions of awards.
6. The relation of awards under the Arbitration Acts to the Early Closing Act.
7. The need for the extension of the definition in the said Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, of "industrial matters."

The special questions involved in Clauses 2 and 3 were dealt with by the Commissioner in an interim Report issued in June, 1913. The present Report discusses the more general matters included in the terms of reference.

Under the 1901 Act the permanent tribunal established was called the Court of Industrial Arbitration; it was constituted by a president, who was to be a High Court Judge, and two members, one of whom represented the interests of the employers as a whole, and the other those of the employees as a whole. These representatives were appointed by the Governor after election by the interests concerned. Such a composition practically placed everything in the hands of the judge, because the other members were there to represent their whole class. They proved to be of little assistance as regards technical matters, as they were only able to transmit the knowledge of others. Further, the Court was speedily utilised as a means of securing a regulation of industrial conditions, whether a dispute existed or threatened to develop, "or whether there was no grievance worth risking the fortune of industrial war." Thus, in the first year, 81 cases were listed, only 11 of which were disposed of. According to a Supreme Court decision it was requisite that a dispute should exist, and this led to the creation of disputes. The Act of 1908, which, though called the Industrial Disputes Act, did not require the existence of any industrial dispute for its operation, introduced the system of wages boards prevailing in Victoria. It was, however, made incumbent on the chairman to endeavour in the first instance to effect a settlement by conciliation. The round-table method of arranging disputes, which was in vogue in Victoria, was not adopted. Evidence in great detail tended to be the rule, the chairmen having no authority to check irrelevance or redundancy; chairmen were usually barristers, who were able to give only their evenings to the work, and there was a tendency also for members to be free only in the evenings. The old objection of excessive delay in reaching decisions was therefore not removed, the Report observing that a determination by a Board "might take anything from two months up to a year to produce, the average time being perhaps 3 months." The multiplicity of Boards (in all 270 were set up under the Act) gave dissatisfaction to employers, many of whom were made subject to many Boards, and to the Unions, whose officials were obliged to watch an excessive number of cases.

The 1912 Act grouped allied industries, each group having a fixed chairman. The schedule to the Act provided for 27 groups; but, as Boards could be formed under each of these, their number has not decreased, and as each chairman had an average of 8 Boards, "the

delay in hearing and determination became a greater mischief than ever." It is recommended by the Royal Commission that the work of presiding over arbitration tribunals should be entrusted to permanent salaried officers of the State, who should be men of very high judicial quality.

The Commission considers that the merits of the inclusion of representatives in the constitution of tribunals have been greatly overestimated; but that it would be injudicious, not so much on account of its merit, as for its acceptability, to displace the system of composite tribunals at the present stage of development. It would be desirable, however, that parties should have power to agree to dispense with representatives and leave the trial of the claims to the Judge alone. With regard to the existing practice of remunerating the members of the Boards, the Commissioner is of opinion that an entirely voluntary system would put pressure on representatives to complete the work as early as possible, consistently with the adequate treatment of cases presented.

The question of the minimum wage and the cost of living are also considered. All the witnesses attributed much of the delay in the recent hearings to the elaborate way in which the question of the cost of living was gone into, and all agreed that the question of the cost of living and of the minimum wage for adult male labour should be periodically, say once a year, determined by an independent tribunal consisting either of three judges or of some special composite body established by statute.

As to the question of the delimitation of occupations for the purpose of forming Boards—*i.e.*, whether Boards should deal with a craft or calling, with individual undertakings, or with an industry as a whole—the Commission considers that it is better to leave the area of the Board's jurisdiction to be determined according to the industrial union which makes application for the constitution of a Board; and suggests that an employer should be entitled to approach the Court for a declaration in cases of uncertainty as to what awards are applicable in his business, and to obtain from the Court, if practicable, the consolidation of these awards into one binding order for his business.

## MEAT SUPPLY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE Reports on Agricultural Statistics for 1912\* issued by the Board of Agriculture deal with the meat supply of the United Kingdom in recent years, a question of serious interest to this country.

The most significant feature disclosed by the Reports is the fact that our meat supplies have not in recent years kept pace with the growth of population. This will be apparent from the following Table giving statistics of home production and imports of meat for each of the past 12 years.

Year ending June 4th.	Total Quantities (000's omitted.)			Percentage.		Per Head of Population.		
	Home.	Im-ported.	Total.	Home.	Im-ported.	Home.	Im-ported.	Total.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1900-1	29,330	20,936	50,266	58.3	41.7	79.5	56.8	136.3
1901-2	29,847	20,488	50,335	59.3	40.7	80.2	55.0	135.2
1902-3	29,856	18,745	48,601	61.4	38.6	79.5	49.9	129.4
1903-4	29,366	20,595	49,961	58.8	41.2	77.6	54.4	132.0†
1904-5	29,849	20,789	50,638	58.9	41.1	78.2	54.4	132.6
1905-6	29,252	21,843	51,095	57.3	42.7	75.9	56.7	132.6
1906-7	29,424	21,365	50,789	57.9	42.1	75.7	55.0	130.7
1907-8	30,035	21,537	51,572	58.2	41.8	76.6	55.0	131.6
1908-9	30,687	20,841	51,528	59.5	40.5	77.6	52.7	130.3
1909-10	30,602	19,514	50,116	61.1	38.9	76.7	48.9	125.6
1910-11	29,683	21,566	51,249	57.9	42.1	73.8	53.6	127.4
1911-12	32,052	21,203	53,255	60.2	39.8	79.0	52.3	131.3

If this period be divided into two equal parts, it will be seen that there was an increase in the total supply of about 1½ million cwt. on the average of the later six years, of which about 800,000 cwt. was in home supplies and 400,000 cwt. in imported supplies. The average supply per head during the earlier six years was 133 lb.,

\* Agricultural Statistics, 1912. Parts IV. and V., Cd. 7013 and 7271. Price 6d. and 7½d., respectively.

while during the later six years it was only 129½ lb. Of this reduction of 3½ lb., overseas supplies accounted for 1½ lb. There appears to have been no indication of a falling-off in the relative position of home supplies, about 59 per cent. of the total meat supply being produced in the United Kingdom on the average of the whole period. The significant fact is that the contraction of the supplies from North America on which reliance has so long been placed has not been balanced by the increased supplies from the Southern hemisphere to the extent necessary to meet the increased demand.

The quantity of dead meat received from the United States declined from 6½ million cwt. in 1907 to less than 3 million cwt. in 1912; while that from Canada fell from nearly one million cwt. to less than half-a-million cwt. Supplies from New Zealand have shown no expansion, and practically the whole of the increased supplies have come from Argentina and Australia.

Practically no measure of the annual production of meat in different countries exists; but, for those which are regular exporters, the extent to which they are keeping pace with the demand may be approximately indicated by comparing the numbers of stock at different periods.

In Australia, Canada, and New Zealand—the meat exporters of the British Empire—the total number of cattle and of sheep increased from 15½ millions and 94½ millions in 1901, to 20½ millions and 119 millions in 1911—*i.e.*, by 32 and 26 per cent. respectively; but during the same period the population of these three Dominions increased by 28 per cent.

For the principal meat-exporting countries of Europe—Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Russia, Sweden, and Servia—there was an increase of 4½ millions in the number of cattle between 1901 and 1911, but a decrease of 12 millions in the number of sheep; the number of pigs remained unchanged. Relatively to population there was a decline in each case, from 34 cattle, 49 sheep, and 13 pigs per 100 inhabitants in the earlier period, to 33 cattle, 42 sheep, and 12 pigs at the later date.

The returns for the United States are not very satisfactory, owing to a change in the date of enumeration, from June 1st in 1900 to April 15th in 1910, which had the effect of reducing the number of calves enumerated in the later year. Allowing for this, however, it would appear that during the decade 1901-11 the meat-producing stock of the United States, with the possible exception of pigs, did not increase, but, on the contrary, somewhat decreased. During the same decade the population increased by over 16 millions, or nearly 21 per cent., with the result that meat exports from the United States have practically ceased, and that country has now become an importer, rather than an exporter, of beef.

Such returns as are available for the South American countries, on the other hand, present a somewhat more cheerful outlook; and the substantial increases in live stock in Argentina and Uruguay corroborate the indication given by the exports from those countries that it is to them we may look in the immediate future to make good declining supplies of meat from other sources. There has also been a marked expansion in the numbers of stock in Asiatic Russia; and there are signs that South Africa may become a factor of importance in regard to meat supply before very long. On the whole, however, the Report states that the available figures do not point to any immediate probability of a period of lower meat prices.

The Reports also deal with the relation of live stock to population in each country for which returns are available. In the United Kingdom and in Canada population has increased at a greater rate than both cattle and sheep, but not pigs. In other parts of the Empire live stock, except as regards sheep in New Zealand and cattle in Natal, have increased more rapidly than population. There is a noticeable increase in South Africa, and this confirms the statement above as to the prospects of its meat supplies, although the increase of sheep is, no doubt, largely attributable to the demand for wool.

The following Table shows for the British Empire the

number of cattle, sheep, and pigs per 1,000 of population in 1901 and 1911:—

Country.	Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
United Kingdom	276	282	741	672	82	94
Australia	2,250	2,655	19,089	20,876	2471	249
Canada	1,038	937	467	305	438	465
India	211	298	76	95	—	—
New Zealand	1,762	2,004	26,176	23,806	290	346
South Africa*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	811	1,059	4,904	6,680	160	197
Natal	601	382	603	1,272	68	92
Orange Free State	939	2,436	7,751	16,264	159	308
Transvaal	436	794	667	2,026	126	180

As regards Continental countries, there was a very marked decline in the stocks of cattle and sheep in relation to population. Only in Denmark, Hungary, the Netherlands, and Norway have cattle increased in relation to population; while the increase of sheep in relation to population is confined to the last three countries and Servia. There has been a decline in pigs in relation to population in Denmark, France, Russia, Servia, and Switzerland, but an increase in other European countries.

In Argentina there has been a considerable decline in the relative number of cattle and sheep, and an increase in pigs. In Uruguay there has been an all-round increase.

## THE DANISH LABOUR ARBITRATION COURT.

UNDER a law dated April 12th, 1910,† provision is made for the establishment of a permanent Court of Arbitration in Denmark for dealing with disputes arising under agreements between employers and workpeople. The Court consists of a president and a vice-president, each possessing the qualifications of an ordinary judge, six adjudicators, and a secretary. The adjudicators are elected in equal proportions by the two organisations which represent respectively the majority of organised employers and of workpeople in Denmark. It is the special business of the Court to deal with cases involving violation of agreements existing between a trade union and either an employers' association or an individual employer or firm, provided that the said agreements stipulate nothing to the contrary. Disputes affecting the validity of notices relating to contemplated strikes or lock-outs, or to strikes or lock-outs already instituted, are also subject-matter for the decision of the Court, when agreements exist between the parties concerned. The Court has power to inflict fines, and its awards are final and enforceable as if they were verdicts of the ordinary courts.

Reports containing particulars of the cases submitted to, and the awards pronounced by, the Court are published annually, but no attempt is made in these to summarise the information, or to present the results in tabular form. From an analysis of the reports of the Court‡ for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912, it appears that the total number of cases referred to the Court for decision from its first meeting in 1910 to the end of 1912 was 87, of which 44 were initiated by employers' associations or individual employers, and 43 by trade unions. Of this total 9 were withdrawn or dropped, 6 were settled by the parties at an early stage, 3 were dismissed, and 1 was referred for decision to an arbitration board set up in the trade affected, thus leaving 68 in which the Court's award was given.

The largest number of disputes occurred in the building trades, 30 cases being presented; woodworking came next with 17 cases: amongst the other industries chiefly affected were transport trades and food trades (7 cases each), glass, pottery, chemicals, &c. (6 cases), and metal and engineering (5 cases).

With regard to the matters in dispute, the principal questions involved were as follows: strikes and lock-

\* The figures for the earlier period relate to 1914.

† Full particulars of this law are given in the Board of Trade Report on Laws in the British Dominions and Foreign Countries affecting Strikes and Lock-outs. (Cd. 6081 of 1912.)

‡ Den Faste Voldgiftsrets Kendselser, 1910, 1911, 1912. Udgivne ved Rettens Foranstaltning. (Copenhagen, G. E. C. Gad.)

outs 27 cases, wages 14, alleged boycotts 6, blacklisting, dismissal or victimisation 7, employment of non-unionists 4, and non-compliance with awards of Court or trade arbitration boards 3 cases.

Fines were inflicted in 16 cases—in 9 upon trade unions and in 7 upon employers or their organisations. The total fines for the whole period amounted to £386, of which £244 was imposed upon trade unions. The largest fine (£55) was imposed in respect of a strike by workmen who also refused to obey the decision of a trade arbitration board. A fine of £48 was imposed upon an employers' association in respect of the claim of a workman under the law relating to employers' liability for accidents. On the failure of the employer to pay the amount adjudged to be due, the Court found that the association of which the employer was a member was responsible in respect of the liability, against which the employer had neglected to insure. Eight of the 9 fines imposed upon the trade unions were in respect of strikes or boycotts.

The total costs imposed in respect of the cases on which awards were given amounted to £493, of which £64 was imposed upon employers or their associations alone, £148 upon trade unions alone, and £61 upon both employers and trade unions in unequal amounts; while £220 was equally divided between both parties. Costs were imposed upon employers alone, or their associations, in 11 cases; upon trade unions alone in 22 cases; on both parties for unequal amounts in 4 cases; and they were equally divided between the parties in 28 cases. In the remaining three cases in which awards were given particulars on this point were not clear.

The sittings of the Court are ordinarily held in Copenhagen; but on two occasions cases were heard in the provinces—*i.e.*, at Esbjerg and at Horsens.

A valuable feature of the report for 1912 is a section devoted to the principal rulings of the Court in the course of giving its awards during the period covered. These are grouped under the headings of "Right of Dismissal," "Stoppage of Work," "Powers of Trade Conciliation and Arbitration Boards," "Powers of Trade Unions with regard to their Members," "Collective Agreements," &c.

### AUTUMN HIRINGS IN SCOTLAND.

INFORMATION has been received from correspondents in various parts of Scotland with regard to the rates of wages agreed upon for farm servants, principally at hiring fairs, during the autumn of 1913, as compared with the corresponding period in 1912.

The reports show that, while the level of wages reached as a result of the marked upward movement during the first six months of 1913 was not everywhere maintained in the autumn, wages were on the whole higher than in the autumn of 1912. The forward state of farm work had some influence in checking the rise in wages, as it tended to reduce the demand for labour. Emigration, moreover, showed a falling off as compared with the early part of the year. This was noticeably the case in the North-Eastern counties and in Forfar and Perth, where reductions of 20s. or more per half-year on Whitsun rates were reported in the case of many unmarried men who were changing places. A number of men were said to be returning from Canada in these counties. The question of half-holidays for farm servants was brought up at a few fairs, and concessions on this point were made by some farmers.

Men's wages were generally slightly higher than a year ago in the North and North-Eastern Counties, though in Orkney and Shetland there was little change. In Inverness and Nairn the increases for unmarried men usually amounted to from £1 to £2 per half-year.

In Forfar the wages of married men increased in many cases by £1 to £2 per year, and those of unmarried men by £1 to £2 per half-year, compared with the autumn of 1912. In Perth and Fife the wages of both married and unmarried men advanced £1 to £2 per year. Wages also showed an upward tendency in Stirling.

There was generally some upward tendency in wages in the Southern Counties. In Ayr, Edinburgh, and

Linlithgow the wages of some married men were reported as about 1s. per week higher than a year ago, and the wages of unmarried men rose £1 or more per half-year in Ayr, Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright.

Women were difficult to obtain in most counties, particularly as milkers in the South, and their wages showed an upward tendency. Some scarcity of cattlemen and of boys was also reported in several counties.

### PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT DURING 1913.

THE eleventh Report of Proceedings under the Conciliation Act, 1896, dealing with cases occurring during the year 1913, has just been published.\*

The number of cases in which action was taken under the Conciliation Act during the year 1913 was 99. This number is considerably higher than in the preceding year, when 73 cases were dealt with, and shows an increase on 1911, previously the highest year, when the number was 92. As in the preceding year, these cases do not include appointments made under the Act in connection with the revised Railway Conciliation Scheme.

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with in each year between August, 1896 (when the Conciliation Act came into operation), and December 31st, 1913, cases involving a stoppage of work being distinguished from those in which no stoppage occurred:—

Year.	Number of Cases.			Year.	Number of Cases.		
	Total.	Involving stoppage of work.	Not involving stoppage of work.		Total.	Involving stoppage of work.	Not involving stoppage of work.
1896†	11	9	2	1906	20	8	12
1897	37	23	14	1907	39	15	24
1898	12	8	4	1908	60	24	36
1899	11	5	6	1909	57	24	33
1900	21	13	8	1910	67	27	40
1901	33	20	13	1911	92	57	35
1902	21	10	11	1912	73	34	39
1903	17	8	9	1913	99	53	46
1904	12	4	8				
1905	14	2	11	Total..	696	345	351

It will be seen that of the total number of cases dealt with during the 18 years the Act has been in operation, about 65 per cent. occurred during the last six years. It is interesting to note that of the total number dealt with under the Act, just about one-half were cases involving a stoppage of work. If the figures for the last six years are analysed by trades, the outstanding increase in 1911 is seen to be due to the large number of cases dealt with in the transport industry, very considerable unrest existing in that industry in that year. In the year 1913 the high number of cases dealt with was due to a marked increase in the number of cases in the building trades, corresponding with considerable unrest and wage movements in those trades.

During the year under review in the Report recourse was had in six cases to Courts of Arbitration under the scheme established in 1908, the court in each case consisting of a chairman and two arbitrators. Of these six cases, five occurred in Scotland.

The most important disputes in which action was taken during 1913 were the strike of metal workers in South Staffs. and North Worcester, and the strike of transport workers in Dublin. A number of other cases of considerable importance were also dealt with.

Appendices to the Report contain (a) a detailed statement of each of the 99 cases dealt with in 1913, and particulars with regard to (b) appointments in connection with the revised Railway Conciliation Scheme, (c) revisions in the rules and rates under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act since the publication of the last report, and (d) collective agreements, rules of voluntary conciliation boards, etc., containing clauses which provide for the reference of disputes to the Board of Trade failing their settlement by other agencies. Such clauses, so far as known to the Department, now exist in 121 cases, details of which are given.

\* H. C. 89. Price 8½d.  
† Five months only.

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN 1913. Numbers Insured.\*

THE total number of unemployment books issued to workpeople insured under Part. II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911, and current at January 17th, 1914, was 2,282,324, of which about 110,000 have been issued to young persons over 16 and under 18 (including about 2,000 girls) and rather more than 8,000 to women of 18 years of age and upwards. The distribution of the books to workpeople in the various insured trades and in the administrative Divisions was as follows:—

	Skilled Work-people.	Unskilled Work-people.	Total.	Per cent. of Total Insured.
<b>Industries.</b>				
Building Trades .. .. .	479,276	296,479	775,755	34.0
Construction of Works.. ..	22,118	139,050	161,168	7.0
Shipbuilding .. .. .	139,079	121,741	260,820	11.4
Engineering and Ironfounding	566,367	238,160	804,527	35.3
Construction of Vehicles ..	168,416	36,256	204,672	9.0
Sawmilling† .. .. .	6,945	4,874	11,819	0.5
Other Industries‡ .. .. .	49,521	14,042	63,563	2.8
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,431,722</b>	<b>850,602</b>	<b>2,282,324</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Divisions.</b>				
London and South-Eastern ..	315,525	191,501	507,026	22.2
Scotland and Northern .. ..	332,925	194,877	527,802	23.1
North Western .. .. .	219,538	142,062	361,600	15.9
York and East Midlands .. ..	213,569	120,629	334,198	14.6
West Midlands .. .. .	148,787	56,076	204,863	9.0
South Western .. .. .	103,376	65,470	168,846	7.4
Wales .. .. .	47,540	44,014	91,554	4.0
Ireland .. .. .	50,462	35,973	86,435	3.8
<b>United Kingdom .. .. .</b>	<b>1,431,722</b>	<b>850,602</b>	<b>2,282,324</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It will be seen that the building and engineering trades each account for rather more than one-third of the total number of insured workpeople, and that shipbuilding, engineering, and construction of vehicles together account for nearly 56 per cent. of the total. The proportion of skilled workpeople is roughly 63.7 per cent.

#### Claims to Benefit.

Benefit was payable in respect of all unemployment on and after 15th January, 1913, and during the year ended 16th January, 1914, 1,144,213 claims to benefit were received, of which 822,689, or 71.9 per cent., were direct claims for benefit to be paid by the Local Offices of the Unemployment Fund, and 321,524, or 28.1 per cent., were Association claims—*i.e.*, claims to draw benefit through Associations having arrangements under Section 105 of the National Insurance Act.

The following table gives the number of direct and Association claims made during the year in each of the administrative divisions:—

Division.	Direct Claims.		Association Claims.		Total Claims (Direct and Association).	
	Number.	Per cent. of Total.	Number.	Per cent. of Total.	Number.	Per cent. of Total.
London and South-Eastern	349,537	42.5	62,255	19.4	411,792	36.0
Scotland and Northern	100,298	12.2	76,436	23.8	176,734	15.5
North Western .. .. .	93,105	11.3	67,105	20.9	160,210	14.0
Yorkshire and East Midlands	83,478	10.1	45,181	14.0	128,659	11.2
West Midlands .. .. .	56,456	6.9	18,201	5.7	74,657	6.5
South Western .. .. .	66,226	8.0	18,713	5.8	84,939	7.4
Wales .. .. .	25,389	3.1	19,005	5.9	44,394	3.9
Ireland .. .. .	48,140	5.9	14,578	4.5	62,718	5.5
<b>United Kingdom .. .. .</b>	<b>822,689</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>321,524</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,144,213</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Of the total claims about 102,000, or rather more than 9 per cent., were disallowed. The most important ground of disallowance was that under Section 87 (2) of the Insurance Act, *viz.*, that the workman lost employment through misconduct or left it voluntarily without just cause, and about 38.2 per cent. of disallowances were on these grounds. About 36 per cent. of the dis-

\* The statistics in this article are preliminary only and subject to revision. Certain figures relating to the first six months of 1913 were published in the First Report of the Proceedings of the Board of Trade under Part II. of the National Insurance Act 1911. (Cd. 6965 of 1913.)

† Of a kind "commonly done in connection with" other insured trades. Workpeople engaged in sawmilling actually done "in connection with" other insured trades are included with the other workpeople in these trades. The number of unemployment books issued to such workpeople and current at January 17th, 1914, was 14,602.

‡ Workpeople engaged in insurable occupations in businesses the main work of which is not insurable.

allowances were due to failure of the workman to prove that he had been employed in an insured trade in each of 26 calendar weeks during the previous five years, and over 17 per cent. were due to disqualifications on account of trade disputes.

#### Payments of Benefit.

The total amount of unemployment benefit paid to workpeople during the year was £497,725, and the number of separate payments was 1,651,229, giving an average of 6s. per payment. Of the total amount paid £369,667, or 74 per cent., was to workpeople claiming direct, and £128,058 (26 per cent.) to workpeople claiming through Associations. The weekly amount paid varied from a maximum of £20,261 in the week ended January 16th, 1914, to a minimum of £4,823 in the week ended June 6th, 1913.

The number and the amount of payments during the year, with the proportion in each division, are given below. The percentages of insured persons and of unemployment in each division are also shown:—

Division.	Number of Payments.	Amount.	Proportion to Total Amount.	Proportion of Insured Persons.	Mean Weekly percentage Unemployed.
London and S. Eastern	638,010	£199,705	40.1	22.2	6.0
Scotland and Northern	208,850	59,756	12.0	23.1	2.1
North Western .. .. .	202,932	59,956	12.0	15.9	2.7
Yorkshire & E. Midlands	186,751	50,592	10.2	14.6	2.3
West Midlands .. .. .	113,687	35,206	7.1	9.0	2.9
South Western .. .. .	128,151	37,464	7.5	7.4	4.9
Wales .. .. .	39,983	10,946	2.2	4.0	2.4
Ireland .. .. .	132,825	44,100	8.9	3.8	7.3
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,651,229</b>	<b>£497,725</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW YORK STATE.

#### New Law.

A DESPATCH to the Foreign Office from H.M. Consul-General at New York reports that a measure relating to workmen's compensation was passed on December 16th by the New York State Legislature.

The new law provides that compensation shall be payable for injuries sustained or death incurred by workpeople engaged in certain occupations deemed to be hazardous, these being classified in forty-two groups and set out in detail in section 2 of the Act. Employers subject to the provisions of the law are required to pay or provide compensation for death or incapacity resulting from accidental injury, without regard to fault as a cause of such injury, except where such injury is occasioned by the wilful intention of the injured workman, or where the injury results solely from the intoxication of the injured workman while on duty. Where, however, an employer fails to cover his liability for the payment of compensation he will not be able to plead that the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow-servant, or that the workman assumed the risk of his employment, or that there was contributory negligence on the part of the workman.

The employer must promptly provide such medical, surgical or other attendance and nursing for sixty days after the accident, as may be required or requested by the injured workman; but compensation is not to be allowed in respect of the first fourteen days of disability.

The basis upon which the amount of compensation or death benefit is to be computed is the average weekly wage of the injured workman at the time of the injury. Where the disability is adjudged to be total and permanent the amount of compensation to be paid is two-thirds of the average weekly wages; while in the case of temporary total disability the same proportion is to be paid during the continuance of such disability for a number of weeks varying according to the extent of the injury, but the total amount paid is not to exceed \$3,500 (£729).

In the case of injury causing death, "reasonable" funeral expenses are to be paid by the employer, not exceeding \$100 (£20 16s. 8d.). Furthermore 30 per cent. of the average wages of the deceased is to be paid

to the surviving wife or dependent husband (with two years' compensation in one sum upon re-marriage), together with an additional 10 per cent. in respect of each child under the age of 18, provided that the total amount payable shall not exceed two-thirds of the deceased's wages. If a child or children under 18 survive, but no widow or dependent husband, 15 per cent. of the wages of the deceased is to be paid in respect of each child until it attains the age of 18.

The employer can insure against liability for compensation by the payment of premiums to a State Insurance Fund created by the law, or with any insurance company or mutual association authorised to transact such business; otherwise he must furnish satisfactory proof of his financial ability to pay such compensation, and, if required, must deposit securities.

A Commission, consisting of five members, appointed by the Governor of the State, with the advice and consent of the Senate, is organised to determine all questions as to the payment of compensation under the law. The Commission has full power to order investigations, conduct hearings, compel the attendance of witnesses, etc. Awards made by the Commission are subject to appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The new law came into force partly on January 1st last; certain provisions, however, including those relating to the payment of compensation, will take effect only from July 1st next.

It should be mentioned that, as stated in the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for 1911, p. 211, an earlier law on the same subject, *i.e.*, the New York State Workmen's Compensation Act of 1910, was declared to be unconstitutional by the State Court of Appeals on March 24th, 1911.

## RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

### Furniture Makers, High Wycombe.

On 1st December, 1913, a general lock-out arising out of demands for advances in wages commenced at High Wycombe, involving some 3,000 furniture makers. Shortly before the commencement of the lock-out the workpeople had been organised by the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Association and the National Federation of Women Workers, and the employers had combined in the High Wycombe and District Furniture Manufacturers' Federation. Negotiations proceeded between these Associations, but without a settlement being arrived at; and at the end of November the Manufacturers' Federation decided to discontinue negotiations and to terminate at once the engagement of all union members in their employ.

Early in January of the present year the Chief Industrial Commissioner entered into negotiations with the parties, and on 13th, 19th and 20th January he met representatives of the parties in London. No settlement was effected at the time, and the proposals of the employers at these meetings on being put subsequently to a vote taken by the workpeople were rejected by a large majority. Following the announcement of the result of the ballot, the Employers' Federation resolved "to adjourn until the Schedule of Standard Rates of Wages, as submitted by the Federation through Sir George Askwith, is accepted by the men."

The Chief Industrial Commissioner continued to keep in touch with the parties, and on 17th and 19th February he again met representatives of the parties. As a result of these conferences an agreement was arrived at and duly signed on 23rd February. This agreement consists of schedules of rates of wages for both men and women workers in the various sections of the trade; a code of working rules is also provided with respect to hours, overtime, methods of dealing with future disputes, etc.

Following the agreement, work was resumed on 24th February.

### Theatrical Employees, Liverpool.

Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., the arbitrator appointed to deal with matters of difference which had arisen between the National Association of Theatrical Employees and the Liverpool Theatrical Managers' Association (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE for February, p. 47), issued his award on 25th February. The differences arose out of an application made on behalf of the theatrical employees at certain Liverpool theatres for increased wages and the regulation of the hours of labour and general conditions of employment. The hearing of the case lasted three days, an agreement on the matters in dispute being eventually arrived at. The agreement provides for various advances in the rates of wages, regulates the hours of labour and overtime conditions, payment for rehearsals, etc. Under the agreement the managers agree to give preference of employment to members of the National Association of Theatrical Employees, when vacancies arise in any department covered by the agreement and award, subject to suitable and competent members being available to fill such vacancies.

### Fustian Cutters, Congleton.

A strike of fustian cutters at Congleton, involving some 700 workpeople, having commenced on January 5th in connection with a demand of the employers for a reduction equal to 10 per cent. on piece rates, on 23rd February, after some negotiations, an officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department presided at a meeting of representatives of the parties. At this conference, after discussion, certain modified reductions and proposals with regard to future alterations in the rates were agreed upon, subject to ratification by the workpeople on strike. A subsequent meeting of the workpeople, however, decided not to accept the terms; but at the beginning of March, after some further modifications, the proposals were accepted by a small majority, and work was accordingly resumed on 9th March.

### Granite Workers, Aberdeen.

Sheriff-Substitute A. J. Louttit-Laing, the chairman appointed to preside at conferences to draw up bye-laws for the Aberdeen granite trade (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1913, p. 205, and August, 1913, p. 288), following some negotiations between representatives of the parties, presided at a number of conferences, as a result of which bye-laws were eventually agreed upon on 17th February by the parties concerned, *viz.*, the Aberdeen Granite Association, the Master Toolsmiths' Union (in respect of Toolsmiths), and the Aberdeen Granite Turning Company (in respect of Turners, Scabblers and Lathe Polishers), and the United Operative Masons' and Granite Cutters' Union.

### Tube Workers, Landore.

The British Mannesmann Tube Company, Ltd., having failed to come to agreement with certain workmen in their employment as to the wages to be paid to the men working at their bar mill at Landore and the furnaces attached thereto, joint application was made by the parties for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide the matter, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Conciliation Board in existence at the works.

Sir Hugh Bell, Bart., the arbitrator appointed, after visiting the works and hearing the parties, issued his award on 19th February, fixing the tonnage rates to be paid.

### Painters.

*Burnley.*—Mr. Alderman T. Smith, the arbitrator appointed to deal with matters in dispute between the master and operative painters of Burnley (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE for February, p. 46), issued his award on 4th March. The parties had previously arrived at agreement on all points in dispute with the exception of rates of pay for overtime and the date on which a notice of alteration of rules should terminate. On these two points the arbitrator amended the previous rules.

*Harrogate.*—The master and operative painters of Harrogate being unable to agree with regard to proposals for an advance in wages and alteration of the local

working rules, application was made for the appointment of an arbitrator, and His Honour Judge H. Y. Stanger, K.C., was appointed to act in that capacity. Judge Stanger, having heard the parties, issued his award on the 13th February, raising the rate from 8d. to 8½d. per hour, and making certain other alterations in the working rules.

*Leicester.*—In response to a joint application, received on 21st February, Mr. Alderman T. Smith was appointed to act as Independent Chairman of a conference to deal with differences which had arisen between the Leicester master and operative painters respecting wages and other working rules. The conference was held on 2nd and 13th March, and an agreement was finally arrived at whereby the operatives receive an advance of 1d. per hour and a reduction of one hour per week, the employer receiving certain concessions in regard to walking time.

*Newcastle.*—Joint application having been made on 27th February by the North of England Federation of Master House Painters and the operative painters for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide matters in dispute between the parties, Sir Nathaniel Highmore, K.C.B., has been appointed to act in that capacity.

### Boot, Shoe and Slipper Operatives.

*London.*—The Arbitrators to the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of London being unable to agree, referred to Sir George Askwith as umpire to the Board a question submitted by the workmen's side of the Board, proposing the adoption of a statement for the Clicking Department.

Sir George, having considered the matter, gave his opinion on 12th February that, as the question of Piece-work Statements in the various districts is one of the matters now under consideration by the National Boot and Shoe Trade Conference, the present claim for London should stand over until such time as the conclusions of the National Conference are known.

*Rosendale.*—In response to a joint application from the Rosendale Shoe and Slipper Manufacturers' Association and the Rosendale Union of Boot, Shoe and Slipper Operatives, Mr. Alderman T. Smith has been appointed to decide disputes respecting the distribution of labour in the lasting room at a factory at Rawtenstall, and the adoption of a day rate for lasters working on the one-man system, this latter difficulty having arisen at a factory at Bacup.

*Kettering.*—No. 1 Arbitration Board for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Kettering and District being unable to agree on a difficulty which had arisen in relation to a price to be fixed for a new operation in connection with welled work, Mr. Alderman T. Smith has been appointed to decide the matter.

### RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME AND COAL MINES (MINIMUM WAGE) ACT.

During the month the following appointments of chairmen of Railway Conciliation Boards to preside at adjourned meetings have been made:—

The Rt. Hon. Sir ROBERT ROMER, G.C.B., Board No. 1 of the Midland Railway.

His Honour Judge F. H. MELLOR, K.C., Board No. 1 of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

His Honour Judge E. A. PARRY, Board No. 3 of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway.

Sir Robert Romer, having presided at meetings of Boards 5 and 6 of the Midland Railway on January 30th, gave his decision on matters referred to him.

Sir Robert Romer has intimated to the Board of Trade that, owing to the state of his health, he desires to resign the chairmanship of the Conciliation Boards for the Midland and Great Eastern Railways and the chairmanship of the Joint District Boards under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act for the districts of Durham and Cleveland. Sir Robert has, however, consented to act as chairman of the Conciliation Boards for the Midland Railway until the expiration in November next of the period of the present Railway Conciliation Scheme.

## CONCILIATION IN SWEDEN IN 1912.

A RECENT issue of the journal of the Swedish Labour Department\* contains an article giving the results for the year 1912 of the working of the Conciliation Act of December 31st, 1906. The law provides for the appointment by the Crown of official conciliators, whose principal duty consists in "promoting the settlement of disputes between employers and workpeople, or between members of either class among themselves."†

The number of cases in 1912 in which mediation was offered or requested, whether in relation to threatened or to actual stoppages of work, was 49, as compared with 38 in 1911. In 20 of these cases mediation did not take place. In 7 cases intervention was declined by the employers, and in 2 by the workpeople; in the remaining 11 cases the points in dispute were either settled at the time mediation was offered, or the parties came to an agreement shortly afterwards. Actual intervention by the conciliators took place in 29 cases, and in 23 of these a settlement was effected as the result of mediation. Stoppages of work were involved in 23 of the 29 cases, 20 of these stoppages, however, occurring before the intervention of the conciliators. Of the 29 cases which came before the conciliators, the initiative was taken in 28 cases by the officials, and in one case only by one of the parties to the dispute (the workpeople).

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS OVERSEA.

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

### Canada.

ALL emigrants landing in Canada between March 1st and 31st October must possess \$25 (£5 4s.) and children \$12.50 (£2 12s.) each, and between 1st November and the last day of February \$50 (£10 8s.), and \$25 (£5 4s.) respectively, and sufficient travelling money, except that the following need have sufficient travelling money only: (1) Farm labourers and female servants, if going to assured employment as such; (2) certain relatives of residents in Canada. Owing to the very large over-supply of mechanics and labourers at the present time these restrictive regulations are being rigidly enforced, and no mechanic or labourer should go to Canada now, unless he goes to assured work, or has sufficient means of his own to live on till he finds employment. Good farm labourers are wanted; and female servants, both in towns and on farms. The strikes of coal miners on Vancouver Island and of garment workers at Montreal are not yet entirely settled.

### Australia.

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

*New South Wales.*—In Sydney and suburbs there has been good employment in the building, iron, and furniture trades; but a cable just received states "men in the iron trade are now on strike, and the labour market will consequently be complicated for immigrants, and trade generally is affected: the butchers' strike is settled." Unskilled labourers are in excess of the demand, and are warned against going to Sydney. Skilled farm hands are wanted, though the country is suffering from want of rain. There is a very fair demand for skilled labour at Newcastle; and mining at Broken Hill has been busy. Lads willing to learn farming may procure a cheap passage and a year's free training and maintenance at a Government Experiment Farm in New South Wales; there is an insufficiency of farm students in the State. There is a good demand for female servants.

*Victoria.*—There is a demand for farmers with capital, for farm labourers and dairy hands, for lads from 16 to

\* *Sociala Meddelanden*, 1913, No. 8.

† For a somewhat fuller account of the law, see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1907, p. 133.

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

20 years old on farms, and for female servants. A cable just received states "the building trades and boiler-makers are busy; there is no demand in other trades." The supply of miners and female factory hands is sufficient.

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

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

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

**Tasmania.**—There is a fairly constant demand for miners on the West Coast, and an occasional demand throughout the Island for mechanics, and for men on sheep and cattle stations, but the labour market is not large. The printers' strike is now settled, the wages for jobbing hands being advanced to 63s. a week.

**Military Service in Australia.**—Military training in the Citizen Forces for a limited number of days is, subject to certain exceptions, obligatory under penalties in Australia for men under the age of twenty-six; but this obligation does not apply to any person who reached the age of eighteen years before the 1st January, 1911.

**New Zealand.**

Reduced or nominated passages are granted by the Government of New Zealand to approved farmers, farm labourers, shepherds, their wives and families, and female domestic servants, for all of whom there is a good demand. Skilled dairy hands can generally get places, and skilled coal miners are generally in demand in the Province of Auckland; but the supply of mechanics is sufficient. Dressmakers and female factory hands are generally in request.

**Military Service in New Zealand.**—All males in New Zealand are required under penalties to serve in the senior cadets from 14 to 18 years of age, from 18 to 25 years in the Territorial Force, and from 25 to 30 years in the Reserve.

**Union of South Africa.**

Trade has been dull in the Transvaal, Natal, and the Orange Free State, and there is no demand for more labour. At the Cape employment in the various trades has been fairly plentiful, but the supply of labour is sufficient.

**Military Service in the Union.**—All citizens in the Union must undergo a certain period of training in time of peace for military service, and those between their seventeenth and sixtieth years are liable to serve in time of war.

**LABOUR IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 81-82 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 January.**—In January the unusual activity of the previous months in the building trades came to an end, and unemployment reached its normal level for the time of year. In the metal trades employment continued fair. The improvement reported for some months past in the textile trades gave way to a slight decline. There was also some falling off in employment in the printing trades, particularly in Paris. Some decline was also experienced in the leather trades, but the percentage out of work remained below the high level of

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

January, 1913. Owing to the bad weather, work in vineyards in the South of France had to be suspended. Gardeners in the Paris district were fully employed.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the middle of the month were received by the French Labour Department from 732 trade unions with an aggregate membership of 245,937. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 5.9 per cent. of the members were unemployed in January, as compared with 4.5 per cent. in the previous month and 6.4 per cent. in January, 1913.\*

**Coal Mining in January.**—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines during January was 6.01, as compared with 5.68 in the previous month and 6.01 in January, 1913. Taking surface and underground workers together, 92.8 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week) and 7.2 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 10.6 and 89.4, and in January, 1913, 97.5 and 2.5.†

**Labour Disputes in January.**—Sixty-three labour disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in January, as compared with 55 in the previous month and 65 in January, 1913. In 57 of the new disputes 10,798 workpeople took part, as compared with 8,037 who took part in 49 disputes begun in the previous month, and 4,684 who took part in 61 disputes begun in January, 1913. The groups of trades in which disputes were most frequent were textile (14 disputes), transport (14), building (8), metal (6), and food preparation (5). Of 68 new and old disputes reported to have terminated 12 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople, 26 wholly in favour of the employers, and 30 were compromised.

**Conciliation and Arbitration in January.**—Five cases of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department during January. The initiative was taken in one case by the workpeople, in one by the parties jointly, and in 3 cases by a Justice of the Peace. Intervention was declined in 2 cases by the employers; while in the remaining 3 cases conciliation committees were formed, resulting in the settlement of 2 of the disputes concerned, a collective agreement being signed in each case.

**GERMANY.**

**Employment in January.**—According to the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (the journal of the German Labour Department) employment on the whole showed a further decline, and was considerably worse than in January, 1913.

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the Imperial Labour Department by 48 trade unions with an aggregate membership of 2,000,918. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 1,936,552, of whom 91,707, or 4.7 per cent., were stated to be unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 4.8 per cent. in the previous month and 3.2 per cent in January, 1913.\*

UNION.	Membership reported on at end of January, 1914.	Percentage of Membership returned as unemployed at end of month.*		
		Jan., 1914.	Dec., 1913.	Jan., 1913.
<b>All Unions making Returns —</b>	<b>1,936,552</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—</b>				
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) .. .. .	544,655	4.1	3.9	2.2
Engineers and Metal Workers (Hirsch-Duncker) .. .. .	26,262	4.0	3.7	2.0
Metal Workers (Christian) .. .. .	40,587	1.4	1.3	2.9
Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.) .. .. .	134,812	2.1	2.5	1.0
Textile Workers (Christian) .. .. .	35,342	2.0	1.2	1.1
Boot and Shoe Makers .. .. .	43,051	2.2	4.3	1.7
Transport Workers .. .. .	230,299	7.5	4.3	6.7
Printers .. .. .	67,900	3.4	4.7	3.5
Bookbinders .. .. .	33,166	3.4	3.2	3.2
Woodworkers .. .. .	187,569	7.8	11.1	4.5
Bakers .. .. .	27,998	7.4	10.7	6.2
Brewery and Corn Mill Workers .. .. .	45,413	2.6	1.5	1.4
Tobacco Workers .. .. .	29,739	2.3	13.6	3.7
Factory Workers (irrespective of trade) .. .. .	205,042	5.3	3.5	2.8
State and Municipal Workers .. .. .	47,140	1.7	1.6	1.3

According to reports from employers, the decline re-

\* See Note under "Labour in Foreign Countries" in opposite column.  
† The figures for December are affected by the Christmas holidays.  
‡ Revised figure.

ported in previous months in coal mining in the Ruhr district became more marked. In Upper and Lower Silesia more favourable conditions prevailed, and, as before, the available supply of labour was inadequate to meet the demand. In the case of lignite mining, the frost had a favourable effect upon employment; here also there was a scarcity of workers in most districts. Steel works and rolling mills reported slack employment, short time having often to be worked; in Upper Silesia there was a lessened demand for workpeople. The engineering trades also in many centres reported a decline in employment; in the locomotive branches, however, employment was fair, and in the motor branches good on the whole. There was also a falling off, in general, in employment in the electrical trades, and the supply of labour was in excess of the demand, particularly in the large towns. The principal branches of the chemical trades continued well employed. In the textile trades employment continued unsatisfactory, and the supply of labour was reported to be in excess of the demand in nearly all districts of Germany. Various branches of the clothing trades experienced a seasonal revival. In the building trades employment was still quiet owing to the frost; there was an excess of labour, especially in the large towns.

**HOLLAND.\***

**Employment in January.**—Returns relating to unemployment in January were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from Trade Unions and municipal unemployment funds with a total membership of 71,797. The percentage of members out of work during the month was 11.0, as compared with 9.1 in the previous month, and 8.0 in January, 1913.† This percentage is obtained by taking, for each of the four (or five) weeks in the month under consideration, the number of persons unemployed on one or more days of the week. The proportion of the average of these four (or five) numbers to the total membership of the funds gives the percentage.

The following Table shows, for each of the principal groups of trades, the percentage reported unemployed, together with the average number of working days lost per week by each member unemployed in January, as compared with December, 1913, and with January, 1913:—

Group of Trades.	Number of Members entitled to Benefit in Jan., 1914.	Percentage unemployed.†			Average Days lost per Week per Member unemployed.		
		Jan., 1914.	Dec., 1913.	Jan., 1913.	Jan., 1914.	Dec., 1913.	Jan., 1913.
<b>All Unions and Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns.</b>	<b>71,797</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<i>Do. Do. excluding Diamond Workers ..</i>	<i>61,848</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
<b>PRINCIPAL TRADES:—</b>							
Diamond Workers .. .. .	10,449	46.8	44.8	30.9	1	1	1
Printing Trades .. .. .	7,903	0.5	0.5	0.6	5.8	5.8	5.6
<b>Building Trades:—</b>							
Bricklayers and Masons .. .. .	1,419	41.2	8.6	16.2	4.9	4.7	4.8
Painters .. .. .	2,711	23.6	23.3	21.2	5.3	5.2	5.3
Carpenters .. .. .	6,991	9.2	6.0	3.3	5.4	5.2	4.8
Mining (Metal and Coal) and Peat-getting .. .. .	2,000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	9,751	1.0	0.9	0.5	5.4	5.6	5.5
Textile Trades .. .. .	3,406	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.9	5.2	5.2
Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers .. .. .	10,819	0.5	0.4	1.1	5.6	5.5	5.6

**DENMARK.‡**

**Employment in December.**—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 14.2 per cent. of the 113,300 members of Trade Unions reporting were unemployed at the end of December, as compared with 8.2 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 13.8 per cent. in December, 1912.† The average number of days lost through unemployment in December was 2.4 per member, as compared with 1.5 in the previous month and 2.3 in December, 1912.

\* Maandskrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Dutch Government Statistical Office).  
† See Note under "Labour in Foreign Countries," on p. 90.  
‡ Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.  
§ Statistiske Efterretninger (Journal of the Danish Statistical Office).  
¶ Revised figure.

**NORWAY.\***

**Employment in January.**—The following table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of January in certain Trade Unions making returns to the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour, Commerce, Industry and Fisheries, comparative figures relating to the same unions being added for the previous month and for January, 1913:—

Group of Trades.	Membership Reporting.			Percentage Unemployed.†		
	Jan. 31st, 1914.	Dec. 31st, 1913.	Jan. 31st, 1913.	Jan. 31st, 1914.	Dec. 31st, 1913.	Jan. 31st, 1913.
Bricklayers and Masons (Christiania) .. .. .	659	664	764	15.6	33.6	12.3
Carpenters, &c. .. .. .	1,516	1,570	1,605	8.0	3.8	3.4
Painters (Christiania) .. .. .	416	407	370	14.2	14.7	13.6
Iron & other Metal Workers .. .. .	8,365	8,185	7,948	1.6	1.8	1.8
Boot and Shoe Makers .. .. .	698	681	721	1.4	1.2	1.4
Printers .. .. .	2,054	1,968	1,950	0.5	1.3	0.3
Bookbinders (Christiania) .. .. .	600	584	510	0.5	0.7	0.6
Wood Pulp and Paper Makers .. .. .	976	991	1,064	1.4	3.4	1.0
Cabinet Makers .. .. .	587	590	550	3.4	4.4	2.4
Tinned Goods (Stavanger) .. .. .	409	404	451	12.7	12.9	2.7
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>16,280</b>	<b>16,044</b>	<b>15,973</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>

**UNITED STATES.**

**New York State.**

**Employment at End of September, 1913.**—The Bulletin of the New York State Department of Labour for January contains statistics of unemployment at the end of September last, based on returns from practically all trade unions in the State. These show that out of 627,094 members (comprising 94 per cent. of the membership of the unions reporting), 94,973, or 15.1 per cent., were unemployed at the end of September from causes other than labour disputes or disability, as compared with 13.9 per cent. out of a total of 578,796 reporting at the end of March, 1913 (the last date at which similar returns relating to the large majority of unionists in the State were made), and 5.2 out of a total of 491,178 reporting at the end of September, 1912.†

The following Table classifies the membership reporting and the percentage of such membership unemployed at the end of September, 1913, according to groups of trades, corresponding percentages for the end of March, 1913, and September, 1912, being added for comparison:—

Group of Trades.	Membership reporting at end of Sept., 1913.	Percentage reported unemployed at end of month owing to causes other than disputes or disability.†		
		Sept., 1913.	Mar., 1913.	Sept., 1912.
Building, Stoneworking, &c. .. .. .	136,028	16.7	25.1	5.8
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	36,637	5.0	5.2	3.7
Clothing .. .. .	217,452	25.2	14.0	7.1
Transport .. .. .	88,289	8.6	10.1	2.7
Printing, Bookbinding, &c. .. .. .	29,827	3.3	6.1	5.8
Woodworking and Furniture .. .. .	14,629	9.3	13.6	6.1
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	25,822	5.1	7.5	5.4
Hotels and Restaurants .. .. .	25,912	9.3	4.2	7.6
Stationary Enginem.. .. .	11,594	3.9	4.1	1.6
Public Employment .. .. .	17,497	3.3	4.1	0.1
Other .. .. .	23,307	4.0	7.1	3.3
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>627,094</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>

**Massachusetts.‡**

**Employment at End of December, 1913.**—For the quarter ending December 31st, 1913, returns were received from 1,081 labour organisations in Massachusetts, with an aggregate membership of 178,182, or about 75 per cent. of the entire Trade Union membership in the Commonwealth. The proportion of such members unemployed on December 31st, owing to causes other than labour disputes or disability—e.g., lack of work, shortage of materials, weather conditions, holidays, and temporary shut-downs—was 8.5 per cent., as compared with 5.0 per cent. at the end of September, 1913, and 7.3 per cent at the end of December, 1912.†

\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Department of Labour, Commerce, Industry, and Fisheries.  
† See Note under "Labour in Foreign Countries" on p. 90.  
‡ Twenty-fourth Quarterly Report on Unemployment, December 31st, 1913, Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics, Labour Division.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES DURING FEBRUARY.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good on the whole and showed little change compared with a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,275 pits, employing 713,033 workpeople, showed that the average number of days\* worked per week during the fortnight ended February 21st, 1914, was 5.58, as compared with 5.67 a month ago and 5.61 a year ago.

Of the 713,033 workpeople covered by the returns, 678,992 (or 95.2 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended February 21st, 1914; while 547,817 (or 76.8 per cent.) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest average was in South Wales and Monmouthshire (5.98 days), and the lowest average was in West Scotland (5.11 days).

Districts.	No. of Work-people employed in Feb., 1914, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1914, on a	
		Feb. 21st, 1914.	Jan. 24th, 1914.	Feb. 22nd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ..	55,950	5.39	5.43	5.49	- 0.04	- 0.10
Durham ..	128,853	5.38	5.50	5.54	- 0.12	- 0.16
Cumberland ..	7,705	5.66	5.72	5.79	- 0.06	- 0.13
South Yorkshire ..	68,443	5.76	5.86	5.83	- 0.10	- 0.07
West Yorkshire ..	31,901	5.55	5.63	5.42	- 0.08	+ 0.13
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	60,653	5.33	5.63	5.48	- 0.30	- 0.15
Derbyshire ..	47,239	5.71	5.76	5.69	- 0.05	+ 0.02
Nottingham and Leicester ..	43,103	5.47	5.49	5.35	- 0.02	+ 0.12
Staffordshire ..	32,030	5.61	5.63	5.67	- 0.02	- 0.06
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop ..	11,060	5.76	5.74	5.73	+ 0.02	+ 0.03
Gloucester and Somerset ..	8,227	5.49	5.61	5.22	- 0.12	+ 0.27
North Wales ..	11,114	5.84	5.87	5.81	- 0.03	+ 0.03
South Wales and Mon. ..	149,701	5.98	5.97	5.79	+ 0.01	+ 0.19
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>656,039</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>- 0.08</b>	<b>- 0.01</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
West Scotland ..	24,421	5.11	5.17	5.22	- 0.06	- 0.11
The Lothians ..	3,306	5.18	5.43	5.43	- 0.25	- 0.25
Fife ..	28,691	5.21	5.44	5.50	- 0.23	- 0.29
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>56,418</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>- 0.15</b>	<b>- 0.20</b>
<b>IRELAND</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>5.16</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>+ 0.54</b>	<b>- 0.25</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>713,033</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>- 0.09</b>	<b>- 0.03</b>

In Northumberland and Durham employment continued good, but showed some decline on both a month ago and a year ago. In Cumberland and in South Yorkshire it continued very good, but showed a slight decline compared both with a month ago and a year ago. In West Yorkshire it was good, and better than a year ago. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was fairly good, but showed a considerable decline on a month ago and was not so good as a year ago. In Derbyshire it continued very good. In Nottingham and Leicester it continued good, and was better than a year ago. In Staffordshire it was good, especially in the Cannock Chase district, but showed a slight decline on a year ago. In Warwick, Worcester and Salop, it continued very good. In Gloucester and Somerset it was good, but showed a decline at house coal pits in the Forest of Dean; it was, however, considerably better than a year ago. In North Wales and in South Wales and Monmouthshire it continued very good.

In Scotland employment showed a decline compared with a month ago and with a year ago, which was particularly noticeable in the Lothians and in Fifeshire.

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 Feb., 1914, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Pits in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1914, on a	
		Feb. 21st, 1914.	Jan. 24th, 1914.	Feb. 22nd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite ..	8,084	5.97	5.81	5.36	+ 0.16	+ 0.61
Coking ..	35,470	5.45	5.65	5.72	- 0.22	- 0.29
Gas ..	49,917	5.51	5.52	5.51	- 0.01	- 0.01
House ..	84,743	5.46	5.59	5.48	- 0.13	- 0.02
Steam ..	281,406	5.72	5.77	5.68	- 0.05	+ 0.04
Mixed ..	253,413	5.50	5.61	5.59	- 0.11	- 0.09
<b>All Descriptions</b>	<b>713,033</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>- 0.09</b>	<b>- 0.03</b>

Compared with a month ago there was a decline at pits producing all classes of coal except anthracite; the decline was most marked at coking coal pits. Compared with a year ago, there was a considerable improvement at anthracite coal pits, a decline at coking coal pits, and little change at any of the other pits.

The Exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during February, 1914, amounted to 5,974,608 tons, or 114,363 tons less than in January, 1914, and 151,683 tons more than in February, 1913.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good in iron mines, but was not so good as a year ago. In shale mines it was fairly good, rather better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago. It continued moderate in tin mines, and good in lead mines.

In and about quarries employment continued good on the whole, though only fair in slate quarries.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the fortnight ended February 21st the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the returns was 5.75, compared with the same average number a month ago and with 5.84 days a year ago.

Districts.	Work-people employed in Feb., 1914.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1914, on a	
		Feb. 21st, 1914.	Jan. 24th, 1914.	Feb. 22nd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland ..	7,395	5.73	5.75	5.78	- 0.02	- 0.08
Cumberland and Lancashire ..	5,046	5.83	5.73	5.91	+ 0.10	- 0.08
Scotland ..	1,185	5.72	5.77	5.80	- 0.05	- 0.08
Other Districts ..	2,543	5.69	5.77	5.88	- 0.03	- 0.19
<b>All Districts</b>	<b>16,169</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>- 0.09</b>

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the returns 90.3 per cent. worked 11 days or more during the fortnight ended February 21st, as compared with 87.2 per cent. a month ago, and 96.2 per cent. a year ago.

Shale Mining.—According to the returns received there were 3,658 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended February 21st, who worked on an average 5.73 days per week, as compared with 3,653 workpeople in January, 1914, who worked 5.66 days, and 3,557 workpeople in February, 1913, who worked 5.94 days.

Tin Mining.—Employment in tin mines in Cornwall showed little change on the whole compared with a month ago. It was reported as rather better in the St. Ives and Tavistock districts, but worse in the St. Just district. Tin streaming work was reported as good.

Lead Mining.—Lead miners at Darley Dale (Matlock) and in North Wales were reported as fully employed. Employment in Weardale was also good.

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment in North Wales was reported as fair, and a little better than a month ago, in the Carnarvon district; it was dull, and about the same as a month ago, in the Blaenau Ffestiniog district. At Delabole (Cornwall) it continued fair.

Granite.—Employment continued good in Leicestershire and in the Aberdeen district, where an improve-

ment on a year ago was reported. Employment continued fairly good in Cornwall, and was better than a year ago.

Limestone.—Employment at Buxton was fair, and about the same as a month ago, but not so good as a year ago. It continued moderate in the Plymouth district. In the Weardale district it continued good.

Other Stone.—Chert quarrymen at Bakewell continued well employed. Employment was fair, but not quite so good as a year ago, in road material (basalt) quarries in the Clee Hill district. In sandstone quarries in Forfarshire it was fair and better than a year ago. Employment showed an improvement in freestone quarries on the Tyne and was fair. It continued good in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale.

Sett-making, &c.—Employment with sett-makers continued good generally in Scotland, though somewhat interrupted by bad weather. It was good in the Rowley Regis (Staffs) district, in the Penmaenmawr district, and in Leicestershire. In the Clee Hill district it was fair. Monumental masons in the Aberdeen district continued well employed.

China Clay.—Employment was generally good in the St. Austell district, and fair in the Lee Moor and Shaugh districts.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

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

The returns received show that 275 furnaces were in blast at the end of February, 1914, as compared with 273 in January, 1914, and 332 in February, 1913. During February 7 furnaces were relit (four in Ayrshire, and one each in Lancashire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire); while 5 were blown out (two each in Derbyshire and Monmouthshire, and one in Yorkshire).

District.	Number of Furnaces included in the Returns in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1914, on	
	Feb., 1914.	Jan., 1914.	Feb., 1913.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>					
Cleveland ..	76	76	88	..	- 12
Cumberland & Lancas. S. and S.W. Yorks ..	27	26	33	+ 1	- 6
Derby & Nottingham ..	10	10	12	..	- 2
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton ..	34	35	42	- 1	- 8
Staffs & Worcester ..	26	26	30	..	- 4
S. Wales & Monmouth ..	30	30	34	..	- 4
Other districts ..	9	11	12	- 2	- 3
	4	4	4	..	..
<b>England &amp; Wales ..</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>- 2</b>	<b>- 39</b>
<b>Scotland ..</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>+ 4</b>	<b>- 18</b>
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>- 57</b>

The Imports of iron ore in February, 1914, amounted to 511,875 tons, or 16,450 tons less than in January, 1914, and 145,950 tons less than in February, 1913.

The Exports (British and Irish) of pig iron from the United Kingdom in February, 1914, amounted to 59,832 tons, or 22,350 tons more than in January, 1914, and 4,129 tons less than in February, 1913.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued fairly good, but was not quite so good as in February, 1913.

At the end of February, 1914, 483 tinplate mills were in operation, as compared with 473 in January, 1914, and 487 in February, 1913. The steel sheet mills working numbered 64 in February and January, and 73 in February, 1913.

The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 27,350 workpeople.

	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of Feb., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	At end of Feb., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works	75	..	- 5	483	+ 10	- 4
Steel Sheet Works	11	..	+ 1	64	..	- 9
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>- 4</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>+ 10</b>	<b>- 13</b>

Exports (British and Irish).

	Feb., 1914.	Jan., 1914.	Feb., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<i>Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.</i>					
To United States ..	3,369	3,817	170	- 448	+ 3,199
" British East Indies ..	5,292	5,891	5,270	- 599	+ 22
" Germany ..	1,884	2,461	1,356	- 577	+ 528
" France ..	2,375	2,754	1,794	- 379	+ 581
" Netherlands ..	2,786	4,223	2,834	- 1,428	+ 39
" Russia ..	2,319	2,543	1,797	- 224	+ 522
" Norway ..	1,752	1,906	2,330	- 154	+ 578
" Belgium ..	767	1,997	1,270	- 1,230	+ 503
" Portugal ..	695	800	465	- 105	+ 230
" Italy ..	1,803	1,070	1,544	+ 733	+ 259
" Roumania ..	2,521	414	181	+ 2,107	+ 2,340
" China and Japan ..	4,905	4,927	2,508	- 22	+ 2,397
" Australia ..	2,845	2,982	2,016	- 137	+ 829
" Canada ..	613	1,157	892	- 544	+ 279
" Argentine ..	406	372	2,403	+ 34	+ 1,997
" Other Countries ..	7,403	5,850	6,514	+ 1,553	+ 859
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>41,744</b>	<b>43,164</b>	<b>33,374</b>	<b>- 1,420</b>	<b>+ 8,370</b>
<i>Black Plates for Tinning.</i>					
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5,382</b>	<b>5,906</b>	<b>3,691</b>	<b>- 524</b>	<b>+ 1,691</b>

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month, but a decline compared with a year ago.

Returns from employers relating to 104,593 workpeople show that the aggregate number of shifts worked in the week ended February 21st, 1914, was 577,868, an increase of 4,042 (or 0.7 per cent.) on the previous month, and a decrease of 20,550 (or 3.4 per cent.) on a year ago.

Departments.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Aggregate number of shifts worked.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Month ago.		Year ago.	Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.
<b>Departments.</b>		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	10,294	+ 2.8	- 0.5	60,593	+ 2.8	+ 0.8
Crucible Furnaces ..	567	- 3.6	+ 2.7	2,945	- 7.2	- 5.2
Bessemer Converters ..	1,776	+ 1.8	- 3.5	9,221	+ 4.8	- 3.4
Puddling Forges ..	8,138	+ 1.7	- 9.4	38,094	+ 3.1	- 16.5
Rolling Mills ..	32,993	+ 0.6	- 2.2	172,555	- 0.6	- 5.1
Forging and Pressing ..	5,073	+ 1.0	+ 1.4	28,456	+ 0.9	+ 0.0
Founding ..	12,474	+ 0.2	- 1.9	72,432	- 0.8	- 2.8
Other Departments ..	14,761	+ 2.7	+ 2.8	85,965	+ 2.9	+ 2.6
Mechanics, Labourers ..	18,512	- 0.8	- 2.7	107,917	+ 0.0	- 3.4
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>104,893</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>- 1.9</b>	<b>577,868</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>- 3.4</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Northumberland & Durham ..	11,760	+ 2.2	- 2.7	65,754	+ 1.3	- 4.8
Cleveland ..	9,300	+ 0.4	+ 4.8	52,465	- 0.1	+ 4.9
Sheffield and Rotherham ..	21,464	+ 0.7	- 1.1	121,710	+ 0.8	- 2.3
Leeds, Bradford, &c. ..	4,879	+ 0.7	+ 1.6	27,236	+ 1.9	+ 0.5
Cumberland, Lancashire, and Cheshire ..	10,216	+ 5.5	+ 0.4	54,572	+ 3.7	- 3.7
Staffordshire ..	9,574	- 0.5	+ 0.5	50,590	- 1.4	- 2.1
Other Midland Counties ..	5,024	- 4.2	- 9.8	26,835	- 2.6	- 14.6
Wales and Monmouth ..	13,928	+ 0.4	- 0.2	77,450	- 0.0	+ 0.1
<b>Total, England &amp; Wales ..</b>	<b>86,145</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>476,612</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>- 2.3</b>
<b>Scotland ..</b>	<b>15,448</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>- 7.1</b>	<b>101,256</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>- 8.4</b>
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>104,893</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>- 1.9</b>	<b>577,868</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>- 3.4</b>

Compared with

(or 1.9 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked by 0.9 of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during February, 1914, amounted to 179,274 tons, or 1,975 tons less than in January, 1914, and 3,593 tons more than in February, 1913.

The Exports (British and Irish) of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during February, 1914, amounted to 239,277 tons, or 84,202 tons less than in January, 1914, and 11,730 tons less than in February, 1913.

**ENGINEERING TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in the engineering trades continued good. It was about the same as in January, but showed a decline compared with February of last year.

The percentage of workpeople in these trades, insured under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, who were unemployed at the end of February was 3.2, compared with 3.1 at the end of January, and 2.3 at the end of February, 1913.

Trade Unions with 231,793 members reported 2.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of both January and February, 1914, compared with 1.5 per cent. in February, 1913.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of Feb., 1914.	Percentage returned as Un-employed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1914, on a	
		Feb., 1914.	Jan., 1914.	Feb., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		North-East Coast District	18,178	2.0	2.0	1.2
Manchester and Liverpool District	22,001	2.4	2.5	1.5	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District	11,570	4.1	4.4	2.0	- 0.3	+ 2.1
West Riding Towns	15,145	3.1	3.4	1.9	- 0.3	+ 1.2
Hull and Lincolnshire District	5,503	3.1	2.4	1.1	+ 0.7	+ 2.0
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	10,007	1.7	1.6	2.1	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	5,804	2.7	2.9	2.0	- 0.2	+ 0.7
London and neighbouring District	13,677	2.1	2.3	1.8	- 0.2	+ 0.3
South Coast	5,684	1.2	1.6	0.6	- 0.4	+ 0.6
South Wales and Bristol District	7,872	2.0	2.6	1.0	- 0.6	+ 1.0
Glasgow and District	21,161	3.6	4.1	1.9	- 0.5	+ 1.7
East of Scotland	4,604	4.4	4.7	1.9	- 0.3	+ 2.5
Belfast and Dublin	4,475	2.1	1.7	1.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.9
Other Districts	7,742	1.0	1.0	0.6	..	+ 0.4
<b>United Kingdom</b> (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	<b>231,793</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>

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

In the Newcastle district employment, while generally very good, showed some decline with ironmoulders at Newcastle and Wallsend. Bridge and wagon builders at Stockton also reported a decline in employment.

Employment was slack in some branches at Liverpool, and at Oldham a slight general decline was reported, some short time being worked. At Bolton and Burnley employment was still affected by disputes. At Blackburn employment with patternmakers was dull; ironmoulders, however, reported an improvement. At Crewe employment was very good. At Barrow it was better than a year ago.

With ironmoulders at Halifax and Keighley employment was reported as moderate, but rather better than a month ago. With patternmakers at Bradford it continued quiet. At Grantham a marked decline in employment was reported, and there was also some decline at Lincoln.

In the Midlands the motor trades were very busy, but otherwise there was a slight decline in the Birmingham district, except with patternmakers, who reported an improvement. At Coventry employment was very good, except with patternmakers, who reported it as dull. At Nottingham employment was better than a year ago. At Ipswich and Chelmsford it was slack.

Employment in London was still slack with patternmakers. Ironmoulders at Erith reported an improvement. At Southampton a decline was reported, but at the Bristol Channel ports employment was better than a month ago.

\* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

Employment was slack with patternmakers at Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dundee. At Dundee a general decline was reported, except with brassmoulders, with whom employment was better than a month ago and a year ago both there and at Edinburgh.

Ironmoulders at Belfast reported a decline. Employment at Dublin was still rather slack.

The Imports of machinery in February, 1914, amounted to £643,877, or £44,486 more than in January, 1914, and £123,654 more than in February, 1913.

The Exports (British and Irish) of machinery in February, 1914, amounted to £3,033,614, or £354,121 less than in January, 1914, and £320,985 more than in February, 1913.

**SHIPBUILDING TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT was very good on the whole during February, showing an improvement as compared with January.

The percentage of "insured" workpeople in the shipbuilding trades who were unemployed at the end of February was 3.7, as compared with 4.0 a month ago and 3.4 a year ago.

Trade unions with 75,871 members reported 2.2 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 2.8 per cent. in the previous month and 2.3 per cent. a year ago.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of Feb., 1914.	Percentage returned as Un-employed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1914, on a	
		Feb., 1914.	Jan., 1914.	Feb., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Tyne and Blyth	11,211	1.5	2.8	2.6
Wear	5,623	2.2	2.8	2.7	- 0.6	- 0.5
Tees and Hartlepool	5,883	2.5	4.5	2.1	- 2.0	+ 0.4
Humber	3,053	4.5	2.7	5.0	+ 1.3	- 0.5
Thames and Medway	5,240	2.5	3.7	7.6	+ 1.2	- 5.1
South Coast	5,757	1.2	0.7	0.8	- 0.5	+ 0.4
Bristol Channel Ports	2,849	4.3	11.1	3.6	- 6.8	+ 0.7
Mersey	5,722	4.9	2.0	1.4	+ 2.9	+ 3.5
Clyde	19,323	1.5	2.1	1.3	- 0.6	+ 0.2
Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen	2,552	6.3	4.5	2.5	+ 0.8	+ 2.8
Belfast	3,957	0.3	0.2	0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Other Districts	4,501	1.0	1.3	1.5	- 0.3	- 0.5
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>75,871</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>

Employment was very good on the Tyne, especially with shipwrights, and showed an improvement on the previous month and on a year ago. A good deal of overtime was worked. On the Wear, in general, it was good, showing a slight improvement both on a month and a year ago; with platers' helpers employment was reported as fair, but as not so good as a month ago. Employment in the Tees and Hartlepool district was fairly good, showing an improvement on the previous month; compared with a year ago there was little change. On the Humber it was fairly good with shipwrights and boilermakers, but on the whole showed a decline on the previous month. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft employment was reported as good.

On the Thames employment was good, being better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. Barge builders reported it as very good. On the South Coast it was very good, though not quite so good as a month or a year ago. With shipwrights at Devonport it was very good. At Southampton employment was reported as fair. At the Bristol Channel ports all classes, except boilermakers at Swansea, were well employed, there being a marked improvement compared with a month ago.

Employment on the Mersey, on the whole, was only fair, being worse than a month ago and a year ago. Overtime was reported at Barrow, and there was again a shortage of riveters and drillers.

Employment continued very good on the Clyde, and showed some improvement on the previous month. There was again, however, some decline with ship-joiners. Bad weather was reported to have affected the state of employment. On the East Coast of Scotland employment continued fairly good.

At Belfast employment was very good, showing little change from the previous month.

\* Exclusive of superannuated members.

**MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole. Trade Unions with 36,344 members reported 1.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 1.7 per cent. in the previous month, and 1.5 per cent. in February, 1913.

Brasswork, Bedsteads.—Employment with brassworkers was fair on the whole, and not so good as a year ago. In Birmingham employment was only moderate, and quieter than for some months past. At Wolverhampton, Sheffield, and Leeds employment was good. With bedstead workers at Birmingham it was still reported as bad.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—Employment was good on the Tyne; fairly good at Black Heath and Halesowen; and moderate in the Darlaston district. In the Birmingham and Smethwick district it was fair with nut and bolt makers, quiet with shoe rivet and wire nail makers, and moderate with cut nail and machine-made rivet makers.

Wire.—Employment continued fairly good generally. An improvement was reported at Halifax, at Ambergate, and in London. At Birmingham, however, employment continued slack, with some short time.

Locks, Hollow-ware and General Hardware.—Employment in the lock and latch trade at Wolverhampton and Willenhall was only fair: it was not so good as in January, short time being more general. Hollow-ware makers at Birmingham and West Bromwich reported employment as fair, but as showing a slight decline on the previous month. Employment was slack with cast-iron hollow-ware tanners and turners at Wolverhampton. It was good at Wolverhampton with makers of tanks, gates, hurdles and roofing.

Stoves, Grates, etc.—Employment was quiet on the whole, though slightly better than a month ago. It was good, however, at Rotherham. At Falkirk most of the foundries worked only five days a week.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, etc.—Employment in the cutlery trades at Sheffield continued fairly good on the whole; considerable slackness, however, was reported in the table blade grinding branch, and some short time was worked by saw grinders. Employment was moderate in the edge tool trade at Birmingham, and bad in the edge tool and hoe trades at Wednesbury. At Walsall it was fair in the bit and stirrup trades, and a slight improvement was reported in the harness furniture trades. At Redditch employment was fairly good in the needle trade and very good in the fish-hook and fishing tackle trades.

Tubes.—Employment in South Staffordshire was quiet, and worse than in the previous month and in February, 1913: much short time was reported. At Birmingham it was fair in the brass and copper tube trades, and quiet with bedstead tube makers.

Chains, Anchors, Springs, etc.—Employment in the chain trades at Cradley was fair: it was good in the buckle, cart-gear, and motor-chain trades at Walsall. With anchor smiths employment was fairly good on the Tyne and on the Wear, though a decline was reported on the latter river. At West Bromwich and at Redditch the spring trade was good; at Wednesbury, fair. A decline was reported with spring smiths at Sheffield, where employment was slack. In the anvil and vice trade in the Dudley and Stourbridge districts employment was slack, some men working only half time.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment continued good generally. It was slack, however, in the ironplate trade in the Wolverhampton and Birmingham districts, some men at Dudley, Bilston, and Wolverhampton, working only three days a week. Employment was also slack with sheet metal workers at Belfast.

Jewellery, Plated Ware, Britannia Metal, etc.—Employment in these trades was generally slack, and a good deal of short time was reported; it was about the same as in January, but worse than in February, 1913.

Farriers.—Employment generally continued good, though at Leicester a slight decline was reported.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	Feb., 1914.	Jan., 1914.	Feb., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Cutlery .. .. .	3,989	9,029	11,602	- 40	- 2,613
Hardware .. .. .	114,339	101,650	99,349	+ 12,689	+ 14,990
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Cutlery .. .. .	50,171	74,357	51,760	- 24,186	- 1,589
Hardware .. .. .	184,415	220,902	235,171	- 36,487	- 20,756
Implements and Tools ..	196,259	239,625	217,341	- 43,366	- 21,082

**COTTON TRADE.**

EMPLOYMENT in the spinning branch continued good, but was not quite so good as a year ago. In the weaving branch there was an improvement compared with a month ago, but a decline as compared with a year ago; a good deal of short time and slackness was reported.

Returns from firms employing 119,413 workpeople in the week ended February 21st showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Preparing .. .. .	15,666	- 0.1	- 0.0	14,296	+ 0.1	- 0.2		
Spinning .. .. .	26,199	- 0.2	- 1.3	26,412	+ 0.3	- 0.7		
Weaving .. .. .	54,036	- 0.2	- 0.8	52,592	+ 2.3	- 2.7		
Other .. .. .	9,914	+ 0.2	- 1.4	11,627	- 0.2	- 2.6		
Not specified .. .. .	13,598	- 1.3	- 1.9	14,333	+ 0.9	- 3.2		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>119,413</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>	<b>119,260</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>- 2.0</b>		
<b>Districts.</b>								
Ashton .. .. .	6,540	- 1.3	+ 0.1	6,592	- 0.9	- 0.7		
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde .. .. .	7,318	- 0.1	- 0.6	7,038	+ 0.5	- 2.6		
Oldham .. .. .	14,036	- 1.3	- 1.2	15,359	+ 1.0	- 0.5		
Bolton and Leigh ..	15,206	+ 0.1	- 0.6	14,612	- 1.3	- 1.1		
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden & Todmorden ..	8,621	- 0.2	- 1.6	8,965	+ 4.5	+ 0.2		
Manchester .. .. .	9,826	- 0.0	- 1.3	8,357	+ 1.1	- 3.2		
Preston and Chorley ..	11,911	- 0.3	- 2.6	11,693	+ 0.4	- 1.8		
Blackburn, Accrington & Darwen .. .. .	15,804	- 0.2	+ 1.3	16,527	+ 4.6	- 1.4		
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson .. .. .	12,556	- 0.6	- 1.5	14,735	- 0.8	- 6.7		
Other Lancashire Towns ..	5,164	+ 0.6	- 4.0	4,381	+ 1.6	- 1.7		
Yorkshire Towns .. ..	5,115	+ 0.3	- 0.3	4,887	+ 2.3	+ 2.2		
Other Districts .. ..	7,316	+ 0.2	+ 1.7	6,114	+ 1.9	- 3.6		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>119,413</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>	<b>119,260</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>- 2.0</b>		

In the Oldham district employment continued good on the whole with spinners, and slack with weavers; it was not as good as a year ago. In the Bolton district there was a slight decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In the Manchester district employment was fairly good, but the weaving branch showed a decline compared with a year ago. In the Preston and Chorley district there was little change compared with a month ago; as compared with a year ago there was an improvement in spinning and a decline in weaving. At Blackburn employment was fair generally and better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago; in the Blackburn and Accrington district a good deal of irregular time was reported. In the Burnley and Colne district employment was dull, and much short time and slackness were reported.

**Prices of Cotton at Liverpool.**

	Feb., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1914, on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Middling American:</b>			
Monthly average of Daily Quotations .. .. .	7.04	- 0.05	+ 0.18
Highest Price on any one day ..	7.09	- 0.15	+ 0.10
Lowest " " " " .. .. .	6.95	+ 0.04	+ 0.22
<b>Good Fair Egyptian:</b>			
Monthly average of Daily Quotations .. .. .	9.05	- 0.47	- 0.60
Highest Price on any one day ..	9.25	- 0.40	- 0.55
Lowest " " " " .. .. .	8.85	- 0.40	- 0.70

Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns:

Description of Cotton.	Feb., 1914.			Jan., 1914.			Feb., 1913.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1914, on a	
	Bales.	242,766	279,503	Bales.	257,070	Bales.	9,377	Bales.	3,554	Bales.	14,304
American .. .. .	15,519	17,113	9,377	15,519	17,113	9,377	15,519	17,113	9,377	14,304	
Brazilian .. .. .	6,691	3,137	3,912	6,691	3,137	3,912	6,691	3,137	3,912	2,779	
East Indian .. .. .	33,007	51,101	33,370	33,007	51,101	33,370	33,007	51,101	33,370	363	
Egyptian .. .. .	12,769	18,427	8,702	12,769	18,427	8,702	12,769	18,427	8,702	4,067	
Miscellaneous .. .. .											
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>310,752</b>	<b>369,281</b>	<b>312,431</b>	<b>310,752</b>	<b>369,281</b>	<b>312,431</b>	<b>310,752</b>	<b>369,281</b>	<b>312,431</b>	<b>- 58,529</b>	

Exports of British Cotton Goods.

Description.	Feb., 1914.			Jan., 1914.			Feb., 1913.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1914, on a	
	1,000 lbs.	Month ago.	Year ago.								
<b>Cotton Yarn and Twist—</b>											
Grey .. .. .	14,922	15,162	14,195	14,922	15,162	14,195	14,922	15,162	14,195	240	+ 727
Bleached and dyed .. .. .	3,152	3,594	2,566	3,152	3,594	2,566	3,152	3,594	2,566	742	+ 586
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>18,074</b>	<b>19,056</b>	<b>16,761</b>	<b>18,074</b>	<b>19,056</b>	<b>16,761</b>	<b>18,074</b>	<b>19,056</b>	<b>16,761</b>	<b>- 982</b>	<b>+ 1,313</b>
<b>Cotton Thread for Sewing..</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>- 396</b>	<b>- 121</b>
<b>Cotton Piece Goods—</b>											
Grey or Unbleached .. .. .	189,730	230,024	194,789	189,730	230,024	194,789	189,730	230,024	194,789	- 40,294	- 5,059
Bleached .. .. .	182,364	204,691	171,879	182,364	204,691	171,879	182,364	204,691	171,879	- 22,327	+ 10,485
Printed .. .. .	101,388	117,423	96,411	101,388	117,423	96,411	101,388	117,423	96,411	- 16,035	+ 4,977
Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn .. .. .	112,822	139,284	102,644	112,822	139,284	102,644	112,822	139,284	102,644	- 26,462	+ 10,178
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>586,304</b>	<b>691,422</b>	<b>565,723</b>	<b>586,304</b>	<b>691,422</b>	<b>565,723</b>	<b>586,304</b>	<b>691,422</b>	<b>565,723</b>	<b>- 105,118</b>	<b>+ 20,581</b>

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

Woollen Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 24,887 workpeople in the week ended February 21st showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 5.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting .. .. .	523	+ 1.5	- 7.4	£ 564	+ 4.4	- 3.4
Spinning .. .. .	5,121	+ 0.3	- 5.6	4,813	+ 2.7	- 5.8
Weaving .. .. .	10,203	+ 0.2	- 3.7	8,271	+ 1.7	- 8.3
Other Departments .. .. .	7,116	+ 0.7	- 2.4	7,359	+ 1.4	- 4.6
Not specified .. .. .	1,924	+ 2.7	+ 1.5	1,869	+ 5.5	+ 4.4
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>24,887</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>- 3.4</b>	<b>23,481</b>	<b>+ 2.2</b>	<b>- 5.6</b>
<b>Districts</b>						
Huddersfield District .. .. .	3,684	+ 1.7	- 5.4	4,040	+ 7.0	- 10.1
Leeds District .. .. .	2,502	- 2.8	- 7.0	2,314	+ 3.0	- 11.3
Dewsbury & Batley District .. .. .	3,254	+ 1.9	- 2.0	3,119	+ 2.1	- 8.7
Other Parts of West Riding .. .. .	2,384	+ 0.9	+ 1.3	2,401	+ 4.6	- 1.9
<b>Total, West Riding</b> .. .. .	<b>11,824</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>- 3.6</b>	<b>11,874</b>	<b>+ 4.4</b>	<b>- 8.4</b>
Scotland .. .. .	7,077	- 0.3	- 5.9	6,482	0.7	- 7.7
Other Districts .. .. .	5,986	+ 0.8	..	5,125	+ 0.8	+ 5.0
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>24,887</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>- 3.4</b>	<b>23,481</b>	<b>+ 2.2</b>	<b>- 5.6</b>

In the Huddersfield district employment was better than a month ago; it was considerably worse than a year ago. Some overtime and a little night work were reported in the Colne Valley. At Leeds short time was reported and employment was much worse than a year ago. In the Dewsbury and Batley district there was a slight improvement compared with a month ago. In Scotland employment generally continued moderate, and was not so good as a year ago in any of the principal branches.

Worsted Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 39,418 workpeople in the week ended February 21st showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 4.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting & Combing .. .. .	5,196	+ 2.7	- 3.9	£ 5,819	+ 7.8	- 3.2
Spinning .. .. .	19,659	+ 0.3	- 5.8	12,100	+ 2.7	- 3.5
Weaving .. .. .	8,632	+ 0.6	- 2.8	8,066	+ 6.4	- 2.2
Other Departments .. .. .	4,239	+ 0.7	- 1.8	4,420	+ 2.5	- 2.5
Not specified .. .. .	1,692	- 4.9	- 6.5	1,329	- 6.8	- 11.7
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>39,418</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>- 4.5</b>	<b>31,734</b>	<b>+ 4.0</b>	<b>- 3.3</b>
<b>Districts</b>						
Bradford District .. .. .	21,107	+ 0.6	- 3.5	17,461	+ 5.5	- 1.7
Keighley District .. .. .	6,393	+ 0.1	- 5.1	5,096	+ 3.5	- 2.5
Halifax District .. .. .	2,963	+ 0.7	- 4.0	2,119	+ 3.8	- 4.4
Huddersfield District .. .. .	4,031	- 2.5	- 6.0	3,388	+ 0.5	- 11.2
Other Parts of West Riding .. .. .	2,314	- 1.2	- 5.9	1,679	- 0.4	- 1.4
<b>Total, West Riding</b> .. .. .	<b>36,808</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>- 4.3</b>	<b>29,741</b>	<b>+ 4.1</b>	<b>- 3.2</b>
Other Districts .. .. .	2,610	+ 1.7	- 7.7	1,993	+ 3.3	- 5.8
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>39,418</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>- 4.5</b>	<b>31,734</b>	<b>+ 4.0</b>	<b>- 3.3</b>

In the Bradford district employment on the whole was fair, and showed an improvement in every branch compared with a month ago; compared with a year ago there was a slight decline in the spinning and wool-combing departments, and little change in the weaving branch. In the Keighley and Halifax districts employment was slightly better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago. In the Huddersfield district considerable short time was reported, and employment was much worse than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Feb., 1914.			Jan., 1914.			Feb., 1913.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1914, on a	
	1,000 lbs.	102,145	100,586	140,434	4,821	2,223	1,559	- 38,289	3,852	4,621	- 769
<b>Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS).</b>											
Imports .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	102,145	100,586	140,434	4,821	2,223	1,559	- 38,289	3,852	4,621	- 769
British Exports .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	45,954	42,912	32,901	45,954	42,912	32,901	45,954	42,912	32,901	+ 3,042
Re-Exports of Wool .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	45,954	42,912	32,901	45,954	42,912	32,901	45,954	42,912	32,901	+ 13,053
<b>British and Irish Manufactures Exported.</b>											
Woolen .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	342	357	378	342	357	378	342	357	378	- 15
Worsted .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	4,107	4,075	3,863	4,107	4,075	3,863	4,107	4,075	3,863	+ 32
Alpaca and Mohair .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	1,372	1,371	1,250	1,372	1,371	1,250	1,372	1,371	1,250	+ 1
<b>Total, Yarn</b> .. .. .		<b>5,821</b>	<b>5,803</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>5,821</b>	<b>5,803</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>5,821</b>	<b>5,803</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>+ 18</b>
<b>Piece Goods:</b>											
Woolen .. .. .	1,000 yds.	8,331	11,850	8,628	8,331	11,850	8,628	8,331	11,850	8,628	- 3,519
Worsted .. .. .	1,000 yds.	6,729	9,560	4,598	6,729	9,560	4,598	6,729	9,560	4,598	- 2,831
<b>Total, Piece Goods</b> .. .. .		<b>15,060</b>	<b>21,410</b>	<b>13,226</b>	<b>15,060</b>	<b>21,410</b>	<b>13,226</b>	<b>15,060</b>	<b>21,410</b>	<b>13,226</b>	<b>- 6,350</b>

Prices of Wool in Bradford.

	Feb., 1914	Jan., 1914.	Feb., 1913.
<b>Average Prices:</b>			
Lincoln Hogs .. .. .	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
40's Crossbred tops .. .. .	16	14 1/2	16 1/2
60's Super Botany tops .. .. .	28 1/2	27 1/2	30
<b>Course of Prices:</b>			
Lincoln Hogs .. .. .	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
40's Crossbred tops .. .. .	15 16 1/2	14 1/2	16 16 1/2
60's Super Botany tops .. .. .	27 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2

JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was good, and showed a slight improvement on a month ago.

Returns from firms employing 15,247 workpeople in the week ended February 21st showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 4.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Since February, 1913, however, there has been an increase of 5 per cent. in rates of wages.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing .. .. .	3,552	+ 2.0	+ 0.8	£ 2,767	+ 1.0	+ 5.0
Spinning .. .. .	4,235	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	3,127	+ 0.7	+ 5.7
Weaving .. .. .	5,366	+ 0.8	- 0.2	4,464	+ 0.8	+ 4.3
Other .. .. .	2,094	- 0.6	- 1.6	2,234	- 0.1	+ 3.5
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>15,247</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>12,592</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 4.7</b>

Employment continued good in the Dundee district, in which are employed 85 per cent. of the total number of workpeople covered by the returns; some short time was reported. Several firms reported a deficiency of labour. Employment was also good in the Forfar, Brechin, and Arbroath districts.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Feb., 1914.			Jan., 1914.			Feb., 1913.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1914, on a	
	100 lbs.	40,150	48,241	35,166	- 8,091	+ 4,984	1,381	+ 1.4	- 6.6	1,986	+ 8.9
<b>Imports:</b>											
Jute .. .. .	100 lbs.	40,150	48,241	35,166	- 8,091	+ 4,984	1,381	+ 1.4	- 6.6	1,986	+ 8.9
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>											
Jute Yarn .. .. .	100 lbs.	34,142	38,305	37,823	34,142	38,305	37,823	34,142	38,305	37,823	- 4,165
Jute Piece Goods 100 yds.	100 yds.	104,593	148,810	128,540	104,593	148,810	128,540	104,593	148,810	128,540	- 44,217
<b>Total</b> .. .. .		<b>4,830</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>- 4.2</b>	<b>5,304</b>	<b>+ 4.9</b>	<b>- 0.8</b>				

LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair in February. Returns from firms employing 44,382 workpeople in the week ended February 21st showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 2.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. The comparison with a year ago is affected by an increase in rates of wages.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month				

In Scotland employment was better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago; at Hawick it was reported as quiet, at Selkirk as fair.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Feb., 1914.	Jan., 1914.	Feb., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Hosiery, Woollen ..	30,330	27,666	43,597	+ 2,664	- 13,267
" Cotton ..	206,371	161,661	215,733	+ 43,710	- 10,362
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Hosiery, Woollen ..	171,162	219,627	187,587	- 48,465	- 16,425
" Cotton ..	48,990	59,844	56,945	- 10,854	- 7,955

SILK TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 7,947 workpeople in the week ended February 21st showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Throwing .. ..	923	+ 0.2	+ 5.7	406	+ 4.1	+ 3.6
Spinning .. ..	1,738	- 0.2	- 3.1	1,442	+ 1.3	- 2.4
Weaving .. ..	3,734	+ 1.3	+ 1.6	2,649	+ 7.0	+ 3.8
Other .. ..	729	+ 0.8	+ 5.3	631	+ 2.9	+ 11.7
Not specified ..	823	+ 0.1	+ 4.2	669	+ 3.6	+ 11.3
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>7,947</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>+ 1.5</b>	<b>5,797</b>	<b>+ 4.5</b>	<b>+ 3.8</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire ..	2,604	- 0.2	- 2.9	2,273	+ 2.3	+ 1.9
Macclesfield, Congleton and District ..	538	+ 0.9	- 0.7	435	+ 5.1	- 2.5
Eastern Counties ..	3,052	+ 1.0	+ 4.2	1,998	+ 8.2	+ 8.3
Other Districts, including Scotland ..	1,753	+ 1.3	+ 4.7	1,091	+ 2.3	+ 2.4
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>7,947</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>+ 1.5</b>	<b>5,797</b>	<b>+ 4.5</b>	<b>+ 3.8</b>

At Macclesfield employment with throwsters, spinners and weavers was good, and better than a month ago; with makers-up it was fair. At Leek and Congleton employment was fair with throwsters and spinners and moderate with trimming weavers. In the Lancashire and West Riding district there was a decline in the number employed compared with a year ago, but a slight increase in earnings; several firms reported a deficiency of labour. In the Eastern Counties employment was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Feb., 1914.	Jan., 1914.	Feb., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>	lbs	lbs	lbs	+	-
Raw Silk .. ..	68,138	58,821	44,424	+ 9,317	+ 23,714
Thrown Silk ..	40,212	31,948	41,592	+ 8,264	- 1,380
Spun Silk Yarn ..	44,449	38,491	42,640	+ 5,958	+ 1,909
Silk Broad-Staffs yds	7,038,178	7,191,567	6,666,400	- 153,389	+ 371,778
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Thrown Silk ..	7,363	6,893	5,414	+ 470	+ 1,949
Spun Silk Yarn ..	83,595	106,298	71,578	- 22,703	+ 12,017
Silk Broad-Staffs yds	379,993	403,696	383,963	- 23,703	- 3,970

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during February showed practically no change compared with a month ago; it was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 8,129 workpeople and paying £7,045 in wages in the week ended February 21st, 1914, showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease 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 1.8 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Kidderminster district employment was reported as very quiet, and worse than either a month ago or a year ago. In the West Riding of Yorkshire there was little change compared with a month ago; short time was worked. Employment in Scotland was good on the whole and about the same as a month ago.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, but showed a slight decline compared with a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 20,629 workpeople in the week ended February 21st showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 2.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Trades:-	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bleaching .. ..	3,480	+ 0.9	- 3.7	3,684	+ 0.8	- 1.0
Printing .. ..	806	+ 1.4	- 2.3	1,037	+ 1.6	- 3.0
Dyeing .. ..	5,584	- 0.3	- 4.7	6,997	- 0.5	- 4.7
Trimming, Finishing, and other Departments	10,261	- 0.6	+ 0.1	11,098	+ 0.0	- 0.3
Not specified ..	498	- 3.7	- 3.7	571	- 9.2	- 10.8
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>20,629</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>- 2.1</b>	<b>23,387</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>- 2.2</b>
<b>Districts:-</b>						
Yorkshire .. ..	3,752	- 0.7	- 4.6	4,644	+ 1.9	- 8.3
Lancashire .. ..	9,940	- 0.5	- 1.4	11,795	- 1.8	- 2.2
Scotland .. ..	3,189	+ 1.5	- 5.5	2,989	+ 0.4	- 0.9
Ireland .. ..	777	- 0.3	- 3.8	832	+ 1.3	- 1.9
Other Districts ..	2,971	- 0.9	+ 3.5	3,317	+ 2.0	+ 6.8
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>20,629</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>- 2.1</b>	<b>23,387</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>- 2.2</b>

**Bleaching.**—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire was moderate, and worse than a year ago; much short time was reported. At Basford employment was good.

**Printing.**—Employment with machine calico printers was slack, and worse than a year ago. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it continued good. In Scotland it was fair.

**Dyeing.**—Employment with *woollen* and *worsted* dyers continued slack, and was worse than a year ago. Nearly half the trade union dyers worked short time, and about one-tenth worked overtime. With *cotton* dyers in Lancashire employment was moderate, and worse than a year ago. With *silk* dyers it was good at Macclesfield and Congleton, and fair at Leek. With *lace* dyers it was moderate at Nottingham, and fair at Basford.

**Trimming, Finishing, &c.**—At Leicester and Hinckley employment was fairly good with hosiery trimmers, &c. In the finishing trades at Basford and at Dundee it was fair.

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the leather trades in February was quiet. It showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month, but was worse than in February, 1913. Trade Unions with 3,035 members reported 6.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 6.7 per cent. in January and 4.7 per cent. in February, 1913.

**Skimmers, Tanners, Curriers, Leather Dressers, etc.**—Employment was quiet generally with curriers, but slightly better than in January; it was fair at Leeds and Edinburgh. Employment in the other trades was slack, and worse than in the previous month or in February, 1913.

**Saddlers and Harness Makers.**—Employment at Walsall was bad with brown saddlers, and very quiet in the other trades; much short time was reported. In London it was quiet. At Birmingham it was fair, with some overtime; at Aberdeen it was good.

**Miscellaneous Trades.**—Employment with portmanteau makers was fair in London and at Manchester: a slight improvement took place in London, but three-quarter time was still reported. With fancy leather workers employment was fair at Birmingham and at Manchester: in London it was quiet.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Feb., 1914.	Jan., 1914.	Feb., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry .. cwt.	59,580	50,907	61,398	+ 8,673	- 1,818
Ditto, wet .. ..	60,153	41,332	84,400	+ 18,821	- 24,247
<b>Total Hides, dry and wet .. cwt.</b>	<b>119,733</b>	<b>92,239</b>	<b>145,798</b>	<b>+ 27,494</b>	<b>- 26,065</b>
Goat skins, dressed, No. Sheep skins .. (value) £	966,296	767,221	1,321,510	+ 199,075	- 355,214
	219,424	223,682	228,240	- 14,258	- 8,616
Leather .. .. cwt.	88,144	77,193	84,958	+ 10,946	+ 3,186
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Leather .. .. cwt.	27,918	29,533	20,304	- 1,615	+ 7,614
Gloves .. .. doz. prs.	14,495	16,998	15,754	- 2,503	- 1,259
Machinery Belting .. cwt.	3,466	4,159	3,787	- 693	- 321
Saddlery and Harness (value) £	26,876	38,193	31,676	- 11,317	- 4,800
Other Sorts .. (value) £	42,453	50,319	46,494	- 7,866	- 4,041

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good on the whole, except in the heavy boot centres; more short time was reported than in February, 1913.

Returns from firms employing 67,331 workpeople in the week ended February 21st showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with January. As compared with February, 1913, there was a decline of 0.7 per cent. in numbers employed, and an increase of 0.8 per cent. in wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	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 .. ..	2,928	+ 1.2	+ 4.2	3,224	+ 2.5	+ 4.9
Leicester .. ..	12,948	+ 1.1	- 0.8	15,053	+ 2.5	+ 1.3
Leicester Country District	3,152	+ 0.5	+ 2.0	3,298	+ 4.3	+ 5.5
Northampton	10,789	- 0.4	- 5.6	11,295	- 0.8	- 5.2
Northampton Country District	9,767	- 0.1	+ 0.4	9,624	- 0.0	+ 0.4
Kettering	3,678	+ 0.1	- 2.1	3,795	- 1.0	- 1.1
Stafford & District	2,835	+ 0.1	- 2.6	2,825	- 0.2	- 3.4
Norwich & District	4,429	+ 0.6	+ 7.8	4,003	+ 0.6	+ 11.7
Bristol & District ..	1,433	+ 0.6	+ 5.5	1,295	- 3.4	+ 7.7
Kingswood .. ..	1,936	+ 0.6	+ 2.7	1,802	- 1.5	+ 7.3
Leeds & District ..	2,238	+ 0.5	- 2.5	2,184	+ 1.3	+ 6.4
Manchester & District ..	3,085	+ 0.6	- 2.5	3,096	+ 3.7	+ 5.3
Birmingham & District ..	877	- 1.6	+ 6	750	+ 0.3	+ 2.0
Other parts of England and Wales	3,307	- 0.2	- 6	2,959	+ 4.7	- 2.0
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES ..</b>	<b>63,402</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>	<b>65,203</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>
<b>SCOTLAND .. ..</b>	<b>3,510</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>	<b>3,546</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>- 4.0</b>
<b>IRELAND .. ..</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>- 3.5</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>- 3.9</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM ..</b>	<b>67,331</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>	<b>69,041</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>

Employment in London was fair, and better than in January. An improvement was also reported at Leicester, where employment, on the whole, was fairly good. At Northampton employment was slack, and worse than last year: it was bad also at Kettering. In the country districts of Northamptonshire army boot-makers reported an improvement, but some short time was still being worked; and employment in the general trade was very slack, with much short time. Employment at Stafford was slack, and worse than last year. At Norwich it was fair, and much better than a year ago. A further seasonal decline was reported at Bristol and at Kingswood, and there was a good deal of short time at both places; employment was, however, considerably better than in February, 1913. At Leeds employment was reported as slack; but in the district generally it was better than a year ago. At Manchester there was an improvement compared with both a month ago and

a year ago, although it was still reported as quiet by the Trade Union lasters and finishers.

Employment in Scotland continued fair, but was not so good as a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description of Boots and Shoes.	Feb., 1914.	Jan., 1914.	Feb., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports (less re-exports):</b>					
Leather .. doz. pairs	16,001	12,917	16,710	+ 3,084	- 709
Rubber .. value £	61,329	50,642	63,325	+ 10,687	- 1,996
" .. doz. pairs	2,627	2,530	5,933	- 303	- 3,306
" .. value £	2,822	3,511	7,119	- 689	- 4,297
Other materials doz. pairs	4,019	3,148	3,172	+ 871	+ 847
" .. value £	3,128	2,297	2,352	+ 831	+ 776
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish)</b>					
Leather .. doz. pairs	133,335	132,470	120,782	+ 865	+ 12,553
Rubber .. value £	355,549	375,174	337,305	- 19,625	+ 18,244
" .. doz. pairs	11,691	11,411	10,760	+ 280	+ 931
" .. value £	12,033	12,230	11,202	- 257	+ 851
Other materials doz. pairs	9,413	10,941	11,945	- 1,528	- 2,533
" .. value £	8,362	8,655	8,481	- 293	- 119

TAILORING TRADE.

Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment during February showed a seasonal improvement, but was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £8,784 to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor workers) during the four weeks ended February 21st showed an increase of 6.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 2.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Other Centres.**—Employment was reported as bad at Manchester, slack at Glasgow, fair at Edinburgh, and quiet at Belfast.

Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Branch.

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

Returns from firms employing 35,060 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended February 21st showed an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

DISTRICT.	Number of Workpeople.		
	Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.
Leeds .. ..	10,868	+ 1.2	+ 1.4
Manchester .. ..	2,896	+ 1.2	+ 9.9
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire	4,961	+ 0.8	+ 0.3
Bristol .. ..	2,162	- 2.0	+ 1.8
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	4,384	+ 2.6	+ 2.4
South Midland and Eastern Counties	2,947	- 0.1	- 0.2
London .. ..	2,997	+ 1.6	+ 8.0
Glasgow .. ..	1,268	+ 3.5	+ 4.8
Rest of United Kingdom ..	2,577	+ 3.6	+ 2.9
<b>Total, United Kingdom</b>	<b>35,060</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>+ 2.6</b>

At Leeds employment was fairly good, and slightly better than a month ago and a year ago; the Jewish operatives reported an improvement at the end of the month. At

**HAT TRADE.**

EMPLOYMENT during February in the *silk* hat trade continued quiet.

In the *felt* hat trade employment continued bad, and was much worse than a year ago; short time was reported at all the principal centres. The percentage of trade union members unemployed at the end of February was 4.3, compared with 5.5 a month ago, and 0.7 a year ago.

At Denton and Stockport employment was bad; in Warwickshire a great deal of short time was reported.

Description.	Feb., 1914.	Jan., 1914.	Feb., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hats, Felt .. dozens	7,087	7,389	12,453	- 302	- 5,366
" Straw .. "	13,575	9,734	18,572	+ 3,841	- 4,997
" Other sorts .. "	39,079	41,536	76,667	- 2,457	- 37,588
<b>Total .. "</b>	<b>59,741</b>	<b>58,659</b>	<b>107,692</b>	<b>+ 1,082</b>	<b>- 47,951</b>
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Hats, Felt .. dozens	63,554	68,981	73,554	- 5,427	- 10,000
" Straw .. "	54,403	76,947	70,066	- 21,544	- 16,853
" Other sorts .. "	17,764	18,669	15,537	- 905	+ 2,227
<b>Total .. "</b>	<b>135,721</b>	<b>163,597</b>	<b>159,147</b>	<b>- 27,876</b>	<b>- 23,426</b>

**OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades was moderate with retail firms, and about the same as a year ago. With court and private dressmakers it was quiet, and not quite so good as a year ago. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, millinery, &c., trades it was fairly good. Employment generally was fairly good in the shirt and collar trade, and good in the corset trade.

*Dressmaking, Millinery and Mantle Trades.*—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 2,205 dressmakers in the week ended February 21st, showed an increase of 2.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and no change compared with a year ago; employment during the month was moderate. Court and private dressmakers employing 1,382 workpeople in the week ended February 21st showed an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 2.7 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was quiet. With milliners in the West End employment was fairly good.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing, and millinery trades firms in London employing 5,820 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended February 21st showed an increase of 4.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 3.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good; a deficiency of labour was reported, especially of blouse machinists and millinery workers.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was fair. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades firms employing 2,250 workpeople in the week ended February 21st showed an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 0.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good; firms employing more than half the workpeople covered by the returns reported a deficiency of labour.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle, &c., trade was fairly good, and slightly better than a month ago.

*Shirt and Collar Trade.*—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland employing 4,586 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £3,348 in wages to indoor and outdoor workers in the week ended February 21st, showed an increase of 4.8 per cent. in the wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 1.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was fair in England and good in Scotland and Ireland.

*Corset Trade.*—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 5,391 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended February 21st showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with both a month ago and a year ago. Employment during the month was good.

**FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was generally fairly good, and better than a month ago, though dull and worse than a month ago with coopers. Employment in London was adversely affected by the dispute in the building trades.

Trade unions with a total membership of 52,781 reported 2.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 3.4 per cent. a month ago, and 2.7 per cent. in February, 1913.

**Furnishing Trades.**

Employment was fair on the whole, and rather better than a month ago. Trade Unions with 24,360 members reported 3.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 4.5 per cent. in the previous month and 3.8 per cent. in February, 1913. The principal exceptions to the general state of employment were as follows:—At Birmingham and Manchester employment was generally good, while it was good with cabinet makers at Leeds. It showed a decline on a month ago at Glasgow and Govan, and continued bad with french polishers in London.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in February, 1914, were valued at £31,014, as compared with £33,639 in January, 1914, and £34,728 in February, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £86,654, £116,333, and £97,959 respectively.

**Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.**

Employment continued fairly good, and was about the same as a month ago and a year ago. The percentage unemployed at the end of February among "insured" workpeople engaged in sawmilling was 4.0, the same percentage as at the end of January.

Trade Unions with a total membership of 6,463 reported 2.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, the same percentage as a month ago, compared with 2.6 per cent. a year ago. Employment continued quiet at Nottingham, and was dull at Manchester.

**Imports.**

Description.	Feb., 1914.	Jan., 1914.	Feb., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn ..	167,576	191,859	218,490	- 24,084	- 60,915
" sawn ..	122,213	190,890	187,073	- 68,677	- 64,860
House Frames, Fittings, and Joiner's Work (value)	£ 17,253	£ 18,442	£ 15,635	- 1,189	+ 1,618

**Coachbuilding.**

Employment was good, and better on the whole than a month ago, though not quite so good as a year ago. Trade Unions with 13,734 members reported 2.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 3.0 per cent. a month ago, and 1.7 per cent. at the end of February, 1913. At Aberdeen employment was only fair, and at Salford and Cork it was slack.

**Coopers.**

Employment was dull on the whole, and worse than a month ago. It was fair, however, at Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Glasgow, and good at Edinburgh and Cork.

**Miscellaneous.**

*Brushmakers.*—Employment was good on the whole, better than a month ago, and about the same as a year ago. Trade Unions reported 1.0 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 2.0 per cent. in January, and 0.7 per cent. in February, 1913.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in February, 1914, were valued at £42,898, as compared with £35,463 in January, 1914, and £35,610 in February, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £15,740, £22,343, and £16,916 respectively.

*Other Trades.*—Employment continued moderate with general wheelwrights and smiths. With packing-case makers it was slack in London and at Bradford, and fair at Manchester and Edinburgh. Employment with skip and basket makers at Oldham improved, and was good.

**BUILDING TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT during February was moderate on the whole. It showed an improvement in most occupations compared with both a month ago and a year ago, the improvement being most marked in the case of painters compared with January, 1914, and of painters and plasterers compared with February, 1913.

The following Table, based on the total number of "insured" workpeople engaged in building and works of construction, shows the percentage of unemployed persons to the total number in each trade and in each geographical division.

Division.	Per-cent. at 27th Feb., 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per-cent. at 27th Feb., 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per-cent. at 27th Feb., 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	<b>Carpenters &amp;c.</b>				<b>Bricklayers.</b>				<b>Masons.</b>			
London*	6.9	- 0.6	- 1.7	10.9	+ 0.4	- 1.9	13.4	+ 2.4	+ 3.3			
Northern Counties	2.3	- 0.9	- 1.5	2.2	- 0.4	- 2.8	3.1	- 1.1	- 1.3			
North Western	4.4	- 0.2	+ 0.8	6.1	- 1.1	- 0.5	4.5	- 0.8	- 2.4			
Yorkshire	3.0	- 1.8	- 0.9	3.1	- 1.3	- 2.8	4.4	- 1.1	- 1.2			
East Midlands	3.7	- 0.9	- 0.2	4.0	- 0.5	- 1.4	3.7	- 1.6	- 0.7			
West Midlands	2.7	- 0.6	- 2.4	4.7	- 0.8	- 1.1	3.9	- 0.3	- 2.8			
Eastern & S.E. Cos.	2.7	- 1.5	- 0.3	4.7	- 1.3	- 1.7	6.0	- 1.0	..			
South Western	2.9	- 1.5	- 0.8	4.8	- 3.4	- 1.6	4.3	- 1.8	..			
Wales	1.9	- 0.3	- 1.6	1.6	- 0.3	- 2.6	1.8	- 0.9	- 1.6			
Scotland	2.3	- 0.5	- 0.9	5.9	- 1.0	- 3.6	4.7	- 2.1	- 2.9			
Ireland	8.6	- 5.3	- 3.1	9.2	- 12.1	- 9.6	14.6	+ 1.5	+ 1.9			
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>- 1.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>- 1.3</b>	<b>- 1.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>- 1.3</b>	<b>- 1.1</b>			
	<b>Plasterers.</b>				<b>Painters, &amp;c.</b>				<b>Plumbers.</b>			
London*	17.1	- 1.1	- 1.2	12.6	- 8.7	- 7.6	6.8	+ 0.9	- 1.9			
Northern Counties	6.5	- 4.4	- 7.8	7.0	- 13.9	- 2.0	3.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.7			
North Western	5.4	..	- 6.2	9.7	- 12.0	+ 0.6	6.0	+ 2.3	+ 1.8			
Yorkshire	5.0	- 3.0	- 5.6	5.7	- 15.2	- 1.8	3.5	+ 1.2	- 0.3			
East Midlands	8.1	- 1.0	- 0.3	7.7	- 11.0	- 1.7	4.9	+ 0.8	+ 2.2			
West Midlands	5.0	- 1.3	- 8.2	7.9	- 10.7	- 3.6	4.3	- 0.5	- 0.9			
Eastern & S.E. Cos.	6.4	- 3.0	- 4.0	5.9	- 10.3	- 3.9	3.1	- 0.7	- 0.4			
South Western	9.5	- 3.4	- 3.0	8.5	- 7.7	- 1.4	4.2	- 0.2	+ 0.1			
Wales	2.1	- 0.6	- 3.7	4.8	- 12.2	- 1.4	2.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.2			
Scotland	5.1	- 0.5	- 3.0	6.4	- 3.1	+ 0.3	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4			
Ireland	13.2	- 8.4	- 1.8	22.2	- 11.4	+ 2.8	7.5	- 1.1	- 0.4			
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>- 2.2</b>	<b>- 3.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>- 10.2</b>	<b>- 3.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>..</b>			
	<b>Navvies.</b>				<b>Labourers.</b>				<b>All Occupations.†</b>			
London*	8.7	+ 0.3	- 1.3	11.5	- 1.6	- 2.8	11.3	- 2.0	- 2.6			
Northern Counties	2.2	- 0.4	- 1.6	2.6	- 0.9	- 1.4	3.1	- 1.9	- 1.7			
North Western	2.5	- 0.6	- 0.2	3.9	- 0.9	- 0.1	5.0	- 2.3	+ 0.1			
Yorkshire	3.3	- 0.3	+ 0.2	4.6	- 3.5	- 0.5	4.3	- 2.6	- 0.5			
East Midlands	4.0	- 0.5	- 1.9	5.3	- 3.2	+ 1.3	5.2	- 1.8	+ 0.5			
West Midlands	4.9	- 0.7	- 0.3	3.8	- 1.1	- 0.9	4.7	- 2.4	- 1.3			
Eastern & S.E. Cos.	5.6	- 1.3	- 2.0	6.8	- 1.7	- 2.0	5.4	- 2.8	- 1.0			
South Western	9.2	- 1.0	+ 2.6	6.5	- 1.6	- 1.7	6.2	- 2.7	- 0.3			
Wales	1.3	..	+ 0.2	2.4	- 0.6	+ 0.3	2.4	- 0.7	- 0.4			
Scotland	1.3	- 0.3	- 0.7	3.3	- 0.5	- 0.2	3.6	- 1.4	- 0.3			
Ireland	10.0	- 1.4	+ 0.9	10.9	- 3.5	- 1.5	12.9	- 4.6	- 0.1			
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>- 1.8</b>	<b>- 1.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>- 2.3</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>			

Employment with *carpenters* was better than a month ago; it was also better than a year ago in every district except the North-Western.

Employment with *bricklayers* and with *masons* was also better than a month ago and a year ago, except with masons in London and in Ireland (in both of which districts the percentage unemployed was very high), and with bricklayers in London, where the percentage showed a small increase compared with a month ago.

With *plasterers* employment showed a general improvement compared with a month ago, and a greater improvement compared with a year ago. No district showed a decline in employment.

With *painters* there was a great seasonal improvement in all districts, though the percentage unemployed at the end of the month was still higher than in any of the other trades. Compared with a year ago there was some improvement in most districts.

With *plumbers* employment showed a slight decline on the whole compared with a month ago, and practically no change compared with a year ago.

Employment with *navvies* showed an improvement compared with a month ago in all districts but London. Compared with a year ago there was a slight improvement on the whole.

\* Exclusive of workpeople directly involved in the building trades dispute.  
† The United Kingdom percentage for Slaters, etc., was 6.5, showing a decrease of 1.3 compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.8 compared with a year ago. For other occupations not shown separately in the Table the corresponding figures were 4.3, + 0.7, and + 0.2 respectively.

With *labourers* there was an improvement in every district compared with the end of January. Compared with February, 1913, most districts showed an improvement, but there was a decline in the East Midlands.

**PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES.**

**PRINTING TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole, and showed an improvement compared with a month ago and a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Feb., 1914.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Feb., 1914.	Jan., 1914.	Feb., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	22,140	3.7	4.8	4.4	- 1.1	- 0.7
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,952	3.3	4.0	3.0	- 0.7	+ 0.3
Lancs. and Cheshire	7,340	2.6	3.3	4.0	- 0.7	- 1.4
East Midland and Eastern Counties	2,973	2.7	2.5	2.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
West Midlands	3,019	2.1	3.1	2.9	- 1.0	- 0.8
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	4,391	2.1	2.3	2.3	- 0.2	- 0.2
Scotland	6,142	2.5	2.7	4.3	- 1.0	- 1.8
Ireland	2,498	6.1	7.1	6.4	- 0.2	- 0.3
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>54,455</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>- 0.8</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>

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

Other Centres.—Employment with letterpress printers was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. A decline was reported, however, at Oxford, Plymouth, and Dundee, and at Derby some short time was worked. With lithographic printers employment generally declined to moderate; at Manchester and Edinburgh it was slack.

**BOOKBINDING TRADES.**

Employment in London was reported as fair, some overtime and much short time being worked. In the provinces it continued fairly good generally.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Feb., 1914.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Feb., 1914.	Jan., 1914.	Feb., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	3,380	3.9	4.5	4.9	- 0.6	- 1.0
Other Districts	3,004	2.3	2.5	3.0	- 0.2	- 0.7
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>6,384</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>

**PAPER TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued fairly good. Returns from firms employing 17,656 workpeople in the last week of the month showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed by them compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:	Workpeople paid wages in last week of Feb., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
Northern Counties	4,841	+ 0.1	- 1.6
Midlands, Wales, and Ireland	943	+ 1.2	+ 0.3
Southern Counties	6,704	- 1.5	+ 1.9
Scotland	4,313	- 0.3	+ 0.6
<b>Total, Machine-made Paper, &amp;c.</b>			

**POTTERY TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades continued fairly good. Compared with a year ago there was a general decline, except in the china section, where a considerable improvement was shown.

Returns from firms employing 18,409 workpeople in the week ended February 21st showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 5.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches:—	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
China Manufacture ..	3,152	+ 0.6	+ 6.5	3,643	+ 1.9	+ 6.9
Earthenware Manufacture ..	12,917	- 0.4	- 0.6	11,493	+ 1.0	- 6.5
Other Branches (Including unspecified)	2,340	+ 0.1	- 3.5	1,861	- 1.3	- 17.0
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>18,409</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>17,022</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>- 5.3</b>

Districts:—	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Potteries .. ..	13,633	- 0.1	+ 0.8	11,661	+ 1.2	- 7.3
Other Districts .. ..	4,776	- 0.5	- 1.8	5,361	+ 0.4	- 0.6
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>18,409</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>17,022</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>- 5.3</b>

In the Potteries district employment continued good in the china section; it was slightly better than a month ago, and considerably better than a year ago. In the earthenware section it was still fair, and about the same as a month ago, but showed a decline compared with a year ago. In the other districts employment continued fairly good generally, showing little change on a month ago. It continued slack at Bristol.

The Imports of china ware and earthenware in February, 1914, were valued at £92,947, as compared with £74,937 in January, 1914, and £79,589 in February, 1913. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were £221,541, £277,694, and £265,631 respectively.

**BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.**

**Brick Trade.**

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade in February was fairly good, showing an improvement on the whole as compared with a month ago, and a more marked improvement as compared with a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 10,706 workpeople in the week ended February 21st showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the numbers 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 1.2 per cent. in the numbers employed, and of 3.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ..	3,493	+ 1.2	+ 2.8	4,528	+ 2.3	+ 4.9
Midland and Eastern Counties ..	3,427	- 0.9	- 1.1	3,871	+ 3.0	+ 2.7
South and South-Western Counties and Wales ..	2,451	+ 0.7	+ 3.8	2,770	- 2.3	+ 2.4
Scotland .. ..	688	+ 0.9	+ 6.8	808	+ 2.3	+ 6.9
Other Districts .. ..	647	+ 2.1	- 9.0	712	+ 5.3	- 4.6
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>10,706</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>12,689</b>	<b>+ 1.6</b>	<b>+ 3.2</b>

In the Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire employment was fairly good, and showed an improvement on the previous month, except in Yorkshire, where there was a slight decline. In the Midlands and Eastern Counties employment was fairly good on the whole. It was moderate in the Peterborough and Nottingham districts. Employment in the glazed brick trade was fair in Shropshire and good at Tamworth; it continued fair with firebrick workers in

the Stourbridge district. Employment was fairly good in the Southern and South-Western Counties, although showing a slight decline on a month ago. In North Wales it continued fair. In Scotland it continued fairly good, and showed a marked improvement on a year ago.

**Cement Trade.**

Employment in the cement trade on the Thames and Medway continued slack, and was worse than a year ago. It was adversely affected by the London building trades dispute.

The Imports of cement during February, 1914, amounted to 8,907 tons, compared with 7,052 tons in January, 1914, and 5,812 tons in February, 1913. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were 48,896 tons, 58,223 tons, and 77,182 tons respectively.

**GLASS TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued fairly good. Returns from firms employing 7,921 workpeople in the week ended February 21st showed an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.3 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 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Glass Bottle .. ..	5,414	+ 3.3	+ 0.5	7,507	+ 7.4	- 1.1
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,850	..	+ 0.3	2,152	- 0.3	+ 4.3
Other Branches .. ..	657	+ 1.2	+ 0.2	790	+ 1.7	+ 3.7
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>7,921</b>	<b>+ 2.4</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>10,449</b>	<b>+ 5.3</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Feb. 21st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
North of England ..	856	+ 2.6	+ 4.0	1,046	- 6.4	+ 0.8
Yorkshire .. ..	4,280	+ 3.8	- 3.5	6,025	+ 11.3	- 3.5
Lancashire .. ..	727	0.4	+ 24.7	846	- 2.6	+ 21.2
Worcestershire and Warwickshire ..	1,069	+ 0.5	+ 5.4	1,350	+ 0.9	+ 7.9
Scotland .. ..	688	- 0.3	+ 2.8	897	- 0.1	+ 6.4
Other parts of the United Kingdom ..	301	+ 1.3	- 17.1	305	- 1.0	- 14.1
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>7,921</b>	<b>+ 2.4</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>10,449</b>	<b>+ 5.3</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>

Employment in the glass bottle trade in Yorkshire was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. It was only moderate, however, at Castleford, and quiet at Wakefield. At St. Helens it continued fairly good, but some short time was being worked for want of boys. It was good at Glasgow, Portobello, Sunderland, and Bristol.

Employment continued fair with sheet glass flatteners and good with sheet and plate glass workers at St. Helens. With flint glass makers in the Birmingham, Wordsley, and Stourbridge districts it was fairly good, but showed some decline on the whole. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear it was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago. With glass blowers in London employment continued fair.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	Feb., 1914.	Jan., 1914.	Feb., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Window and German sheet glass, including shades, &c.	114,769	92,286	111,204	+ 22,473	+ 3,565
Plate .. ..	36,564	26,672	39,873	+ 9,892	- 3,309
Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	80,444	79,051	71,121	+ 1,393	+ 9,323
Manufactures, othersorts	645	329	241	+ 316	+ 404
Bottles .. ..	152,944	151,689	160,052	+ 1,255	- 7,108
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Plate .. ..	17,240	23,589	20,680	- 6,349	- 3,440
Flint .. ..	5,275	6,490	6,641	- 1,215	- 1,366
Manufactures, othersorts	35,247	49,110	40,139	- 13,863	- 4,892
Bottles .. ..	83,690	83,553	74,998	+ 137	+ 8,692

**SEAMEN SHIPPED IN FEBRUARY.**

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which over 70 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade arrived and departed) show that during February 37,890 seamen\*, of whom 3,851 (or 10.2 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with February, 1913, there was a net decrease of 859, or 2.2 per cent. The largest decreases were at Liverpool (774) and at Glasgow (583) and the most marked increases at Bristol (471) and at Southampton (459).

During the two months ended February, 1914, the total number of seamen shipped was 81,985, a decrease of 1,207, or 1.5 per cent., on the total for the corresponding period of 1913. There were large decreases at Liverpool, Glasgow and London; at Southampton and Bristol there were increases.

Lascars are not included in the figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	February,			Two months ended February.		
	1913.	1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1914.	1913.	1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1914.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
<b>East Coast.</b>						
Tyne Ports .. ..	2,427	2,237	- 190	4,517	4,848	+ 331
Sunderland .. ..	263	454	+ 191	671	984	+ 313
Middlesbrough ..	305	166	- 139	824	516	- 308
Hull .. ..	1,033	1,079	+ 46	2,635	2,672	+ 37
Grimsby .. ..	77	9	- 68	144	80	- 64
<b>Bristol Channel.</b>						
Bristol .. ..	690	1,161	+ 471	1,520	2,184	+ 664
Newport, Mon. ..	914	760	- 154	1,920	1,911	- 9
Cardiff .. ..	3,742	3,601	- 141	8,376	8,267	- 109
Swansea .. ..	283	252	- 36	747	930	+ 183
<b>Other Ports.</b>						
Liverpool .. ..	13,822	13,048	- 774	29,710	27,752	- 1,958
London .. ..	7,359	7,369	+ 10	15,729	15,080	- 649
Southampton ..	3,374	3,833	+ 459	7,452	9,030	+ 1,578
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Leith .. ..	381	318	- 63	976	933	- 43
Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth ..	141	236	+ 95	517	436	- 81
Glasgow .. ..	3,672	3,089	- 583	6,885	5,830	- 1,055
<b>IRELAND.</b>						
Dublin .. ..	42	25	- 17	132	125	- 7
Belfast .. ..	219	253	+ 34	437	407	- 30
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>38,749</b>	<b>37,890</b>	<b>- 859</b>	<b>83,192</b>	<b>81,985</b>	<b>- 1,207</b>

**DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR**

EMPLOYMENT continued to decline and was moderate on the whole.

London\$.—Employment was generally moderate, and showed a further decline. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended February 28th was 14,800, a decrease of 2.6 per cent. compared with a month ago and an increase of 2.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

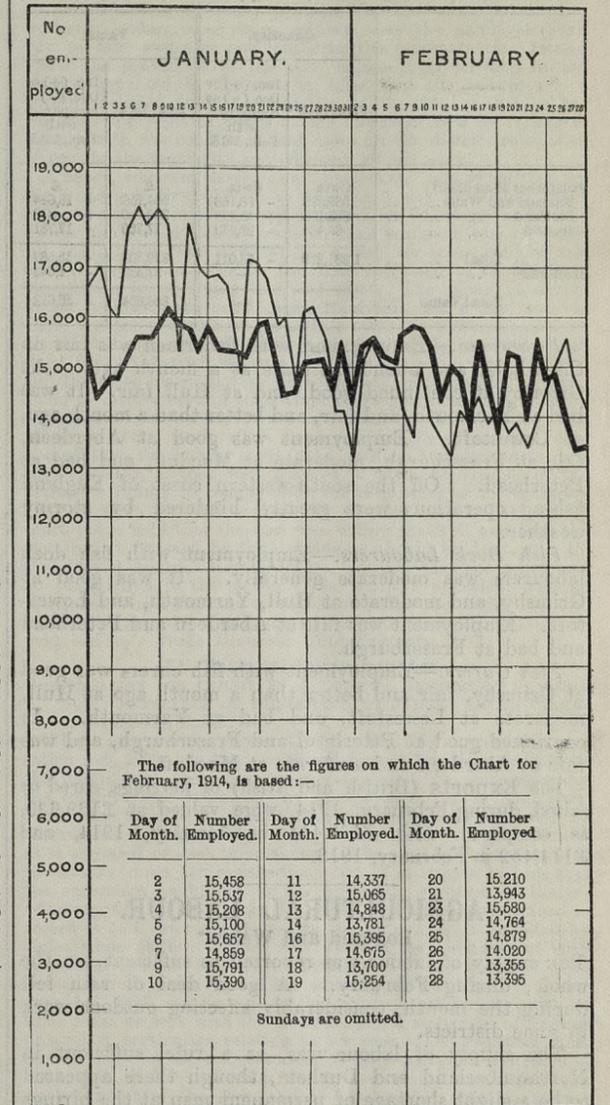
Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks* and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended Feb. 7th	5,480	2,474	7,954	7,349	15,303
" " " 14th	4,867	2,644	7,511	7,357	14,868
" " " 21st	4,864	2,614	7,478	7,218	14,696
" " " 28th	4,911	2,099	7,010	7,322	14,332
Average for 4 weeks ended Feb. 28th, 1914	5,030	2,458	7,488	7,312	14,800
Average for Jan., 1914	5,358	2,486	7,844	7,408	15,252
" " Feb., 1913	4,610	2,790	7,400	6,960	14,360

The numbers employed during February, 1914, fluctuated between a maximum of 15,791 and a minimum of 13,355. The corresponding figures for February, 1913, were 15,599 and 13,299 respectively.

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

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

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



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

Day of Month.	Number Employed.	Day of Month.	Number Employed.	Day of Month.	Number Employed.
2	15,458	11	14,337	20	15,210
3	15,537	12	15,065	21	13,943
4	15,208	13	14,848	23	15,580
5	15,100	14	13,781	24	14,764
6	15,657	16	15,395	25	14,879
7	14,859	17	14,675	26	14,020
9	15,791	18	13,700	27	13,355
10	15,390	19	15,254	28	13,395

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks was 1,484 during February, 1914, compared with 1,673 a month ago and 1,537 in February, 1913.

Liverpool.—Employment at the North End docks was reported as not so good as a month ago, when it was fair; at the South End docks it was reported as steady. It continued to improve with quay and railway carters, overtime being again reported.

Other Ports.—Employment on the Tyne and Wear was generally fair with dock and quayside labourers, and moderate, and worse than a month ago, with trimmers and teamers. At Hartlepool and Middlesbrough it was fairly good generally and better than in the previous month. At Hull employment was slack with dock labourers and moderate with coal porters; it was generally slack at Grimsby and good at Goole. Much short time was reported at Yarmouth and Lowestoft. Employment was fair, but not so good as a month ago, at Plymouth, and continued quiet at Devonport. It was moderate at Bristol, and fair at Gloucester, where, however, some short time was reported. Employment was quiet on the whole at the South Wales ports, but coal trimmers and dry dock labourers were well employed.

Employment continued slack at Glasgow, showing a further decline. It was fair at Leith, and good at Dundee. At Belfast employment declined and was only moderate.

**FISHING INDUSTRY.**

The fish landed showed a decrease both in quantity and value as compared with February, 1913.

	Quantity.		Value.	
	Feb., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Feb., 1913.	Feb., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Feb., 1913.
<b>Fish (other than Shell):</b>	<b>Cwts.</b>	<b>Cwts.</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
England and Wales..	589,593	- 86,166	584,756	- 18,624
Scotland .. .. .	622,168	+ 45,394	236,796	+ 836
Ireland .. .. .	69,463	- 22,239	17,760	- 17,781
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,281,229</b>	<b>- 63,011</b>	<b>839,302</b>	<b>- 35,569</b>
<b>Shell Fish .. .. .</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>27,352</b>	<b>- 1,043</b>
<b>Total Value .. .. .</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>866,654</b>	<b>- 36,612</b>

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

**Fish Dock Labourers.**—Employment with fish dock labourers was moderate generally. It was good at Grimsby, and moderate at Hull, Yarmouth, and Lowestoft. Employment was fair at Aberdeen and Peterhead and bad at Fraserburgh.

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

The Exports (British and Irish) of herrings, cured or salted, during February, 1914, were valued at £129,639, as compared with £163,444 in January, 1914, and £114,452 in February, 1913.

**AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.****England and Wales.\***

The supply of labour was reported as sufficient, on the whole, during February. A good deal of rain fell during the month, considerably affecting outdoor work in some districts.

The supply of labour was, as a rule, sufficient in Northumberland and Durham, though there appeared to be a slight shortage of permanent men at the hirings in progress at the end of February in north Northumberland. Capable farm servants were reported as scarce everywhere in south-west Cumberland and north Westmorland, especially men for draining work. In Lancashire and Cheshire the supply of men was sufficient in rather more than half the districts reported on, but in many parts of Lancashire it was deficient, while in north-east Cheshire hardly any casual labour was obtainable. There was generally a sufficient supply of labour in Yorkshire, farm work being in a forward condition, but a slight deficiency was reported in a few districts.

In most of the Midland counties the supply of labour was equal to requirements, the principal exceptions being Staffordshire and Leicestershire, where a shortage was reported, particularly of skilled men. Some shortage of men was also reported in east Herefordshire, west Nottinghamshire, and south-east Hertfordshire. In the Eastern counties it was reported that there was only a little local scarcity of labour in Lincolnshire and Norfolk; while in Suffolk, Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire the supply was said to be sufficient for the time of year.

There was generally a sufficiency of labour in the south, with the exception of north-east Kent, south-west Sussex, north Dorset, and the Isle of Wight. In Cornwall, Devon and Somerset reports varied considerably as to the supply of labour, which was said to be

\* Based on information supplied by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Corresponding particulars for Scotland are not available this month.

sufficient in some districts, but deficient in others, with a lack of skilled labourers in many places.

In Wales some scarcity of labour was reported in parts of Denbighshire and Merionethshire, as also in a few districts in South Wales, particularly, in the latter case, of the more skilled kinds of farm labour.

**NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.****PART II.—Unemployment Insurance. APPLICATIONS TO THE UMPIRE.**

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

300. Workmen engaged in repairing steam boilers at collieries.  
301. Workmen engaged in tagging or in skimming staved and bell-mouthed tubes for motor car construction.

302. Workmen engaged in flapping, cranking, and shutting forgings for axles.

**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:—**

1424. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in constructing underground conduits for telegraph and telephone wires and cables. (Application 295.)

1427. Workmen (other than carvers) engaged wholly or mainly in making, or in erecting in churches, seating, reredoses, screens, fonts or pulpits of wood or stone, other than fonts or pulpits which are completed in the workshops, taken to the site in one piece, and not screwed, nailed or fixed in any way or scribed. (Application 290.)

This decision does not affect decision B.276 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1912).

1428. Workmen (other than gardeners) employed in laying out a new burial ground, including construction of paths, erection of walls, &c.

1429. Workmen engaged in making up, i.e., shaping, coreing, metalling and paving, for the first time, a privately-owned road previously partially formed.

1430. Workmen engaged in erecting fencing round reservoirs, filter-beds, or other works of construction in connection with the construction, reconstruction or alteration of such works. (Application 294.)

1431. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the construction, alteration, repair or decoration, including wiring for electric lighting, of poultry houses which have foundations.

1432. Workmen described as ship scalers engaged partly in scaling and partly in cleaning ship's boilers, or in other work described in decision A.1131 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1912). (Application 297.)

1433. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in setting up machines for screwing or other work in connection with the manufacture of metal belt fasteners.

1434. Workmen employed in connection with construction of works and engaged in rough trimming stone on the site of the works, after it has been removed from the quarry.

1435. Lavatory attendants employed in connection with any insured trade. (Application 298.)

1436. Workmen engaged in—  
(a) excavating drain trenches alongside or across existing roads, and laying, for the first time, surface-water and sub-soil drains, or channelling;

(b) making-up or paving, for the first time, foot-paths previously partially formed. (Application 295.)

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

1423. Workmen engaged in manufacture or erection of telephone switchboards (other than tool makers and setters). (Application 292.)

1425. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in erecting poles, and in fixing, laying, or jointing overhead or underground telegraph and telephone wires and cables. (Application 293.)

1426. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in fitting-up cast-iron fuse boxes such as are commonly used for ordinary domestic installations. (Application 296.)

**LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.****(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.**

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: DRAYMAN LEAVING VEHICLE TO GET REFRESHMENT: ACCIDENT IN STREET.

By the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, a workman injured by accident is entitled to compensation only in cases where the accident is one arising out of and in the course of the employment.

A man was employed by a brewery company as drayman, his duties being to deliver casks of beer from a dray at various public-houses and private houses. His working hours were from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., no intervals being recognised for meals or refreshment as he was generally at a distance from his home the whole day. One day while on his round he drew up his dray on the near side of the road, and crossed the road to a public-house to get a glass of beer. The public-house did not belong to his employers. He was only away from the dray for about two minutes, and on crossing the road to return he was knocked over by a motor-car and killed. His dependants applied for compensation, but their claim was resisted by the employers on the ground that the accident had not occurred in the course of the employment. The county court judge, however, made an award of compensation.

The employers appealed. They contended that the workman had left the sphere of his employment entirely for his own purposes; and that, though he was allowed to leave his dray in order to obtain refreshment, there was a distinction between being allowed to do such a thing and doing that thing in the course of the employment. Also, it was contended that the risk of being knocked down by a motor-car in the street was not a reasonable incident of the employment, and not one to which, by the nature of his employment, he was particularly exposed. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that the leaving his dray to get refreshment was a reasonable incident of his employment, and that the accident had arisen out of and in the course of the employment. *Martin v. Louibond & Company, Limited.*—Court of Appeal. 30th January, 1914.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASE: LEAD POISONING: DISEASE CONTRACTED WHILE WORKING FOR PREVIOUS EMPLOYER: PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT NOT WITHIN TWELVE MONTHS.

Where it is certified that a workman is suffering from any one of a number of industrial diseases, of which lead-poisoning is one, and is thereby disabled from earning full wages, or where death is caused by any such disease, and the disease is due to the nature of any employment in which the workman was employed at any time within twelve months previous to the date of disablement, he or his dependants are entitled to compensation as if the disease were a personal injury by accident. The disablement is to be considered the happening of the accident. Compensation is recoverable from the employer who last employed the workman during the said twelve months in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due. If that employer alleges that the disease was, in fact, contracted while the workman was in the employment of some other employer, and not in his employment, he may join such other employer as a party to any arbitration dealing with a claim for compensation; and if such allegation is proved that other employer is the one liable to pay compensation. If the disease is of such a nature as to be contracted by a gradual process, any other employers who during the said twelve months employed the workman in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due, are liable to contribute to the employer from whom compensation is recoverable. Where a man is employed in any process involving the use of lead at or immediately before disablement, and the disease from which he is suffering is lead-poisoning, it is presumed that the disease was due to the nature of his employment, unless the contrary is proved.

A workman was employed by W. for several years regularly up to May, 1911, in a process involving the use of lead. After that date he worked in a similar way for W. irregularly, but not at all after May, 1912. In March and April, 1913, he was employed for 8½ days by R. in a similar process, the last day of such employment being 19th April, 1913. While in the employment of W. he had suffered from lead-poisoning, which had grown worse, and become chronic. On the 15th May, 1913, he died from pneumonia, lead-poisoning being an accelerating cause. His dependants claimed compensation from R., and R. joined W. as a party to the arbitration, alleging that the deceased had contracted lead-poisoning whilst in W's employment. The judge found, as a fact, that the deceased had died from lead-poisoning, which he had contracted in the employment of W.; but he held that W. was not liable to pay compensation as the deceased had not been in their employment within the twelve months preceding the death. He also found that the disease had not been aggravated, nor had the death been accelerated by his employment by R., and that therefore R. was not liable. No award for compensation was, therefore, made. The dependants appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that there was no evidence to support the judge's finding that the disease was contracted whilst the workman was in the employment of W., therefore the dependants could not recover against W.; also that the deceased was not in the employment of R. immediately before his death within the meaning of the Act, and that there was no evidence of the disease being due to employment by R. The appeal was, therefore, dismissed.—*Dean v. Rubian Art Pottery Company.* Court of Appeal. 13th January, 1914.

**(2) Coal Mines Acts.**

MINIMUM WAGE ACT: CLAIM FOR WAGES ABOVE MINIMUM: BAD WORK: JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURT.

By the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, it is an implied term of every contract for the employment of a workman underground in a colliery that the employer shall pay to him wages at not less than the minimum rate settled under the provisions of the Act, unless it is certified in the manner provided by the district rules that the workman is a person excluded from the operation of the Act, or that he has forfeited his right to wages at the minimum rate by failing to comply with the conditions laid down in the district rules with respect to the regularity and efficiency of his work.

A miner, who was classed as a "buttocker," and so entitled, by the custom of the colliery, to sixpence a day more than other colliers, claimed in the county court £2 6s. 6d. wages said to be due to him by the colliery owners. The minimum rate of wages for the district was fixed at 7s. a day for some colliers and 6s. 6d. for others. The 7s. had been increased to 7s. 3d. by a conciliation board acting in the district. The miner, as a buttocker, would in the usual course receive 7s. 9d. a day, and his claim was for a week's wages at this rate. It was contended on his behalf that as he was receiving more than the minimum wage fixed for the district his case had nothing to do with the Act, and therefore his employers were not entitled to succeed in their claim to deduct certain sums from the wages said to be due, on the ground that he had failed in respect to the regularity and efficiency of his work. The employers, on the other hand, contended that the county court judge had no jurisdiction to deal with the case, as they were entitled to have the question of the plaintiff's failure to comply with the conditions as to regularity and efficiency decided under the district rules. The county court judge held that the case was within the Act, and that the matters put forward by the defendants should be dealt with by the district board. He, therefore, decided that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter. The plaintiff appealed, but the High Court held that the county court judge was right, and dismissed the appeal.—*Fairbanks v. Florence Coal and Iron Company.*—King's Bench Division. 10th February, 1914.

**(3) National Insurance Act.**

COMPENSATION FOR INJURY BY ACCIDENT: REDEMPTION BY LUMP SUM: REFERENCE OF AGREEMENT TO JUDGE: LOCUS STANDI OF APPROVED SOCIETY.

Where any weekly payment under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, has been continued for not less than six months the liability of the employer therefor may, on application by the employer, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum. Where the incapacity is not permanent, such lump sum may be determined by agreement or by arbitration. Any agreement as to payment of such lump sum must be sent to the registrar of the county court for registration; but if it appear to him that the agreement ought not to be registered by reason of the inadequacy of the amount or for other reasons he may refuse to record it and refer the matter to the judge. It is provided by Rules made under the Act that where a memorandum of such agreement is made between an employer and his workman, who is an insured person within the meaning of the National Insurance Act, 1911, and is sent to the county court for registration, there must be sent with the memorandum a statement of various prescribed particulars relating to the case. The registrar must send a copy of the memorandum to each party interested, and must then, before recording the memorandum, inquire into the circumstances of the case, and if not satisfied that the memorandum ought to be recorded, he may refer the matter to the judge. It is further provided by the Consolidated Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1913, that whenever such agreement is made and the workman is an insured person, the Insurance Commissioners or the approved society concerned in the administration of any benefit to such insured person shall be deemed "parties interested," and they are entitled to notice of the agreement. It is provided by the National Insurance Act, 1911, that no sickness benefit shall be paid to any person who is receiving compensation equal to or greater than the benefit such person is entitled to under the Act.

A workman, who was an insured person under the National Insurance Act, was injured in November, 1909, in circumstances entitling him to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. His wages had been 19s. per week, and for about a year he received a weekly payment of 9s. 6d. He was then employed at small wages at light work, and received a reduced compensation. By June, 1913, he had nearly recovered, and was earning 18s. 6d. per week. The workman and his employers then entered into an agreement by which the latter were to pay £10 as a lump sum in satisfaction of any further claim to compensation. The memorandum of this agreement was sent to the registrar of the county court, who sent a copy to the approved society in which the workman was insured. The approved society objected to the registration of the agreement on the ground that the lump sum was inadequate. The registrar accordingly refused to record the memorandum, and referred the matter to the judge. At the hearing the approved society were represented, but the employers took the objection that the society had no *locus standi* to appear or to object before the judge to the recording of the memorandum. The judge, however, decided that the approved society were "parties interested," and that they had a right to appear and object. He made an order in their favour, and awarded them costs. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the approved society were not "parties interested" within the Workmen's Compensation Act,

that the Rule under the Consolidated Workmen's Compensation Rules was *ultra vires*, and that there was no jurisdiction in the judge to award the justice costs. The appeal was therefore allowed.—*Bonney v. Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Limited.* 30th January, 1914.

(4) Miscellaneous.

PENSION FUND OF RAILWAY COMPANY: MONTHLY SALARIED CLERKS: PENSION ON REMOVAL AFTER THIRTY YEARS' SERVICE.

Under a private Act of Parliament of a railway company a pension scheme was formed in 1905 for the benefit of monthly salaried clerks in the employment of the company. By the rules under this scheme a member between the ages of 50 and 60 who had been 30 years in the company's service, and who was removed by the directors, was entitled to a pension. During the great coal strike the directors gave notice terminating their contracts to a certain number of clerks, and for some time after the termination of the notice these clerks were employed from day to day. Later they were re-employed by the company under the terms of their original contracts. One of these clerks, who was between 50 and 60 years of age, and had been 30 years in the service of the company, then claimed that he was entitled to his pension, as he had been removed by the directors from the company's service. The company disputed his claim, and on the dispute being referred to arbitration the decision was given in favour of the clerk, this decision being affirmed by the High Court. The company appealed, contending that the pension claimed had become forfeited by the clerk taking service again with the company. The Court of Appeal held that as soon as there was a break in the man's employment which gave him a right to come on to the pension fund he was entitled to his pension, and had done nothing to forfeit his rights. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—*Porter v. Great Central Railway Company.*—*Court of Appeal.* 17th February, 1914.

HOME OFFICE ORDERS.

Explosives in Coal Mines.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by section 61 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, the Home Secretary has made an Order entitled the Explosives in Coal Mines Order of the 10th February, 1914,\* amending the principal Order of the 1st September, 1913.† The effect of the new Order is to add certain explosives to the list of Permitted Explosives in the first schedule of the principal Order, to substitute an amended definition of the explosive "Bellite No. 4," which was included in that schedule, and to remove the explosive "Sheppey Powder" from the permitted list. A complete list of the explosives on the new permitted list is prefixed to the Order, and, in a notice issued with the Order, colliery owners are reminded by the Home Office that after the 15th March, 1914, only explosives on the new list may be used or taken for the purpose of use into any mine in which the use of Permitted Explosives is required by the principal Order of the 1st September.

Workmen's Compensation.

The Home Office has recently issued a volume containing the County Court Rules and other regulations and orders relating to the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, which were in force in England and Wales on 1st January, 1914, together with the text of the Act.

The volume, which is entitled "Workmen's Compensation Rules and Orders (England and Wales)," is published at the price of 2s., and copies can be obtained, direct or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

Quarterly Returns of Sales.

Names of Societies and Nature of Business.	Sales in the fourth quarter of			Percentage Increase compared with	
	1913.	1912.	1908.	A year ago.	Five years ago.
<b>ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:—</b>					
Distributive Departments ..	8,833,746	8,343,531	6,592,698	5.9	34.0
Productive ..	2,086,375	2,005,063	1,435,413	4.6	46.0
<b>SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:—</b>					
Distributive Departments ..	2,458,539	2,297,976	1,899,158	7.0	29.5
Productive ..	808,898	764,230	667,298	5.8	21.2
<b>ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE:—</b>					
Productive Departments ..	53,574	58,886	35,234	9.0	52.1
<b>IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY:—</b>					
Distributive Departments**	42,277	28,361	7,075	49.1	497.6
Total—Distributive Depts. ..	11,334,562	10,669,918	8,498,931	6.2	33.4
Productive ..	2,958,847	2,828,202	2,137,945	4.6	38.4
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>14,293,409</b>	<b>13,498,120</b>	<b>10,636,876</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>34.4</b>

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914. No. 178. (Price 1d.)

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913. No. 953. (Price 2d.)

‡ The figures given for the Productive Departments represent sales and transfers to Distributive Departments. § Revised for comparison. ¶ Decrease.

\*\* This Society has no Productive Departments.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN FEBRUARY, 1914.

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

DURING February 907 fresh applications for work (491 from domestic servants, &c.) were registered by 11 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 1,232 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 262 persons, of whom 175 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 262 situations found for applicants 221 were of a more or less permanent character, while 41 were temporary only.

The demand for cooks, parlourmaids, and housemaids far exceeded the supply. The supply of ladies' maids exceeded the demand.

Applications by Workpeople during	Situations offered by Employers during	Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.	
		Permanently.	Temporarily.
Feb. 1914.	Feb. 1913.	Feb. 1914.	Feb. 1913.

Summary by Bureaux.

<b>Central Bureau:—</b>							
5, Princess Street, Cavendish Square, W. ..	107	77	111	100	18	30	11
<b>Y. W. C. A.:—</b>							
26, George Street, (1) ..	273	317	528	594	49	66	20
Hanover Sq., W. (2) ..	104	109	99	84	30	24	2
Girls' Friendly Society, 39, Victoria Street, S.W. ...	203	234	289	333	52	70	2
<b>Dublin:—</b>							
30, Molesworth Street ..	26	13	20	19	2	3	1
<b>Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh, and Glasgow) ..</b>	194	222	185	147	70	70	5
<b>Total of 11 Bureaux ..</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>41</b>

Summary by Occupations.

<b>Superintendents, Forewomen, &amp;c.</b>	66	69	42	46	8	12	2
<b>Shop Assistants ..</b>	14	23	4	10	4	3	—
<b>Dressmakers, Milliners, &amp;c.</b>	41	30	48	46	19	14	3
<b>Secretaries, Clerks, Typists</b>	123	101	51	48	13	19	8
<b>Apprentices and Learners</b>	11	13	48	25	11	15	—
<b>Domestic Servants ..</b>	491	589	947	1,016	149	170	26
<b>Miscellaneous ..</b>	156	147	92	86	17	30	2
<b>Total of 11 Bureaux ..</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>41</b>

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 86 persons in London, and 30 in the provinces, were referred to other agencies; 373 persons in London, and 108 in the provinces, were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

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

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of nineteen of the principal railways in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended February 28th, 1914, amounted to £4,894,000, a decrease of £74,601 (or 1.5 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1913.

During the nine weeks ended February 28th, 1914, the receipts amounted to £10,632,314, a decrease of £69,658 (or 0.7 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1913.

	4 weeks ended Feb. 28th, 1914.		9 weeks ended Feb. 28th, 1914.	
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1913.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1913.
<b>English Lines:—</b>				
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs ..	1,527,754	- 35,755	3,353,305	- 47,632
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, and Gt. Eastern ..	905,000	+ 25,600	1,968,500	+ 45,100
N. Eastern and Lancs and Yorks ..	856,800	- 36,650	1,860,600	- 41,850
Gt. Western and L. & S. W. ..	753,000	+ 4,000	1,651,900	+ 13,500
S. E. & C. and L. B. & S. C. ..	154,808	+ 1,348	334,563	+ 5,697
<b>Scottish Lines:—</b>				
Caledonian, N. British, and Glasgow & S. Western ..	573,400	- 24,800	1,187,000	- 45,200
<b>Irish Lines:—</b>				
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland & Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern ..	123,238	- 8,344	276,446	+ 727
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4,894,000</b>	<b>- 74,601</b>	<b>10,632,314</b>	<b>- 69,658</b>

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN FEBRUARY

THE total number of Distress Committees in operation at the end of February, 1914, was 59, the same number as in January, 1914, and 7 less than in February, 1913. Of these 59 committees, 36 were in London and "Outer London," 17 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 4 in Scotland, and 2 in Ireland.

The total number of persons who received employment relief during February, 1914, was 4,588, of whom 2,566 were in London and "Outer London," 894 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 229 in Scotland, and 899 in Ireland.

The average earnings amounted to 39s. 9d. per head, and those who were not on piecework received an average of 3s. 4d. per day; the average duration of employment relief was 12.1 days.

Districts.	No. of Applicants given Employment Relief.		Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief.		Total Amount of Wages Paid.	
	Feb. 1914.	Feb. 1913.	Days.	Days.	£	£
<b>London:—</b>						
County .. ..	1,754	572	25,659	9,175	4,831	5,429
Outer .. ..	812	1,140	8,183	10,989	1,493	2,002
<b>Total, London ..</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>33,842</b>	<b>20,114</b>	<b>6,324</b>	<b>7,431</b>
<b>Northern Counties</b>						
Lancs. and Cheshire ..	331	254	891	656	178	131
Yorkshire .. ..	94	55	244*	88	73	45
Midlands .. ..	33	538	132	8,764	42	3,690
Eastern Counties ..	308	638	3,767	5,940	670	910
Southern Counties ..	128	75	1,278	1,687	273	375
<b>England and Wales ..</b>	<b>3,460</b>	<b>3,332</b>	<b>40,204</b>	<b>37,249</b>	<b>7,560</b>	<b>12,582</b>
<b>Scotland .. ..</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>4,542</b>	<b>4,840</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>504</b>
<b>Ireland .. ..</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>8,820</b>	<b>6,288</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>807</b>
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>4,588</b>	<b>4,154</b>	<b>53,666</b>	<b>48,377</b>	<b>9,120</b>	<b>13,893</b>

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

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

RETURNS have been received from the principal Co-operative Societies and Master Bakers' Associations in Great Britain, and from local correspondents, showing the price of bread on 2nd March, 1914.

The figures in the following Table are based on returns from 352 Co-operative Societies:—

District.	Predominant price per 4 lbs. on Mar. 2nd 1914.			Predominant price per 4 lbs. on Dec. 1st, 1913.			Predominant price per 4 lbs. on Mar. 1st, 1913.		
	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. Counties and Yorkshire ..	7	5	6.29	7	5	6.30	7½	5½	6.38
Lancs. & Cheshire ..	6½	5	5.86	6½	5	5.86	6½	5	5.93
N. Mid. Counties ..	6	4½	5.37	6	4½	5.39	6	5	5.41
W. do. do. ..	6	5	5.62	6	5	5.63	6	5	5.69
S. do. do. ..	6	5	5.35	6	5	5.43	6	5	5.49
Eastern Counties ..	6	5	5.69	6	5	5.77	6	5	5.85
London .. ..	6	5½	5.63	6	5½	5.88	6	5½	5.88
S. E. Counties ..	6½	5½	5.96	6½	5½	5.94	6½	5½	5.93
S. W. Counties, Wales & Mon. }	6	5	5.70	6	5	5.70	6	5	5.75
<b>England and Wales }</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4½</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4½</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>7½</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5.79</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>									
Northern Counties ..	7	5½	6.19	7	6	6.25	7	5½	6.29
Eastern Counties ..	7	5	6.24	7	5	6.24	7	5	6.29
Lanarkshire .. ..	6½	6	6.03	6½	6	6.03	6½	6	6.03
Other Southern Counties ..	6½	6	6.36	6½	6	6.36	6½	6	6.42
<b>Scotland ..</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6.30</b>
<b>Great Britain }</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4½</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4½</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>7½</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5.98</b>

The mean of the predominant prices shows practically no change as compared with either December 1st, 1913, or March 1st, 1913, except in London, where the mean was ¼d. per 4 lbs. lower than in either December or March of last year.

\* In addition 10 men were engaged on piecework. In addition 184 women were engaged on piecework.

Returns showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on March 2nd, 1914, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom, and 30 from other sources. The returns are summarised in the following Tables:—

District.	Mar. 2nd, 1914.			Feb. 2nd, 1914.			Mar. 1st, 1913.		
	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.
<b>London:—</b>									
N. & N.W. ..	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
E. & N.E. ..	6	5	5.4	6	5	5.4	6	5	5.6
S. E. ..	5½	5	5.3	5½	4½	5.2	5½	4½	5.3
S. W. ..	6	5	5.4	6	5	5.3	6	5	5.4
W. & W. C. ..	6	6	6.0	6	6	6.0	6	6	6.0
<b>N. Counties &amp; Yorks, Lancs. &amp; Cheshire ..</b>	<b>6½</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6½</b>	<b>5½</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6½</b>	<b>5½</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>Midlands .. ..</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4½</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4½</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>Eastern Counties ..</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>Southern Counties ..</b>	<b>6½</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6½</b>	<b>5½</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6½</b>	<b>5½</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>S. Western Counties and Wales ..</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>Scotland .. ..</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5½</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5½</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5½</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Great Britain ..</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4½</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4½</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5.8</b>

The mean of the predominant prices shows no change as compared with February 2nd; as compared with March 1st, 1913, there is a slight decrease.

Of the various prices at which bread was sold in each of the following towns, the predominant price (

TRADE DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY.\*

(Based on returns from Employers and Workpeople.)

**Number and Magnitude.**—The number of disputes beginning in February was 67, as compared with 54 in the previous month, and 80 in February, 1913. In these new disputes 16,055 workpeople were directly, and 15,814 indirectly, involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before February, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 62,943 workpeople involved in trade disputes in February, 1914, as compared with 61,783 in January, 1914, and 45,382 in February, 1913.

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

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building .. .. .	6	173	—	173
Coal Mining .. .. .	12	9,536	12,273	21,809
Engineering .. .. .	10	614	264	878
Shipbuilding .. .. .	11	1,797	256	2,053
Other Metal .. .. .	4	988	—	988
Textile .. .. .	11	1,738	3,017	4,755
Clothing .. .. .	2	268	—	268
Transport .. .. .	4	338	—	338
Other Trades .. .. .	7	603	4	607
<b>Total, February, 1914</b> .. .. .	<b>67</b>	<b>16,055</b>	<b>15,814</b>	<b>31,869</b>
<b>Total, January, 1914</b> .. .. .	<b>54</b>	<b>30,623</b>	<b>4,203</b>	<b>34,826</b>
<b>Total, February, 1913</b> .. .. .	<b>80</b>	<b>17,625</b>	<b>4,137</b>	<b>21,762</b>

**Causes.**—Of the 67 new disputes, 20, directly involving 6,715 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 15, directly involving 3,553 workpeople, on other wages questions; 11, directly involving 1,274 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; 9, directly involving 739 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 5, directly involving 1,913 workpeople, on questions affecting hours of labour; 4, directly involving 1,600

Principal Disputes which began or ended in February.

Occupations and Locality.†	Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
	Directly.	Indirectly.				
Coal Mining— Miners, etc.—Rotherham (near) ..	13,000 §		1914 16 Feb.	..	Dispute as to interpretation of recent Award fixing an advance in minimum daily rate of wages, employers refusing to add to the new minimum the percentages above standard paid on the old one.	No settlement reported.
Engineering— Iron steel, and brass moulders, labourers, dressers, etc.—West Cumberland.	121	72	1913 6 Oct.	103	For advance in wages of 2s. per week.	Advance of 1s. per week granted by some firms; at others men resumed work on old terms.
Shipbuilding— Ship joiners and labourers—Liver- pool and Birkenhead.	1,100	100	1914 2 Feb.	18	For reduction in hours of labour, advance in wages of 3s. per week, and other concessions.	Hours not reduced; advance in wages of 2s. per week granted, as offered before strike, and other questions arranged.
Textile— Hosiery workers—Leicester (near).	378	..	1913 1 Dec.	58	Against removal of portion of machinery to another district in consequence of workers having refused to submit to a reduction in piece prices on certain work.	Agreement effected as to prices, and provision made for the prevention of future disputes.
Lace weavers and other workpeople— Ayrshire and Glasgow.	2,500 §		1914 14 Feb.	..	For advance in wages.	No settlement reported.
Other Trades— Chair and other furniture trade workers—High Wycombe.	3,000	..	1913 Oct.	..	Strikes at certain firms in connection with demand for advances in wages and other concessions, followed by lock-out on 1st December owing to such strikes and to refusal of workpeople to accept employers' suggested standard rates and grading scheme.	(See p. 88).
Transport workers, building trades operatives, agricultural labourers, and workpeople in other industries —Dublin and District.	20,000 §		Aug.	..	Strike of tramwaymen, followed by general stoppage of work, the employers demanding that workpeople should not join or support the Irish Transport and General Workers' Trade Union, one of whose methods was the refusal to handle goods received from firms involved in dispute.	Some workpeople replaced, other promised not to be members of the Union in question, others promised to handle all goods as required.

**NOTE.**—30 disputes, involving about 33,000 workpeople, which began before 1st March, were still in progress at the time of going to press. The most important of these was the dispute in the building trades in London. \* 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. † This includes the aggregate duration in 1914 of the general dispute at Dublin, estimated at 202,000 days. ‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons. § Estimated number.

workpeople, on details of working arrangements; and 3 from other causes.

**Results.**—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 38 new disputes, directly involving 8,080 workpeople, and 16 old disputes, directly involving 15,834 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 13, directly involving 3,005 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 19, directly involving 12,673 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 22, directly involving 8,236 persons, were compromised. In the case of 5 other disputes, directly involving 1,314 persons, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

**Aggregate Duration.**—The number of working days lost in February by disputes which began, or were settled, in that month amounted to 319,800. In addition, 507,500 working days were lost during February owing to disputes which began before that month, and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in February of all disputes, new and old, was 827,300 working days, as compared with 694,800 in the previous month, and 593,200 in the corresponding month of last year.

Summary for January & February 1913 & 1914:—

Groups of Trades.	Jan. and Feb., 1913.			Jan. and Feb., 1914.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building .. .. .	7	417	7,500	12	15,617	452,900
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	25	20,292	124,200	26	30,809	215,000
Engineering .. .. .	13	3,684	33,300	13	1,367	209,200
Shipbuilding .. .. .	9	1,385	16,300	15	2,776	28,800
Other Metal .. .. .	10	2,278	16,800	8	2,108	43,100
Textile .. .. .	41	16,439	412,800	16	5,940	137,200
Clothing .. .. .	7	1,618	22,100	6	619	10,900
Transport .. .. .	17	18,636	593,000	9	5,805	26,400
Other Trades .. .. .	18	2,112	18,400	16	1,664	196,600
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>147</b>	<b>66,761</b>	<b>1,244,400</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>66,695</b>	<b>1,522,100†</b>

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

(Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.)

Wages.

**Changes taking effect in February.**—The result of all the changes reported as taking effect in February, 1914, was a net decrease of £1,345 per week, as compared with a net increase of £632 in January, 1914, and an increase of £9,687 in February, 1913. The total number of workpeople affected was 50,203, of whom 7,012 received an increase of £543 per week, and 43,191 sustained a decrease of £1,888 per week. The reductions affected workpeople engaged in iron mining and in pig iron and iron and steel manufacture, and were due to a fall in the prices of pig and manufactured iron—fluctuations in wages in these industries being directly controlled by rising and falling prices. The total number affected in January, 1914, was 51,104, and in February, 1913, 228,738. Two changes, affecting 76 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation or mediation; and seventeen changes, affecting 40,457 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 9,670 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople. In twelve cases, affecting 2,518 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

**Summary for January and February, 1914.**—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the two months ended February 28th, 1914, was 95,313, as compared with 751,890 in the corresponding period of 1913. The changes arranged gave 31,442 workpeople a net increase of £2,313 per week and 63,871 a net decrease of £3,026 per week. The net effect of all the changes was thus a decrease of £713 per week, as compared with an increase of £38,196 per week in the corre-

sponding period of 1913. The comparatively large figures for 1913 were mainly the result of changes affecting coal miners, for which occupation no general changes have yet been reported in 1914.

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

GROUPS OF TRADES.	January and February.			
	1913.		1914.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Building .. .. .	10,870	+ 1,047	6,968	+ 650
Coal Mining .. .. .	548,200	+ 26,187	32	+ 5
Iron, &c., Mining .. .. .	10,125	+ 829	10,150	+ 394
Quarrying .. .. .	2,500	+ 184	3,923	+ 73
Pig Iron Manufacture .. .. .	15,980	+ 1,060	16,165	+ 872
Iron and Steel Manufacture .. .. .	16,762	+ 770	37,162	+ 1,632
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	65,607	+ 3,575	6,748	+ 922
Other Metal Trades .. .. .	1,573	+ 86	699	+ 113
Textile Trades .. .. .	58,124	+ 2,917	4,125	+ 279
Clothing Trades .. .. .	291	+ 16	1,186	+ 67
Transport Trades .. .. .	4,847	+ 350	292	+ 28
Printing &c., Trades .. .. .	2,192	+ 142	6,012	+ 285
Glass, &c., Trades .. .. .	10,104	+ 670	297	+ 25
Other Trades .. .. .	3,404	+ 254	1,065	+ 93
Employees of Local Authorities .. .. .	1,301	+ 109	489	+ 35
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>751,890</b>	<b>+ 38,196</b>	<b>95,313</b>	<b>- 713</b>

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour in February, 1914, affected 1,342 workpeople, of whom 112 had increases amounting to 56 hours per week and 1,230 had their working time reduced by 2,517 hours per week. In the two months ended February 28th, 112 workpeople had increases of 56 hours and 3,788 had an aggregate reduction of 11,188 hours per week.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
<b>I.—RATES OF WAGES.</b>					
Building Iron mining	Liverpool ..	1 Feb.	Plumbers .. .. .	550	Increase of ¼d. per hour (10d. to 10½d.).
	Lincolnshire ..	1 Feb.	Ironstone miners .. .. .	900	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5½ per cent., leaving wages 10½ per cent. above the standard of May, 1909.
England and Scotland (cer- tain firms)	.. .. .	1 Feb.	Steel melters, pitmen, &c. .. .. .	2,400	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1½ per cent.
	.. .. .	.. .. .	Gas producermen and charge wheelers .. .. .	730	Decrease of ¾ per cent.
Midlands (includ- ing parts of South Yorks and South Lancs)	.. .. .	9 Feb.	Iron puddlers .. .. .	..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton. Rate after change (including bonus) 10s. 3d. per ton.
	.. .. .	.. .. .	Iron millmen .. .. .	20,000	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
Derby and Notts ..	.. .. .	1 Feb.	Blastfurnacemen .. .. .	1,600	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5½ per cent., leaving wages 10½ per cent. above the standard of May, 1909.
	.. .. .	2 Feb.	Blastfurnacemen, &c. .. .. .	850	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent., leaving wages 15 per cent. above the standard of 1905.
Pig Iron, and Iron & Steel Manufacture	South Staffs ..	9 Feb.	Iron puddlers .. .. .	1,000	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
	South Wales and Monmouth	9 Feb.	Iron and steel miller, enginemn, &c. .. .. .	2,000	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
West of Scotland	.. .. .	1 Feb.	Blastfurnacemen and labourers .. .. .	3,500	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent., leaving wages 22½ per cent. above the standard of 1 January, 1879.
	.. .. .	.. .. .	Iron puddlers .. .. .	..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 6d. per ton. Rate after change 9s. 3d. per ton, plus bonus of 1d. per heat.
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Iron millmen .. .. .	3,000	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent.
	.. .. .	.. .. .	Steel millmen .. .. .	..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent.
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Enginemn, cranemen, boilermen, and firemen .. .. .	2,750	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent.
	.. .. .	.. .. .	Gas producermen and charge wheelers .. .. .	1,000	Decrease of 5 per cent.
Engineering and Ship- building	Liverpool and Birkenhead ..	23 Feb.	Ship joiners (repair work) .. .. .	1,100	Increase of 2s. per week (45s. to 47s.).
	The Clyde ..	6 Feb.	Electrical wiremen .. .. .	1,000	Increase of ¼d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.).
Transport ..	Londonderry ..	9 Feb.	Carters † .. .. .	200	Increase of 2s. per week (18s. to 20s.).
	Nottingham ..	1 Feb.	Compositors and machinemn (job- bing) .. .. .	320	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week (35s. 6d. to 37s.).
Employees of Local Au- thorities	Burnley .. ..	1 Feb.	Stokers, coke-wheelers, labourers, lamp-lighters, &c. .. .. .	243	Increase of ¼d. or ½d. per hour or of 1s. to 2s. 0½d. per week.

II.—HOURS OF LABOUR.

Building ..	Ipswich .. ..	7 Feb.	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, painters, and labourers.	940	Decrease of 1 hour per week in Summer (56½ to 55½) and re-arrangement of winter hours resulting in an average reduction for the year of about 2 hours per week.
Transport ..	Londonderry ..	9 Feb.	Carters † .. .. .	200	Decrease of 1½ hours per week.

\* Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants. † See also under Hours of Labour. ‡ See also under Rates of Wages.

## BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES—FOUR WEEKS ENDED 13TH FEBRUARY.

The total number of workpeople remaining on the Registers\* of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges on February 13th was 145,297, as compared with 157,022 on January 16th, 1914, and with 150,604 on February 14th, 1913.

The total number of registrations of workpeople during the four weeks ended February 13th was 246,415, a daily average of 10,267, as compared with a daily average of 9,903 in the previous five weeks, and of 10,192 in the four weeks ended February 14th, 1913.

Excluding re-registrations of persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period, the total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 380,118 (men 280,675, women 57,401, boys 21,925, and girls 20,117), as compared with 367,402 in the five weeks ended January 16th, 1914, and 405,541 in the four weeks ended February 14th, 1913.

The total number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 95,494, a daily average of 3,979, as compared with 3,280 in the five weeks ended January 16th, 1914, and with 3,564 in the four weeks ended February 14th, 1913.

The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 73,075, a daily average of 3,045, as compared with 2,552 in the previous five weeks, and with 2,587 in the four weeks ended February 14th, 1913.

The vacancies filled during the period include 8,801 cases in which persons were placed in Exchange districts other than those in which they were registered. Of these 455 represent transferences from one division to another. Of the total vacancies filled, 3,611 were filled by applicants residing more than five miles from the place in which the work was to be performed.

The average daily numbers of registrations, vacancies notified, and vacancies filled are shown below for the periods stated:—

	Average Daily Number during					
	4 weeks ended February 13th, 1914.		5 weeks ended January 16th, 1914.		4 weeks ended February 14th, 1913.	
	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles
<b>Insured Trades.</b>						
Registrations .. ..	5,263	47	5,649	42	5,135	67
Vacancies notified ..	1,436	46	1,119	35	1,132	63
Vacancies filled .. ..	1,167	35	918	27	906	42
<b>Uninsured Trades.</b>						
Registrations } Males ..	1,875	639	1,804	538	2,100	588
Registrations } Females ..	1,834	609	1,393	478	1,706	586
Vacancies notified } Males ..	760	452	718	344	813	434
Vacancies notified } Females ..	920	365	793	271	788	333
Vacancies filled } Males ..	592	302	583	244	580	260
Vacancies filled } Females ..	688	261	587	193	568	230

The Exchanges open at February 13th numbered 423.

## INSURED TRADES.†

**Registrations.**—The number of registrations effected during the period was 111,814 (men 110,445, women 277, boys 1,063, and girls 29), a daily average of 4,659, compared with 4,944 in the preceding five weeks. The total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 215,579 (men 213,595, women 471, boys 1,480, and girls 33). These figures exclude 15,625 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 on February 13th was 90,586, as compared with 103,765 on January 16th.

**Vacancies Notified and Filled.**—The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 35,559, a daily average of 1,482 compared with 1,154 in the previous five weeks. The number of vacan-

\* 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 in the last paragraph but one.

† The figures for these trades relate to workpeople who are insured against unemployment under the provisions of Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911.

cies filled was 28,855, a daily average of 1,202, as compared with 945 in the previous five weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 81.1.

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

Groups of Occupations.	Registrations.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Building and Construction of Works	61.1	46.0	46.8
Shipbuilding .. ..	0.8	0.5	0.4
Sawmilling .. ..	12.7	25.2	24.0
Mechanical Engineering ..	23.7	25.6	27.2
Construction of Vehicles ..	1.3	1.5	1.3
Cabinet Making, etc. .. ..	0.4	0.3	0.3

## UNINSURED TRADES.

**Registrations.**—The number of registrations effected during the period was 111,282 (men 41,447, women 40,753, boys 14,891, and girls 14,191), a daily average of 4,637 as compared with 3,824 in the preceding five weeks. The total number of workpeople on the register at some time or other during the period was 164,539 (men 67,080, women 56,930, boys 20,445, and girls 20,084). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 7,694.

The number of workpeople remaining on the register at February 13th was 54,711 (men 25,800, women 17,442, boys 5,530, and girls 5,939), as compared with 53,257 on January 16th.

**Vacancies Notified and Filled.**—The number of vacancies notified during the period was 59,935, a daily average of 2,497 as compared with 2,126 in the preceding five weeks.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 44,220, a daily average of 1,843, as compared with 1,607 in the preceding five weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 73.8.

Of the vacancies filled during the period 8,117 (men 4,661, women 3,061, boys 217, and girls 178) were known to be for less than a week's employment; of these 2,146 were for men in conveyance of men, goods and messages, 849 were for general labourers, and 2,168 were for women in domestic offices or services.

Of the 13,511 vacancies for boys and girls filled during the period 3,669 (boys 1,802 and girls 1,867), or 27.2 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.
Men:—			
Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c. ..	28.1	26.3	28.1
General Labourers .. ..	23.8	18.2	20.6
Commercial Occupations .. ..	6.3	4.2	3.7
Textiles .. ..	5.8	9.3	8.6
Women:—			
Domestic Offices or Services ..	54.1	56.9	56.9
Textiles .. ..	9.7	13.8	13.6
Food, Tobacco, Drink, &c. ..	6.4	6.8	7.9
Dress .. ..	6.1	7.1	6.4

## CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men given casual employment through the Exchanges was 2,053, and the number of casual jobs given was 12,068, a daily average of 503, compared with 512 in the preceding five weeks, and 689 in the four weeks ended February 14th, 1913. Of the jobs given during the period 6,922 were for dock labourers, 4,863 for cloth porters at Manchester, and 283 for cotton porters at Liverpool. During the period there were also 999 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 demand for labour in the shipbuilding trades. There was also some deficiency of women in the clothing trades and in laundry work.

## I.—DISTRICT TABLES.\*

Registrations, Vacancies Notified, and Vacancies Filled in the Period of Four Weeks ended February 13th, 1914.

## A.—ADULTS AND JUVENILES.

	Exchanges Open.	London and South Eastern.	Scotland and North of England.	North Western.	Yorkshire and East Midlands.	West Midlands.	South Western.	Wales.	Ireland.	Total.
		75	78	78‡	65	43	27	34	22	422‡
On Register at beginning of period	Insured Trades .. ..	36,792	14,983	15,625	11,766	7,201	8,256	2,678	6,464	103,765
	Uninsured Trades .. ..	18,598	6,570	7,663	7,399	5,302	3,668	1,714	2,343	53,257
	Total .. ..	55,390	21,553	23,288	19,165	12,503	11,924	4,392	8,807	157,022
Registrations†	Insured Trades .. ..	43,406	19,779	17,270	14,370	7,855	9,436	10,143	5,180	127,439
	Uninsured Trades .. ..	38,962	16,585	20,081	15,894	10,895	7,027	4,323	5,209	118,976
	Total .. ..	82,368	36,364	37,351	30,264	18,750	16,463	14,466	10,389	246,415
On Register at end of period	Insured Trades .. ..	36,716	11,946	12,226	9,411	6,108	7,160	1,828	5,091	90,586
	Uninsured Trades .. ..	19,183	6,902	7,873	6,965	5,536	3,887	1,836	2,529	54,711
	Total .. ..	55,899	18,848	20,199	16,376	11,644	11,047	3,664	7,620	145,297
Vacancies Notified	Insured Trades .. ..	4,263	7,011	3,592	5,865	2,336	2,830	8,969	783	35,559
	Uninsured Trades .. ..	15,836	8,700	12,321	8,961	4,778	4,523	2,509	2,207	59,935
	Total .. ..	20,199	15,711	15,823	14,826	7,114	7,353	11,478	2,990	95,494
Vacancies Filled	Insured Trades .. ..	3,299	5,410	2,798	5,172	1,807	2,563	7,226	580	28,855
	Uninsured Trades .. ..	12,257	6,528	8,641	6,528	3,330	3,583	1,818	1,535	44,220
	Total .. ..	15,556	11,938	11,439	11,700	5,137	6,146	9,044	2,115	73,075

## 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 .. ..	46,442	4,864	51,306	57,421	14,173	71,594	46,594	5,455	52,049	7,181	5,890	13,071	5,613	4,676	10,289
Scotland and North of England ..	17,194	2,311	19,505	24,249	7,123	31,372	14,242	2,604	16,846	9,124	3,789	12,913	7,001	3,025	10,026
North Western .. ..	18,909	3,070	21,979	23,057	8,574	33,631	15,768	3,025	18,793	7,348	5,534	12,882	5,715	3,929	9,644
Yorkshire and East Midlands .. ..	15,378	2,333	17,711	20,530	5,591	26,121	12,796	2,209	15,005	8,528	3,003	11,531	7,240	2,213	9,453
West Midlands .. ..	9,519	1,626	11,145	11,663	3,558	15,221	8,411	1,842	10,253	3,567	1,471	5,038	2,604	1,033	3,637
South Western .. ..	10,399	855	11,254	13,127	1,910	15,037	9,193	1,044	10,237	5,290	932	6,222	4,848	680	5,528
Wales (including Mon.) .. ..	3,362	552	3,914	11,750	1,527	13,277	2,523	635	3,158	9,901	827	10,728	7,963	549	8,512
Ireland .. ..	7,580	760	8,340	7,230	1,840	9,070	6,240	836	7,076	1,575	800	2,375	1,073	571	1,644
<b>Total .. (24 days)</b>	<b>128,783</b>	<b>16,371</b>	<b>145,154</b>	<b>171,027</b>	<b>44,296</b>	<b>215,323</b>	<b>118,767</b>	<b>17,650</b>	<b>136,417</b>	<b>52,514</b>	<b>22,246</b>	<b>74,760</b>	<b>42,057</b>	<b>16,676</b>	<b>58,733</b>
Total a Month ago .. (28 days)	99,357	14,298	113,655	108,481	39,216	147,697	128,783	16,371	145,154	51,256	22,362	73,618	41,980	16,545	58,525
Total a Year ago .. (24 days)	141,537	22,126	163,663	173,300	41,214	214,514	122,269	17,083	139,352	46,563	19,010	65,573	35,562	13,751	49,313

## 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 .. ..	2,395	1,689	4,084	6,156	4,618	10,774	2,217	1,633	3,850	4,186	2,942	7,128	3,109	2,158	5,267
Scotland and North of England ..	874	1,174	2,048	2,106	2,886	4,992	770	1,232	2,002	1,499	1,299	2,798	933	979	1,912
North Western .. ..	506	803	1,309	1,928	1,792	3,720	539	867	1,406	1,715	1,226	2,941	984	811	1,795
Yorkshire and East Midlands .. ..	599	855	1,454	2,097	2,046	4,143	628	743	1,371	1,730	1,565	3,295	1,148	1,099	2,247
West Midlands .. ..	625	733	1,358	1,772	1,757	3,529	661	730	1,391	1,127	949	2,076	812	688	1,500
South Western .. ..	423	247	670	841	585	1,426	495	315	810	710	421	1,131	333	235	618
Wales (including Mon.) .. ..	216	282	498	567	622	1,189	234	272	506	467	283	750	297	235	532
Ireland .. ..	333	134	467	972	347	1,319	387	157	544	491	124	615	375	96	471
<b>Total .. (24 days)</b>	<b>8,971</b>	<b>8,897</b>	<b>17,868</b>	<b>16,439</b>	<b>14,653</b>	<b>31,092</b>	<b>8,931</b>	<b>8,949</b>	<b>17,880</b>	<b>11,925</b>	<b>8,809</b>	<b>20,734</b>	<b>8,041</b>	<b>6,301</b>	<b>14,342</b>
Total a Month ago .. (28 days)	4,267	3,959	8,226	16,203	13,408	29,611	5,971	6,397	12,368	10,596	7,626	18,222	7,543	5,425	12,967
Total a Year ago .. (24 days)	8,204	6,912	15,116	15,913	14,100	30,013	6,607	6,645	13,252	11,918	8,039	19,957	7,234	5,559	12,793

\* 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 classed as juveniles.

II.—TRADE TABLES.

A. INSURED TRADES.

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

OCCUPATION GROUPS.†	ADULTS.					JUVENILES.				
	REGISTRATIONS.			VACANCIES.		REGISTRATIONS.			VACANCIES.	
	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registrations during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registrations during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.
<b>Building:—</b>										
Carpenters, Joiners, etc.	7,787	13,185	8,652	2,786	2,328	19	52	15	42	24
Bricklayers	5,383	8,000	5,677	1,597	1,243	5	1	1	3	2
Masons	2,907	3,398	2,751	684	468	1	2	1	13	3
Painters, Decorators, &c.	29,566	16,640	18,580	2,355	2,030	3	23	8	57	22
Plumbers and Glaziers	1,589	2,436	1,826	451	359	4	40	14	49	23
Other skilled occupations	3,104	3,748	3,014	576	449	—	7	2	8	3
Labourers	16,283	22,780	15,503	3,789	3,112	12	22	7	38	31
Construction of Works	3,800	6,798	3,281	3,524	2,998	1	9	1	7	7
Sawmilling	703	955	742	170	123	3	6	—	29	20
<b>Shipbuilding:—</b>										
Platers, Riveters, &c.	2,408	5,299	1,971	2,996	2,105	10	37	10	27	31
Shipwrights	368	2,122	325	1,708	1,303	3	9	4	2	2
Labourers	4,328	8,631	3,775	3,944	3,269	6	120	47	64	58
<b>Mechanical Engineering:—</b>										
Moulders (Iron and Steel)	3,353	3,308	3,092	863	718	17	47	16	56	44
Smiths	946	1,118	853	403	301	10	32	13	25	13
Erectors, Fitters, Turners	6,132	8,322	6,067	2,596	2,145	131	333	136	257	224
Metal Machinists	2,049	2,490	2,077	655	562	19	49	12	52	43
Wiremen, Electricians, &c.	677	746	395	312	212	24	28	14	21	14
Other skilled occupations	3,332	4,683	3,525	1,181	877	25	82	27	130	71
Labourers	6,313	9,192	6,018	3,054	2,763	40	107	49	83	73
Construction of Vehicles	1,684	1,656	1,444	515	372	2	72	20	92	77
Cabinet Making, &c.	458	520	399	115	73	7	7	4	18	13
<b>Total Males</b>	103,150	126,027	89,967	34,274	27,860	417	1,089	401	1,073	798
<b>Total Females</b>	194	292	208	175	164	4	31	10	37	33
<b>Grand Total</b>	103,344	126,319	90,175	34,449	28,024	421	1,120	411	1,110	831

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

B. UNINSURED TRADES.

1.—ADULTS.

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

TRADES.	REGISTRATIONS.									VACANCIES.								
	On Register at Beginning of Period.			Registrations during Period.*			On Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.			
Mining and Quarrying	284	24	308	1,023	40	1,063	307	61	368	905	7	912	727	7	734			
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	392	241	633	783	640	1,423	383	234	617	485	396	881	325	306	631			
<b>Textiles:—</b>																		
Cotton	474	646	1,120	1,693	2,811	4,504	492	606	1,098	1,419	2,223	3,642	1,019	1,584	2,603			
Wool and Worsted	510	184	694	504	480	984	390	134	524	132	198	330	102	180	282			
Other Textiles	325	327	652	407	968	1,375	247	334	581	150	631	781	94	489	583			
<b>Dress:—</b>																		
Boot and Shoe Makers	540	108	648	1,029	207	1,236	585	79	664	311	159	470	233	103	336			
Others	332	1,016	1,348	483	2,461	2,944	300	947	1,247	153	1,414	1,567	64	950	1,014			
<b>Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages:—</b>																		
On Railways	82	143	225	249	290	539	137	7,612	638	66	4,866	494	57	4,044				
On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c.	7,281	—	7,281	12,390	—	12,390	7,336	—	7,336	4,162	—	4,162	3,493	—	3,493			
Agriculture	741	65	806	1,322	151	1,473	694	74	768	758	203	961	406	74	480			
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery	437	300	737	821	949	1,770	485	335	798	308	459	767	236	366	602			
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations	80	13	93	166	38	204	99	12	111	49	57	106	26	46	72			
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, &c.	129	86	215	327	219	546	120	71	191	338	209	547	295	191	486			
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass	202	200	402	378	448	826	179	200	379	279	207	486	162	159	321			
<b>Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:—</b>																		
Bread, Biscuit, &c., Makers	310	48	358	552	84	636	329	31	360	150	121	271	99	84	183			
Others	1,219	1,937	3,156	2,721	4,007	6,728	3,112	1,933	5,045	449	1,390	1,839	317	1,228	1,545			
Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers	121	91	212	227	209	436	134	76	210	35	87	122	13	80	93			
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games.	126	50	176	282	158	440	163	67	230	72	96	168	30	76	106			
<b>Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.</b>	64	—	64	189	—	189	83	—	83	368	—	368	358	—	358			
<b>Commercial:—</b>																		
Domestic (Outdoor):—	2,090	1,032	3,122	2,845	1,628	4,473	2,090	1,113	3,203	769	446	1,215	524	334	858			
Laundry and Washing Service	1,783	459	2,242	2,418	1,914	4,332	1,792	627	2,419	841	1,632	2,473	550	1,323	1,873			
Others	—	7,370	7,370	—	21,913	21,913	—	8,443	8,443	—	10,862	10,862	—	8,072	8,072			
<b>General Labourers</b>	5,863	—	5,863	10,895	—	10,895	5,826	—	5,826	3,311	—	3,311	2,918	—	2,918			
Shop Assistants	794	1,190	1,984	1,194	2,243	3,437	840	1,428	2,268	170	426	596	85	259	344			
All Others	1,955	1,385	3,340	3,737	3,434	7,171	1,986	1,323	3,309	1,988	718	2,706	1,627	541	2,168			
<b>Total</b>	25,633	16,177	41,810	45,000	44,004	89,004	25,800	17,442	43,242	18,240	22,071	40,311	14,197	16,512	30,709			
Casual Employments	2,793	—	2,793	1,164	—	1,164	2,571	—	2,571	—	—	—	12,068	—	12,068			

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

2.—JUVENILES.

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

TRADES.	NOTIFIED DURING PERIOD.			FILLED DURING PERIOD.			TRADES.	NOTIFIED DURING PERIOD.			FILLED DURING PERIOD.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	Mining and Quarrying	43	—	43	39	—		39	Total brought forward	6,072	3,789	9,861	3,811
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	329	316	645	272	272	544	Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	410	435	845	282	383	665
Textiles	403	711	1,114	290	533	823	Skins, Leather, Hair, &c.	78	132	210	60	103	163
Dress	289	1,387	1,676	146	894	1,040	Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, &c.	119	88	207	71	78	149
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	4,294	463	4,757	2,589	316	2,905	Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	18	—	18	—	—	—
Agriculture	124	52	176	59	25	84	Commercial	1,118	306	1,424	800	249	1,049
Paper, Prints, Books, &c.	338	582	920	242	481	723	Domestic (Outdoor)	—	495	495	3,198	3,653	6,851
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c.	83	30	113	56	26	82	Shop Assistants	—	372	372	404	776	1,180
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, &c.	68	181	249	44	177	221	All Others	2,210	420	2,630	1,729	366	2,095
Bricks, Cement, Pottery, &c.	101	67	168	74	55	129							
<b>Total carried forward</b>	6,072	3,789	9,861	3,811	2,779	6,590	<b>Total</b>	10,852	8,772	19,624	7,243	6,268	13,511

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS

IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during February, 1914, was 59, of which 54 were due to lead poisoning and 5 to anthrax; one death due to lead poisoning was also reported. In addition, 21 cases of lead poisoning (6 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During the two months ended February, 1914, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 108, as compared with 121 during the corresponding period of 1913. The number of deaths in 1914 was 11, as compared with 6 in 1913. In addition, there were 41 cases of lead poisoning (including 8 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first two months of 1914, as compared with 32 cases (including 5 deaths) during the corresponding period of 1913. No cases of phosphorus poisoning were reported for any of the periods covered by the table.

Analysis by Industries.

INDUSTRY.	CASES.			DEATHS.		
	Two Months Ended		Feb., 1914.	Two Months ended		Feb., 1913.
	Feb., 1914.	Feb., 1913.		Feb., 1914.	Feb., 1913.	
<b>Lead Poisoning.</b>						
Among Operatives engaged in—						
Smelting of Metals	7	7	4	—	—	1
Brass Works	—	2	3	—	—	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	2	3	3	—	—	—
Plumbing and Soldering	4	8	3	—	—	—
Printing	2	2	3	—	—	1
File Cutting	3	3	4	—	—	—
Tinning of Metals	4	4	1	—	—	—
White Lead Works	2	4	3	—	—	1
Red and Yellow Lead Works	1	1	4	—	—	—
China and Earthenware	6	12	10	—	—	3
Litho-Transfer Works	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glass Cutting and Polishing	—	3	1	—	—	—
Vitreous Enamelling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric Accumulator Works	1	4	12	—	—	—
Paint and Colour Works	1	2	4	—	—	—
Coach and Car Painting	6	13	20	1	2	—
Shipbuilding	4	7	2	—	—	—
Paint used in other Industries	6	10	9	—	—	1
Other Industries	4	9	20	—	—	—
<b>Total in Factories &amp; Workshops</b>	54	96	107	1	8	6
<b>House Painting and Plumbing</b>	21	41	32	6	8	5
<b>Other Forms of Poisoning.</b>						
Mercurial Poisoning—						
Barometer and Thermometer Making	—	—	1	—	—	—
Furriers' Processes	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Industries	—	—	1	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	—	—	3	—	—	—

PAUPERISM IN FEBRUARY, 1914.

[Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland.]

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

Compared with January, 1914, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 2,427 (or 0.7 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 2. The number of indoor paupers increased by 1,213 (or 0.7 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 1,214 (or 0.7 per cent.). There were increases in 22 districts, the most marked being in the Cork, Waterford and Limerick District (13 per 10,000); only one of the other increases exceeded 4 per 10,000. In 10 districts there were decreases, the Stockton and Tees District being the greatest (16 per 10,000); the other decreases were for the most part insignificant. The remaining three districts showed no change.

Compared with February, 1913, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 7. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 6,468 (or 3.6 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 5,470 (or 3.0 per cent.). There were decreases in 29 districts, the greatest being in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (25 per 10,000), and the North London district (19 per 10,000). Four districts showed increases, of which 9 per 10,000 in the Stockton and Tees district was the greatest; two districts showed no change.

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of February, 1914.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES*.</b>						
<b>Metropolis.</b>						
West District .. ..	12,883	2,252	15,135	186	+ 4	- 12
North District .. ..	15,811	7,777	23,588	233	+ 2	- 19
Central District .. ..	5,018	1,398	6,416	432	+ 2	+ 1
East District .. ..	14,749	5,278	20,027	298	+ 4	- 7
South District .. ..	25,746	14,614	40,360	216	+ 4	- 4
<b>Total, Metropolis .. ..</b>	<b>74,207</b>	<b>31,319</b>	<b>105,526</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>+ 4</b>	<b>- 9</b>
West Ham .. ..	5,340	11,103	16,443	223	+ 3	- 16
<b>Other Districts.</b>						
Newcastle District ..	2,542	4,932	7,474	157	- 1	- 7
Stockton & Tees District..	1,288	3,639	4,927	200	- 16	+ 9
Bolton, Oldham, &c. ..	4,461	4,090	8,551	106	- 1	- 8
Wigan District .. ..	2,285	5,111	7,396	171	+ 1	- 16
Manchester District ..	11,303	7,071	18,374	181	..	- 11
Liverpool District .. ..	12,345	10,831	23,176	207	+ 2	- 2
Bradford District .. ..	2,344	1,732	4,076	107	- 1	- 2
Hull District .. ..	1,376	2,752	4,128	108	- 1	- 6
Leeds District .. ..	2,867	3,424	6,291	133	- 2	- 9
Barnsley District .. ..	908	2,603	3,511	117	- 2	- 4
Sheffield District .. ..	3,384	3,358	6,742	139	+ 2	..
Hull District .. ..	2,238	5,424	7,662	248	+ 2	- 3
North Staffordshire ..	2,556	5,314	7,870	197	+ 4	..
Nottingham District ..	2,420	4,584	7,004	154	+ 2	- 1
Leicester District .. ..	1,672	2,981	4,653	201	- 8	- 13
Wolverhampton District	3,840	7,582	11,422	167	+ 2	- 11
Birmingham District ..	7,127	6,227	13,354	188	+ 3	- 3
Bristol District .. ..	2,914	4,253	7,172	185	+ 1	- 15
Cardiff & Swansea .. ..	2,366	6,621	8,987	207	+ 4	- 1
<b>Total, "Other Districts" ..</b>	<b>70,136</b>	<b>92,534</b>	<b>162,670</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>- 6</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.*</b>						
Glasgow District .. ..	5,979	17,288	23,267	245	+ 1	- 3
Paisley & Greenock District	909	2,747	3,656	194	+ 3	+ 5
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,567	5,269	6,836	170	..	- 6
Dundee and Dunfermline ..	814	2,230	3,044	155	- 2	- 14
Aberdeen .. ..	649	2,639	3,288	198	- 1	- 14
Coatbridge & Airdrie ..	367	1,566	1,933	190	- 3	- 25
<b>Total for the above Scottish Districts ..</b>	<b>10,285</b>	<b>31,799</b>	<b>42,084</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>- 5</b>
<b>IRELAND.†</b>						
Dublin District .. ..	6,420	5,083	11,503	283	+ 2	- 14
Belfast District .. ..	3,352	1,019	4,371	104	+ 1	- 13
Cork, Waterford and Limerick District ..	3,785	4,387	8,172	329	+ 13	- 13
Galway District .. ..	346	198	544	157	+ 6	+ 7
<b>Total for the above Irish Districts .. ..</b>	<b>13,903</b>	<b>10,687</b>	<b>24,590</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>+ 5</b>	<b>- 13</b>
<b>Total for above 35 Districts in Feb., 1914</b>	<b>173,871</b>	<b>177,442</b>	<b>351,313</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>- 7</b>

\* Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Smallpox 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.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM Imports.

**Totals, February, 1914.**—The total value of the imports into the United Kingdom during February, 1914, was £62,051,000, showing a reduction of £1,736,000, or 2.7 per cent., as compared with February, 1913, but an increase of £2,336,000, or 3.9 per cent., as compared with February, 1912.

**Food, Drink, and Tobacco.**—The imports in this group showed an increase of £210,000, or 1.0 per cent., as compared with February, 1913. There were decreases in quantity in nearly all kinds of grain and of flour, whilst average values fell in most cases. Meat, with the exception of mutton, showed an increase in quantity. The average value of beef, mutton and pork rose, while bacon fell. Fruit, potatoes, and eggs showed a decline in quantity, but butter and cheese, tea, coffee, and sugar an increase.

**Raw Materials.**—There was a reduction of £2,633,000, or 9.7 per cent., in this group, due largely to a decline in wool, ores, timber, and hides and skins. The principal increases were in cotton, jute, silk, oil-seeds and petroleum. In the case of wool, the quantity declined by 38,000,000 lbs., or 27 per cent., but the average value showed little change. Cotton rose by 250,000 cents, or 11.9 per cent., with a slight rise in average value.

**Manufactured Articles.**—In this group there was a total increase of £701,000, or 4.5 per cent., principally due to larger importations of copper and lead, of motor-cars and machinery, and of silk manufactures.

**Two Months, January-February, 1914.**—There was an aggregate decline of £4,920,000, or 3.6 per cent., for the two months. The reduction was mainly in raw materials, the principal articles affected being cotton, wool, flax, hemp and jute, and iron ore.

	February, 1914.			Two months ended February 1914.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with		Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with	
		1913.	1912.		1913.	1912.
	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	20,930	+ 210	+ 927	44,669	+ 1,856	+ 485
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured	24,548	- 2,633	- 398	52,626	- 6,777	+ 268
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	16,300	+ 701	+ 1,807	31,985	- 180	+ 2,384
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	275	- 14	..	779	+ 181	+ 242
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>62,051</b>	<b>- 1,736</b>	<b>+ 2,336</b>	<b>130,059</b>	<b>- 4,920</b>	<b>+ 3,379</b>

Exports (British and Irish).

**Totals, February, 1914.**—The total value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom during February, 1914, was £41,262,000, showing increases of £1,089,000, or 2.7 per cent., over February, 1913, and of £3,771,000, or 10.1 per cent., over February, 1912.

**Food, Drink, and Tobacco.**—This group showed an increase of £246,000, or 11.7 per cent., although grain and flour showed a decrease.

**Raw Materials.**—In this group there was an increase of £451,000, or 8.6 per cent. The principal increases were in coal and in wool.

**Manufactured Articles.**—There was a net increase of £306,000, or 1.0 per cent., in this group. In the textiles, cotton yarn and piece goods showed increases of 1,313,000 lbs., or 7.8 per cent., and 19,845,000 yards, or 3.5 per cent., respectively. Worsted yarns showed an increase of 244,000 lbs., or 6.3 per cent., and worsted tissues of 2,132,000 yards, or 46.4 per cent. In other textile products there were decreases, notably in woollen tissues and jute and linen piece goods. Machinery showed an increase of £321,000, or 11.8 per cent.

**Two Months, January-February, 1914.**—The total exports during the two months January-February, 1914, were £89,068,000, showing increases of 4.0 per cent. and 14.3 per cent. over the corresponding two months of 1913 and 1912 respectively. There were increased exports of coal, rails, railway locomotives and wagons, wool, cotton yarns and piece goods and worsted tissues.

	February, 1914.			Two months ended February 1914.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with		Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with	
		1913.	1912.		1913.	1912.
	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	2,339	+ 246	+ 207	4,747	+ 381	+ 313
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured	5,673	+ 451	+ 772	11,675	+ 644	+ 1,878
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	32,450	+ 306	+ 2,586	71,015	+ 2,271	+ 8,743
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	800	+ 86	+ 206	1,631	+ 154	+ 227
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>41,262</b>	<b>+ 1,089</b>	<b>+ 3,771</b>	<b>89,068</b>	<b>+ 3,450</b>	<b>+ 11,161</b>

PASSENGER MOVEMENT TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IN JANUARY.

IN January, 1914, the total number of passengers who landed in the United Kingdom from other countries was 78,813, and the number who embarked for other countries was 88,206. The passengers inward were 206 more than in January, 1913, and the passengers outward 6,627 fewer.

Excluding passengers to and from the Continent of Europe, the number of passengers outward was 25,371, of whom 18,210 were British subjects, and the number of passengers inward was 18,314, including 9,978 British subjects. The outward passengers were 7,544 fewer, and the inward passengers greater in number by 3,452 than in January, 1913.

Included in the total of passengers of British nationality there were 12,253 passengers outward who were recorded as leaving permanent residence in the United Kingdom and intending to reside permanently outside the United Kingdom, while 3,899 of the inward passengers were recorded as having been resident outside the United Kingdom and intending to reside within the United Kingdom. These figures of British emigrants and immigrants show a decrease of 7,154, and an increase of 579, respectively, on the corresponding figures for January, 1913. The distribution of the migratory movement of British subjects is shown below, so far as the principal countries involved are concerned:—

Migrants of British Nationality.*	January.	
	1913.	1914.
<b>Emigrants to—</b>		
British North America .. ..	3,571	1,936
Australia .. ..	8,402	4,359
New Zealand .. ..	1,634	628
British South Africa .. ..	854	859
India (including Ceylon) .. ..	572	672
Other British Colonies and Possessions ..	528	544
<b>Total British Empire .. ..</b>	<b>15,561</b>	<b>8,998</b>
United States .. ..	2,994	2,456
Other Foreign Countries .. ..	852	799
<b>Total Emigrants .. ..</b>	<b>19,407</b>	<b>12,253</b>
<b>Immigrants from—</b>		
British North America .. ..	774	1,305
Australia .. ..	657	617
New Zealand .. ..	49	39
British South Africa .. ..	622	448
India (including Ceylon) .. ..	123	192
Other British Colonies and Possessions ..	214	190
<b>Total British Empire .. ..</b>	<b>2,439</b>	<b>2,851</b>
United States .. ..	630	708
Other Foreign Countries .. ..	251	340
<b>Total Immigrants .. ..</b>	<b>3,320</b>	<b>3,899</b>
<b>Excess of Emigrants .. ..</b>	<b>16,087</b>	<b>8,354</b>

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

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING FEBRUARY.

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

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

(1) Registered.

Class of Society.	Number Registered.	Class of Society.	Number Registered.
Trade Unions .. ..	6	Friendly Societies ..	23
Industrial and Provident Societies ..	11	Building " (Branches) ..	25
		Building " .. ..	1

(2) Dissolved.

Class of Society.	Notices received in February of		Registry Cancelled.
	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	
Trade Unions .. ..	..	..	..
Industrial and Provident Societies ..	..	2	7
Friendly Societies .. ..	..	39	7
Building " (Branches) ..	..	57	..
Building " .. ..	1	3	1

\* Exclusive of persons travelling via Continental ports.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS DURING FEBRUARY, 1914.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*
Arnesby (Leicester)	Dr. J. C. Bhattacharji, Peatling House, Peatling Magna.	Weekdays, 8-9 a.m.
Ballyward (Down)	Dr. C. W. Webb, Ballyward Lodge, Ballyward.	Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, 10-11 a.m.
Bellanagh (Cavan)	Dr. C. J. Bourke, Bellanagh ..	Monday and Friday, 12 noon-2 p.m.
Billingshurst (Sussex)	Dr. H. Bennett, Rosehill, Billingshurst.	Weekdays, 9-9.30 a.m.
Charlestown (Mayo)	Dr. J. E. O'Sullivan, Charlestown	Tuesday and Saturday, 12 noon-3 p.m.
Fleetwood (Lanca.)	Dr. G. J. W. Johnston, "Bella Vista," Mount Road, Fleetwood.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
High Wycombe (Bucks.)	Dr. J. T. Bell, Bedford House, High Wycombe.	Tudor House, High Street, weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Ketton (Rutland)	Dr. W. M. Bide, Ketton ..	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Lynton (Devon)	Dr. E. L. Jenkins, Lynton ..	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Midleton (Cork)	Dr. P. J. O'Brien, Midleton House, Midleton.	Weekdays, 10 a.m.-12 noon.
Ongar (Essex) ..	Dr. R. Ferguson, Greylands, Ongar.	Wednesday, 9-10.30 a.m.
Slieveveagh (Cork)	Dr. J. F. Walsh, "The Flatts," Ballyvourney, Macroom.	Ballyvourney Dispensary, Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m.-12 noon.
Teddington (Middlesex)	Dr. H. Davidson, 30, Manor Road, Teddington.	The White House, High Street, Teddington, weekdays, 9 a.m.

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

COAL MINES ACT, 1911.

Examination for Certificates as Manager and Under-Manager, and for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyor of Mines.

An Examination for First and Second-Class Certificates of Competency as Manager and Under-Manager of Mines will be held on May 26th, 1914, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff and Birmingham.

An Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyor of Mines will be held at the same places on May 27th.

Candidates must, on or before April 11th, send their names and state the district in which they are employed to the Secretary (Mr. W. W. Ware) at the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., from whom all particulars can be obtained.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING FEBRUARY.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

*International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea.* Text of the Convention signed at London, January 20th, 1914. [Cd. 7246: pp. 122: price 1s. 6d.]

*Return of the Deaths of Seamen and Fishermen* reported to the Board of Trade in the year ended June 30th, 1913. [Cd. 7248: pp. vi. + 88: price 9d.]

*Report on Fencing and Safety Precautions for Transmission Machinery.* By W. Sydney Smith, H.M. Inspector for Dangerous Trades. Home Office. [Stationery Office Publication: pp. 23, with diagrams: price 6d.]

*Aliens Act, 1905.* Return of the Alien Passenger Traffic to and from the United Kingdom during the three months ending December 31st, 1913; with the number of Expulsion Orders made during that period. Home Office. [Cd. 7242: pp. 10: price 1½d.]

*Railway Accidents.* Summary of Accidents and Casualties during the three months ending September 30th, 1913, with Reports upon Certain Accidents which were inquired into. Board of Trade. [Cd. 7188: pp. 130: price 1s. 1d.]

*Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies* for the year ending December 31st, 1912. Part A. General Report. [H.C. 89: pp. 242: price 2s.]

*Index and Digest to the Report from the Select Committee on Post Office Servants (Wages and Conditions of Employment).* [H.C. 268—Ind.: pp. 176: price 1s. 5d.]

*Housing Conditions of the Working Classes in the City of Dublin.* Report of Departmental Committee of the Local Government Board for Ireland. [Cd. 727

**Victoria.**—*Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1912* (pp. 8). *35th Annual Report on Friendly Societies, 1912*. With Valuations (pp. xxix. + 81). *27th Annual Report on Trade Unions, 1912* (pp. 6). [Melbourne: A. J. Mullett, Government Printer.]

—*Wages Board Determinations. Jam Trade Board*, dated December 19th, 1913, cancelling that of January 22nd, 1913.

**Queensland.**—*Awards under the Industrial Peace Act, 1912. Brisbane Hairdressing Industry Board* (Appeal), dated December 16th, 1913. *Meat Industry Board for the Northern Division*, dated December 11th, 1913, cancelling that of October 4th, 1912. *Carting Trade Board for the Central Division*, dated November 6th, 1913, cancelling that of July 23rd, 1912. *Printing Trade Board for the Central Division*, dated October 29th, 1913, cancelling that of September 29th, 1911.

**South Australia.**—*Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for year ended December 31st, 1912*. [pp. 33.]

**New Zealand.**—*Labour Bills Committee*. (1) Report on the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Bill, December 3rd, 1913. [pp. 20.] (2) Shops and Offices Bill, October 24th, 1913. [pp. 124.]

**South Africa.**—*Report of the Labour Department, December, 1913*. Applications for employment, employment found, &c.

#### FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**International.**—*Bulletin of the International Labour Office*. (English Edition). Nos. 9 & 10. [London: Pioneer Press, Ltd., Woolwich.]

**United States.**—*13th Census of the United States, 1910. Vol. III. Population*. Reports by States, Nebraska—Wyoming (pp. 1,225). *Vol. V. Agriculture*. General Report and Analysis (pp. 927). [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

—*Bulletins of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics*. No. 127, August 12th, 1913. Dangers to Workers from Dust and Fumes, and Methods of Protection (pp. 22, with photographs). No. 134, August 26th, 1913. Wages and Hours of Labour in the Boot and Shoe and Hosiery and Knit Goods Industries, 1890 to 1912.

**New York.**—*Bulletin of the Department of Labour*. Whole No. 57. Idleness of Organised Wage Earners on September 30th, 1913. [Bureau of Statistics and Information: pp. 7.]

**Illinois.**—*Thirty-second Annual Coal Report of Illinois, 1913*. State Mining Board. [Springfield, Ill.: pp. xii + 279.]

**Connecticut.**—*Labour Laws and Directory of Labour Organisations of Connecticut, 1913*. Bureau of Labour Statistics. [Hartford: Printed by the State: pp. 99.]

**France.**—*Report of Population Census of March 5th, 1911. Vol. I. Part I. With Introduction dealing with Methods, &c.* French Statistical Department. [Paris, 1913: Imprimerie Nationale: pp. 120.]

—*Journal of the French Labour Department, January, 1914*. Employment and labour disputes in December, communal and departmental relief works for the unemployed in 1912, first report on working of old age pension law, for period July 3rd, 1911, to December 31st, 1912. [Paris: Berger-Levrault: price 2d.]

—*Bulletin of the French Statistical Department, January, 1914*. Statistics of economic activity ("economic indices") in each quarter of 1913, first report on the Old Age Pensions Law; employment of women in industry, commerce and professions in various countries. [Paris: Félix Alcan.]

—*Journal of the French Ministry of Agriculture, December, 1913, and January, 1914*. Prices of wheat in French towns, and of bread in Paris in November and December, 1913. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: price 6d. each part.]

**Germany.**—*Sickness Insurance in 1912. Imperial Statistical Office, 1913*. [Berlin: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht: pp. 17 + 60: price 1s. 2d.]

—*Employers' Associations and Trade Unions in 1912*. German Labour Department. 1914. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: pp. 55 + 67: price 3s. 2d.]

—*German Employers' and Workpeople's Associations and International Bodies to which they are affiliated*. German Labour Department. 1914. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: pp. 133: price 3s. 2d.]

—*Journal of the Imperial Labour Department, February, 1914*. Employment in January; labour disputes in fourth quarter of 1913; workmen's insurance in 1912 (and summary 1885-1912). [Berlin: Carl Heymann: price 1d.]

—*Journal of the Imperial Insurance Office, February, 1914*. Contains annual report of Imperial Insurance Department for 1913. [Berlin: Behrend & Co.: price 1s.]

—*Journal of the Statistical Office of Wurtemberg, January 28th, 1914*. Labour exchanges and prices of commodities in December, 1913. [Stuttgart.]

—*Statistical Year Book of Dresden, 1912*. Retail prices of food, 1902-1912; work of municipal labour exchange in 1912; &c. Municipal Statistical Office. 1913. [Dresden: Von Zahn & Jaensch: pp. viii. + 259 + iv. + 65.]

—*Statistics Relating to Wages*. F. X. Zahnrecher (of Federation of Bavarian Metal Manufacturers). 1913. [Nuremberg: pp. 72: price 2s. 6d.]

—*Assistance to the Unemployed in Germany and other Countries*. General Federation of German Trade Unions. 1914. [Berlin: Verlag der Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands: pp. 144; price 3s.]

**Austria-Hungary.**—*List of Compulsory Trade Guilds in Austria. Part I., Volume VI., Section I.—Bohemia*. Austrian Ministry of Commerce. 1913. [Vienna: k.k. Hof und Staatsdruckerei: pp. 1,291.]

—*Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, January, 1914*. Work of labour exchanges in December, 1913. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]

—*Journal of Workmen's Insurance, February, 1914*. Austrian Ministry of the Interior. [Vienna: k.k. Hof und Staatsdruckerei.]

—*Statistical Journal of Hungary, December, 1913*. Hungarian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]

**Italy.**—*Journal of the Italian Labour Department, November, 1913*. Labour disputes in third quarter of 1913; retail prices at co-operative stores, July-September, 1913. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d.]

—*Journal of the Italian Labour Department (Fortnightly Series), February 1st and 16th, 1914*. Labour disputes in December and January; fluctuations in retail prices in 1912 and 1913; work of "Società Umanitaria," Milan, in 1913. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d. each part.]

—*Journal of Factory Inspection, November-December, 1913*. Labour Department. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d.]

—*Journal of Italian Emigration Department, January, 1914*. [Rome: Fratelli Bocca: price 3d.]

**Belgium.**—*Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, January 15th and 31st, 1914*. Employment and labour disputes in December. [Brussels: E. Daem: price 1d. each part.]

—*Quarterly Journal of the Belgian Statistical Department, December, 1913*. Labour disputes in 1912, "economic indices," Ministry of the Interior. [Brussels: M. Weissenbruch.]

**Holland.**—*Central Statistical Commission of Holland. Report for 1912*. [The Hague, 1913.]

—*Report of Chambers of Labour for 1912*. Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry. 1914. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: pp. iv. + 93.]

—*Journal of the Dutch Government Statistical Office, January, 1914*. Employment and labour disputes in December; economic and social statistics of 1913; labour disputes in 1913 (preliminary figures). [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

—*Wages, Hours of Labour, &c. in 1912, of Workpeople employed by Municipality of Amsterdam*. Municipal Labour Office. 1913. [Amsterdam: Johannes Müller: pp. iv. + 35: price 5d.]

**Switzerland.**—*Report on Increased Cost of Living, and How to Combat it*. Hans Giger. Municipal Council of Berne. 1913.

**Norway.**—*Statistical Year-book of Norway, 1913*. Labour exchanges in 1912; unemployment among trade unionists in 1911 and 1912; strikes and lock-outs in 1903-1912; wages and hours of factory operatives in 1909. Statistical Central Bureau. 1914. [Christiania: H. Aschehoug & Co.: pp. 272: price 1s. 1½d.]

—*Population Census of December 1st, 1910. Part IV. Population classified by occupations*. Statistical Central Bureau. 1913. [Christiania: H. Aschehoug & Co.: pp. 321: price 7d.]

—*Industrial Statistics for 1911*. Includes details as to wages, based on returns made under Insurance Laws. Norwegian Insurance Department. 1913. [Christiania: H. Aschehoug: pp. 42 + 82: price 7d.]

—*Accident Insurance for Fishermen, Report for 1912*. Norwegian Insurance Department. 1913. [Christiania: H. Aschehoug: pp. 16 + 61: price 7d.]

**Sweden.**—*Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 1, 1914*. Factory Inspection in 1912; work of State Insurance department in 1912; prices of commodities in December, 1913. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner.]

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

—*Journal of the Danish Workmen's Insurance and of the Unemployment Inspector's Department, February, 1914*. Unemployment in November; regulations for new Central Labour Exchange at Copenhagen. [Hellerup: V. L. Faber.]

—*Population of Copenhagen, February 1st, 1911, according to Sex, Age, Civil Condition, &c.* By Cordt Trap. Municipal Statistical Office of Copenhagen. 1913. [Copenhagen: pp. 127.]

—*Housing and Rent Statistics of Copenhagen, collected in connection with Population Census of February 1st 1911*. By Cordt Trap. Municipal Statistical Office of Copenhagen. 1913. [Copenhagen: pp. 55.]

—*Statistics of Copenhagen and Frederiksberg, 1908-1912*. Retail prices, wages, hours of labour, cost of living, unemployment, &c. Municipality of Copenhagen. 1914 [pp. 286.]

**Russia.**—*Factory Inspection in Russia*. Reports for 1912. Ministry of Commerce and Industry. [St. Petersburg, 1913.]

—*Report on Agricultural Conditions in 1913. Part V. Department of Agricultural Statistics*. [St. Petersburg, 1913.]

**Spain.**—*Labour Legislation. Supplementary Volumes relating respectively to 1908-9, 1909-10, 1910 (July to December), 1911 and 1912*. Text of labour laws, decrees, bills, &c. Spanish Labour Department. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez: pp. IV. (414); V. (253); VI. (459); VII. (380); VIII. (508): prices IV. (1s.); V. (10d.); VI. (1s. 2½d.); VII. (1s.); VIII. (1s. 5d.).]

—*Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, January, 1914*. Strikes in third quarter of 1913; projected regulations under Royal Decree of August 24th, 1913, as to hours of labour in the textile industry. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez: price 2½d.]

**Portugal.**—*Journal of the Portuguese Labour Department, No. 87*. Report on Industrial Inspection in third district in 1912. [Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional.]

**Bulgaria.**—*Census of Buildings, December 31st, 1910*. General Results. General Statistical Department. 1913. [Sofia: Imprimerie de l'Etat: pp. 17: price 5d.]

—*Movement of Population (Births, Deaths and Marriages) in 1908, Part II*. General Statistical Department. 1914. [Sofia: Imprimerie de l'Etat: pp. 241: price 4s.]

**Chile.**—*Statistics of Chile, 1911. Two parts, dealing respectively with Education and Administrative Divisions*. Central Statistical Office. 1913. [Santiago de Chile: Soc. Imp. y Lit. Universo: pp. x. + 228 and 165 respectively.]

**Brazil.**—*State of St. Paul; Journal of the Labour Department, No. 7. Second quarter of 1913*. Industrial accidents; wages in the city of St. Paul and in the coffee industry. [St. Paul: Typ. Brasil de Rothschild & Cia.]

**Argentine Republic.**—*Statistical Year Book of Cordova, 1912*. [Cordova: Establecimiento Tipografico de Francisco Domencini: pp. xxx. + 331.]

—*Journal of the Argentine Labour Department, December 31st, 1913*. Current wages and hours of labour in Buenos Aires. [Buenos Aires: A. Espinasse.]

**Cuba.**—*Necessity of Establishing a Department of Labour and Social Reforms in Cuba*. J. Antiga y Escoba. 1913. [Havana: pp. 16.]

#### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

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

###### ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT.

*Railway Sleepers for H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth.*—Caldar, Dixon & Co., Ltd., 10A, George St., Edinburgh. *Steel and Ironwork for Hong Kong.*—Powers and Deane, Ransomes, Ltd., Cubitt Town, London, E.

###### ADMIRALTY: CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

*American Cloth, Baize, &c.*—Balstone, Cooke & Co., Ltd., 17, Altrincham St., Manchester; Thos. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2, Budge Row, London, E.C.; Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., 41, Cannon St., London, E.C.; Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield & Co., Ltd., Waterfoot, Manchester; T. C. Noble, Providence Mill, Elland, Yorks; J. J. Raistrick & Sons, Brackendale Mills, Thackley, Bradford; J. J. & W. Wilson, Ltd., Castle Mills, Kendal. *Anchors, Ships.*—H. Charlton & Co., Swinburne St., Gateshead-on-Tyne; Mr. Wasteneys Smith, 60, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne; The Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., 23, Royal Exchange Square, Glasgow; J. Spencer & Sons, Ltd., Newburn Steel Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. L. Byers & Co., Ltd., Tavistock House, Sunderland. *Blankets.*—J. Horsfall & Sons (Greetland), Ltd., Greetland, Halifax; D. Lee & Sons, Earlesheaton, Dewsbury; T. Lee & Sons, Bank Top Mills, Dewsbury; Priestley Bros., Grove Mills, Halifax; J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Holme Bank Mills, Mirfield, Yorks; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot, S.O., Yorks. *Brackets, Pendants, &c.*—Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., 153/161, Camden St., Birmingham; Hayward, Tyler & Co., Ltd., 99, Queen Victoria St., E.C.; The General Electric Co., Ltd., 67, Queen Victoria St., E.C.; W. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., 46, Coventry Rd., Birmingham; Player & Mitchell, Ltd., Cambridge St., Birmingham. *Brass Foundry.*—Tonks, Ltd., 201, Moseley St., Birmingham; J. Cartland & Son, Ltd., Constitution Hill, Birmingham; Evered & Co., Ltd., Surrey Works, Lewisham Rd., Smethwick; Harcourts, Ltd., Moseley St., Birmingham; J. P. Marrian & Co., Slaney St., Birmingham; T. Pemberton & Sons, Ltd., Union St., West Bromwich; Winfields Rolling Mills, Ltd., Cambridge St., Birmingham. *Bolstave, Manganese Bronze.*—The Delta Metal Co., Ltd., East Greenwich, S.E. *Chemicals.*—Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Northwich; Chance & Hunt, Ltd., 116, Fenchurch St., E.C.; J. Crossfield & Sons, Ltd., Bank Quay, Warrington; C. Tennant, Sons & Co., Ltd., 9, Mincing Lane, E.C. *Circuit Breakers and Contactors.*—Whipp & Bourne, Castleton, Manchester. *Coal Bag and Sack Cloth.*—Jameson & Co., Ltd., Hull; T. L. Miller & Co., Dundee; Stevens Bros., & Martin, Bristol. *Colours, Dry and Mixed Paints.*—Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull; Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Temple Gate, Bristol; Craig & Rose, Ltd., 47/48, Bankside, S.E.; Docker Bros., Ltd., Saltley, Birmingham; Golden Valley Ochre and Oxide Co., Ltd., Wick, near Bristol; Hanger, Watson & Harris, Ltd., Stoneferry Works, Hull; John Hare & Co., Bath Bridge Works, Bristol; Thos. Hinshelwood & Co., Ltd., Glenpark St., Glasgow; W. H. Holmes & Sons, Portland Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Pilchers, Ltd., Morgan's Lane, Tooley St., S.E.; Whiffen & Sons, Ltd., George Atkinson & Co., Branch, 31/32, St. Andrew's Hill, E.C.; Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd., Storer's Wharf, Poplar, E. *Copper Articles.*—Griffiths & Browett, Ltd., Bradford St., Birmingham; Maitland & Co., 222, Kelvinhaugh Green St., Birmingham; H. Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., Swingate, Leeds; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., 153, Camden St., Birmingham; Burt Bros., Edward St., Parade, Birmingham; J. Hudson & Co., 244, Barr St., Hockley, Birmingham; J. Hudson & Hope Works, Newtown Row, Birmingham; Lawden & Poole, St. Aston, Birmingham; John Levick, Alma St., Wolverhampton; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Deptford, S.E. *Cotton, Silicate.*—F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., Bunhill Row, E.C. *Counterpanes and Coverlets.*—Barlow & Jones, Ltd., 2, Portland St., Manchester; H. Bond & Co., 12, Tariff St., Dale St., Manchester. *Cutlery.*—Clarke, John & Son, Ltd., Mowbray St., Sheffield; Ellin, Thomas & Co., Ltd., Sylvester Works, Sheffield; J. Ellis & Sons, Primus Works, Cavendish St., Sheffield; J. Fenton, Joseph & Sons, Sykes Works, Sheffield; Long, H. G., & Co., Ltd., New Hallamshire Works, Boston St., Sheffield; Maleham

& Yeomans, Bowden St., Sheffield; Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Eye-Witness Works, Sheffield; Southern & Richardson, Don Cutlery Works, Sheffield; Turner, Thomas & Co., Suffolk Works, Sheffield. *Cutlery, Electro-plated Metal-handled.*—W. Hutton & Sons, Ltd., West St., Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Electro Works, Sheffield. *Cutlery, Ivory-handled.*—Elkington & Co., Ltd., 22, Regent St., W.; W. Hutton & Sons, Ltd., West St., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Royal Works, Sheffield. *Electro Plate.*—Barker Bros., Silversmiths, Ltd., Constitution Hill, Birmingham; Elkington & Co., Ltd., 22, Regent St., S.W.; Fenton Bros., Ltd., South Moor Works, Earl St., Sheffield; William Hutton & Sons, Ltd., West St., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Norfolk St., Sheffield; Potosi Silver Co., 143, Newhall St., Birmingham; T. Wilkinson & Sons, 45, Great Hampton St., Birmingham. *Fearnought and Kersey.*—J. Clay & Sons, Hollings Mills, Sowerby Bridge; J. Horsfall & Sons (Greetland), Ltd., Greetland, Halifax; J. Smith & Co., North Dean Mills, Greetland, Halifax; H. Shaw, Castle Hall Mill, Stalybridge. *German Silver and White Metal Articles.*—Barker Bros., Silversmiths, Ltd., Unity Works, Constitution Hill, Birmingham; J. Dixon & Sons, Cornish Place, Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Royal Works, Norfolk St., Sheffield; Potosi Silver Co., 143, Newhall St., Birmingham; T. Wilkinson & Sons, Pelican Works, Great Hampton St., Birmingham. *Grindery.*—City Leather Co., City Rd., Derby; H. Hipkiss & Co., Ltd., Goodman St. Works, Birmingham; W. Paton, Ltd., Johnstone, Scotland; Pocock Bros., 255, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.; J. Taylor & Sons, Ltd., 39/41, Norland Rd., Notting Hill, W.; Ullathorne & Co., 9, Gate St., W.C.; Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., 298/304, Bishopsgate, E.C.; W. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Lisburn; Pryke & Palmer, 40/41, Upper Thames St., E.C. *Helmets, Sun.*—Vero & Everitt, Ltd., Atherstone; Almond & Smith, 67, Willow Walk, S.E. *Hollow Ware, Cast Iron.*—A. Kenrick & Son, Ltd., West Bromwich; J. & J. Seddons, Ltd., West Bromwich. *Jute Materials and Threads.*—Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Cox Bros., Ltd., Dundee; Gilroy, Sons & Co., Ltd., Tay Works, Dundee; J. Paterson & Co., Dundee. *Knives, Clasp.*—Harrison Bros. & Howson, Carver St., Sheffield; J. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Rockingham St., Sheffield. *Lanterns, Flashing.*—General Electric Co., Ltd., 67, Queen Victoria St., E.C. *Leather.*—Adams Bros., Raunds; G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; D. Callender & Sons, Ltd., Leith; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; J. Conyers & Sons, Ltd., 7, Water Lane, Leeds; P. & S. Evans & Co., Ltd., Bristol; W. Hough & Co., Burnley; Middlemore & Lamplugh, Ltd., Marsh St., Walsall; J. Vicary & Sons, Newton Abbot; T. Ware & Sons, Ltd., Bristol; Western Tannery & Co., Bedminster, Bristol; Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., 298/304, Bishopsgate, E.C. *Lifebelts, Cork.*—A. W. Birt & Sons, Tower Works, Wapping, E.; Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland. *Mop Heads.*—T. M. Clewes & Son, Park Mills, Cradley. *Motor Rollers.*—Laurence Scott & Co., Ltd., Gothic Works, Norwich. *Name Plates, Brass.*—J. Cartland & Son, Ltd., Constitution Hill, Birmingham. *Naphthaline.*—Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., 64, Cannon St., E.C. *Razors.*—J. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Rockingham St., Sheffield; J. Clarke & Son, Ltd., Mowbray St., Sheffield; Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Norfolk St., Sheffield; T. Turner & Co., Suffolk Works, Sheffield. *Scissors.*—W. Whiteley, 29, Rockingham St., Sheffield. *Solder.*—R. Jones & Co., Ltd., Stone Yard, Deritend, Birmingham; The Sheldon Bush and Patent Shot Co., Cheese Lane, St. Phillip's, Bristol; J. Ratcliff & Sons, Ltd., Pritchett St., Birmingham. *Tapes.*—Bole Hall Mill Co., Tamworth; J. North, Hardy & Son, 54, Portland St., Manchester; G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley, Yorks; J. Lilley & Sons, Dean St., Derby; J. & N. Philips, Tean, Stoke-on-Trent. *Tools.*—Angular Hole Drilling and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Station Rd., Beeston; Alldays & Onions Pneumatic Engineering Co., Ltd., Great Western Works, Birmingham; Armstrong, Stevens & Son, Ltd., Whittall St., Birmingham; Atkin & Sons, Ltd., Rea St., South, Birmingham; J. Beardshaw & Son, Ltd., Baltic Steel Works, Sheffield; J. Berry, Heath Rd., Ditton, near Widnes; Berkeley & Co., Ltd., 288, Windsor St., Birmingham; F. J. Brindley & Sons, River Lane, Sheffield; Brooks & Cooper, Mousehole Forge, Sheffield; John Brooks (Lye), Ltd., Lye, near Stourbridge; J. Blyde & Co., Hallcarr Works, Sheffield; W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., 43, Foregate St., Stafford; J. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Highfield Tool Works, Heeley, Sheffield; Easterbrook, Allcard & Co., Ltd., Albert Works, Sheffield; W. Gilpin, Senr., & Co., Ltd., Wedges Mills, Cannock, Staffs; Globe Pneumatic Engineering Co., Ltd., 1, Victoria St., S.W.; G. & J. Hall, Hereford St. Works, Sheffield; W. Hunt & Sons, The Brades, Ltd., Brades Steel Works, Birmingham; The Joiners Tool and Engineering Syndicate, 220, Bradford St., Birmingham; W. Marples & Sons, Ltd., Hibernia Works, Sheffield; John Marriott, 18, Joiner St., Sheffield; A. Mathieson & Sons, Ltd., East Campbell St., Glasgow; Isaac Nash & Sons, Ltd., Wollaston Mills, Stourbridge; J. Oxley, 34, Garden St., Sheffield; F. G. Pearson & Co., Hope Works, Sheffield; George Plumpton, Ltd., Albion Works, Warrington; J. Rabone & Sons, Ltd., Hockley Abbey Works, Birmingham; J. Robson & Sons, Mary St., Shoreham St., Sheffield; W. J. Ritchie & Co., Freedom Works, Arundel Lane, Sheffield; Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Newhall Rd., Sheffield; Slack, Sellars & Co., Ltd., Townhead Works, Sheffield; T. Smith & Sons, of Saltley, Ltd., Saltley Mill, Birmingham; W. H. Silvester, 63, Penistone Rd., Sheffield; Edwin Terry, Reliance Works, Bolsover St., Sheffield; Turton Bros. & Matthews, Ltd., Sheffield; Tyzack, Sons & Turner, Ltd., Little London Works, Sheffield; C. Whitehouse & Sons, Ltd., Cannock Edge Tool Works, Cannock, Staffs; Ward & Payne, West St., Sheffield; Francis Wood & Son, Thorpe Works, Henry St., Sheffield; Peter Wright & Sons (Incorporated

in Isaac Nash & Sons, Ltd.), Dudley Works, Stourbridge; Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Commercial St., Birmingham; J. Yates & Co., Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham.

## WAR OFFICE.

**Badges, Metal.**—Bent & Parker, Ltd., Northwood St., Birmingham; Bliss Brothers, 50, Alston St., Ladywood, Birmingham; W. J. Buckley, 209/211, Brearley St., Birmingham; Buttons, Ltd., Portland St., Birmingham; W. Dowler & Sons, Ltd., Graham St. Works, Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Globe Works, Villa St., Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Brearley St., Birmingham. **Bags, Sand.**—T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N.; C. Groom, Ltd., Ramornie Works, Dod St., Limehouse, E. **Barrows.**—J. Boys & Son, Ltd., Walsall; C. R. Claridge, Exeter; East & Son, Berkhamsted; J. & W. Rendall, Crossway St., Kingsland, N. **Brushes.**—S. D. Page & Sons, Ltd., Wymondham, Norfolk; Vale & Brannack, Green Lane, Walsall. **Canvas.**—Gilroy, Sons & Co., Ltd., Tay Works, Dundee. **Caps, Field.**—Hobson & Sons, High St., Woolwich, S.E. **Cases, Packing (Term Contract).**—J. F. Farwig & Co., Puddle Dock, 1, Upper Thames St., E.C.; A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., Pier Wharf, Deptford Green, S.E.; Robert Paton, Espedair Works, Causeyside St., Paisley; Priddy & Hale, Ltd., Woodfield Rd., Harrow Rd., W.; J. Watt Torrance & Co., Woolwich; Venesta, Ltd., North Woolwich Rd., Silvertown, E. **Chairs.**—Thomas Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe; John Gomm, 113, Gordon Rd., High Wycombe; Joynson Holland & Co., Abercrombie Works, High Wycombe; G. A. Large & Son, Jubilee Rd., High Wycombe; J. W. Webb & Son, Kitchener Rd., High Wycombe. **Chinaware.**—Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent; A. B. Jones & Sons, Longton, Staffordshire. **Cloth.**—Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Cape Mills, Farsley, near Leeds; P. Womersley & Sons, Waterloo Mills, Pudsey, Leeds. **Cordage (including Lines and Twines).**—J. T. Davis, Ltd., Coborn Rd., Bow, E.; Frost Bros., Ltd., 342, Commercial Rd., E.; W. Gale & Sons, Bridport; J. Holmes & Son, Kirk Royds, near Huddersfield; J. Todd & Sons, Ltd., Rutherglen, Glasgow; W. Waites, Sons & Atkinson, Ltd., Manchester and Clayton West; Webster Bros. & Co., Stanley Mills, Arbroath. **Cranes.**—Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Waterside Works, Ipswich. **Crucibles (Term Contract).**—Doulton & Co., Ltd., Lambeth, S.E.; Graphite Plumbago Crucible Co., Ltd., Tanners Hill, Deptford, S.E.; Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., Battersea, S.W.; Smith's Glasgow Crucible Co., Ltd., 97/101, Fauldhouse St., Glasgow; J. C. Waterhouse, Ltd., Soho Works, Wakefield. **Drills, Twist (Term Contract).**—E. G. Wrigley & Co., Ltd., Foundry Lane Works, Soho, Birmingham. **Duck, Tent.**—Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dens Works, Dundee; D. & R. Duke, Den Burn Works, Brechin, N.B.; Lamb & Scott, Ltd., South Esk St., Brechin, N.B.; Leadbetter Bros. & Co., Cupar, Fife; Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen. **Dynamos.**—Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. **Earthenware.**—Wm. Adams & Co., Greenfield and Greengates Potteries, Tunstall; W. T. Copeland & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem; Keeling & Co., Ltd., Burslem; Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Pountney & Co., Ltd., Fishponds, Bristol. **Engines, Oil.**—Crossley Bros., Ltd., Openshaw, Manchester. **Fittings, Gas (Term Contract).**—J. Hinks & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. **Flags.**—C. Groom, Ltd., Dod St., Limehouse, E.; Proctor & Cockshaw, 39A, Albion St., Leeds. **Glassware.**—S. Maw, Son, & Sons, Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne; Moliniaux, Webb & Co., Ltd., Kirby St., Ancoats, Manchester; Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill Glassworks, Staffordshire; Thos. Webb & Corbitt, Ltd., Whitehouse Glassworks, &c., Burton-on-Trent. **Grindery.**—Harrison & Cook, Princes St., Birmingham; J. Legard & Son, Wakefield; J. Oxley, 34, Garden St., Sheffield; E. Penton & Son, Birmingham, &c.; C. & E. Roberts, Hunslet, Leeds; Ullathorne & Co., 9, Gate St., W.C.; Vulcan Manufacturing Co., Colliery Rd., Wolverhampton. **Harness and Saddlery.**—R. Bird & Co., South St., Crewkerne; M. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Glebeland Works, Bath St., Walsall; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.; Elijah Jeffries & Sons, Ltd., 31, Mountrath St., Walsall; Edward Jones, 145 and 147, Camden St., Birmingham; Martins-Birmingham, Ltd., Granville St., Birmingham; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Bath Row, Birmingham, and Wismore, Walsall; Middlemore & Lamplugh, Ltd., Marsh St., Walsall; F. Nicholls, Ablewell Rd., Walsall; Rawle & Son, 231 & 232, Blackfriars Rd., S.E. **Hides.**—J. & F. J. Baker & Co., Ltd., Colyton, Devon; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., 239, Long Lane, Bermondsey, S.E.; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Bath Row, Birmingham; Middlemore & Lamplugh, Ltd., Marsh St., Walsall; John Vassie, Lanark. **Leather.**—Adams Bros., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; J. Conyers & Son, Ltd., Water Lane, Leeds; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., 239, Long Lane, S.E.; W. Nichols & Son, Ltd., Kettering; Tremlett Bros., Commercial Rd., Exeter; Walker, Ltd., Litherland, near Liverpool; Wm. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Rose Hill Railway and Bark St. Tanneries, Bolton. **Pipes, Hose.**—Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen. **Plates, Floor.**—Smith, Patterson & Co., Ltd., Pioneer Foundry, Blydenon-on-Tyne. **Puggares.**—L. Behrens & Sons, 131, Portland St., Manchester; W. & J. Kay & Co., Ltd., Chadwick St. Mill, Blackburn. **Repairs and Renewals to steamer "Lord Wolseley."**—Glengall Ironworks, Ltd., Millwall, E. **Saddlery, &c.**—B. C. Barton & Son, Granville St., Birmingham; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Bath Row, Birmingham; Rawle & Son, 231 and 232, Blackfriars Rd., S.E. **Serge.**—J. Baxter & Son, Apperley Bridge, Yorks; H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, near Leeds; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Broom Mills, Farsley, near Leeds; T. & H.

Harper, Ltd., Dyehouse Mills, Apperley Bridge, Bradford. **Slings, Rifle.**—T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N.; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.; Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., Imperial Works, Poundway Rd., Broad Lane, Tottenham, N.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn Mills, Quorn, and Mill St., Loughborough. **Stoves.**—Griffiths & Brewett, Ltd., Birmingham; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. **Strappings, Leather.**—Adams Bros., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds. **Tents, &c.**—T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N.; Crompton & Co., 347, Cable St., E.; T. Dobbin & Co., 23, Emmett St., and Bridge Rd., Poplar, E.; C. Groom, Ltd., Dod St., Limehouse, E.; H. James & Smith, Salmon Lane Wharf, Limehouse, E.; Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen; J. Smith & Co., 44, Upper East Smithfield, E.; Speedings, Ltd., Whicham St., Sunderland. **Tyres.**—J. E. Baxter & Co., Ltd., Leyland, Lancashire; Sirdar Rubber Co., Ltd., Bradford-on-Avon. **Web, Hemp.**—R. Bird & Co., South St., Crewkerne; F. Drake & Co., North Coker Mills, near Yeovil. **Whips, &c.**—Joseph Carver, Ltd., Eldon St., Birmingham; John Collier, City Whip Works, Conybere St., Birmingham; C. Mason & Sons, 55/56, Macdonald St., Birmingham; E. V. Pledge & Sons, 43, Aston Rd., North Birmingham. **Works Services.**—Alterations and Additions to Nursing Sisters' Quarters, Connaught Hospital, Aldershot.—E. C. Hughes, Albion Works, Wokingham. Alterations and Additions to Sergeants' Mess, Dublin.—J. Dawling, 12, Vernon Avenue, Clontarf, Dublin. Completion of New Cavalry Barracks, Redford.—C. Macandrew, 13, Lauriston Gardens, Edinburgh. Completion of Store Buildings, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.—W. F. Blay, Ltd., Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Ejector Pits and Air Compressor Station, Strensall.—T. Obank & Sons, Cyprus Works, Thackley, Bradford. Erection of Barrack Expense Store, Shorncliffe.—G. Lewis & Sons, 14, Widred Rd., Dover. Erection of Camp Commandant's Quarter, Lydd.—H. Dixon, Moat Rd., Headcorn. Erection of Married Quarters, Strensall.—A. Robinson, Woodbine Works, Idle, Bradford. Erection of Stables and Harness Rooms, Okehampton.—H. Harris, Sharpbill, Okehampton. Erection of Warrant Officers' Quarters, Woolwich.—T. Knight, Craybrooke Works, Sidcup. Installation of Electric Lighting, Royal Aircraft Factory, Farnborough.—Tredegar & Co., Victoria St., S.W. Installation of Steam Main and Heating Apparatus, Royal Aircraft Factory, Farnborough.—E. Deane & Beal, Ltd., 3, Monument St., E.C. Reconstruction at Military Hospital, Fort George.—P. Young, Glencoe, Ardersier. Wiring of Barrack Blocks for Electric Lighting, Netheravon.—G. E. Taylor & Co., 8, Bush Lane, E.C.

## INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

**Basins.**—Welsh Tinsplate, &c., Stamping Co., Llanelly. **Baskets, &c. (Running Contract).**—A. Reid & Sons, 283, Tabard St., S.E. **Boltstaves.**—Delta Metal Co., E. Greenwich, S.E. **Bolts and Nuts.**—Richards & Sons, Darlington. **Brass Sheet.**—Birmingham Battery and Metal Co., Selly Oak, Birmingham. **Canvas.**—McKerrow & Co., 38, Victoria St., S.W. **Cells.**—Siemens Bros. & Co., Woolwich. **Coke.**—Cardiff Gas Light, &c., Co., Cardiff; Glamorgan Coal Co., Cardiff; T. Beynon & Co., Lime St. Square, E.C. **Condensing Plant.**—Caird & Rayner, Commercial Rd., E. **Cord.**—J. & E. Wright, Universe Works, Birmingham. **Crossings, &c.**—Anderson Foundry Co., Port Clarence, Middlesbro'. **Crucibles.**—Morgan Crucible Co., Battersea, S.W. **Dairy Machinery.**—Dairy Supply Co., Museum St., W.C. **Gates.**—Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Wolverhampton. **Girders.**—Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbro'. **Hinges.**—Tonks, Ltd., Moseley St., Birmingham. **Hoses.**—Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen. **Iron, Pig.**—N. Lonsdale Iron, &c., Co., Ulverstone. **Kettles.**—J. & J. Siddons, West Bromwich. **Levels.**—T. Cooke & Sons, York. **Locomotives.**—North British Locomotive Co., Glasgow. **Machine, Planing.**—C. Redman & Sons, Halifax. **Machine, Moulding.**—T. Robinson & Sons, Rochdale. **Paint.**—L. Berger & Sons, Homerton, N.E. **Paper.**—W. Nash, St. Paul's Cray. **Pipes.**—James Russell & Sons, Crown Tube Works, Wednesbury; R. Laidlaw & Sons, Glasgow. **Rails, &c.**—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, 66, Cannon St., E.C. **Removal of Rubbish (Running Contract).**—Phœnix Cartage and Contracting Co., Sutton St., Lambeth, S.E. **Rickcloths, &c.**—T. Briggs (London), 2, Budge Row, E.C. **Rivets.**—Rivet Bolt, &c., Co., Glasgow. **Road Rollers.**—Marshall, Sons & Co., Gainsborough; Ruston, Proctor & Co., Lincoln. **Rope, Steel.**—R. Hood, Haggie & Son, Newcastle-on-Tyne. **Serge.**—Briggs & Sons, Dock Ing Mills, Batley. **Shavings (Running Contract).**—J. Whitney, Princes Risborough. **Skins.**—General Seating Co., 13, City Rd., E.C. **Stuices.**—Ransomes & Rapier, Ipswich. **Spare Parts of Hammers.**—Globe Pneumatic Engg. Co., 1, Victoria St., S.W. **Stairways.**—Braithwaite & Kirk, West Bromwich. **Steel Plates.**—W. Beardmore & Co., Parkhead, Glasgow; D. Colville & Sons, Motherwell. **Steel Sheets.**—Pather Iron, &c., Co., Wishaw, near Glasgow. **Stoves.**—Rippingille's Albion Lamp Co., Aston Rd., Birmingham. **Theodolites.**—T. Cooke & Sons, York. **Timber.**—Kemp, Collins & Co., Rotherhithe. **Tin Ingot.**—Redruth Tin Smelting Co., Redruth; Penpoll Tin Smelting Co., 16, Rood Lane, E.C. **Tractor.**—Marshall, Sons & Co., Gainsborough. **Water-bottles.**—Griffiths & Brewett, Bradford St., Birmingham; Orme, Evans & Co., Wolverhampton. **Web Equipment.**—M. Wright & Sons, Quorn Mills, near Loughborough; Mills Equipment Co., 72, Victoria St., S.W. **Wheels and Axles.**—Taylor Bros & Co., Clarence Ironworks, Leeds.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

**Blankets.**—Hepworths & Haley, Ltd., New Wakefield Mills, Dewsbury. **Bogie Frames.**—Gloucester Rly. Carr. and Wagon Co., Ltd., Gloucester. **Borneoline.**—Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., 24, St. Mary Axe, E.C. **Brake Fittings.**—Westinghouse Brake

Co., Ltd., 82, York Rd., King's Cross, N. **Bridgework, Steel.**—Braithwaite & Kirk, Ltd., Crown Bridge Works, West Bromwich; Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., 5, Victoria St., S.W.; F. Morton & Co., Ltd., 17, Victoria St., S.W.; Patent Shaft and Axletree Co., Ltd., Brunswick Ironworks, Wednesbury. **Cable, &c.**—British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott, Lancs. **Carriages, Bogie.**—Birmingham Rly. Carr. and Wagon Co., Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham. **Cement.**—Assoc. Portland Cement Mfrs., Ltd., 8, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; British Portland Cement Mfrs., Ltd., 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; Martin, Earle & Co., Ltd., London House, Crutched Friars, E.C. **Crane, Travelling.**—Grafton & Co., Vulcan Works, Bedford; Isles, Ltd., Stanningley, near Leeds. **Culverts, &c., C.I.**—Walls, Ltd., Crown Galvanising Works, Birmingham. **Dogsicks, W.I.**—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., 66, Cannon St., E.C. **Electric Light Equipment.**—J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Deptford, S.E. **Fastenings.**—Chas. Richards & Sons, Imperial Bolt and Nut Works, Darlington. **Fencing, Wire.**—Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., 139 and 141, Cannon St., E.C. **Glass Lights, &c.**—G. D. Peters & Co., Ltd., Moorgate Works, Moorfields, E.C. **Gutters, C.I.**—David King & Sons, Keppoch Ironworks, Glasgow. **Hoist, Engine.**—Isles, Ltd., Stanningley, near Leeds. **Iron Bars, &c.**—P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., 129, Trongate, Glasgow. **Iron and Metal Work.**—C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Horbury Junction, near Wakefield. **Jetties.**—E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., Corporation St., Birmingham. **Locos and Tenders.**—North British Loco. Co., Ltd., Hyde Park Works, Glasgow. **Loco Spares.**—Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Hunslet Engine Works, Leeds. **Metal, Expanded.**—Wm. Jacks & Co., 5, East India Avenue, E.C. **Motor Cars.**—Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Northfield, near Birmingham. **Motor Wagon.**—J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford, Kent. **Oil, Engine.**—Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. **Oil, Lubricating.**—Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. **Pipes, Cast Iron.**—Cochrane & Co. (Woodside), Ltd., Woodside Iron Works, Dudley. **Pipes.**—Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., 53, Victoria St., S.W. **Quin, Bisulph.**—Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, E.; Ferris & Co., Union St., Bristol. **Rails.**—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., 66, Cannon St., E.C. **Road Rollers.**—Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Britannia Iron Works, Gainsborough. **Roofing, Clydesdale.**—McKerrow & Co., 38, Victoria St., S.W. **Shed, Steel.**—Clyde Structural Iron Co., Ltd., Glasgow. **Sheds, Goods.**—Horseley Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. **Shed, Stores.**—Braithwaite & Kirk, Crown Bridge Works, West Bromwich. **Sheets, G.C.S.**—F. Braby & Co., Ltd., 110, Cannon St., E.C. **Signalling Materials.**—Tyler & Co., Ltd., 16, Ashwin St., Dalston, N.E.; H. Williams, Ltd., Railway Appliance Works, Darlington. **Spings, Bearing.**—J. Spencer & Sons, Ltd., Newburn Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. **Steel and Ironwork.**—John Lysaght, Ltd., St. Vincent Ironworks, Bristol; Horseley Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. **Switches and Crossings.**—Anderson Foundry Co., Ltd., Port Clarence, Middlesbrough; The Isca Foundry Co., Ltd., 53, Victoria St., S.W. **Tanks, Iron.**—Burney & Co., Ltd., West Ferry Rd., Millwall, E. **Tarco.**—R. S. Clare & Co., Ltd., Stanhope St., Liverpool. **Telephones.**—British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Old Sergeants' Inn Chambers, Chancery Lane, W.C. **Timber Work.**—Wire Wove Roofing Co., 108, Queen Victoria St., E.C. **Wagons.**—G. R. Turner, Ltd., Langley Mill, Notts. **Wagons, Low-sided.**—Bristol Carr. and Wagon Works Co., Ltd., Lawrence Hill, Bristol. **Wagons, Tipping.**—Robert Hudson, Gildersome Foundry, near Leeds. **Wheels and Axles.**—Schoen Steel Wheel Co., Ltd., Newlay, Leeds; J. Baker & Co., Ltd., 8, Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C. **Wire, Insulated.**—Hooper's Telegraph and India Rubber Works, Ltd., 31, Lombard St., E.C. **Wool, Lead.**—Lead Wool Co., Ltd., Snodland, Kent.

## H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

**Building Works.**—Coventry Labour Exchange, Alterations.—C. Luck & Son, Earlsdon, Coventry. Denman Street, S.E., Erection of P.O. Supt. Engr's Offices.—James Smith & Sons (Norwood), Ltd., Junction Works, South Norwood, S.E. Insurance Commission, Alterations to Houses in Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale.—Lavington, Ltd., 1, Berners St., W. Scunthorpe New P.O., Erection.—Thomas Fish & Sons, Hermitage Mills, Nottingham. Southampton District, Execution of Ordinary Works and Repairs to 30th June, 1914.—Fred Osman & Co., Four Posts, Southampton. Wallsend Labour Exchange, Erection.—J. Milne, Westfield Joinery Works, Gateshead. Warrington Labour Exchange Divisional Office, Erection.—John Bland & Son, Ltd., Blackfriars Rd., Salford, Manchester. **Engineering Works.**—Doncaster Labour Exchange Divisional Office, Heating and Hot Water Service.—Midland Heating and Ventilation Co., Ltd., 82, Upper Trinity St., Birmingham. Supply of Electric Wire and Cable.—Armorduct Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 6, Farringdon Avenue, E.C.; Falk, Stadelmann & Co., Ltd., 83/87, Farringdon Rd., E.C. **Window Cleaning.**—London: North and South Districts.—Great Metropolitan Window Cleaning Co., Ltd., 527, Fulham Rd., S.W. East Central District.—City and West End Window Cleaning Co., 40, Botolph Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. **Wood Block Flooring, Stationery Office.**—E. B. Burgess & Co., 6, Castle St., Liverpool.

## H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

**Papers of Various Descriptions.**—J. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., King's Norton, Birmingham; Brown, Stewart & Co., Ltd., Dalmarock or Overton Mill, Glasgow; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik, N.B.; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Moffat and Caldercruix Mills, Airdrie; J. R. Crompton & Bros., Ltd., Elton or Stubbins Mill, Bury; C. Davidson & Sons, Ltd., Bucksburn, Aberdeen; Fisher & Co., Ltd., Kettlebrook Mill, Tamworth; R. Fletcher & Son, Ltd., Kearsley Mill, Stoneclough,

Manchester; P. Garnett & Son, Otley, Yorks; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bilton, near Bristol; Hele Paper Co., Ltd., Hele Mill, Cullompton; C. T. Hook & Co., Ltd., Snodland, Kent; Hyde Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Broomstair Mills, Denton; Ilford Paper Mills Co., Ilford; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., Rye Mill, High Wycombe; R. Sommerville & Co., Creech Mill, near Taunton; Towgood & Beekwith, Ltd., Usk Mill, Crickhowell; R. & W. Watson, Linwood, Renfrewshire; J. Wild & Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe Mill, Manchester.

**Printing, Binding, &c.**—Binding 40,000 copies "Gunnery Drill Book (Book II.), 1913."—J. Adams, 76-78, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. Binding 60,000 copies "Gunnery Drill Book (Book I.), 1913."—F. Gruneisen & Co., Ltd., Wilson St., Upper St., Islington, N. Binding 5,000 copies Board of Agriculture Leaflets, 20,000 copies "Gunnery Drill Book (Book II.), 1913."—5,000 copies "Handbook for 12 pr. Q.F. Gun, 1913."—E. Symmons & Sons, Ltd., Pentonville, N. Printing, &c., 1,000,000 Filing Covers.—Barclay & Fry, Ltd., The Grove, Southwark, S.E. Printing, &c., 9,000 books "Certificate of Posting Registered Postal Packets."—J. Truscott & Son, Ltd., Suffolk Lane, E.C. Printing, &c., 18,800 pads, "L.E. 68, 69, 70 and 71."—Waterloo Bros. & Layton, Ltd., Broken Wharf, Upper Thames St., E.C. Printing, binding, &c., 2,500 books "S.248," 600 books "S.548," 57,000 books "S.575 F.D. 195"; ruling, printing, and binding 500 "Service Book L.6"; supplying 600 Waterproof Covers, 500 pairs "Split" Millboards.—Waterloo & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C. Printing, ruling, and binding 600 books "S.563," 1,200 books "S.249."—J. Rissen, Ltd., Clerkenwell House, E.C. Ruling and binding 10,000 books "S.1295 A."—Fenner, Appleton & Co., Ltd., 77, St. John St., E.C. Ruling and binding 2,500 Note Books; ruling, printing, and binding 1,200 books "S.81, size 1," 7,000 books "S.323," 3,000 books "S.278," 3,000 books "S.1295," 1,000 "Wine Book S.253," 4,300 books "S.242," 3,300 books "S.71A, size 1," 1,000 "Head Office Postal Order Stock Book," 5,700 Book-keeping Books, 1,350 "Medical Officer's Journal"; supplying 2,000 Portfolios 15 in. by 9½ in. by 2½ in., 4,500 Portfolios 14 in. by 9 in. by 2 in.—McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks. Ruling, printing, and binding 2,000 books "S.257," 3,500 books "S.71A," 6,000 books "S.548A."; supplying 500 Portfolios 15 in. by 9½ in. by 3½ in.—Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., Rosebery Avenue, E.C. **Stores, &c.**—Cutler.—Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield. Web Straps.—M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn Mills, near Loughborough. Supplying 111 rolls Binder's Cloth.—Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.

## POST OFFICE.

**Electric Lifts (6), N.W.D.O. (London).**—Medway's Safety Lift Co., Albert Works, Rolt St., Deptford, S.E. **Laying lines of Multiple Way Ducts, Leeds—Castleford.**—W. Irwin & Co., Ltd., Burley Rd., Leeds. **Laying Lines of Multiple Way Ducts and Pipes, Leeds—Huddersfield (Section I).**—Robson, Eckford & Co., Ltd., Hawick. **Laying Lines of Multiple Way Ducts and Pipes, Regent's Park Road, N.W.**—Scholey & Co., Ltd., 151, Queen Victoria St., E.C. **Laying Lines of Multiple Way Ducts, Pipes and U-shaped Earthenware Troughing, Liscard.**—Jowett Bros., Burscough, Lancs. **Laying Lines of Pipes, Bradford.**—W. Irwin & Co., Ltd., Burley Rd., Leeds. **Laying Lines of Pipes, Dalkey, Killiney, and Bray.**—J. Ross & Son, Brookhill Avenue, Belfast. **Laying Lines of Pipes, Dublin (N. & S. City).**—J. Ross & Son, Brookhill Avenue, Belfast. **Laying Lines of Pipes, Dublin, Blackrock and Drumcondra.**—W. Dobson, Yeaman Lane, Dundee St., Edinburgh. **Laying Lines of Pipes and "U"-shaped Earthenware Troughing, Atherton.**—W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Pool St., St. George's Rd., Bolton. **Laying Lines of Pipes, "U"-shaped Earthenware Troughing and Lead-covered Cable, Uxley.**—A. Schofield, Thorne, Leeds. **Manufacturing, Supplying, Drawing-in and Jointing Lead-covered Cables, Swansea.**—Llanelly.—Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Victoria Works, Charlton, S.E. **Manufacturing, Supplying, Drawing-in and Jointing, Lead-covered Cables, Swansea—Port Talbot.**—Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C. **Telephone Exchange Equipment, Birmingham (Central).**—Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E. **Telephone Exchange Equipment, Truro.**—Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E. **Apparatus, Protective.**—British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; International Electric Co., Ltd., Kilburn, N.W. **Apparatus, Telephone.**—Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., Liverpool; British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Telephone and Electric Works, Ltd., Cricklewood, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E. **Arms, Wood.**—British Australian Timber Co., Ltd., Prince Regent Wharf, Silvertown, E. **Bands, Stoware.**—Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville, Derbyshire. **Batteries.**—Standard Woodwork Co., Ltd., Willesden, N.W. **Cable, Telephonic.**—British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby, Cheshire and Prescott; Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs; Connolly Bros., Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, S.E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E. **Ducts, Stoware.**—Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent. **Ironwork.**—T. Butlin & Co., Ltd., Wellingborough; Walls, Ltd., Birmingham; Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath, Staffs. **Motor Wagon.**—Lacre Motor-Car Co., Ltd., York Rd., King's Cross, N. **Plates, Earth.**—T. & W. Farniloe, Ltd., Limehouse, E. **Plugs, Cable Distribution.**—Siemens, Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E. **Seals, Lead.**—

I. N. Lyons, Ltd., Wood Green, N. *Uniform Clothing, Tailoring.*—Hazel & Co., East Rd., E.C., and Chatham. *Wire, Bronze.*  
—T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakmoor, Staffs.

PRISON COMMISSION, HOME OFFICE.

*Boards, Covers, Stocks, &c., for Brushmaking.*—Lief, Sundt & Co., 101, Leadenhall St., E.C.; A. W. Lyne & Co., 86, Upper Ground St., S.E.; Pryke & Palmer, 40/41, Upper Thames St., E.C.; Rowson, Drew & Clydesdale, Ltd., 225, Upper Thames St., E.C.; Verinder & Sons, Ltd., 12, Great Eastern St., E.C.  
*Brushmaking Materials.*—William Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Lisburn, Ireland; James Clark, Monarch Works, Abbey Lane, Stratford, E.; Co-operative Bass Dressers, Ltd., 105, Charles St., Stepney, E.; John M. Hamilton & Co., Ltd., Humber Oil Works, Hull; S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd., Mile End, E.; A. W. Lyne & Co., 86, Upper Ground St., S.E.; Pryke & Palmer, 40/41, Upper Thames St., E.C.; Shaws, Ltd., 86, Miller St., Manchester; Verinder & Sons, Ltd., 12, Great Eastern St., E.C.  
*Canvas.*—Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., St. Andrews Buildings, Dundee; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2, Budge Row, E.C.; D. Corsar & Sons, Ltd., 5/6, Carey Lane, E.C.; H. Hewetson & Co., 27, Watling St., E.C.; Hoare, Marr & Co., 26/27, Budge Row, E.C.; Leadbetter Bros. & Co., Dundee; A. McGregor & Co., 21, Lawrence Lane, E.C.; J. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Broomloan Works, Govan, Glasgow; McLean & Co., 10, Trump St., E.C.; Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen; W. Ritchie & Son, 3, East India Avenue, E.C.; M. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., 10, Bow Churchyard, Cheapside, E.C.; Woods, Sons & Co., 62/63, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C.; Youngson, Clarke & Co., 7, Lawrence Lane, E.C.  
*Cotton Materials.*—W. N. Berry & Sons, Spring Mill, Earby; Cottrill & Co., 14, Palace Square, Manchester; R. Haworth & Co., Ltd., 35, Dale St., Manchester; Hickson, Lloyd & King, 109, Piccadilly, Manchester; J. Jeffrey & Co., Kirkcaldy; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., 69/72, Hatfield St., Southwark, S.E.; Ogdens & Madeleys, Ltd., 3, China Lane, Manchester; C. Openshaw & Sons, 74, Newton St., Manchester; J. Parkyn & Co., 70, Mosley St., Manchester; R. Stocks & Co., Abden Linen Works, Kirkcaldy; R. Ward & Co., 11, Stevenson Square, Manchester; Woods, Sons & Co., 62/63, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C.  
*Grindery.*—W. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Lisburn, Ireland; H. Campbell & Co., Ltd., 41, Royal Avenue, Belfast; H. Knowles & Sons, Ltd., 22/26, Manchester St., Liverpool; Lindsay, Thompson & Co., Ltd., The Linen Thread Mills, Belfast; Pocock Bros., 235, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.; Pryke & Palmer, 40/41, Upper Thames St., E.C.; Rowson, Drew & Clydesdale, Ltd., 225, Upper Thames St., E.C.; Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., 298/304, Bishopsgate, E.C.  
*Haberdashery, Trimmings, &c.*—H. Appleton & Sons, Morwell St., W.C.; R. H. Barker & Co., Rutland Mills, Wakefield; J. Bond (London), Ltd., 75 Southgate Rd., N.; Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Cross St., Leek; Carr Bros., Ltd., Royal East St., Leicester; Crawford Bros., Ltd., Barrmill, Beith, Scotland; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., 108/9, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.; James North Hardy & Son, 54, Portland St., Manchester; J. James & Sons, Ltd., Victoria Works, Redditch; J. King & Co., Ltd., 25, Endell St., W.C.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., 69/72, Hatfield St., Southwark, S.E.; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Brearley St., Birmingham; Wilson & Tattersall, Water Pits Mill, Shipley; T. Whittles, Ltd., Wellington Mill, Leek; Woods, Sons & Co., 62/63, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C.  
*Leather.*—Pocock Bros., 235, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.; W. R. Shaw & Son, Ltd., The Tannery, Market Harborough; Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., 298/304, Bishopsgate, E.C.  
*Linen Materials.*—Hollick Bros. & Abbott, 8, Miles Lane, E.C.; S. A. Jones & Co., 7, Monkwell St., E.C.; N. Lockhart & Sons, Linktown Works, Kirkcaldy; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., 69/72, Hatfield St., Southwark, S.E.; R. Stocks & Co., Abden Linen Works, Kirkcaldy.  
*Materials for Belts and Leggings.*—Bodill, Parker & Co., Ltd., Albion Works, Great Hampton Row, Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., 108/9, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., 69/72, Hatfield St., Southwark, S.E.; North British Eyelet Co., Ltd., Merefield, Rochdale; Pryke & Palmer, 40/41, Upper Thames St., E.C.; C. C. Walker, Ltd., Despatch Works, Walsall.  
*Rope, Twine, &c.*—W. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Lisburn, Ireland; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., St. Andrew's Buildings, Dundee; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2, Budge Row, E.C.; J. T. Davis, Ltd., Coborn Rd., Bow, E.; Edinburgh Roperie & Sailcloth Co., Ltd., 15a, Bath St., Leith; W. Peters & Sons, 44, Tenter St. South, Goodmans Fields, E.; Port Glasgow and Newark Sailcloth Co., Port Glasgow; Woods, Sons & Co., 62/63, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C.  
*Sundries.*—Bodill, Parker & Co., Ltd., Albion Works, Great Hampton Row, Birmingham; J. G. Ingram & Son, Hackney Wick, N.E.; J. King & Co., Ltd., 25, Endell St., W.C.; W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kilbirnie, Scotland; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., 69/72, Hatfield St., Southwark, S.E.; Pryke & Palmer, 40/41, Upper Thames St., E.C.; Rowson, Drew & Clydesdale, Ltd., 225, Upper Thames St., E.C.; C. C. Walker, Ltd., Despatch Works, Walsall; Woods, Sons & Co., 62/63, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C.  
*Tin Plates.*—Baldwins, Ltd., Wilden Ironworks, Stourport; Brooker, Dore & Co., 5, Fenchurch St., E.C.; W. Buckland, Morriston, Glam.; C. Hutton & Co., 107, Upper Thames St., E.C.; Pryke & Palmer, 40/41, Upper Thames St., E.C.  
*Tools, &c.*—Bodill, Parker & Co., Ltd., Albion Works, Great Hampton Row, Birmingham; Pryke & Palmer, 40/41, Upper Thames St., E.C.; Rowson, Drew & Clydesdale, Ltd., 225, Upper Thames St., E.C.  
*Uniform Club.*—G. Briggs & Sons, Storrs Hill Mills, Ossett; J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot S.O., Yorks; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Broom Mills, Farsley, Leeds; W. & T. Huggan, Swinnow Grange

Mill, Bramley, Leeds; J. Law & Sons, Greetland, Halifax; P. Womersley & Sons, Waterloo Mills, Pudsey, Leeds.  
*Weaving Gear.*—Baxter & Thrippleton, St. Ann's Mill, Kirkstall; T. Miln, Dundee; Milner & Firth, Ltd., Shuttle Works, Yeadon, near Leeds; T. & J. Walton, Stonewood Picker Works, Todmorden.  
*Weaving Materials for Cotton, Etc.*—Andrew & Bramall, Ltd., Cable St., Blackfriars Rd., Manchester; Boyle & Son, Sovereign St., Swinigate, Leeds; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2, Budge Row, E.C.; Hoare, Marr & Co., 26/27, Budge Row, E.C.; Hollick Bros. & Abbott, 8, Miles Lane, E.C.; Sykes, Ash & Co., York Place, Leeds; Woods, Sons & Co., 62/63, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C.  
*Weaving Materials for Woollen, Etc.*—Baxter & Thrippleton, St. Ann's Mill, Kirkstall; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., 69/72, Hatfield St., Southwark, S.E.  
*Woollen Materials.*—Cottrill & Co., 14, Palace Square, Manchester; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Apperley Bridge, Bradford; C. H. Jones & Son, 55, Newton St., Manchester; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., 69/72, Hatfield St., Southwark, S.E.; J. Shaw & Sons, Ltd., Brookroyd Mills, Halifax; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Longbottom Mills, Luddendenfoot, Yorks; Woods, Sons & Co., 62/63, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C.  
*Schedule 77: Building Materials for Painters', Plumbers' and Glaziers' Work.*—T. & W. Farniloe, Ltd., Rochester Row, Westminster, S.W.; Pryke & Palmer, 40, Upper Thames St., E.C.  
*Schedule 78: Building Materials for Ironmongers', Smiths', Founders', Bellhangers' and Gas Fitters' Work.*—Pryke & Palmer, 40, Upper Thames St., E.C.  
*Schedule 79: Tools.*—L. H. Newton & Co., 408, Neehells Park Rd., Birmingham; Pryke & Palmer, 40, Upper Thames St., E.C.  
*Groceries.*—G. T. Cox & Sons, 9/10, St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.; J. F. Percival, Ltd., Valentine Place, Blackfriars, S.E.  
*Meat.*—E. Corner, 162, St. Paul's Rd., Camden Sq., N.W.; Curnick & Co., 7/8, High St., Marylebone, N.W.; Dearnaby Bros., 17, Victoria St., Manchester; A. A. Fisher, 272, Wandsworth Rd., Clapham, S.W.; F. E. Fisher, 76, High St., Watford; G. S. Miller, 2, Belle Vue Rd., Upper Tooting, S.W.; C. F. Soper, 8, Meat Market, Plymouth; I. Stephenson, 121, Kirkgate, Leeds; R. Stephenson, 587, West Derby Rd., Liverpool; E. Wakefield, 62, Lower Stone St., Maidstone.  
*Milk.*—Jesty & Sons, East Chickerill, Weymouth; W. Smith & Sons, 68, Pyle St., Newport, I.O.W.; Wilts United Dairies, Ltd., 93, Albert Embankment.  
*Oatmeal.*—G. T. Cox & Sons, 9/10, St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.; A. E. Lord, Prince Town, Devon; J. F. Percival, Ltd., Valentine Place, Blackfriars, S.E.; J. Strachan & Son, Aberdeen; J. R. Wise, Hunny Hill, Newport, I.O.W.  
*Vegetables.*—W. T. Jay, Covent Garden Market, W.C.; Lee Bros., Boro' Market, S.E.  
*Brooms, Brushes, Turnery.*—Pryke & Palmer, 40/41, Upper Thames St., E.C.  
*Drugs and Sundries.*—Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., 174/175, Grange Rd., Bermondsey, S.E.  
*Fire Engine Apparatus.*—F. Reddaway & Co., 50, Lime St., E.C.  
*Furniture, Etc.*—A. W. Lyne & Co., 86, Upper Ground St., S.E.  
*Gas Glasses and Globes.*—Plaissetty Manufacturing Co., Parkfield Works, Leyton, E.  
*Gas Mantles.*—Plaissetty Manufacturing Co., Parkfield Works, Leyton, E.  
*Horsing Prison Van, London.*—C. Rickards, Ltd., 10, Spring St., Paddington, W.  
*Ironmongery, Cutlery, Etc.*—Rowson, Drew & Clydesdale, Ltd., 225, Upper Thames St., E.C.  
*Leadless Glaze Earthenware, Etc.*—Mintons, Ltd., China Works, Stoke-on-Trent; J. Bourne & Son, 34, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.  
*Leadless Glaze Enamelled Ironware.*—Macfarlane, Robinson, Ltd., 76, Southwark St., S.E.  
*Making up Uniforms for Male Officers.*—Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., 69/72, Hatfield St., Southwark, S.E.  
*Oilman's Stores.*—Rowson, Drew & Clydesdale, Ltd., 225, Upper Thames St., E.C.  
*Soap.*—J. Knight, Ltd., Silvertown, E.; Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Belmont Works, Battersea, S.W.  
*Uniform Boots and Shoes.*—Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., 298/304, Bishopsgate, E.C.; Adams Bros., Raunds, Weltonborough.  
*Uniform Caps.*—Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., 69/72, Hatfield St., Southwark, S.E.  
*Uniform Waterproof Coats.*—Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds & Co., Ltd., 69/72, Hatfield St., Southwark, S.E.  
*Butter, Cheese and Margarine.*—Pears, Ltd., Barretts Grove, Stoke Newington, N.; J. F. Percival, Ltd., Valentine Place, Blackfriars, S.E.  
*Flour and Wholemeal.*—R. Baxendell & Son, Bee Mills, Sandhills Lane, Liverpool; G. T. Cox & Sons, 9/10, St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.; T. Denne & Sons, City Mills, Canterbury; J. W. French & Co., Bow Flour Mills, Bow, E.; Hills & Partridge, Walton Mills, Aylesbury; North Shore Mill Co., 85, Boundary St., Liverpool; J. Reynolds & Co., Albert Flour Mills, Gloucester.

PRISON COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND.

*Canvas, Mailbag.*—Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Castle Mills, Edinburgh.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS—IRELAND.

*Building Works: Ballymena Post Office and Customs and Excise Office, Co. Antrim, Erection.*—J. Graham, Lagan Steam Saw Mills, Dromore, Co. Down.  
*Bennettsbridge National Schools, Co. Kilkenny, Erection.*—P. Costen, Waterside, Waterford.  
*Culmore National School, Co. Tyrone, Erection.*—J. McGrath, Dublin Rd., Omagh, Co. Tyrone.  
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PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE. To be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from WYMAN & SONS, LTD., Fetter Lane, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agents in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. FISHER UNWIN, London, W.G. Printed by WYMAN & SONS, LTD., Fetter Lane, E.C.—Price 1d.—March, 1914.