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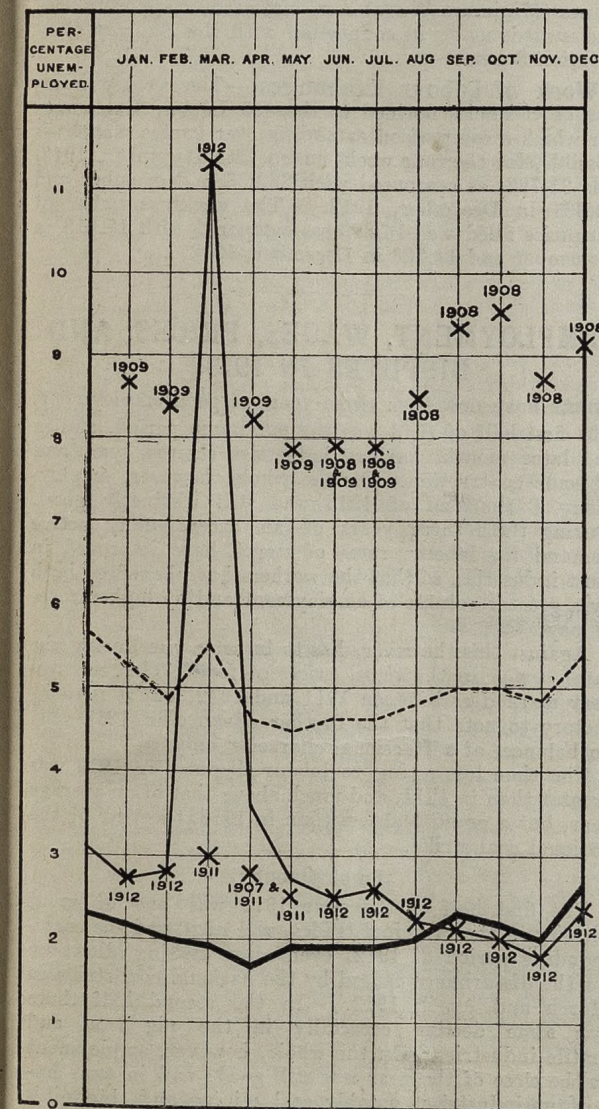
## EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF  
TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

— Thick Curve = 1913. — Thin Curve = 1912.

..... Dotted Curve = Mean of 1903-1912.

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

EMPLOYMENT was good, on the whole, in December, but at the end of the month was somewhat affected by holiday suspensions in the engineering and other industries.

There was again a reduction in the number of pig iron furnaces in blast, but employment improved slightly at iron and steel works, and continued good in engineering and shipbuilding. The woollen and worsted trades declined in all departments, and there was some slackness in cotton weaving. There was also a further seasonal decline in the building trades. Employment at coal mines remained very good.

It is reported by the Labour Exchanges that there was a continuance of the demand for labour in the shipbuilding industry. A deficiency in the supply of women was reported in the linen trade.

Wages in the manufactured iron trades continued to fall in consequence of the decline in prices; in other trades the upward movement continued.

Compared with the good conditions of December, 1912, employment on the whole showed some falling off. There was a marked decline in the pig iron, iron and steel, and tinplate trades. The textile trades also showed a decline, especially in woollen and worsted, and in cotton weaving. On the other hand there was some improvement in the printing and furnishing trades.

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

(Based on 3,163 Returns.)

Trade Unions with a net membership of 965,500 reported 25,229 (or 2.6 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of December, 1913, compared with 2.0 per cent. at the end of November, 1913, and 2.3 per cent. at the end of December, 1912.

Trade.	Membership at end of Dec., 1913, of Unions reporting.	Percentage Unemployed at end of Dec., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Building ... ..	80,607	4.8*	+ 1.3	+ 0.6
Coal Mining† ... ..	157,357	0.6	+ 0.2	...
Iron and Steel ... ..	37,297	4.7	+ 1.2	+ 0.5
Engineering ... ..	227,429	2.7	+ 0.6	+ 0.5
Shipbuilding ... ..	72,902	3.3	+ 0.5	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Metal... ..	36,044	1.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Textiles:—				
Cotton ... ..	87,553	1.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Woollen & Worsted ... ..	8,795	7.0	+ 0.5	+ 6.1
Other ... ..	60,391	1.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	65,182	3.6	+ 1.3	- 1.2
Furnishing and Woodworking.	53,393	3.3	+ 1.0	- 0.5
Clothing ... ..	65,123	2.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.7
Leather ... ..	3,099	5.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.3
Glass ... ..	986	0.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Pottery... ..	7,010	0.9	+ 0.3	...
Tobacco ... ..	2,332	3.2	+ 0.5	- 2.1
<b>Total... ..</b>	<b>965,500</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>

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

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

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

The percentage of "insured" workpeople unemployed at the end of December was 4.6, compared with 4.1 at the end of November.

	Build- ing and Works of Con- struc- tion.	Ship- build- ing.	En- gineer- ing and Iron- found- ing.	Making of Vehi- cles.	Saw- mill- ing.	Other Insured Work- people.	All Insured Work- people.
Percentage un- employed at end of Dec., 1913 ...	6.9	3.9	3.0	2.9	3.3	1.7	4.6
Increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with end of Nov. 1913 ...	+ 1.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	...	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.5

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

(Based on 1,964 Returns.)

Returns from firms employing 418,716 workpeople in the week ended December 20th, 1913, showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and an increase 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 1.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.2 per cent. in wages paid.

Trade.	Number Employed.			Wages Paid.		
	Week ended 20th Dec. 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 20th Dec. 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		per cent.	per cent.	£	per cent.	per cent.
Textiles:—						
Cotton ...	117,058	- 0.1	- 0.4	117,273	+ 0.0	- 3.7
Woollen ...	24,950	- 0.9	- 4.1	23,150	- 2.5	- 7.5
Worsted ...	38,786	- 1.0	- 5.8	30,246	- 2.1	- 6.6
Linen ...	44,836	+ 0.4	- 2.0	30,134	+ 1.1	+ 1.2
Jute ...	15,195	+ 0.6	- 1.1	12,586	+ 1.2	+ 3.5
Hosiery ...	17,686	- 0.4	+ 0.1	14,555	- 0.2	- 1.2
Lace ...	5,981	- 1.3	- 3.9	6,276	- 3.5	+ 0.1
Other Textiles ...	14,979	- 0.5	- 1.7	12,036	- 2.0	- 2.1
Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.	30,593	+ 0.2	- 2.1	37,948	+ 0.8	- 1.8
Total, Textiles...	310,064	- 0.2	- 2.0	284,204	- 0.3	- 3.0
Boot and Shoe ...	67,003	+ 0.1	- 1.0	69,150	+ 2.0	- 0.2
Shirt and Collar ...	4,531	- 0.7	- 2.5	3,200	+ 2.5	+ 1.3
Pottery ...	18,532	- 0.3	+ 0.6	17,655	- 3.7	- 3.9
Glass ...	7,467	- 1.5	- 4.0	10,493	+ 4.5	+ 2.3
Brick ...	11,119	+ 0.6	- 0.6	13,699	+ 4.9	+ 3.3
Grand Total ...	418,716	- 0.2	- 1.7	398,401	+ 0.2	- 2.2

\* In the woollen, worsted, linen and jute trades the comparison with a year ago is affected by increases in the rates of wages since December, 1912.

## (4) OTHER EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

(Based on 832 Returns.)

The following Table summarises the returns from firms employing 891,005 workpeople in December, 1913, in the industries mentioned:—

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for Dec., 1913.	Dec., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
			Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.
Coal Mining ...	714,659	5.66	+ 0.10	+ 0.14
Iron "	16,048	5.70	- 0.04	+ 0.46
Shale "	3,717	5.89	- 0.08	+ 0.18
Pig Iron ...	25,591	Furnaces in Blast. 273	No.	No.
			- 20	- 54
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	26,900	Mills Working. 538	- 13	- 45
		Shifts Worked (One Week). 571,769	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel ...	104,090		+ 1.0	- 3.1

**Changes in Rates of Wages.**—The changes in rates of wages taking effect in December affected 174,000 workpeople, and resulted in a net increase of £7,800 per week. The principal changes were increases to 140,100 coal and shale miners and oil workers in Scotland, and decreases to 28,400 iron workers in the North of England, the Midlands, South Wales and West Scotland.

**Trade Disputes.**—The dispute in Dublin continued throughout the whole of December, and is still unsettled. The number of disputes beginning in December was 56, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 59,026, compared with 55,094 in November, 1913, and 30,685 in December, 1912. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 907,700 working days, compared with 857,200 in November, 1913, and 232,100 in December, 1912.

**Conciliation and Arbitration.**—Cases dealt with during the month include hemp and wire ropemakers, Gateshead; bobbin makers, Clitheroe; woodworkers at Letchworth; boot and shoe operatives at Leicester and at Hinckley; cranemen and chargemen, West Hartlepool; and plumbers and carpenters, Cardiff. A permanent Conciliation Committee has been established at Bridgwater, and the recently formed Wages and Conciliation Board for the Stourbridge firebrick district has been registered under the Conciliation Act. Awards have been issued by certain chairmen under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, and certain appointments and awards made in connection with the Railway Conciliation Scheme.

**Work of Labour Exchanges.**—The weekly number of vacancies notified to the 409 Labour Exchanges for which a comparison extending over twelve months is possible, for the four weeks ended 12th December, 1913, was 21,798, as compared with 22,236 in November and 22,364 in December, 1912. The weekly number of vacancies filled was 16,868, as compared with 17,013 in November and 14,708 in December, 1912.

## EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, PRICES, AND DISPUTES IN 1913.\*

THERE have now been three years of good employment. The first half of 1913 was the maximum period, and in the later months various industries showed symptoms of some contraction. On the whole, however, employment at the end of 1913 was still distinctly good. During these three years of an exceptionally active demand for labour, rates of wages have improved in most industries, so that the workers have benefited both by a greater volume of employment and by higher rates of pay.

Against this, however, has to be set a rise during the same period in the retail prices of food. This rise was very marked as between 1911 and 1912, but it is satisfactory to note that the further advance in 1913 was, on balance, of a fractional character only.

The time lost owing to labour disputes in 1913 was greater than in 1911, and much above that of an average year, but a great deal less than in 1912, the year of the national coal strike.

## Employment.

The first half of the year 1912 was one of great activity in the principal trades, and surpassed the corresponding period of 1912, even after making allowance for the disturbance caused by the national coal strike in March and April, 1912. In the second half there was some decline, especially in the pig iron and textile industries. On the whole, however, employment at the close of the year was still good; and in some important industries, notably coal mining and shipbuilding, it was very good, and showed little or no decline from the maximum period.

Returns relating to about 900,000 members of Trade Unions show that the mean percentage of members

\* The figures for 1913 are preliminary and subject to revision in the Annual Reports.

returned as unemployed at the end of each month of 1913 was 2.1, compared with 3.2\* in 1912, 3.0 in 1911, and 4.7 in 1910. The mean percentages of unemployed in the period 1899-1913 were as follows:—

1899 ...	2.0	1906 ...	3.6
1900 ...	2.5	1907 ...	3.7
1901 ...	3.3	1908 ...	7.8
1902 ...	4.0	1909 ...	7.7
1903 ...	4.7	1910 ...	4.7
1904 ...	6.0	1911 ...	3.0
1905 ...	5.0	1912 ...	3.2*
		1913 ...	2.1

\* Omitting the months affected by the Coal St. rike, the percentage was 2.4.

In these fifteen years, it will be observed that the only period which closely corresponds to the three last years of good employment was 1899-1901, and that was followed by a gradual increase in the percentage in 1902-4. The other two years with low percentages were 1906-7—an exceptionally short period of improved employment—but in this case there was a very sharp rise in the percentage in 1908.

**Coal Mining.**—Employment in this industry kept at a high level throughout the year. Returns received from pits employing nearly 700,000 workpeople show that the average number of days per week worked in 1913 was 5.58, the highest yearly average recorded. While there was a steady demand for most classes of coal throughout the greater part of the year, the demand for steam coal was particularly strong, the effect of which is shown in the high average number of days worked in South Wales and Monmouthshire (5.92 per week), and in South Yorkshire, another steam coal district (5.82). Northumberland and Durham also reported great activity. Although the industry was free from a national stoppage of work such as occurred in 1912, the number of local disputes causing stoppages of work was considerable, especially in the South Wales district. Great activity was shown in the sinking of new pits, especially in South Wales and in South Yorkshire. The exports of coal amounted to 73,400,000 tons, or 8,956,000 tons more than in 1912 (when the production was reduced by the national coal strike), and 8,801,000 tons more than in 1911.

**Pig Iron.**—Employment was good generally for the first six months, the output being considerably higher than in the second half of 1912. By the end of June, however, the number of furnaces in blast began to be reduced; in the Cleveland district the good conditions were maintained until the end of August. In September there was a considerable reduction in the number of furnaces at work, and the number continued to fall up to the end of the year, when the furnaces in blast numbered 273, compared with 334 at the beginning of the year. The total exports of pig iron during the year amounted to 1,125,000 tons, which was 138,000 tons, or 10.9 per cent., less than in 1912.

**Iron and Steel.**—For the first six months employment was good, but in the second half of the year there was some decline, especially in Scotland. At Sheffield employment continued good throughout the year, especially with makers of steel for tools and motors, and for shipbuilding purposes. In the Midlands employment was seriously affected during June and July by the general strike in the metal trades. At the end of the year employment generally was not so good as at the end of 1912. The exports of iron and steel in 1913 (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinplates and blackplates) amounted to 3,239,000 tons, an increase of 246,000, or 8.2 per cent., over 1912: the increase, however, occurred entirely in the first seven months of the year, the remaining months showing a decline. Imports of foreign iron and steel amounted to 2,220,000 tons, an increase of 11.2 per cent. over 1912.

**Tinplate Trade.**—Employment at the beginning of 1913 was good, but showed a slight decline in January, followed by a sharp decline in February, March and April, a number of mills being stopped. In May a large number of mills were re-started, but a further decline took place in June. Since then the number of mills

working has increased, but in December was still much below the number in operation at the beginning of the year. The exports of tinplates for the year reached, however, a record figure, due largely to a marked recovery in the exports to the United States. There were also considerable increases in the exports to the Argentine and to the British East Indies, China, and Japan.

**Engineering.**—The year was one of exceptional activity in practically all branches of the trade and at nearly all centres, though there was a decline on the whole towards the end of the year. The mean percentage of Trade Union members unemployed during 1913 was only 1.9. The percentage unemployed among "insured" workpeople in the engineering and ironfounding trades was throughout the year at a very low level, varying from 2.0 in April to 3.0 in December. Disputes were more numerous than in 1912, and at Sheffield and Southampton, in particular, employment was seriously affected thereby.

The exports of machinery amounted to 747,000 tons, valued at £37,028,000, showing increases of 6.1 and 11.7 per cent. respectively, as compared with 1912. There were large increases in locomotives and in textile machinery.

**Shipbuilding.**—Employment in the shipbuilding industry in 1913 was even better than in 1911 and 1912, and it showed little abatement in activity at the end of the year. The tonnage of vessels launched during the year was the greatest recorded. The mean percentage of Trade Union members unemployed in this industry in 1913 was only 3.1, the lowest since 1900. The percentages of "insured" workpeople in the shipbuilding industry returned as unemployed were also very low (ranging from 2.9 in June to 4.3 in September), and for a considerable portion of the year there was a scarcity of skilled labour. While there was great pressure all round on new work, the repairing centres were, on the whole, fairly busy, except in September and October. According to Lloyd's Register, the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction at the end of December, 1913, was 1,956,606, or 13,459 tons (gross) less than in December, 1912.

**Other Metal Trades.**—Employment with brassworkers was good throughout the year, but in the metal bedstead trade it was slack. Makers of nuts and bolts were fairly well employed, and the wire trade was busy until the autumn, when it was rather quieter. In the lock and latch trade, and in the hollowware trade, employment was fair, but showed a slight decline towards the latter part of the year, when some short time was reported in the lock and latch trade. In the stove and grate trade it was fair on the whole in England, though it declined somewhat as the year advanced; in Scotland it was slack for the first five months, but it then improved, and was good at the end of the year. The cutlery and tool trades at Sheffield had a busy year, but the tool trades at Birmingham and Wednesbury were only fairly employed; at the end of the year they were rather quiet. Apart from the dispute in May and June the tube trade in South Staffordshire was very active; but bedstead tube makers at Birmingham reported employment quiet. In the chain trades at Cradley employment was good till August, when it declined somewhat, but it was still fair at the close of the year. Sheet metal, tinplate and iron-plate workers had a very good year.

**Cotton Trade.**—In the spinning branch of the trade employment continued good throughout the year, and a shortage of labour was reported. Towards the end of the year, however, it was evident that a falling-off was taking place, and a suggestion was made for the introduction of organised short time. With spinners of Egyptian cotton, however, employment was still good at the close of the year. The spinning branch of the trade was free from a general stoppage of work; but, after the withdrawal (on January 31st) of the spinners from the Brooklands Agreement, which had provided machinery for the settlement of disputes, a series of stoppages occurred on the question of bad spinning, and at one time about twenty mills were standing idle owing to this cause.

Throughout the year the price of cotton has kept high:

on January 3rd the price of middling American cotton at Liverpool was 7.19d. per lb.; but thereafter it declined slightly, and reached its lowest point (6.40d.) on August 15th. It then recovered, and from the beginning of September to the present time it has remained above 7d. per lb. The exports of cotton yarn amounted to 210,175,500 lb., compared with 243,850,400 lb. in 1912 and 223,834,400 lb. in 1911. The decline was most marked in the exports to Germany, Holland, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania, and Turkey; there was also a marked fall in the exports to Bengal, though Madras showed an improvement.

In the weaving branch employment continued good for the first six months of 1913, and there was some shortage of labour. A decline then set in, and at the end of the year there was considerable slackness at Blackburn, Burnley, Nelson, and Colne. The exports of cotton piece goods in 1913 show an increase over those of the previous year, especially in those sent to China and India; the increase occurred mainly in the earlier months of the year, the second half showing a decline.

**Woollen and Worsted.**—The year opened with good employment in these industries, and for six months conditions were very satisfactory. A decline then began and continued (with a slight recovery in the woollen trade in September) up to the end of the year, when employment was not so good as at the end of 1912. Employment in the heavy woollen district in particular had become very slack by November. In Bradford the decline was most marked in the woolcombing branch, and short time was reported among night workers in this branch. In the West of England employment continued busy throughout the year. As compared with 1912 the exports of woollen yarns declined by 23 per cent., those of worsted yarns by 12 per cent., and of worsted tissues by 13 per cent. Woollen tissues increased by 5 per cent. The decline in yarns took place during the last eight months, that in worsted tissues during the last five months of the year.

**Linen and Jute.**—In the linen trade employment in Ireland was good for the first five months of 1913, but showed a tendency to decline afterwards, though there was a marked temporary recovery in September. In the Dundee district employment continued good throughout the year. The jute trade was remarkably busy all through the year; and, although there was a slight falling-off in the last three or four months, employment was still good at the end of December. A scarcity of workers was reported both in the linen and in the jute trades.

**Other Textiles.**—In the lace trade employment was very slack in the levers branch, but fairly good on the whole in the curtain branch; while in the plain net branch it showed a considerable improvement as the year advanced, and was good at the end of the year. The hosiery trades were well employed, and showed more activity than in 1912, except in the last three months of the year. The silk trade continued steady, and was slightly better than in 1912. In the carpet trades employment was good for seven months, but then declined; it was, however, better throughout than in the previous year. In the bleaching, dyeing, and finishing trades employment on the whole was fairly good; it was better than in 1912 during the first half of the year.

**Building.**—In the building trades employment was fairly good on the whole, reaching a higher standard of activity than had been shown for several years. The mean of the monthly percentages of Trade Union carpenters and plumbers unemployed in 1913 was the lowest since 1901. The percentage of insured workpeople in building and works of construction unemployed at the end of each month of 1913 was as follows:—

Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
January ... 8.8	May ... 3.4	September ... 4.1
February ... 7.3	June ... 3.5	October ... 4.8
March ... 5.2	July ... 4.0	November ... 5.9
April ... 3.8	August ... 3.6	December ... 6.9

The brickmaking industry benefited by the improvement in the building trades, and employment in 1913 was fairly good, and better than in the previous year.

**Other Trades.**—In the boot and shoe, printing and paper trades employment was fairly good, and rather better than in 1912. Employment was good on the whole in the woodworking and furnishing trades, the coachbuilding branch being very busy during the first half of the year. The glass and pottery trades were active and showed an improvement on the previous year.

#### Changes in Rates of Wages.

During the first nine months of 1913 wages showed a marked upward tendency; but in the last quarter of the year the rise was inconsiderable, largely owing to a fall in selling prices in those metal industries in which wages are more or less directly regulated by prices. In the remaining groups of trades the outstanding feature was the increase in wages in the building trades, which exceeded the largest recorded for any previous year.

The total amount of the net increase per week in all trades\* in each quarter of the year was as follows:—January-March, £68,583; April-June, £59,044; July-September, £34,101; and October-December, £2,450. Altogether, the total number of workpeople whose rates of wages were reported to have been changed in 1913 was 1,770,072. Of these, 1,730,872 received a net increase of £165,944 per week, and 36,135 sustained a net decrease of £1,766 per week, whilst the remaining 3,065 had upward and downward changes which left their wages at the same level at the end as at the beginning of the year. The net result of all the changes was thus an increase of £164,178 per week.

In the total of 1,770,072 workpeople were included many large bodies, of which a few may be mentioned. In the building trades there was an increase for certain classes of operatives in London, including, amongst others, bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and labourers. Coal miners in every district received increases, ranging from 2½ per cent. in South Wales to 18¾ per cent. in Scotland. In the pig iron and iron and steel groups the largest body affected were the ironworkers in the Midlands, who sustained a net decrease of 3d. per ton, or 2½ per cent. Time workers in the federated shipyards received an increase of ¼d. per hour, or 1s. per week in August; whilst in the textile trades the most important changes were increases to linen and jute workers in the North of Ireland and in the Dundee district and to certain classes of woollen and worsted operatives in the West Riding.

Classified by groups of trades, the number of individuals reported as affected by changes in rates of wages in 1912 and 1913, and the net increases in their weekly wages, are given in the following Table:—

Groups of Trades.	Number of Workpeople* whose rates of Wages were reported as changed in		Net Amount of Increase in the Weekly Wages of those affected, as compared with the preceding year.*	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Building ...	95,653	162,177	£ 8,360	£ 19,468
Coal Mining ...	927,293	926,519	76,905	97,931
Iron, &c., Mining ...	20,737	23,796	2,511	2,357
Quarrying ...	3,616	9,372	323	720
Pig Iron Manufacture	18,022	17,985	2,556	68
Iron and Steel Manu- facture	54,791	55,228	7,553	1,719
Engineering and Shipbuilding	190,704	220,392	11,289	13,163
Other Metal Trades	18,030	33,122	2,490	2,527
Textile Trades ...	341,505	167,397	15,255	11,026
Clothing Trades ...	3,802	17,433	345	2,350
Transport Trades ...	24,850	45,481	2,816	4,790
Printing, &c., Trades	5,546	11,939	403	933
Glass, &c., Trades	13,324	23,849	1,098	1,906
Other Trades ...	23,596	30,895	5,368	3,317
Employees of Local Authorities	28,699	24,487	2,209	1,903
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,770,168</b>	<b>1,770,072</b>	<b>139,481</b>	<b>164,178</b>

In every group of trades the changes in 1913 resulted in a net increase, and, as in 1912, coal mining accounted

\* Exclusive of seamen, railway servants, agricultural labourers, police and Government employees.

for over half the total amount. The next most important groups, building, engineering and shipbuilding and textile, together accounted for nearly £44,000, or over 26 per cent. of the total.

As regards the industries excluded from the Table it may be mentioned that the particulars relating to police and Government employees are not yet available; but it is known that, amongst others, a large body of workpeople employed in H.M. Dockyards received increases during the year. In the case of seamen, a general increase of 10s. per month took place early in the year, whilst there was an upward movement in the wages of agricultural labourers, particularly in Scotland; in neither of these occupations, however, is the number affected by the changes known.

Considering the total effect of the changes, it is interesting to sum up the net results for the last twenty years, during which there have been three periods of falling wages alternating with three periods of rising wages. The amounts\* are as follows:—

Years of Rising Wages.		Years of Falling Wages.	
Years.	Weekly Increase.	Years.	Weekly Decrease.
	£		£
1896-1900	438,000	1894-1895	75,000
1906-1907	259,000	1901-1905	229,000
1910-1913	353,000	1908-1909	128,000
	£1,050,000		£430,000
Net Weekly Increase of £620,000.			

\* Exclusive of changes affecting seamen, railway servants, and agricultural labourers, and in 1913, also of police and Government employees.

#### Changes in Hours of Labour.

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in 1913 affected 111,258 workpeople. Of these, 7,621 had their hours increased by 4,783 per week, and 103,637 had an aggregate reduction of 274,897 hours per week. The increases were almost entirely confined to the building trades, and were due to extensions of the summer period, or to re-arrangements in the winter period. The most important of such changes affected 4,000 carpenters and joiners at Liverpool and Birkenhead.

#### Wholesale Prices.

The high level of wholesale prices which has been a feature of recent years continued in 1913, and the Board of Trade Index Number showed a rise of 1.4 per cent. compared with the previous year, and of 16.5 per cent. compared with 1900.

While the general effect of all the price records of the year yielded a net rise there was a distinct downward tendency in the closing months in certain articles, especially in the metal group. This group showed a considerable rise in the first six months of the year; prices then declined, and the index number for the last quarter of 1913 was lower than for the corresponding quarter of 1912. In the food, drink and tobacco group the index number for the first quarter of 1913 showed an upward movement, but there was a slight decline in each succeeding quarter of the year. In the textiles (raw materials) group prices rose steadily for the first four months of the year; there was then a decline, and prices on the whole continued at the lower level till October, when they rose again. A further rise took place in November, when the highest prices of the year were reached, and although there was a slight fall in December prices then were much higher than in December, 1912.

The Table below gives the index numbers indicating the changes in wholesale prices during the period 1871-1913, each year of the period being compared with 1900. In compiling the general index numbers the index numbers for the 47 separate articles included have been

weighted in accordance with their estimated consumption.

1900 = 100.

Year.	Index No.	Year.	Index No.	Year.	Index No.
1871	135.6	1886	101.0	1901	96.7
1872	145.2	1887	98.2	1902	96.4
1873	151.9	1888	101.8	1903	96.9
1874	146.9	1889	103.4	1904	98.2
1875	140.4	1890	103.3	1905	97.6
1876	137.1	1891	106.9	1906	100.8
1877	140.4	1892	101.1	1907	106.0
1878	131.1	1893	99.4	1908	103.0
1879	125.0	1894	93.5	1909	104.1
1880	129.0	1895	90.7	1910	108.8
1881	126.6	1896	88.2	1911	109.4
1882	127.7	1897	90.1	1912	114.9
1883	125.9	1898	93.2	1913	116.5
1884	114.1	1899	92.2		
1885	107.0	1900	100.0		

An examination of the Table shows that the general level of prices rose from 135.6 in 1871 to 151.9 in 1873, and then fell almost continuously until 1896, when the index number reached its lowest point (88.2). The movement of prices then took an upward direction, which has been generally maintained in subsequent years, and in 1913 the index number was 116.5, the highest figure recorded since 1883.

In the following Table a comparison is made of the index numbers for 1912 and 1913 for the various groups into which the 47 selected articles have been divided:—

1900 = 100.

Groups.	Index Numbers.		Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913 compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	
I.—Coal and Metals	84.9	92.5	+ 9.0
II.—Textiles	119.6	134.8	+ 12.7
III.—Food, Drink and Tobacco:—			
Corn, &c.	124.0	118.6	- 4.4
Meat, Fish and Dairy Produce	116.8	119.6	+ 2.4
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Cocoa and Tobacco	120.4	106.9	- 11.2
Wine and Foreign Spirits	111.9	106.4	- 4.9
Total, Group III.	119.9	117.7	- 1.8
IV.—Miscellaneous (Timber, Rubber, &c.)	110.1	109.4	- 0.6
All the 47 Articles	114.9	116.5	+ 1.4

The principal feature of the year was the great increase in the textiles (raw materials) group, which amounted to 12.7 per cent. Raw cotton was at a high price throughout the year, and in December, 1913, the average value of imported cotton was over 10 per cent. higher than in December, 1912. British wool, which had stood at a high figure for the three previous years, showed an average rise for the year of 2.7 per cent. and the index number was the highest recorded since 1882; there was, however, only a slight advance in the price of foreign wool. The price of jute was exceptionally high, the increase over 1912 amounting to 21.7 per cent. Silk showed an increase of 11.2 per cent., but there was a slight decrease in the price of flax.

In the coal and metals group there was an increase of 9.0 per cent. over the previous year. Coal showed a rise of 10 per cent., while in the case of pig iron the increase amounted to 16.7 per cent. The price of pig iron continued high for the first seven months of the year, after which there was a considerable fall, and the price in December, 1913, though still comparatively high, was 12 per cent. lower than at the corresponding period of 1912. There was a considerable fall in the price of zinc, and a less marked decline in the price of copper; in the case of lead there was a slight rise.

The food, drink and tobacco group showed on the whole a fall of 1.8 per cent. Corn, &c., showed on the average a fall of 4.4 per cent., the reduction in the case of barley, oats and rice being particularly marked. There was an average rise of 2.4 per cent. for meat, fish and dairy produce, which was largely due to the increased

price of pork and bacon, which was on the average 14.2 per cent. dearer in 1913 than in 1912. Butter, margarine and cheese showed a fall of nearly 5 per cent. There was a sharp fall in the price of sugar, the average price for 1913 being 18.8 per cent. lower than in 1912. Cocoa showed a rise of 12.6 per cent., tobacco of 10.7 per cent., and tea of 4.0 per cent.; on the other hand there was some decline in the price of coffee.

The miscellaneous group showed a decline of 0.6 per cent. The most marked changes in the articles included in this group were advances in the price of petroleum (25.3 per cent.), olive oil (17.7 per cent.) and hides (14.9 per cent.), and decreases in the price of linseed (28.1 per cent.) and rubber (25.5 per cent.).

#### Retail Prices of Food in London.

The retail prices of food in London in 1913 maintained the high level of 1912, and the index number for the year was the highest recorded for any year in the period 1892-1913 for which these statistics have been collected. Compared with 1900, the base year, the prices of 1913 showed an increase of 14.8 per cent. For the first three months of 1913 prices remained high, but in the next two months there was a decline, which, however, was not very marked. In June and July prices rose again, to be followed in the succeeding two months by a slight fall. In the last three months of the year there was a further rise, and at the end of the year prices were rather higher than at the beginning. The following Table shows, for the years 1892-1913, the index numbers constructed on the weighted retail prices of 23 of the principal articles of food in London:—

1900 = 100.

Year.	Weighted Index No. for 23 Articles.	Groups into which the 23 Selected Articles have been Classified.				
		I. Bread, Flour, Cereal, and Potatoes.	II. Meat.	III. Dairy Produce.	IV. Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa.	V. Sugar, Jams, Currants and Raisins.
1892	103.9	111.0	99.4	98.5	98.0	117.8
1893	99.3	97.2	98.9	99.0	97.1	109.2
1894	94.9	92.3	95.5	94.7	95.8	98.7
1895	92.1	89.4	93.8	92.4	93.8	91.7
1896	91.7	89.9	90.2	93.8	93.8	94.1
1897	95.5	101.3	93.4	94.8	93.8	98.4
1898	99.5	114.3	94.6	94.8	93.7	90.1
1899	95.4	94.3	95.1	97.2	94.4	92.6
1900	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1901	100.4	98.0	103.6	99.1	102.8	104.3
1902	101.0	97.9	106.4	98.6	102.8	97.9
1903	102.8	106.4	104.3	97.4	102.8	102.8
1904	102.4	107.3	100.4	96.8	108.2	106.1
1905	102.8	102.4	101.1	98.5	106.8	117.5
1906	102.0	99.7	102.9	101.2	101.0	108.7
1907	105.0	105.4	104.2	101.4	103.8	116.7
1908	107.5	112.5	106.6	103.1	105.6	112.9
1909	107.6	114.5	107.2	102.9	103.4	105.9
1910	109.4	109.6	115.1	104.1	102.9	117.7
1911	109.4	109.4	109.2	107.4	103.1	121.2
1912	114.5	115.1	115.1	111.1	103.4	129.2
1913	114.8	116.2	120.9	109.3	104.7	115.7

The most marked change was in the group for sugar, jams, currants, and raisins, in which there was a decrease of 10.4 per cent. This was largely due to a fall in the price of sugar. There was also a slight decline in the group for dairy produce. The other three groups showed increases, the most noticeable of which was in the meat group, where it amounted to 5 per cent. In the case of British beef there was a rise of 0.6 per cent., and this was confined to the last six months of the year. British mutton showed an increase in price early in the year, and the average rise for the year amounted to 4.7 per cent. Imported meat showed greater advances in price, the percentage increase for the year being 3.8 for beef and 7.9 for mutton. Bacon, though fluctuating somewhat, had a general upward movement for eight months, when the highest price of the year was reached; since August, however, there has been a fall, and the price at the end of the year was not much higher than at the beginning. The index number for bacon was the highest recorded, and showed an increase of 9.4 per cent. over 1912, and of 44.7 per cent. over 1900. Other items that may be noted are increases of 8.9 per cent. for cocoa, 6.4 per cent. for pork, 7.6 per cent. for rice, and 5.3 per cent. for oatmeal; and decreases of 11.1 per cent. for marmalade, 2.6 per cent. for cheese, and 2.0 for milk.

#### Trade Disputes.

One of the outstanding features of the year 1913 was the large number of disputes, amounting to more than double the average (628) of the preceding twenty years. The number of workpeople involved was about twice as many as the average (345,482) of the same period. The aggregate duration in working days (11,491,000) of all disputes in progress in 1913 was greater than in any year except 1893, 1898, and 1912, in each of which years a great coe dispute was in progress. Two important disputes materially contributed towards this total—(1) the strike of metal workers in the Midlands, which began in April and ended in July, aggregating about 1,400,000 working days; and (2), the dispute at Dublin, which, beginning with a tramwaymen's strike in August, developed in September into a general dispute involving numerous trades. At the date of publication this dispute is still in progress, and it is estimated that up to December 31st the aggregate duration amounted to 1,780,000 working days. The following Table gives a general comparison covering the period 1893-1913:—

Year.	No. of Disputes beginning in each year.	Total No. of Workpeople involved in Disputes beginning in each year.	Aggregate duration in working days of all Disputes in progress in each year.
1893	615	634,301	30,467,765
1894	929	325,248	9,529,010
1895	745	263,123	5,724,670
1896	926	198,190	3,746,368
1897	864	230,267	10,345,523
1898	711	253,907	15,289,478
1899	719	180,217	2,516,416
1900	648	188,538	3,152,694
1901	642	179,546	4,142,287
1902	442	256,667	3,479,255
1903	357	116,901	2,338,268
1904	355	87,208	1,484,220
1905	358	93,503	2,470,189
1906	486	217,773	3,028,816
1907	601	147,498	2,162,151
1908	399	295,507	10,834,189
1909	436	300,819	2,773,986
1910	551	515,165	9,894,831
1911	903	961,980	10,319,591
1912	857	1,463,221	40,914,675
1913	1,462	677,254	11,491,000

The majority of the disputes of the year arose on demands for increased wages, the proportion of such disputes to the total being considerably higher than in recent years. Although the greater number of disputes were settled by compromises, the number of those settled in favour of the workpeople exceeded those settled in favour of the employers, and the proportion of such completely successful disputes to the total was higher than in any of the previous five years.

The proportion of the total number of persons engaged in industrial occupations who were involved in disputes in 1913 was about 5.6 per cent., and the amount of working time lost by disputes at the works immediately affected was equivalent to about one day per head if spread over the whole industrial population.

The following Table summarises by trades the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the aggregate duration of the disputes in working days for 1912 and 1913 respectively:—

Groups of Trades.	1912.			1913.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building	58	5,634	106,638	192	39,693	814,600
Coal Mining	147	1,105,739	31,561,943	159	200,736	1,335,100
Other Mining and Quarrying	8	897	32,802	29	10,626	265,300
Engineering	109	41,376	774,627	170	56,288	1,207,000
Shipbuilding	71	29,737	442,064	119	25,577	144,800
Other Metal	54	11,772	152,637	91	68,863	1,603,200
Textile	136	56,208	3,698,376	244	93,019	1,998,800
Clothing	68	31,069	601,438	73	14,970	174,600
Transport	73	155,300	2,985,165	119	83,429	1,217,600
Other Trades and Employees of Public Authorities.	133	25,449	559,965	265	63,055	972,000
General Dispute (one or more Trades)*	..	..	..	1	21,000	1,780,000
Total	857	1,463,221	40,914,675	1,462	677,254	11,491,000

\* This relates to the dispute at Dublin.

Disputes in the building trades showed a great increase as compared with recent years, the number of disputes being greater than in any year since 1893, with the exception of 1897, while the number of workpeople involved was the highest recorded. The aggregate duration of disputes in these trades was only exceeded in 1896 and 1899.

The number of disputes in the mining and quarrying industries in 1913 was slightly in excess of that in 1911 and 1912, although less than in 1909 and 1910. In the coal mining industry the most important disputes of the year arose out of the refusal of trade unionists to work with non-unionists, one of the greatest of these disputes causing a stoppage of many pits in South Wales in May involving in all about 50,000 men. In other mining and quarrying industries the high aggregate duration of disputes was due to a prolonged strike of china clay workers in Cornwall.

In the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades the number of disputes and the number of workpeople involved were the highest recorded, and the aggregate duration was larger on three occasions only during the preceding twenty years. The high figures as regards workpeople and aggregate duration were due mainly to the metal workers' dispute in the Midlands above mentioned. As compared with 1912, the aggregate duration of disputes in the engineering trades showed an increase and in the shipbuilding trades a marked decrease.

In the textile trades the number of disputes was considerably more than twice the average for the previous twenty years, while the number of workpeople involved was only exceeded in three years when there were great general disputes in the cotton trade. The aggregate duration was, however, less than in 1912, in which year there was a lock-out in the cotton weaving industry.

In the clothing trades the number of workpeople involved in disputes and the aggregate duration were considerably less than in 1912, when large disputes in the tailoring trade of London were in progress.

No great general dispute occurred in the transport trades such as in 1911 and 1912, but, with the exception of these years, the number of workpeople involved and the aggregate duration in 1913 were the highest recorded. The high aggregate duration was largely due to a prolonged strike of motor-cab drivers in London at the beginning of the year, which accounted for 637,000 working days.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN DECEMBER.

### 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 December 26th, 1913, was 90,615—a weekly average of 22,654. During the four weeks ended November 28th the total was 92,106, and the weekly average 23,026.

The number of claims made during each of the four weeks ended December 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th, and the weekly averages for December and November, 1913, are given in the following Table:—

Division.	Week ended 5th Dec.	Week ended 12th Dec.	Week ended 19th Dec.	Week ended 26th Dec.	Weekly Average of claims made during	
					4 weeks ended Dec. 26th.	4 weeks ended Nov. 28th.
London & South-Eastern	8,343	8,927	7,721	5,183	7,543	8,602
Scotland & Northern	3,781	3,004	4,066	4,264	3,979	3,574
North Western	3,627	3,555	3,009	3,525	3,629	3,271
Yorkshire & East Midlands	2,565	2,646	2,665	2,675	2,637	2,481
West Midlands	1,302	1,311	1,024	1,085	1,181	1,278
South Western	1,816	2,009	1,632	1,236	1,674	1,791
Wales	918	1,146	931	763	941	886
Ireland	1,320	1,130	1,060	769	1,070	1,143
United Kingdom	23,672	24,528	22,906	19,509	22,654	23,026

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 December 26th was 30,116, as compared with 60,499 direct claims.

### Number and Amount of Payments of Benefit.

The total number of payments of unemployment benefit made during the four weeks ended December 26th to workpeople claiming direct was 118,001, and the total amount of such payments was £36,051. For the same period the estimated amount repayable to Associations from the Unemployment Fund in respect of payments made by them under arrangements was £14,344, and the estimated number of such payments was 50,550. During the four weeks ended November 28th, 1913, 107,448 payments, amounting to £32,113, were made to workpeople claiming direct. In the case of Associations for the same four weeks an estimated sum of £13,243 was repayable from the Fund in respect of 46,631 payments to members.

The weekly averages of the number and amount of payments during December and November, 1913, are given below:—

Division.	4 weeks ended December 26th, 1913.			4 weeks ended November 28th, 1913.		
	Direct.	Association.	Total.	Direct.	Association.	Total.
Average Weekly Number of Payments.						
London and South Eastern	13,616	2,401	16,017	13,234	2,726	15,960
Scotland and Northern	2,700	2,685	5,385	2,297	2,397	4,694
North Western	2,942	2,911	5,853	2,527	2,425	4,952
Yorkshire and East Midlands	2,920	1,861	4,781	2,539	1,537	4,076
West Midlands	1,774	691	2,465	1,766	769	2,535
South Western	2,437	792	3,229	1,970	704	2,674
Wales	516	321	837	419	317	736
Ireland	2,595	996	3,591	2,120	783	2,903
Total	29,500	12,638	42,138	26,862	11,658	38,520

### Average Weekly Amounts Paid.

Division.	December 1913.			November 1913.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
London and South Eastern	4,294	686	4,980	3,985	785	4,770
Scotland and Northern	798	723	1,521	675	657	1,332
North Western	874	838	1,712	767	681	1,448
Yorkshire and East Midlands	811	525	1,336	692	431	1,123
West Midlands	540	211	751	533	234	767
South Western	717	197	914	569	171	740
Wales	156	82	238	125	76	201
Ireland	823	324	1,147	692	276	968
Total	9,013	3,586	12,599	8,028	3,311	11,339

The average amount of each payment in December was 6s. 1d. in the case of direct claims, and 5s. 8d. in the case of claims through Associations.

### Unemployment in Insured Trades and Occupations.

Under Regulation 5 (4) of the General Regulations issued by the Board of Trade in accordance with the National Insurance Act, Part II., section 91, every holder of an unemployment book has, when unemployed, to lodge it at a Labour Exchange or other local office of the Unemployment Fund. From returns made as to the number of unemployment books of unemployed workpeople in the possession of the various local offices on December 26th, 1913, 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 industries who were unemployed on that date.

Division.	Building and Works of Construction.	Shipbuilding.	Engineering and Ironfoundry.	Construction of Vehicles.	Sawmilling.	Other Insured Workpeople.	All Insured Workpeople.
London and South-Eastern.	9.4	6.7	3.6	3.1	4.6	2.9	7.2
Scotland and Northern.	3.9	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.2	2.8
North-Western.	5.8	2.3	3.7	2.9	3.8	2.1	4.2
Yorks. and East Midlands.	5.4	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.4	1.7	3.6
West Midlands.	4.5	..	2.9	3.4	2.5	1.4	3.6
South-Western.	7.2	8.7	2.8	1.5	4.3	1.6	5.8
Wales.	2.3	6.4	2.0	1.4	2.4	0.6	2.6
Ireland.	..	..	4.7	7.4	6.1	2.6	9.2
United Kingdom.	6.9	3.9	3.0	2.9	3.3	1.7	4.6
Percentage unemployed a month ago.	5.9	3.4	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.5	4.1

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

	28th Nov.	5th Dec.	12th Dec.	19th Dec.	26th Dec.
<b>INDUSTRIES.</b>	Per cent. 5.9	Per cent. 6.1	Per cent. 6.4	Per cent. 6.4	Per cent. 6.9
Building and Works of Construction.	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.9
Shipbuilding and Ironfoundry.	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.0
Engineering.	..	..	..	..	..
Construction of Vehicles.	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
Sawmilling.	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.3
Other Insured Workpeople.	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7
All Insured Workpeople.	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.6
<b>DIVISION.</b>	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.2
London and South-Eastern.	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8
Scotland and Northern.	..	..	..	..	..
North-Western.	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.2
Yorkshire and East Midlands.	..	..	..	..	..
West Midlands.	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.6
South-Western.	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.6
Wales.	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland.	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8
..	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6
..	7.6	8.2	8.7	8.8	9.2
United Kingdom.	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.6

## RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

### Conciliation Committee, Bridgwater.

At the joint request of the Bridgwater Chamber of Commerce and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, the Chief Industrial Commissioner on 15th December presided at a conference at Bridgwater of representative employers of the various industries and trades of the district and representatives of the workpeople concerned for the purpose of assisting in the formation of a permanent Conciliation Committee and the framing of rules for its guidance. After discussion, the formation of the Committee and the adoption of rules as follows were unanimously agreed upon:—

1. A Conciliation Committee shall be appointed to deal with questions referred to them relating to rates of wages, hours of labour, or conditions of service, other than matters of management.

2. The workpeople shall elect representatives to hold office as members of the Conciliation Committee, and the employers' side of the Conciliation Committee shall be composed of employers selected by the employers concerned.

3. Such employers and workpeople shall form panels from whom representatives concerned in any industry in dispute shall be summoned by the Secretaries to deal with such disputes at meetings of the Conciliation Committee.

4. Workpeople acting as representatives on the Conciliation Committee shall have leave of absence from their work, without prejudice to their employment, on such days, or portions thereof, that they may be required to attend meetings of the Committee.

5. Each side of the Conciliation Committee shall have a Secretary, who may take part in discussions and act as advocate, but shall have no vote unless he is a member of the Committee.

#### PROCEDURE.

6. In the event of a dispute arising affecting one or more employees, it shall be the duty of the workpeople concerned to bring the matter in the first instance before the foreman or other person under whose immediate supervision they are working.

7. Failing agreement within seven days of the complaint having been made, the workpeople concerned may bring the matter

before their representatives on the Conciliation Committee, and such representatives, accompanied if they desire by the Secretary of the workpeople's side of the Committee, shall be granted an interview with the management for the discussion of the dispute.

8. If within seven days of the receipt of the deputation an agreement is not arrived at upon the matter in dispute the Secretary of the workpeople's side of the Conciliation Committee shall give notice to the employers' Secretary of a request for a meeting of the Conciliation Committee, and such meeting shall be held on a suitable date within seven days of the receipt of the application for the meeting of the Committee.

9. In the event of the Conciliation Committee failing to agree upon any matter of difference, the Committee shall meet under the chairmanship of an independent Chairman. If the parties cannot agree upon a Chairman, one shall be appointed by the Board of Trade.

10. The Chairman to preside over the meeting of the Conciliation Committee and to endeavour to secure an agreement upon the point at issue. Should he fail to secure an agreement, he may give a pronouncement upon the point in dispute, and the parties may agree before pronouncement is made that it shall be final and binding on both sides.

11. Pending the reference of the matter in dispute to the Conciliation Committee and pending the Committee's decision and (if necessary) the Chairman's decision, no strike or lock-out shall be entered upon.

12. No assistance, financial or otherwise, to be given by an Association to any of its members or to any affiliated Association entering upon a strike or lock-out in breach of the foregoing conditions.

13. Any question arising regarding the interpretation of these rules, or whether any matter in dispute is a question of management, or is a breach of rules, if not settled by the Conciliation Board, shall be referred to the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department for final decision.

December 15th, 1913.

### Hemp and Wire Rope Makers, Gateshead.

On October 1st, 1913, a stoppage of work involving about 370 workpeople employed by a firm of hemp and wire rope manufacturers at Gateshead commenced in support of the workpeople's demands for advances in wages. The dispute continuing, and no negotiations being apparently in progress, the Department entered into communication with the parties, and on December 17th an officer of the Department attended a conference of representatives of the parties, at which an agreement was arrived at. This agreement provided that work should be resumed on December 19th, and (1) that an advance of one shilling per week be granted to female employees on condition that good time is kept, good time to be understood to mean that not more than one quarter in the week shall be lost; (2) if there are any male employees in receipt of wages lower than are paid in the district for similar work, the matter shall be remedied.

### Bobbin Makers, Clitheroe.

About 40 bobbin makers employed by a firm at Clitheroe having ceased work in June, 1913, owing to differences as to the reinstatement of a dismissed workman and demands for an advance in wages and a reduction in the hours of labour, application was made on behalf of the workpeople on June 30th for the assistance of the Department to bring about a settlement. It did not appear that the Department could usefully take action in the matter at that time, but the strike continued, and in December an officer of the Department visited Manchester and met representatives of the parties. After negotiations a memorandum of agreement was arrived at providing for a reduction in the hours of labour and an advance in wages, the firm stating that as many as possible of the late employees would be taken on as soon as possible, no new employee to be taken on until all the late employees were reinstated, and also that they did not desire to offer objection to any employee joining the Union or to discriminate between unionists and non-unionists.

On Monday, December 20th, when it was proposed that work should be resumed, difficulties arose owing to the men objecting to work with an employee who had declined to become a member of the trade union; but as a result of further negotiations conducted by an officer of the Department work was resumed on January 5th.

### Woodworkers, Letchworth.

The agreement arrived at in May, 1913, with regard to the Letchworth building trades (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE for June, p. 204) did not deal with the question of work-

ing hours for woodworking factories in Letchworth, and this matter formed the subject of subsequent negotiations between the parties affected. Towards the end of November application was made to the Chief Industrial Commissioner by one of the firms affected asking for assistance to settle the matter. After some negotiations Sir George Askwith presided at a conference of the parties on January 7th, at which it was arranged that the Union would give careful and fair consideration to the adoption of a new proposal—viz., 49 hours from October 15th to March 14th, the hours in the agreement of May last to be followed in the event of 4 per cent. or more joiners being found to be out of work and not, on notice, absorbed within seven days. Certain matters arising out of the agreement of May last were also dealt with at the conference.

### Boot and Shoe Operatives, Leicester.

Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., the arbitrator appointed to deal with matters of difference which had arisen between the Leicester Shoe Heel Manufacturers' Association and the Leicester No. 2 branch of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, as to the compilation of a piecework statement of prices for the several operations or processes connected with boot and shoe heel building (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE for October, p. 368), issued his award on December 18th. The award sets forth a statement of prices to come into operation as and from February 4th, 1914, and to remain in force until after the expiration of two years from January 1st, 1914, except by mutual consent of the parties to the arbitration, or if any national agreement between the Shoe Manufacturers' Federation and the Operatives' National Union shall call for its revision or termination.

The award also provides, among other clauses, for the immediate establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Arbitration consisting of representatives of the two bodies who were parties to the arbitration, for the purpose of dealing with any future disputes, or with any matters of difference arising out of the operation of the statement.

### Boot and Shoe Operatives, Hinckley.

Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., the Umpire appointed in connection with differences upon which the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Shoe Trade of Hinckley and District were unable to agree (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE for September, p. 323), issued his award on December 11th. The award takes the form of an agreed piecework statement for adult workers in the finishing department, to come into operation on March 2nd, 1914, and to remain in operation for three years, unless its revision or termination shall be mutually decided upon by the Board of Arbitration or called for by a national agreement between employers and workpeople.

### Cranemen and Chargemen, West Hartlepool.

Following the appointment of Sir Ernest Hatch, Bart., to act as arbitrator to deal with a claim made on behalf of certain cranemen and chargemen at the West Hartlepool Works of the South Durham Steel and Iron Co., Ltd., for an increase in their dotal rates (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE for November, p. 404), negotiations proceeded between the parties, and a settlement of the questions in dispute was reached at a meeting of representatives of the parties, held on 17th December, when it was agreed to give an advance to the men concerned. In these circumstances it became unnecessary for Sir Ernest to act in the matter.

### Plumbers and Carpenters, Cardiff.

Differences having arisen between the Cardiff Lodge of the United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland and the Cardiff Committee of the Associated Carpenters and Joiners, as to whether it was established as a local custom in the building trade that plumbers and not carpenters should carry out all work of fixing gutters and down-pipes on buildings, an agreement was arrived at on 31st October, 1913, referring the matter to two arbitrators, and providing that, should the arbitrators fail to agree, the question should be referred to an Umpire.

In accordance with this agreement, application was made on 13th December for the appointment of an

Umpire, and the Chief Industrial Commissioner appointed Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., to act in that capacity.

### Conciliation Board, Stourbridge.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the first meeting of the recently formed Wages and Conciliation Board for the Stourbridge Firebrick District, application was made on 15th December for the registration of the Board under the Conciliation Act, 1896. The Board has accordingly been registered under Section I. of the Act.

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

The following are copies of two awards recently issued by Lord St. Aldwyn as Chairman of the Joint District Board for South Wales (including Monmouth) under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act:—

#### AWARD A.

Whereas the Joint District Board for South Wales (including Monmouth), constituted for the purpose of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, agreed to the classification of the workmen to whom the Act applies which was embodied in my Award of July 5th, 1912\*; and whereas the said Board have since agreed that the said classification shall be varied by adding to it the following additional classes of workmen, viz.:—

Bottom cutters, assistant bottom cutters, sheafmen, roller-men and pulley-men, underground banksmen (at vertical shafts), underground winding enginemen (at vertical shafts), pipemen, rope changers (other than shacklers), slummers employed at pit bottom, jig hitches at top and bottom of inclines, and wallers in working face.

And whereas the said Board have agreed that the minimum wage rate for pipemen shall be a standard rate of 3s. 4d., to which is to be added the percentage from time to time payable under the Conciliation Board Agreement of December, 1912, but have failed to agree on the minimum wage rate for the other classes named above.

Now I, Viscount St. Aldwyn, as Chairman of the said Board, in pursuance of the terms of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, having heard the parties, do hereby settle the said rates for each of the said classes as follows, viz.:—

The minimum rate of wages shall be the standard rate hereinafter fixed for each class of underground workmen, to which is to be added the percentage from time to time payable under the Conciliation Board Agreement of December, 1910.

#### WORKMEN OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

	Standard Rate of Day Wage.
	s. d.
1. Bottom cutters (cutting hard bottom) ...	4 0
2. " " (cutting soft bottom) ...	3 7
3. Assistant bottom cutters ...	3 4
4. Sheafmen, roller-men and pulley-men ...	3 6
5. Underground banksmen (at vertical shafts) ...	3 9
a. Leading ...	3 4
b. Assistants ...	3 4
6. Underground winding enginemen (at vertical shafts) ...	3 10
7. Pipemen ...	3 4
8. Rope changers (other than shacklers) ...	3 9
9. Slummers (employed handling trams through the slums at pit bottom) ...	3 4
10. Jig hitches (at top and bottom of inclines) ...	3 6
11. Wallers in working face ...	3 4

It was agreed by the Board that these rates should come into force as from September 29th, 1913.

(Signed) ST. ALDWYN.

December 26th, 1913.

#### AWARD B.

Whereas, on the 2nd day of August, 1913, the members representing the workmen on the Joint District Board for the District of South Wales (including Monmouth) gave notice of their intention to apply that the General Minimum Rate of Wages and District Rules settled under the said Act by me, Viscount St. Aldwyn, and which appears in the Schedule to my Award, dated July 5th, 1912\*, shall be varied in the following respects, that is to say:—

#### SCHEDULE I.—PART I.

##### Class I.

ITEM 1.—By the omission of the following words from the description of such item, namely:—

"On more than seven days during a period of three months. (In any other case the minimum day wage rate of such a collier working at day wages away from his working place shall be the minimum day wage rate applicable to the class in which he is working.)"

ITEM 2.—By the omission of the following words:—

"Subject to the above rule," and by varying the standard rate of day wage of 4s. 3d. fixed by the said Award as payable to a collier in charge of a working place who is not a worker at piecework to the sum of 4s. 7d.

ITEM 4.—By varying the standard rate of day wage of 4s. 3d. fixed by the said Award as payable to day wage timbermen to the sum of 4s. 7d.

\* *See* LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1912, p. 280.

- ITEM 9.—By varying the standard rate of day wage of 3s. 2d. fixed by the said Award as payable to ostlers and labourers to the sum of 3s. 4d.
- ITEM 10.—By varying the standard rate of day wage of 3s. 2d. fixed by the said Award as payable to subsidiary haulage men to the sum of 3s. 4d.
- ITEM 11.—By varying the standard rate of day wage of 3s. 2d. fixed by the said Award as payable to small pumpmen to the sum of 3s. 4d.
- ITEM 18.—By varying the standard rate of day wage of 3s. 2d. fixed by the said Award as payable to shacklers and spragmen and watermen to the sum of 3s. 4d.
- ITEM 19.—By varying the standard rate of day wage of 3s. fixed by the said Award as payable to lamplockers, lamplighters and oilers to the sum of 3s. 4d.

## Class III.

By varying the standard rate of day wage of 3s. 8d. fixed by the said Award as payable to night hauliers to the sum of 3s. 11d.

By varying the standard rate of day wage of 3s. 3d. fixed by the said Award as payable to trammers above eighteen years of age to the sum of 3s. 4d.

## PART III.

By varying Part III. of the said Schedule by adding thereto a condition that where payment of six turns for five turns worked has hitherto been paid to workmen working on the afternoon or night shifts the payment for each of the six turns shall be made at an amount not less than the minimum rate for the time being applicable to the class or grade in which the particular workmen entitled to the payment shall be working.

And whereas, on the fifteenth day of September, 1913, the said members representing the workmen gave further notice of their intention to apply that the said District Rules should be varied by the omission of the following words:—"at least five-sixths" from the first paragraph of Rule 5, and the substitution thereof of the words "eighty per cent."

And whereas, on the fifteenth day of August, 1913, the members representing the employers on the said Board gave notice of their intention to apply that the said General Minimum Rate of Wages and District Rules should be varied in the following respects, that is to say:—

## SCHEDULE I.—PART I.

## Class I.

ITEM 5.—By varying the same by inserting after the word "work" the words "other than propping or posting."

## Class II.

By the omission of the words and figures "Boys under 15 years of age, 1s. 6d.," and by inserting in lieu thereof the following words and figures:—

"Boys over 14 and under 14½ years of age, 1s. 3d."

"Boys over 14½ and under 15, 1s. 6d."

And whereas it was agreed by the Joint District Board that all the above-named applications should be considered by the Board at meetings on the 8th and 9th December, 1913.

And whereas at such meetings it was decided by my casting vote not to vary Schedule I., Part I., Class I., of my Award of July 5th, 1912, by the omission of the words proposed to be omitted from Items 1 and 2, and not to add the condition proposed by the workmen to Part III. of the said Schedule.

And whereas the said Joint District Board has failed to deal with the other variations applied for within three weeks of the expiration of the notices for applications to vary the Minimum Wages or District Rules.

Now I, Viscount St. Aldwyn, in pursuance of the terms of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, having heard the parties, do hereby decide that the Minimum Rates of Wages and District Rules settled by my Award, dated July 5th, 1912, shall be varied as follows:—

## SCHEDULE I.—PART I.

## Class I.

ITEM 2.—By varying the standard rate of day wage of 4s. 3d. fixed as payable to a collier in charge of a working place who is not a worker at piecework to the standard rate of 4s. 4d.

ITEM 4.—By varying the standard rate of day wage of 4s. 3d. fixed as payable to timbermen and repairers or rippers doing timbering work, not being regular pieceworkers, to the standard rate of 4s. 4d.

ITEMS 9, 10, 11, 18.—By varying the standard rate of day wage of 3s. 2d. fixed by the said Award as payable to ostlers, labourers, subsidiary haulage men, small-pumpmen, shacklers, spraggers, and watermen, to the standard rate of 3s. 4d.

ITEM 19.—By varying the standard rate of day wage of 3s. fixed by the said Award as payable to lamplockers, lamplighters, and oilers, to the standard rate of 3s. 2d.

## Class II.

By omitting the words "Boys under 15 years of age, 1s. 6d.," and inserting the words "Boys over 14 and under 14½ years of age, 1s. 3d.; and under 15, 1s. 6d."

## Class III.

By varying the standard rate of day wage of 3s. 8d. fixed by the said Award as payable to night hauliers above 18 years of age to the standard rate of 3s. 9d.

By varying the standard rate of day wage of 3s. 3d. fixed by the said Award as payable to trammers above 18 years of age to the standard rate of 3s. 4d.

## SCHEDULE II.—DISTRICT RULES.

RULE 5.—By inserting after the words "working by accident or illness" the following words:—"Provided that a workman in a colliery open for work for less than six days in any pay shall not forfeit his right to wages at the minimum rate by absence from the colliery not caused by accident or illness for one day during that pay, if he has worked on every day during the previous pay on which the colliery was open for work and he was not prevented by accident or illness from working."

The above variations shall commence to operate at and from the date of this Award.

(Signed) ST. ALDWYN.

December 26th, 1913.

## West Yorkshire.

The following is a copy of a recent decision of His Honour Judge Amphlett, Chairman of the Joint District Board for West Yorkshire under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act:—

## CONSTRUCTION OF RULE 3.\*

Having regard to the facts placed before me by the Chairman of the Conciliation Board, I am of opinion that a workman, even though he has done his best to work the coal, who fails after a reasonable test owing to want of skill or strength to produce a yield such as a miner of average skill and strength would have produced in the same place incurs a forfeiture within the meaning of Rule 3.

The words "through his own default" in this rule were expressly inserted to differentiate between such a case and others where the default arises from circumstances outside the workman's control, such as when the place is not a normal place or the deficiency is due to bad roofs or other causes for which a miner is not responsible.

The word "default" is not a term of art, as was pointed out by L. J. Bowen in re Young & Horstan (31 Ch. Div., p. 174), but a purely relative term, and "means nothing more or less than not doing what is reasonable under the circumstances, having regard to the relations which you occupy towards other persons interested in the transaction." Default does not necessarily imply any blame to a workman, but a mere failure to perform his contract judged by a certain standard. I must accordingly answer the question submitted to me in the affirmative.

(Signed) R. H. AMPHLETT,

Chairman of the District Board of West Yorkshire.  
Dated December 22nd, 1913.

## RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME.

In accordance with joint applications from the parties, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Romer, G.C.B., has been appointed to preside at meetings of Conciliation Boards 5 and 6 of the Midland Railway, and the Right Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., to preside at a Conciliation Board meeting of the Rhondda and Swansea Bay Railway.

At a meeting of Conciliation Board F of the Great Western Railway, presided over by His Honour Judge Austin, an agreement was arrived at on the matters in dispute between the two sides of the Board. With regard to Boards A and E no agreement was arrived at, and Judge Austin gave his decision on 29th December on matters referred to him by these Boards.

His Honour Judge Mellor, K.C., presided at meetings of Conciliation Boards 4 and 5 of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway on 30th December, and has issued awards on the points referred to him. With regard to Board 4, one of the items was withdrawn and another settled by agreement.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS OVERSEA.

Monthly report, compiled by the Emigrants' Information Office, 54, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., from the latest official and other reports, newspapers, &c. †

## Canada.

ALL emigrants landing in Canada between November and March 1st must possess \$50 (£10 8s.), and children \$25 (£5 4s.) each (being double the amounts required at other times), 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 over-supply of mechanics and labourers—especially in Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, and other towns in the West—these restrictive

\* See LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1912, p. 219.

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

## 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. 1-2 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 November.*—The number of persons out of work in the *building trades* was less than usual for the time of year. In the *metal trades* also there was only a small percentage unemployed. The seasonal revival of employment looked for in the *printing trades* had not yet begun. Employment in the *textile trades* was fair, and about the same as in preceding months. In the *leather trades* an improvement of a more marked character than in previous months was reported. Among *vineyard workers* in the southern departments of France employment declined as compared with the preceding month and with November, 1912. Among *woodmen*, on the other hand, the proportion out of work during November, although greater than in October, was less than in November, 1912. Employment continued good with *gardeners* in the Paris district.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the middle of the month were received by the French Labour Department from 701 trade unions with an aggregate membership of 243,836. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 4·3 per cent. of the members were unemployed in November, as compared with 3·9 per cent. in the previous month and 6·0 per cent. in November, 1912.†

*Coal Mining in November.*—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines during November was 5·57, as compared with 6·00 in the previous month and 6·05† in November, 1912. Taking surface and underground workers, 54·2 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 35·0 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 89·83 and 10·17, and in November, 1912, 97·72 and 2·05. The decline in employment as compared with October indicated by these figures is, to some extent, due to a strike in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais districts.

*Labour Disputes in November.*—Seventy-four labour disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in November, as compared with 93 in the previous month and 72† in November, 1912. In 69 of the new disputes 61,363 workpeople took part, as compared with 8,772 who took part in 88 disputes begun in the previous month, and 4,374 who took part in 53 disputes begun in November, 1912. Of 73 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 15 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople, 28 wholly in favour of the employers, and 30 were compromised.

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

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

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

‡ Revised figure.

regulations are being rigidly enforced; and all such persons are warned against emigrating to Canada at the present time. There is an unusually large amount of unemployment this winter in most of the main industrial centres in Western Canada. There is no demand for farm labourers at this season. The demand for female servants, both in towns and on farms, continues; but the demand for trained nurses, governesses, lady helps, typists, factory girls, and educated women (except teachers) is very small. Coal mining has been active in Nova Scotia; but coal miners on Vancouver Island have been on strike for many months, though some have now returned to work. At Montreal 500 male and female garment workers are still on strike.

## Australia.

Assisted or nominated passages are granted—mainly to agriculturists and female servants—by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. 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. This obligation does not apply to any person who reached the age of eighteen years before the 1st January, 1911.

*New South Wales.*—In Sydney and suburbs there has been "fair to very brisk" employment in the building, iron, clothing, and furniture trades; and bridge carpenters and boilermakers are unobtainable. There is no demand for bootmakers, farriers, french polishers, factory workers, printers, or bookbinders. The prospects of electricians are doubtful; and unskilled labourers are in excess of the demand. Skilled farm hands are wanted; but rain is needed generally in country districts. 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 Experimental Farm in New South Wales. There is a good demand for female servants.

*Victoria.*—There is a demand for farmers in irrigation and other districts, for farm and general labourers, for British lads from 16 to 20 years old on farms, and for female servants. There is no special demand for mechanics, miners, or female factory hands; the labour available in the towns in the building, engineering, furniture, and other trades is quite equal to the demand, though there is a tendency to improvement. Strong capable men for railway and bush work are wanted.

*South Australia.*—There has been a steady improvement in many branches of trade, such as the building and engineering trades. But there is no demand for more labour, except for a few first-class boilermakers and tinsmiths. Youths between 16 and 18 years of age are in strong demand for farm work, and general labourers are wanted in the country.

*Queensland.*—There is a good demand for farm labourers, dairymen, married couples on farms and stations, and female servants. The supply of mechanics and miners has been equal to the demand.

*Western Australia.*—There is a demand for skilled farm labour in some of the agricultural districts in the South-West, and men who are able to plough and work farm machinery can nearly always get work. The supply of mechanics and of miners is quite sufficient.

## 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 whom there is a good demand. Employment has been fair in the various trades, but there is no demand for more mechanics. There is a good demand for dairy hands; and in several places for dressmakers and female operatives in factories. The strike of seamen, labourers, and others is practically over.

## Union of South Africa.

There is no demand for more labour, and industrial conditions are much disturbed everywhere. No one should emigrate to South Africa now.

GERMANY.

*Employment in November.*—According to the *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt*\* there was in November a further decline in employment, and, on the whole, employment was also somewhat worse than in November, 1912.

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the Imperial Labour Department by 48 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 2,016,410. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 1,959,604, of whom 61,639, or 3·1 per cent., were stated to be unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 2·8 per cent. in the previous month and 1·8 per cent. in November, 1912.†

UNION.	Member-ship returned on at end of Nov., 1913.	Percentage of Member-ship employed at end of month.†		
		Nov., 1913.	Oct., 1913.	Nov., 1912.
<b>All Unions making Returns</b> ..	<b>1,959,604</b>	<b>3·1</b>	<b>2·8</b>	<b>1·8</b>
<b>PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—</b>				
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	546,401	3·1	2·8	1·5
Engineers and Metal Workers (Hirsch-Duncker) ..	27,865	3·0	2·9	1·3
Metal Workers (Christian) ..	41,037	1·1	1·1	0·7
Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	136,373	1·7	1·8	0·6
Textile Workers (Christian) ..	35,596	1·8	1·2	2·5
Boot and Shoe Makers ..	42,965	2·1	1·4	1·4
Transport Workers ..	229,271	2·5	1·9	1·6
Printers ..	67,948	3·7	5·8	3·6
Bookbinders ..	32,831	2·1	2·3	2·0
Woodworkers ..	190,100	5·8	5·2	3·6
Bakers ..	27,889	7·4	7·4	5·5
Brewery and Corn Mill Workers ..	49,190	2·1	2·1	1·6
Tobacco Workers ..	31,327	1·3	1·7	1·9
Factory Workers (irrespective of trade)	205,820	2·2	1·8	1·4
State and Municipal Workers ..	53,158	1·4	0·7	0·5

According to reports from employers the decline in employment during November in coal mining in the Ruhr district continued; in Upper and Lower Silesia and in Niederlausitz, however, employment was satisfactory. In lignite mining in Central Germany there was a falling off as compared with October. In metalliferous mining, in the potash industry, at iron foundries, and in the electrical and chemical trades employment was good; but at blast furnaces and steelworks and in the textile trades it was slack, and worse than in October. Employment was fair on the whole in the engineering trades, but there was depression in the woodworking trades, due partly to the building trades being at a standstill, and partly to the lessened demand in other directions.

HOLLAND.†

*Employment in November.*—Returns relating to unemployment in November were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from trade unions and municipal unemployment funds with a total membership of 68,887. The percentage of members out of work during the month was 6·5, as compared with 4·9 in the previous month, and 4·8 in November, 1912.†

Group of Trades.	Number of Members entitled to Benefit in Nov., 1913.	Percentage unemployed.†			Average Days lost per Week per Member unemployed.		
		Nov., 1913.	Oct., 1913.	Nov., 1912.	Nov., 1913.	Oct., 1913.	Nov., 1912.
<b>All Unions and Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns.</b> ..	<b>68,887</b>	<b>6·5</b>	<b>4·9</b>	<b>4·8</b>	<b>5·8</b>	<b>5·8</b>	<b>5·8</b>
<i>Do. Do. excluding Diamond Workers</i> ..	<i>58,498</i>	<i>1·8</i>	<i>1·8</i>	<i>1·6</i>	—	—	—
<b>PRINCIPAL TRADES:—</b>							
Diamond Workers ..	10,395	32·6	24·7	19·7	§	§	§
Printing Trades ..	7,606	0·8	0·9	0·6	5·8	5·9	5·9
Building Trades ..	1,860	4·1	2·8	2·1	5·0	4·7	4·5
Bricklayers and Masons ..	2,652	11·8	2·9	12·9	5·2	5·2	5·7
Painters ..	6,886	4·8	5·0	2·8	5·2	5·2	4·9
Mining (Metal and Coal) and Peat-getting ..	1,950	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	9,449	0·7	0·7	0·3	5·6	5·7	5·6
Textile Trades ..	3,513	0·08	0·1	0·2	5·0	4·3	5·0
Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers ..	10,410	0·1	0·07	0·4	5·5	5·6	5·6

\* The Journal of the German Labour Department.  
 † See Note under "Labour in Foreign Countries" on p. 11.  
 ‡ *Maandchrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek* (Journal of the Dutch Government Statistical Office).  
 § Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.

*Strike of Steam Trawler Hands at Ymuiden.*—A despatch from H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam, dated January 8th, with reference to the strike reported in the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for December (p. 448), states that the majority of the men have accepted the terms of the employers, and that about sixty steam trawlers have left for the fishing grounds.

BELGIUM.\*

*Employment in November.*—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 2·1 per cent. of the 69,118 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the middle of November, as compared with 2·3 per cent. in the previous month and 1·1 per cent. in November, 1912.† Among the 4,006 diamond workers at Antwerp, who are excluded from the foregoing figures, the proportion out of work was a little over 10 per cent., the same as in the previous month.

DENMARK.‡

*Employment in October.*—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 5·0 per cent. of the 106,500 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 3·8 per cent. at the end of the preceding month and 4·4 at the end of October, 1912.† The average number of days lost through unemployment in October was 1·05 per member, as compared with 0·8 in the previous month and 0·9 in October, 1912.

NORWAY.§

*Employment in November.*—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of November in certain trade unions making returns to the Statistical Office of the Department of Labour, Commerce, Industry and Fisheries, comparative figures relating to the same unions being added for the previous month and for November, 1912:—

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.†		
	Nov. 30th, 1913.	Oct. 31st, 1913.	Nov. 30th, 1912.	Nov. 30th, 1913.	Oct. 31st, 1913.	Nov. 30th, 1912.
Iron and Metal Workers ..	8,200	8,152	7,763	1·2	1·0	1·0
Wood Pulp and Paper Makers ..	911	891	1,035	3·2	1·3	1·5
Bookbinders (Christiania) ..	575	573	490	0·3	0·7	—
Carpenters, &c. ..	1,834	1,655	1,580	5·0	4·3	1·3
Cabinet Makers ..	610	601	537	2·3	1·8	0·4
Planers and Sawyers ..	245	242	163	3·3	2·1	—
Bakers (Christiania) ..	450	450	418	5·6	10·2	2·4
Tinned Goods (Stavanger) ..	426	437	475	15·7	15·3	2·9
Boot and Shoe Makers ..	677	659	695	0·1	0·6	1·0
Bricklayers and Masons (Christiania) ..	677	672	747	6·6	1·9	0·4
Painters (Christiania) ..	437	455	418	6·9	2·2	5·5
Printers ..	2,098	2,059	2,039	1·0	1·0	0·6
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>16,940</b>	<b>16,846</b>	<b>16,367</b>	<b>2·5</b>	<b>2·1</b>	<b>1·1</b>

SWEDEN.

*Employment, July-September, 1913.*—According to *Sociala Meddelanden* (the journal of the Swedish Labour Department) the percentage of members unemployed in July, August and September last, in all trade unions reporting and in each of the principal unions, was as shown in the following Table:—

Union.	Member-ship reporting on Sept. 1st, 1913.	Percentage Unemployed on 1st of Month.†		
		July, 1913.	August, 1913.	Sept., 1913.
<b>All Unions making Returns</b> ..	<b>53,954</b>	<b>2·7</b>	<b>2·5</b>	<b>2·3</b>
<b>Principal Unions:—</b>				
Stonemasons ..	2,892	3·6	1·5	0·8
Bricklayers and masons ..	1,063	1·9	1·9	5·2
Painters ..	2,636	1·3	0·5	0·2
Blastfurnacemen, &c. ..	3,753	0·5	0·5	0·2
Founders ..	1,818	0·7	0·7	1·2
Tinplate workers ..	1,377	3·8	2·5	2·2
Engineering workers ..	15,560	2·7	2·5	2·2
Brewery workers ..	1,390	0·1	2·0	0·1
Tobacco workers ..	2,240	0·5	0·3	0·2
Sawmill workers ..	2,565	1·0	0·7	2·1
Woodworkers ..	4,067	2·9	2·5	1·0
General labourers and factory operatives (trades not distinguished) ..	5,538	8·8	8·0	8·5

\* *Revue du Travail* (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).  
 † See Note under "Labour in Foreign Countries" on p. 11.  
 ‡ *Statistiske Efterretninger* (Journal of the Danish Statistical Office).  
 § Information supplied through the courtesy of the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour, Commerce, Industry, and Fisheries.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES DURING DECEMBER.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good during December, and was about the same as a month ago and a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,282 pits, employing 714,659 workpeople, showed that the average number of days\* worked per week during the fortnight ended December 20th, 1913, was 5·66, compared with 5·56 a month ago and 5·52 a year ago.

Of the 714,659 workpeople covered by the Returns, 689,488 (or 96·5 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended December 20th, 1913; while 600,219 (or 84·0 per cent. of the total) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest averages were in Ireland (6·00 days) and in South Wales and Monmouthshire (5·94 days), and the lowest average was in West Scotland (5·34 days).

Districts.	No. of Work-people employed in Dec., 1913, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec., 1913, on a	
		Dec. 20th, 1913.	Nov. 22nd, 1913.	Dec. 21st, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
Northumberland ..	55,001	5·45	5·36	4·80	+ 0·09	+ 0·55
Durham ..	127,436	5·53	5·48	5·23	+ 0·03	+ 0·30
Cumberland ..	7,929	5·74	5·43	5·83	+ 0·31	- 0·09
South Yorkshire ..	79,935	5·87	5·77	5·86	+ 0·10	+ 0·01
West Yorkshire ..	29,125	5·60	5·43	5·65	+ 0·17	- 0·03
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	61,624	5·50	5·32	5·53	+ 0·18	- 0·03
Derbyshire ..	46,725	5·71	5·60	5·69	+ 0·11	+ 0·02
Nottingham and Leicester ..	40,841	5·49	5·39	5·35	+ 0·10	+ 0·14
Staffordshire ..	31,483	5·71	5·62	5·67	+ 0·09	+ 0·04
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop ..	11,167	5·75	5·67	5·72	+ 0·03	+ 0·03
Gloucester and Somerset ..	7,640	5·45	4·82	5·39	+ 0·63	+ 0·06
North Wales ..	11,181	5·87	5·90	5·85	- 0·03	+ 0·02
South Wales and Mon. ..	147,617	5·94	5·89	5·92	+ 0·05	+ 0·02
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b> ..	<b>687,684</b>	<b>5·68</b>	<b>5·59</b>	<b>5·54</b>	<b>+ 0·09</b>	<b>+ 0·14</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
West Scotland ..	24,577	5·34	5·18	5·20	+ 0·16	+ 0·14
The Lothians ..	3,398	5·41	5·40	5·42	+ 0·01	- 0·01
Fife ..	28,426	5·44	5·28	5·45	+ 0·16	- 0·01
<b>SCOTLAND</b> ..	<b>56,401</b>	<b>5·39</b>	<b>5·23</b>	<b>5·34</b>	<b>+ 0·14</b>	<b>+ 0·05</b>
<b>IRELAND</b> ..	<b>574</b>	<b>6·00</b>	<b>5·51</b>	<b>4·35</b>	<b>+ 0·49</b>	<b>+ 1·65</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b> ..	<b>714,659</b>	<b>5·66</b>	<b>5·56</b>	<b>5·52</b>	<b>+ 0·10</b>	<b>+ 0·14</b>

In Northumberland and Durham employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago when the average number of days worked was reduced in consequence of the dispute on the North-Eastern Railway. In Cumberland and in South Yorkshire it was very good, and showed an improvement compared with a month ago. In West Yorkshire and in Lancashire and Cheshire it was good, and better than a month ago. In Derbyshire it was very good, and showed an improvement on a month ago. In Nottingham and Leicester it continued good, and was better than either a month ago or a year ago. In Staffordshire and in Warwick, Worcester, and Salop it continued good, especially in the Pelsall district, and was better than a month ago. In Gloucester and Somerset it was good, and much better than a month ago. In North Wales and in South Wales and Monmouthshire it continued very good.

Employment in Scotland was good generally, and in West Scotland it was better than a year ago. It was very steady in Lanarkshire, and showed an improvement on a month ago in Ayrshire and in Fifeshire. In Clackmannanshire it was very good.

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

\* 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 Dec., 1913, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Pits in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec., 1913, on a	
		Dec. 20th, 1913.	Nov. 22nd, 1913.	Dec. 21st, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite ..	7,229	5·49	5·30	5·64	+ 0·19	- 0·15
Coking ..	33,086	5·72	5·57	5·43	+ 0·15	+ 0·29
Gas ..	48,588	5·53	5·49	5·41	+ 0·04	+ 0·12
House ..	85,231	5·56	5·38	5·51	+ 0·18	+ 0·05
Steam ..	283,834	5·74	5·70	5·55	+ 0·06	+ 0·21
Mixed ..	256,611	5·61	5·49	5·51	+ 0·12	+ 0·10
<b>All Descriptions</b> ..	<b>714,659</b>	<b>5·66</b>	<b>5·56</b>	<b>5·52</b>	<b>+ 0·10</b>	<b>+ 0·14</b>

The Exports (British and Irish) of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel during December, 1913, amounted to 6,526,307 tons, or 323,509 tons more than in November, 1913, and 560,130 tons more than in December, 1912.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good in iron mines, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; comparison with a year ago is affected by the North-Eastern Railway strike, which considerably reduced employment in the Cleveland district in December, 1912. Employment was good in shale mines, but not so good as a month ago. It continued moderate in tin mines and good in lead mines.

At quarries employment generally continued good, though only moderate in slate quarries in North Wales.

Mining.

*Iron Mining.*—During the fortnight ended December 20th the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the returns was 5·70, as compared with 5·74 a month ago and 5·24 a year ago. Employment showed a further decline in the Cleveland district; there was also a marked decline in Scotland.

Districts.	Work-people employed in Dec., 1913.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec., 1913, on a	
		Dec. 20th, 1913.	Nov. 22nd, 1913.	Dec. 21st, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>						
West Scotland ..	24,577	5·34	5·18	5·20	+ 0·16	+ 0·14
The Lothians ..	3,398	5·41	5·40	5·42	+ 0·01	- 0·01
Fife ..	28,426	5·44	5·28	5·45	+ 0·16	- 0·01
<b>SCOTLAND</b> ..	<b>56,401</b>	<b>5·39</b>	<b>5·23</b>	<b>5·34</b>	<b>+ 0·14</b>	<b>+ 0·05</b>
<b>IRELAND</b> ..	<b>574</b>	<b>6·00</b>	<b>5·51</b>	<b>4·35</b>	<b>+ 0·49</b>	<b>+ 1·65</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b> ..	<b>714,659</b>	<b>5·66</b>	<b>5·56</b>	<b>5·52</b>	<b>+ 0·10</b>	<b>+ 0·14</b>

*Shale Mining.*—According to the returns received there were 3,717 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended December 20th, who worked on an average 5·89 days per week, as compared with 3,687 workpeople in November, who worked 5·97 days, and 3,567 workpeople in December, 1912, who worked 5·71 days.

*Tin Mining.*—Employment continued moderate on the whole in tin mines in Cornwall. It was quiet, and showed a further decline, in the Camborne district, and was bad in the Truro district; while in the St. Ives, St. Just, and Marazion districts it was fairly good. Tin stream work continued fairly good.

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

Quarrying.

*Slate.*—Employment in North Wales was moderate on the whole, and about the same as a month ago. Employment was very good at Delabole (Cornwall). It was good at Ballachulish (Argyll).

*Granite.*—Employment continued good in Leicestershire and in the Aberdeen district, and fairly good in Cornwall.

*Limestone.*—Employment was fair at Buxton. In the Weardale district it was good, but somewhat affected by bad weather. Employment was good in North Wales and moderate in the Plymouth district.

*Other Stone.*—Employment continued good in chert quarries at Bakewell and in road-material (basalt)

quarries in the Clee Hill district. In sandstone quarries in Forfarshire it was fair, but hindered by bad weather. Employment continued fair in freestone quarries on the Tyne, and good in whinstone quarries in Upper Wear-dale.

*Sett-making, &c.*—Employment with sett-makers generally continued good in Scotland, though some time was again lost through bad weather. Employment also continued good in Leicestershire, in the Clee Hill district, and at Rowley Regis (Staffs). It was good, but not so good as a month ago, with monumental masons in the Aberdeen district.

*China Clay.*—Employment was good in the St. Austell and Lee Moor districts.

## PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during December continued to decline. It was much worse than in December, 1912.

District.	Number of Furnaces included in the Returns in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec., 1913, on	
	Dec., 1913.	Nov., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES—					
Cleveland .. ..	74	79	87	- 5	- 13
Cumberland & Lancs.	26	23	28	- 2	- 2
S. and S.W. Yorks ..	10	11	12	- 1	- 2
Derby & Nottingham	36	37	42	- 1	- 6
Leicester, Lincoln, & Northampton)	27	28	31	- 1	- 4
Staffs & Worcester ..	31	32	35	- 1	- 4
S. Wales & Monmouth	9	9	12	..	- 3
Other districts .. ..	5	5	4	..	+ 1
England & Wales..	218	229	251	- 11	- 33
Scotland .. ..	55	64	76	- 9	- 21
Total .. ..	273	293	327	- 20	- 54

The returns received show that 273 furnaces were in blast at the end of December, 1913, as compared with 293 in November, 1913, and 327 in December, 1912. During December 20 furnaces were either damped down or blown out (6 in Ayrshire, 5 in the Cleveland district, 3 in Lanarkshire, 2 in Cumberland, and 1 each in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, and Staffordshire).

The Imports of iron ore in December, 1913, amounted to 537,213 tons, or 4,176 tons more than in November, 1913, and 134,141 tons less than in December, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of pig iron from the United Kingdom in December, 1913, amounted to 74,133 tons, or 26,102 tons less than in November, 1913, and 8,802 tons less than in December, 1912.

## IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works showed a slight improvement on a month ago, but a decline compared with a year ago. Comparison with a year ago is affected by the disorganisation caused by the North-Eastern Railway dispute in December, 1912.

According to returns from employers relating to 104,090 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended December 20th, 1913, was 571,769, showing an increase of 5,955 (or 1.0 per cent.) on a month ago, and a decrease of 18,257 (or 3.1 per cent.) on a year ago.

Employment was good, on the whole, in the Sheffield and Rotherham district, and showed an improvement compared with a month ago. There was a decline in "other Midland counties"; while in the other districts there was not much change, employment being fair generally, and good in South Wales and Monmouthshire. There was an improvement in every department except at puddling forges. The total number of workpeople increased by 765 (or 0.7 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked showed an increase of 0.01 of a shift.

Compared with a year ago there was a marked decline, which chiefly affected puddling forges, in "other Midland counties" and in Scotland. The total number of workpeople employed decreased by 993 (or 0.9 per cent.) and the average number of shifts worked by 0.12 of a shift.

Departments.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.				Aggregate number of shifts worked.			
	Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	10,045	+ 2.8	- 0.9	58,040	+ 2.3	- 1.0		
Crucible Furnaces ..	588	+ 0.2	+ 8.1	3,206	+ 3.8	+ 2.5		
Bessemer Converters ..	1,745	+ 10.6	+ 2.5	8,843	+ 12.8	- 0.1		
Puddling Forges .. ..	8,082	- 2.5	- 11.8	37,211	- 0.3	- 23.1		
Rolling Mills .. .. .	33,086	+ 0.1	- 0.4	172,234	+ 0.3	- 3.2		
Forging and Pressing ..	5,008	+ 2.5	+ 1.6	27,997	+ 2.6	+ 0.4		
Founding .. .. .	12,464	+ 1.9	- 1.8	72,440	+ 1.8	- 1.4		
Other Departments .. .	14,364	- 0.5	+ 1.4	83,477	+ 0.2	+ 1.0		
Mechanics, Labourers ..	18,718	+ 1.2	+ 1.0	108,321	+ 0.9	- 0.7		
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>104,090</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>571,769</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>- 3.1</b>		
<b>Districts.</b>								
Northumberland & Durham	11,617	- 0.5	- 0.7	65,121	- 0.2	+ 0.5		
Cleveland .. .. .	9,089	- 0.6	+ 2.3	51,378	- 0.5	+ 7.0		
Sheffield and Rotherham ..	21,390	+ 3.9	- 0.1	120,465	+ 4.2	- 2.4		
Leeds, Bradford, &c. .. .	4,830	+ 0.3	- 0.2	26,903	+ 1.4	- 1.7		
Cumberland, Lancashire, and Cheshire	10,251	+ 1.1	+ 11.1	56,224	+ 0.7	+ 10.1		
Staffordshire .. .. .	9,625	- 0.1	+ 1.0	51,832	+ 1.4	- 2.4		
Other Midland Counties ..	5,372	- 0.1	- 1.2	27,481	+ 2.3	- 17.2		
Wales and Monmouth .. .	13,884	+ 0.4	+ 7.8	75,934	+ 0.1	+ 0.5		
<b>Total, England &amp; Wales..</b>	<b>86,058</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>475,341</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>		
Scotland .. .. .	18,032	- 0.5	- 10.1	96,428	+ 0.7	- 15.1		
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>104,090</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>571,769</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>- 3.1</b>		

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during December, 1913, amounted to 222,866 tons, or 41,937 tons more than in November, 1913, and 35,477 tons more than in December, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during December, 1913, amounted to 247,373 tons, or 19,547 tons less than in November, 1913, and 7,882 tons less than in December, 1912.

## TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry was fairly good, but was much worse than a year ago.

	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of Dec., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of Dec., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works	74	- 2	- 7	468	- 12	- 42
Steel Sheet Works	9	- 1	- 1	70	- 1	- 3
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>- 3</b>	<b>- 8</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>- 13</b>	<b>- 45</b>

At the end of December, 1913, 468 tinplate mills were in operation, as compared with 480 in November, 1913, and 510 in December, 1912. The steel sheet mills working numbered 70 in December, 1913, 71 in November, 1913, and 73 in December, 1912.

### Exports (British and Irish).

	Dec., 1913.	Nov., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<i>Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.</i>					
To United States ..	4,829	139	307	+ 4,690	+ 4,522
" British East Indies ..	5,797	6,098	4,380	- 301	+ 1,417
" Germany .. .. .	4,015	4,009	2,973	+ 6	+ 1,042
" France .. .. .	1,666	2,076	1,759	- 609	- 193
" Netherlands .. .	2,418	8,686	3,391	- 1,268	- 973
" Russia .. .. .	968	654	943	+ 212	+ 23
" Norway .. .. .	1,885	992	1,760	+ 893	+ 135
" Belgium .. .. .	649	1,066	615	- 417	+ 34
" Portugal .. .. .	1,190	1,459	1,255	- 269	- 65
" Italy .. .. .	1,110	2,014	883	- 904	+ 227
" Roumania .. .. .	792	2,888	88	- 2,096	+ 704
" China and Japan ..	2,619	4,372	4,901	- 1,763	- 2,288
" Australia .. .. .	2,055	3,444	3,042	- 1,389	- 987
" Canada .. .. .	456	1,411	653	- 955	- 197
" Argentine .. .. .	1,618	409	1,431	+ 1,209	+ 187
" Other Countries ..	6,376	9,601	7,949	- 2,726	- 674
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>38,840</b>	<b>44,317</b>	<b>35,920</b>	<b>- 5,477</b>	<b>+ 2,920</b>
<i>Black Plates for Tinning.</i>					
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>5,089</b>	<b>7,692</b>	<b>5,330</b>	<b>- 2,603</b>	<b>- 241</b>

## ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the engineering trades continued good. It showed a slight decline on the whole compared with a year ago.

The percentage of "insured" workpeople in these trades who were unemployed at the end of December was 3.0, as compared with 2.7 at the end of November.

Trade Unions with 227,429 members reported 2.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of December, as compared with 2.1 per cent. in November and 2.2 per cent. in December, 1912.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of Dec., 1913.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec., 1913, on a	
		Dec., 1913.	Nov., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-East Coast	17,271	2.6	2.3	2.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Manchester and Liverpool	23,469	2.7	2.2	2.7	+ 0.5	..
Cidham, Bolton, and Blackburn District	11,731	4.0	2.7	5.3	+ 1.3	- 1.3
West Riding Towns	15,444	4.2	2.9	2.7	+ 1.3	+ 1.5
Hull and Lincolnshire District	5,427	3.8	2.3	2.0	+ 1.5	+ 1.8
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	9,933	2.0	1.9	1.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Leeds, Derby, and Leicester District	5,556	3.4	2.3	1.9	+ 1.1	+ 1.5
London and neighbouring District	12,634	2.5	2.9	2.1	- 0.4	+ 0.4
South Coast .. .. .	5,533	1.0	1.0	0.8	..	+ 0.2
South Wales and Bristol District	7,658	2.7	2.4	2.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Glasgow and District ..	20,744	3.1	2.5	2.8	+ 0.6	+ 0.3
East of Scotland .. ..	4,640	4.7	3.4	2.1	+ 1.3	+ 2.6
East and Dublin .. ..	4,187	2.6	2.8	3.3	- 0.2	- 0.7
Other Districts .. .. .	7,081	1.4	1.0	1.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
<b>United Kingdom (including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)</b>	<b>227,429</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>

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

Employment was reported as moderate with iron-moulders at Sunderland and Stockton, and as bad with patternmakers at Sunderland. At Manchester employment was quiet with iron-moulders and patternmakers. At Bolton and Burnley it was affected by disputes. At Oldham it was rather better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. At Blackburn it was only moderate. At Crewe an exceptionally large amount of overtime was reported. At Barrow employment was better than a year ago.

Employment was quiet with iron-moulders and patternmakers at Leeds and Bradford, and continued slack with railway spring fitters and vicemen at Sheffield. At Lincoln it remained moderate on the whole, though it slightly improved with engineers and was good with patternmakers.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in the motor and cycle industry was fair on the whole, and better than a month ago. With patternmakers at Birmingham it was quiet. At Nottingham employment was bad with iron-moulders and only moderate with engineers. At Ipswich some short time was reported.

At the South Wales ports and at Newport employment with engineers was moderate. With patternmakers in Scotland employment was dull on the whole. It was slack with iron-moulders at Dundee. Employment continued bad at Dublin.

The Imports of machinery in December, 1913, amounted to £617,884, or £54,872 more than in November, 1913, and £3,265 more than in December, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of machinery in December, 1913, amounted to £2,957,456, or £351,810 less than in November, 1913, and £214,122 more than in December, 1912.

## SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good during December.

The percentage of workpeople in the shipbuilding trades insured under the National Insurance Act who were unemployed at the end of December was 3.9, as compared with 3.4 a month ago.

Trade Unions with 72,902 members reported 3.3 per

cent. of their members unemployed at the end of December, as compared with 2.8 per cent. a month ago, and 3.8 per cent. a year ago.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of Dec., 1913.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec., 1913, on a	
		Dec., 1913.	Nov., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth .. .. .	11,137	2.9	3.1	3.1	- 0.2	- 0.2
Wear .. .. .	5,857	2.6	2.7	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.8
Fees and Hartlepool ..	5,962	9.9	4.3	2.9	+ 5.6	+ 7.0
Humber .. .. .	3,027	4.9	7.0	4.6	- 2.1	+ 0.3
Thames and Medway ..	4,244	4.6	4.2	11.5	+ 0.4	- 6.9
South Coast .. .. .	4,925	0.9	1.6	1.4	- 0.7	- 0.5
Bristol Channel Ports ..	2,783	11.1	8.9	12.9	+ 2.2	- 1.8
Mersey .. .. .	5,774	3.2	2.1	5.0	+ 0.1	- 1.8
Clyde .. .. .	18,735	1.3	1.2	1.8	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen	2,605	5.8	3.9	6.5	+ 1.9	- 0.7
Belfast .. .. .	3,761	0.3	0.3	0.9	..	+ 0.6
Other Districts .. .. .	4,092	1.8	2.0	1.3	- 0.2	+ 0.5
<b>United Kingdom .. ..</b>	<b>72,902</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>

Employment generally continued good on the Tyne and Wear, and overtime was worked by both shipwrights and boiler-makers on the Tyne; some shortage of work for platers was reported in the Wallsend district, owing to lack of material, and there was a slight decline with smiths and strikers on the Tyne. In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment showed a decline; it was only moderate on repair work, and was bad with shipjoiners at the Hartlepoons. On the Humber employment showed some improvement, and was fairly good with shipwrights, while with boiler-makers it was very good on new work and moderate on repair work.

On the Thames employment was fair on new work and good on repairs. It was good at Southampton. At the Bristol Channel ports employment was good with boiler-makers (except at Newport, where slackness was reported), but generally slack with shipwrights.

Employment on the Mersey was reported as fair with boiler-makers, and very fair with shipwrights and drillers. At Barrow it continued good.

Employment continued very good on the Clyde, where overtime was again fairly general; with shipjoiners, however, employment was only fair, and rather worse than a month ago. Some time was lost by all trades through bad weather. On the East Coast of Scotland there was a decline on the previous month, though employment was reported as very good, mainly on repair work, with boiler-makers at Leith.

Employment continued very good at Belfast.

### Tonnage under Construction.

According to Lloyd's Register, there was at the end of December, 1913, a decrease in the tonnage of merchant vessels under construction of 30,648 tons gross (or 1.5 per cent.), compared with the end of September, 1913, and of 13,459 tons gross (or 0.7 per cent.), compared with the end of December, 1912. The war vessels under construction showed increases of 142,343 tons and 107,926 tons displacement, compared with September, 1913, and December, 1912, respectively.

District.	Merchant Vessels.			War Vessels.		
	End of Dec., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec., 1913 on		End of Dec., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec., 1913, on	
		Sept., 1913.	Dec., 1912.		Sept., 1913.	Dec., 1912.
	Tons gross.	Tons gross.	Tons gross.	Tons Displacement.	Tons Displacement.	Tons Displacement.
Clyde .. .. .	762,685	- 21,020	- 4,721	169,881	+ 26,065	+ 50,929
Belfast .. .. .	321,405	- 3,235	- 5,335	..	..	..
Tyne .. .. .	302,375	+ 5,125	- 10,388	164,096	+ 62,624	+ 65,486
Wear .. .. .	231,220	- 5,230	- 960	..	..	..
Hartlepool and Whitby	80,630					





Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing .. .. .	6,175	+ 0.1	- 1.0	3,909	+ 2.2	+ 9.9
Spinning .. .. .	11,055	+ 0.5	- 0.2	6,123	+ 1.2	+ 6.2
Weaving .. .. .	14,795	+ 0.5	- 4.3	10,349	+ 0.1	- 5.3
Other .. .. .	6,592	+ 0.7	- 0.5	5,655	+ 1.3	+ 2.8
Not specified .. .. .	6,219	- 0.2	- 2.3	4,098	+ 1.8	+ 1.7
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>44,836</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>- 2.0</b>	<b>30,134</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>

Employment on the whole continued fairly good at Belfast; it was reported as good with weavers and flax dressers, and dull with flax roughers. In Ireland generally employment showed an improvement compared with a month ago. In Fifehire and other parts of Scotland there was little change as compared with a month ago.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	Dec., 1913.	Nov., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Cordilla) .. .. .	7,218	4,430	11,730	+ 2,788	- 4,512
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Linen Yarn 100 lbs.	11,630	13,615	14,359	- 1,985	- 2,729
Linen Piece Goods 100 yds.	195,478	143,504	200,499	+ 51,974	- 5,021

**JUTE TRADE.**

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and there was little change compared with a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 15,195 workpeople in the week ended December 20th showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed and 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 1.1 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 3.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Since December, 1912, however, there has been an increase of 5 per cent. in rates of wages.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing .. .. .	3,495	+ 0.5	- 1.6	2,752	+ 1.5	+ 2.9
Spinning .. .. .	4,254	+ 2.4	- 0.1	3,135	+ 1.7	+ 5.6
Weaving .. .. .	5,307	+ 0.2	- 1.7	4,418	- 0.6	+ 2.3
Other .. .. .	2,139	- 1.4	- 0.9	2,281	+ 3.9	+ 3.5
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>15,195</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>- 1.1</b>	<b>12,586</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>+ 3.5</b>

Employment continued good in the Dundee district, in which were employed 85 per cent. of the total number of workpeople reported on. A few firms reported a deficiency of labour. In the Forfar, Brechin, and Arbroath districts also employment was still good.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	Dec., 1913.	Nov., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Jute .. .. . tons	52,211	43,607	56,914	+ 8,604	- 4,703
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Jute Yarn 100 lbs.	30,528	30,159	47,208	+ 329	- 16,670
Jute Piece Goods 100 yds.	142,770	145,440	114,438	- 2,670	+ 28,332

**HOSIERY TRADE.**

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued fairly good, but was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 17,686 workpeople in the week ended December 20th showed a decrease of 0.4 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 an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leicester .. .. .	9,386	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	8,036	+ 1.4	- 0.2
Leicester Country District ..	2,365	- 0.3	+ 2.8	1,851	- 1.5	- 2.5
Notts and Derbyshire .. .. .	3,619	- 1.6	+ 1.4	2,866	- 1.9	- 2.4
Scotland .. .. .	2,016	- 1.5	- 5.4	1,597	- 3.3	- 2.6
Other Districts .. .. .	300	- 1.6	+ 2.4	205	- 2.4	+ 0.6
<b>Total, United Kingdom</b>	<b>17,686</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>14,556</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>- 1.2</b>

At Leicester employment showed little change compared with a month ago or a year ago; it was somewhat affected by stocktaking. At Hinckley and Loughborough it was fairly good. With power frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire employment continued fair; with hand frame workers in Nottinghamshire it showed a decline: employment was affected in these districts by the hosiery finishers' dispute. In Scotland employment was fairly good, but not so good as a month ago or a year ago.

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

Description.	Dec., 1913.	Nov., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hosiery, Woollen .. .. .	25,962	32,251	32,507	- 6,289	- 6,545
" Cotton .. .. .	147,584	141,703	149,691	+ 5,884	- 2,107
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Hosiery, Woollen .. .. .	154,957	132,808	138,373	+ 22,159	+ 16,824
" Cotton .. .. .	57,956	49,859	51,546	+ 8,097	+ 6,410

**LACE TRADE.**

EMPLOYMENT in the levers section continued bad. In the curtain branch it was fair, and not so good as a month ago or a year ago. In the plain net branch it continued good, and was much better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 5,981 workpeople in the week ended December 20th showed a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.9 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Levers .. .. .	1,371	- 0.5	- 6.4	2,037	+ 2.0	+ 2.1
Curtain .. .. .	2,425	- 1.1	- 6.9	2,439	- 5.6	- 9.5
Plain Net .. .. .	1,665	- 1.8	+ 8.4	1,438	- 6.8	+ 24.6
Others .. .. .	520	- 1.9	- 15.7	362	- 4.2	- 15.0
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>5,981</b>	<b>- 1.3</b>	<b>- 3.9</b>	<b>6,276</b>	<b>- 3.5</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>

Districts.	Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Nottingham City .. .. .	1,417	- 4.1	- 5.3	1,403	- 6.6	+ 0.4
Long Eaton and other outlying districts .. .. .	995	+ 1.2	- 3.0	1,375	- 4.8	- 8.3
Other English districts .. .. .	1,930	- 1.6	+ 1.0	1,854	- 2.7	+ 17.2
Scotland .. .. .	1,639	+ 0.2	- 8.5	1,644	- 0.4	- 8.0
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>5,981</b>	<b>- 1.3</b>	<b>- 3.9</b>	<b>6,276</b>	<b>- 3.5</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>

At Nottingham employment in the levers branch continued bad, and much short time was reported; in the curtain and plain net branches it was good: employment on the whole was not so good as a month ago. At Long Eaton employment in the levers branch was slightly better than a month ago; in the curtain branch it showed a decline: in both branches it was worse than a year ago. In the West of England employment in the plain net branch was good and much better than a year ago, although not quite so good as a month ago. In Scotland employment in the curtain branch continued fair, but showed a decline compared with a year ago.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	Dec., 1913.	Nov., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Increase in Dec., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Cotton Lace .. .. .	227,519	156,117	213,594	71,402	13,925
Silk Lace .. .. .	52,377	35,132	24,888	17,245	27,489
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Cotton Lace .. .. .	370,469	330,018	353,451	40,451	17,018
Silk Lace .. .. .	2,092	1,151	1,920	941	172

**SILK TRADE.**

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fair, but not so good as a month ago or a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 7,461 workpeople in the week ended December 20th showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Throwing .. .. .	793	- 1.4	+ 2.7	346	- 2.5	- 0.6
Spinning .. .. .	1,708	+ 0.6	- 5.7	1,406	- 2.4	- 4.7
Weaving .. .. .	3,485	- 1.9	- 3.7	2,325	- 9.9	- 7.7
Other .. .. .	625	- 0.6	+ 3.1	523	- 4.2	+ 4.6
Not specified .. .. .	850	- 0.1	+ 4.6	675	+ 8.0	+ 8.7
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7,461</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>	<b>- 2.1</b>	<b>5,275</b>	<b>- 4.9</b>	<b>- 3.4</b>

At Macclesfield employment was good with silk throwsters and spinners, and fair with outside hand loom weavers; with factory hand loom weavers, power loom weavers and makers-up it was bad, and worse than a year ago. At Leek employment was fair, but some short time was reported; at Congleton it was bad and worse than a year ago. In the Lancashire and West Riding district employment showed a slight decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In the Eastern Counties employment was reported as fair, but showed a decline compared with a month ago.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	Dec., 1913.	Nov., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Raw Silk .. .. . lbs	79,329	74,783	47,695	+ 1,456	+ 31,634
Thrown Silk .. .. . lbs	37,800	46,515	47,928	- 8,715	- 10,128
Spun Silk Yarn .. .. . lbs	35,139	38,078	59,466	- 2,939	- 24,327
Silk Broad-Staffs .. .. . yds	6,948,832	6,460,619	6,002,015	+ 488,213	+ 946,817
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Thrown Silk .. .. . lbs	7,754	4,488	6,591	+ 3,266	+ 1,163
Spun Silk Yarn .. .. . lbs	114,886	118,598	76,065	- 3,62	+ 38,931
Silk Broad-Staffs .. .. . yds	319,005	266,505	383,208	+ 52,500	- 64,203

**CARPET TRADE.**

EMPLOYMENT during December showed a slight improvement on a month ago, but continued quiet in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Returns from firms employing 7,518 workpeople, and paying £6,761 in wages, in the week ended December 20th, 1913, showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.3 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 of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Kidderminster district employment was reported as fairly good and better than a month ago. In the West Riding of Yorkshire employment continued quiet, and short time was reported. Employment in Scotland continued good.

**BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.**

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, but was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 30,593 workpeople in the week ended December 20th showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.8 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 1.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Trades:—	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bleaching .. .. .	3,438	- 0.4	- 4.4	3,557	+ 0.1	- 4.3
Printing .. .. .	814	+ 2.4	- 1.3	1,052	+ 4.2	- 0.7
Dyeing .. .. .	15,773	+ 0.4	- 2.1	21,833	+ 1.5	- 1.3
Trimming, Finishing, and other Departments .. .. .	10,064	+ 0.0	- 1.4	10,886	- 0.5	- 2.0
Not specified .. .. .	504	+ 1.0	+ 1.6	620	+ 1.1	+ 0.2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>30,593</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>- 2.1</b>	<b>37,948</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>- 1.8</b>

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

**Printing.**—Employment with calico printers in Lancashire was better than a month ago and about the same as a year ago. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it was good. In Scotland it was fair.

**Dyeing.**—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers was slack and worse than a month ago and a year ago; nearly half the trade union dyers worked short time. With cotton dyers in Lancashire and Yorkshire employment on the whole was slightly better than a month ago and a year ago. With silk dyers at Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton it was fair. With lace dyers at Nottingham it was good.

**Trimming, Finishing, &c.**—At Leicester employment continued fairly good with hosiery trimmers, &c. At Hinckley and Loughborough it was good. At Basford employment was affected by the hosiery finishers' dispute. With calender workers at Dundee it was good.

**LEATHER TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in December was quiet generally, and showed a decline compared with the previous month and with December, 1912. Short time was reported in several places. Trade Unions with a membership of 3,099 reported 5.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of December, as compared with 4.3 per cent. in the previous month and 4.8 per cent. in December, 1912.

**Skinner, Tanners, Curriers, Leather Dressers, &c.**—Employment was quiet generally, but was good with

skinner at Birmingham and fair with curriers in Scotland. On the whole, employment was worse than in the previous month or in December, 1912.

**Saddlery and Harness Makers.**—Employment was quiet generally, except at Birmingham, where it was fair; much short time was reported with gig saddlers at Walsall.

**Miscellaneous Trades.**—Employment with port-manteau makers was quiet; in London three-quarter time was general. Fancy leather workers in Manchester reported employment as fair; in London it was only moderate, some short time being worked, while with fancy and morocco leather finishers it was bad. There was a decline compared with the previous month and with December, 1912.

#### Imports and Exports.

Description.	Dec., 1913.	Nov., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry .. cwts.	56,354	48,979	49,268	+ 7,375	+ 7,086
Ditto, wet .. cwts.	50,199	55,213	71,372	- 5,014	- 21,173
<b>Total Hides, dry and wet .. cwts.</b>	<b>106,553</b>	<b>104,192</b>	<b>120,640</b>	<b>+ 2,361</b>	<b>- 14,087</b>
Goat skins, undressed, No.	798,271	599,090	984,854	+ 199,181	+ 186,583
Sheep skins .. (value) £	221,449	291,301	204,795	- 69,852	+ 16,654
<b>Leather* .. cwts.</b>	<b>80,379</b>	<b>86,049</b>	<b>109,320</b>	<b>- 5,670</b>	<b>- 28,941</b>
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Leather .. cwts.	23,661	24,680	19,367	- 1,019	+ 4,294
Gloves .. doz. prs.	17,037	23,629	15,021	- 6,532	+ 2,076
Machinery Belting .. cwts.	3,765	3,772	3,517	- 7	+ 248
Saddlery and Harness (value) £	38,027	39,248	37,139	- 1,221	+ 888
Other Sorts .. (value) £	59,223	67,930	57,855	- 8,707	+ 1,368

#### BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and was about the same as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 67,003 workpeople in the week ended December 20th showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.0 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 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople			Earnings.		
	Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>		<b>Per cent.</b>	<b>Per cent.</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>Per cent.</b>	<b>Per cent.</b>
London .. .. .	2,766	+ 0.7	+ 3.2	3,039	+ 0.7	+ 1.6
Leicester .. .. .	13,230	+ 0.8	+ 0.2	15,178	+ 6.0	+ 1.5
Leicester Country District .. .. .	3,031	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	3,031	+ 0.8	- 0.6
Northampton .. .. .	11,013	- 0.1	- 3.9	11,565	+ 2.3	- 1.9
Northampton Country District .. .. .	9,930	+ 0.4	+ 2.0	10,121	+ 1.3	+ 2.7
Kettering .. .. .	3,570	+ 0.4	- 2.0	3,816	+ 6.0	+ 1.0
Stafford & District .. .. .	2,856	+ 0.1	- 2.0	2,903	+ 5.0	- 6.1
Norwich & District .. .. .	4,039	+ 1.7	+ 2.4	3,711	+ 2.5	+ 5.1
Bristol & District .. .. .	1,463	+ 0.6	- 0.7	1,445	+ 5.0	+ 5.3
Kingswood .. .. .	1,976	- 2.0	+ 1.1	2,008	+ 1.2	+ 2.6
Leeds & District .. .. .	2,068	- 1.9	- 7.4	1,689	- 19.4	- 25.9
Manchester & District .. .. .	3,067	- 2.5	- 6.1	3,075	- 4.3	+ 5.9
Birmingham & District .. .. .	876	- 0.8	+ 2.3	763	+ 0.5	+ 6.0
Other parts of England and Wales .. .. .	3,261	+ 0.6	- 4.0	2,929	+ 1.0	- 6.4
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES .. .. .</b>	<b>63,146</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>	<b>65,253</b>	<b>+ 2.1</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>
SCOTLAND .. .. .	3,458	- 0.4	- 0.6	3,615	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
IRELAND .. .. .	399	- 1.5	+ 0.8	282	+ 2.2	- 1.7
<b>UNITED KINGDOM .. .. .</b>	<b>67,003</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>	<b>69,150</b>	<b>+ 2.0</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>

At Leicester employment was fairly good, and considerably better than a month ago; it was about the same as a year ago. It continued slack at Northampton, and was not so good as a year ago. At Kettering there was a good deal of short time, but on the whole employment showed an improvement compared with a month ago. At Norwich and at Bristol employment was fairly good, and

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

better than a month ago and a year ago; at Kingswood it continued good, and overtime was reported by several firms. Employment at Leeds was disorganised by the municipal employees' dispute. At Manchester it showed a decline compared with a month ago, and the lasters and finishers reported it as bad. In Scotland employment continued fairly good, and was about the same as a year ago.

#### Imports and Exports.

Description of Boots and Shoes.	Dec., 1913.	Nov., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports (less re-exports):</b>					
Leather .. doz. pairs	19,107	17,417	16,787	+ 1,690	+ 2,320
.. value £	67,829	61,547	64,105	+ 6,282	+ 13,724
Rubber .. doz. pairs	6,532	9,934	1,124	- 4,402	+ 4,408
.. value £	6,311	12,332	2,567	- 6,021	+ 3,744
Other materials .. doz. pairs	7,773	10,388	8,434	- 3,210	- 656
.. value £	5,366	8,468	7,303	- 2,512	- 1,347
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Leather .. doz. pairs	119,574	114,276	107,062	+ 5,298	+ 12,512
.. value £	333,110	343,553	318,102	- 10,443	+ 15,008
Rubber .. doz. pairs	10,372	13,444	8,068	- 3,072	+ 2,304
.. value £	11,164	14,504	8,716	- 3,340	+ 2,448
Other materials .. doz. pairs	6,283	8,713	8,488	- 2,430	- 2,203
.. value £	6,498	7,213	6,087	- 715	+ 411

#### HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during December in the silk hat trade continued quiet and was about the same as a year ago.

In the felt hat trade employment continued bad, with much short time, and was worse than a year ago. The percentage of trade union members unemployed at the end of December was 5.4, compared with 5.6 a month ago and 1.3 a year ago.

At Denton and Stockport, and in Warwickshire there was much short time; at Denton employment was reported as quiet, at Stockport as bad.

#### Imports and Exports.

Description.	Dec., 1913.	Nov., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hats, Felt .. doz.	9,292	14,102	8,256	- 4,810	+ 596
.. Straw .. "	6,484	7,502	13,676	- 1,038	- 7,212
.. Other sorts .. "	42,638	35,388	99,860	+ 7,250	- 57,242
<b>Total .. "</b>	<b>58,394</b>	<b>56,992</b>	<b>121,852</b>	<b>+ 1,402</b>	<b>- 63,458</b>
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Hats, Felt .. doz.	61,308	43,149	54,935	+ 18,159	+ 6,373
.. Straw .. "	36,554	36,679	43,382	- 125	- 6,828
.. Other sorts .. "	17,193	16,265	18,744	+ 928	- 1,551
<b>Total .. "</b>	<b>115,055</b>	<b>86,093</b>	<b>117,061</b>	<b>+ 18,962</b>	<b>- 2,006</b>

#### TAILORING TRADE.

##### Bespoke Branch.

**London.**—Employment during December showed the usual seasonal decline, but was slightly better than a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £10,355 to their workpeople (indoor and outdoor workers) during the four weeks ended December 20th showed a decrease of 10.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Other Centres.**—Employment was reported as fair at Liverpool and slack at Glasgow.

##### Ready-made Branch.

**London.**—Employment during December was moderate and not so good as a year ago. The Trade Union cutters reported it as dull.

**Leeds.**—Returns from firms employing 7,855 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended December 20th showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 1.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment on the whole was slack, and short time was reported in consequence of the gas-workers' dispute.

**Other Centres.**—At Bristol employment was moderate, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. At Norwich it continued good, and was about the same as a year ago. At Manchester it continued fair, and was better than a year ago. At Glasgow it was reported as moderate.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in December, 1913, were valued at £233,221, as compared with £238,941 in November, 1913, and £255,492 in December, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £698,450, £655,101, and £601,777 respectively.

#### OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades was moderate. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades it was fair. Employment generally was fair 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 1,379 dressmakers in the week ended December 20th, showed a decrease of 1.0 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 1,031 workpeople in the week ended December 20th showed a decrease of 2.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and an increase of 2.4 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was moderate. With milliners in the West End employment continued moderate.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, under-clothing and millinery trades, firms in London, employing 3,060 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended December 20th, showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 6.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair, except in the millinery branch, which showed a seasonal slackness.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was moderate. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades firms employing 2,258 workpeople in the week ended December 20th showed an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and a decrease of 1.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was fair; a deficiency of labour in some branches was reported.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade continued fair, and was slightly better than a year ago.

**Shirt and Collar Trade.**—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland employing 4,531 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £3,352 in wages to indoor and outdoor workers in the week ended December 20th, showed an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago and of 0.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fair.

**Corset Trade.**—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 5,373 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended December 20th showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 0.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was good.

#### FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was fairly good; it showed a decline as compared with November, but was better than in December, 1912. Trade unions with 53,393 members reported 3.3 per cent. of these as out of employment at the end of the month, as compared with 2.3 per cent. in November and 3.8 per cent. in December, 1912.

##### Furnishing Trades.

In the furnishing trades employment was fairly good in December, but showed a seasonal decline as compared

with the preceding month; it was better, however, than in December, 1912. Trade unions with a total membership of 22,582 reported 3.7 per cent. of their members as out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 1.8 per cent. in November and 5.6 per cent. in December, 1912.

The principal exceptions to the general state of employment were as follows:—At Newcastle, Sunderland, Glasgow and Dundee employment generally was good, at Hull it was moderate, and at Dublin bad. It was good with cabinet-makers at Sheffield, Liverpool and Belfast, and slack at Leeds and Bolton; at Edinburgh it showed an improvement. With upholsterers at Belfast employment was quiet.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in December, 1913, were valued at £42,491, as compared with £38,562, in November, 1913, and £36,965 in December, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £111,036, £114,875, and £117,739 respectively.

##### Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment was still fairly good, but showed a slight falling-off compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

The percentage unemployed on December 19th among "insured" workpeople engaged in sawmilling was 3.3, as compared with 2.9 at the end of November.

Trade unions with a total membership of 9,046 reported 3.0 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of December, as compared with 2.6 per cent. in the previous month and also at the end of December, 1912. Employment was good at Newcastle, Birkenhead, Glasgow and Govan; at Manchester and Oldham it was moderate; and at Leeds, Nottingham and Bristol slack.

#### Imports.

Description.	Dec., 1913.	Nov., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn .. .. .	Loads 273,172	Loads 276,929	Loads 219,062	Loads + 2,243	Loads + 60,110
.. sawn .. .. .	343,408	517,836	363,655	- 174,428	- 20,247
House Frames, Fittings, and Joiner's Work (value) £	17,541	13,108	10,621	+ 4,433	+ 6,920

#### Coachbuilding.

Employment was fairly good; there was a slight improvement as compared with November, but a decline as compared with a year ago. Trade unions with 13,565 members reported 3.1 per cent. as out of work at the end of December, the corresponding percentages for the preceding month and for December, 1912, being 3.4 and 2.5 respectively. At Birmingham, Coventry and Bristol employment was good; at Wolverhampton it was quiet; and at Liverpool and Dublin bad. Short time was worked at some centres.

##### Coopers.

With coopers employment was on the whole fairly good; it was not so good as in November, but better than in December, 1912. Employment was reported as good at Birmingham, Belfast and Cork.

#### Miscellaneous.

**Brushmaking.**—Employment was fair, but showed a decline compared with November. It was better, however, than in December, 1912. Trade unions reported 4.0 per cent. of their members as out of work in the last week of the month, as compared with 2.0 per cent. in November and 6.7 per cent. in December, 1912.

**Other Trades.**—Employment continued moderate with general wheelwrights and smiths. With packing-case makers it was fairly good, and about the same as in November. Skip and basket makers at Oldham were fairly well employed, but some short time was worked.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in December 1913, were valued at £38,852, as compared with £39,891 in November, 1913, and £35,032 in December, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £19,181, £21,128, and £19,776 respectively.

**BUILDING TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT showed a further seasonal decline during December, but was still fair on the whole. With painters, however, it was slack. Compared with a year ago little general change in employment was reported.

The percentage unemployed among all classes of "insured" workpeople engaged in building and works of construction was 6.9 at the end of December, compared with 5.9 at the end of November.

The returns from Trade Unions show that the percentage of carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of December was 4.8, compared with 3.3 a month ago, and 4.0 a year ago. For plumbers at the same dates the percentages were 4.7, 3.7, and 4.7 respectively.

Returns received from 876 firms show a decrease in the number of workpeople employed by them of 5.7 per cent. compared with a month ago, and an increase of 4.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

District.	No. paid on last pay-day in Dec., 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		No. paid on last pay-day in Dec., 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	<b>Skilled Tradesmen.</b>				<b>Labourers.</b>			
London	7,701	- 243	+ 283	5,080	- 127	+ 266		
Northern Counties & Yorks.	2,935	- 217	+ 400	2,498	- 221	+ 470		
Lancashire and Cheshire	4,530	- 520	+ 136	3,569	- 356	+ 11		
Midland & Eastern Counties	4,625	- 214	+ 254	3,923	- 241	+ 255		
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	4,240	- 246	- 107	2,875	- 201	+ 308		
Other Districts	665	- 83	+ 36	496	- 38	+ 44		
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>24,696</b>	<b>-1,523</b>	<b>+1,002</b>	<b>18,441</b>	<b>-1,184</b>	<b>+ 738</b>		
Scotland	3,217	- 187	+ 215	2,378	- 179	+ 475		
Ireland	373	- 69	- 90	383	- 95	+ 67		
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>28,286</b>	<b>-1,779</b>	<b>+1,127</b>	<b>21,202</b>	<b>-1,458</b>	<b>+1,280</b>		
	<b>Lads and Boys.</b>				<b>Total.</b>			
London	439	+ 10	+ 19	13,220	- 360	+ 568		
Northern Counties & Yorks.	429	- 3	+ 25	5,862	- 441	+ 895		
Lancashire and Cheshire	794	- 11	- 66	8,893	- 887	+ 81		
Midland & Eastern Counties	443	+ 8	+ 15	8,991	- 447	+ 524		
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	545	+ 26	- 32	7,658	- 421	+ 447		
Other Districts	62	+ 1	+ 7	1,215	- 120	+ 87		
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>+ 31</b>	<b>- 32</b>	<b>45,837</b>	<b>-2,676</b>	<b>+1,708</b>		
Scotland	544	+ 12	- 31	6,139	- 354	+ 659		
Ireland	74	+ 2	- 162	830	- 162	- 23		
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>3,318</b>	<b>+ 45</b>	<b>- 63</b>	<b>52,806</b>	<b>-3,192</b>	<b>+2,344</b>		

The principal exceptions to the general state of employment were as indicated below:

At Leeds employment was slack, and was affected by the strike of municipal employees. Many men have obtained work, however, in the Doncaster and Wakefield districts, where much building is now in progress. At Sheffield employment was good. With plumbers employment was good in the Tyne, Wear and Tees districts. At Newcastle employment was slack with plasterers and slaters. At York it was slack with carpenters and plasterers.

Employment was slack with bricklayers at Manchester, and at Blackburn. With plumbers it was slack at Manchester, Stockport, and Ashton-under-Lyne; at Liverpool an improvement was reported. At Oldham employment slightly improved with carpenters and was good with bricklayers. It continued slack with carpenters at Warrington. With plumbers at Birmingham and Nottingham and with plumbers and labourers at Leicester an improvement was reported.

Employment was slack with carpenters and masons at Nottingham, and dull with bricklayers and carpenters at Norwich, Cambridge and Ipswich. With plasterers at Cambridge it was exceptionally slack. At Mansfield employment was good.

Employment was slack with plumbers and plasterers in London. It was slack on the whole at Portsmouth, Bournemouth, Plymouth, Exeter, Bristol, Cheltenham, and Newport. With plasterers, however, an improvement was reported at Plymouth, and a great improvement at Bristol. At Swansea employment was slack with bricklayers and plasterers.

Employment with plasterers was very good at Glasgow,

but slack at Dundee. With carpenters at Edinburgh employment was slack.

At Dublin employment was bad generally, and at Belfast it was dull. Employment in the Cork, Waterford, and Limerick district was reported as better than in December, 1912.

**PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES.****PRINTING TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT continued good during the greater part of the month, but showed towards the end a seasonal falling off. It was better on the whole than a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Dec. 1913.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Dec., 1913.	Nov., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	22,055	5.2	3.5	7.4	+ 1.7	- 2.2
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	6,952	3.9	0.9	3.8	+ 3.0	+ 0.1
Lancs. and Cheshire	7,256	2.9	2.1	4.6	+ 0.8	- 1.7
East Midland and Eastern Counties	2,871	2.1	0.8	1.6	+ 1.3	+ 0.5
West Midlands	2,727	2.5	2.1	2.9	+ 0.4	- 0.4
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	4,341	2.0	1.3	3.6	+ 0.7	- 1.6
Scotland	6,121	2.4	1.3	4.4	+ 1.1	- 2.0
Ireland	2,444	6.1	5.0	5.8	+ 1.1	+ 0.3
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>53,767</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>+ 1.5</b>	<b>- 1.6</b>

London.—Employment was good with letterpress printers, and fair with lithographic printers. It was decidedly better than a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment was good generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago, overtime being frequently worked. A decline was reported, however, by letterpress printers at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds and Birmingham.

**BOOKBINDING TRADES.**

Employment was good. In London much overtime was worked, and at Manchester and Glasgow an improvement was reported. At Dublin employment remained slack.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Dec., 1913.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Dec., 1913.	Nov., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	3,409	2.2	1.8	3.1	+ 0.4	- 0.9
Other Districts	2,965	2.5	2.3	2.0	- 0.3	+ 0.5
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>6,374</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>

**PAPER TRADES.**

Employment in these trades continued fairly good. Returns from firms employing 18,302 workpeople in the last week of the month showed a decrease in the total number of workpeople employed by them of 0.2 per cent. compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Description.	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of Dec., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:</b>			
Northern Counties	4,856	- 1.0	- 2.0
Midland, Wales, and Ireland	1,269	- 0.3	- 1.2
Southern Counties	7,134	+ 0.0	+ 3.0
Scotland	4,288	+ 0.5	+ 0.9
<b>Total, Machine-made Paper, &amp;c.</b>	<b>17,547</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>
<b>Hand-made Paper</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,302</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 4,512 members had 0.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of December, compared with 0.8 per cent. a month ago, and 1.0 per cent. a year ago. In the hand-made paper trade Trade Unions with 529 members had 4.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of December, compared with 4.3 per cent. in November, and 5.5 per cent. in December, 1912.

The Imports of paper in December, 1913, were valued at £648,193, as compared with £614,618 in November, 1913, and £665,566 in December, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £287,596, £291,834, and £291,921 respectively.

**GLASS TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued fairly good.

Returns from firms employing 7,467 workpeople in the week ended December 20th showed a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 4.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 4.0 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 2.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Glass Bottle	5,342	- 2.1	- 5.2	£ 7,756	+ 3.8	+ 1.6
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,823	- 0.4	- 0.4	2,385	+ 7.3	+ 5.0
Other Branches	297	+ 3.1	- 3.3	352	+ 0.6	- 1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,467</b>	<b>- 1.5</b>	<b>- 4.0</b>	<b>10,493</b>	<b>+ 4.5</b>	<b>+ 2.3</b>
Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
North of England	811	- 2.6	- 1.9	1,211	+ 8.3	+ 6.0
Yorkshire	4,002	- 2.6	- 10.1	5,771	+ 2.9	- 3.9
Lancashire	962	+ 0.4	+ 16.5	1,274	+ 9.3	+ 32.0
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	696	- 1.6	+ 6.6	970	+ 3.4	+ 9.4
Scotland	689	+ 2.4	+ 5.0	937	+ 3.9	+ 7.6
Other parts of the United Kingdom	307	+ 3.4	- 1.6	330	+ 6.8	- 15.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,467</b>	<b>- 1.5</b>	<b>- 4.0</b>	<b>10,493</b>	<b>+ 4.5</b>	<b>+ 2.3</b>

Employment in Yorkshire continued moderate on the whole in the ordinary glass bottle trade, and was not so good as a year ago. In the flint glass bottle trade it remained good. With bottle makers at St. Helens employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. At Glasgow, Portobello, and Bristol it continued good. At Sunderland an improvement was reported, though many men were out of employment at the end of the month.

Employment continued fair with sheet glass flatteners and good with sheet and plate glass workers at St. Helens. At Birmingham it continued fair with flint glass makers and good with flint glass cutters, while in the Wordsley and Stourbridge district both makers and cutters were still well employed. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear employment was still fair and better than a year ago, though some short time was worked.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	Dec., 1913.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec., 1913, on a		
	Dec., 1913.	Nov., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Per cent.
<b>Imports:</b>						
Window and German sheet glass, including shades, &c.	114,193	113,688	127,214	+ 505	- 12,021	
Plate	33,468	24,870	37,784	+ 8,598	- 4,316	
Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	100,825	89,412	80,561	+ 11,413	+ 20,244	
Manufactures, othersorts	193	192	433	+ 1	- 240	
Bottles	171,542	147,396	163,861	+ 24,146	+ 2,581	
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>						
Plate	16,482	21,458	23,088	- 4,976	- 6,606	
Flint	7,076	6,655	7,250	+ 421	- 174	
Manufactures, othersorts	36,299	42,799	50,033	- 6,500	- 13,794	
Bottles	84,014	79,911	88,820	+ 4,103	- 4,806	

**POTTERY TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT was, on the whole, fairly good, but showed a decline and was also worse than in December, 1912, except in the china branch, where there was a marked improvement.

Returns from firms employing 18,532 workpeople in the week ended December 20th showed a decline of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with November. Compared with December, 1912, there was an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed (entirely due to the improvement in the china branch), and a decline of 3.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
China Manufacture	3,321	- 0.2	+ 9.0	£ 3,781	- 1.2	+ 9.1
Earthenware Manufacture	12,822	- 0.2	- 0.2	11,677	- 5.1	- 5.9
Other Branches (including unspecified)	2,389	- 0.7	- 5.6	2,197	+ 0.2	- 12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,532</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>17,655</b>	<b>- 3.7</b>	<b>- 3.9</b>
Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Potteries	14,144	- 0.7	+ 0.6	12,646	- 5.4	- 6.1
Other Districts	4,388	+ 1.1	+ 0.6	5,009	+ 0.9	+ 2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,532</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>17,655</b>	<b>- 3.7</b>	<b>- 3.9</b>

In the Potteries employment was good in the china section, and better than in December, 1912; it was fair in the earthenware section, and not so good as a year ago; in both sections it showed a decline as compared with November. Employment was fairly good, on the whole, in other districts, but was slack at Worcester.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in December, 1913, were valued at £109,489, as compared with £103,258 in November, 1913, and £97,309 in December, 1912. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were £245,584, £301,234, and £284,495 respectively.

**BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.****Brick Trade.**

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade in December was fairly good, although some time was lost owing to bad weather: it showed an improvement, on the whole, as compared with November, and was about the same as in December, 1912, except in the Southern and South-Western Counties and Wales, where there was a decided improvement.

Returns from firms employing 11,119 workpeople in the week ended December 20th showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with November. Compared with December, 1912, there was a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 3.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Dec. 20th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,374	+ 1.1	- 1.8	£ 4,473	+ 7.7	+ 1.9
Midland and Eastern Counties	3,684	+ 1.0	- 1.9	4,157	+ 4.3	+ 1.6
Southern and South-Western Counties and Wales	2,767	+ 0.1	+ 2.5	3,539	+ 2.2	+ 8.3
Scotland	688	- 0.1	+ 8.9	806	+ 2.2	+ 3.6
Other Districts	626	- 1.6	- 9.0	724	+ 8.7	- 0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,119</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>13,699</b>	<b>+ 4.9</b>	<b>+ 3.3</b>

In the Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire, employment continued fairly good, and showed a decided improvement as compared with November. In the Midlands and Eastern Counties employment was fairly good. An improvement was reported with fire-brick workers in the Stourbridge district, and in the glazed brick trade employment was good at Tamworth and fairly good in Shropshire. In the Southern and South-Western Counties employment was good. In North Wales it was fair, the yards working full time. Employment continued good in Scotland.

**Cement Trade.**

Employment on the Thames and Medway was bad; many works stopped for ten days at Christmas, and loading gangs in some cases worked short time.

The Imports of cement during December, 1913, amounted to 8,251 tons, compared with 8,553 tons in November, 1913, and 8,806 tons in December, 1912. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were 48,806 tons, 49,086 tons, and 68,974 tons respectively.

**AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND AND WALES.\***

Good progress was made with autumn cultivation (which was described as more forward than usual) during December, the weather being mild and open in nearly all the districts reported on until the last few days, when frost and snow intervened in many districts. Root-lifting also provided a considerable amount of work during the month in a number of districts. Some shortage of labour was reported in certain districts, but usually the supply was about sufficient for the time of year.

Some shortage of temporary labourers for turnip lifting was reported in south-west Northumberland, and of young women for dairy work in east Durham. A sufficient supply of labour was reported in Lancashire and Yorkshire, with the exception of east Lancashire and of a few districts in the West Riding, where it was said to be especially difficult to get men on yearly, or even half-yearly, agreements.

Labour was still scarce in parts of Staffordshire, and a scarcity was also reported from north Worcestershire. In Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Rutland the supply of labour was, on the whole, about equal to the demand, but was deficient in places. Some shortage in the supply was reported from a few districts in Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, and Warwickshire.

There was a sufficient supply of labour in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire, and some surplus was reported from certain districts in the two latter counties. In Lincolnshire the supply was sufficient except in the north-east and in east Holland, where a shortage of young men was complained of, and in west Holland, where there was a scarcity of temporary help.

The supply of labour was generally sufficient for requirements in the south of England. A deficient supply was, however, reported from the south and west of Devon and from south-west Cornwall.

Some scarcity of labour was reported from several districts in North Wales. In other parts of Wales the supply of labour was, as a rule, sufficient.

**FISHING INDUSTRY.**

The fish landed showed an increase in both quantity and value as compared with December, 1912.

	Quantity		Value.	
	Dec., 1913	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Dec., 1912	Dec., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Dec., 1912.
Fish (other than Shell):			£	£
England and Wales...	840,734	+ 175,394	737,636	+ 111,956
Scotland .. .. .	251,922	- 48,271	172,093	- 1,245
Ireland .. .. .	49,733	+ 17,836	19,960	+ 6,380
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>1,142,389</b>	<b>+ 144,959</b>	<b>929,689</b>	<b>+ 117,091</b>
Shell Fish .. .. .			32,008	+ 23
<b>Total Value</b> .. .. .			<b>961,697</b>	<b>+ 117,114</b>

**Fishermen.**—Employment with fishermen continued fairly good. At Grimsby, Yarmouth and Lowestoft it was good, and at Hull fair. It continued good at Aberdeen. Employment was good at Peterhead and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Fraserburgh it was moderate, and at Macduff bad. Off the south-western coast of England fishing operations were very irregular during the first part of the month, owing to stormy weather, but there was an improvement during the latter part.

**Fish Dock Labourers.**—Employment was fair generally. It was moderate at Grimsby, fair at Yarmouth and at Hull, and good, though not so good as a month ago, at Lowestoft. Employment was fair at Aberdeen and at Peterhead, and bad at Fraserburgh.

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

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

The Exports (British and Irish) of herrings, cured or salted, during December, 1913, were valued at £742,854, as compared with £1,207,705 in November, 1913, and £315,834 in December, 1912.

**SEAMEN SHIPPED IN DECEMBER.**

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) show that during December 42,928 seamen, of whom 4,729 (11.0 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with December, 1912, there was a net increase of 1,557 in the total number shipped. The most marked increase was at Bristol, while the greatest decrease was at London.

During the year 1913, the total number of seamen shipped was 572,681, an increase of 33,669 on the number for 1912. There were large increases at Liverpool, London, Southampton, Cardiff and Glasgow. Lascars are not included in the figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	December,			Year ended December,		
	1912	1913	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.	1912.	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
<b>East Coast.</b>						
Tyne Ports .. .. .	2,278	2,701	+ 423	30,418	32,191	+ 1,773
Sunderland .. .. .	276	479	+ 203	4,601	4,951	+ 350
Middlesbrough .. .. .	162	290	+ 128	4,467	3,717	- 750
Hull .. .. .	1,284	1,404	+ 110	16,137	16,885	+ 748
Grimsby .. .. .	48	36	- 12	1,206	1,144	- 62
<b>Bristol Channel.</b>						
Bristol† .. .. .	577	1,327	+ 750	14,353	14,233	- 120
Newport, Mon. .. .. .	716	735	+ 19	10,145	10,454	+ 309
Cardiff .. .. .	4,120	4,244	+ 124	46,961	51,970	+ 5,009
Swansea .. .. .	548	452	- 96	4,636	5,492	+ 856
<b>Other Ports.</b>						
Liverpool .. .. .	15,010	15,498	+ 488	198,076	207,035	+ 8,959
London .. .. .	8,114	7,589	- 525	94,331	101,417	+ 7,086
Southampton .. .. .	3,970	3,614	- 356	53,854	58,923	+ 5,069
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Leith .. .. .	418	408	- 10	4,528	4,679	+ 151
Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth .. .. .	284	298	+ 14	3,066	3,196	+ 130
Glasgow .. .. .	3,120	3,484	+ 364	48,589	53,161	+ 4,572
<b>IRELAND.</b>						
Dublin .. .. .	35	2	- 33	815	687	- 128
Belfast .. .. .	401	369	- 32	2,039	2,566	+ 527
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>41,371</b>	<b>42,928</b>	<b>+ 1,557</b>	<b>539,012</b>	<b>572,681</b>	<b>+ 33,669</b>

**DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR**

EMPLOYMENT continued fair in London; at the other principal ports it was on the whole fairly good, and showed a slight improvement on the previous month.

**London.**—Employment continued fair, but was not so good as a year ago. It was best during the earlier part of the month, when the wool sales took place. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended December 27th, 1913, was 15,585, a decrease of 1.3 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 3.5 per cent. compared with December, 1912.

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 Dec. 6th	5,877	2,644	8,521	8,033	16,554
" " " 13th	6,235	2,432	8,667	7,957	16,624
" " " 20th	5,654	2,459	8,043	7,691	15,634
" " " 27th	4,726	1,847	6,573	6,953	13,526
<b>Average for 4 weeks ended Dec. 27th, 1913</b>	<b>5,588</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>7,951</b>	<b>7,634</b>	<b>15,585</b>
<b>Average for Nov., 1913</b>	<b>5,527</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>8,057</b>	<b>7,735</b>	<b>15,792</b>
" " Dec., 1912	<b>5,739</b>	<b>3,033</b>	<b>8,772</b>	<b>7,384</b>	<b>16,156</b>

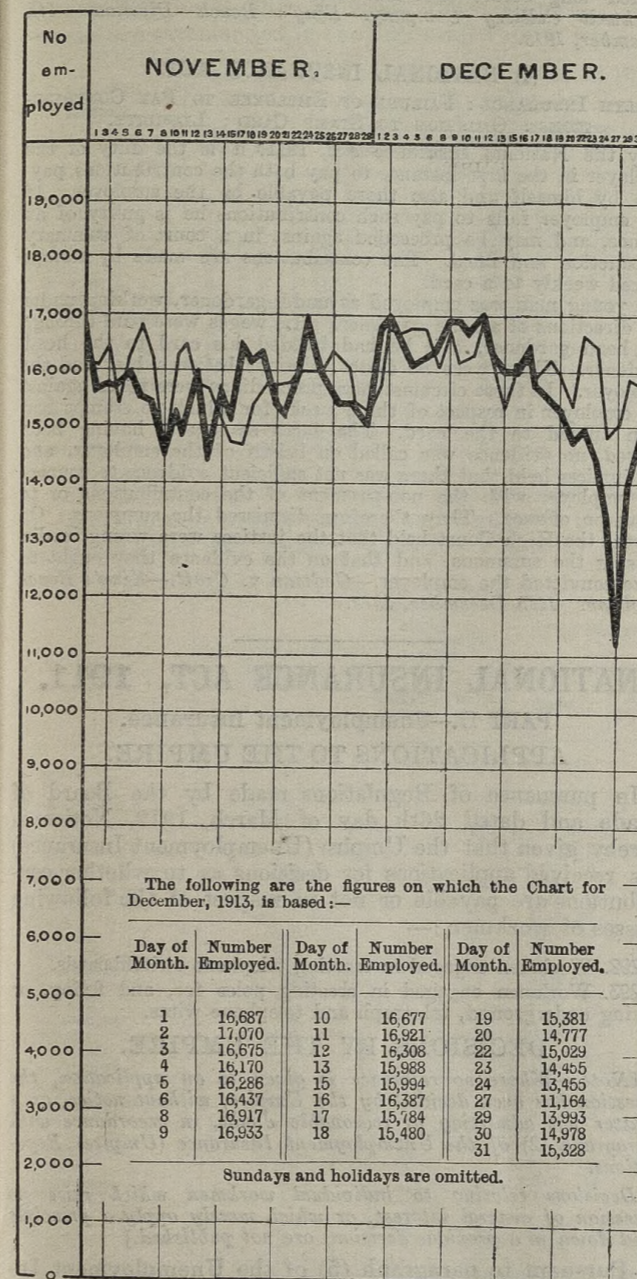
The numbers employed during December, 1913, fluctuated between a maximum of 17,070 and a minimum

\* 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.

of 11,164. The corresponding figures for December, 1912, were 16,981 and 14,802 respectively.

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 November and December, 1913. The corresponding curve for November and December, 1912, is also given for comparison.

(The thick curve applies to 1913, and the thin curve to 1912.)



**Tilbury.**—The mean daily number employed at the docks was 1,676 during December, 1913, compared with 1,702 a month ago, and 2,075 during December, 1912.

**Liverpool.**—Employment continued good with dock labourers, a considerable amount of overtime being again reported. It was fair and better than a month ago with quay and railway carters.

**Other Ports.**—Employment on the Tyne and Wear was fair with quayside labourers and good with trimmers and teamers. At Hartlepool and Middlesbrough there was an improvement on the previous month, employment being fair with dock labourers and moderate with riverside labourers on the Tees. At Hull employment was slack with dock labourers and fair with coal workers; it was slack with coal workers at Grimsby and slack generally at Goole, where it was affected by a dispute. Employment was slack at Yarmouth and Lowestoft. It continued fair at Plymouth, and was quiet, but improved, at Devonport. There was a decline at Bristol; at Gloucester employment remained fair on the whole. Dock labourers and coal trimmers were well employed at the South Wales ports.

Employment was fair at Leith and Glasgow and good at Dundee, where a further improvement was shown. Employment was good at Belfast and better than in the previous month.

**LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.**

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

ACCIDENT "ARISING OUT OF" EMPLOYMENT: WORKMAN EXPOSING HIMSELF TO UNNECESSARY RISK.

Where a workman is injured by accident in the course of his employment he is not entitled to compensation unless the accident was one arising out of the employment.

A man employed by a company owning flour mills was engaged in stacking bundles of sacks in a room in the mill. The work was done by hand. There ran along the ceiling of this room a shaft, which transmitted power to other parts of the building; but there was no machine in this room, nor were there any pulleys on the shaft in the room. A heap of sacks had reached a height of about seven feet, and the workman could no longer throw bundles from the ground on to the top. He then improvised a method of getting the sacks up and saving time and trouble. He did this by putting a rope round the revolving shaft and attaching one end to a bundle of sacks. As soon as sufficient tension was put on the other end of the rope the sacks were drawn up as by a crane. A bundle, however, was drawn too high, and stuck between the shafting and the ceiling. In trying to free it the workman got entangled with the rope and was himself pulled over the shafting and seriously injured. He recovered an award of compensation in the county court, but the Court of Appeal set aside the award. The workman appealed to the House of Lords. The House of Lords dismissed the appeal, affirming the decision of the Court of Appeal. They held that the accident was not one which arose out of the employment. It is not enough (they said) for a workman to prove that the accident would not have happened unless he had been engaged in his employment. He must go further and show that the accident arose out of something that he was doing in the course of his employment, or that the nature of his employment exposed him to a peculiar danger. A risk does not arise out of the employment when it is an added peril due to the conduct of the workman himself.—*Plumb v. Cobden Flour Mills Company.*—House of Lords. 10th December, 1913.

WORKMAN EMPLOYED BY COMPANY: COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION: INSURANCE COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

It is provided by the Act that where an employer has entered into a contract with insurers to cover his liability under the Act, then if the employer becomes bankrupt, or in the case of a company is compulsorily wound up, the rights of the employer against the insurers are transferred to the workman, and the insurers are subject to the same liabilities as if they were the employer, so far as such liabilities are covered by the policy.

By the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, where an assurance company is being wound up the value of a policy covering the liability of employers, in case the incapacity of a workman interested is permanent, is to be such an amount as will purchase an annuity for the workman equal to 75 per cent. of the annual value of the weekly payment to which the workman is entitled.

A workman employed by a colliery company met with an accident in August, 1910, which permanently incapacitated him. The colliery company were insured against liability under the Act with an assurance company. This assurance company went into liquidation in December, 1910. The colliery company went into liquidation in February, 1912. The workman's weekly payments amounted to £46 per annum, and he claimed from the assurance company a sum of £979 as being the present value of an annuity of £46. The liquidator admitted the workman's claim up to £697, being 75 per cent. of the value of the annuity after deducting £54 which the colliery company had paid the workman before it went into liquidation. An application was then made to the High Court to decide whether the workman was entitled to the full value of the annuity as from the date when the colliery company went into liquidation, or whether he was only entitled to 75 per cent. from the date the assurance company went into liquidation and whether the proposed deduction of £54 should be made or not. The court held that the liability of the assurance company should be ascertained at the date when it went into liquidation, and that the deduction of the £54 was not justified, but that the assurance company could only be called upon to pay 75 per cent. of the value of the annuity.—*Re Law, Car and General Assurance Corporation.*—Chancery Division. 9th December, 1913.

**(2) Merchant Shipping Acts.**

RECOVERY OF WAGES IN COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION: FINALITY OF DECISION: APPEAL.

It is provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, that as soon as any wages not exceeding £50 are payable to a seaman, he may sue for the same before a court of summary jurisdiction, in or near the place at which his service has terminated or at which he has been discharged, and any order made by the court in the matter is final. It is, however, provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, that any person aggrieved who desires to question any order of a court of summary jurisdiction on the ground that it is erroneous in point of law may apply to the court to state a special case, and by means of such case may appeal to the High Court against the order.

Certain seamen had a dispute with the owners of a ship on which they had completed a voyage with regard to the payment

of extra wages which had been promised to them by the captain while at sea. The seamen took proceedings in a court of summary jurisdiction to recover these wages, and the justices made an order in their favour. The shipowners had raised questions of law, and upon their application the justices agreed to state a special case to enable them to appeal to the High Court. The High Court held that the justices had no power to state a case, as by the Act the order of the justices was final; that is to say, there was no appeal therefrom. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—*Wills & Sons v. McSherry and others.—King's Bench Division. 11th December, 1913.*

### (3) Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act.

MINIMUM WAGE: METHOD OF ASCERTAINING DAILY EARNINGS: POWER OF JOINT DISTRICT BOARD TO MAKE RULES: NOTICE OF CIRCUMSTANCES PREVENTING MINER EARNING MINIMUM WAGE.

By the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, it is to be an implied term of every contract for the employment of a workman under ground in a coalmine that the employer shall pay to that workman wages at not less than a certain minimum rate. A workman forfeits his right to wages at the minimum rate if he does not comply with conditions prescribed as to the regularity and efficiency of his work, except in cases where failure to comply with such conditions is due to causes over which he has no control. The minimum rate of wages and rules for carrying the Act into effect are settled for each district by a joint district board, having an independent person as chairman. In a certain district the minimum wage was fixed (the minimum for the men in question in the case, with the addition of the percentage to which they were entitled, was 7s. 1½d. per day), and rules were made, one of which provided that in order to ascertain whether the minimum wage had been earned the total earnings of a miner during two consecutive weeks should be divided by the number of shifts he had worked during those weeks, and that his wages should be adjusted in accordance with the average thus ascertained. Another rule provided that if at any time a miner was unable, in consequence of circumstances beyond his own control, to perform such an amount of work as to entitle him to the minimum wage, he should give notice of such circumstances to the officer in charge of the district, and in the absence of such notice should forfeit his right to wages at the minimum rate. The workmen employed in the district objected to these rules on the ground that they were beyond the powers given to the district board by the Act; and an action was brought to determine the matter in difference. It was pointed out at the trial that the averaging over a fortnight might make a great difference to the amount of money payable to a miner. Thus, if a man were to earn 8s. 9d. each day for a week and 5s. 10d. each day for the next week, by the system of averaging fixed by the rules he would have got all he was entitled to under the Act; whereas if such averaging were not allowed and each day was reckoned as a separate period for calculating the minimum wage, the man would get all he earned on the first week and an addition of 1s. 3½d. a day for each day of the second week. The judge held that a provision by the rules averaging for a fortnight was *ultra vires*, but that a rule averaging over a period of one week would be within the powers of the board. He also decided that the rule as to giving notice of circumstances preventing a man from earning a minimum wage was within the powers of the board. The employers appealed against the first decision and the workmen appealed against the second. The Court of Appeal varied the decision of the judge, and declared, without expressing any opinion as to how the rate is to be ascertained, that the joint district board has no power under the Act to determine over what period the actual earnings of a workman are to be taken and averaged for the purpose of determining the rate of his earnings and the deficiency, if any, below the minimum. The court therefore declared the rule as to averaging to be *ultra vires*. With regard to the other rule the court affirmed the decision of the judge and dismissed the workmen's appeal.—*Davies and another v. Glamorgan Coal Company, Limited.—Court of Appeal. 28th November and 4th December, 1913.*

THE STALL SYSTEM IN MINES: WAGES PAID TO STALL MAN: MISAPPROPRIATION: LIABILITY OF EMPLOYERS TO WORKMAN.

In a coal mine there was a system of working by which certain men known as "stall men" and "day men" respectively were engaged. Each stall man received the money from the mine owners for his lot of day men. Under the terms of employment in the mine the day men agreed to certain rules and regulations, one of which provided that they should be paid by the stall man. A certain stall man was paid three days' wages for the day men working under him; but he disappeared with the money without paying over anything. The day men brought an action in the county court against the mine owners to recover the wages due to them which had been misappropriated by the stall man. The county court judge dismissed the action, on the grounds that, although the day men were the servants of the company, they had to look to the stall man for their wages. The workmen appealed. It was argued on behalf of the workmen that they were employed by the colliery owners, who were responsible for their wages, and that under the Minimum Wage Act it was implied that the workmen had a right to go direct to the owners. The court dismissed the appeal on the grounds—first, that having paid the stall man, the liability of the colliery owners was at an

end; and, secondly, that by the rules and regulations the "day men" agreed to the "stall men" receiving their wages. The court also held that the Minimum Wage Act only provided for the workmen being paid a minimum wage which they could claim from the owners if they did not pay it; but the Act did not affect the relationship between the parties in this case, which had existed long before that Act came into force.—*Higginson v. Blackwell Colliery Company.—King's Bench Division. 5th December, 1913.*

### (4) NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT.

HEALTH INSURANCE: FAILURE OF EMPLOYER TO PAY CONTRIBUTIONS: OMISSION TO STAMP CARD: LIABILITY.

By the National Insurance Act, 1911, it is the duty of the employer in the first instance to pay both the contributions payable by himself and also those payable by the employee. If any employer fails to pay such contributions he is guilty of an offence, and may be proceeded against in a court of summary jurisdiction and fined. The contributions are made by stamps affixed weekly to a card.

A young man was employed as under-gardener, working under the directions of a head gardener. His wages were paid through the head gardener, and he had handed his card to the head gardener. There were no direct relations between him and the employer. In these circumstances proceedings were taken against the employer in respect of three weeks for which no stamps had been affixed to the card. The facts as stated having been proved, no evidence was called on behalf of the employer, and the justices held that there was not sufficient evidence to connect the employer with the non-payment of the contributions or to prove an offence. They therefore dismissed the summons. On appeal the High Court held that the justices were wrong in dismissing the summons, and that on the evidence they ought to have convicted the employer.—*Godman v. Croft.—King's Bench Division. 12th December, 1913.*

## NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

### PART II.—Unemployment Insurance.

#### APPLICATIONS TO THE UMPIRE.

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

292. Workmen engaged in erecting telephone switchboards.

293. Workmen engaged in erecting poles for, and fixing, or laying underground, telegraph and telephone wires.

#### 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:—

1402. Chemical works' plumbers engaged wholly or mainly in the construction of new chemical works plant, including extensions to existing plant.

1405. A smith employed by a railway company in the signal works, and engaged partly on signal work and partly in making platelayers' tools in the works.

1406. Workmen employed in the manufacturing or repair workshops of motor omnibus, motor car, motor car or cycle proprietors, and engaged wholly or mainly in repairing, vulcanising, removing or replacing tyres. (Application 280.)

This decision modifies decisions B819 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1912) and B1339 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1913) so far as they apply to manufacturing or repairing workshops.

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

1403. Chemical works' plumbers engaged wholly or mainly in the repair or renewal of leaden tanks, flues, pipes and chambers, or in the shaping and working of lead sheets in connection therewith.

1404. Workmen engaged in removing or replacing turf or in depositing clinker or clay in connection with the laying out of an ordinary cricket pitch in an existing park.

## PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

### I.—BREAD.

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

District.	Jan. 1st, 1914.			Dec. 1st, 1913.			Jan. 1st, 1913.		
	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.
London:—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. & N.W.	5½	4½	5.2	6	4½	5.2	6	5½	5.6
E. & N.E.	5½	5	5.2	6	5	5.4	5½	5½	5.5
S.E.	5½	5	5.2	5½	5	5.4	5½	5	5.4
S.W.	6	5	5.3	6	5	5.7	6	5½	5.8
W. & W.C.	6	6	6.0	6	6	6.0	6	6	6.0
N. Counties & Yorks, Lancs. & Cheshire..	6½	5½	6.0	7	5½	6.0	6½	5½	6.1
Midlands .. .. .	6	4½	5.4	6	5	5.4	6	5	5.5
Eastern Counties ..	6	5	5.4	6	5	5.4	6	5	5.5
Southern Counties ..	6½	5	6.0	6½	5½	6.0	6½	5	6.0
S. Western Counties and Wales	6	5	5.7	6	5	5.7	6	5	5.8
Scotland .. .. .	7	5½	6.2	7	5½	6.2	7	5½	6.3
Great Britain .. ..	7	4½	5.7	7	4½	5.7	7	5	5.8

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

Place.	Predominant Price* per 4 lbs. on Jan. 1st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a		Date.	Am't per 4 lbs.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		
London .. .. .	d. 5½	− ¼	− ¼	Dec. '13	− ¼
Birmingham ..	5½ & 6	..	..	May '12	− ¼
Bolton .. .. .	5½	..	− ½	Jan. '13	− ½
Bristol .. .. .	5½	..	− ¼	May-July '13	− ¼
Cardiff .. .. .	6	..	..	1st Apr. '12	+ ½
Derby .. .. .	5½	..	..	April '12	+ ½
Hull .. .. .	5½	..	..	June '10	+ ½
Ipswich .. .. .	6	..	..	March '12	+ ½
Leeds .. .. .	5½ & 6½	..	..	May '10	+ ½
Liverpool .. .. .	6	..	..	April '12	+ ½
Manchester .. ..	5½	..	..	Oct. '11	+ ½
Middlebrough ..	5½ & 6	..	..	July '12	+ ½
Norwich .. .. .	5	..	..	Nov. '09	− ½
Nottingham .. ..	5½	..	..	June '10	− ½
Oldham .. .. .	4½	..	− ½	March '13	− ½
Plymouth .. .. .	5 & 6	..	..	Oct. '10	+ ½
Portsmouth .. ..	6	..	..	April '12	+ ½
Potteries .. .. .	5½	..	..	Dec. '13	− ½
Southampton ..	5 & 6	..	− ¼	July '12	− ¼
Wolverhampton ..	5	..	..	..	..
Aberdeen .. .. .	5½	..	− ½	Sept. '13	− ½
Dundee .. .. .	5½	..	..	Sept. '12	− ½
Edinburgh .. .. .	6½	..	..	Nov. '12	− ½
Glasgow .. .. .	6	..	..	Oct. '11	+ ½
Belfast .. .. .	6	..	− ½	March '13	− ½
Dublin .. .. .	6	..	− ½	Feb. '13	− ½

In London the predominant price on January 1st was 5½d. per 4 lbs.; on December 1st it was 5½d. and 6d. per 4 lbs. As compared with January 1st, 1913, the price is lower in 7 of the towns; in the remaining 20 towns no change is shown.

### II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Month.	British Wheat		Imports.		Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for Cash).
	Mean London Gazette Price (England and Wales).	(Average Declared Value.)	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	
1912.	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d.	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per sack of 28 lbs. s. d.	
December .. .. .	30 6	35 9	10 11	28 1½	
1913.					
November .. .. .	30 3	33 10	10 8½	26 5½	
December .. .. .	31 2	33 6	10 6	26 6	

The imports of wheat during September-December, 1913, amounted to 7,604,299 qrs., or 1,786,364 qrs. less than in the corresponding months of 1912. The imports of wheatmeal and flour during September-December, 1913, amounted to 4,598,804 cwt. (equivalent to 1,490,353 qrs. of wheat allowing 28 per cent. for offal), or 718,742 cwt. more than in September-December, 1912.

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

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

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

DURING December 554 fresh applications for work (230 from domestic servants, etc.) were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 632 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 169 persons, of whom 91 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 169 situations found for applicants, 113 were of a more or less permanent character, while 56 were temporary only.

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

Bureau.	Applications by Workpeople during		Situations offered by Employers during		Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.			
	Dec. 1913.	Dec. 1912.	Dec. 1913.	Dec. 1912.	Permanently.		Temporarily.	
Central Bureau:— 5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W. ..	110	95	85	83	26	29	8	7
Y.W.C.A.:— 25, George Street, (1).. Hanover Sq., W. (2)..	184	193	353	345	31	30	29	20
Dublin:— 30, Molesworth Street..	19	20	24	20	3	4	8	1
Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh, and Glasgow) .. ..	156	145	128	103	41	40	6	9
Total of 10 Bureaux ..	554	508	632	583	113	114	56	40
Girls' Friendly Society, 39, Victoria Street, S.W. ..	89	—	183	—	31	—	3	—

#### Summary by Occupations.

Superintendents, Forewomen, &c.	Shop Assistants .. ..	Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	Secretaries, Clerks, Typists	Apprentices and Learners	Domestic Servants	Miscellaneous .. ..
54	53	18	27	10	12	1
13	1	7	3	3	—	—
33	34	23	15	9	5	3
104	70	42	34	12	15	14
5	14	5	15	4	15	—
230	248	451	432	58	47	33
115	88	83	54	17	20	4
Total of 10 Bureaux ..	554	508	632	583	113	114

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 31 persons in London and 23 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 250 persons in London and 75 in the provinces were given advice as to training, etc., 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 19 of the principal railways in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended December 27th, 1913, amounted to £4,653,783, an increase of £201,149 (or 4.5 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1912.

During the 52 weeks ended December 27th, 1913, the receipts amounted to £61,717,684, an increase of £4,065,694 (or 7.1 per cent.), as compared with the corresponding period of 1912.

Line.	4 weeks ended Dec. 27th, 1913.		52 weeks ended Dec. 27th, 1913.	
	Amount.	Increase on 1912.	Amount.	Increase on 1912.
English Lines:— L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs ..	£ 1,394,185	£ 24,285	£ 18,923,895	£ 1,025,795
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, and Gt. Eastern .. .. .	884,200	57,400	11,237,000	828,500
N. Eastern and Lancs and Yorks .. .. .	842,200	78,219	10,977,670	949,624
Gt. Western and L. & S. W.	676,400	14,600	9,510,100	614,594
S. E. & C. and L. B. & S. C.	155,559	4,543	2,027,269	67,178
Scottish Lines:— Caledonian, N. British, and Glasgow & S. Western ..	569,800	5,600	7,295,100	461,400
Irish Lines:— Gt. Southern and Western, Midland & Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern .. ..	131,439	16,502	1,746,650	118,603
Total .. .. .	£ 4,653,783	£ 201,149	£ 61,717,684	£ 4,065,694

## TRADE DISPUTES IN DECEMBER.\*

**Number and Magnitude.**—The total number of disputes beginning during the month was 56, as compared with 77 in the previous month and 51 in December, 1912. In these new disputes 20,174 workpeople were directly, and 3,511 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before December and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, give a total of 59,026 workpeople involved in disputes in December, 1913, as compared with 55,094 in November, 1913, and 30,685 in December, 1912.

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

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building .. .. .	6	389	..	389
Coal Mining .. .. .	8	4,064	1,111	5,175
Tin Mining .. .. .	1	200	..	200
Engineering .. .. .	3	1,560	702	2,262
Shipbuilding .. .. .	2	270	..	270
Other Metal .. .. .	5	1,455	..	1,455
Textile .. .. .	9	3,682	68	3,750
Boot and Shoe .. .. .	3	80	..	80
Transport .. .. .	4	3,500	1,500	5,000
Other Trades .. .. .	8	454	130	584
Employees of Local Authorities .. .. .	2	4,520	..	4,520
<b>Total, December, 1913</b> .. .. .	<b>56</b>	<b>20,174</b>	<b>3,511</b>	<b>23,685</b>
<b>Total, November, 1913</b> .. .. .	<b>77</b>	<b>15,082</b>	<b>3,043</b>	<b>18,125</b>
<b>Total, December, 1912</b> .. .. .	<b>51</b>	<b>18,821</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>20,794</b>

**Causes.**—Of the new disputes 24, directly involving 10,302 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in

wages; 8, directly involving 1,152 workpeople, on other wages questions; 10, directly involving 4,750 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 8, directly involving 2,425 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; 4, directly involving 195 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; and 2, directly involving 1,350 workpeople, arose from other causes.

**Results.**—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 35 new disputes, directly involving 15,275 workpeople, and 9 old disputes, directly involving 1,655 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 18, directly involving 4,330 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 13, directly involving 9,334 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 13, directly involving 3,266 persons, were compromised. In the case of 8 other disputes, directly involving 3,540 workpeople, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

**Aggregate Duration.**—The total aggregate duration in December of disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 199,400 working days. In addition, disputes which began before December and were still in progress at the end of the month, including the general dispute at Dublin, accounted for 708,300 working days. Thus the total aggregate duration in December of all disputes, new and old, was 907,700 working days, as compared with 857,200 in the previous month, and 232,100 in the corresponding month of last year.

**Comparison of 1912 and 1913.**—See Trade Disputes section of special article on pp. 6 and 7.

## Principal Disputes which began or ended in December.

Occupations and Locality.†	Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.†	Result.†
	Directly.	Indirectly.				
<b>Building—</b> Electricians, painters, carpenters, masons, labourers, etc.—London.	174	..	1913 3 Dec.	..	Refusal to work with certain non-unionist electricians.	No settlement reported.
<b>Coal Mining—</b> Miners, etc.—Gateshead (near) ..	1,950	111	21 Nov	18	Alleged tyrannical conduct of management.	Work resumed pending consideration of complaints by central committee of Trade Union.
<b>Iron and Steel—</b> Bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers (in iron, steel, etc., works)—Middlesbrough and Stockton-on-Tees Districts.	1,000‡	..	2 Dec.	11	For advance in wages of ¼d. per hour ..	Advance of ¼d. per hour granted, agreement being arrived at for prevention of future disputes.
<b>Engineering—</b> Motor car workers—Birmingham ..	1,000	700	3 Dec.	2	Alleged victimisation of men's representative, and other grievances.	Men's representative to be reinstated and other grievances considered.
<b>Textile—</b> Hemp and wire rope makers—Gateshead.	360	13	1 Oct.	68	For various advances in wages and concessions as to overtime.	(See p. 8.)
Hosiery dyers, bleachers, trimmers, etc.—Nottingham.	1,500‡	..	12 Dec.	..	For various advances in piece and hourly rates of wages.	No settlement reported.
Hosiery workers—Leicester .. .. .	376	..	1 Dec.	..	Against removal of portion of machinery to another district in consequence of workers having refused to submit to a reduction in piece prices.	No settlement reported.
<b>Transport—</b> Engine drivers, firemen, cleaners, and other railway workers.—South Wales.	2,500‡	1,500‡	2 Dec.	4	For re-instatement of two discharged engine drivers.	The two men not to be re-instated.
Platelayers, ballastmen, and relayers—South Lancashire and Cheshire.	350	..	15 Dec.	9	For re-instatement of men who, in support of demand for a general advance in wages and other concessions, had refused to perform certain "special duties"	All men re-instated upon apologising for irregular action taken; other questions to be referred to Conciliation Board.
Railway carters—Dundee.	500	..	8 Dec.	14	For advance in wages to minima of 24s and 26s. per week for one and two-horse drivers respectively.	Work resumed on old terms.
<b>Employees of Local Authorities—</b> Municipal employees—Leeds .. .. .	4,500‡	..	11 Dec.	28	For advance in wages of 2s. per week in various departments.	Work to be resumed on employers' terms.

**NOTE.**—31 disputes, involving about 32,000 workpeople, which began before 1st January, were still in progress at the time of going to press. The most important of these was the general dispute in Dublin.

\* 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.

† The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

‡ Estimated number.

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

## Wages.

**Changes taking effect in December, 1913.**—The result of all the changes taking effect in December, 1913, was a net increase of £7,783 per week, as compared with one of £3,179 per week in November, 1913, and one of £3,175 per week in December, 1912. The number of workpeople affected was 173,999, of whom 143,862—mostly engaged in coal and shale mining—received an increase of £9,761 per week, and 30,137—connected with the manufacture of pig iron and iron and steel—sustained a decrease of £1,978 per week. The number affected in November, 1913, was 51,648, and in December, 1912, 46,905.

Three changes, affecting 110,583 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation or mediation, and nine changes,

affecting 30,103 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 33,313 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In eight cases, affecting 2,079 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

## Hours.

The changes in hours of labour reported as taking effect in December, 1913, affected 358 workpeople, whose aggregate working time was reduced by 307 hours per week.

## Comparison of 1912 and 1913.

See Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour section of special article on pp. 4 and 5.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN DECEMBER, 1913.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change.
				Increase.	Decrease.	
<b>I.—RATES OF WAGES.</b>						
Building ..	Altrincham, Sale and District.	1 Dec.	Carpenters and joiners † .. ..	240	..	Increase of ¼d. per hour (10d. to 10½d.).
Coal Mining ..	Scotland ..	16 & 17 Dec.	Underground workers .. .. .	110,000	..	Increase of 6¼ per cent., making wages 87½ per cent. above the standard of 1888.
			Surfacemen, mechanics, and boiler firemen.	3,300	..	Increase of 1d. per shift.
			Enginemakers .. .. .	..	..	Increase of 3d. per shift to winding enginemakers and of varying amounts to others.
Shale Mining, &c.	Scotland ..	18 Dec.	Shale miners .. .. .	3,600	..	Increase of 3d. per day.
			Underground oncostmen .. .. .	1,200	..	Increase of 1d. to 3d. per day.
			Winding enginemakers .. .. .	100	..	Increase of 3d. per day.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	South Staffs ..	8 Dec.	Surface oncostmen and other surface workers.	750	..	Increase of 1d. or 1½d. per day.
			Oilworkers .. .. .	3,150	..	Increase of 1½d. per day.
			Blastfurnacemen .. .. .	1,000	..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland.	1 Dec.	Iron puddlers .. .. .	750	..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 6d. per ton (9s. 9d. to 9s. 3d.).
			Iron and steel millmen .. .. .	2,650	..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent.
			Middlesbrough, Stockton and District.	15 Dec.	Bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers in iron, steel, &c., works	1,000
Iron and Steel Manufacture	South Yorks (3 firms).	1 Dec.	Iron puddlers and forgemakers .. .. .	82	..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 6d. per ton.
			Iron and steel millmen .. .. .	338	..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent.
			Miandals (including parts of South Yorks and South Lancs.)	8 Dec.	Iron puddlers .. .. .	20,000
Iron and Steel Manufacture	South Wales and Mon.	8 Dec.	Iron millmen .. .. .	..	..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent.
			Iron puddlers .. .. .	2,000	..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 6d. per ton.
			Iron and steel millmen, engine-men, &c.	..	..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	West of Scotland ..	1 Dec.	Iron puddlers .. .. .	3,000	..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 6d. per ton. Rate after change (including bonus) 10s. 3d. per ton.
			Iron millmen .. .. .	..	..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent.
			Textile .. .. .	Perth .. .. .	15 Dec.	Dyers .. .. .
			Dyers' labourers .. .. .	250	..	Increase to a minimum rate of 21s. per week.

## II.—HOURS OF LABOUR.

Building ..	Altrincham, Sale and District.	1 Dec.	Carpenters and joiners † .. ..	240	Re-arrangement of winter period, resulting in an average reduction for the year of about ¼ hour per week.
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**NOTE.**—Full particulars will appear in the February Gazette of the following important changes, arranged to take effect in January:—  
Pig Iron Manufacture.—Decrease in the wages of blastfurnacemen of 3 per cent. in Cleveland and of 1¼ per cent. in West Cumberland.  
\* Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants. † See also under Hours of Labour. ‡ See also under Rates of Wages.

## HOURS OF LABOUR IN FRENCH COAL MINES. AMENDMENT OF LAW.\*

The law of June 29th, 1905, which provided that the hours of labour for workpeople employed underground in coal mines, in the getting of coal, should not exceed 8 per day (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1905, p. 223) has been extended by a measure dated December 31st, 1913, which fixes the maximum at 8 hours for all classes of workpeople employed underground in coal mines.

For each shift and for each category of workpeople the statutory period of 8 hours will, as before, be that

comprised between the scheduled time of entering the pit of the last batch going down the mine and the scheduled time of the arrival at the surface of the first batch ascending. In the case of mines entered by galleries, the period of 8 hours is counted from arrival at the end of the gallery to the return to the same point. A new provision, however, states that should the end of the gallery be more than 1,200 metres (about 1,300 yards) from the opening, and should no mechanical devices be available for traversing the distance, the period of 8 hours is to be counted from the time of arrival at the 1,200th metre to the time of return to the same point. The new law will enter into force six months after promulgation, but for two years from that date 8½ hours may be worked by trammers and loaders.

\* Journal Officiel de la République Française, January 1st, 1914.

### BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES—FOUR WEEKS ENDED 12TH DECEMBER.

The total number of workpeople remaining on the Registers\* of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges on December 12th, 1913, was 121,881, of whom 99,357 were men, 14,298 women, 4,267 boys under 17, and 3,959 girls under 17, as compared with 119,485 on November 14th and 56,927 on December 27th, 1912.

The total number of registrations of workpeople during the four weeks ended December 12th was 221,179 (men 158,451, women 39,186, boys 12,529, and girls 11,013), a daily average of 9,216, as compared with a daily average of 9,436 in the previous four weeks, and of 6,822 in the five weeks ended December 27th, 1912.

The total number of vacancies notified during the period was 68,671, a daily average of 2,861, as compared with 2,885 in the previous four weeks, and with 2,638 in December, 1912.

The vacancies filled during the period include 8,625 cases in which persons were placed by Exchanges in Exchange districts other than those in which they were registered. Of these cases, 294 represent transferences from one division to another. Of the total vacancies filled 3,138 were filled by applicants residing more than 5 miles from the place in which the work was to be performed.

The number of Exchanges open at December 12th was 425, and at December 27th, 1912, 414.

#### INSURED TRADES.†

**Registrations.**—The number of registrations effected during the period was 101,872 (men 100,792, women 222, boys 840, and girls 18), a daily average of 4,245, compared with 4,205 in the preceding four weeks. The total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 171,772 (men 170,122, women 457, boys 1,164, and girls 29). These figures exclude 13,840 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 December 12th was 76,131 (men 75,626, women 191, boys 305, and girls 9), as compared with 69,900 on November 14th.

**Vacancies Notified and Filled.**—The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 33,760 (men 32,741, women 119, boys 865, and girls 35), a daily average of 1,407, compared with 1,386 in the previous four weeks. The number of vacancies filled was 26,997 (men 26,208, women 101, boys 658, and girls 30), a daily average of 1,125, as compared with 1,131 in the previous four weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 80.0.

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 Works of Construction	68.8	44.8	44.9
Sawmilling	0.7	0.5	0.5
Shipbuilding	14.6	28.2	27.2
Mechanical Engineering	24.1	25.3	26.2
Making of Vehicles	1.4	1.0	1.0
Cabinet Making, etc.	0.4	0.2	0.2

#### UNINSURED TRADES.

**Registrations.**—The number of registrations effected during the period was 97,953 (men 40,111, women 36,001, boys 11,206, and girls 10,635), a daily average of 4,081, as compared with 4,368 in the preceding four weeks. The total number of workpeople on the register at some time or other during the period was 147,538 (men 64,607, women 52,187, boys 15,354, and girls 15,390).

\* 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.

These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 7,514.

The number of workpeople remaining on the register at December 12th was 45,750 (men 23,731, women 14,107, boys 3,962, and girls 3,950), as compared with 49,585 on November 14th.

**Vacancies Notified and Filled.**—The number of vacancies notified during the period was 54,826 (men 18,777, women 19,944, boys 9,043, and girls 7,062), a daily average of 2,284, as compared with 2,377 in the preceding four weeks.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 41,674 (men 15,192, women 15,230, boys 6,067, and girls 5,185), a daily average of 1,736, as compared with 1,754 in the preceding four weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 76.0.

Of the vacancies filled during the period, 7,767 (men 4,503, women 2,879, boys 214, and girls 171) were known to be for less than a week's employment; of these 1,833 were for men in conveyance of men, goods and messages, 933 were for general labourers, and 1,960 were women in domestic offices or services.

Of the 11,252 vacancies for boys and girls filled during the period, 2,897 (boys 1,477 and girls 1,420), or 25.7 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.	27.0	26.3	28.3
General Labourers	24.3	19.4	21.7
Commercial Occupations	6.5	4.4	3.9
Textiles	6.3	7.5	6.5
Women:—			
Domestic Offices or Services	53.8	54.3	53.4
Textiles	9.7	12.4	12.4
Food, Tobacco, Drink, &c.	7.3	8.0	8.7
Dress	6.5	4.8	5.0

The figures both for insured and for uninsured occupations relating to the 409 Exchanges for which a comparison extending over twelve months is possible are as follows:—

	4 weeks ended Dec. 12th, 1913.	4 weeks ended Nov. 14th, 1913.	5 weeks ended Dec. 27th, 1912.
Registrations during period	215,952	221,421	189,992
Registrations during period (Daily Average)	8,998	9,226	6,785
Vacancies notified during period	87,193	88,965	91,819
Vacancies notified during period (Daily Average)	3,633	3,707	3,279
Vacancies filled during period	67,470	68,050	73,542
Vacancies filled during period (Daily Average)	2,811	2,835	2,627
Workpeople on register at beginning of period	116,567	107,294	95,011
Workpeople on register at end of period	118,880	116,567	56,623

#### CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men given casual employment through the Exchanges was 2,421, and the number of casual jobs given was 11,377, a daily average of 474, compared with 860 in the preceding four weeks and 1,338 in December, 1912. Of the jobs given during the period, 6,135 were for dock labourers, 4,941 for cloth porters at Manchester, and 301 for cotton porters at Liverpool. During the period there were 2,925 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. A deficiency in the supply of women was reported in the linen trade, and some shortage was experienced in the clothing trades. There was still a demand for adult and juvenile workers of both sexes in the Birmingham plate and jewellery trade.

### I.—DISTRICT TABLES.\*

Registrations, Vacancies Notified, and Vacancies Filled in the Period of Four Weeks ended December 12th, 1913.

#### 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†	67	43	27	34	22	424‡
On Register at beginning of period	Insured Trades	27,073	9,260	9,265	7,370	5,230	5,676	1,694	4,332	69,900
	Uninsured Trades	16,790	5,307	8,000	6,861	4,476	3,802	1,661	2,688	49,585
	Total	43,863	14,567	17,265	14,231	9,706	9,478	3,355	7,020	119,485
Registrations †	Insured Trades	34,768	18,740	17,052	13,615	6,610	9,292	10,259	5,376	115,712
	Uninsured Trades	34,006	14,143	19,122	14,749	8,642	6,178	3,939	4,688	105,467
	Total	68,774	32,883	36,174	28,364	15,252	15,470	14,198	10,064	221,179
On Register at end of period	Insured Trades	28,241	9,879	11,008	7,789	5,075	6,687	2,021	5,431	76,131
	Uninsured Trades	15,379	5,053	7,396	6,617	4,136	3,516	1,456	2,197	45,750
	Total	43,620	14,932	18,404	14,406	9,211	10,203	3,477	7,628	121,881
Vacancies Notified †	Insured Trades	3,744	6,684	3,961	5,452	1,821	2,771	8,733	594	33,760
	Uninsured Trades	14,693	8,421	11,095	8,093	3,933	4,162	2,435	1,994	54,826
	Total	18,437	15,105	15,056	13,545	5,754	6,933	11,168	2,588	88,586
Vacancies Filled †	Insured Trades	3,172	5,378	2,927	4,697	1,414	2,546	6,488	375	26,997
	Uninsured Trades	11,499	6,723	7,870	6,171	2,727	3,321	1,849	1,514	41,674
	Total	14,671	12,101	10,797	10,868	4,141	5,867	8,337	1,889	68,671

#### B.—ADULTS.

District.	REGISTRATIONS.									VACANCIES.					
	On Register at Beginning of Period.			Registrations during Period.†			On Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
London and South Eastern	35,883	5,013	40,896	47,544	12,892	60,436	36,731	4,336	41,067	7,163	5,251	12,414	5,847	4,296	10,143
Scotland and North of England	11,105	2,050	13,155	23,446	6,091	29,537	11,598	1,943	13,541	9,164	3,726	12,890	7,583	3,016	10,599
North Western	13,215	2,993	16,208	25,136	8,032	33,168	14,680	2,761	17,441	7,689	4,864	12,553	5,700	3,579	9,279
Yorkshire and East Midlands	10,780	2,283	13,063	20,144	4,900	25,044	11,485	1,911	13,396	8,189	2,738	10,927	6,978	2,049	9,027
West Midlands	7,201	1,553	8,754	10,208	2,689	12,897	7,111	1,241	8,352	3,116	1,126	4,242	2,351	731	3,082
South Western	7,767	972	8,739	12,811	1,545	14,356	8,726	841	9,567	5,064	891	5,955	4,652	606	5,258
Wales (including Mon.)	2,275	652	2,927	11,844	1,383	13,227	2,557	545	3,102	9,774	755	10,529	7,338	535	7,873
Ireland	5,600	805	6,505	7,318	1,654	8,972	6,469	720	7,189	1,359	712	2,071	951	519	1,470
<b>Total</b> (24 days)	<b>93,826</b>	<b>16,421</b>	<b>110,247</b>	<b>158,451</b>	<b>39,180</b>	<b>197,637</b>	<b>99,857</b>	<b>14,298</b>	<b>113,655</b>	<b>51,618</b>	<b>20,063</b>	<b>71,681</b>	<b>41,400</b>	<b>15,331</b>	<b>56,731</b>
Total a Month ago (24 days)	83,021	17,393	100,414	157,822	42,798	200,620	98,836	16,421	110,247	50,098	20,868	71,566	40,473	16,025	56,498
Total a Year ago (28 days)	66,938	18,298	85,236	133,751	34,809	168,563	83,541	8,261	51,602	56,178	20,243	76,416	47,048	15,625	62,673

#### C.—JUVENILES. †

District.	REGISTRATIONS.									VACANCIES.					
	On Register at Beginning of Period.			Registrations during Period.†			On Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London and South Eastern	1,622	1,345	2,967	4,694	3,644	8,338	1,504	1,049	2,553	3,698	2,325	6,023	2,676	1,852	4,528
Scotland and North of England	544	868	1,412	1,460	1,886	3,346	626	765	1,391	1,145	1,070	2,215	695	807	1,502
North Western	421	636	1,057	1,582	1,424	3,006	396	567	963	1,434	1,069	2,503	858	660	1,518
Yorkshire and East Midlands	453	715	1,168	1,612	1,708	3,320	424	556	1,010	1,349	1,269	2,618	914	927	1,841
West Midlands	434	518	952	1,163	1,192	2,355	433	426	859	841	671	1,512	560	499	1,059
South Western	426	313	739	699	415	1,114	390	246	636	633	345	978	400	209	609
Wales (including Mon.)	194	234	428	469	502	971	175	200	375	397	242	639	278	188	464
Ireland	378	137	515	850	242	1,092	319	120	439	411	106	517	344	75	419
<b>Total</b> (24 days)	<b>4,472</b>	<b>4,766</b>	<b>9,238</b>	<b>12,829</b>	<b>11,013</b>	<b>23,842</b>	<b>4,267</b>	<b>3,959</b>	<b>8,226</b>	<b>9,908</b>	<b>7,097</b>	<b>17,005</b>	<b>6,725</b>	<b>5,215</b>	<b>11,940</b>
Total a Month ago (24 days)	4,761	4,937	9,738	13,414	12,123	25,537	4,472	4,766	9,238	11,056	7,893	18,753	7,115	5,886	12,741
Total a Year ago (28 days)	5,287	4,897	10,184	13,196	9,274	22,470	3,123	2,902	5,325	9,647	6,170	15,817	6,708	4,491	11,199

\* 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 December 12th, 1913.

OCCUPATION GROUPS.†	ADULTS.					JUVENILES.				
	REGISTRATIONS.			VACANCIES.		REGISTRATIONS.			VACANCIES.	
	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registrations during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registrations during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.
Building:—										
Carpenters, Joiners, etc.	4,150	8,896	4,481	2,975	2,454	15	45	21	29	23
Bricklayers	2,177	5,276	2,727	1,543	1,194	1	2	3	4	2
Masons	1,021	2,278	1,407	623	489	7	1	—	27	15
Painters, Decorators, &c.	18,271	22,541	22,070	1,932	1,628	7	16	2	27	22
Plumbers and Glaziers	1,020	1,796	950	908	450	4	20	6	39	6
Other skilled occupations	1,324	2,884	1,567	718	537	1	2	1	9	31
Labourers	10,486	17,897	11,376	3,196	2,640	10	31	14	53	—
Works of Construction	2,485	5,954	2,793	3,005	2,387	—	2	1	1	18
Sawmilling	552	754	575	174	141	10	8	3	22	—
Shipbuilding:—										
Platers, Riveters, &c.	2,009	5,998	2,311	3,035	2,177	12	29	11	42	19
Shipwrights	575	1,935	361	1,504	1,069	5	11	2	8	6
Labourers	3,504	8,757	3,826	4,627	3,887	65	109	56	102	72
Mechanical Engineering:—										
Moulders (Iron and Steel)	2,610	3,143	2,583	739	600	10	59	10	48	44
Smiths	864	1,039	850	324	214	7	24	10	19	16
Erectors, Fitters, Turners	5,510	7,636	5,250	2,456	2,060	98	241	73	177	162
Metal Machinists	2,020	2,194	1,758	622	508	15	37	11	32	30
Wiremen, Electricians, &c.	426	899	430	583	412	13	28	14	32	28
Other skilled occupations	2,985	4,097	2,978	866	633	14	53	16	83	53
Labourers	5,366	8,588	5,460	2,702	2,455	24	92	31	70	65
Making of Vehicles	1,673	1,610	1,581	331	250	9	29	16	45	33
Cabinet Making, &c.	293	420	292	79	43	3	20	4	17	12
Total Males	69,330	114,592	75,626	32,741	26,208	324	869	305	865	658
Total Females	235	232	191	119	101	11	19	9	35	30
Grand Total	69,565	114,824	75,817	32,860	26,309	335	888	314	900	688

\* 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 December 12th, 1913.

TRADES.	REGISTRATIONS.									VACANCIES.								
	On Register at Beginning of Period.			Registrations during Period.*			On Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.			
Mining and Quarrying	229	—	229	934	—	934	224	—	224	738	1	739	634	1	635			
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	361	213	574	739	515	1,254	298	144	442	401	341	742	288	303	591			
Textiles:—																		
Cotton	457	571	1,028	1,577	2,556	4,133	472	579	1,051	1,180	1,799	2,979	817	1,348	2,165			
Wool and Worsted	423	116	539	699	445	1,144	532	131	663	99	194	293	82	168	250			
Other Textiles	288	304	592	479	783	1,262	288	308	596	123	477	600	86	376	462			
Dress:—																		
Boot and Shoe Makers	611	103	714	873	188	1,061	553	60	613	339	149	488	230	104	334			
Others	303	908	1,211	638	2,336	2,974	385	834	1,219	146	808	954	83	654	737			
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages:—																		
On Railways	71	—	71	190	—	190	74	—	74	602	—	602	49	—	49			
On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c.	6,885	107	7,092	11,639	211	12,040	6,399	94	6,567	4,328	49	4,479	3,774	37	3,811			
Agriculture	637	88	725	1,487	469	1,956	670	84	754	763	524	1,287	511	380	891			
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery	355	229	584	641	772	1,413	337	195	532	389	636	1,025	243	502	745			
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations	87	10	97	173	25	198	85	7	92	98	43	141	57	34	91			
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, &c.	134	84	218	403	169	572	118	48	166	380	178	558	364	159	523			
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass	178	136	314	341	353	694	136	130	266	248	141	389	178	102	280			
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:—																		
Bread, Biscuit, &c., Makers	361	28	389	519	79	598	341	23	364	176	107	283	97	79	176			
Others	697	1,234	1,931	1,279	2,784	4,063	730	1,119	1,849	539	1,492	2,031	384	1,244	1,628			
Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers	113	51	164	228	161	389	141	45	186	33	96	129	21	63	84			
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games.	90	26	116	179	68	247	99	23	122	61	39	100	37	38	75			
Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.	77	—	77	196	—	196	68	—	68	432	—	432	392	—	392			
Commercial	2,088	994	3,082	2,872	1,321	4,193	2,125	940	3,065	830	424	1,254	589	305	894			
Domestic (Outdoor):—																		
Laundry and Washing Service	1,925	579	2,504	10,552	2,574	13,126	5,208	1,913	7,121	664	1,290	1,954	476	1,077	1,553			
Others	—	8,048	8,048	—	19,314	19,314	—	6,962	6,962	—	9,546	9,546	—	7,057	7,057			
General Labourers	5,212	—	5,212	10,644	—	10,644	5,208	—	5,208	3,648	—	3,648	3,298	—	3,298			
Shop Assistants	815	1,141	1,956	1,102	1,857	2,959	706	888	1,594	232	933	1,165	113	702	815			
All Others	2,299	1,216	3,515	3,453	2,922	6,375	1,829	991	2,820	3,328	677	4,005	1,919	497	2,416			
Total	24,496	16,136	40,632	43,859	38,954	82,813	32,731	14,107	46,838	18,777	19,944	38,721	15,192	15,230	30,422			
Casual Employments	3,249	—	3,249	950	—	950	2,691	—	2,691	—	—	—	11,377	—	11,377			

\* 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 December 12th, 1913.

TRADES.	NOTIFIED DURING PERIOD.			FILLED DURING PERIOD.			NOTIFIED DURING PERIOD.			FILLED DURING PERIOD.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	Mining and Quarrying	60	4	64	42	3	45	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	251	244	495	193	197	390	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textiles	348	577	925	239	404	643	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dress	229	675	904	137	499	636	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	3,658	321	3,979	2,225	227	2,452	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture	111	90	201	47	62	109	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper, Prints, Books, &c.	257	440	697	166	386	552	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c.	48	31	79	34	29	63	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, &c.	55	102	157	35	80	115	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricks, Cement, Pottery, &c.	91	67	158	71	57	128	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total carried forward	5,098	2,551	7,649	3,189	1,944	5,133	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	323	367	690	234	336	570	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skins, Leather, Hair, &c.	48	100	148	31	94	125	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, &c.	106	34	140	76	43	119	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial	980	301	1,281	684	260	944	—	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic (Outdoor)	327	2,799	3,126	184	1,759	1,943	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shop Assistants	338	512	850	215	412	627	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Others	1,753	398	2,151	1,444	337	1,781	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9,043	7,062	16,105	6,067	5,185	11,252	—	—	—	—	—	—

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS  
IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

The total number of cases of poisoning reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during December, 1913, was 43, of which 40 were due to lead poisoning, 2 to mercurial poisoning, and 1 to arsenic poisoning. No cases due to anthrax were reported during the month. Six deaths, all due to lead poisoning, were also reported. In addition, there were 15 cases of lead poisoning (3 of which were fatal) reported among house painters and plumbers.

During the year ended December, 1913, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 625, as compared with 656 during the year 1912. The number of deaths in 1913 was 34, as compared with 50 in 1912. In addition there were 291 cases of lead poisoning (including 37 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the year, as compared with 256 cases (including 47 deaths) in 1912. No cases of phosphorus poisoning were reported for any of the periods covered by the Table.

Analysis by Industries.

INDUSTRY.	CASES.		DEATHS.	
	Month of Dec., 1913.	Year ended Dec., 1913.	Month of Dec., 1913.	Year ended Dec., 1912.
		1913.	1912.	1913.
Among Operatives engaged in—				
Smelting of Metals	1	26	56	—
Brass Works	—	10	5	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	—	7	6	—
Plumbing and Soldering	—	34	35	—
Printing	1	21	37	—
File Cutting	—	14	13	—
Tinning of Metals	3	9	15	—
White Lead Works	4	29	23	—
Red and Yellow Lead Works	—	7	3	—
China and Earthenware	3	62	80	—
Litho-Transfer Works	—	1	1	—
Glass Cutting and Polishing	—	3	1	—
Vitreous Enamelling	4	9	5	—
Electrical Accumulator Works	2	44	38	—
Paint and Colour Works	1	22	19	—
Coach and Car Painting	4	71	84	—
Shipbuilding	1	31	34	—
Paint used in other Industries	4	49	48	—
Other Industries	12	86	84	—
Total in Factories & Workshops	40	535	587	—
House Painting and Plumbing	15	291	256	—
Total	55	826	843	—

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN DECEMBER.

The total number of Distress Committees whose registers were open in December, 1913, was 57, as compared with 53 in November, 1913, and 66 in December, 1912. Of these 57 Committees, 36 were in London and "Outer London," 15 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 4 in Scotland, and 2 in Ireland. The Committees at Grimsby, Hastings, Leith, and Drogheda opened their registers during the month.

The total number of persons who received employment relief during December, 1913, was 3,112, of whom 2,195 were in London and "Outer London," 291 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 186 in Scotland and 440 in Ireland.

The average earnings amounted to 28s. 10d. per head, and those who were not on piecework received an average of 3s. 0d. per day; the average duration of employment relief was 9.5 days.

Districts.	No. of Applicants given Employment Relief.		Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief		Total Amount of Wages Paid.	
	Dec., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Dec., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Dec., 1913.	Dec., 1912.
London :-						
County .. ..	1,727	390	12,660	7,488	2,406	322
Outer .. ..	468	606	4,263	5,667	731	976
Total, London ..	2,195	996	16,923	13,155	3,137	1,298
Northern Counties	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lancs. and Cheshire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yorkshire .. ..	64	78	168	125	34	26
Midlands .. ..	34	61	piecework	86*	55	52
Eastern Counties ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern Counties ..	130	659	2,483	9,123	437	931
Wales and Monmouth ..	63	240	143	854	38	228
England and Wales ..	2,486	2,034	19,717	23,343	3,701	2,534
Scotland .. ..	186	280	4,200	5,609	418	565
Ireland .. ..	440	99	5,280	693	369	80
United Kingdom ..	3,112	2,393	29,197	29,645	4,488	3,179

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

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE DURING NOVEMBER.†

British.—During November, 1913, 23,480 British subjects left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, while 17,636 entered the United Kingdom therefrom, the balance outward thus being 5,844, as compared with 15,530 in November, 1912. There was a large decrease in the number of passengers to British North America and the United States as compared with a year ago.

In the eleven months ending November, 1913, the number of British subjects who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe was 456,701, while the number entering the United Kingdom therefrom was 201,179, the balance outward thus being 255,522, as compared with 273,762 in the corresponding period of 1912, a decrease of 18,240, or 6.7 per cent.

	November.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.	Eleven months ending November.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.
	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.	
Outward:						
Total .. ..	29,848	23,480	-6,368	450,041	456,701	+6,660
To British N. America ..	6,973	4,378	-2,595	183,346	194,154	+10,808
To Australia .. ..	6,562	3,966	-2,596	77,755	61,453	-16,302
To United States .. ..	6,784	6,058	-726	113,472	126,013	+12,541
Inward:						
Total .. ..	14,318	17,636	+3,318	176,279	201,179	+24,900
From British N. America ..	5,941	8,834	+2,893	44,455	59,676	+15,221
From Australia .. ..	600	739	+139	13,617	17,132	+3,515
From United States .. ..	4,574	4,922	+348	61,107	64,580	+3,473
Balance Outward:						
Total .. ..	15,530	5,844	-9,686	273,762	255,522	-18,240
To British N. America ..	1,032	4,991†	+3,959	138,891	134,478	-4,413
To Australia .. ..	5,962	3,227	-2,735	64,138	44,321	-19,817
To United States .. ..	2,210	1,136	-1,074	52,365	61,433	+9,068

Aliens.—For aliens there was a balance outward of 2,219 in November, 1913, as compared with an inward balance of 976 a year ago. For the eleven months ending November, 1913, the balance outward was 96,224, as compared with 54,758 a year ago. Most of the alien passengers were travelling between overseas countries and the Continent of Europe via the United Kingdom.

\* In addition 24 men were engaged on piecework.  
† Exclusive of passengers travelling indirectly via Continental ports.  
‡ Balance inward.

PAUPERISM IN DECEMBER, 1913.

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

The number of paupers relieved on one day in December, 1913, in the 35 urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 190 per 10,000 of the population.

Compared with November, 1913, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 6,020 (or 1.8 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 3. The number of indoor paupers increased by 3,919 (or 2.4 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 2,101 (or 1.2 per cent.). There were increases in 31 districts, the greatest being in the Hull district (9 per 10,000): the increase was in most cases only 3 or 4 per 10,000. Only one district, viz., Dublin, showed a decrease, the remaining 3 districts showing no change.

Compared with December, 1912, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 13. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 8,841 (or 4.9 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers by 12,065 (or 6.5 per cent.). There were decreases in 31 districts, the greatest being in the West Ham district and the Leicester district (each 26 per 10,000), in the North London district and the Cork, Waterford and Limerick district (each 23 per 10,000), the Dundee and Dunfermline district (21 per 10,000), the Manchester district and the Dublin district (each 19 per 10,000), and the Bristol district (18 per 10,000). Four districts showed increases, but all of very small amount.

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of December, 1913.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES*.						
Metropolis.						
West District .. ..	12,566	2,150	14,716	181	+4	-16
North District .. ..	15,970	7,675	23,645	228	+3	-23
Central District .. ..	4,970	1,363	6,333	419	+7	+2
East District .. ..	14,553	5,116	19,669	291	+3	-14
South District .. ..	25,206	13,789	38,995	210	+4	-14
Total, Metropolis ..	72,894	29,993	102,887	223	+4	-16
West Ham .. ..	5,164	11,067	16,231	224	+7	-26
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District ..	2,582	4,874	7,456	159	+2	-10
Stockton & Tees District ..	1,216	3,619	4,835	159	+7	+1
Bolton, Oldham, &c. ..	4,403	3,984	8,387	108	+4	-15
Wigan District .. ..	2,256	5,146	7,402	172	+4	-15
Manchester District ..	10,941	6,803	17,744	177	+4	-19
Liverpool District .. ..	12,190	10,719	22,909	207	+3	-5
Bradford District .. ..	2,191	1,770	3,961	107	+5	-1
Halifax & Huddersfield ..	1,374	2,715	4,089	108	+4	-5
Leeds District .. ..	2,797	3,424	6,221	131	+3	-11
Barnsley District .. ..	850	2,624	3,474	119	+2	-4
Sheffield District .. ..	3,254	3,436	6,690	139	+3	-4
Hull District .. ..	2,096	5,277	7,373	242	+9	-11
North Staffordshire ..	2,431	5,202	7,633	193	+5	-6
Nottingham District ..	2,336	4,616	6,952	184	+4	-1
Leicester District .. ..	1,712	2,851	4,563	198	+1	-26
Wolverhampton District ..	3,719	7,351	11,070	163	+2	-17
Birmingham District ..	6,823	6,064	12,887	183	+3	-9
Bristol District .. ..	2,856	4,214	7,070	183	+2	-18
Cardiff & Swansea .. ..	2,335	6,437	8,772	205	+4	-9
Total, "Other Districts" ..	68,402	91,126	159,528	163	+3	-10
SCOTLAND.*						
Glasgow District .. ..	5,678	17,153	22,831	241	+3	-6
Paisley & Greenock District ..	860	2,652	3,512	188	+1	-7
Edinburgh & Leith District ..	1,649	5,138	6,807	169	+1	-9
Dundee and Dunfermline ..	805	2,286	3,091	155	+2	-21
Aberdeen .. ..	624	2,610	3,234	196	+4	-15
Coatbridge & Airdrie ..	382	1,564	1,946	193	+4	-15
Total for the above Scottish Districts ..	10,008	31,403	41,411	207	+2	-9
IRELAND.†						
Dublin District .. ..	6,311	5,098	11,409	282	-3	-19
Belfast District .. ..	3,303	1,022	4,325	104	+6	-12
Cork, Waterford and Limerick District ..	3,531	4,217	7,748	312	+3	-23
Galway District .. ..	336	194	530	152	..	+2
Total for the above Irish Districts ..	13,481	10,531	24,012	218	+2	-16
Total for above 33 Districts in Dec., 1913 ..	169,949	174,120	344,069	190	+3	-13

\* 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.

[NOTE.—Where not otherwise stated, the increases or decreases referred to relate to increases or decreases in quantity, not necessarily also in value.]

IMPORTS.

December, 1913. — The total value of the imports into the United Kingdom during December was £71,112,000, showing a decline of 4.0 per cent. as compared with December, 1912. There were great decreases in the imports of grain and flour, but great increases in nearly all kinds of meat. In raw materials there was a very heavy fall in cotton (26.1 per cent.), and a considerable fall in iron ore, but an increase in wool. Rubber again showed an increase in quantity, but a heavy fall in value. There was also a considerable increase in iron and steel and manufactures thereof.

Year, 1913. — The total value of the imports into the United Kingdom during the year 1913 was £769,034,000, showing increases of £24,393,000 (or 3.3 per cent.) as compared with 1912, and of £88,876,000 (or 13.1 per cent.) as compared with 1911. The increase as compared with 1912 was principally in the first seven months of the year.

Food, Drink, and Tobacco.—There were considerable increases in flour, barley, and maize, but decreases in wheat and rice. There were increases in nearly all kinds of meat, especially beef (15.0 per cent.). Bacon increased by 4.8 per cent., and the average value was higher by nearly 1d. per lb. Other noticeable increases in the quantities imported occurred in the case of eggs, fish, lard, potatoes, cocoa, coffee, tea, and tobacco. Sugar showed a great increase in quantity, but a fall in value.

Raw Materials.—There were large increases in iron ore and manganese ore, in wood and timber, in petroleum, and in gutta percha. There was also a great increase in the quantity, but a decline in the total value, of rubber imported. There was a decline in the quantity of all the principal textile raw materials imported, the decline in the case of cotton being 22.5 per cent.; though in the case of wool, hemp, and jute, the decrease in quantity was combined with a considerable increase in value, owing to higher prices. Hides also showed a decrease in quantity combined with an increase in value.

Manufactured Articles.—There were increases in iron and steel and manufactures thereof amounting to 223,000 tons (or 11.2 per cent.). There were also considerable increases in manufactures of wood, other than house frames, &c.; in dyed cotton piece goods, in woollen and worsted yarns, in silk manufactures, in jute manufactures, and in paper. There were great decreases in the imports of leather and of straw plaiting.

	December, 1913.		Twelve months ended Dec., 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 1911.	
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 1912.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 1912.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	26,455	+ 500	1,359	290,397	+ 9,810	+ 26,439
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	28,499	- 3,452	+ 3,017	281,924	+ 6,256	+ 33,765
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured†	15,844	- 62	+ 1,720	193,606	+ 13,139	+ 28,049
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (Including Parcels Post)	314	+ 53	+ 78	3,107	+ 188	+ 623
Total .. ..	71,112	- 2,951	+ 6,174	769,034	+ 24,393	+ 88,876

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

EXPORTS (BRITISH AND IRISH).

December, 1913. — The total value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in December, 1913, was £43,327,000, showing an increase of 4.5 per cent. as compared with December, 1912. There were increases in the exports of fish, of coal, of tinned plates, and of railway trucks; but there was a decrease in some articles of the iron and steel group. There were decreases in many items of the textile group, jute piece goods being the principal exception; in the case of cotton, worsted, and linen piece goods, however, the reduction in quantity was accompanied by an increase in the total value.

Year 1913. — The total value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom during the twelve months ended December, 1913, was £525,461,000, showing increases of £38,238,000 (or 7.8 per cent.) as compared with the year 1912, and of £71,342,000 (or 15.7 per cent.) as compared with the year 1911. The increase as compared with 1912 was almost entirely in the first seven months of the year, the remaining months (except December) showing either a decrease or only a small increase.

Food, Drink, and Tobacco.—There were considerable increases in 1913, in the exports of herrings, and of tobacco; but decreases in sugar (refined) and in bran and pollard.

Raw Materials.—There was an increase of 9,651,000 tons (or 14.4 per cent.) in the exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel. Wool showed a decline of 18,472,000 lb., or 39.2 per cent.

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

Manufactured Articles.—Pig iron showed a decline of 138,000 tons (or 11.0 per cent.) in quantity, but an increase of £182,000 (or 3.9 per cent.) in value. Railway rails showed an increase of 22.9 per cent., and galvanised sheets of 15.7 per cent. Hardware, on the other hand, showed a decline of 6.7 per cent. Machinery showed an increase of 6.1 per cent., the principal items in this increase being locomotives and textile machinery. Ships showed an increase of 101,000 tons (or 26.4 per cent.) in gross tonnage, and of £4,004,000 (or 57.0 per cent.) in value.

There were great decreases in many of the articles in the textile group, notably in cotton yarns (13.8 per cent.), woollen yarns (23.0 per cent.), worsted yarns (12.1 per cent.), jute yarns (21.5 per cent.), and worsted tissues (13.3 per cent.). There were also considerable decreases in linen yarns, in cotton sewing thread, and in linen manufactures. On the other hand, there were increases in alpaca and mohair yarns, in cotton piece goods, in woollen tissues, and in jute manufactures. The textile group as a whole showed a small increase (2.9 per cent.) in value, but this was mainly due to higher prices.

Outside the textile group there were increases in apparel, arms and ammunition, bags and sacks, cement, leather, motor cars and parts thereof, and motor-cycles, railway trucks and wagons, and sulphate of ammonia. There was also a notable increase in exports by parcel post.

	December, 1913.		Twelve months ended Dec., 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 1911.	
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 1912.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 1912.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	3,110	+ 630	+ 496	32,608	- 78	+ 3,570
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	6,120	+ 746	+ 1,203	69,896	+ 10,479	+ 16,171
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured†	32,292	- 34	+ 2,405	411,572	+ 26,544	+ 49,349
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (Including Parcels Post)	1,805	+ 526	+ 651	11,385	+ 1,293	+ 2,252
Total .. ..	43,327	+ 1,868	+ 4,755	525,461	+ 38,238	+ 71,342

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

RE-EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

The re-exports were valued at £9,729,000 for December, and at £109,656,000 for the whole year 1913. The December figures show a small increase over the figures for December, 1912; the year's figures show a decline as compared with 1912 (mainly owing to reduced quantities and values of cotton and of wool, and to reduced values of rubber), but an increase as compared with 1911.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING DECEMBER.

(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 December, 1913.

(1) Registered.

Class of Society.	Number Registered.	Class of Society.	Number Registered.
Trade Unions .. ..	..	Friendly Societies ..	34
Industrial and Provident Societies ..	26	" " (Branches) ..	94
		Building " " .. ..	3

(2) Dissolved.

### APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS DURING DECEMBER, 1913.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*
Belfast, North (Antrim)	Dr. W. McLorinan, 103, Antrim Road, Belfast.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Clackmannan (Clackmannan)	Dr. W. Murray, Struanville, Clackmannan.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Dollar (Clackmannan)	Dr. D. W. Currie, "Hilden," T. Hicoutry, Clackmannanshire	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Flint (Flint)	Dr. J. H. Williams, St. Mary's Mount, Flint.	Weekdays, 9-10.30 a.m.
Lochgilthead (Argyll)	Dr. J. A. Andrews, Corran, Lochgilthead.	Weekdays, 9 a.m.
Matlock (Derby)	Dr. S. E. Morton, The Red House, Matlock.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Milltown (Kerry)	Dr. D. T. Sheehan, Milltown	(1) Milltown Dispensary, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. (2) Residence, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 a.m.-12 noon. Moville Dispensary, Monday and Friday, 11 a.m.-2 p.m. Consulting Rooms, 33A, Westgate, weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Moville (Donegal)	Dr. T. Harkin, James Street, Moville.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Peterborough (Northampton)	Dr. R. A. Walker, 35, Westgate, Peterborough.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Ramsgate (Kent)	Dr. W. M. Storar, 3, Sion Hill, Ramsgate.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m. and 6-7 p.m.
Redhill (Surrey)	Dr. C. S. Crichton, Brooke Lodge, Redhill.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Sedgeley (Stafford)	Dr. C. S. Rigby, Park Lane House, Woodsetton, Dudley.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Sidcup (Kent)	Dr. H. A. Duffett, Withy Holt, Hatherley Road, Sidcup.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Tarbert (Argyll)	Dr. R. T. Brochie, Knap House, Tarbert.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Warrenpoint (Down)	Dr. W. H. Mayne, Castle House, Warrenpoint.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Whaley Bridge (Cheshire)	Dr. F. G. Allan, 3, Reservoir Road, Whaley Bridge.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m. and 6-7 p.m.
Whitby (Yorks)	Dr. L. Fern, Skinner Street, Whitby.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Whitland (Carmarthen)	Dr. W. D. Owen, Dolyceurt, Whitland.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.

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

### PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING DECEMBER.

#### 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), 28, North Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsoby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Colonial and Foreign Agencies of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

*Census, England and Wales, 1911. Vol. X. Occupations and Industries. Part II. Occupations (Condensed List) of Males and Females at Ages in Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, &c.* [Cd. 7019 : pp. viii. + 781 : price 6s. 3d.]

*Mines and Quarries. General Report with Statistics. Part II. Labour. Persons employed, accidents, prosecutions, explosives used, coal-cutting machinery, safety lamps, employment of boys at mines. Home Office.* [Cd. 7166 : pp. 146 : price 2s.]

*Report of the Departmental Committee on Celluloid. Home Office. Report.* [Cd. 7158 : pp. 29 : price 3d.] Minutes of Evidence and Appendices. [Cd. 7159 : pp. 377 : price 3s.]

*Forty-second Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1912-13. Part III. Public Health and Local Administration, County Council Administration, Local Taxation and Valuation.* [Cd. 6982 : pp. clxiv. + 312 : price 2s. 5d.]

*National Insurance Act, 1911. Part I. Third Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Employment under the Crown.* [Cd. 7176 : pp. 11 : price 1½d.]

*Annual Report on the Distribution of Grants for Agricultural Education and Research, 1912-13. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.* [Cd. 7179 : pp. xxv. + 137 : price 8½d.]

*Statistical Abstract for the several British Self-governing Dominions, Crown Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates.* Fiftieth number, 1898-1912. [Cd. 7165 : pp. 472 : price 1s. 11d.]

*Agricultural Statistics, Scotland. Vol. I. Part II. Returns of the Produce of Crops in Scotland, with a Summary for the United Kingdom. Board of Agriculture for Scotland.* [Cd. 7155 : pp. 69 : price 3½d.]

*Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1912. Vessels, men and boys employed; loans, casualties, &c. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.* [Cd. 7146 : pp. xl. + 118 : price 9d.]

#### BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH DOMINIONS.

**British India.**—*Prices and Wages in India.* Twenty-ninth Issue, 1912 (pp. 228). *Statistics of British India, 1911-12. Part I. Industrial.* Number of factories, mines and other industries, persons employed, accidents, &c. (pp. 125). *Part V. Area, Population and Public Health.* Vital statistics, emigration, &c. (pp. 174). *Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving.* Monthly, April-September, 1913. [Calcutta : Government Printing Office.]

**Canada.**—*The Labour Gazette, November, 1913.* Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in October; changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in the third

quarter of 1913; Dominion and Ontario legislation affecting labour; wholesale and retail prices; trade disputes and industrial accidents during October. [Ottawa : C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer : pp. 129.]

—*Census and Statistics Monthly, November, 1913.* Field crops in Canada in October (pp. 29).

**New South Wales.**—*The Industrial Gazette, October, 1913.* The conditions of apprenticeship in industries, arbitration awards, industrial agreements, &c. [Sydney : W. A. Gullick, Government Printer : pp. 203.]

—*Friendly Societies, Trade Unions, Building Societies, Co-operative Societies, and Transactions under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1910.* Report of the Registrar for the year 1912. [Sydney : W. A. Gullick, Government Printer : pp. 51.]

**Victoria.**—*Wages Board Determinations. Billposters,* dated October 11th, 1913. *Engineering,* dated October 20th, 1913, cancelling that of May 31st, 1912. *Biscuit,* dated October 20th, 1913. *Fibrous Plasterers,* dated October 14th, 1913. *Hair-dressers,* dated November 5th, 1913, cancelling that of November 3rd, 1909. *Boot Dealers,* dated November 12th, 1913, cancelling that of August 10th, 1911. *Polish Board,* dated November 13th, 1913, cancelling that of May 27th, 1912.

—*Report of the Apprenticeship Conference, 1913.* [Melbourne : A. J. Mullett, Government Printer : pp. 14.]

**Western Australia.**—*Regulations under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912,* which came into force on January 1st, 1913. [Perth : F. W. Simpson, Government Printer : pp. 55.]

—*Report of Proceedings by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ended June 30th, 1913.* [Perth : F. W. Simpson, Government Printer : pp. 40.]

**Queensland.**—*Industrial Peace Act Awards. Southern Sugar Field Workers' Industrial Board,* dated October 3rd, 1913. *Carpenters and Joiners in the Cairns Division,* dated August 23rd, 1913. *Stonemasons (S.E.D.),* dated October 22nd, 1913, cancelling that of October 27th, 1909. *Carting Trade (S.D.),* dated October 24th, 1913, cancelling that of March 22nd, 1912. *Furniture Makers (S.E.D.),* dated October 31st, 1913, cancelling that of June 9th, 1910. *Carpenters and Joiners, Townsville,* dated October 23rd, 1913. *Shop Assistants (S.E.D.),* dated October 17th, 1913.

—*Report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops for year ended June 30th, 1913.* Industrial awards, factory wages, accidents in factories, persons sent to work, &c. [Brisbane : A. J. Cumming, Government Printer : pp. 127.]

—*28th Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies, Building Societies and Trade Unions, 1913.* [Brisbane : A. J. Cumming, Government Printer : pp. 43.]

**New Zealand.**—*Journal of the Department of Labour, November, 1913.* Condition of trade and employment as at October 31st; prices of commodities and rents charged on September 1st, 1913; accidents, persons assisted to employment, co-operative works, &c. [Wellington : John Mackay, Government Printer : pp. 97.]

—*List of Industrial Associations registered under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act up to October 13th, 1913.* [pp. 20.]

—*Awards, Agreements and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Vol. XIV. Part 6.* [Wellington : John Mackay, Government Printer : pp. 95.]

**South Africa.**—*Report of the Labour Department, September, 1913.* Applications for employment, employment found, &c. [pp. 12.]

#### FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**International.**—*Bulletins of the International Labour Office (English edition). Nos. 6, 7 and 8, 1913.* [London : Pioneer Press, Ltd.]

—*Quarterly Journal of the International Association on Unemployment, October-December, 1913.* Reports presented to General Congress of the International Association for Combating Unemployment, held at Ghent, December, 1913, on the subject of unemployment and migrations of workpeople. [Paris : 34, rue de Babylone.]

—*International Institute of Agriculture, Report of Proceedings at Fourth General Assembly, held May 6th-12th, 1913.* [Rome : 1913.]

—*International Co-operative Bulletin, December, 1913.* Report of the International Co-operative Congress held at Glasgow, August, 1913. [London.]

—*Journal of the International Permanent Committee for the Study of Industrial Diseases, August, 1913.* [Florence : Louis Niccolai.]

**United States.**—*13th Census of the United States, 1910. Bulletins. Manufactures : 1909 (1) Glucose and Starch.* [pp. 8.] (2) Oilcloth and Linoleum. [pp. 7.] (3) Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Supplies. [pp. 17.] (4) Sugar. [pp. 15.]

—*Special Census Reports. General Statistics of Cities, 1909.* Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. [Washington : Government Printing Office : pp. 195.]

—*Mortality Statistics, 1910. 11th Annual Report.* Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. [Washington : Government Printing Office : pp. 611.]

—*Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour Statistics. No. 117, April 10th, 1913. Prohibition of Night Work of Young Persons* [pp. 74.] No. 118, April 10th, 1913. *Ten-Hour Maximum Working Day for Women and Young Persons.* [pp. 70.] No. 136, September 13th, 1913. *Retail Prices, 1890 to August, 1913.* [pp. 146.]

**Massachusetts.** 43rd Annual Report on the Statistics of Labour for the Year 1912. Immigration Population of Massachusetts; Labour Bibliography, 1912; 13th Annual Report on Strikes and Lock-outs. [pp. 265.] 44th Annual Report, 1913. 12th Annual Directory of Labour Organisations; labour legislation in 1913; 5th Annual Report on Labour Organisations. [pp. 525.] [Boston : Wright and Potter Printing Co., State Printers.]

—*23rd Quarterly Report on Unemployment, September 30, 1913.* [pp. 4.]

**Maine.** First Biennial Report of the Department of Labour and Industry, 1911-1912. Strikes and lock-outs; industrial accidents; labour organisations; child labour; State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation. [Waterville : Sentinel Publishing Co. : pp. 307.]

**Maryland.** Twenty-first Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland, 1912. Child labour; education; factory inspection; strikes, &c. [Baltimore : Mules Printing Co. : pp. 235.]

—*National Civic Federation Review. Vol. IV., December 1, 1913.*

**France.**—*Journal of the French Ministry of Labour, November, 1913.* Employment and labour disputes in October; co-operative societies for distribution (stores) on January 1st, 1913, "economic indices" for 3rd quarter of 1913. [Paris : Berger-Levrault : price 2d.]

—*Statistics of Poor Relief Institutions for 1911.* Ministry of Labour, 1913. [Paris : Imprimerie Nationale : pp. ix. + 175.]

—*Enquiry into Reduction of Working Hours on Saturday.* Higher Council of Labour, 1913. [Paris : Imprimerie Nationale : pp. xvi. + 258.]

—*Reduction of Working Hours on Saturday.* Reports by M. Briat and M. Pralon. Higher Council of Labour, 1913. [Paris : Imprimerie Nationale : pp. xxxvii. + 14.]

—*Age of Admission to Employment in Hotels, Restaurants, &c.* Report by M. Craissac. Higher Council of Labour, 1913. [Paris : Imprimerie Nationale : pp. x. + 82.]

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

—*Statistical Year Book of Paris, 1911.* Wholesale and retail prices. Department of Municipal Statistics. 1913. [Paris : Masson et Cie : pp. xxxii. + 770 : price 5s.]

—*Bulletin of Social Insurance. No. 7, 1913.* Memoranda on the application of the Old Age Pension Law in France. [Paris : price 2s.]

**Germany.**—*Journal of the German Labour Department, December, 1913.* Employment in November; miners' wages in third quarter of 1913 and (in Saxony) in 1912; wages and hours of labour of joiners in 1912; German-Belgian agreement on compensation for industrial accidents; principal statistics of sickness insurance 1910-1912; Imperial and Prussian regulations for the tobacco industry when carried on as a home industry. [Berlin : C. Heymann : price 1d.]

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—*Journal of the Statistical Office of Wurtemberg, December 22nd, 1913.* Labour exchanges in November, 1913. [Stuttgart.]

—*Journal of the Statistical Office of Alsace-Lorraine, No. 2, 1913.* Miners' insurance funds in 1912. [Strassburg : Freißen & Weber.]

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—*Census of Unoccupied Dwellings in Mannheim in the middle of November, 1913.* Edited by Dr. E. Hofmann; Municipal Statistical Office. [Mannheim, 1913 : pp. 36.]

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—*Statistics of Trade, Labour, &c., Part II. International.* Edited by R. Calver. 1913. [Jena : Gustav Fischer : pp. 367 ; price 9s.]

**Austria-Hungary.**—*Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, November, 1913.* Bill for regulation of Austrian emigration; statistics of emigration from Austria and Hungary, 1876-1910; labour disputes in 1912; labour exchanges in October. [Vienna : A. Hölder : price 2d.]

—*Collective Labour Agreements in Austria in 1911.* Austrian Labour Department. 1913. [Vienna : A. Hölder : pp. v. + 282.]

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**Italy.**—*Journal of the Italian Labour Department (Fortnightly Series), December 1st and 16th, 1913.* Labour disputes in October and second half of November; retail prices in August, September and October. [Rome : Fratelli Treves : price 3d. each part.]

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—*Periodical Migrations of Agricultural Labourers in Italy.* Statistics relating to the period August-December, 1912. [Supplement to the Journal of the Italian Labour Department, December 1st, 1913.]

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**Holland.**—*Factory Inspection in Holland, Report for 1912.* Statistics of persons employed, and hours of labour in factories. Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry. 1913. [The Hague : pp. 526.]

—*Journal of the Dutch Government Statistical Office, November 29th, 1913.* Employment and labour disputes in October, trade unions on January 1st, 1913, labour conditions in Dutch ports in 1912, wages and hours of labour of workpeople employed by the municipality of Rotterdam in 1912. [The Hague : Gebroeders Belinfante : price 2d.]

—*Switzerland.*—*Unoccupied Dwellings in Zürich at the end of 1912.* Municipal Statistical Office. 1913. [Zürich : Rascher & Cie. : pp. 75 : price 10d.]

**Sweden.**—*Labour Disputes in Sweden in 1912.* Department for Social Affairs. [Stockholm : P. A. Norstedt & Söner.]

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—*Report of Swedish Insurance Department for 1912.* [Stockholm : Ivar Haeggströms Boktryckeri Aktiebolag.]

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**Norway.**—*Census of Factories in Norway, 1909. Part II.—Wages.* Central Statistical Bureau. 1913. [Christiania : H. Aschehoug & Co. : pp. 359 : price 1s. 2d.]

**Denmark.**—*Statistical Year Book of Denmark, 1913.* Wholesale and retail prices, workpeople's insurance against accidents, unemployment, trade unions, strikes and lock-outs, wages and hours of labour (industrial census of 1906), co-operation. Statistical Department of Denmark. [Copenhagen : Gyldendalske Boghandel Nordisk Forlag : pp. xxi. + 212 : price 2s. 3d.]

—*Journal of the Danish Statistical Office, December, 1913.* Employment in September. [Copenhagen : Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag.]

—*Journal of the Danish Workmen's Insurance and of the Unemployment Inspector's Department, December, 1913.* Report of Inspector of Unemployment for year ended March 31st, 1913, unemployment in September. [Hellerup : V. L. Faber.]

**Spain.**—*Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, November, 1913.* Prices of food, &c., in certain provinces and their capitals (October, 1912-March, 1913). [Madrid : D. V. Suárez : price 2½d.]

**Bulgaria.**—*Statistics of Imports, Exports and Prices for 1st and 2nd Quarters, 1912.* Wages of agricultural labourers and bricklayers and masons. [Sofia, 1913 : Imprimerie de l'Etat.]

—*Journal of the Bulgarian Statistical Department, October, 1913.* Prices of food, &c., in principal towns in September, 1912. [Sofia.]

**Egypt.**—*Statistical Year Book of Egypt, 1912.* Statistical Department of Ministry of Finance, 1912. [Cairo : Imprimerie Nationale : pp. xviii. + 533 : price 5s. 2d.]

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

## LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, DECEMBER, 1913.

## ADMIRALTY: CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

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BOOTS, SEA, KNEE AND WATER.—*Adams Bros.*, Raunds; *St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd.*, Raunds; *J. Horrell & Son*, Raunds; *W. Nichols & Son, Ltd.*, Kettering.

BOOTS, SHOOTING.—*J. Horrell & Son, Ltd.*, Raunds; *St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd.*, Raunds; *Stephen Walker*, Walgrave, Northampton.

BOOTS, STAKEHOLD.—*Adams Bros.*, Raunds; *R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd.*, Raunds; *St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd.*, Raunds; *J. Horrell & Son*, Raunds; *W. Nichols & Son, Ltd.*, Kettering.

BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c.—*J. Avons & Sons, Ltd.*, Castle Court Factory, Trowbridge; *D. Burrow & Sons*, Hunslet Rd., Leeds; *E. A. & W. Greenslade*, Thomas St., Bristol; *H. W. Jones & Sons*, 32 and 34, Great Dover St., Borough, S.E.; *G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd.*, 75, Farringdon Rd., E.C.; *S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd.*, Harford St., Mile End, E.; *Newton & Cook*, 3, Wardour St., London, W.; *S. D. Page & Sons, Ltd.*, Norwich; *A. Reid & Sons*, 285, Tabard St., Borough, S.E.; *James Root & Son*, New Southgate, N.; *R. A. Rooney & Sons*, 166-168, Bishopsgate, E.C.; *W. R. Tilbury & Co.*, 47, Frampton Park Rd., Hackney, N.E.; *United Institution for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb*, Leeds.

BRUSHES, PAINTERS', &c.—*Chadwick & Shapcott Co.*, 56, Durham Rd., Holloway, London, N.; *E. A. & W. Greenslade*, Thomas St., Bristol; *G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd.*, 75, Farringdon Rd., E.C.; *Marston & Co.*, St. George St., Norwich; *W. Morier*, Copland Rd., Govan, Glasgow; *S. D. Page & Sons, Ltd.*, Norwich; *A. Reid & Sons*, 285, Tabard St., Borough, S.E.; *R. A. Rooney & Sons*, 166-168, Bishopsgate, E.C.

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HANDKERCHIEFS, BLACK SILK.—*J. Dunkerley & Son, Ltd.*, Macclesfield; *J. Smale & Sons*, Macclesfield.

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LINEN DUCKCLOTH.—*Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Dundee; *Boase Spinning Co., Ltd.*, Dundee; *D. & R. Duke*, Brechin; *Richards, Ltd.*, Broadford Works, Aberdeen; *J. Johnson & Sons*, 25, Portland St., Manchester; *W. Lumsden & Son*, Frenchie, Ladybank, Fife.

SCUTTLES, SIDE, &c.—*J. & J. Woods*, Rainhill, Liverpool.

SHIRTING, COTTON.—*J. Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd.*, 37, Faulkner St., Manchester; *W. Berry & Sons*, Spring Mill, Earley, nr. Colne; *J. Bright & Bros., Ltd.*, Field House Mills, Rochdale; *J. Sturtard & Sons*, 61, Moseley St., Manchester; *Whitworth & Co., Ltd.*, Luddenden Foot, Yorks; *W. Yates & Sons, Ltd.*, Boothstown, nr. Manchester.

SHOES, BROWN CANVAS.—*R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd.*, Raunds; *C. E. Nichols*, Raunds; *Owen Smith*, Raunds; *Tebbutt & Hall Bros.*, Raunds; *S. Walker*, Walgrave, Northampton.

SHOES, GYMNASIUM.—*North British Rubber Co., Ltd.*, 2-6, East Rd., City Rd., N.; *New Liverpool Rubber Co., Ltd.*, 292, Vauxhall Rd., Liverpool.

SHOES, LEATHER.—*C. E. Nichols*, Raunds; *Tebbutt & Hall Bros.*, Raunds; *Wilkins & Denton*, 24, London Wall, E.C.; *Adams Bros.*, Raunds; *W. Nichols & Son, Ltd.*, Raunds; *St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd.*, Raunds.

TAPE, WORSTED.—*Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd.*, 49-52, Jewin St., E.C.; *G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd.*, Cabbage Mills, Keighley.

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CELLS, ELECTRIC.—*J. C. Fuller & Sons, Ltd.*, Bow, E.

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TUBS.—*George Hill (The Hayes Galvanized Iron Works), Ltd.*, Lye, Stourbridge; *Pratt Bros., Ltd.*, Birmingham.

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MACHINES, LITHO, &c.—*G. Mann & Co.*, Henry St., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

MANGANESE BRONZE.—*Manganese Bronze Co.*, Deptford, S.E.

MOTOR CAR.—*Daimler Co.*, Coventry.

NICKEL.—*Mond Nickel Co.*, 39, Victoria St., S.W.

PAPER.—*A. Cowan & Sons*, 24, Upper Thames St., E.C.

PIPES.—*Staveley Coal & Iron Co.*, Staveley, nr. Chesterfield.

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REPORTS.—*Pintsch's Patent Lighting Co.*, Friar's House, New Broad St., E.C.

SEALERS, &c.—*Dunham, White & Co.*, Harrow Green Works, Leytonstone Rd., E.

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STEEL.—*Vickers, Ltd.*, Sheffield.

STEEL ANGLES.—*D. Colville & Sons*, Motherwell.

STEEL PLATES.—*Beardmore & Co.*, Parkhead, Glasgow.

THREAD.—*Ullathorne & Co.*, 9, Gate St., W.C.

TROUGHING.—*Dorman, Long & Co.*, Middlesbrough.

TRUCKS.—*Gloucester Railway Car, &c., Co.*, Gloucester.

VARNISH.—*R. I. Clark & Co.*, West Ham Abbey, E.; *R. Kearsley & Co.*, Ripon.

WAGONS.—*R. Hudson*, Gildersome, Leeds.

WOOL.—*Southall Bros. & Barclay*, New Charford Mills, Saltley, Birmingham.

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BRIDGEWORK, STEEL.—*F. Morton & Co., Ltd.*, Victoria St., S.W.

CAR, INSPECTION, ETC.—*Gloucester Rly. Carr. and Wagon Co., Ltd.*, Gloucester.

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.

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CRANES, ELECTRIC.—*Craven Bros., Ltd.*, Manchester.

CRANE, STEAM.—*T. Smith & Sons*, Rodley, near Leeds.

DISINFECTORS.—*Thresh Disinfecting Co., Ltd.*, Palace Chambers, Bridge St., Westminster, S.W.

EXPLOSIVES.—*Christopher & Co.*, Prudential Buildings, Wigan.

GLASS.—*Joseph Chater & Sons*, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.

ICE PLANT.—*Linde British Refrigeration Co., Ltd.*, 35, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

INSTRUMENTS, TRAIN TABLET.—*Tyer & Co., Ltd.*, 16, Ashwin St., Dalston, N.E.

IRON, FIG.—*Bell Bros., Ltd.*, Middlesbrough.

LATHES.—*Craven Bros., Ltd.*, Vauxhall Works, Manchester.

LATHE, WHEEL.—*Dean, Smith & Grace, Ltd.*, Keighley, Yorks.

LAUNCH, MOTOR.—*Frank Maynard*, Devonshire Boathouse, Grove Park, Chiswick, W.

LOCOMOTIVES, TANK.—*Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd.*, Hunslet, Leeds.

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