

# THE Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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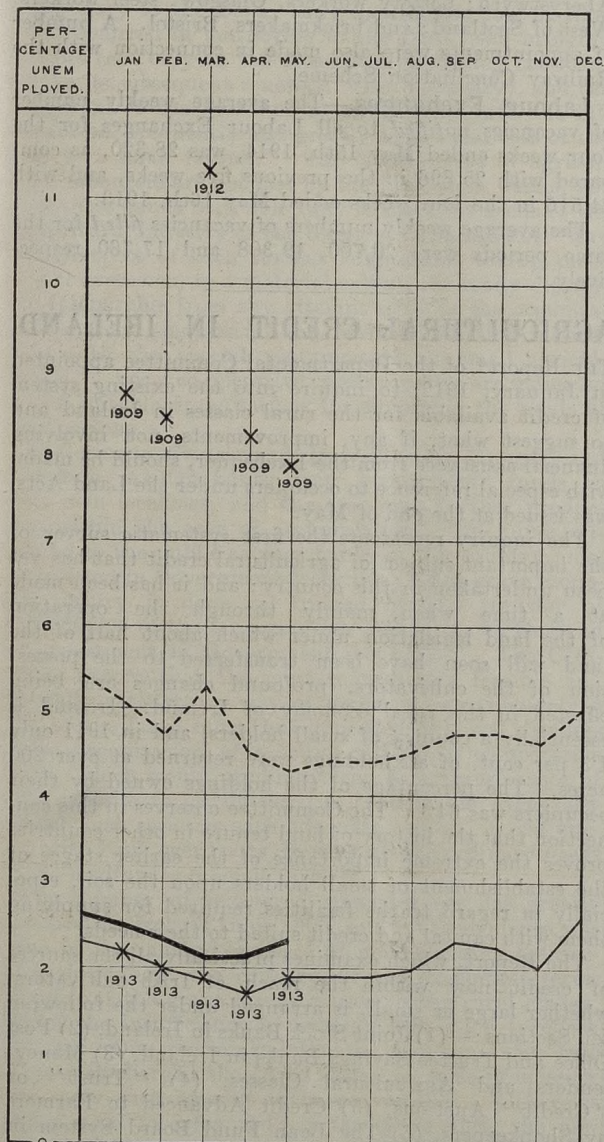
## EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

— Thick Curve = 1914. — Thin Curve = 1913.

----- Dotted Curve = Mean of 1904-1913.

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

## THE LABOUR MARKET IN MAY.

EMPLOYMENT in May was, on the whole, good. There was no further decline in the pig iron and iron and steel trades, but in shipbuilding employment, although still good, showed some falling off. There was also a seasonal decline in coal mining. The engineering and tinplate trades continued to be well employed. The textile trades showed a slight recovery, and there was a further seasonal improvement in the building and kindred trades, except in London, which was still affected by the dispute.

It was reported by the Labour Exchanges that there was a continuance of the demand for labour in the shipbuilding trades on the Clyde and the North-East Coast. In the building trades there was a scarcity of labour in some districts, and painters continued to be in demand in the provinces. There was also a deficiency of women in the clothing trades.

Compared with a year ago employment showed a decline in the principal trades. The coal mining, engineering, shipbuilding, and textile trades were not so fully employed, and there was a marked decline in pig iron and iron and steel. On the other hand there was an improvement in the tinplate, boot and shoe, glass and brick trades.

### (1) TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED. (Based on 3,145 Returns.)

Trade Unions with a net membership of 993,131 reported 22,681 (or 2.3 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of May, 1914, compared with 2.1 per cent. at the end of April, 1914, and 1.9 per cent. at the end of May, 1913.

Trade.	Membership at end of May, 1914 of Unions reporting.	Unemployed at end of May, 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Number.	Percentage.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building* ...	72,375	1,966	2.7	- 0.7	- 0.7
Coal Mining† ...	166,956	798	0.5	...	+ 0.1
Iron and Steel ...	38,149	2,070	5.4	+ 0.6	+ 3.2
Engineering ...	243,108	6,664	2.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Shipbuilding ...	75,250	2,954	3.9	+ 1.5	+ 1.3
Miscellaneous Metal ...	36,034	476	1.3	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Cotton... ..	88,593	1,902	2.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Woollen & Worsted ...	8,802	233	2.6	- 0.1	- 3.0
Other Textiles ...	63,798	1,163	1.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
Printing, &c....	66,518	2,113	3.2	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Furnishing, &c. ...	53,223	915	1.7	...	...
Clothing ...	65,322	1,058	1.6	- 0.5	- 0.1
Leather ...	4,189	209	5.0	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Glass ...	983	11	1.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.7
Pottery ...	7,531	54	0.7	- 0.2	- 0.5
Tobacco ...	2,300	95	4.1	+ 0.1	- 1.0
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>993,131</b>	<b>22,681</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>

\* The Trade Union Returns relate mainly to carpenters and plumbers and consequently the figures are not so representative as those given on the next page based on the records of unemployment among insured workpeople in all branches of the building trades among both unionists and non-unionists.

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



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

The percentage of "insured" workpeople unemployed at the end of May, 1914, was 3·2, compared with 3·3 at the end of April, 1914, and 2·7 at the end of May, 1913.

	Build- ing and Con- struc- tion of Works.	En- gine- ering and Iron- found- ing.	Ship- build- ing.	Con- struc- tion of Vehi- cles.	Saw- mill- ing.	Other In- sured Work- people	All Insured Work- people.
No. Insured	927,117	807,169	260,996	206,170	11,776	63,030	2,276,258
Unemployed at end of May:—							
Number	32,185	24,694	10,411	4,934	438	1,003	73,665
Percentage	3·5	3·1	4·0	2·4	3·7	1·6	3·2
Inc. (+) or dec. (-) in percentage on:—							
April, 1914	- 0·3	...	+ 0·8	- 0·1	- 0·1	- 0·3	- 0·1
May, 1913	+ 0·1	+ 1·0	+ 0·9	+ 0·5	+ 1·6	+ 0·7	+ 0·5

## (3) EMPLOYERS' RETURNS:—MINING AND METAL TRADES.

(Based on 831 Returns.)

The following table summarises the returns from firms employing 870,404 workpeople in May, 1914, in the industries mentioned:—

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for May, 1914.	May, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days worked per week.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining ...	696,375	5·39	- 0·15	- 0·25
Iron " ...	16,047	5·71	+ 0·08	- 0·08
Shale " ...	3,624	5·92	...	+ 0·12
Pig Iron ...	25,010	Furnaces in Blast. 268	No.	No.
			...	- 64
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	27,750	Mills Working. 555	+ 8	+ 30
		Shifts Worked (One Week). 550,747	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel ...	101,598		+ 0·3	- 6·8

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

(Based on 1,911 Returns.)

Returns from firms employing 418,191 workpeople in the week ended May 23rd, 1914, showed an increase of 0·4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and of 2·1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0·7 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0·6 per cent. in wages paid.

Trade.	Number Employed.			Wages Paid.		
	Week ended 23rd May, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd May, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		per cent.	per cent.	£	per cent.	per cent.
Textiles:—						
Cotton ...	113,288	+ 0·0	- 0·9	114,606	+ 0·6	- 0·9
Woollen ...	24,277	+ 0·1	- 3·3	28,423	+ 1·2	- 4·8
Worsted ...	39,041	- 0·0	- 1·5	32,433	+ 1·0	+ 0·4
Linen ...	45,445	+ 0·9	- 0·9	29,800	+ 2·6	- 2·2
Jute ...	15,239	+ 0·4	- 0·6	12,545	+ 1·5	- 1·5
Hosiery ...	20,980	+ 0·2	+ 1·6	17,615	+ 1·2	+ 3·8
Lace ...	4,479	+ 1·6	- 3·6	4,464	- 4·2	- 2·0
Other Textiles... Bleaching, Dye- ing, etc.	15,730	- 0·3	- 2·1	12,919	+ 2·3	- 0·5
Total, Textiles...	309,573	+ 0·1	- 1·3	287,104	+ 1·2	- 1·0
Boot and Shoe ...	66,371	+ 0·5	+ 1·4	70,368	+ 2·4	+ 6·4
Shirt and Collar ...	4,536	- 0·1	- 3·7	3,268	+ 1·4	- 1·6
Pottery ...	17,340	+ 0·4	- 0·1	16,512	+ 2·4	- 4·0
Glass ...	8,346	+ 5·4	+ 2·2	11,122	+ 18·5	+ 13·3
Brick ...	12,025	+ 4·0	+ 1·4	15,334	+ 8·9	+ 3·5
Grand Total ...	418,191	+ 0·4	- 0·7	403,708	+ 2·1	+ 0·6

**Changes in Rates of Wages.**—The changes in rates of wages which came into operation in May affected 177,000 workpeople, of whom 17,000 received an increase of £1,700 per week, and 160,000 sustained a decrease of £4,300 per week, the net result being a decrease of £2,600 per week. The largest proportion of those whose wages were increased were employed in the building trades, the most important bodies affected being nearly 3,000 operatives of various classes at Portsmouth and 1,100 slaters in Glasgow and district. Amongst those who sustained reductions were 140,000 coal miners in Durham and 5,500 in the Forest of Dean; 3,130 steel melters, &c., in various parts of England and Scotland; and 5,850 steel millmen, &c., in West Scotland.

**Trade Disputes.**—The dispute in the building trades in London continued throughout the month. The number of new disputes in May was 140, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 76,779, as compared with 211,211 in the previous month, and 149,812 in May, 1913. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 1,040,900 working days, as compared with 2,973,800 in April, 1914, and 1,088,800 in May, 1913.

**Conciliation and Arbitration.**—Cases dealt with during the month include bobbin workers, Garston; quarrymen, Halifax; copper and sulphur workers, Cardiff; carpenters and joiners, Glasgow; painters, Aberystwyth; pottery workers, Glasgow; steel workers, West of Scotland; and brickmakers, Bristol. A number of appointments were also made in connection with the Railway Conciliation Scheme.

**Labour Exchanges.**—The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Labour Exchanges for the four weeks ended May 15th, 1914, was 28,320, as compared with 25,896 in the previous five weeks, and with 24,516 in the four weeks ended May 16th, 1913.

The average weekly numbers of vacancies filled for the same periods were 20,700, 19,308 and 17,760 respectively.

## AGRICULTURAL CREDIT IN IRELAND.

THE Report\* of the Departmental Committee appointed in January, 1912, to inquire into the existing system of credit available for the rural classes in Ireland and to suggest what, if any, improvements, not involving financial assistance from the Exchequer, should be made, with especial reference to occupiers under the Land Acts, was issued at the end of May.

The inquiry represents the first systematic survey of the important subject of agricultural credit that has yet been undertaken in this country; and it has been made at a time when, mainly through the operation of the land legislation under which about half of the land will soon have been transferred to the possession of the cultivators, profound changes are being effected in the rural economy of Ireland. Ireland is essentially a country of small holders, and in 1911 only 1·3 per cent. of all holdings were returned at over 200 acres. The percentage of the holdings owned by their occupiers was 64·1. The Committee observes in this connection that the history of land tenure in other countries proves the extreme importance of the earlier stages of the establishment of small holders upon the soil, especially in regard to the facilities required for supplying them with capital and credit suited to their needs.

The Report, which examines practically all the sources of credit now within the reach of Irish cultivators, whether large or small, is arranged under the following ten Sections:—(1) Joint Stock Banks in Ireland, (2) Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks in Ireland, (3) Moneylenders and Agricultural Classes, (4) "Trust" or "Credit" Auctions, (5) Credit Advanced to Farmers by Shopkeepers, (6) The Loan Fund Board System in Ireland, (7) The Co-operative Credit Movement in Ireland, (8) Agricultural Loans and Grants Administered by State Help, (9) The Credit Needs of Rural Industries, and (10) Mortgage or Long-Term Credit. The

\* Report of the Departmental Committee on Agricultural Credit in Ireland. Cd. 7375, pp. 407. Price 4s. 8d. The Minutes of Evidence with various Statements and Returns to the Committee are to be issued separately (Cd. 7376).

Report is signed by all the members of the Committee, but Notes are added by certain members, the points of disagreement therein expressed being mainly concerned with State intervention and the manner of its exercise in the field of co-operative personal credit.

Since 1850 a great extension of the joint stock banks—private bankers have been for long practically unknown in Ireland—has taken place; in that year their deposits and cash balances amounted to 8 millions, and their offices numbered 174; in 1913 these figures had grown to 62 millions and 863 respectively. It must be noted, however, that 38 per cent. of these bank offices are open only on market or fair days, etc. (in England and Wales, where there are 6,973 offices, the corresponding percentage was 23, and in Scotland, with 1,256 offices, 2). The Committee considers that the joint stock banking system, having been developed mainly to meet the requirements of industry and commerce, is unsuited for the requirements of small agriculturists, various considerations, such as the length of period of agricultural production, the seasonal nature and the risks peculiar to the industry, the defective bookkeeping of farmers, absence of touch between the town banker and the small country dweller, with other causes, making it difficult for the banks to deal on commercial lines with them. Banks holding the bulk of their capital at call cannot conveniently deal in long term loans, nor do they desire the business of small loans, finding it troublesome and unprofitable. On their side the small farmers are not well served—"the obtaining by a borrower of sureties satisfactory to the Bank, the expenses and loss of time often incurred in journeying to the Bank, and bringing sureties (not only on the occasion of obtaining the loan, but on its subsequent renewals, when necessary), and the obligation of the borrower to his sureties until the bill is paid off, frequently add greatly to the real cost of the loan to a small farmer." The credit needs of agricultural labourers are not met by the joint stock banks, nor have these banks been able fully to meet the needs of the agricultural industry of the country. There is not "any real prospect of such further adaptations taking place as will overcome, to a material extent, the many difficulties inseparable from any attempt to fit in the organisation of these commercial and business Banking institutions with the special requirements of small agriculturists." Local co-operative credit societies are indicated as the suitable organisations for supplying the needs of such persons.

In Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Hungary and elsewhere savings banks may invest their funds in their own localities, and thus promote further production within the area of accumulation. The funds entrusted to the public savings banks in this country must be invested in Government securities; "but grave economic injury is done to Ireland by the transfer of £15,000,000 of the savings of her population to England for investment in Government securities." The Committee report that the most immediately feasible and generally satisfactory way of utilising reproductively a part of the large sums thus deposited by rural dwellers is the organisation of a sound scheme of co-operative credit, which would gradually lead to a transference of such deposits to credit societies, and would eventually furnish such societies with adequate capital, in conjunction with bank overdrafts, to meet all the ordinary needs of the medium and small farmers.

The number of registered moneylenders has greatly increased in Ireland since 1900, and much evidence was given of the marked increase of moneylending transactions throughout the country, of the exorbitant terms charged, of the grave injury caused to the rural classes, and of the insufficiency of existing legislation to check the evil. One recommendation is that the exact rate of interest charged should be stated in each promissory note, only such amount to be recoverable. "There is urgent need to safeguard, as far as possible, the new peasant proprietary against the evils of moneylending. More drastic legislation and the stricter enforcement of existing laws could accomplish much; but more effective than any legislation against moneylenders (so far as regards rural credit) would be the establishment of a sound

system of co-operative credit, attracting the confidence of industrious small farmers in need of capital, who at present often find the moneylender or trust auction the most convenient agent through which to borrow."

Although an "injurious amount of shop credit still exists," it is probably diminishing; while the "gombeen man" (or local moneylending shop-keeper), and the system of "barter" are stated to have almost disappeared from all but some remote districts. The Loan Fund Societies (originally established in the early eighteenth century for making loans to deserving artisans in Dublin, but now utilised mainly by the rural classes) are declared to be unsuitable as agencies of agricultural credit; they are condemned on many grounds; and legislation is demanded for abolishing the Loan Fund Board, and for the transformation of Loan Fund Societies into co-operative societies in the same districts.

Respecting co-operative credit, the Committee consider that the adoption of unlimited or of limited liability is rather a matter of expediency than of principle, dependent on the varying economic and social conditions of the area concerned; but that as unlimited liability has been so long abandoned in business in the United Kingdom "there is an undoubted difficulty in successfully advocating its claims as a basis for any organisation for rural credit or otherwise." The thrift side of the co-operative society should be vigorously cultivated; great importance should be attached by the local societies to securing a considerable volume of small accounts, which 'lie well.' No present necessity exists, in the opinion of the Committee, for the creation of a central bank for credit societies in Ireland; while as regards trading by credit societies in agricultural requirements, although it has several obvious advantages, especially in the poorer districts, "the disadvantages of such combination of functions greatly outweigh the admitted advantages."

It is proposed that an Agricultural Credit Section, with an Advisory Committee representing various interests (such as the joint stock banks, credit societies, the Board of Works) should be established in the Irish Department of Agriculture, and that this section, apart from supervising and co-ordinating the present extensive loan system of that Department and of the Loan Fund Societies, should be responsible for the audit and inspection of the Credit and Loan Fund Societies affiliated to it under the scheme outlined by the Committee. The Section would also assist in co-ordinating the operations of the various schemes under which State loans for agricultural purposes, such as those administered by the Board of Works, are made in Ireland.

The unsatisfactory state of the law is frequently referred to in the Report, which states that "in view of the many inevitable drawbacks attached to efforts to adapt the unsuitable existing Acts of Parliament to the requirements of Credit Societies, special legislation, dealing comprehensively with the whole subject, is desirable."

Special attention has been given to the questions of long-term credit and the charging of estates, which are of particular importance for a country of small owners; and much valuable information not hitherto available is published in the Report. It is noted that the limitation upon the power of mortgaging, imposed by the Act of 1903, seems desirable, although the intention of the legislation can be defeated by collusion between a farmer and his creditor.

A complete system of compulsory registration of title is declared to be indispensable for a sound system of mortgage credit, but a considerable time must elapse before the necessary conditions are fulfilled in Ireland. Much rural mortgaging is taking place, to a noteworthy extent of holdings under 30 acres; and "the tendency of a peasant proprietary to incur undue indebtedness constitutes a real danger, from which the new tenant-purchasers in Ireland should be, as far as possible, safeguarded." The Committee, however, expresses its opinion that the desirability must be recognised of enabling farmers in suitable cases to obtain, without undue difficulty, advances upon the only security which they are in a position to offer for long-term loans—namely, that of their land.



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN MAY.

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 five weeks ended May 29th, 1914, was 83,884—a weekly average of 16,777. During the four weeks ended April 24th the total was 63,794, and the weekly average 15,948.

Division.	Number of Claims made during					Weekly Average of claims made during	
	Week ended 1st May.	Week ended 8th May.	Week ended 15th May.	Week ended 22nd May.	Week ended 29th May.	5 weeks ended 29th.	4 weeks ended 24th.
London & South E	4,446	4,903	6,074	5,125	5,356	4,981	4,447
London	3,693	3,969	4,119	4,156	4,202	4,080	3,431
South-Eastern	843	934	955	970	1,051	961	1,016
Scotland & Northern	2,646	2,804	3,015	2,615	2,557	2,727	2,760
Scotland	1,759	1,733	1,991	1,600	1,453	1,487	1,636
N. of England	887	1,071	1,024	1,115	1,104	1,040	1,124
North-Western	3,017	3,426	3,612	3,075	3,334	3,293	2,767
Yorkshire & East Midlands	1,788	2,531	1,969	1,773	1,818	1,974	2,228
Yorkshire	1,218	1,651	1,378	1,470	1,360	1,326	1,563
East Midlands	570	880	591	303	458	648	665
West Midlands	1,124	1,218	1,140	1,143	1,076	1,146	1,144
South-Western	1,159	1,260	1,197	1,219	1,201	1,207	1,154
Wales	559	773	1,040	641	990	801	737
Ireland	730	632	682	619	577	648	711
United Kingdom	15,499	17,547	17,719	16,210	16,909	16,777	15,948

The particulars of claims given above include the claims made by members of those associations of workpeople in the insured trades which have effected arrangements with the Board of Trade under section 105 of the National Insurance Act.

The total number of claims made through such associations during the five weeks ended May 29th was 28,872, as compared with 55,012 direct claims.

Number and Amounts of Payments of Benefit.

The following Table shows the average weekly number and amount of payments of benefits in April and May, 1914:—

Division.	5 weeks ended May 29th, 1914.			4 weeks ended April 24th, 1914.		
	Direct.	Associa-tion.	Total.	Direct.	Associa-tion.	Total.
London and S. Eastern	5,563	2,605	8,168	6,802	3,011	9,813
London	4,573	2,311	6,884	5,807	2,647	8,454
South-Eastern	990	294	1,284	1,495	364	1,859
Scotland and Northern	1,973	1,952	3,925	2,171	2,317	4,488
Scotland	1,432	1,356	2,788	1,405	1,567	2,972
N. of England	621	616	1,237	795	750	1,545
North-Western	2,625	2,422	5,047	2,721	2,589	5,310
Yorkshire and East Midlands	2,114	1,175	3,289	2,479	1,478	3,957
Yorkshire	1,497	819	2,316	1,747	991	2,738
East Midlands	617	356	973	732	487	1,219
West Midlands	1,580	500	2,080	1,640	559	2,199
South-Western	1,114	456	1,570	1,544	534	2,078
Wales	228	276	504	405	357	762
Ireland	1,024	178	1,202	1,305	211	1,517
United Kingdom	16,021	9,564	25,585	19,068	11,068	30,136

Division.	Average Weekly Number of Payments.			Average Weekly Amounts Paid.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
London and S. Eastern	1,611	722	2,333	2,046	819	2,865
London	1,332	647	1,979	1,608	722	2,330
South-Eastern	379	75	454	438	97	535
Scotland and Northern	549	493	1,042	649	596	1,245
Scotland	349	329	678	426	396	822
N. of England	200	164	364	322	300	622
North-Western	739	639	1,378	816	714	1,530
Yorkshire and East Midlands	569	321	890	672	403	1,075
Yorkshire	408	227	635	472	298	770
East Midlands	165	94	260	200	105	355
West Midlands	466	143	609	436	157	593
South-Western	318	111	429	442	120	572
Wales	64	68	132	114	87	201
Ireland	305	48	353	405	66	461
United Kingdom	4,621	2,545	7,166	5,640	2,962	8,602

Unemployment in Insured Trades and Occupations.

In accordance with the Regulations, every holder of an unemployment book has, when unemployed, to lodge it at a Labour Exchange or other local office of the Un-

employment Fund. The following Table shows the proportion of unemployment books lodged to the total number current at the end of April and May, 1914, and May, 1913:—

Division.	Estimated No. Employed	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at		
		29th May, 1914.	24th April, 1914.	30th May, 1913.
London & South-Eastern	509,881	4.5	4.5	4.1
London	311,652	5.9	5.6	5.1
South-Eastern	198,229	2.4	2.7	2.7
Scotland & Northern	528,151	2.0	2.1	1.7
Scotland	319,348	2.0	2.1	1.3
N. of England	208,808	1.9	2.1	2.0
North-Western	358,098	3.1	3.2	2.2
Yorkshire & E. Midlands	333,104	2.5	2.8	1.7
Yorkshire	204,775	2.5	2.8	1.7
East Midlands	128,329	2.6	2.8	1.6
West Midlands	204,675	3.0	3.2	2.4
South-Western	167,753	4.3	4.1	4.0
Wales	88,514	2.7	1.8	2.7
Ireland	86,082	5.7	6.5	6.5
United Kingdom	2,276,258	3.2	3.3	2.7

The following Table shows, both by industry and by district, the proportion of unemployment books lodged to the total current on each Friday during May, 1914:—

INDUSTRIES.	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged				
	1st May	8th May	15th May	22nd May	29th May
Building and Construction of Works	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5
Shipbuilding	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.0
Engineering and Ironfound-ing.	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Construction of Vehicles	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
Sawmilling	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.7
Other Insured Workpeople	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
All Insured Workpeople	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2

DIVISIONS.	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged				
	1st May	8th May	15th May	22nd May	29th May
London and South-Eastern	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
London	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9
South-Eastern	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
Scotland and Northern	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Scotland	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0
N. of England	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
North-Western	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1
Yorkshire and East Midlands	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5
Yorkshire	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5
East Midlands	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6
West Midlands	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0
South-Western	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.3
Wales	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.7
Ireland	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7
United Kingdom	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

THE forty-sixth annual congress of delegates from co-operative societies in the United Kingdom was held in Dublin during Whit week, when about 1,200 delegates, representing about 500 societies and district associations, were present, in addition to the visitors forming deputations from outside bodies in the United Kingdom, and co-operative organisations in Austria, France, Germany, Sweden and Switzerland.

The congress was presided over by Mr. Robert Fleming, of Belfast, the official organiser of the Co-operative Union in Ireland. It was convened by the Co-operative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, a federation of 1,272 co-operative societies with an aggregate membership of 2,874,574, or about 95½ per cent. of the total membership of industrial societies known to the Union.

The report presented to the congress by the Central Board of the Union states that 1,501 societies had made returns to the Union for the year 1913, showing an aggregate membership of over three millions; a total share, loan and reserve capital of 60½ millions, an increase over 1912 of about 4¼ millions; sales amounting to over 130 millions, an increase of more than seven millions; and profits on the year of 14¼ millions, or nearly one million more than in 1912. The total number of employees was 145,774, an increase over 1912 of 10,584.

Among the subjects discussed at the congress were (1) the part to be taken by co-operative societies in counter-

acting the increased cost of living, and (2) the means to be devised for the advantageous exchange of goods, and the adoption of a common policy of propaganda and defence among agricultural, productive, and distributive co-operative societies. It was agreed to appoint a committee to make a survey of the organisation of the activities of the movement in education, production, and distribution, and to report upon such changes as are necessary to give to the movement generally that solidarity and flexibility which is at present lacking.

A recommendation was submitted to the congress from a conference consisting of representatives of the Co-operative Union and of various labour organisations urging the formation of a United Co-operative and Labour Board for the purpose of promoting a better understanding and closer working agreement between the Co-operative Union and the Co-operative Wholesale Societies, and the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party. An amendment was, however, moved on behalf of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, deferring the consideration of the subject until next year, and carried.

A resolution was adopted requesting the United Board of the Union to arrange for the formation of a Conciliation Board, to consist of an equal number of representatives of the committees of co-operative societies and of employees, to whom any disputes in the movement on questions of wages and working conditions could be referred; provision to be made in the scheme for arbitration in the event of the failure of the Conciliation Board to arrive at an understanding.

MINERS' OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE IN FRANCE.\*

Amendment of Law.

IN France the principle of compulsory insurance against old age and infirmity was first applied in the mining industry by a law dated June 29th, 1894. Under this measure the obligatory contributions from employers and workpeople might be paid either (a) direct into the National Old Age Pension Fund, the usual channel for the purchase of deferred annuities guaranteed by the State, or (b) to a benefit fund established by mine-owners, either individually or collectively. By a law dated February 25th last, to come into force six months after that date, a single Pension Fund is established for the whole mining industry, and into this Fund all contributions are to be paid in future. An important feature of the new Fund is that it is to be administered by a Council on which the workpeople will be directly represented. The Council is to consist of eighteen members—six elected by the workpeople, six by the employers, the remainder consisting of representatives of various Government departments.

As under the former law, the contributions amount to 4 per cent. of the wages of the workpeople employed, and are payable in the first instance by the employer, who may, however, deduct one-half from wages.

To become eligible for a pension a workman must have attained the age of 55 years, and have worked for at least 7,920 days in French mines during a period of 30 years. For purposes of this computation periods of incapacity caused through injuries or sickness are to be reckoned as days worked. The previous law also provided that pensions should become payable at the age of 55, but no conditions were made as to length of service.

The former law, while guaranteeing the pensions accruing from the contributions of workpeople and employers, made no provision for a State contribution. Under the new Act the State undertakes to contribute £4 per annum in respect of each pension granted under the conditions of service above stated. It further undertakes to make an annual contribution of not less than £80,000 to a special fund, which is to be established for the following purposes:—(1) To meet the expenses of the management of the new General Miners'

Pension Fund; (2) to ensure that benefits already accruing under the old law shall not be reduced; (3) to make supplementary grants to pensioners, so calculated as to bring their pensions up to £29 4s. per annum; (4) to assure to widows of pensioners a grant of at least half the amount of the pension of the deceased husband; (5) to grant pensions, at the rate of 9s. 7d. per year for each year worked in mines, to former miners not enjoying pensions or allowances, who shall have ceased work before the present law comes into force, and who, being at least 55 years old, have worked for wages for 30 years, 15 of which have been spent in mines; and (6) to assure to the widows of former miners defined in (5) and to the widows and orphans of miners who died before qualifying for pensions, the allowances prescribed for widows and orphans of workmen under the old age pension law of April 5th, 1910 (miners and their widows and orphans having been excluded from the operation of the last-named law).

The special fund will further be supported by monthly contributions from the workpeople at a rate (to be fixed by the Council of the General Miners' Pension Fund) not to exceed 1 per cent. of wages, and by contributions from employers to an equal amount.

Other new provisions prescribe that all miners and their widows and children are to profit by all other advantages of the general law on compulsory old-age insurance of April 5th, 1910, and the finance law of February 27th, 1912 (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1912, p. 175); and that miners permanently incapacitated by reason of injuries or premature infirmity (apart from cases coming under the accident compensation law) are entitled to their pensions at once, such pensions being increased by the State as provided by the general old-age insurance law.

If an employer undertakes, under a collective labour agreement, to assure to his workmen and their widows and orphans, at his own expense, the supplementary grants, pensions, and allowances proposed to be provided out of the special fund, as enumerated above (items (2) to (6) inclusive), as well as the payment of pensions to workpeople prematurely and permanently incapacitated, then both the employer and his workpeople shall be dispensed from contributing to the special fund, on condition that the charges assumed by the employer shall not be less than the amount of the contribution of 1 per cent. on wages from which he is granted dispensation.

GERMAN LABOUR COLONIES IN 1913.

THE following statistics showing the work of the German Labour Colonies in 1913 are taken from *Der Wanderer*, the journal of the German Travellers' Homes Association. The colonies, which are for the temporary reception and employment of unemployed workpeople, number 36, one being situated in Hertfordshire, and the remainder in Germany. Since the establishment of the colonies in 1882, a total of 265,183 persons have been admitted.

At the end of 1913 accommodation existed in the colonies for 5,111 persons, as compared with 4,958 in the previous year. The number of persons admitted in 1913 was 13,199, as compared with 12,369 in 1912. The largest number of admissions occurred in November (1,500), and the least in February (922); in 1912 the corresponding months were November (1,176) and December (899). In 1913 admission was refused to 3,773 persons, such refusal being due in 1,480 cases to want of room, in 350 to the fact that the applicant did not belong to the district, in 106 to his being either too young or too old, in 135 to his being ill, in 87 to incapacity for work, in 55 to intemperance, in 298 to the applicant's name being on the "black list,"\* and in 1,262 cases to other reasons. Of the 13,199 persons admitted in 1913, 5,214 had not entered a colony before; 2,371 had been in a colony once, 1,495 twice, 1,018 three times, 682 four times, 461 five times, 305 six times, and 1,653 more than six times. The tendency in recent

\* As a disciplinary measure to meet the case of gross misconduct recourse is had to the system of entering a man's name in a punishment book or "black list." A copy of this list is sent to all the colonies, and a man whose name appears in it is not allowed to enter any colony for a period of five years.

\*Journal Officiel de la République Française, February 26th, 1914.



years has been towards an increase in the proportion of persons who have had previous experience of a labour colony. In 1913, however, the proportion of such persons was slightly less than in 1912. Of those entering in 1913, 2,805, or 21.3 per cent., were aged 30 or under; and 3,918, or 29.7 per cent., were over 50.

The following table classifies the persons admitted to the labour colonies during each of the years 1912 and 1913, according to trade or occupation:—

Trade or Occupation.	No. of Persons admitted in	
	1913.	1912.
"Workmen" (Trade not distinguished) .. .. .	4,922	4,286
Building Trades .. .. .	1,093	1,015
Mining .. .. .	103	102
Metal and Engineering Trades .. .. .	1,071	994
Textile Trades .. .. .	221	264
Clothing and Cleaning .. .. .	553	565
Agriculture and Fishing .. .. .	1,326	1,516
Transport and Seafaring .. .. .	254	223
Chemical and Pottery Trades .. .. .	385	424
Woodworking, &c., Trades .. .. .	553	480
Food Preparation Trades .. .. .	575	543
Hotels and Restaurants .. .. .	179	248
Paper and Leather Trades .. .. .	187	167
Hairdressers, &c. .. .. .	176	140
Commerce .. .. .	629	622
Officials, Surveyors, &c. .. .. .	111	106
Domestic, &c., Servants .. .. .	192	124
Other Trades or Occupations .. .. .	669	550
Total .. .. .	13,199	12,369

During 1913 the number of names removed from the registers of the Labour Colonies was 12,631. The reasons assigned for the removals (other than 40 caused by death) indicate the class of persons who resort to these institutions. During the year 487 persons absconded and 2,666 were dismissed (532 owing to sickness, 57 from unfitness for work, 82 "on demand of the authorities," 1,379 for refusing to perform allotted tasks, 144 for laziness, 230 for drunkenness, and 242 for bad conduct). On the other hand, 2,016 are reported as having gone to situations, 6,360 as having left "at their own desire," 630 as having left owing to the duration of stay permitted having expired, and 432 as having "returned to their families."

The total number of days worked by the colonists in 1913 was 1,181,958, as compared with 1,174,119 in 1912.

### DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN 1913.

DURING the year 1913 the total number of cases of lead poisoning was 535, a decrease of 52 as compared with 1912, and of 57 on the average of the five years 1908-12. The percentage of deaths to cases was 5.0 in 1913, as compared with 7.5 in 1912, and 5.5 in 1911. In addition to the above-mentioned cases contracted in factories and workshops, 291 cases (including 37 deaths) affecting house painters and plumbers were reported in 1913, as compared with 256 cases (including 47 deaths) in 1912.

Of the 535 cases of lead poisoning, 71 occurred in the coach-painting industry, and 62 in the china and earthenware industry. Of the total number of cases, 467 occurred among males and 68 among females: none of the cases among females, however, were fatal. The mortality rate of the males was 5.8 per cent., as compared with 8.1 per cent. in 1912.

The cases of other forms of poisoning (mercurial, phosphorus, and arsenical) numbered 20, as compared with 22 both in 1912 and 1911.

The number of cases of anthrax in 1913 was 70, an increase of 23 on 1912. The number of deaths was 7 in 1913, as compared with 6 in 1912, and 11 in 1911.

The following statistics are extracted from the Annual Reports of the Chief Inspector of Factories, with the exception of the particulars for 1913, which have been compiled from a preliminary Table issued by the Home Office. The number of cases shown for any one year is the same as the number of persons attacked, second notifications of persons already included in a return within the preceding 12 months not being regarded as fresh cases. Such cases numbered 12 in 1913.

### Analysis by Industries.

INDUSTRY.	CASES.					DEATHS.				
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
<b>Lead Poisoning.</b>										
Smelting of Metals .. .. .	66	34	48	56	26	5	5	3	7	3
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping .. .. .	9	4	12	6	7	2	—	—	—	—
Printing .. .. .	21	33	32	37	21	1	4	—	—	—
Tinning of Metals .. .. .	29	34	13	15	9	—	—	—	—	—
File Cutting .. .. .	8	9	18	13	14	—	1	2	—	—
White Lead .. .. .	32	34	41	23	29	2	1	2	—	—
Red Lead .. .. .	10	10	13	3	7	—	—	—	—	—
China and Earthenware .. .. .	58	77	92	80	62	5	11	6	14	11
Litho-Transfers .. .. .	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Glass Cutting and Polishing .. .. .	4	—	5	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Electric Accumulators .. .. .	27	31	24	38	44	2	—	—	—	—
Paints and Colours .. .. .	39	17	21	19	22	2	1	—	—	—
Coach and Car Painting .. .. .	95	70	104	84	71	6	6	5	7	2
Shipbuilding .. .. .	27	21	36	34	31	1	2	6	2	1
Paints used in other Industries .. .. .	42	51	56	48	46	—	3	1	3	3
Other Industries .. .. .	85	79	153	129	139	2	4	8	7	2
<b>Total, Lead Poisoning*</b> .. .. .	<b>553</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>27</b>
House Painting & Plumbing† .. .. .	241	232	263	256	291	47	35	48	47	37
<b>Other Forms of Poisoning.</b>										
<b>Mercurial Poisoning—</b>										
Barometer and Thermometer Making .. .. .	1	2	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Furriers' Processes .. .. .	4	4	3	7	3	—	—	—	—	—
Other Industries .. .. .	4	4	7	7	9	—	1	—	—	—
<b>Total..</b> .. .. .	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Phosphorus Poisoning .. .. .</b>										
<b>Total..</b> .. .. .	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Arsenic Poisoning—</b>										
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic .. .. .	4	5	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Industries .. .. .	—	2	3	5	5	—	—	1	—	—
<b>Total..</b> .. .. .	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"</b> .. .. .	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Anthrax.</b>										
Wool .. .. .	28	28	35	31	43	3	3	10	6	4
Handling of Horsehair .. .. .	8	6	8	7	5	2	1	1	—	—
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) .. .. .	18	14	20	8	19	6	3	—	—	2
Other Industries .. .. .	2	3	1	1	3	1	2	—	—	—
<b>Total, Anthrax .. .. .</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act</b> .. .. .	<b>625</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>71</b>

### SMALL HOLDINGS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have issued a Report† on proceedings under the various Acts relating to Small Holdings and Allotments during the year 1913.

**Applications for Land.**—During 1913 fresh applications for small holdings to the extent of 69,622 acres were received by County Councils from 3,982 individuals and from 15 Associations§; and of these, 2,445 individuals and nine Associations have been provisionally approved as suitable; their applications were for a total of 39,958 acres. Only 73 of the applicants wished to buy their holdings, the remainder preferring to hire.

About 24 per cent. of the applicants were agricultural labourers; but it is suggested in the Report that most agricultural labourers have neither the time nor the capital to cultivate a small holding, and that the needs of this class are best met by allotments rather than by small holdings. The majority of applicants for small holdings are either men who have a little land already, and want more, or else men who have some business of their own which does not take up their whole time.

The district with the largest number of applicants in 1913 was the Isle of Ely, with 481 applicants for 5,756 acres; the demand in this district is described in the Report as "practically unlimited." Other counties with an increasing demand in 1913 were Norfolk (455

\* Reportable under the Factory and Workshop Act.  
† Not compulsorily reportable under the Factory and Workshop Act.  
‡ Part I. "Small Holdings" (Cd. 47,322; price 3d.).  
§ In addition the Councils of County Boroughs received applications in 1913 from 79 individuals and one Association.

applicants for over 4,000 acres), Cambridgeshire (239 applicants for 3,082 acres), Bedfordshire (213 applicants for 2,091 acres), Devon (189 applicants for 3,739 acres), and Somerset (185 applicants for 3,487 acres).

**Acquisition of Land.**—The quantity of land acquired, or agreed to be acquired, by County Councils for small holdings in 1913 was 24,493 acres, of which 20,622 acres were purchased for £684,417, and 3,871 acres were leased for £5,295 a year. The quantity acquired was 9,000 acres less than in 1912; the area has, in fact, declined every year since 1909, with one exception. This decline is attributed in the Report mainly to the fact that in the earlier years the Councils were providing for those applicants whose wants were most easy to satisfy, notably those who were willing to take up holdings at a distance; they are now left with the more difficult problem of providing land in close proximity to existing homes. Moreover, many of the county land agents are so much occupied with the business of subdividing, &c. the land already acquired, and managing large and scattered estates, that they have less time to give to the work of acquiring additional land. Further, the increased prosperity of agriculture in recent years, and the tendency to subdivide estates into small lots for selling purposes, have increased competition, and consequently raised prices; Councils failed on this account to purchase 10,832 acres for which they were authorised to bid at auctions during 1913, the prices realised being in excess of the authorised limits.

The total amount of land acquired by County Councils for small holdings since the Small Holdings Act of 1908 came into operation has been 179,204 acres, of which 124,917 acres have been purchased at an average cost of £32 12s. 5d. per acre, and 54,287 leased at an average rent of 24s. per acre.

**Small Holdings Provided.**—The number of small holdings provided by County Councils, of which the holders were in actual possession on December 31st, 1913, was 11,063, exclusive of 1,424 holdings on land let to Associations. Forty-two holdings, comprising 476 acres, have been sold, and 11,021 holdings, comprising 157,883 acres, have been let. Norfolk maintains the lead with 1,045 tenants, followed by Cambridge with 931, the Isle of Ely with 870, Bedfordshire with 607, Somerset with 569, and Worcester with 496. The average size of all the small holdings provided by County Councils in England and Wales is 14.3 acres, the average for England being 13.2 acres, and for Wales 30.9 acres. The higher average for Wales is due to the poorer quality of the land. The size of the holdings is governed largely by the character of the soil and the method of cultivation common in the district. Thus in market gardening and fruit-growing districts, such as the Isle of Ely and Worcester, the average size of the holdings is about 5 acres; whereas in counties such as Northumberland and the North Riding it ranges from 26 to 32 acres, and in certain parts of Wales the average size is over 60 acres.

In addition to the holdings provided by County Councils, the returns made to the Board for the year 1913 show that 330 applicants were provided with holdings amounting to over 6,500 acres by private landowners direct, mainly through the instrumentality of the Councils. The number of applicants who have been provided with holdings in this way since the Act came into operation is returned as 3,314, and the holdings provided as over 44,000 acres; but the actual number is undoubtedly in excess of these figures, as several of the Councils were unable to supply information on the subject.

**Houses on Small Holdings.**—The number of dwelling-houses provided on small holdings let or sold by County Councils up to the end of 1913 is 2,159. This means that 19 per cent. of the holdings provided have dwelling-houses upon them. Of the 2,159 dwelling-houses, 609 were erected by County Councils, the number erected during 1913 being 149. In view of the large number of new cottages needed in many parts of the country, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries suggest that more use might be made by County Councils of their powers of providing houses under the Small Holdings Act.

### OUTPUT AND EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES IN 1913.

A PRELIMINARY statement has been issued by the Home Office relating to the output of coal and other minerals, and the number of persons employed, at mines under the Coal and Metalliferous Mines Act in the United Kingdom during the year 1913.

The total output of coal in 1913 was 287½ million tons, showing an increase of 27 million tons, or 10.4 per cent., as compared with 1912. The output in 1912 was affected by the national coal strike of that year, but the output in 1913 showed an advance of 15½ million tons, or 6 per cent., on that for 1911, and an advance of about 23 million tons, or 9 per cent., on the figures for both 1909 and 1910. Thus, since 1910, except for the temporary lapse during 1912, the output has been rising rapidly, and that for 1913 is the highest ever recorded.

Counties.	Output of Coal in				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Northumberland .. .. .	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Durham .. .. .	14,013	13,122	14,662	13,382	14,819
Lancashire and Cheshire .. .. .	41,241	39,432	41,719	37,890	41,533
Yorkshire .. .. .	24,016	23,766	23,981	23,063	24,622
Derbyshire .. .. .	35,897	38,301	39,134	38,293	43,671
Nottinghamshire .. .. .	16,989	17,277	17,164	16,568	18,129
Staffordshire .. .. .	13,768	13,973	14,484	13,888	15,568
Staffordshire .. .. .	13,517	14,010	14,048	13,697	14,350
South Wales and Monmouth .. .. .	50,364	48,700	50,201	50,116	56,330
Lanarkshire .. .. .	17,299	17,886	17,505	16,624	17,466
Fife .. .. .	8,426	8,674	9,038	8,436	9,680
Other Counties .. .. .	28,348	29,277	29,922	28,442	30,718
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>263,758</b>	<b>264,418</b>	<b>271,878</b>	<b>260,399</b>	<b>287,412</b>

The total number of persons employed in 1913 at mines under the Coal Mines Act (including a number of persons employed in mining ironstone, fireclay, shale, &c.) was 1,127,890, of whom 909,834 were employed underground, and 218,056 above ground. The total figure is an increase of 38,800, or 3.6 per cent., over that for 1912. This is the largest yearly increase which has taken place during the last five years. During that period, however, the rise has been steady, and the figure for 1913 quoted above represents an increase of 113,892, or 11.2 per cent., on the figure for 1909. It may be remarked that during the same period the total population rose only 3.4 per cent., showing that the proportion of persons engaged in mining in the United Kingdom is increasing.

Counties.	Number employed in				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Northumberland .. .. .	53,934	57,237	58,295	59,313	61,010
Durham .. .. .	146,520	155,113	159,445	159,624	165,807
Lancashire and Cheshire .. .. .	103,819	104,680	103,986	105,760	108,021
Yorkshire .. .. .	149,961	156,145	157,308	161,723	170,368
Derbyshire .. .. .	56,222	56,988	57,785	58,950	60,369
Nottinghamshire .. .. .	47,853	48,428	49,680	49,377	50,941
Staffordshire .. .. .	54,561	55,896	56,560	56,703	60,691
Staffordshire .. .. .	204,984	213,252	220,887	225,535	233,134
South Wales and Monmouth .. .. .	55,206	56,248	55,740	57,930	60,084
Lanarkshire .. .. .	28,189	27,438	27,396	28,653	29,322
Fife .. .. .	114,739	117,962	121,152	123,502	128,143
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,013,998</b>	<b>1,049,407</b>	<b>1,067,213</b>	<b>1,089,080</b>	<b>1,127,890</b>

### REGULATION OF HOURS OF LABOUR IN IRON AND STEEL WORKS IN GERMANY.

By an order of the Federal Council,\* dated May 4th, the following (amongst other) changes are made in the regulations as to hours of labour in the heavy iron and steel industry, with effect as from December 1st next, the new order replacing that of December 19th, 1908:—

(1) The particulars required to be furnished as regards workpeople employed on overtime on ordinary days, or under any circumstances on Sundays or holidays, and also with regard to cases of emergency, in which the normal conditions as to intervals of rest, &c., are set aside, are to be sent to the factory inspector instead of to the local police.

\* Bekanntmachung vom 4. Mai 1914 b. betreffend den Betrieb der Anlagen der Gross-eisenindustrie. Reichsgesetzblatt, 1914, No. 25.



(2) The principal interval of rest must in future be so fixed as to fall between the end of the fifth and the beginning of the tenth hour. Hitherto this interval, which must be of at least an hour's duration, has had to fall between the end of the fifth and the beginning of the ninth hour of the shift. This interval may be reduced exceptionally, but not below half an hour, by permission of the Higher Administrative Authorities, in establishments where suitable rooms are provided in which men may take their meals near the place of work.

(3) Where the shift exceeds eight hours in duration the minimum period of uninterrupted rest between two successive periods of work is to be increased from eight to ten hours. The period of work, including overtime, between two such rest periods of ten hours each must not exceed 16 hours, including pauses. (This does not apply to double shifts worked at the time of changing shifts.) Further, workers may only be employed in double shifts of 24 hours in length if they have periods of 12 hours' rest before and after such shifts.

### RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

#### Bobbin Workers, Garston.

THE Conciliation Board at the works of a firm of bobbin manufacturers at Garston having failed to agree upon certain matters relating to the employment of persons not members of a trade union, application was made, in accordance with the rules of the Conciliation Board, for the appointment of an independent chairman to decide the matters in dispute, viz.:—

"(1) As to whether the members of the Trades Unions employed at Garston Bobbin Works shall not be asked to work with other employees not members of a Trades Union; (2) as to the right of members of the Trades Unions employed at the Garston Bobbin Works to refuse to work with any person

(a) who is not a Trades Unionist;

(b) or any person against whom it could be reasonably said was undesirable from the workpeople's point of view."

The Rt. Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., was appointed Chairman, and on May 28th he presided at a meeting of the Conciliation Board. No agreement was arrived at, and on June 6th Sir David issued a memorandum which, after setting forth the summaries of their respective views which had been put forward by the two sides of the Board, proceeds as follows:—

"It is clear from the views expressed by both parties that a categorical answer to question (1) of the reference was not expected. As regards question (2) it was explained by the Chairman that individual workers had a right to withdraw their labour for any reason which they might think fit, but that a combination of persons in refusing to work would in fact be a strike and the resort to that procedure would be in contravention of the terms of the agreement of September, 1912.

This meeting of the Conciliation Board was not fruitless. A very useful interchange of views took place between the two sides, and the preceding record of business done goes to show that a desire to meet each other was manifested by both parties. At their joint request it now becomes my duty as independent Chairman to make the following observations:—

(1) The company's claim that they should continue to maintain their attitude of neutrality and impartiality as between unionists and non-unionists is admitted by the workpeople.

(2) The workpeople's request that a notice should be placed in the works to the effect that the company do not view with disfavour the employment of Trade Unionists is agreed to by the employers.

(3) All parties are agreed as to the procedure necessary in the case of persons who are undesirable, in so far as "undesirable" means persons of immoral character, objectionable personal habits, or users of obscene and improper language.

(4) The claim of the workpeople that foremen should be authorised to take any steps which might be interpreted as an inducement to persons to join a Union appears to be inconsistent with the employer's attitude of impartiality and neutrality as between unionists and non-unionists (with the principles of which both sides have stated their agreement) and in my opinion would constitute a departure from such attitude of impartiality and neutrality."

(Signed) DAVID HARREL.

6th June, 1914.

#### Quarrymen, Halifax.

Differences having arisen between the Halifax and District Quarry Owners and the Workers' Union as to whether it was competent under the rules for the Conciliation Board existing between them to consider an application by the workpeople for a general advance in wages, the parties agreed to refer the matter to the Chief Industrial Commissioner. Sir George Askwith heard the parties on 25th May, and gave the opinion that the rules gave power to discuss all questions, whether collective or not.

In view of this decision, negotiations between the parties will ensue for the discussion of the points in the men's application not settled in February last, and for the amendment of the Conciliation rules and their application to a more extended district.

#### Copper and Sulphur Workers, Cardiff.

Mr. R. E. Moore, the arbitrator appointed to determine a case arising out of the reduction of a "producer-man" to the position of "producer helper" made by a firm of copper and sulphur manufacturers at Cardiff (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE for May, p. 167), heard the parties on 11th May. At the hearing it was admitted on behalf of the workmen that the question of the competence of a workman is a question of management, and must be decided only by the person or persons entrusted by the company with the duty of managing their business; and at the hearing the company gave the workmen their assurance that they would do their best to find for the workman in question within a reasonable time a suitable position which would carry with it as high a rate of wages as he was receiving in the position of producerman. The arbitrator considered there would be no difficulty in finding such a position within the space of two months from the date of the hearing. In the circumstances, he considered the situation had been fairly met by the company, and that no further concession is required of them with a view to improving the pecuniary position of the man.

#### Carpenters and Joiners, Glasgow.

The Court of Arbitration, consisting of Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C. (chairman), and Messrs. Geo. Pate and W. Adamson, M.P., appointed to determine matters affecting joiners at Glasgow (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE for May, p. 167), issued their award on 27th May, raising the standard rate of wages from 10d. to 10½d. per hour, and making a number of other alterations in the working rules.

#### Painters, Aberystwyth.

On 8th April joint application was received from the master and operative painters at Aberystwyth for the appointment of an arbitrator to determine matters in dispute between them. Mr. B. Francis-Williams, K.C., the arbitrator appointed, having heard the parties, issued his award on 2nd June, raising the standard rate of wages from 6½d. to 7d. per hour, and making other changes in the working rules.

#### Pottery Workers, Glasgow.

The Conciliation Board between the Potters' Federation, Ltd., and the National Amalgamated Society of Male and Female Pottery Workers having failed to arrive at an agreement with regard to proposed alterations in wages and conditions of employment, on 29th May joint application was made in accordance with the rules of the Conciliation Board for the appointment of an arbiter to decide the question.

Professor Richard Lodge has been appointed to act as arbiter.

#### Steel Workers, West of Scotland.

In connection with the award of the Court of Arbitration appointed to determine matters upon which the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Steam, Electrical and Hydraulic Service of the Steel Trade of the West of Scotland (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1914) had failed to agree, differences of opinion arose as to the application of the award to certain workmen. The Conciliation Board and a Committee appointed by it were unable to agree as to the application of the award to certain cranemen at Parkhead and to the locomotive tubers, cleaners and brakemen at the

Dalzell Steel Works, and it was subsequently agreed to refer these questions to Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., who had acted as Chairman of the Court.

Sheriff Mackenzie on 25th May issued a decision that the award does not apply to the cranemen in question. He has not yet given a decision with regard to the other classes of workpeople.

#### Brickmakers, Bristol.

An agreement having been made between the Cattybrook Brick Co., Ltd., and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union that in the event of disagreement between the parties the matter should be referred to the decision of an arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade, on 8th May application was duly made for the appointment of an arbitrator to determine proposed changes in wages, and Mr. R. E. Moore has been appointed to act.

#### RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME.

In accordance with the selection of the parties, the Board of Trade has intimated to the secretaries of the Great Northern Railway Conciliation Boards that should occasion arise they will be prepared to appoint His Honour Judge E. A. Parry to fill the position of Independent Chairman of the Board, rendered vacant by the death of His Honour Judge J. V. Austin.

The following appointments of Chairmen under the Conciliation Scheme have been made:—His Honour Judge E. A. Parry, Boards A, B, C, D and E of the Great Northern Railway; the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Romer, G.C.B., Boards 3 and 4 of the Midland Railway; the Rt. Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B. (selected by the parties in the place of the late Judge Austin), Boards E and F of the Great Western Railway.

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS OVERSEA.

Monthly report, compiled by the Emigrants' Information Office, 34, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., from the latest official and other reports, newspapers, &c. Free quarterly circulars on Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and Handbooks (with maps) at 1d. each, may be obtained from the Office post free; and all enquiries about emigration addressed to the office will be answered.

#### Canada.

ALL emigrants landing in Canada between March 1st and October 31st must possess \$25 (£5 4s.) and children \$12.50 (£2 12s.) each, and between November 1st and the last day of February \$50 (£10 8s.), and \$25 (£5 4s.) respectively, and sufficient travelling money, except that the following need have sufficient travelling money only: (1) Farm labourers and female servants, if going to assured employment as such; (2) certain relatives of residents in Canada. Employment has somewhat improved in several places with the opening of spring; but there are still considerable numbers, both of skilled and unskilled labourers, out of work at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Brantford, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria, etc., and many factories are running short time. The above restrictive regulations, therefore, are being rigidly enforced, and no mechanic or labourer should go to Canada now, unless he goes to assured work. Coal mining has been slack in Nova Scotia, and some men have been discharged: in British Columbia many mines have been busy. Good farm labourers are wanted. Female servants are wanted, both in towns and on farms. The coal miners' strike on Vancouver Island, and the garment workers' strike at Toronto, are not yet fully settled.

#### Australia.

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

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

New South Wales.—The monthly cable just received from Sydney states: "There is no alteration in conditions as last reported, except that the strike at the Cobar mines has been settled. Owing to the refusal of miners to work afternoon shifts there is a strike at nine Maitland collieries, and the labour market will consequently be complicated for immigrants." The building trades are generally brisk. There is no demand for compositors. Unskilled labourers are greatly in excess of the demand, and are warned against going to Sydney. Skilled farm hands are wanted. Lads willing to learn farming may procure a cheap passage and a year's free training and maintenance at a Government Experiment Farm. There is a good demand for female servants.

Victoria.—The building trades have been busy, but the supply of labour is sufficient.

South Australia.—Most trades are busy, especially the building and engineering trades, but there is very little demand for more labour. There is an excellent demand for female servants, and for lads on farms.

Queensland.—There is a good demand for farm labourers, dairymen, married couples without young children on farms and stations, and female servants; but the demand for mechanics is very limited.

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

#### New Zealand.

Military Service.—All males in New Zealand from fourteen to eighteen years of age must serve in the senior cadets, from eighteen to twenty-five years in the Territorial Force, and from twenty-five to thirty years in the Reserve.

Cheap passages are granted to agriculturists and female servants. There is no demand for other persons, except for a limited number of coalminers at Greymouth and Westport.

#### Union of South Africa.

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

There are numbers of men out of work at Johannesburg. The demand for labour at the Cape is poor. The supply of labour in Natal and the Orange Free State is sufficient. There is a demand in the Union for female servants, who should apply to the South African Colonisation Society, 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

### 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. 201-202 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 April.—Employment in the building trades further improved during April, the proportion out of work being exceptionally low. The activity reported in the previous month in the metal trades continued. A slight further improvement in employment was reported in the textile trades. The printing trades continued well employed, both in Paris and the provinces. In the leather trades the proportion out of work was somewhat larger than in the previous month, but considerably less than in April, 1913. Among agricultural and vineyard workers employment was good, although the proportion reported out of work was higher than in the previous month. Woodmen had better employment than in the previous month or in April, 1913.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the middle of the month were received by the French

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



Labour Department from 671 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 242,166. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais Department, 2.9 per cent. of the members were unemployed in April, as compared with 3.9 per cent. in the previous month, and 7.4 per cent. in April, 1913.\*

**Coal Mining in April.**—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines during April was 6.0, as compared with 5.93 in the previous month, and 6.0 in April, 1913. Taking surface and underground workers together, 97.8 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 2.2 per cent. from five to six days per week. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 71.3 and 26.8, while in April, 1913, they were 98.4 and 1.6.

**Labour Disputes in April.**—Ninety-eight labour disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in April, as compared with 110 in the previous month, and 115 in April, 1913. The groups of trades in which disputes were most frequent were:—Building (27 disputes), textile (18), metal (10), transport (8), woodworking (7), chemical (7), and leather (4). Of 87 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 17 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople, 39 wholly in favour of the employers, and 31 in compromises.

**Conciliation and Arbitration in April.**—Fifteen cases of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department during April. The initiative was taken in four cases by the workpeople, in one case by the parties jointly, and in 10 cases by a justice of the peace. Intervention was declined in 7 cases by the employers, while in one case the dispute terminated before a conciliation committee could meet. In the 7 remaining cases conciliation committees were formed, resulting in the settlement of 4 of the disputes, a collective agreement being signed in each case.

GERMANY.†

**Employment in April.**—A further slight improvement in the state of the industrial labour market was reported during April, but was confined for the most part to certain seasonal trades; other important industries showed either no revival or else a decline.

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the Imperial Labour Department by 47 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 2,304,907. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 2,145,128, of whom 59,688, or 2.8 per cent., were stated to be unemployed at the end of April. This percentage is the same as that reported for the previous month, and would indicate that no change had taken place. If, however, the comparison be based on the returns from those unions that have reported for both months the percentage of unemployment shows a decline from 2.8 in March to 2.6 in April.\*

UNION.	Membership reported on at end of April, 1914.	Percentage of Membership returned as unemployed at end of month.*		
		April, 1914.	Mar., 1914.	April, 1913.
All Unions making Returns ..	2,145,128	2.8	2.8	2.3
<b>PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—</b>				
Builders' Labourers ..	221,694	4.2	†	†
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	535,215	3.2	3.2	2.2
Engineers and Metal Workers (Hirsch-Duncker) ..	23,435	3.0	3.0	2.1
Metal Workers (Christian) ..	42,109	1.3	0.6	1.2
Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	134,049	1.1	1.5	0.9
Textile Workers (Christian) ..	34,040	0.8	0.8	0.6
Boot and Shoe Makers ..	42,323	1.4	1.6	1.6
Transport Workers ..	227,936	2.1	2.2	1.7
Printers ..	67,740	2.2	2.2	2.2
Bookbinders ..	32,905	2.9	3.0	3.0
Woodworkers ..	187,927	4.1	4.9	4.8
Bakers ..	27,630	6.9	6.8	5.8
Brewery and Corn Mill Workers ..	47,444	1.9	1.4	1.3
Tobacco Workers ..	28,553	2.0	2.3	3.3
Factory Workers (irrespective of trade) ..	205,488	2.0	2.2	1.2
State and Municipal Workers ..	54,403	0.5	0.6	0.5

Reports from employers as to the state of the labour market are but little more favourable for April than for

\* See Note under "Labour in Foreign Countries" on p. 209.

† *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* (Journal of the German Labour Department).

‡ These unions reported for first time in April, 1914.

the previous month, and on the whole less favourable than for April, 1913. In coalmining employment improved somewhat in the Ruhr district, but it was still inadequate in Upper and Lower Silesia. It was generally fair in the lignite mining industry of Central Germany. There was a decline in pig-iron and steel production, but allowance has to be made for the lesser number of days worked during April owing to the Easter holidays. In steel works employment was about the same as in the preceding month. The usual seasonal decline was reported in the potash industry. With the exception of certain special branches, the metal and engineering trades were insufficiently employed. The electrical and chemical trades continued well employed, with a tendency towards further improvement. Employers in most branches of the textile trades, as well as in the woodworking and food preparation trades, complained of the scarcity of employment. In the building trades the usual seasonal revival became more marked.

HOLLAND.\*

**Employment in April.**—Returns relating to unemployment in April were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from trade unions and municipal unemployment funds with a total membership of 73,429. The percentage of members out of work during the month was 4.8, as compared with 5.0† in the previous month, and 3.3 in April, 1913.‡ This percentage is obtained by taking for each of the four (or five) weeks in the month under consideration the number of persons unemployed on one or more days of the week. The proportion of the average of these four (or five) numbers to the total membership of the funds gives the percentage.

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

Group of Trades.	Number of Members entitled to Benefit in Apr., 1914.	Percentage unemployed.‡			Average Days lost per Week per Member unemployed.		
		Apr., 1914.	Mar., 1914.	Apr., 1913.	Apr., 1914.	Mar., 1914.	Apr., 1913.
All Unions and Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns.	73,429	4.8	5.0†	3.3	5.8	5.8†	5.9
Do Do. excluding Diamond Workers ..	62,899	1.2	1.5	0.7	—	—	—
<b>PRINCIPAL TRADES:—</b>							
Diamond Workers ..	10,530	26.2	26.3	16.7	§	§	§
Printing Trades ..	8,352	0.6	0.6†	0.4	5.9	5.7	5.9
<b>Building Trades:—</b>							
Bricklayers and Masons ..	1,421	3.7	3.9	3.1	4.8	4.8	4.4
Painters ..	2,674	0.3	3.0	0.0†	5.3	5.9	1.0
Carpenters ..	7,315	3.5	3.4	1.3	5.0	5.1	4.2
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 ..	10,347	0.9	1.1	0.4	5.4	5.6	5.7
Textile Trades ..	3,151	0.2	0.1	0.04	4.9	4.6†	4.6
Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers ..	11,120	1.2	0.8	0.6	5.6	5.4	5.8

SPAIN.

**Strike of Ships' Officers.**—Despatches to the Foreign Office from H.M. Ambassador at Madrid and H.M. Consul at Bilbao, dated May 22nd and June 4th, with regard to the strike of officers of the Spanish mercantile marine (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1914, p. 171), report that in view of the fact that the Spanish Government has undertaken to use its friendly offices to bring about a solution of the dispute between the shipowners and the officers at Bilbao, the Federation of Captains and Officers has decided that work shall be resumed in all other Spanish ports. The Government have promised to consider the proposals to be put forward by the Association with a view to arriving at a settlement, and to embody such of them as are thought right and proper in a Bill to be laid before Par-

\* *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek* (Journal of the Dutch Government Statistical Office).

† Revised figure.

‡ See Note under "Labour in Foreign Countries" on p. 209.

§ Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.

liament. Some of the demands made by the Association have reference to the establishment of a national provident fund in place of funds managed by private firms; certain regulations as to manning of vessels; the extension of employers' liability for accident to captains and officers; and the compulsory employment of certificated officers on small coasting steamers.

The dispute was still partially in progress at Bilbao at the date of the latest report; but it was stated that individual officers were resigning their membership of the Federation and resuming work.

DENMARK.\*

**Employment in March.**—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 8.8 per cent. of the 113,400 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 12.8 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 7.4 per cent. in March, 1913.† The average number of days lost through unemployment in March was 2.0 per member, as compared with 2.9 in the previous month, and 1.7 in March, 1913.

NORWAY.‡

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

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.†		
	April 30th, 1914.	Mar. 31st, 1914.	April 30th, 1913.	April 30th, 1914.	Mar. 31st, 1914.	April 30th, 1913.
Bricklayers and Masons (Christiania) ..	660	647	741	2.1	7.0	3.4
Carpenters, &c. ..	1,279	1,255	1,425	0.5	1.8	1.6
Painters (Christiania) ..	469	443	452	—	1.8	—
Iron and other Metal Workers ..	8,611	8,628	8,065	1.0	1.5	1.2
Boot and Shoe Makers ..	756	749	723	0.5	1.2	1.1
Printers ..	2,037	2,059	1,957	0.5	2.2	2.0
Bookbinders (Christiania) ..	596	602	559	0.7	0.5	0.5
Wood Pulp & Paper Makers ..	467	472	496	2.4	1.1	—
Cabinet Makers ..	583	602	565	0.8	2.3	1.6
Bakers (Christiania) ..	446	445	415	10.1	10.1	3.9
Tinned Goods (Stavanger) ..	424	414	450	4.2	8.5	8.2
Total ..	16,338	16,316	15,888	1.3	2.2	1.6

UNITED STATES.  
Colorado.

**Strike of Coal Miners in Colorado, U.S.A.**—A despatch to the Foreign Office from H.M. Ambassador at Washington, dated May 11th last, states that the strike of coal miners which began in Colorado in September last, and which is still in progress, is the fourth great strike which has taken place in the Colorado mining district during thirty years of industrial unrest.

The evidence as to what are the principles in dispute is stated to be conflicting. The demands of the men would appear to be as follows: (1) Recognition of their union; (2) an eight-hour day; (3) semi-monthly pay; (4) check-weighmen to be elected by the miners; (5) the right to buy at other than the mineowners' stores; and (6) ten per cent. increase in wages. It is maintained, on the part of the mineowners, that the sole issue is the demand of the strikers that only union labour shall be employed; and that to surrender the principle of free labour would involve dismissing 90 per cent. of the workmen, as only a small minority of the men in the district belong to unions. A suggestion by the Government that negotiations should be entered into for the settlement of the strike on an undertaking by the Secretary of the United Mine-workers, as representing the strikers, that they would waive recognition, has met with a refusal on the part of the mineowners to enter into any negotiations. The United Mine-workers have stated that the exclusive employment of unionists is not the issue, and that a settlement cannot be reached if the mineowners refuse to receive committees appointed by the men to present their grievances. Matters, therefore, at the date of the dispatch, were at a deadlock.

\* *Statistiske Efterretninger* (Journal of the Danish Statistical Office).

† See Note under "Labour in Foreign Countries," on p. 209.

‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Department of Labour, Commerce, Industry, and Fisheries.

Throughout the winter the strikers lived in tents near the mines, which they endeavoured to keep closed by picketing. This was prevented by the State militia and by private guards brought in by the mineowners, and the mines were worked by imported labourers. Owing to the shooting of one of the imported miners on April 19th last, hostilities broke out between armed strikers and the mine-guards and militia. Fighting lasted three days, until a truce was enforced by federal troops.

Chicago.

**The Cost of Living in Chicago.**—A despatch to the Foreign Office from H.M. Consul-General at Chicago, dated April 29th, 1914, states that a commission appointed by the municipal council of Chicago in the autumn of last year, for the purpose of considering the advisability of establishing municipal markets in that city, with a view to reducing the high cost of living, has now made a preliminary report.

Among the recommendations made by the commission are the following:—

The establishment of a comprehensive system of wholesale terminal markets under the control of the municipality, designed to render efficient and satisfactory service to the consuming public.

Retail markets to be established by the city whenever private retailers, by excessive and unreasonable prices, or an unwholesome food supply, fail to render satisfactory service to the economically weaker part of the city's population.

Farmers' markets, either in open or covered places, to be provided, where bodies of consumers can purchase.

Earlier opening and later closing hours for public markets. The issue of a regulation requiring all persons and firms to keep records of the amount of produce received and sold, and the prices paid for the same.

A municipal department to be organised, at which citizens might make complaints of injustice or unfair treatment in the distribution of food supplies.

Permission to be granted to carry food supplies into the city on existing street railway lines.

That no independent movement be initiated to bring about the commission's recommendations without the co-operation of the municipality.

New York State.

**Workmen's Compensation: Amending Law.**—In the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for March last, p. 87, an account was given of a measure relating to workmen's compensation passed on December 16th by the New York State Legislature. Since that date, however, certain constitutional difficulties have been encountered and dealt with, and the Act itself amended by a law of March 16th.\*

The chief alteration is as follows:—As originally passed, the law prescribed that the amount of compensation to be paid to a surviving widow or dependent husband in respect of each child under 18 was to be 10 per cent. of the average wages of the deceased. The new law raises this to 15 per cent. in the event of the subsequent death of such surviving widow or dependent husband—i.e., the percentage is increased to that allowed to each child under 18 in cases where there is no surviving widow or dependent husband from the beginning.

Massachusetts.†

**Employment at End of March, 1914.**—For the quarter ending March 31st, 1914, returns were received from 1,082 labour organisations in Massachusetts, with an aggregate membership of 173,327, or about 75 per cent. of the entire Trade Union membership in the Commonwealth. The proportion of such members unemployed on March 31st, owing to causes other than labour disputes or disability—e.g., lack of work, shortage of materials, weather conditions, holidays and temporary shut-downs—was 10.7 per cent., as compared with 8.5 per cent. at the end of December, 1913, and 8.3 per cent. at the end of March, 1913.‡

\* *State of New York: Department of Labour; Bulletin Whole Number 59: Series on Workmen's Insurance No. 1 (Revised Reprint).* The Act of December 16th was passed under an amendment to the Constitution, which was approved by the people in the general election in November, but did not become effective until January 1st, 1914. As passed in December the Act was not to take effect until January 1st, but the question was raised as to whether the Act could be passed prior to that date. In view of the question the Act of December was signed by the Governor a second time on January 8th, and finally was re-introduced in the regular session, passed again and approved by the Governor on March 16th, with one slight amendment. The Act was, however, as stated, further amended by another law on the same day (March 16th, 1914).

† Twenty-fifth Quarterly Report on Unemployment among Organised Wage-earners, March 31st, 1914. Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics, Labour Division.

‡ See Note under "Labour in Foreign Countries," on p. 209.



## REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES DURING MAY.

### COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT was good on the whole, but showed a seasonal decline in some districts, and was not so good as a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,271 pits, employing 696,375 workpeople, showed that the average number of days\* worked per week by the collieries during the fortnight ended May 23rd, 1914, was 5.39, as compared with 5.54 a month ago and 5.64 a year ago.

Of the 696,375 workpeople covered by the returns, 599,450 (or 86.1 per cent.) were employed at pits working ten or more days during the fortnight ended May 23rd, 1914; while 467,009, or 67.1 per cent., were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest average was in South Wales and Monmouth (5.87 days), and the lowest averages were in Ireland (4.54 days) and in Warwick, Worcester and Salop (4.60 days).

Districts.	No. of Workpeople employed in May, 1914, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked* per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1914, on a	
		May 23rd, 1914.	May 2nd, 1914.	May 31st, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.		
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>								
Northumberland ..	56,816	5.42	5.43	5.42	- 0.01			
Durham ..	131,574	5.44	5.44	5.60		- 0.06		
Cumberland ..	7,749	5.65	5.75	5.66	- 0.10	- 0.01		
South Yorkshire ..	71,744	5.67	5.84	5.88	- 0.17	- 0.21		
West Yorkshire ..	29,135	5.22	5.63	5.71	- 0.41	- 0.49		
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	43,751	5.22	5.49	5.56	- 0.27	- 0.34		
Derbyshire ..	47,672	4.94	5.55	5.63	- 0.61	- 0.71		
Nottingham and Leicester ..	41,183	4.86	5.27	5.34	- 0.41	- 0.48		
Staffordshire ..	32,524	5.03	5.50	5.51	- 0.47	- 0.48		
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop ..	10,518	4.60	5.58	5.59	- 0.98	- 0.99		
Gloucester and Somerset ..	7,672	4.90	5.33	5.74	- 0.43	- 0.84		
North Wales ..	11,064	5.52	5.86	5.90	- 0.34	- 0.38		
South Wales and Mon. ..	143,509	5.87	5.68	5.92	+ 0.19	- 0.05		
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>								
	640,211	5.42	5.56	5.66	- 0.14	- 0.24		
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>								
West Scotland ..	23,500	4.89	5.11	5.22	- 0.22	- 0.33		
The Lothians ..	3,484	5.11	5.32	5.47	- 0.21	- 0.36		
Fife ..	28,630	5.24	5.42	5.45	- 0.18	- 0.21		
<b>SCOTLAND</b>								
	55,614	5.08	5.28	5.35	- 0.20	- 0.27		
<b>IRELAND</b>								
	550	4.54	4.46	5.98	+ 0.08	- 1.44		
<b>United Kingdom</b>								
	696,375	5.39	5.54	5.64	- 0.15	- 0.25		

In Northumberland and Durham employment continued good, and showed little change compared with either a month ago or a year ago. In Cumberland and in South Yorkshire it also continued good, but showed a decline on a month ago and (in South Yorkshire) on a year ago. In West Yorkshire and in Lancashire and Cheshire employment was fair, but showed a considerable decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In all the Midland counties it was much worse than either a month ago or a year ago, the decline in the case of Warwickshire and Worcestershire amounting to nearly a day per week. Employment continued fair in Somerset: in Gloucestershire it showed a great decline; house coal pits in the Forest of Dean were working only three days a week. In North Wales it was fair, but not so good as a month ago or a year ago. In South Wales and Monmouth it continued very good, showing a considerable improvement over a month ago. Employment was rather slack in all the Scottish districts, especially in the West of Scotland.

Compared with a month ago, there was a decline at all pits, except steam coal pits, where there was no change; the decline was most marked at house coal and at "mixed" coal pits.

Compared with a year ago, there was a decline at pits producing all classes of coal; the decline was greatest at anthracite and at house 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 Workpeople employed in May, 1914, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1914, on a	
		May 23rd, 1914.	May 2nd, 1914.	May 31st, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.		
Anthracite ..	8,531	5.21	5.26	5.72	- 0.05	- 0.51		
Coking ..	34,845	5.49	5.54	5.69	- 0.03	- 0.10		
Gas ..	51,882	5.44	5.47	5.54	- 0.03	- 0.10		
House ..	81,715	4.91	5.29	5.49	- 0.38	- 0.58		
Steam ..	277,271	5.61	5.61	5.73		- 0.12		
Mixed ..	242,131	5.29	5.56	5.60	- 0.27	- 0.31		
<b>All Descriptions</b>								
	696,375	5.39	5.54	5.64	- 0.15	- 0.25		

The Exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during May, 1914, amounted to 6,469,463 tons, as compared with 5,445,728 tons in April, 1914, and 6,147,614 tons in May, 1913.

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

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good in iron mines, and showed some improvement on a month ago, though it was not so good as a year ago. It continued good in shale mines, and was better than a year ago. It was quiet, and worse than a month ago, in tin mines, while in lead mines it continued good. In and about quarries employment was on the whole good.

#### Mining.

**Iron Mining.**—During the fortnight ended May 23rd the weekly average number of days\* worked by the mines and open works included in the returns was 5.71, as compared with 5.63 a month ago, and 5.79 a year ago. Compared with a month ago, employment showed a marked improvement in Scotland. Compared with a year ago, there was a marked improvement in Scotland, but a decline in Cleveland.

Districts.	Workpeople employed in May, 1914.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines and Open Works in Fortnight ended					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1914, on a	
		May 23rd, 1914.	May 2nd, 1914.	May 31st, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.		
Cleveland ..	7,291	5.59	5.66	5.89	- 0.07	- 0.30		
Cumberland and Lancashire ..	5,053	5.91	5.79	5.75	+ 0.12	+ 0.16		
Scotland ..	1,179	5.77	5.34	4.98	+ 0.43	+ 0.79		
Other Districts ..	2,524	5.63	5.25	5.91	+ 0.37	- 0.28		
<b>All Districts</b>								
	16,047	5.71	5.63	5.79	+ 0.08	- 0.08		

**Shale Mining.**—According to the returns received there were 3,624 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended May 23rd, who were employed at mines working on an average 5.92\* days per week, as compared with 3,628 workpeople in April, at mines working 5.92 days, and 3,588 workpeople in May, 1913, at mines working 5.80 days.

**Tin Mining.**—Employment showed a further decline in Cornwall, and was generally quiet, though in the Camborne, St. Ives, and Tavistock districts it was reported as fair. Tin stream work continued fairly good.

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

#### Quarrying.

**Slate.**—Employment in North Wales was fair, and rather better than a month ago, though some short time was again reported.

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

**Limestone.**—Employment was reported as fair in the Weardale district, but quarries were idle one day per week. In the Buxton district employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago. It continued moderate in the Plymouth district.

\* The figures in this article only show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which iron ore or stone or shale was got or drawn at the mines and open works included in the returns received. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed at these mines or open works worked the whole number of days.

**Other Stone.**—Chert quarrymen were well employed at Bakewell, and some overtime was worked. Employment continued good in grindstone and building-stone quarries in the Rowsley district, in freestone quarries on the Tyne, and in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale. It continued very good in road-material (basalt) quarries in the Clee Hill district. In sandstone quarries in Forfarshire employment was bad, and worse than a month ago.

**Sett-making, etc.**—Employment generally continued good with sett-makers in Scotland and in Leicestershire, and was reported as very good in North Wales and in the Clee Hill district. Monumental masons in the Aberdeen district were well employed.

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

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry showed no change as compared with a month ago. It was much worse than in May, 1913.

The returns show that 268 furnaces were in blast at the end of May, 1914, and April, 1914, as compared with 332 in May, 1913. During May 5 furnaces were relit (2 in Lanarkshire and one each in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Northamptonshire), and 5 were either damped down or blown out (2 in Lanarkshire, 2 in Lancashire, and one in the Cleveland District).

District.	Number of Furnaces included in the Returns in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1914, on	
	May, 1914.	April, 1914.	May, 1913.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
	May, 1914.	April, 1914.	May, 1913.		
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>					
Cleveland ..	74	75	89	- 1	- 15
Cumberland & Lancs. S. and S.W. Yorks ..	25	27	33	- 2	- 8
Derby & Nottingham ..	10	9	12	+ 1	- 2
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton ..	34	33	41	+ 1	- 7
Staffs & Worcester ..	26	25	31	+ 1	- 5
S. Wales & Monmouth ..	29	29	35		- 6
Other districts ..	6	6	12		- 6
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>					
	209	209	258		- 49
<b>Scotland</b>					
	59	59	74		- 15
<b>Total</b>					
	268	268	332		- 64

The Imports of iron ore in May, 1914, amounted to 445,672 tons, as compared with 512,904 tons in April, 1914, and 638,210 tons in May, 1913.

The Exports (British and Irish) of pig iron from the United Kingdom in May, 1914, amounted to 95,037 tons, as compared with 93,396 tons in April, 1914, and 97,093 tons in May, 1913.

### IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works showed little change on the whole compared with a month ago. It was worse than a year ago, especially in Scotland.

Compared with a month ago, employment showed an improvement in Northumberland and Durham, in the Leeds and Bradford district, and in Cumberland and Lancashire; but a decline in "other Midland counties," in Wales and Monmouth, and in Scotland. In the other districts there was not much change. As regards departments, the improvement chiefly affected Bessemer converters, crucible furnaces, and puddling forges. The total number of workpeople increased by 172, and the average number of shifts worked by 0.01 of a shift.

Compared with a year ago, employment showed a decrease in every district and in every department. The decreases were largest in "other Midland counties," in Wales and Monmouth, and in Scotland, and chiefly affected puddling forges, crucible furnaces, rolling mills, and foundries. The total number of workpeople employed decreased by 5,435 (or 5.1 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked by 0.10 of a shift.

Returns from employers relating to 101,598 workpeople show that the aggregate number of shifts worked in the week ended May 23rd, 1914, was 550,747, an increase of 1,904 (or 0.3 per cent.) on a month ago, but a decrease of 40,359 (or 6.8 per cent.) on a year ago.

Departments.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of shifts worked.		
	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
					Month ago.
<b>Departments.</b>					
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ..	9,536	- 1.8	55,208	- 1.2	- 5.9
Crucible Furnaces ..	537	+ 1.3	2,814	+ 8.2	- 11.7
Bessemer Converters ..	1,834	+ 14.8	9,010	+ 22.7	- 1.8
Puddling Forges ..	8,081	+ 2.1	36,212	+ 3.1	- 13.6
Rolling Mills ..	31,859	+ 1.5	159,909	+ 1.6	- 9.7
Forging and Pressing ..	5,083	+ 1.4	27,971	+ 1.2	- 2.6
Founding ..	12,129	- 1.1	70,417	- 1.1	- 7.5
Other Departments ..	14,738	+ 0.2	85,291	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Mechanics, Labourers ..	18,001	- 2.8	103,915	- 2.6	- 6.3
<b>Total</b>					
	101,598	+ 0.2	550,747	+ 0.3	- 6.8
<b>Districts.</b>					
Northumberland & Durham ..	11,636	+ 7.8	64,755	+ 6.3	- 5.9
Cleveland ..	9,079	- 2.6	50,333	+ 2.9	- 0.8
Sheffield and Rotherham ..	21,438	+ 0.2	119,737	+ 0.3	- 4.4
Leeds, Bradford, &c. ..	4,897	+ 12.6	26,505	+ 12.5	- 3.7
Cumberland, Lancashire, and Cheshire ..	10,040	+ 15.6	54,067	+ 16.3	- 0.0
Staffordshire ..	9,412	- 0.7	50,335	+ 1.0	- 2.5
Other Midland Counties ..	5,113	- 8.1	25,604	- 9.3	- 15.8
Wales and Monmouth ..	12,353	- 10.4	67,811	- 9.7	- 10.7
<b>Total, England &amp; Wales</b>					
	83,968	+ 0.7	459,197	+ 1.5	- 5.2
Scotland ..	17,630	- 2.3	91,550	- 5.0	- 14.1
<b>Total</b>					
	101,598	+ 0.2	550,747	+ 0.3	- 6.8

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during May, 1914, amounted to 184,092 tons, as compared with 223,057 tons in April, 1914, and 165,848 tons in May, 1913.

The Exports (British and Irish) of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during May, 1914, amounted to 274,134 tons, as compared with 238,393 tons in April, 1914, and 297,951 tons in May, 1913.

### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry was good, and better than in May, 1913.

At the end of May, 1914, 483 tinplate mills were in operation, as compared with 468 in April, 1914, and 456 in May, 1913. The steel sheet mills working numbered 72 in May, 79 in April, 1914, and 69 in May, 1913.

	Number of Works open.		Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of May, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	At end of May, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
					Month ago.
Tinplate Works ..	77	+ 4	483	+ 15	+ 27
Steel Sheet Works ..	11	+ 3	72	- 7	+ 3
<b>Total</b>					
	88	+ 7	555	+ 8	+ 30

### Exports (British and Irish).

	May, 1914.	April, 1914.	May, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
	<b>Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.</b>				
To United States ..	1,699	224	6,747	+ 1,475	- 5,048
" British East Indies ..	6,122	7,672	7,081	- 1,550	- 959
" Germany ..	2,649	2,825	2,391	- 180	+ 258
" France ..	2,844	3,241	2,000	- 397	+ 844
" Netherlands ..	5,176	2,512	3,019	+ 2,364	+ 2,157
" Russia ..	901	837	1,109	+ 1,009	+ 64
" Norway ..	2,686	2,904	2,032	- 218	+ 654
" Belgium ..	1,447	1,369	1,268	+ 78	+ 179
" Portugal ..	1,093	1,316	1,609	- 223	- 516
" Italy ..	1,909	1,785	3,052	+ 124	- 1,143
" Roumania ..	3,633	1,865	1,038	+ 1,768	+ 2,595
" China and Japan ..	3,362	3,494	3,886	+ 368	- 24
" Australia ..	2,140	4,508	3,076	- 2,364	- 936
" Canada ..	878	463	1,356	+ 415	- 478</



**ENGINEERING TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT remained good, and showed little change except in Wales, where there was a decline. As compared with last year there was a decline in every district except the Northern Counties.

Trade Unions with 243,108 members (mostly skilled occupations) reported 2.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 2.5 per cent. in April, and 1.8 per cent. in May, 1913.

The number of workpeople in these trades insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act is 807,169. According to these more comprehensive statistics, the percentage unemployed at the end of May was 3.1, the same percentage as at the end of April. At the end of May, 1913, the corresponding percentage was 2.1. The particulars for the several insurance districts\* are given in the following Table:—

Division.	Estimated Number Employed.†	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in May, 1914, compared with	
		May 29th, 1914.	April 24th, 1914.	May 30th, 1913.	A month ago.	A year ago.
London .. .. .	75,776	4.5	4.3	3.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Northern Counties ..	76,898	2.2	2.3	2.2	- 0.1	- 0.6
North Western .. ..	163,089	3.4	3.6	2.0	- 0.2	+ 1.4
Yorkshire .. .. .	99,282	2.8	3.0	1.7	- 0.2	+ 1.1
East Midlands .. ..	63,024	2.5	2.8	1.7	- 0.3	+ 0.8
West Midlands .. ..	76,056	3.2	3.4	2.4	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Eastern & S.E. Counties	43,619	2.9	3.3	2.2	- 0.4	+ 0.7
South Western .. ..	40,137	3.4	3.2	2.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Wales .. .. .	16,012	3.0	1.8	1.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.1
Scotland .. .. .	129,835	2.4	2.4	1.4	..	+ 1.0
Ireland .. .. .	21,421	4.5	4.4	4.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>807,169</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>

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

**London.**—A considerable amount of overtime was worked. Patternmakers reported an improvement on the whole, though employment was still quiet. Mathematical instrument makers reported a decline.

**Northern Counties.**—Employment continued very good on the whole, with much overtime and night-work. Employment was rather quieter at Sunderland, and on repair work in the Shields and other districts. Iron-moulders and patternmakers at Hartlepool reported an improvement. On the other hand, ironmoulders reported a decline at Stockton, South Shields, Blaydon, and Newburn.

**North-Western.**—There was a decline on the whole at Manchester (where some ironmoulders were on short time) and at Stockport, and employment at Birkenhead declined towards the end of the month. In some of the minor textile machinery trades there was a decline, employment being slack. Employment continued very good at Crewe, with much overtime. At Barrow employment was better than a year ago; ironmoulders, however, reported it as very bad.

**Yorkshire.**—Patternmakers at Leeds were busier than for six months past, but with ironmoulders employment was only moderate. At Sheffield ironmoulders and iron and steel dressers reported a decline, many being unemployed and others working short time; with patternmakers employment was quiet, though better than a month ago. Employment was only moderate at Hull and at Bradford. At Keighley it was affected by a dispute.

**East Midlands.**—At Grantham a decline was again reported, short time being worked. Employment at Nottingham showed an improvement, and was fairly good.

**West Midlands.**—There was less overtime in the motor-car trade at Birmingham and Coventry, and the cycle trade also showed a decline in employment. At Wolverhampton employment was fair in the motor-car trade; in the motor-cycle trade some overtime was reported.

**Other English Districts and Wales.**—Employment at Erith was again reported as dull with ironmoulders and with patternmakers. At Southampton some short time was reported, and at Weymouth men were discharged.

\* These districts are unavoidably somewhat different from those into which the Trade Union figures were formerly classified.  
† Based on the number of Unemployment Insurance Books issued.

There was a decline at the South Wales ports, and with ironfounders at Bristol.

**Scotland.**—There was a general improvement at Dundee. Employment with patternmakers was very unsettled at Glasgow; at Falkirk it was very good.

**Ireland.**—Employment continued very good at Belfast, moderate at Dublin.

The Imports of machinery in May, 1914, amounted to £737,423, as compared with £749,647 in April, 1914, and £650,362 in May, 1913.

The Exports (British and Irish) of machinery in May, 1914, amounted to £3,386,886, as compared with £2,994,339 in April, 1914, and £3,255,976 in May, 1913.

**SHIPBUILDING TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding trades was generally good, but not so good as either a month ago or a year ago, repair work showing a marked decline. Trade Unions with 75,250 members reported 3.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 2.4 per cent. a month ago, and 2.6 per cent. a year ago.

The number of workpeople in these trades insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act is 260,996. According to these more comprehensive statistics, the percentage unemployed at the end of May was 4.0, compared with 3.2 at the end of April, and 3.1 at the end of May, 1913. The particulars for the several insurance districts\* are given below:—

Division.	Estimated Number Employed.†	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in May, 1914, compared with	
		May 29th, 1914.	April 24th, 1914.	May 30th, 1913.	A month ago.	A year ago.
London .. .. .	10,239	10.3	7.0	4.5	+ 3.3	+ 5.8
Northern Counties ..	67,582	2.0	2.1	2.8	- 0.1	- 0.8
North Western .. ..	31,473	5.2	2.5	1.6	- 2.7	+ 3.6
Yorkshire .. .. .	7,620	2.8	2.7	1.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
East Midlands .. ..	1,439	2.6	2.0	0.6	+ 0.6	+ 2.0
West Midlands .. ..	404	2.5	3.2	4.5	- 0.7	- 2.0
Eastern and S.E. Counties	8,218	2.8	3.4	1.4	- 0.6	+ 1.4
South Western .. ..	24,500	10.0	9.1	7.1	+ 0.9	+ 2.9
Wales .. .. .	11,866	8.3	2.9	10.0	+ 5.4	- 1.7
Scotland .. .. .	78,585	2.2	2.2	1.2	..	+ 1.0
Ireland .. .. .	19,644	3.7	4.1	4.8	- 0.4	- 1.1
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>260,996</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>

Employment continued very good for all classes on the Tyne. At Blyth, however, it was only moderate. On the Wear employment was fair, but again showed a decline. It was generally good in the Tees and Hartlepool district; with shipwrights it was very good at the Hartlepoons and Middlesbrough, but only moderate at Stockton. At Hull employment showed a marked improvement, and was very good, except with boilermakers on merchant shipbuilding and repairs, with whom it was moderate.

Employment on the Thames and Medway showed a further decline on a month ago, and was also worse than a year ago, boilermakers reporting repair work as very slack. On the South Coast employment was generally good, but showed a decline on both a month and a year ago. At the Bristol Channel ports it was fair, but showed a considerable decline on a month ago; at Swansea it was slack with shipwrights.

On the Mersey there was a marked decline in employment, which was reported as moderate with shipwrights and bad with boilermakers, the latter class reporting a great falling-off in repair work; ship joiners and painters, however, reported employment as brisk during the latter part of the month. Employment at Barrow continued good, and a shortage of riveters and drillers was again reported. On the Clyde employment generally continued very good with shipwrights and boiler-makers, though with boilermakers it was only moderate on repair work; with ship joiners it was fair, but not so good as a month ago. On the East Coast of Scotland employment continued fair, though declining on repair work at Leith. At Belfast it remained very good, the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed being only 0.2.

\* These districts are unavoidably somewhat different from those into which the Trade Union figures were formerly classified.  
† Based on the number of Unemployment Insurance Books issued.

**MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, except in the jewellery and plate trades. Trade Unions with 36,034 members reported 1.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 1.5 per cent. in April, and 1.2 per cent. in May, 1913.

**Brasswork, Bedsteads.**—Employment with brassworkers was good on the whole, and rather better than a month ago. There was, however, a decline at Leeds. With metal bedstead workers at Birmingham employment continued bad.

**Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.**—Employment was good with nut and bolt makers on the Tyne. It was moderate in the Darlaston district, and good at Black Heath and Halesowen, where an improvement was reported. At Birmingham and Smethwick it was fair with nut and bolt makers and with rivet makers, but only moderate with shoe rivet and wire nail makers.

**Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.**—Employment in the cutlery trades at Sheffield was fairly good on the whole, though short time was worked in several branches; machine file forgers reported a decline, but spring knife cutlers and grinders and wool shear makers reported a slight improvement. At Birmingham employment in the edge tool trades was on the whole fair. In the edge tool and hoe trades at Wednesbury it was slack, and worse than in the previous month. It was slack at Walsall in the bit and stirrup and saddlery furniture trades. At Redditch it was fairly good in the needle trade, and good in the fish-hook trades.

**Tubes.**—Employment in South Staffordshire was moderate, and short time was again reported. At Birmingham it continued fair in the brass and copper tube trades, and quiet in the bedstead tube trade.

**Chains, Anchors, Springs, &c.**—Employment at Cradley was good in the block chain trade, and fair in the other branches of the chain trade. It was fair on the Tyne and Wear, though scarcely so good as in the previous month. At Walsall it was good in the motor chain trade, fair in the cart gear trade, slack in the buckle and spring hook trades. Anchor smiths on the Tyne and Wear reported employment as only moderate. In the anvil and vice trades at Dudley employment continued to average only 3 days a week. Spring smiths at Sheffield reported a decline, short time being worked. Employment with railway spring makers was quiet at Wednesbury. At West Bromwich employment in the spring trade was moderate; at Redditch good, especially in the light spring trades.

**Sheet Metal Workers.**—Iron plate workers reported employment as very good in London, good at Birmingham, and fair at the Lye, though with some short time. At Dudley, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Bilston, and Darlaston only four days a week were worked on an average. Tinsplate workers reported employment as very good at Wolverhampton, good at Edinburgh, and moderate at Birmingham. Employment with general sheet metal workers was good on the whole, though quiet at Manchester, Hull, Glasgow, and Dundee.

**Wire.**—Employment generally remained fairly good. It was, however, rather quiet at Birmingham, where a decline was reported. At Norwich it was very good, night work continuing.

**Locks, Hollow-ware, and General Hardware.**—Short time was again reported as general in the lock and latch trade of Wolverhampton and Willenhall. At Wolverhampton employment was fair with tank makers, in the enamelled and cast and galvanised hollow-ware trades, and with stampers and piercers; it was slack with hollow-ware tinniers and turners. At Birmingham and West Bromwich it continued moderate in the hollow-ware trades. It was fair with makers of hurdles and iron fences at Wolverhampton.

**Stoves, Grates, &c.**—Employment generally continued quiet in England, though it was reported as good at Ipswich and Colchester, and fair at Leeds, Bolton, and Wigan; a good deal of short time was again reported. It was very good at Falkirk.

**Jewellery, Plated Ware, &c.**—Employment in the jewellery trades continued very bad, with short time general; the holiday stoppage at Birmingham was prolonged. With silversmiths and electro-platers at Bir-

mingham employment was quiet, and short time was worked.

**Farriers.**—Employment was generally good.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	May, 1914.	April, 1914.	May, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Cutlery .. .. .	£ 14,289	£ 13,392	£ 14,722	+ 897	- 433
Hardware .. .. .	125,849	128,444	104,226	- 595	+ 21,623
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Cutlery .. .. .	£ 64,915	£ 55,849	£ 68,847	+ 9,066	- 3,932
Hardware .. .. .	180,534	184,821	215,801	- 4,287	- 35,217
Implements and Tools ..	207,953	219,273	250,652	- 11,315	- 42,694

**COTTON TRADE.**

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued fair in the spinning branch, and was slack in the weaving branch. Compared with a year ago there was a decline in the weaving branch. Short time and slackness were reported in many districts.

Returns from firms employing 113,288 workpeople in the week ended May 23rd showed no change in the number employed, and an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 0.9 per cent., both in the number employed and in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing .. .. .	14,430	+ 0.6	- 1.2	£ 13,527	+ 0.6	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	
Weaving .. .. .	24,604	- 0.4	- 1.4	25,093	- 0.0	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	
Other .. .. .	52,240	+ 0.2	- 0.6	51,573	+ 0.6	- 2.1	- 2.1	
Not specified .. ..	9,130	- 0.0	- 0.6	10,897	+ 1.2	- 1.7	- 1.7	
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>113,288</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>114,606</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	
<b>Districts.</b>								
Ashton .. .. .	6,853	- 0.2	- 0.8	7,142	+ 0.2	+ 1.7	+ 1.7	
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	4,853	+ 0.2	+ 1.0	4,735	- 0.3	+ 5.5	+ 5.5	
Oldham .. .. .	10,361	+ 0.3	+ 1.1	11,202	- 0.1	+ 2.3	+ 2.3	
Bolton and Leigh ..	15,576	+ 0.6	+ 0.7	15,564	+ 2.1	+ 3.2	+ 3.2	
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden & Todmorden	9,401	+ 0.2	- 1.2	9,936	+ 0.4	+ 3.6	+ 3.6	
Manchester .. .. .	9,723	+ 0.1	- 1.3	8,221	- 1.9	- 4.0	- 4.0	
Preston and Chorley ..	10,736	- 0.4	- 2.1	10,566	- 0.9	- 0.7	- 0.7	
Blackburn, Accrington & Darwen	15,301	+ 0.2	- 0.9	16,627	- 1.6	- 2.7	- 2.7	
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson	13,582	+ 0.1	- 0.2	15,857	+ 2.1	- 6.4	- 6.4	
Other Lancashire Towns ..	5,252	- 0.5	- 5.6	4,515	+ 2.2	- 3.0	- 3.0	
Yorkshire Towns .. ..	4,788	- 0.5	- 1.4	4,513	- 3.2	- 2.3	- 2.3	
Other Districts .. ..	6,862	- 1.1	- 2.4	5,728	+ 11.3	- 5.6	- 5.6	
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>113,288</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>114,606</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	

In the Oldham district employment with spinners continued moderate, and short time, estimated as equal to a stoppage of 4 per cent. of all the operatives employed, was again worked during the month; the short time was practically confined to spinners of American cotton. With weavers in the same district employment was slack, and worse than a year ago. In the Bolton district employment was fair and showed a slight improvement in every department compared with a year ago. In the Manchester district employment was fair in the spinning branch but slack in the weaving branch, which showed a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In the Preston district employment in the weaving branch showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. In the Blackburn and Darwen district employment was fairly good with spinners and fair with weavers. In the Burnley district organised short time was in force part of the month in pursuance of the decision of the Employers' Association to close the mills for four weeks during the sixteen weeks from February 13th to June 6th. Unorganised short time and extension of the Whit-suntide holidays were also reported in several other places, especially in the Bury district.



Prices of Cotton at Liverpool.

	May, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1914, on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Middling American:</b>			
Monthly average of Daily Quotations	7.46	+ 0.14	+ 0.77
Highest Price on any one day	7.75	+ 0.37	+ 0.96
Lowest .. .. .	7.25	+ 0.04	+ 0.65
<b>Good Fair Egyptian:</b>			
Monthly average of Daily Quotations	8.94	+ 0.10	- 0.75
Highest Price on any one day	9.10	+ 0.15	- 0.66
Lowest .. .. .	8.80	+ 0.06	- 0.70

Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

Description of Cotton.	May, 1914.	April, 1914.	May, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American .. .. .	245,096	222,980	226,234	+ 22,116	+ 18,862
Brazilian .. .. .	20,516	18,405	14,905	+ 2,111	+ 5,511
East Indian .. .. .	12,829	11,703	7,039	+ 1,126	+ 5,790
Egyptian .. .. .	24,368	31,459	20,672	+ 7,071	+ 3,716
Miscellaneous .. .. .	11,686	11,178	5,560	+ 708	+ 6,326
Total .. .. .	314,716	295,725	274,410	+ 18,990	+ 40,305

Exports of British Cotton Goods.

Description.	May, 1914.	April, 1914.	May, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Cotton Yarn and Twist—</b>					
Grey .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Bleached and dyed .. .. .	16,849	14,842	14,542	+ 2,007	+ 2,307
Total .. .. .	3,385	4,150	3,235	+ 765	+ 150
<b>Cotton Thread for Sewing .. .. .</b>	1,549	1,575	1,809	- 26	- 260
<b>Cotton Piece Goods—</b>					
Grey or Unbleached .. .. .	197,600	185,131	201,116	+ 12,469	- 3,516
Bleached .. .. .	163,804	155,578	175,310	+ 7,226	- 11,506
Printed .. .. .	97,080	89,780	108,675	+ 7,290	- 11,595
Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn .. .. .	114,430	100,410	121,153	+ 14,020	+ 6,723
Total .. .. .	572,914	531,909	606,254	+ 41,005	- 33,340

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

Woollen Trade.

EMPLOYMENT was moderate, but slightly better than a month ago; it was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 24,277 workpeople in the week ended May 23rd showed an increase of 0.1 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 3.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.		Earnings.			
	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.		
	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.		
Wool Sorting .. .. .	536	+ 0.9	- 3.1	574	+ 1.6	- 7.3
Spinning .. .. .	4,875	+ 0.2	- 3.6	4,712	+ 0.1	- 6.1
Weaving .. .. .	9,974	+ 0.4	- 4.0	8,989	+ 2.2	- 6.1
Other Departments .. .. .	6,971	+ 0.3	- 3.0	7,219	+ 0.5	- 5.4
Not specified .. .. .	1,921	+ 0.2	+ 1.1	1,929	+ 2.4	+ 9.2
Total .. .. .	24,277	+ 0.1	- 3.3	23,423	+ 1.2	- 4.8
<b>Districts</b>						
Huddersfield District .. .. .	3,587	+ 0.4	- 5.2	4,021	+ 1.9	- 9.2
Leeds District .. .. .	2,539	+ 0.6	- 7.3	2,201	- 8.3	- 18.1
Dewsbury & Batley District .. .. .	2,554	+ 0.5	- 3.6	2,603	+ 2.4	- 7.6
Other Parts of West Riding .. .. .	2,482	+ 0.6	- 0.2	2,654	+ 2.7	+ 3.0
Total, West Riding .. .. .	11,162	+ 0.2	- 4.2	11,479	+ 0.1	- 8.2
Scotland .. .. .	7,149	+ 0.3	- 4.7	6,729	+ 3.8	- 5.9
Other Districts .. .. .	5,966	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	5,215	+ 0.6	+ 5.5
Total .. .. .	24,277	+ 0.1	- 3.3	23,423	+ 1.2	- 4.8

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley districts employment showed a further slight improvement compared with a month ago, but was not so good as a year ago in

any department. At Leeds employment was quiet, and worse than a month ago and a year ago, short time being prevalent. In the Dewsbury and Batley district employment was reported as quiet; it showed a slight improvement compared with a month ago, but was worse than a year ago. In Scotland employment was fairly good and better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago.

Worsted Trade.

Employment continued fair, and was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 39,041 workpeople in the week ended May 23rd showed no change in the number employed and an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. The improvement in wages shown in the wool-combing department compared with a year ago was mainly due to increases in rates of wages.

Departments.	Workpeople.		Earnings.			
	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.		
	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.		
Wool Sorting & Combing .. .. .	5,292	+ 1.0	+ 2.9	6,070	+ 1.3	+ 6.5
Spinning .. .. .	19,339	+ 0.2	- 2.6	12,068	- 0.4	- 0.9
Weaving .. .. .	8,452	+ 0.2	- 1.0	8,265	+ 2.1	- 0.9
Other Departments .. .. .	4,039	+ 0.2	- 2.2	4,443	+ 4.2	- 0.8
Not specified .. .. .	1,889	- 2.1	- 3.0	1,587	- 2.9	- 5.2
Total .. .. .	39,041	- 0.0	- 1.5	32,433	+ 1.0	+ 0.4
<b>Districts.</b>						
Bradford District .. .. .	20,606	+ 0.0	- 0.8	17,410	- 0.3	+ 0.3
Keighley District .. .. .	6,415	+ 0.5	- 0.7	5,263	+ 1.4	+ 3.0
Halifax District .. .. .	2,961	+ 0.7	- 7.1	2,187	+ 2.6	- 4.4
Huddersfield District .. .. .	3,983	- 0.1	- 2.6	3,709	+ 3.4	- 2.4
Other Parts of West Riding .. .. .	2,528	+ 1.9	+ 3.7	1,799	+ 0.9	+ 2.8
Total, West Riding .. .. .	36,493	+ 0.1	- 1.2	30,368	+ 0.7	+ 0.2
Other Districts .. .. .	2,548	- 1.6	- 5.6	2,065	+ 6.8	+ 3.5
Total .. .. .	39,041	- 0.0	- 1.5	32,433	+ 1.0	+ 0.4

In Bradford employment on the whole showed little change compared with either a month ago or a year ago; wool-combers reported employment as fair with some short time, especially among the night workers. In the Keighley district employment was reported as quiet; the improvement shown as compared with a year ago was in the wool-combing department. In the Huddersfield district employment showed a further improvement as compared with a month ago, but slackness and short time were reported in the weaving branch. In the Halifax district employment was slightly better than a month ago in every department, but not so good as a year ago in the spinning and weaving branches.

Imports and Exports.

	May, 1914.	April, 1914.	May, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS).</b>					
Imports .. 1,000 lbs.	51,223	119,883	65,457	- 68,660	- 14,234
British Exports .. .. .	4,115	4,610	1,874	- 495	+ 2,241
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. 1,000 lbs.	36,760	48,023	33,647	- 11,263	+ 3,113
<b>British and Irish Manufactures Exported.</b>					
Woolen .. 1,000 lbs.	370	357	526	+ 13	- 156
Worsted .. .. .	4,295	4,046	4,113	+ 249	+ 182
Alpaca and Mohair .. .. .	1,497	1,402	1,575	+ 95	- 78
Total, Yarn .. .. .	6,162	5,805	6,214	+ 357	- 52
<b>Piece Goods:</b>					
Woolen .. 1,000 yds.	6,853	5,050	7,342	+ 1,803	- 489
Worsted .. .. .	4,968	4,473	4,936	+ 485	+ 22
Total, Piece Goods .. .. .	11,811	9,523	12,278	+ 2,288	- 467

Prices of Wool in Bradford.

	May, 1914.	April, 1914.	May, 1913.
<b>Average Prices:</b>	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.
Lincoln Hogs .. .. .	12½	12½	12
40's Crossbred tops .. .. .	16½	16½	16½
60's Super Botany tops .. .. .	31½	30½	30½
<b>Course of Prices:</b>			
Lincoln Hogs .. .. .	12½	12½	12
40's Crossbred tops .. .. .	16½	16½	16½
60's Super Botany tops .. .. .	31½	29½-31½	30½

LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair on the whole, but showed a decline on a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 45,445 workpeople in the week ended May 23rd showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.		Earnings.			
	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.		
	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.		
Preparing .. .. .	6,255	+ 1.4	+ 1.6	3,828	+ 3.1	+ 0.0
Spinning .. .. .	10,986	+ 1.0	+ 1.3	5,873	+ 0.9	- 1.7
Weaving .. .. .	15,350	+ 1.4	- 3.6	10,598	+ 3.5	- 3.2
Other .. .. .	7,044	+ 0.3	+ 1.7	5,918	+ 2.6	+ 1.9
Not specified .. .. .	5,830	- 0.5	- 3.3	3,583	+ 2.6	- 8.2
Total .. .. .	45,445	+ 0.9	- 0.9	29,800	+ 2.6	- 2.2
<b>Districts</b>						
Belfast .. .. .	18,257	+ 1.6	..	11,978	+ 2.5	- 4.7
Other Places in Ireland .. .. .	14,291	+ 0.8	- 1.0	8,662	+ 6.0	- 1.0
Total, Ireland .. .. .	32,548	+ 1.2	- 0.4	20,640	+ 4.0	- 3.2
Fifeshire .. .. .	5,958	- 0.1	- 1.1	4,305	+ 1.3	+ 2.5
Other Places in Scotland .. .. .	6,180	- 0.1	- 1.7	4,361	- 1.7	+ 0.0
Total, Scotland .. .. .	12,138	- 0.1	- 1.4	8,666	- 0.2	+ 1.2
England .. .. .	759	+ 1.9	- 12.1	494	- 0.4	- 15.3
United Kingdom .. .. .	45,445	+ 0.9	- 0.9	29,800	+ 2.6	- 2.2

In Belfast and other districts in Ireland employment on the whole was moderate, but showed an improvement on a month ago; short time was reported in many cases. Employment continued fair in the Scottish districts; there was a deficiency of women workers in Fifeshire and other places.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	May, 1914.	April, 1914.	May, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Cordilla) .. .. .	11,072	9,249	9,005	+ 1,823	+ 2,067
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Linen Yarn .. 100 lbs.	13,290	13,955	13,975	- 665	- 685
Linen Piece Goods .. 100 yds.	134,475	152,544	160,652	- 18,069	- 26,177

JUTE TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 15,239 workpeople in the week ended May 23rd showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.		Earnings.			
	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.		
	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.		
Preparing .. .. .	3,518	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	2,678	+ 0.7	- 3.7
Spinning .. .. .	4,222	- 0.4	- 0.6	3,047	+ 0.1	- 2.6
Weaving .. .. .	5,345	- 0.1	- 2.0	4,474	+ 1.4	- 2.8
Other .. .. .	2,154	+ 3.4	+ 1.8	2,346	+ 4.3	+ 5.4
Total .. .. .	15,239	+ 0.4	- 0.6	12,545	+ 1.5	- 1.5

In the Dundee district, in which are employed 85 per cent. of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns, employment continued fair, though some short

time continued. In the Brechin and Arbroath districts it was good, but at Kirkcaldy only moderate. There was a slight falling-off at Forfar.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	May, 1914.	April, 1914.	May, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Jute .. .. . tons	12,943	15,780	21,629	- 2,837	- 8,686
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Jute Yarn .. 100 lbs.	42,500	35,654	36,649	+ 6,846	+ 5,851
Jute Piece Goods 100 yds.	138,847	118,423	130,342	+ 20,419	+ 8,505

SILK TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 7,842 workpeople in the week ended May 23rd showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 3.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.		Earnings.			
	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.		
	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.		
Throwing .. .. .	827	+ 3.4	- 1.9	375	+ 5.3	- 1.1
Spinning .. .. .	1,742	- 0.1	- 1.6	1,482	+ 0.3	+ 2.3
Weaving .. .. .	3,733	- 0.5	- 0.8	2,670	+ 1.0	+ 2.



per cent. in the number employed and of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 23rd, 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Levers .. .. .	1,260	- 1.9	- 6.9	1,503	- 10.4	- 10.2		
Curtain .. .. .	1,216	- 3.3	- 7.7	1,322	- 1.6	- 0.9		
Plain Net .. .. .	1,570	- 0.3	+ 6.2	1,320	- 0.2	+ 12.1		
Others .. .. .	433	- 0.9	- 12.7	319	+ 1.3	- 15.5		
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>4,479</b>	<b>- 1.6</b>	<b>- 3.6</b>	<b>4,464</b>	<b>- 4.2</b>	<b>- 2.0</b>		
<b>Districts.</b>								
Nottingham City .. .. .	1,258	- 2.6	- 6.4	1,267	- 1.8	- 2.7		
Long Eaton District .. .. .	940	- 2.7	- 6.9	1,125	- 10.7	- 6.3		
Other Districts .. .. .	2,281	- 0.7	- 0.4	2,072	- 1.8	+ 1.0		
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>4,479</b>	<b>- 1.6</b>	<b>- 3.6</b>	<b>4,464</b>	<b>- 4.2</b>	<b>- 2.0</b>		

At Nottingham, employment in the levers section continued bad; much short time was reported. In the curtain section it continued fair, and was about the same as a year ago; in the plain net branch it continued good, and was better than a year ago. In the Long Eaton district employment was reported as bad by the Trade Union operatives, and was much worse than a month ago and a year ago. In the West of England there was a decline, as compared with a month ago, in the levers branch; compared with a year ago there was an improvement in the plain net branch.

**Imports and Exports.**—The table below shows the value of the imports and exports of cotton and silk lace during the month stated:—

Description.	May, 1914.	April, 1914.	May, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Cotton Lace .. .. .	154,702	170,691	156,698	- 15,989	- 1,966
Silk Lace .. .. .	29,639	24,902	17,174	+ 4,737	+ 12,465
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Cotton Lace .. .. .	297,735	319,294	315,985	- 21,559	- 18,250
Silk Lace .. .. .	2,619	825	2,623	+ 1,794	- 4

### HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued fair, and was slightly better than a month ago.

Returns from firms employing 20,980 workpeople in the week ended May 23rd showed an increase of 0.2 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 an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 23rd, 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Leicester .. .. .	10,931	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	9,521	- 0.8	+ 4.8		
Leicester Country District .. .. .	2,364	+ 0.7	+ 1.9	2,015	+ 1.5	+ 4.4		
Notts and Derbyshire .. .. .	5,027	+ 2.0	+ 5.9	4,060	+ 7.7	+ 4.9		
Scotland .. .. .	2,348	- 1.3	- 4.2	1,813	- 2.0	- 3.7		
Other Districts .. .. .	310	- 0.3	+ 12.3	206		+ 4.6		
<b>Total, United Kingdom</b> .. .. .	<b>20,980</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 1.6</b>	<b>17,615</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>+ 3.8</b>		

At Leicester employment showed a slight decline compared with a month ago. At Hinckley employment was good in the seamless hose department, bad in the fashioned hose department, and fair in other departments; at Loughborough it was fair. Employment with power frame workers in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire was fairly good, but some short time was reported; with hand frame workers in Nottinghamshire it continued fair.

In Scotland employment was fair, but showed a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

**Imports and Exports.**—The following table shows the values of woollen and cotton hosiery imported and exported during the months stated:—

Description.	May, 1914.	April, 1914.	May, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hosiery, Woollen .. .. .	27,560	26,367	34,962	+ 1,193	- 7,402
" Cotton .. .. .	192,944	173,609	157,682	+ 19,335	+ 35,262
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Hosiery, Woollen .. .. .	104,580	111,062	119,372	- 6,482	- 14,792
" Cotton .. .. .	50,959	52,571	45,974	- 1,612	+ 4,985

### CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed little change as compared with a month ago. It was not so good as in May, 1913.

Returns from firms employing 7,888 workpeople, and paying £7,057 in wages in the week ending May 23rd, 1914, showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 3.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Kidderminster district employment was reported as fairly good and better than in May, 1913. In the West Riding of Yorkshire it continued quiet. Employment in Scotland continued fairly good.

### BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT was fair, and slightly better than a month ago; it was not quite so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 31,094 workpeople in the week ended May 23rd showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 2.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Trades.—	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 23rd, 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Bleaching .. .. .	3,486	- 0.3	- 1.6	3,609	- 1.1	+ 1.9		
Printing .. .. .	983	- 1.0	- 4.6	1,204	- 2.4	- 6.7		
Dyeing .. .. .	15,661	+ 0.6	- 3.2	22,602	+ 4.0	- 0.6		
Trimming, Finishing, and other Departments .. .. .	10,432	- 0.4	- 2.6	11,215	+ 0.3	- 1.2		
Not specified .. .. .	533	+ 1.1	+ 0.8	669	+ 0.8	- 3.0		
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>31,094</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>- 2.8</b>	<b>39,299</b>	<b>+ 2.2</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>		
<b>Districts:—</b>								
Yorkshire .. .. .	13,754	+ 1.1	- 3.1	20,214	+ 5.2	- 0.2		
Lancashire .. .. .	10,024	- 0.2	- 2.3	11,848	- 2.0	- 0.7		
Scotland .. .. .	3,328	- 1.9	- 3.7	3,120	+ 0.2	- 2.6		
Ireland .. .. .	985	- 2.5	- 5.0	752	+ 0.3	- 8.5		
Other Districts .. .. .	2,993	+ 0.3	- 1.3	3,365	+ 2.1	- 0.5		
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>31,094</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>- 2.8</b>	<b>39,299</b>	<b>+ 2.2</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>		

**Bleaching.**—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire was reported as moderate, and there was much short time. At Basford employment continued slack; at Dundee it was fair.

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

**Dyeing.**—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers in Yorkshire was reported as fair, but not so good as a year ago. About one-sixth of the Trade Union dyers worked short time, and more than a fifth worked overtime. With cotton dyers in Yorkshire and Lancashire employment was moderate. With silk dyers it was fair at Macclesfield and Leek, and good at Congleton. With lace dyers it was moderate at Nottingham, and slack at Basford.

**Trimming, Finishing, &c.**—At Leicester employment with hosiery dyers and trimmers continued quiet. At Hinckley it was good; at Loughborough it was not so good as a month ago. With hosiery trimmers at Basford it was moderate. With calender workers at Dundee it was fair.

### BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT showed an improvement in almost every district, except Scotland; and, with the same exception, was better than in May of last year.

Returns from firms employing 66,371 workpeople in the week ended May 23rd showed increases of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with April; and increases of 1.4 and of 6.4 per cent. respectively, as compared with May, 1913.

District.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 23rd, 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>								
London .. .. .	2,988	+ 0.0	+ 5.7	3,479	+ 2.4	+ 8.9		
Leicester .. .. .	12,646	+ 0.5	+ 2.0	15,229	+ 2.3	+ 8.4		
Leicester Country District .. .. .	3,236	+ 0.8	+ 2.9	3,346	+ 0.5	+ 12.8		
Northampton .. .. .	11,110	+ 1.5	- 1.7	11,855	+ 2.8	- 0.1		
Northampton Country District .. .. .	9,586	- 0.8	- 1.9	9,640	- 0.1	+ 0.3		
Kettering .. .. .	3,778	+ 0.9	- 1.0	4,082	+ 1.6	+ 4.6		
Stafford & District .. .. .	2,885	+ 0.3	- 2.0	3,307	+ 14.5	+ 11.3		
Norwich & District .. .. .	4,629	+ 1.3	+ 15.8	4,288	+ 3.8	+ 22.2		
Bristol & District .. .. .	1,323	+ 0.8	+ 3.0	1,282	+ 3.9	+ 7.1		
Kingswood .. .. .	1,961	+ 0.3	+ 6.1	1,968	+ 6.2	+ 17.6		
Leeds & District .. .. .	2,234	+ 0.7	- 2.2	2,157	+ 6.9	+ 3.2		
Manchester & District .. .. .	3,076	+ 1.6	+ 4.7	3,233	+ 2.5	+ 22.9		
Birmingham & District .. .. .	1,015	+ 1.1	+ 0.2	871	+ 0.8	+ 6.0		
Other parts of England and Wales .. .. .	2,130	- 0.2	+ 6.0	1,869	+ 2.0	+ 6.3		
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES</b> .. .. .	<b>62,587</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>	<b>66,706</b>	<b>+ 2.8</b>	<b>+ 7.0</b>		
<b>SCOTLAND</b> .. .. .	<b>3,401</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>	<b>- 2.2</b>	<b>3,427</b>	<b>- 2.9</b>	<b>- 3.5</b>		
<b>IRELAND</b> .. .. .	<b>283</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>- 14.2</b>	<b>- 11.0</b>		
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b> .. .. .	<b>66,371</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>70,368</b>	<b>+ 2.4</b>	<b>+ 6.4</b>		

Employment in London continued to be fair, and showed a considerable improvement on a year ago. At Leicester it was good with female machinists, very quiet with clickers and pressmen, and fair in other departments: more overtime than short time was reported. Employment was still slack at Anstey, and quiet, and worse than in April, at Hinckley; in the Leicester country district as a whole it was much better than last year. There was an improvement in employment at Northampton; and an improvement with lasters and finishers at Kettering, though clickers and pressmen were still slack at that place. Employment was dull at Higham and Rushden, and not very brisk at Wellingborough; army bootmakers in Northamptonshire reported a decline, and short time was worked in this branch. A great improvement was reported at Stafford, where employment was good, and some improvement at Norwich; at both places employment was much better than last year. Employment was good at Bristol and Kingswood, and better than a month ago and a year ago, though some short time was still being worked at Kingswood. Employment at Leeds was very moderate with lasters and finishers, and was only fair with clickers and pressmen. It was fair generally in the other English centres, an improvement being reported at Derby, Kendal, and Newcastle.

Employment was fairly good at most of the Scottish centres, except Arbroath, where it was dull, and worse

than in April. On the whole it was not so good as a year ago in Scotland.

### Imports and Exports.

Description of Boots and Shoes.	May, 1914.	April, 1914.	May, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports (less re-exports):</b>					
Leather .. doz. pairs	19,378	21,119	17,685	- 1,741	+ 1,693
" value £	71,735	80,515	68,153	- 8,780	+ 3,582
Rubber .. doz. pairs	9,735	9,503	5,982	+ 232	+ 3,753
" value £	11,928	11,110	8,590	+ 818	+ 3,338
Other materials doz. pairs	8,659	7,608	9,276	+ 1,051	- 617
" value £	4,071	3,621	4,185	+ 450	- 114
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Leather .. doz. pairs	105,079	106,712	102,220	- 1,633	+ 2,859
" value £	299,614	316,079	303,499	- 16,465	- 3,885
Rubber .. doz. pairs	3,252	6,933	6,842	+ 2,319	+ 2,410
" value £	9,579	7,460	7,722	+ 2,119	+ 1,857
Other materials doz. pairs	6,721	7,036	9,278	- 315	- 2,557
" value £	5,170	6,639	8,070	- 1,469	- 2,900

### TAILORING TRADE.

#### Bespoke Branch.

**London.**—Employment during May showed a further seasonal improvement, and was slightly better than a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £15,688 in wages to their workpeople (indoor workers and outworkers) during the four weeks ended May 23rd showed an increase of 14.6 per cent. in the wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 1.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

#### Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Branch.

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

Returns from firms employing 35,577 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended May 23rd showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

District.	Number of Workpeople.			
	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.	
Leeds .. .. .	10,402	- 0.7	+ 2.9	
Manchester .. .. .	2,413	+ 0.3	+ 13.1	
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire .. .. .	4,996	- 0.4	+ 0.6	
Bristol .. .. .	1,851	- 1.8	+ 6.0	
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol) .. .. .	4,312	+ 0.6	+ 2.3	
South Midland and Eastern Counties .. .. .	3,576	- 0.1	- 0.5	
London .. .. .	3,227	- 0.0	- 3.3	
Glasgow .. .. .	1,611	- 1.2	+ 0.5	
Rest of United Kingdom .. .. .	3,189	+ 1.4	+ 4.9	
<b>Total, United Kingdom</b> .. .. .	<b>35,577</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 2.4</b>	

At Leeds employment continued fairly good; firms employing about one-quarter of the workpeople covered by the returns reported a deficiency of labour, chiefly of women machinists; a similar scarcity was experienced at most of the other principal centres. At Manchester, Liverpool, Wigan, and Huddersfield employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago, except at Liverpool, where there was little change compared with either period.

At Hebden Bridge it continued fair, and was about the same as a year ago. At Bristol and Stroud overtime was reported, and employment was good and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Nottingham, Leicester, Walsall, Tamworth, Norwich, and Plymouth employment was reported as good. At Colchester it continued fair.

In London employment continued fairly good, but was not so good as a year ago. The Trade Union cutters reported it as good.



At Glasgow employment continued good, and was about the same as a year ago.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in May, 1914, were valued at £359,150, as compared with £347,000 in April, 1914, and £346,003 in May, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £551,221, £550,502, and £591,506 respectively.

**HAT TRADE.**

EMPLOYMENT during May in the silk hat trade continued quiet.

In the felt hat trade employment continued bad, and was worse than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of May was 3.4, compared with 4.8 a month ago and 1.4 a year ago.

At Denton and Stockport and in Warwickshire employment was bad; about 90 per cent. of the Trade Union operatives were on short time at Denton, while much short time was also reported at the other centres.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	May, 1914	April, 1914	May, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hats, Felt...dozens	9,516	7,908	27,710	+ 1,608	- 18,194
" Straw .. "	20,325	13,256	19,236	+ 7,069	+ 1,089
" Other sorts .. "	56,578	43,283	59,893	+ 7,695	- 2,915
Total .. "	86,819	70,447	106,839	+ 16,372	- 20,020
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Hats, Felt...dozens	24,229	29,155	34,465	- 4,926	- 10,236
" Straw .. "	66,470	63,781	51,878	- 2,311	+ 14,592
" Other sorts .. "	12,733	15,332	13,516	+ 401	- 783
Total .. "	103,432	110,268	99,859	- 6,836	+ 3,573

**OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades was fairly good with retail firms, and about the same as a year ago; it was fair with court and private dress-makers, but not so good as a year ago. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, millinery, etc., trades it was on the whole fairly good.

Employment generally was fairly good in the shirt and collar trade, and good in the corset trade.

*Dressmaking, Millinery, Mantle, Costume, and Blouse Trades.*—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 2,505 dressmakers in the week ended May 23rd, showed an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and a decrease of 0.2 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fairly good. Court and private dressmakers, employing 1,648 workpeople in the week ended May 23rd, showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and a decrease of 2.1 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair. There was a deficiency of labour in both branches. With milliners in the West End, employing about 900 workpeople, employment was fairly good.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, and millinery trades, firms in London, employing 7,168 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended May 23rd, showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 5.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was good in the underclothing, blouse, and millinery branches, and fairly good in the other branches. A deficiency of millinery workers and machinists generally was reported.

In Manchester firms employing 4,953 workpeople in the week ended May 23rd in the costume, skirt, blouse and mantle, etc., trades showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and an increase of 4.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was good in the mantle branch and fairly good in the other branches. Firms employing over 70 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns reported a deficiency of labour.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle, costume and

underclothing trades was good. Firms employing 2,450 workpeople in the week ended May 23rd showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 1.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. A scarcity of machinists and finishers was reported.

*Shirt and Collar Trade.*—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, employing 4,536 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £3,417 in wages to indoor and outdoor workers in the week ended May 23rd, showed an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the wages paid compared with a month ago and a decrease of 2.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fairly good.

*Corset Trade.*—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 6,903 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended May 23rd showed an increase of 2.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 5.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was good.

**LEATHER TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in the leather trades in May continued quiet, and was worse than a year ago. Trade Unions with 4,189 members reported 5.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of May compared with 5.2 per cent. a month ago and 3.9 per cent. a year ago.

*Skinner, Tanners, Curriers, Leather Dressers, &c.*—Employment continued quiet in most centres, short time being frequently reported. It was fair, however, in some branches in London, Manchester, Edinburgh, Bolton, Bury and Wigan, and good at Hull, Hyde, Rochdale and Rushden.

*Saddle and Harness Makers.*—Employment at Walsall was still bad, with much short time. At Birmingham it was reported as fair. In London it was quiet.

*Miscellaneous Trades.*—Employment with portmanteau makers was reported as fair in London and bad at Manchester. With fancy leather workers in London it was bad and worse than a month ago.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	May, 1914.	April, 1914.	May, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry...cwts.	60,948	66,736	49,447	- 5,788	+ 11,501
Ditto, wet...cwts.	56,426	50,484	70,059	+ 5,942	- 13,633
Total, Hides, dry and wet...cwts.	117,374	117,220	119,506	+ 154	- 2,132
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins... (value) £	1,291,620	1,343,868	1,013,885	- 52,248	+ 277,735
Sheep skins... (value) £	256,388	263,539	258,506	- 27,151	- 1,918
Leather...cwts.	95,101	103,529	108,883	- 8,424	- 13,782
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Leather...cwts.	26,750	26,126	19,734	+ 624	+ 7,016
Gloves...doz. prs.	8,492	10,135	12,120	- 1,643	- 3,628
Machinery Belting...cwts.	4,397	4,600	5,057	- 203	- 660
Saddlery and Harness (value) £	30,891	23,887	37,632	+ 1,504	- 7,241
Other Sorts... (value) £	51,953	44,255	54,936	+ 7,698	- 2,983

**BUILDING TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in May showed an improvement, especially in the case of carpenters, bricklayers, and masons. Compared with a year ago, there was a general improvement in the Eastern, South-Eastern, and South-Western Counties, Wales and Ireland, and a decline in London and the Midlands.

Returns from Trade Unions show that of 57,269 carpenters and joiners the percentage unemployed at the end of May was 1.7, compared with 2.2 a month ago and 2.8 a year ago. For 10,456 plumbers the corresponding percentages were 7.2, 9.2, and 6.4 respectively.

The following Table shows the unemployed percentage

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

of "insured" persons in each trade and geographical division at the end of May, 1914:—

Division.	Estimated Number Employed.*	Percentage Unemployed.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Estimated Number Employed.*	Percentage Unemployed.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.			Month ago.	Year ago.
	<b>Carpenters, &amp;c.</b>				<b>Bricklayers.</b>			
London .. ..	26,925	5.8	- 0.6	+ 2.0	13,715	9.7	- 0.9	+ 4.1
Northern Counties	7,552	0.7	- 0.5	- 1.0	4,369	0.5	- 0.7	- 0.3
North Western ..	16,813	2.3	- 1.4	+ 0.4	9,306	1.4	- 1.0	- 0.4
Yorkshire .. ..	11,296	1.6	- 0.7	- 0.4	6,189	1.3	- 0.4	- 0.4
East Midlands ..	7,484	2.3	- 0.4	+ 1.0	5,917	1.8	- 0.1	+ 0.7
West Midlands ..	9,282	2.0	- 0.4	- 0.2	8,317	2.0	- 0.8	+ 0.4
Eastern & S.E. Cos.	22,497	1.1	- 0.4	- 0.4	16,246	2.0	- 0.3	- 0.9
South Western ..	15,360	1.9	+ 0.2	- 1.0	6,439	3.1	- 0.1	- 1.5
Wales .. ..	7,577	1.0	- 1.7	- 1.7	2,422	0.5	- 0.2	- 1.6
Scotland .. ..	14,181	0.7	- 0.4	- 0.1	2,237	1.1	- 0.9	- 0.4
Ireland .. ..	7,210	4.3	- 2.4	- 3.2	2,030	5.7	- 2.4	- 4.9
United Kingdom	146,177	2.4	- 0.6	- 0.1	77,187	3.3	- 0.6	+ 0.3
	<b>Masons.</b>				<b>Plasterers.</b>			
London .. ..	2,950	17.3	- 0.4	+ 10.9	5,561	16.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Northern Counties	2,920	0.8	- 0.7	- 0.6	1,110	2.4	- 1.6	- 1.5
North Western ..	4,157	1.9	- 0.5	- 0.6	2,633	3.1	+ 1.4	+ 2.1
Yorkshire .. ..	5,135	2.0	- 1.0	+ 0.0	1,642	3.0	- 1.0	- 0.1
East Midlands ..	1,248	3.4	- 0.8	+ 1.4	605	3.6	- 0.7	- 2.5
West Midlands ..	1,020	3.0	- 0.9	- 0.5	1,110	4.9	+ 1.4	+ 2.0
Eastern & S.E. Cos.	1,420	6.0	+ 2.0	+ 1.3	2,225	3.6	- 1.3	- 3.4
South Western ..	8,297	2.9	- 0.1	- 2.2	2,138	3.9	- 2.2	- 1.7
Wales .. ..	6,799	1.1	- 0.1	- 1.0	2,151	1.5	- 0.7	- 1.6
Scotland .. ..	8,868	1.1	- 0.9	- 1.1	2,723	4.3	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
Ireland .. ..	2,849	8.7	- 2.0	- 0.3	1,711	7.7	- 0.8	- 1.5
United Kingdom	45,663	3.4	- 0.5	+ 0.3	23,609	7.2	- 0.2	- 0.1
	<b>Painters, &amp;c.</b>				<b>Plumbers.</b>			
London .. ..	44,725	2.8	+ 1.3	- 0.3	8,219	5.1	- 0.2	+ 0.9
Northern Counties	4,721	0.4	- 0.5	- 0.5	2,230	1.7	- 0.6	- 0.4
North Western ..	16,361	0.6	- 0.7	- 0.4	5,835	4.8	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Yorkshire .. ..	9,071	0.5	- 0.1	- 1.1	3,371	3.9	- 0.6	+ 0.5
East Midlands ..	5,501	1.6	- 0.3	+ 0.6	1,629	3.6	- 0.3	- 0.4
West Midlands ..	9,648	0.8	- 0.4	- 0.4	2,413	3.6	+ 0.9	+ 1.2
Eastern & S.E. Cos.	22,905	1.0	+ 0.1	- 0.4	4,302	1.7	+ 0.2	- 0.4
South Western ..	13,307	1.6	- 0.5	- 0.8	3,391	2.7	- 0.7	- 0.2
Wales .. ..	4,415	0.6	- 0.2	- 0.1	940	2.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Scotland .. ..	10,950	0.4	- 0.2	- 0.4	6,968	1.9	- 1.0	+ 0.4
Ireland .. ..	5,085	3.7	- 3.2	- 0.3	1,532	7.6	- 2.1	- 0.3
United Kingdom	146,687	1.6	+ 0.2	- 0.2	40,830	3.6	- 0.3	+ 0.3
	<b>Labourers.</b>				<b>All Occupations.</b>			
London .. ..	67,064	8.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.8	191,205	6.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Northern Counties	14,488	1.9	- 0.3	+ 0.2	49,305	1.4	- 0.4	- 0.1
North Western ..	43,070	2.3	- 0.5	+ 0.2	126,009	2.3	- 0.6	+ 0.1
Yorkshire .. ..	21,594	3.5	- 0.7	+ 0.2	73,427	2.4	- 0.6	+ 0.3
East Midlands ..	15,648	4.0	- 0.2	+ 1.8	43,228	3.0	- 0.3	+ 1.3
West Midlands ..	18,537	3.4	- 0.2	+ 0.3	60,798	2.7	- 0.3	+ 0.4
Eastern & S.E. Cos.	39,600	3.6	- 0.3	- 2.9	124,143	2.5	- 0.1	- 1.2
South Western ..	24,891	4.9	+ 0.4	- 1.1	84,076	3.7	- 0.1	- 0.6
Wales .. ..	14,311	2.3	- 0.1	- 0.5	51,670	1.5	- 0.1	- 0.6
Scotland .. ..	17,940	2.2	- 0.5	- 0.2	85,109	1.4	- 0.4	- 0.2
Ireland .. ..	13,562	10.1	- 1.1	- 2.1	38,147	7.6	- 1.8	- 1.6
United Kingdom	283,185	4.7	- 0.2	- 0.1	927,117	3.5	- 0.3	+ 0.1

Employment with carpenters, bricklayers and masons was better than a month ago in nearly all districts. Compared with a year ago, there was an improvement in a majority of districts, but a decided decline in London (especially with masons) and the East Midlands.

With painters there was an increase in unemployment in London; in other districts employment was generally rather better than a month ago and a year ago.

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

With labourers employment was rather better than a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decline in most parts of England, but an improvement in Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

Of a total of 115,466 navvies, the percentage unemployed at the end of the month was 3.4, a decrease of 0.3 per cent. compared with a month ago, but an increase of 0.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Of 7,732 slaters, etc., 3.8 per cent. were unemployed at the end of May, against 4.8 per cent. a month ago and 3.2 per cent. a year ago. The number of persons of other occupations not shown separately in the Table was 34,581, and of these the percentage unemployed was 4.1, compared with 4.0 in April, 1914, and 3.8 in May, 1913.

\* Based on the number of Unemployment Insurance Books issued. † Exclusive of workpeople directly involved in the building trades dispute.

**FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in the furnishing and woodworking trades continued good on the whole during May, and was about the same as a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with a total membership of 53,223 reported 1.7 per cent. as unemployed at the end of the month, the same percentage as in the previous month and in May, 1913.

**Furnishing Trades.**

Employment continued good in May, but showed a tendency to decline, and was about the same as in May, 1913. Trade Unions with 23,905 members reported 1.8 per cent. as out of work at the end of the month, the corresponding percentages for April and for May, 1913, being 1.5 and 1.9. The principal exceptions to the general state of employment were as follows: At Birmingham and Sheffield employment was described as only fair, and at Derby as quiet. With cabinet makers it was only moderate at Nottingham and quiet at Blackburn.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in May, 1914, were valued at £42,986, as compared with £44,023 in April, 1914, and £42,972 in May, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £80,265, £77,256, and £100,185 respectively.

**Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.**

Employment continued fairly good, and was about the same as in April. The percentage unemployed at the end of the month among "insured" workpeople engaged in sawmilling was 3.7, as compared with 3.8 per cent. in the preceding month and 2.1 per cent. in May, 1913.

Trade Unions with a total membership of 6,448 reported 2.0 per cent. as unemployed at the end both of May and the preceding month, the comparative figures for May, 1913, being 2.9. Employment was reported as good at Sheffield and Hartlepool. At Hull it was moderate, at Bristol slack, at Nottingham very quiet, and at Dublin very bad.

**Imports.**

Description.	May 1914.	April, 1914.	May 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn .. ..	272,080	212,140	363,510	+ 59,940	- 91,430
" sawn .. ..	379,450	166,630	426,838	+ 212,820	- 47,388
House Frames, Fittings, and Joiner's Work (value)	£ 16,609	£ 14,572	£ 12,461	+ 2,037	+ 4,148

**Coachbuilding.**

Employment was good, and rather better than in April, though not so good as in May, 1913. Trade Unions with 14,463 members reported 1.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 1.5 per cent. in April and with 0.8 per cent. in May, 1913. Employment was very good at Manchester, Birmingham, Coventry, Glasgow and Edinburgh, but was described as only moderate at Liverpool and at Salford.

The following table shows the unemployed percentage of "insured" workpeople of all classes engaged in the construction of vehicles:—

District.	Estimated Number Employed.*	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May compared with	
		May 29th, 1914.	Apr. 24th, 1914.	May 30th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London .. ..	28,651	2.9	2.9	3.2	- 0.3	- 0.3
Northern Counties	5,784	1.0	1.4	0.9	- 0.4	+ 1.0
North Western ..						



**Coopers.**

Employment was fairly good on the whole, and rather better than both a month ago and a year ago. At Hull, however, employment continued bad.

**Miscellaneous.**

**Brushmakers.**—Employment was good but showed a decline on a month ago, and was not so good as in May, 1913. Trade Unions reported 1.6 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 1.0 per cent. in April and 0.5 per cent. in May, 1913.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in May 1914, were valued at £46,238, as compared with £40,735 in April, 1914, and £39,063 in May, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £17,646, £18,205, and £18,514 respectively.

**Other Trades.**—Employment continued moderate with general wheelwrights and smiths. With packing-case makers it was generally fairly good, and better than in April, though still slack at Manchester. With skip and basket makers at Oldham it continued good, and it was fair with cane and wicker workers at Basford.

**PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES.**

**PRINTING TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good on the whole, and rather better than a year ago.

The following Table shows the percentage unemployed among members of Trade Unions in May, 1914, compared with April, 1914, and May, 1913:—

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of May, 1914.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		May, 1914.	April, 1914.	May, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London .. .. .	22,235	2.9	3.0	4.5	- 0.1	- 1.6
Northern Counties and Yorkshire .. .	6,007	3.7	3.3	3.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.0
Lancs. and Cheshire ..	7,625	4.3	3.7	4.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.2
East Midland and Eastern Counties .. .	2,914	2.9	3.3	2.6	- 0.4	+ 0.3
West Midlands .. .	2,952	3.7	3.7	3.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.4
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales .. .	4,501	2.2	2.0	3.1	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Scotland .. .	6,103	3.1	2.7	3.5	+ 0.4	- 0.4
Ireland .. .	2,528	4.7	5.4	6.3	- 0.7	- 1.6
United Kingdom ..	54,865	3.3	3.2	4.1	+ 0.1	- 0.8

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

**Other Centres.**—Employment with letterpress printers continued fairly good, and was rather better than a year ago. It was slack, however, at Leeds, Birmingham, and Nottingham, and declined at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Bristol, and Cardiff. At Hull, Aberdeen, and Belfast it was better than a month ago. With lithographic printers employment was moderate on the whole, and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

**BOOKBINDING TRADES.**

Employment was fair at the principal centres.

The following Table shows the percentage unemployed among members of Trade Unions in May, 1914, compared with April, 1914, and May, 1913:—

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of May, 1914.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		May, 1914.	April, 1914.	May, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London .. .	3,672	3.5	3.6	5.3	- 0.1	- 1.8
Other Districts ..	3,093	3.3	3.6	3.2	- 0.3	+ 0.1
United Kingdom ..	6,765	3.4	3.6	4.3	- 0.2	- 0.9

**PAPER TRADES.**

Employment in these trades was fairly good, but not so good as a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 17,274 workpeople in the last week of the month showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed by them

compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0.1 per cent. compared with a year ago.

	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of May, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:			
Northern Counties .. .	5,033	- 0.4	- 0.5
Midlands, Wales, and Ireland ..	1,263	- 0.2	+ 3.5
Southern Counties .. .	6,259	+ 0.9	+ 0.1
Scotland .. .	3,966	- 0.9	- 0.6
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c.	16,521	- 0.0	+ 0.0
Hand-made Paper .. .	753	- 0.7	+ 1.1
Total .. .	17,274	- 0.1	+ 0.1

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 4,355 members had 1.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, compared with 0.8 per cent. both a month ago and a year ago. In the hand-made paper trade Trade Unions with 533 members had 3.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, compared with 3.6 per cent. in April, and 4.7 per cent. in May, 1913.

The Imports of paper in May, 1914, were valued at £620,739, as compared with £606,992 in April, 1914, and £624,356 in May, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £278,969, £268,746, and £324,759 respectively.

**BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.**

**Brick Trade.**

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade in May was again good, and showed further improvement; it was also better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 12,025 workpeople in the week ended May 23rd showed an increase of 4.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 8.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Districts.	Workpeople.		Earnings.		
	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire .. .	3,792	+ 3.0	+ 7.5	4,981	+ 8.3
Midland and Eastern Counties .. .	3,556	+ 1.4	- 1.3	4,214	+ 3.5
S. and S.W. Counties and Wales .. .	3,090	+ 4.3	- 1.7	4,232	+ 12.5
Scotland .. .	791	+ 12.5	+ 2.7	834	+ 12.3
Other Districts .. .	796	+ 13.9	- 2.1	973	+ 18.1
Total .. .	12,025	+ 4.0	+ 1.4	15,334	+ 8.9

In the Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire employment was good, showing a considerable improvement on a month ago and a year ago. In the Midland and Eastern Counties it remained fairly good, showing some improvement on a month ago, but a decline on a year ago. It was, however, reported as bad in the Nottingham district, and as quiet in the firebrick and glazed brick trades in the Stourbridge district and in Shropshire respectively. In the Southern and South-Western Counties and Wales, employment continued good, and showed a further improvement. In Scotland employment continued to improve, and was better than a year ago.

**Cement Trade.**

Cement workers were reported as well employed, and working overtime, in some works on the Thames and Medway, but as very slack in others; employment in this district was affected to a certain extent by the London building trades dispute. Employment continued good in the Tees and Hartlepool district.

The Imports of cement during May, 1914, amounted to 12,018 tons, as compared with 10,079 tons in April, 1914, and 9,784 tons in May, 1913. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were 49,744 tons, 66,782 tons, and 78,342 tons respectively.

**POTTERY TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades continued fairly good in general, showing little change on a month ago in the china section, and a slight improvement in the earthenware section. There was on the whole a decline compared with a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 17,340 workpeople in the week ended May 23rd showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Franchises:—	Workpeople.		Earnings.		
	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	
China Manufacture ..	3,140	- 0.3	- 0.1	3,722	+ 0.5
Earthenware Manufacture ..	11,269	+ 0.9	+ 0.7	10,160	+ 2.6
Other Branches (including unspecified) ..	2,931	- 0.4	- 3.0	2,630	+ 4.7
Total .. .	17,340	+ 0.4	- 0.1	16,512	+ 2.4

Districts:—	Workpeople.		Earnings.		
	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	
Potteries .. .	12,503	+ 0.7	+ 0.6	11,024	+ 3.8
Other Districts .. .	4,837	- 0.4	- 1.9	5,488	- 0.3
Total .. .	17,340	+ 0.4	- 0.1	16,512	+ 2.4

In the Potteries, employment was good in the china section and fair in the earthenware section, showing an improvement in both cases on a month ago; compared with a year ago, there was an improvement in the china and a decline in the earthenware section. In other districts employment was reported as good, and better than a month ago and a year ago, with earthenware workers; with china workers there was a decline.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in May, 1914, were valued at £102,190, as compared with £109,786 in April, 1914, and £94,329 in May, 1913. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were £240,193, £246,548, and £295,108 respectively.

**GLASS TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was fairly good, and better than a month ago, the improvement being greatest in Yorkshire, where in April employment was seriously affected by the strike of coal miners.

Returns from firms employing 8,346 workpeople in the week ended May 23rd showed an increase of 5.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 18.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 13.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.		Earnings.		
	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	
Glass Bottle .. .	5,851	+ 8.0	+ 3.4	8,140	+ 25.4
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) .. .	1,827	- 0.3	- 0.4	2,165	+ 3.5
Other Branches .. .	668	- 0.1	- 0.6	817	+ 1.9
Total .. .	8,346	+ 5.4	+ 2.2	11,122	+ 18.5

Districts.	Workpeople.		Earnings.		
	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended May 23rd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	
North of England ..	817	+ 1.0	+ 10.1	1,034	+ 2.4
Yorkshire .. .	4,569	+ 9.3	- 0.6	6,396	+ 31.0
Lancashire .. .	1,028	+ 3.4	+ 14.3	1,212	+ 11.4
Worcestershire and Warwickshire .. .	1,045	- 0.5	- 0.5	1,319	+ 2.7
Scotland .. .	572	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	738	+ 4.7
Other parts of the United Kingdom ..	315	..	+ 1.9	323	- 0.6
Total .. .	8,346	+ 5.4	+ 2.2	11,122	+ 18.5

Employment in the glass bottle trade was fairly good in Yorkshire, and good at St. Helens, Sunderland, Portobello and Bristol. With glass blowers in London it was reported as bad, and worse than a year ago, though rather better than a month ago.

Employment at St. Helens was fair with sheet glass

flatteners; with sheet and plate glass workers it was also fair, but showed a decline on a month ago. With flint glass makers and cutters in the Birmingham district it was good, and at Wordsley and Stourbridge fairly good. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear it continued fair, though some short time was still reported.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	May, 1914.	April, 1914.	May, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Window and German sheet glass, including shades, &c. .. .	100,200	100,703	72,966	- 508	+ 27,234
Plate .. .	25,158	24,344	38,197	+ 814	- 13,039
Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c. ..	86,171	87,098	77,273	- 927	+ 8,898
Manufactures, other sorts ..	—	10	349	- 10	- 349
Bottles .. .	165,788	164,687	153,712	+ 1,101	+ 10,016
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Plate .. .	22,731	23,713	21,736	- 982	+ 995
Flint .. .	6,733	6,403	7,888	+ 330	- 1,155
Manufactures, other sorts ..	62,047	47,036	63,789	+ 15,011	- 1,742
Bottles .. .	73,365	71,215	94,223	+ 2,150	- 20,858

**AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.\***

**England and Wales.**

The supply of labour was generally sufficient for requirements during May, except in a few districts, principally in the North and in the South-West of England, and in North Wales.

A short supply of labour was reported in North Northumberland, North Durham, North and South Lancashire, and North-East and East Cheshire. The supply was usually sufficient in Yorkshire, but there was some scarcity in the northern districts, the West and central parts of the East Riding, and the South-East of the West Riding.

Some scarcity of labour was reported in certain parts of Shropshire and Staffordshire, in North-East Derbyshire, and in North Nottinghamshire. Cowmen were scarce in South Leicestershire. In the other parts of the Midland counties, with the exception of Buckinghamshire and parts of Hertfordshire, the supply of labour was generally about equal to the demand.

The supply of labour was quite sufficient for requirements in most parts of the Eastern counties. An upward tendency in wages was reported at the May hirings in North-West Lincolnshire. There was usually a sufficient supply of labour in the Southern counties, but in the South-Western counties a deficiency was reported in North and West Somerset, South and West Devon, and South-West and Mid-Cornwall.

There was an insufficient supply in a number of districts in North Wales, and also in certain districts of South Wales.

**Scotland.**

The forward state of farm work somewhat reduced the demand for labour during May, and while there was some shortage of men in a number of districts, the deficiency was not, generally speaking, acute.

A shortage of labour was reported in all the Northern counties from Shetland to Inverness-shire, with the exception of Sutherlandshire. In Aberdeenshire there was a sufficient supply in the North-West, and except for casual labour, in the East, but in the rest of the county there was generally more or less scarcity of labour. Out-workers were said to be extremely scarce in Central Perthshire, while there was also a deficiency of casual labour in South-East Perthshire.

Ploughmen were said to be rather difficult to obtain in the Lothians; casual labour, however, was fairly plentiful, and in Berwickshire some Irish labourers were reported unemployed. In the South-Western counties the supply of labour was reported somewhat smaller than in April, Kirkcudbrightshire having a shortage, and experienced labourers being scarce in North Ayrshire. In Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, Lanarkshire, and Renfrewshire the deficiency noted a month ago appears to have increased, especially in Stirlingshire, where the supply was very limited.

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



**SEAMEN SHIPPED IN MAY.**

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which over 70 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade arrived and departed) show that during May 49,572 seamen,\* of whom 4,888 (or 9.9 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with May, 1913, there was a net decrease of 1,139, or 2.2 per cent. There were large decreases at Southampton, Glasgow, and Liverpool, and considerable increases at the Tyne Ports, Cardiff, Bristol, and London. During the five months ended May, 1914, the total number of seamen shipped was 224,460, a decrease of 1,647, or 0.7 per cent., on the total for the corresponding period of 1913. There were large decreases at Glasgow and Liverpool, and large increases at Bristol, London, and the Tyne Ports.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	May,			Five Months Ended May,		
	1913.	1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1914.	1913.	1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1914.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
<b>East Coast.</b>						
Tyne Ports .. .. .	2,855	3,585	+ 730	12,552	13,494	+ 942
Sunderland .. .. .	410	488	+ 78	1,624	2,379	+ 655
Middlesbrough .. .. .	407	261	- 146	1,674	1,311	- 363
Hull .. .. .	1,365	1,570	+ 205	6,562	6,504	- 58
Grimsby .. .. .	58	55	- 3	272	180	- 92
<b>Bristol Channel.</b>						
Bristol .. .. .	287	1,526	+ 639	4,435	6,083	+ 1,648
Newport, Mon. .. .. .	575	960	+ 385	4,588	4,545	- 43
Cardiff .. .. .	3,749	4,595	+ 847	20,338	21,067	+ 729
Swansea .. .. .	419	285	- 134	1,894	1,935	+ 41
<b>Other Ports.</b>						
Liverpool .. .. .	19,033	18,249	- 784	82,966	80,399	- 2,567
London .. .. .	8,204	8,812	+ 608	40,132	41,299	+ 1,167
Southampton .. .. .	6,378	4,387	- 1,991	22,950	23,065	+ 115
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Leith .. .. .	350	225	- 125	2,070	1,879	- 191
Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth .. .. .	302	257	- 45	1,303	1,130	- 173
Glasgow .. .. .	5,459	4,032	- 1,427	21,515	18,156	- 3,359
<b>IRELAND.</b>						
Dublin .. .. .	77	25	- 52	296	277	- 19
Belfast .. .. .	183	259	+ 76	936	857	- 79
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>50,711</b>	<b>49,572</b>	<b>- 1,139</b>	<b>226,107</b>	<b>224,460</b>	<b>- 1,647</b>

**DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.**

EMPLOYMENT was fair generally, except at Liverpool and Glasgow. There was a decline in London and at Glasgow, but in the other principal ports employment was rather better on the whole than a month ago.

**London.**—Employment continued fair generally; it showed a slight decline compared with the previous month, and a slight improvement compared with a year ago. Employment was best during the earlier part of the month, when the wool sales were in progress. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the five weeks ended May 30th was 14,780, a decrease of 1.6 per cent. on a month ago, and an increase of 1.4 per cent. on May, 1913.

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 May 2nd	5,493	2,711	8,204	7,112	15,316
" " " 9th	5,629	2,748	8,377	7,136	15,513
" " " 16th	5,172	2,604	7,776	7,316	15,092
" " " 23rd	5,016	2,130	7,146	7,070	14,216
" " " 30th	5,079	1,884	6,963	6,800	13,763
Average for 5 weeks ended May 30th, 1914	5,278	2,415	7,693	7,087	14,780
Average for April, '14	4,926	2,812	7,738	7,275	15,013
" " May, 1913	5,021	2,762	7,783	6,790	14,573

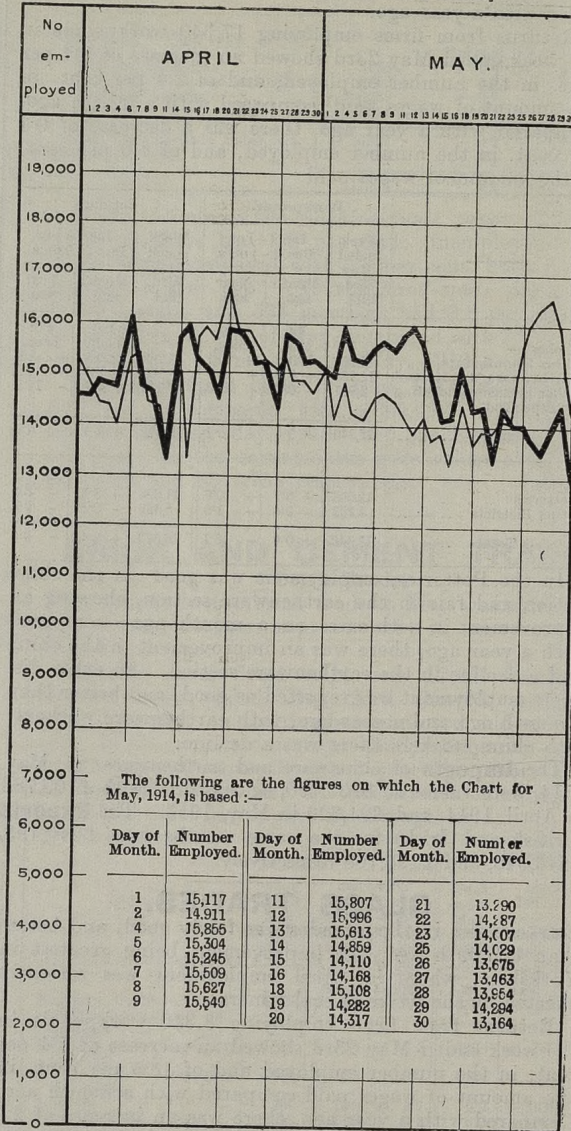
The numbers employed during May, 1914, fluctuated between a maximum of 15,996 and a minimum of 13,164.

\* 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.

The corresponding figures for May, 1913, were 16,482 and 13,222 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 April and May, 1914. The corresponding curve for April and May, 1913, is also given for comparison.

(The thick curve applies to 1914, the thin curve to 1913.)



**Tilbury.**—The mean daily number employed at the docks during May was 1,473, compared with 1,551 a month ago, and 1,356 during May, 1913.

**Liverpool.**—Employment continued bad with dock labourers at the North End docks, but was fair at the South End docks. It was generally dull with quay and riverside carters.

**Other Ports.**—Employment on the Tyne and Wear showed an improvement on the whole; it was fair with quayside labourers, and good with trimmers and teamers; short time, however, was reported at docks on the Tyne, especially in connection with grain cargoes. At Hartlepool and Middlesbrough employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago. It was moderate with dock labourers at Hull, and fair at Grimsby and Goole; with coal porters it was fair at Hull and Goole, and quiet at Grimsby. Riverside labourers were fairly well employed at Yarmouth and Lowestoft. There was a decline at Plymouth and Devonport, employment being more irregular than usual. At Bristol and Gloucester it was fair with dock labourers, and better than a month ago. At the South Wales ports and at Newport employment was fairly good.

Employment was slack at Glasgow, showing a decline on the previous month. It was fair, and better than a month ago, at Leith and Dundee. At Belfast it was good, and better than a month ago.

**FISHING INDUSTRY.**

THE fish landed showed an increase in quantity, but a decrease in value, as compared with May, 1913.

The following Table shows the quantity and value of the fish landed in May, 1914 and 1913:—

	Quantity.		Value.	
	May, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with May, 1913.	May, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with May, 1913.
<b>Fish (other than Shell):</b>	<b>Cwts.</b>	<b>Cwts.</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
England and Wales .. .. .	1,001,401	+ 62,678	706,356	- 22,894
Scotland .. .. .	745,961	+ 105,855	263,413	- 7,718
Ireland .. .. .	64,384	+ 10,698	29,596	+ 3,085
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,811,746</b>	<b>+ 179,231</b>	<b>999,765</b>	<b>- 27,527</b>
<b>Shell Fish .. .. .</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>36,932</b>	<b>- 158</b>
<b>Total Value .. .. .</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,036,697</b>	<b>- 27,685</b>

**Fishermen.**—Employment with fishermen was good generally. At Grimsby it continued good. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft it was good, and better than a month ago. At Hull it continued fair. It was good at Aberdeen and Peterhead, fair at Fraserburgh, and bad at Macduff. Off the south-western coast of England employment was fairly good.

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

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

The **Exports** (British and Irish) of herrings, cured or salted, during May, 1914, were valued at £51,047, as compared with £94,620 in April, 1914, and £56,563 in May, 1913.

**NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.**

**PART II.—Unemployment Insurance.**

**SPECIAL EXTENSION ORDER (UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE) RULES, 1914. DATED MAY 21ST, 1914.**

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Section 113 (1) of the National Insurance Act, 1911, the Board of Trade hereby make the following rules for the conduct of inquiries with regard to Special Orders proposed to be made under Section 103 of the Act:—

(1) The inquiry shall be opened at such time and place as may be fixed by the person appointed by the Board of Trade to hold the inquiry (in these rules referred to as "the Commissioner"), and notice of the time and place so fixed shall be sent by post by the Board of Trade to all persons who have sent to the Board of Trade any objection to the draft Special Order: Provided that the non-receipt of such notice by any such person shall not invalidate the proceedings or render necessary an adjournment of the inquiry.

(2) The Commissioner may adjourn the inquiry from time to time as he sees fit, and may hold adjourned sittings at any place which he thinks necessary for the convenience of persons who objected to the draft Special Order.

(3) The Commissioner may give such directions as he thinks necessary as to the order in which any portions of the draft Special Order and the objections thereto shall be considered, and as to the order in which the parties appearing at the inquiry shall be heard.

(4) If any person who has not made objections to the draft Special Order in accordance with Section 113 (1) claims to be heard at the inquiry, the Commissioner may require him to state his objection in writing in the manner provided by the Ninth Schedule to the National Insurance Act, 1911.

(5) If the objections to any draft Special Order made by more than one person appearing at the inquiry appear to the Commissioner to be the same in substance, he may select any person whom he considers representative of the largest number of persons affected by the draft Special Order to state such objections, and to call evidence (if required) in support of such objections. Any other person making the same objections may be heard subsequently by consent of the Commissioner.

(6) The Commissioner may stop any statement which appears to him to be irrelevant to the draft Special Order or objection under consideration, or to involve unnecessary repetition of arguments already fully stated.

(7) Subject to the provisions of Section 113 (1) and to the foregoing rules, all the proceedings shall be conducted in such manner as the Commissioner may direct.

(8) These rules may be cited as the Special Extension Order (Unemployment Insurance) Rules, 1914, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

Signed by order of the Board of Trade this 21st day of May, 1914.

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH,  
Secretary to the Board of Trade.

**NOTICES OF INQUIRIES.**

**Sawmilling.**

WHEREAS on the 6th day of May, 1914, the Board of Trade gave notice, pursuant to Section 113 (1) of the National Insurance Act, 1911, that they proposed to make a Special Order, under Section 103 of the National Insurance Act, extending the provisions of Part II. of the Act (Unemployment Insurance) to workmen employed in the trade of:—

Sawmilling, including machine woodwork, whether carried on in connection with any other insured trade or not.

And whereas certain objections have been made with respect to the Special Extension Order so proposed;

And whereas the Board of Trade have duly considered these objections, and do not propose to amend or withdraw the Draft Order;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Board of Trade that pursuant to the said Section 113 (1) of the National Insurance Act, 1911, they have directed an Inquiry to be held with regard to the Draft Order, and that they have appointed Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C., of 5, Paper Buildings, Temple, London, E.C., to hold the said Inquiry, and to report to them thereon.

The Inquiry will be held in public in the Board Room, Central Office for Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W., commencing on Wednesday, the 17th day of June, 1914, at 11 a.m.

Any objector, and any other person who, in the opinion of the person holding the Inquiry, is affected by the Draft Order, may appear at the Inquiry either in person or by counsel, solicitor or other agent.

Board of Trade, 5th June, 1914.

**Repairing Works of Construction.**

WHEREAS on the 6th day of May, 1914, the Board of Trade gave notice, pursuant to Section 113 (1) of the National Insurance Act, 1911, that they proposed to make a Special Order, under Section 103 of the National Insurance Act, extending the provisions of Part II. of the Act (Unemployment Insurance) to workmen employed in the trade of:—

Repairing works of construction other than roads and the permanent way of railways.

And whereas certain objections have been made with respect to the Special Extension Order so proposed;

And whereas the Board of Trade have duly considered these objections, and do not propose to amend or withdraw the Draft Order;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Board of Trade that pursuant to the said Section 113 (1) of the National Insurance Act, 1911, they have directed an Inquiry to be held with regard to the Draft Order, and that they have appointed Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C., of 5, Paper Buildings, Temple, London, E.C., to hold the said Inquiry, and to report to them thereon.

The Inquiry will be held in public in the Board Room, Central Office for Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W., commencing on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1914, at 3 p.m.

Any objector, and any other person who, in the opinion of the person holding the Inquiry, is affected by the Draft Order, may appear at the Inquiry either in person or by counsel, solicitor or other agent.

Board of Trade, 5th June, 1914.



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:—**

1453. Workmen engaged in converting foreign automatic machines to suit English coils.

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

1452. Workmen employed by pipe founders, and engaged wholly or mainly in machining the faces or flanges or other parts of cast-iron pipes. (Application 299.)

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: TAKING MEAL IN DANGEROUS PLACE.

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

A woman was employed along with another on the top of a steam thrashing-machine in feeding the machine with sheaves. While at work in this way her employer brought refreshments which were handed up to her and her companion on the top of the machine. They sat down to have their meal a few feet from the opening of the machine. When they had finished the woman got up to resume her work, but in so doing slipped on the loose sheaves, with the result that her hand went through the opening, and was so severely cut that it had to be amputated. She claimed compensation, but the county court judge decided that the accident did not arise out of the employment, and he refused to make an award in her favour. The claimant appealed.

The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, and decided that the claimant was entitled to compensation. They held that the fact that refreshments were handed up by the employer showed that the employer acquiesced in the claimant taking those refreshments in the dangerous area; that the accident was due to a risk incidental to the employment; and that therefore it was one arising out of the employment.—*Cairnduff v. Gilmore.*—*Court of Appeal of Ireland.* 30th April, 1914.

RIGHT TO COMPENSATION: INCAPACITY AT AN END: REVIEW: DATE OF CESSATION OF PAYMENTS.

Compensation under the Act is only payable during incapacity. Any weekly payment may be reviewed at the request of either the workman or the employer, and on such review may be ended, diminished, or increased.

A dock labourer was injured by accident in circumstances entitling him to compensation, and an award was made in his favour under the Act in August, 1912. The employers paid compensation from the date of the accident to the 24th September, 1912, after which date they paid nothing. On 4th November they applied for a review of the compensation, asking that it might be ended as from the 24th September, on the ground that on that date the workman had completely recovered, and had since been earning wages at the ordinary rate. The Sheriff-Substitute found that the facts as alleged were proved, and that there was no incapacity after the 24th September; but he considered that in law he could only review the compensation as from the date of the application to review, that is from the 4th November, though if he had the power he would order the payment to cease as from the 24th September. Against this decision the employers appealed to the Court of Session, which affirmed the decision of the Sheriff-Substitute. The employers appealed further.

The House of Lords allowed the appeal. They held that under the Act compensation is only payable during incapacity; that there is no jurisdiction to enforce payments once incapacity has disappeared; and that an arbitrator under the Act has jurisdiction on a review to make an order putting an end to the compensation as from a date antecedent to the application to review, if he is satisfied that the incapacity ceased at the earlier date.—*Gibson & Co. v. Wishart.*—*House of Lords.* 14th May, 1914.

(2) National Insurance Act.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: TRADES INCLUDED: BUILDING: MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911, the workmen engaged in certain trades are entitled to unemployment benefit. The funds required are supplied by contributions by the workmen, by the employers, and by the Treasury; and

the contributions of the first two named are collected by stamps affixed to books. The question whether any workman, or class of workmen, comes under the Act is to be decided by an umpire appointed by the Board of Trade. Among the trades included are building and mechanical engineering.

A man whose nominal occupation was that of a bricklayers' labourer signed a contract with a colliery proprietor as a general labourer. Work in a colliery is not subject to the provisions of the Act relating to unemployment insurance. This man was employed in breaking up material for use in concrete. No contributions were paid by the employers in respect of unemployment insurance, and proceedings were taken against the employer for failing to pay contributions for which he was liable. The magistrates decided that the workman was not employed in a trade to which the Act applied, refused to submit the question whether he was so employed for the decision of the umpire, and dismissed the charge; but they stated a case for appeal to the High Court. The High Court held that on the evidence the magistrates should have decided that the workman was engaged in the building trade, and was therefore entitled to unemployment benefit. The case should therefore be sent back to the justices to convict. The court refused to decide the question whether magistrates were bound to refer questions of the sort to the umpire.—*Robinson v. Morewood.*—*King's Bench Division.* 17th May, 1914.

In another case similar proceedings were taken against employers for failing to pay unemployment contributions. In this case the man was employed by a colliery company as a colliery fitter, and neither he nor his employers considered that he was employed in an insured trade. It appeared from the evidence that the man was employed in connection with the machinery used at the colliery, and on that evidence the magistrates held that he was employed in a trade coming under the unemployment provisions of the Act. It was contended on behalf of the employers that they were not liable inasmuch as the workman had never produced an unemployment book to the employers or claimed to be entitled to the benefits of the Act. The magistrates, however, convicted, but stated a case for appeal. The High Court held that if a workman failed to produce a book to his employer it became the duty of the employer to obtain an emergency card and affix the necessary stamps thereto. They also held that on the evidence the magistrates were justified in coming to the conclusion that the workman was engaged in mechanical engineering, his employment being that of a smith or mechanic employed wholly or mainly in the construction, maintenance or repair of machinery. The conviction was therefore affirmed and the appeal was dismissed.—*Nunnery Colliery Company v. Stanley.*—*King's Bench Division.* 17th May, 1914.

(3) Shops Regulation Acts.

WEEKLY HALF-HOLIDAY: SHOP ASSISTANT: KITCHEN MAID IN RESTAURANT.

It is provided by the Shops Act, 1912, that on at least one day in each week a shop assistant shall not be employed about the business of a shop after 1 p.m. "Shop" includes any premises on which any retail trade or business is carried on, including the sale of refreshments, and "shop assistant" means any person wholly or mainly employed in a shop in connection with the serving of customers.

A young woman was employed by the proprietor of a restaurant in the kitchen of the establishment in washing up dishes, attending to fires, and preparing vegetables for cooking. The kitchen was connected with the place in which the customers were served, and was on the same level. Proceedings were taken against the proprietor for unlawfully failing to comply with the provisions of the Act in respect of the employment of this kitchen-maid by not allowing her the weekly half-holiday. It was contended that the Act did not apply to the case. The magistrate convicted the proprietor of the restaurant, holding that the restaurant was a shop; that the place where the kitchen-maid was employed was part of the shop; that she was a shop assistant within the meaning of the Act; and that the work in which she was employed was work done in the shop in connection with the serving of customers. The proprietor appealed. The High Court, however, affirmed the decision of the magistrate and dismissed the appeal.—*Melluish v. London County Council.*—*King's Bench Division.* 6th May, 1914.

(4) Miscellaneous.

PLACE OF WORKING IN COLLIERY: BALLOT FOR PLACE: RULES: BREACH OF CONTRACT BY WORKMAN.

In a colliery it was the custom for the men to ballot for the parts of the colliery in which they should work, and each man worked in the place which he drew for a quarter. By the rules, if any dispute arose in regard to "cavils," the hewers were required to work their shift in the place to which they had been sent, and then appeal to the overman. The word "cavil" was admitted to be used in two senses—(1) as meaning the ballot by which the men decided the places of work; and (2) the place at which they were to work. A party of men were one day ordered to work in a place other than that which the ballot had assigned to them. The men refused to do as they were ordered, and left the mine, doing no work that day. The employers took proceedings against them for breach of contract, and recovered damages against each man. The magistrates decided that by disobeying the order to work where they were told the men had broken their contracts. On appeal it was argued for the men that under their contracts they could not be ordered to work at any place except that drawn in the ballot. The High Court, however, dis-

missing the appeal, holding that under the rules the men were bound to work where they were told, though they had an appeal to the overman, and that in the rule material to the question the word "cavil" meant the place at which the men were to work. This being so, the men had clearly broken their contracts, and the magistrates were right.—*Laws v. Connell Iron Company.*—*King's Bench Division.* 6th May, 1914.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

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

The goods and mineral traffic receipts of nineteen of the principal railways in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended May 30th, 1914, amounted to £4,770,730, an increase of £169,292 (or 3.7 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1913.

During the twenty-two weeks ended May 30th, 1914, the receipts amounted to £25,754,117, a decrease of £384,253 (or 1.5 per cent.), as compared with the corresponding period of 1913.

	4 weeks ended May 30th, 1914.		22 weeks ended May 30th, 1914.	
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1913.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1913.
<b>English Lines:—</b>	£	£	£	£
L. & N.W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs. . .	1,442,760	+ 69,761	7,896,299	- 131,686
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, and Gt. Eastern . . . . .	856,260	+ 35,500	4,647,900	- 49,100
N. Eastern and Lancs and Yorks . . . . .	832,050	+ 8,000	4,512,700	- 142,750
Gt. Western and L. & S.W. . .	777,700	+ 58,900	4,087,000	+ 53,400
S. E. & C. and L. B. & S. C. . .	156,982	+ 7,435	841,674	+ 12,899
<b>Scottish Lines:—</b>				
Caledonian, N. British, and Glasgow & S. Western . . . . .	568,200	- 10,900	3,065,100	- 110,400
<b>Irish Lines:—</b>				
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland & Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern . . . . .	134,838	+ 596	713,444	- 16,616
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>4,770,730</b>	<b>+169,292</b>	<b>28,754,117</b>	<b>- 384,253</b>

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

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

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

District.	Predominant price per 4 lbs. on June 2nd 1914.			Predominant price per 4 lbs. on Mar. 2nd, 1914.			Predominant price per 4 lbs. on June 2nd, 1913.		
	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. Counties and Yorkshire . . . . .	7	5	6.29	7	5	6.29	7½	5½	6.35
Lancs. & Cheshire . . . . .	7	5	5.81	6½	5	5.80	6¾	5	5.91
N. Mid. Counties . . . . .	6	4½	5.35	6	4½	5.37	6	5	5.39
W. do. do. . . . .	6	5	5.63	6	5	5.62	6	5	5.67
S. do. do. . . . .	6	5	5.33	6	5	5.35	6	5	5.44
Eastern Counties . . . . .	6	5	5.69	6	5	5.69	6	5	5.88
London . . . . .	6	5½	5.63	6	5½	5.63	6	5½	5.94
S. E. Counties . . . . .	6	5½	5.94	6½	5½	5.96	6½	5½	6.00
S.W. Counties, and Wales & Mon. )	6	5½	5.70	6	5	5.70	6	5	5.79
<b>England and Wales</b> )	<b>7</b>	<b>4½</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4½</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>7½</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5.78</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>									
Northern Counties . . . . .	7	5½	6.21	7	5½	6.19	7	5½	6.29
Eastern Counties . . . . .	7	5	6.23	7	5	6.24	7	5	6.27
Lanarkshire . . . . .	6½	6	6.03	6½	6	6.03	6½	6	6.03
Other Southern Counties . . . . .	6½	6	6.36	6½	6	6.36	6½	6	6.36
<b>Scotland</b> . . . . .	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6.27</b>
<b>Great Britain</b> . . . . .	<b>7</b>	<b>4½</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4½</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>7½</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5.96</b>

The mean of the predominant prices on June 2nd, 1914, shows little change as compared with June 2nd, 1913.

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

District.	June 2nd, 1914.			May 1st, 1914.			June 2nd, 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. . . . .	6	5	5.3	6	5	5.3	6	5	5.6
E. & N.E. . . . .	5½	4½	5.1	5½	4½	5.2	6	5½	5.6
S.E. . . . .	5½	5	5.1	5½	4½	5.0	5½	5	5.5
S. & S.W. . . . .	5½	5	5.3	5½	5	5.3	6	5½	5.8
W. & W.C. . . . .	6	5½	5.9	6	5½	5.9	6	5	6.0
N. Counties & Yorks, Lancs. & Cheshire . . . . .	6½	5	5.7	6½	5	5.7	7	5½	6.0
Midlands . . . . .	6	4½	5.4	6	4½	5.4	6	5	5.4
Eastern Counties . . . . .	6	5	5.4	6	5	5.4	6	5	5.4
Southern Counties . . . . .	6½	5	6.0	6½	5½	6.0	6	5½	6.0
S. Western Counties and Wales . . . . .	6	5	5.6	6	5	5.6	6	5	5.7
Scotland . . . . .	7	5½	6.2	7	5½	6.2	7	5½	6.2
<b>Great Britain</b> . . . . .	<b>7</b>	<b>4½</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4½</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5.8</b>

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

Place.	Predominant Price* per 4 lbs. on June 2nd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Last change.	Date.	Am't per 4 lbs.
		Month ago.	Year ago.			
London . . . . .	d. 5½	d.	d. - ¼	Dec. '13	- ¼	
Birmingham . . . . .	5½ & 6	..	..	May '12	- ¼	
Bolton . . . . .	5½	..	..	Jan. '13	- ¼	
Bristol . . . . .	5½	..	- ¼	May-July '13	- ¼	
Cardiff . . . . .	6	..	..	1st April '12	+ ¼	
Derby . . . . .	5½	..	..	April '12	+ ¼	
Hull . . . . .	5½	..	..	June '10	- ¼	
Ipswich . . . . .	6	..	..	March '12	+ ¼	
Leeds . . . . .	5 & 6	..	- ½	March '14	- ½	
Leicester . . . . .	5½	..	..	April '12	+ ¼	
Liverpool . . . . .	5½	..	- 1	Feb. '14	- 1	
Manchester . . . . .	5½	..	..	Oct. '11	+ ¼	
Middlesbrough . . . . .	5½ & 6	..	..	July '12	+ ¼	
Norwich . . . . .	5	..	..	Nov. '09	- ¼	
Nottingham . . . . .	5½	..	..	June '10	- ¼	
Oldham . . . . .	4½	..	..	March '13	- ¼	
Plymouth . . . . .	5 & 6	..	..	Oct. '10	+ ¼	
Portsmouth . . . . .	6	..	- ½	..	..	
Stoke-on-Trent . . . . .	5½ & 6	..	..	March '14	+ ¼	
Southampton . . . . .	6	..	..	July '12	- ¼	
Wolverhampton . . . . .	6	..	..	..	..	
Aberdeen . . . . .	5½	..	- ½	Sept. '13	- ½	
Dundee . . . . .	5½	..	..	Sept. '12	- ½	
Edinburgh . . . . .	6½	..	..	Nov. '12	- ½	
Glasgow . . . . .	6	..	..	Oct. '11	+ ¼	
Belfast . . . . .	6	..	..	March '13	- ½	
Dublin . . . . .	6	..	..	Feb. '13	- ½	

As compared with June 2nd, 1913, the price on June 2nd, 1914, was lower in 6 of the towns; in the remaining towns no change was shown.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Month.	British Wheat Mean London Gazette Price (England and Wales).	Imports. (Average Declared Value.)		Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for Cash).
		Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	
	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d.	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per sack of 280 lbs. s. d.
May 1913 . . . . .	32 7	36 1	10 5½	28 10
April 1914 . . . . .	31 7	34 5	10 3	26 8
May . . . . .	32 8	34 11	10 1	26 11

The imports of wheat during September, 1913-May, 1914, amounted to 16,073,350 qrs., or 2,699,315 qrs. less than in the corresponding months of 1912-13. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1913-May, 1914, amounted to 8,974,553 cwt. (equivalent to 2,908,420 qrs. of wheat, allowing 28 per cent. for offal), or 208,132 cwt. more than in September, 1912-May, 1913.

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



TRADE DISPUTES IN MAY.\*

(Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.)

**Number and Magnitude.**—The number of disputes beginning in May was 140, as compared with 99 in the previous month and 136 in May, 1913. In these new disputes 34,551 workpeople were directly, and 2,904 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before May, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 76,779 workpeople involved in trade disputes in May, 1914, as compared with 211,211 in April, 1914, and 149,812 in May, 1913.

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

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building .. .. .	48	7,839	670	8,509
Coal Mining .. .. .	11	11,895	648	12,543
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	4	370	10	380
Engineering .. .. .	14	2,485	267	2,752
Shipbuilding .. .. .	15	5,149	234	5,383
Other Metal .. .. .	11	2,501	418	2,919
Textile .. .. .	10	655	657	1,312
Clothing .. .. .	4	184	..	184
Transport .. .. .	2	140	..	140
Miscellaneous .. .. .	17	2,642	..	2,642
Employees of Public Authorities .. .. .	4	891	..	891
<b>Total, May, 1914 .. .. .</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>34,551</b>	<b>2,904</b>	<b>37,455</b>
<b>Total, April, 1914 .. .. .</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>25,154</b>	<b>2,888</b>	<b>28,072</b>
<b>Total, May, 1913 .. .. .</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>97,093</b>	<b>28,205</b>	<b>125,298</b>

**Causes.**—Of the new disputes 86, directly involving 12,953 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 14, directly involving 3,425 workpeople, on other wages questions; 16, directly involving 1,534 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 12, directly involving 5,172 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; 6, directly involving 4,702 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 3, directly involving 3,074 work-

Principal Disputes which began or ended in May.

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> Building Trade Operatives—Torquay	575	..	1 May	23	For advance in wages from 7½d. to 8d. per hour for bricklayers, masons and painters and from 5d. to 6d. per hour for labourers.	Advance of ½d. per hour granted, with promise of further ½d. to labourers in January, 1915.
Masons, plasterers, painters, carpenters and labourers—Paignton.	350	..	1 May	..	For advances in wages.	No settlement reported.
Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, masons and labourers—Coventry.	2,000	..	2 May	..	For recognition of local Building Trades Federation and for advance in wages and other alterations in working rules.	No settlement reported.
<b>Coal Mining—</b> Miners—Abertillery .. .. .	3,000	..	1 May	2	Against removal by management of notices of a labour demonstration posted on colliery premises.	Notices replaced.
Underground workers, and surface workers—Tredgar (near).	2,210	..	28 May	11	Alleged unsatisfactory condition of safety lamps.	A number of new electric lamps provided, and additional arrangements made for securing safety in working.
Colliery carpenters, wheelwrights, smiths, &c.—South Lancashire.	1,200	..	8 May	11	Refusal of Employers' Association to recognise Trade Union in connection with demand for advance in wages, reduction in hours of labour, and other concessions.	Terms as to wages, &c., to be arranged at individual collieries. Trade Union in question being recognised at collieries where shown to represent 75 per cent. of the men.
<b>Engineering—</b> Engineers, patternmakers, tool-smiths, &c.—Keighley.	1,200	..	1 May	..	For advance in wages of 2s. per week to journeymen, with a commencing rate of 28s. per week (attern-makers 28s.) for apprentices out of time.	No settlement reported.
<b>Other Metal—</b> Moulders, fitters, labourers, &c. (gas apparatus manufacture)—Warrington.	828	..	2 Mar.	52	Alleged refusal of management to discuss grievances with deputations.	Agreement arrived at as to procedure to be adopted for the settlement of grievances, and all the strikers to be reinstated.
<b>Furnishing—</b> Upholsterers (retail trade)—London, W.	800	..	18 Apr.	26	For advance in wages of 1d. per hour to time workers, with a minimum of 11d. per hour, advance of 10 per cent. on task and piece rates, and other concessions.	Minimum rate to be 11d. per hour, task and piece rates re-arranged with the various shops, and a code of working rules to be drawn up.

**Unsettled Disputes.**—55 disputes, involving about 32,000 workpeople, which began before 1st June, were still in progress at the time of going to press. The most important of these was the dispute in the building trades in London, which has been in progress since 26th January, 1914.

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

people, on questions of hours of labour; and 3 arose on other questions.

**Results.**—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 80 new disputes, directly involving 22,527 workpeople, and 30 old disputes, directly involving 5,447 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 33, directly involving 10,847 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 30, directly involving 4,956 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 47, directly involving 12,171 persons, were compromised. In the case of 7 other disputes, directly involving 1,053 persons, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

**Aggregate Duration.**—The number of working days lost in May by disputes which began, or were settled, in that month amounted to 400,700. In addition, 640,200 working days were lost during May owing to disputes which began before that month, and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in May of all disputes, new and old, was 1,040,900 working days, as compared with 2,973,800 in the previous month and 1,088,800 in May, 1913.

Summary, January to May, 1913 and 1914 †:—

Groups of Trades.	Jan. to May, 1913			Jan. to May, 1914		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building .. .. .	78	15,426	192,000	110	34,161	2,040,500
Coal Mining .. .. .	51	93,243	455,700	83	216,545	3,070,400
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	11	3,541	91,600	8	814	28,600
Engineering .. .. .	55	22,610	285,900	44	6,369	383,900
Shipbuilding .. .. .	49	9,135	47,100	52	13,190	65,400
Other Metal .. .. .	36	35,042	256,500	32	8,041	125,500
Textile .. .. .	103	46,794	857,100	60	13,496	42,500
Clothing .. .. .	37	7,419	123,100	26	2,390	42,500
Transport .. .. .	51	34,597	855,500	26	8,563	32,900
Other Trades .. .. .	88	21,011	246,500	81	11,434	306,200
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>293,818</b>	<b>3,411,600</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>315,003</b>	<b>6,665,400</b>

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

(Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.)

**Wages.**  
**Changes taking effect in May.**—The net result of all the changes taking effect in May, 1914, was a decrease of £2,668 per week, and the total number of workpeople affected 177,189. Of these, 17,428 received an increase of £1,674 per week and 159,761, all in the mining and iron and steel industries, sustained a decrease of £4,342 per week.

Three changes, affecting 1,524 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; eleven changes, affecting 148,719 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation boards; and eight changes, affecting 11,478 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 15,468 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In twenty-eight cases, affecting 3,201 workpeople, the changes were preceded by stoppages of work.

**Summary for January-May, 1914.**—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the five months ended May 31st, 1914, was 512,082. The changes arranged gave 138,374 workpeople a net increase of £11,479 per week, and 373,708 a net decrease of £19,514 per week. The net decreases were confined to the mining and iron and steel industries, and resulted from a decline in selling prices of coal and iron. In other industries wages showed some increase.

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

GROUPS OF TRADES.	January to May.			
	1913.		1914.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Building .. .. .	73,716	+ 7,072	42,031	+ 4,054
Coal Mining .. .. .	728,653	+ 77,012	235,225	- 12,984
Iron, &c., Mining .. .. .	13,302	+ 2,406	20,747	- 1,464
Quarrying .. .. .	4,088	+ 432	4,599	+ 16
Pig Iron Manufacture .. .. .	17,644	+ 1,552	17,649	- 1,438
Iron and Steel Manufacture .. .. .	43,884	+ 2,676	48,021	- 3,201
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	81,539	+ 4,797	29,847	+ 2,060
Other Metal Trades .. .. .	3,772	+ 332	1,469	+ 200
Textile Trades .. .. .	96,452	+ 5,565	14,411	+ 710
Clothing Trades .. .. .	11,055	+ 1,579	2,606	+ 192
Transport Trades .. .. .	10,423	+ 840	4,865	+ 473
Printing, &c., Trades .. .. .	3,290	+ 230	10,198	+ 705
Glass, &c., Trades .. .. .	11,852	+ 846	2,670	+ 359
Other Trades .. .. .	8,412	+ 892	12,823	+ 1,701
Employees of Local Authorities .. .. .	4,905	+ 392	7,121	+ 582
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,123,568</b>	<b>+ 106,621</b>	<b>512,082</b>	<b>- 8,035</b>

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in May, 1914, affected 5,202 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 7,957 hours per week. In the five months ended May 31st, 192 workpeople had their hours increased by 1,096 per week, and 19,415 had reductions amounting to 46,307 hours per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN MAY, 1914.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected.	Particulars of Change.
Building	Ashton-under-Lyne and District	1 May	Carpenters and joiners .. ..	450	Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.)
	Cheltenham and District	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers. †	905	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, 8½d., plumbers and plasterers, 8½d., painters, 8d., labourers, 5½d. and 6½d.
	Windsor, Eton and District	1 May	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners and labourers. ‡	740	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers and carpenters and joiners, 9d., labourers, 6d.
	Chatham, Rochester and Gillingham	1 May	Carpenters and joiners and labourers	340	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: carpenters and joiners, 9d., labourers, 6d.
	Portsmouth	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plasterers, plumbers, machinists, labourers and navvies. †	2,882	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners and plasterers, 9½d., plumbers, 8½d., machinists, 10d., labourers and navvies, 7d.
	Glasgow and District	1 May	Slaters .. .. .	1,100	Increase of ¼d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.)
	Dublin	2 May	Painters .. .. .	900	Increase of ¼d. per hour on summer rate and of 1d. per hour on winter rate. Rates after change: summer 8½d., winter 9d.
	Bristol	1st pay May	Compositors and machinemem (jobbing).	416	Increase of 2s. per week.
	Liverpool	May	Sweepers, ashmen, labourers, &c. ..	1,802	Increase of ¼d. or ½d. per hour, or 2d. or 4d. per day.
	London, W.	19 May	Upholsterers (retail trade) .. ..	1,200	Increase to a minimum rate of 11d. per hour, with certain increases on task and piece rates.

Decreases in Rates of Wages.

Coal Mining	Durham .. .. .	4 May	Hewers, other underground workers and surface workers, including deputies, enginemem, boiler-minders, mechanics and cokemen.	140,000	Decrease of 2½ per cent., leaving wages 57½ per cent. above the standard of 1879 for hewers, and other underground workers, and for surface workers in the Miners' Association.
	Forest of Dean .. .. .	4 May	Hewers, other underground workers and surface workers, including enginemem and mechanics.	5,500	Decrease of 5 per cent., leaving wages 35 per cent. above the standard of 1888. †
Other Mining	Lincolnshire .. .. .	3 May	Ironstone quarrymen .. .. .	900	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2 per cent., leaving wages 8½ per cent. above the standard of 1905.
	Derby and Notts .. .. .	1st pay May	Blastfurnacemen, &c. .. .. .	792	
Pig Iron Manufacture	England and Scotland (certain firms)	3 May	Steel melters, pitmen, &c. .. .. .	2,400	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent. Decrease of 2½ per cent.
	West Scotland .. .. .	25 May	Gas producermen and charge wheelers.	730	
Steel Manufacture	West Scotland .. .. .	25 May	Steel millmen .. .. .	2,750	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
	West Scotland .. .. .	25 May	Enginemem, cranimem, &c. .. .. .	1,850	
West Scotland .. .. .	25 May	Gas producermen and charge wheelers.	1,000	Decrease of 2½ per cent.	
Other workpeople .. .. .				250	

Changes in Hours of Labour.

Building	Cheltenham and District .. .. .	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers. †	905	Re-arrangement of hours resulting in average reduction for the year of 1½ hours per week.
	Windsor, Eton and District .. .. .	1 May	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners and labourers. ‡	740	Decrease of 1 hour per week.
	Portsmouth .. .. .	1 May	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plasterers, plumbers, painters, machinists, labourers and navvies. †	3,019	Decrease of 2½ hours per week in summer months (55½ to 53.)

**Changes in June.**—Full particulars will appear in the July Gazette of the following important changes arranged to take effect in June:—

**Iron and Steel Manufacture.**—Decrease of 3d. per ton and 2½ per cent. in the wages of puddlers and millmen respectively in the North of England, the Midlands and the West of Scotland.

\* Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen, and railway servants.  
† At some of the collieries wages are 40 per cent. above the standard.

† See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.  
‡ See also under Increases in Rates of Wages.



## BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES—FOUR WEEKS ENDED 15TH MAY.

THE total number of workpeople remaining on the Registers\* of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges on May 15th was 107,184, as compared with 106,472 on April 17th, 1914, and with 85,206 on May 16th, 1913.

The total number of registrations of workpeople during the four weeks ended May 15th was 223,308, a daily average of 9,305, as compared with a daily average of 8,587 in the previous five weeks, and of 8,102 in the four weeks ended May 16th, 1913.

Excluding re-registrations of persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period, the total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 307,397 (men 206,440, women 61,884, boys 20,612, and girls 18,461), as compared with 335,719 in the five weeks ended April 17th, 1914, and with 268,625 in the four weeks ended May 16th, 1913.

The total number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 113,314, a daily average of 4,721, as compared with 4,316 in the five weeks ended April 17th, 1914, and with 4,086 in the four weeks ended May 16th, 1913.

The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 82,806, a daily average of 3,450, as compared with 3,218 in the previous five weeks, and with 2,960 in the four weeks ended May 16th, 1913.

The vacancies filled during the period include 10,972 cases in which persons were placed in Exchange districts other than those in which they were registered. Of these, 446 represent transferences from one division to another. Of the total vacancies filled, 5,313 were filled by applicants residing more than five miles from the place in which the work was to be performed.

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

	4 weeks ended May 15th, 1914.		5 weeks ended April 17th, 1914.		4 weeks ended May 16th, 1913.	
	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles
<b>Insured Trades.</b>						
Registrations†	4,146	55	4,084	45	3,704	46
Vacancies notified	1,749	56	1,608	47	1,485	54
Vacancies filled	1,353	43	1,297	33	1,173	36
<b>Uninsured Trades.</b>						
Registrations†	1,837	607	1,668	569	1,828	510
Vacancies notified	2,067	592	1,729	491	1,581	433
Vacancies filled	883	552	861	456	883	453
Vacancies notified	1,089	392	1,015	329	910	301
Vacancies filled	658	327	658	325	641	258
Vacancies filled	776	263	726	219	653	200

The Exchanges open at May 15th numbered 419.

## INSURED TRADES.†

**Registrations.**—The number of registrations effected during the period was 87,047 (men 85,472, women 323, boys 1,225, and girls 27), a daily average of 3,627, as compared with 3,507 in the preceding five weeks. The total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 147,413 (men 145,279, women 491, boys 1,614, and girls 29). These figures exclude 13,777 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 May 15th was 54,572, as compared with 60,366 on April 17th.

**Vacancies Notified and Filled.**—The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 43,308, a daily average of 1,804, as compared with 1,655 in the previous five weeks. The number of vacancies filled was 34,225, a daily average of 1,426, as compared with 1,330 in the previous five weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 79.0.

\* 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.

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

‡ 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.

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

Groups of Occupations.	Registrations.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Building and Construction of Works	46.7	55.1	53.1
Sawmilling	0.7	0.4	0.3
Shipbuilding	13.0	19.6	20.9
Mechanical Engineering	32.6	23.0	24.1
Construction of Vehicles	1.7	1.6	1.3
Cabinet Making, etc.	0.3	0.3	0.3

## UNINSURED TRADES.

**Registrations.**—The number of registrations effected during the period was 113,878 (men 40,257, women 45,778, boys 14,044, and girls 13,799), a daily average of 4,745, as compared with 4,065 in the preceding five weeks. The total number of workpeople on the register at some time or other during the period was 159,984 (men 61,161, women 61,393, boys 18,998, and girls 18,432). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 8,606.

The number of workpeople remaining on the register at May 15th was 52,612 (men 22,609, women 19,735, boys 4,769, and girls 5,499), as compared with 46,106 on April 17th.

**Vacancies Notified and Filled.**—The number of vacancies notified during the period was 70,006, a daily average of 2,916, as compared with 2,661 in the preceding five weeks.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 48,581, a daily average of 2,024, as compared with 1,888 in the preceding five weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 69.4.

Of the vacancies filled during the period, 8,805 (men 4,338, women 3,920, boys 310, and girls 237), were known to be for less than a week's employment; of these 1,771 were for men in conveyance of men, goods and messages, 1,036 were for general labourers, and 2,766 were for women in domestic offices or services.

Of the 14,173 vacancies for boys and girls filled during the period, 4,053 (boys 2,130, and girls 1,923), or 28.6 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 Groups.	Registrations.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Men:—			
Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c.	26.5	25.9	27.8
General Labourers	24.5	19.4	22.4
Commercial Occupations	6.3	3.8	3.1
Textiles	6.3	6.6	6.5
Women:—			
Domestic Offices or Services	55.2	57.4	56.6
Textiles	9.2	9.6	10.3
Food, Tobacco, Drink, &c.	9.4	10.1	11.9
Dress	4.0	7.1	5.4

## CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men given casual employment through the Exchanges was 2,068, and the number of casual jobs given was 14,550, a daily average of 606, as compared with 613 in the preceding five weeks, and with 576 in the four weeks ended May 16th, 1913. Of the jobs given during the period, 9,576 were for dock labourers, 4,830 for cloth porters at Manchester, and 144 for cotton porters at Liverpool. During the period there were also 270 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 on the Clyde and the North-East Coast. In the building trades there was a scarcity in some districts, and painters continued to be in demand in the provinces. There was also a deficiency of women in the clothing trades.

## I.—DISTRICT TABLES.\*

Registrations, Vacancies Notified, and Vacancies Filled in the Period of Four Weeks ended May 15th, 1914.

## A.—ADULTS AND JUVENILES.

	Exchanges Open.	London and South Eastern.	Scotland and North of England.	North Western.	Yorkshire and East Midlands.	West Midlands.	South Western.	Wales.	Ireland.	Total.
		75	78	76†	62	43	29	33	22	418‡
On Register at beginning of period	Insured Trades ..	19,053	8,412	9,797	7,977	5,069	4,975	1,775	3,308	60,366
	Uninsured Trades ..	16,129	5,702	7,037	5,922	4,059	3,249	1,606	2,342	46,106
	Total ..	35,182	14,114	16,834	13,959	9,128	8,224	3,381	5,650	106,472
Registrations†	Insured Trades ..	24,639	16,968	16,856	13,239	7,058	8,133	10,414	3,517	100,824
	Uninsured Trades ..	39,382	15,826	20,777	16,895	11,541	7,588	4,874	5,601	122,484
	Total ..	64,021	32,794	37,633	30,134	18,599	15,721	15,288	9,118	223,308
On Register at end of period	Insured Trades ..	17,043	7,807	9,674	6,214	4,894	4,369	1,988	2,583	54,572
	Uninsured Trades ..	17,642	6,086	8,177	7,050	5,177	4,052	1,888	2,530	52,612
	Total ..	34,685	13,893	17,851	13,264	10,071	8,421	3,886	5,113	107,184
Vacancies Notified	Insured Trades ..	7,613	8,409	4,490	7,001	2,590	3,795	8,472	938	43,308
	Uninsured Trades ..	21,010	10,363	11,862	10,429	5,514	4,990	3,347	2,491	70,006
	Total ..	28,623	18,772	16,352	17,430	8,104	8,785	11,819	3,429	113,314
Vacancies Filled	Insured Trades ..	6,140	6,373	3,414	5,807	1,973	3,113	6,708	697	34,225
	Uninsured Trades ..	14,266	7,452	8,179	7,039	3,673	3,543	2,140	1,689	48,581
	Total ..	21,006	13,825	11,593	12,846	5,646	6,656	8,848	2,386	82,806

## 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 ..	26,788	4,866	31,654	37,762	16,174	53,936	25,048	6,254	31,302	12,344	7,616	19,960	9,569	5,787	15,356
Scotland and North of England ..	10,326	2,230	12,556	21,102	7,492	28,594	9,815	2,441	12,256	10,867	4,889	15,756	8,210	3,715	11,925
North Western ..	12,655	2,946	15,601	24,266	9,676	33,942	12,789	3,725	16,514	7,895	5,218	13,113	5,899	3,764	9,663
Yorkshire and East Midlands ..	10,906	1,889	12,795	19,973	6,132	26,105	9,561	2,422	11,983	10,216	3,627	13,843	8,297	2,391	10,688
West Midlands ..	6,650	1,507	8,157	10,764	4,019	14,783	6,840	1,974	8,814	3,834	1,704	5,538	2,768	1,132	3,899
South Western ..	6,611	931	7,542	11,607	2,452	14,059	6,135	1,452	7,587	6,181	1,210	7,391	5,153	743	5,896
Wales (including Mon.) ..	2,372	586	2,958	12,168	1,904	14,072	2,636	761	3,397	9,725	1,188	10,913	7,638	642	8,280
Ireland ..	4,403	828	5,231	5,611	2,101	7,712	3,696	915	4,611	1,936	845	2,781	1,314	583	1,897
<b>Total .. (24 days)</b>	<b>80,711</b>	<b>15,783</b>	<b>96,494</b>	<b>143,253</b>	<b>49,950</b>	<b>193,203</b>	<b>76,520</b>	<b>19,444</b>	<b>96,464</b>	<b>62,998</b>	<b>26,297</b>	<b>89,295</b>	<b>48,838</b>	<b>18,797</b>	<b>67,635</b>
<i>Total a Month ago .. (28 days)</i>	<i>94,931</i>	<i>17,871</i>	<i>112,802</i>	<i>160,805</i>	<i>48,672</i>	<i>209,477</i>	<i>80,711</i>	<i>15,783</i>	<i>96,494</i>	<i>68,989</i>	<i>28,563</i>	<i>97,552</i>	<i>54,603</i>	<i>20,467</i>	<i>75,070</i>
<i>Total a Year ago .. (23 days)</i>	<i>70,632</i>	<i>17,513</i>	<i>88,145</i>	<i>127,005</i>	<i>36,584</i>	<i>163,589</i>	<i>63,291</i>	<i>13,944</i>	<i>77,235</i>	<i>54,369</i>	<i>21,026</i>	<i>75,395</i>	<i>41,628</i>	<i>15,103</i>	<i>56,731</i>

## C.—JUVENILES.‡

District.	REGISTRATIONS.									VACANCIES.					
	On Register at Beginning of Period.			Registrations during Period.†			On Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London and South Eastern ..	2,182	1,346	3,528	5,717	4,368	10,085	1,876	1,507	3,383	5,519	3,144	8,663	3,546	2,104	5,650
Scotland and North of England ..	681	877	1,558	1,765	2,435	4,200	684	953	1,637	1,531	1,485	3,016	891	1,009	1,900
North Western ..	539	694	1,233	1,995	1,686	3,681	575	762	1,337	1,998	1,241	3,239	1,124	806	1,930
Yorkshire and East Midlands ..	523	641	1,164	1,956	2,073	4,029	524	757	1,281	2,057	1,530	3,587	1,114	1,044	2,158
West Midlands ..	514	457	971	1,904	1,912	3,816	607	650	1,257	1,454	1,112	2,566	935	821	1,756
South Western ..	391	291	682	955	707	1,662	417	417	834	883	511	1,394	474	286	760
Wales (including Mon.) ..	211	212	423	566	650	1,216	208	281	489	578	328	906	361	207	568
Ireland ..	302	117	419	1,003	403	1,406	327	175	502	528	120	648	393	96	489
<b>Total .. (24 days)</b>	<b>5,343</b>	<b>4,635</b>	<b>9,978</b>	<b>15,861</b>	<b>14,244</b>	<b>30,105</b>	<b>5,218</b>	<b>5,502</b>	<b>10,720</b>	<b>14,548</b>	<b>9,471</b>	<b>24,019</b>	<b>8,838</b>	<b>6,373</b>	<b>15,211</b>
<i>Total a Month ago .. (28 days)</i>	<i>5,021</i>	<i>5,291</i>	<i>10,312</i>	<i>17,192</i>	<i>13,765</i>	<i>30,957</i>	<i>5,313</i>	<i>4,635</i>	<i>9,978</i>	<i>14,045</i>	<i>9,210</i>	<i>23,255</i>	<i>8,578</i>	<i>6,156</i>	<i>14,734</i>
<i>Total a Year ago .. (23 days)</i>	<i>4,628</i>	<i>5,031</i>	<i>9,659</i>	<i>12,777</i>	<i>9,982</i>	<i>22,759</i>	<i>4,037</i>	<i>3,934</i>	<i>7,971</i>	<i>11,634</i>	<i>6,951</i>	<i>18,585</i>	<i>6,783</i>	<i>4,617</i>	<i>11,399</i>

\* Exclusive of casual employments.

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

‡ Excluding the Manchester Cloth Porters' Exchange, which deals only with casual employment.

§ Persons under 1



II.—TRADE TABLES.  
A. INSURED TRADES.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended May 15th, 1914.

OCCUPATION GROUPS.†	ADULTS.					JUVENILES.				
	REGISTRATIONS.			VACANCIES.		REGISTRATIONS.			VACANCIES.	
	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registrations during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registrations during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.
Building:—										
Carpenters, Joiners, etc.	5,386	7,410	3,759	4,015	2,950	21	50	17	62	43
Bricklayers	3,138	4,329	2,543	1,921	1,394	1	7	3	10	4
Masons	1,706	1,821	1,374	1,115	540	1	5	1	11	7
Painters, Decorators, &c.	1,857	5,142	1,504	4,688	3,274	9	43	12	88	43
Plumbers and Glaziers	1,563	2,050	1,422	520	416	6	31	8	40	31
Other skilled occupations	2,074	2,749	1,710	810	617	1	3	—	5	1
Labourers	9,561	15,538	8,112	5,066	4,232	9	28	10	71	56
Construction of Works	2,920	7,282	2,583	5,197	4,156	—	10	1	11	10
Sawmilling	648	717	600	159	105	2	—	—	29	21
Shipbuilding:—										
Platers, Riveters, &c.	2,315	6,484	2,859	2,742	2,294	7	40	7	27	27
Shipwrights	187	1,861	247	1,233	1,003	1	5	3	3	—
Labourers	4,063	9,679	4,199	4,202	3,612	35	131	47	89	85
Mechanical Engineering:—										
Moulders (Iron and Steel)	3,553	3,811	3,244	808	699	12	67	9	71	52
Smiths	1,005	1,185	836	383	240	6	11	3	32	24
Erectors, Fitters, Turners	6,259	8,826	5,876	2,770	2,241	146	419	172	263	232
Metal Machinists	1,997	2,630	1,862	663	538	36	138	54	138	100
Wiremen, Electricians, &c.	743	1,211	823	388	315	18	44	21	23	22
Other skilled occupations	3,161	4,470	3,027	1,285	951	29	52	18	107	68
Labourers	5,963	10,156	5,830	3,348	2,979	31	124	42	91	77
Construction of Vehicles	1,440	1,637	1,201	667	419	14	60	20	95	61
Cabinet Making, &c.	220	339	194	137	81	4	15	1	34	22
Total Males	59,807	99,177	53,911	41,796	33,054	389	1,285	449	1,300	986
Total Females	168	334	209	157	133	2	28	3	55	52
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>59,975</b>	<b>99,511</b>	<b>54,120</b>	<b>41,953</b>	<b>33,187</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>1,038</b>

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

B. UNINSURED TRADES.

1.—ADULTS.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended May 15th, 1914.

TRADES.	REGISTRATIONS.									VACANCIES.								
	On Register at Beginning of Period			Registrations during Period.*			On Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.			
Mining and Quarrying	254	65	319	1,074	2	1,076	293	50	343	781	6	787	592	6	598			
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	245	203	448	834	787	1,621	355	278	633	483	477	960	338	378	716			
Textiles:—																		
Cotton	429	896	1,325	1,606	3,010	4,616	884	1,392	2,276	1,084	1,626	2,710	777	1,241	2,018			
Wool and Worsted	332	142	474	615	485	1,100	300	137	437	172	239	411	139	195	334			
Other Textiles	231	299	530	442	1,078	1,520	257	365	622	156	640	796	104	482	586			
Dress:—																		
Boot and Shoe Workers	465	84	549	911	236	1,147	422	82	504	553	161	714	336	109	445			
Others	194	544	738	409	1,744	2,153	167	467	634	368	1,701	2,069	119	888	1,007			
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages:—																		
On Railways	110	84	194	214	287	501	90	113	203	607	83	690	488	66	554			
On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c.	5,964	—	5,964	11,465	—	11,465	6,254	—	6,254	4,885	—	4,885	3,905	—	3,905			
Agriculture	572	93	665	1,316	383	1,699	603	233	836	942	331	1,273	544	160	704			
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery	409	285	694	704	958	1,662	437	339	776	247	536	783	165	422	587			
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations	67	16	83	198	43	241	72	9	81	113	25	138	63	25	88			
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, &c.	95	71	166	288	226	514	91	75	166	359	228	587	305	219	524			
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass	153	129	282	460	505	965	183	221	404	365	209	574	234	142	376			
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:—																		
Bread, Biscuit, &c., Makers	239	34	273	533	93	626	295	29	324	203	145	348	94	87	181			
Others	620	1,503	2,123	1,283	4,567	5,850	664	2,297	2,961	690	2,503	3,193	482	2,126	2,608			
Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers	107	70	177	212	197	409	118	50	168	74	101	175	35	75	110			
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games	107	25	132	310	145	455	160	40	200	69	89	158	42	63	105			
Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	71	—	71	199	—	199	77	—	77	285	—	285	266	—	266			
Commercial	1,847	1,065	2,912	2,768	1,596	4,364	2,063	1,177	3,240	813	501	1,314	497	350	847			
Domestic (Outdoor):—																		
Laundry and Washing Service	1,584	504	2,088	2,818	2,275	5,093	1,846	733	2,579	1,153	1,795	2,948	743	1,405	2,148			
Others	4,577	7,572	12,149	10,796	25,088	35,884	5,048	9,491	14,539	4,116	13,207	17,323	3,530	9,140	12,670			
General Labourers	642	994	1,636	1,028	1,983	3,011	647	1,063	1,710	211	548	759	93	337	430			
Shop Assistants	1,590	1,127	2,717	3,548	3,923	7,471	1,659	1,602	3,261	2,493	986	3,479	1,893	708	2,601			
All Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,904</b>	<b>15,615</b>	<b>36,519</b>	<b>44,076</b>	<b>49,616</b>	<b>93,692</b>	<b>22,609</b>	<b>19,735</b>	<b>42,344</b>	<b>21,202</b>	<b>26,140</b>	<b>47,342</b>	<b>15,784</b>	<b>18,624</b>	<b>34,408</b>			
Casual Employments	2,961	—	2,961	859	—	859	3,010	—	3,010	—	—	—	14,550	—	14,550			

\* 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 May 15th, 1914.

TRADES.	NOTIFIED DURING PERIOD.			FILLED DURING PERIOD.			TRADES.	NOTIFIED DURING PERIOD.			FILLED DURING PERIOD.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	Mining and Quarrying	31	4	35	28	1		29	Total brought forward	7,325	3,740	11,065	3,938
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	476	303	779	330	263	593	Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	475	611	1,086	300	512	812
Textiles	449	649	1,098	287	490	777	Skins, Leather, Hair, &c.	99	129	228	58	105	164
Dress	433	1,367	1,800	176	799	975	Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, &c.	158	138	296	90	97	187
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	5,050	572	5,622	2,614	329	2,943	Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	13	—	13	13	—	13
Agriculture	189	78	267	62	41	103	Commercial	1,340	348	1,688	299	1,165	1,464
Paper, Prints, Books, &c.	385	502	887	249	332	681	Domestic (Outdoor)	543	3,354	3,897	288	2,000	2,288
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c.	71	29	100	41	23	64	Shop Assistants	490	526	1,016	206	326	532
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, &c.	76	148	224	52	130	182	All Others	2,805	570	3,375	2,093	449	2,542
Bricks, Cement, Pottery, &c.	185	88	273	99	64	163							
<b>Total carried forward</b>	<b>7,325</b>	<b>3,740</b>	<b>11,065</b>	<b>3,938</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>6,470</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,248</b>	<b>9,416</b>	<b>22,664</b>	<b>7,852</b>	<b>6,321</b>	<b>14,173</b>

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS  
IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during May, 1914, was 47, of which 37 were due to lead poisoning, 2 to other forms of poisoning, and 8 to anthrax; 1 death, due to lead poisoning, was also reported. In addition, 12 cases of lead poisoning (1 of which was fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During the five months ended May, 1914, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 258, as compared with 275 during the corresponding period of 1913. The number of deaths in 1914 was 20, as compared with 12 in 1913. In addition there were 78 cases of lead poisoning (including 12 deaths) among house painters and plumbers in the first five months of 1914, as compared with 112 cases (including 19 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1913.

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

Analysis by Industries.

INDUSTRY.	CASES.			DEATHS.		
	May, 1914.	Five Months Ended		May, 1914.	Five Months ended	
		May, 1914.	May, 1913.		May, 1914.	May, 1913.
<b>Lead Poisoning.</b>						
Among Operatives engaged in—						
Smelting of Metals	1	14	9	—	2	2
Brass Works	2	5	5	—	—	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	3	13	12	—	—	—
Plumbing and Soldering	2	11	6	—	1	1
Printing	1	6	8	—	—	—
File Cutting	—	7	1	—	—	—
Tinning of Metals	3	10	9	—	1	1
White Lead Works	—	1	6	—	—	—
Red and Yellow Lead Works	2*	19	33	—	3	5
China, Earthenware, and Litho-Transfer Works	—	1	2	—	1	—
Glass Cutting and Polishing	2	6	2	—	—	—
Vitreous Enamelling	5	17	19	—	—	—
Electrical Accumulator Works	—	7	9	—	—	—
Paint and Colour Works	6	39	42	1	3	—
Coach and Car Painting	2	12	11	—	3	—
Shipbuilding	3	22	18	—	1	—
Paint used in other Industries	5	27	38	—	1	—
Other Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total in Factories &amp; Workshops</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>House Painting and Plumbing</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Other Forms of Poisoning.</b>						
Mercurial Poisoning—						
Barometer and Thermometer Making	1	3	2	—	—	—



DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN MAY, 1914.

The total number of Distress Committees whose registers were open at the end of May, 1914, was 19, of which 3 were in "Outer London," 10 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 4 in Scotland, and 2 in Ireland. The registers of the Committees at Leyton, Bristol, Dudley, Grimsby, and Swansea are now closed.

The total number of persons who received employment relief during May, 1914, was 2,053, of whom 1,126 were in London and "Outer London," 122 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 164 in Scotland, and 641 in Ireland. In addition employment was provided for some persons by arrangement with employers and local authorities.

The average earnings amounted to 36s. 3d. per head, and those who were not on piecework received an average of 3s. 0d. per day; the average duration of employment relief was 12.3 days.

Districts.	No. of Applicants given Employment Relief.		Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief.		Total Amount of Wages Paid.	
	May, 1914.	May, 1913.	May, 1914.	May, 1913.	May, 1914.	May, 1913.
London:—						
County .. .. .	739	769	8,181	8,201	1,618	1,137
Outer .. .. .	387	327	4,480	4,125	760	690
Total, London ..	1,126	1,096	12,661	12,326	2,368	1,827
Northern Counties ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lancs. and Cheshire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yorkshire .. .. .	82	115	275	339	53	68
Midlands .. .. .	17	31	..	..	25	49
Eastern Counties ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern Counties ..	23	19	526	272	93	52
Wales and Monmouth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
England and Wales ..	1,248	1,261	13,462	12,937	2,539	1,996
Scotland .. .. .	164	164	3,901	3,210	305	303
Ireland .. .. .	641	80	6,624*	396	878	63
United Kingdom ..	2,053	1,505	23,987	16,543	3,722	2,362

\* In addition 90 women were on piecework.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN MAY, 1914.

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

DURING May 873 fresh applications for work (476 from domestic servants, etc.) were registered by 11 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 1,108 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 294 persons, of whom 178 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 294 situations found for applicants, 227 were of a more or less permanent character, while 67 were temporary only.

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

Bureau	Applications by Work-people during		Situations offered by Employers during		Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.	
	May, 1914.	May, 1913.	May, 1914.	May, 1913.	Permanently.	Temporarily.
Central Bureau:— 5, Princes Street, Caven- dish Square, W. ..	110	106	92	92	27	34
Y. W. C. A.:— 26, George Street, (1).. Hanover Sq., W. (2).. Girls' Friendly Society, 39, Victoria Street, S.W. ..	244	242	420	492	36	49
Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dublin Bureaux ..	78	68	117	136	22	17
Total of 11 Bureaux ..	187	168	260	233	19	62
Summary by Occupations.						
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c. ..	80	68	39	37	10	15
Shop Assistants ..	13	16	8	8	3	—
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c. ..	21	12	86	74	5	7
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists ..	122	109	52	47	20	19
Apprentices and Learners ..	13	13	24	50	12	14
Domestic Servants ..	476	483	774	844	142	142
Miscellaneous .. .. .	148	140	125	79	35	22
Total of 11 Bureaux ..	873	841	1,108	1,139	227	219

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 69 persons in London, and 38 in the

provinces, were referred to other agencies; 290 persons in London, and 107 in the provinces, were given advice as to training, etc., but were not registered.

PAUPERISM IN MAY, 1914.

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

The number of paupers relieved on one day in May, 1914, in the 35 urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 186 per 10,000.

Compared with April, 1914, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 4,905 (or 1.4 per cent.), while the rate per 10,000 decreased by 3. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 3,537 (or 2.1 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 1,368 (or 0.8 per cent.). There were small increases in three districts, but in 29 districts there were decreases, the greatest being 11 per 10,000, both in the Central London and in the Paisley and Greenock districts. The remaining 3 districts showed no change.

Compared with May, 1913, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 3. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 2,116 (or 1.3 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers increased by 340 (or 0.2 per cent.). There were small increases in 13 districts, but in 19 districts there were decreases, the most marked being in the Dublin district (14 per 10,000), in the North London district (13 per 10,000), and in the Dundee and Dunfermline district (10 per 10,000). The remaining 3 districts showed no change.

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of May, 1914.			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.		1913.	1912.
ENGLAND & WALES.*						
Metropolis.						
West District .. .. .	12,261	2,056	14,317	176	- 4	- 4
North District .. .. .	15,116	6,985	22,081	218	- 3	- 13
Central District .. .. .	4,722	1,409	6,131	413	- 11	+ 5
East District .. .. .	14,200	5,175	19,375	288	- 3	..
South District .. .. .	24,717	14,252	38,969	208	- 5	+ 1
Total, Metropolis .. ..	71,016	29,857	100,873	223	- 4	- 3
West Ham .. .. .	5,143	10,836	15,979	216	- 2	- 4
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District ..	2,444	4,781	7,225	152	- 2	- 6
Stockton & Tees District ..	1,270	3,505	4,775	194	- 1	+ 7
Bolton, Oldham, &c. ..	4,277	4,049	8,326	104	- 1	..
Wigan District .. .. .	2,842	5,110	7,952	170	+ 2	- 3
Manchester District ..	10,630	6,723	17,353	171	- 6	- 5
Liverpool District .. ..	11,890	10,838	22,728	203	- 3	+ 3
Bradford District .. ..	2,124	1,680	3,804	102	- 3	- 1
Hull District .. .. .	1,271	2,804	4,075	107	- 2	+ 3
Leeds District .. .. .	2,695	3,453	6,148	129	- 2	- 3
Barnsley District .. ..	884	2,700	3,584	130	- 1	+ 6
Sheffield District .. ..	3,201	3,504	6,705	138	- 4	+ 3
Hull District .. .. .	2,162	5,503	7,665	249	- 1	+ 8
North Staffordshire ..	2,362	5,228	7,590	160	- 2	+ 1
Nottingham District ..	2,231	4,487	6,718	148	..	+ 1
Leicester District .. ..	1,557	2,831	4,388	152	- 4	- 8
Wolverhampton District ..	3,728	7,426	11,154	163	..	- 4
Birmingham District ..	6,964	6,113	13,077	154	- 2	+ 1
Bristol District .. .. .	2,811	4,162	6,973	150	- 3	- 9
Cardiff & Swansea .. ..	2,262	6,308	8,570	197	- 3	- 8
Total, "Other Districts" ..	67,025	91,255	158,280	161	- 2	..
SCOTLAND.*						
Glasgow District .. .. .	5,593	17,205	22,898	241	- 4	..
Paisley & Greenock District ..	804	2,643	3,447	183	- 11	+ 5
Edinburgh & Leith District ..	1,650	5,195	6,845	168	- 4	- 1
Dunfermline and Dunfries ..	733	2,237	2,970	148	- 6	- 10
Aberdeen .. .. .	578	2,721	3,299	199	+ 3	- 1
Coatbridge & Airdrie .. ..	345	1,649	1,994	196	- 3	- 2
Total for the above } Scottish Districts .. ..	9,603	31,750	41,353	206	- 4	- 1
IRELAND.†						
Dublin District .. .. .	6,052	4,948	11,000	270	- 2	- 14
Belfast District .. .. .	3,160	336	4,096	98	+ 1	- 8
Cork, Waterford, and } Limerick District .. ..	3,601	4,265	7,866	317	- 6	- 1
Galway District .. .. .	317	194	511	147	- 6	+ 2
Total for the above } Irish Districts .. .. .	13,130	10,343	23,473	212	- 2	- 8
Total for above 35 Dis- tricts in May, 1914 ..	165,917	174,041	339,958	186	- 3	- 3

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

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

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Imports.

May, 1914.—The total value of the imports in May, 1914, was £59,103,000, showing a decrease of £2,176,000, or 3.6 per cent., on May, 1913, but an increase of £4,037,000, or 7.3 per cent., on May, 1912.

Food, Drink, and Tobacco.—This group showed a decrease of £1,329,000, or 5.7 per cent., as compared with May, 1913. The principal kinds of grain and flour, with the exception of barley and maize, showed a decline in quantity, and, in all cases, a fall in average values. Meat showed an increase in quantity under nearly every heading; but though the average value of beef and pork rose, that of mutton and bacon fell. Eggs, certain fruits, coffee and sugar showed increases in quantity; and cheese, potatoes, cocoa and tea decreases.

Raw Materials.—There was a decrease in this group of £1,064,000, or 5.0 per cent., as compared with May, 1913. In the textile materials, cotton, wool and jute showed decreases in quantity, but flax and silk increases. There were also increases in petroleum, and in skins and furs; but decreases in iron ore, wood and timber, and rubber. As regards average values, those of cotton, wool and jute rose, whilst those of flax, hemp and silk, iron ore, wood and timber, petroleum and rubber fell.

Manufactured Articles.—This group showed an increase of £215,000, or 1.3 per cent. Tin and zinc showed a considerable fall and silk manufactures an increase.

Five Months, January-May, 1914.—The total imports for the five months were valued at £317,639,000, showing a decrease of £2,814,000, or 0.9 per cent., on 1913, but an increase of £14,389,000, or 4.7 per cent., on 1912. Grain and flour showed a decline, but meat an increase. In the raw materials group, cotton, oils and oil-seeds showed increases, but other articles on the whole declined.

	May, 1914.			Five months ended May, 1914.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 1913.	1912.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 1913.	1912.
—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	Thou- sand £ 21,950	- 1,329	+ 926	Thou- sand £ 112,732	+ 1,023	+ 5,440
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	20,335	- 1,064	+ 1,530	120,276	- 4,965	+ 668
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured.	16,579	+ 215	+ 1,577	83,166	+ 853	+ 8,027
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	239	+ 2	+ 4	1,465	+ 176	+ 254
Total .. .. .	59,103	- 2,176	+ 4,037	317,639	- 2,814	+ 14,389

Exports (British and Irish).

May, 1914.—The total value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom during May, 1914, was £42,051,000, showing a decrease of £1,807,000, or 4.1 per cent., as compared with May, 1913, but an increase of £3,219,000, or 8.3 per cent., as compared with May, 1912.

Food, Drink, and Tobacco.—This group again showed an increase, due to larger exports of tobacco; grain and flour declined.

Raw Materials.—There was in this group an increase on May, 1913, of £192,000, or 3.3 per cent., due to a rise in coal and wool.

Manufactured Articles.—In this group there was a decline of £2,150,000, or 6.1 per cent. In the textiles, cotton, worsted and silk yarn, worsted tissues, and jute yarn and piece goods showed increases; while cotton piece goods, woollen yarn and tissues, silk broad stuffs, and linen yarn and piece goods declined. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof showed a decrease, whilst machinery showed a fall in quantity but an increase in value.

Five Months, January - May, 1914.—The total exports during the five months ended May, 1914, amounted to £215,585,000, showing increases of £1,365,000, or 0.6 per cent., and £25,244,000, or 13.3 per cent., on the corresponding periods of 1913 and 1912 respectively.

	May, 1914.			Five months ended May, 1914.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 1913.	1912.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 1913.	1912.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	Thou- sand £ 2,333	+ 26	- 100	Thou- sand £ 11,811	+ 751	- 220
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	5,944	+ 192	+ 151	28,744	+ 567	+ 8,078
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured.	32,869	- 2,150	+ 3,242	170,718	- 348	+ 17,140
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	905	+ 125	- 74	4,312	+ 415	+ 306
Total .. .. .	42,051	- 1,807	+ 3,219	215,585	+ 1,365	+ 25,244

As compared with 1913 there were increases in raw wool, machinery, and cotton and woollen and worsted manufactures. The principal decreases were in iron and steel and other metals and manufactures thereof, and in electrical goods and apparatus.

PASSENGER MOVEMENT TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IN APRIL.

In April, 1914, the total number of passengers who landed in the United Kingdom from other countries was 147,662, and the number who embarked for other countries was 148,855. In the four months ending April, the inward passengers numbered 389,881, and the outward passengers 410,722, the inward being 12,038 more, and the outward 53,063 less than in the corresponding period of 1913.

Excluding passengers to and from the Continent of Europe, the number of passengers in April was 53,490 outward, of whom 37,002 were British subjects, and 33,958 inward, including 21,645 British subjects. The numbers in the four months ending April were 144,032 outward, including 99,516 British, and 95,070 inward, including 56,601 British; the number of British subjects being less by 54,066 outward, and more by 9,721 inward, than in the first four months of 1913.

The total of passengers of British nationality in April includes 31,616 passengers outward, who were recorded as leaving permanent residence in the United Kingdom, and intending to reside permanently in non-European countries; while 9,834 of the inward passengers were recorded as having been resident in such countries, and intending to reside within the United Kingdom. The British passengers who were so recorded as changing their country of permanent residence during the four months ending April numbered 76,994 outward, and 24,305 inward, thus showing a decrease of 56,388, and an increase of 4,670 respectively, on the corresponding figures for 1913. The distribution of the migratory movement of British subjects during April and the four months ending April is shown below, so far as the principal countries are concerned:—

Migrants of British Nationality.*	April.		Four months ending April.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Emigrants to—				
British North America .. ..	29,980	15,027	66,930	31,601
Australia .. .. .	5,528	3,594	23,423	13,016
New Zealand .. .. .	894	524	4,880	2,367
British South Africa .. .. .	819	617	3,366	2,769
India (including Ceylon) .. ..	326	237	1,690	1,617
Other British Colonies and Possessions	414	396	1,743	1,791
Total, British Empire .. ..	37,961	20,395	102,032	53,161
United States .. .. .	14,020	10,806	28,515	21,479
Other Foreign Countries .. ..	604	415	2,835	2,354
Total Emigrants .. .. .	52,585	31,616	133,382	76,994
Immigrants from—				
British North America .. .. .	1,062	1,412	3,475	5,410
Australia .. .. .	1,837	1,830	3,716	4,137
New Zealand .. .. .	358	313	690	771
British South Africa .. .. .	1,074	1,584	3,123	3,785
India (including Ceylon) .. ..	1,132	1,542		







labour exchanges, unemployment insurance and labour disputes in March. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

—*Statistical Year Book of Amsterdam, 1913. Part II.* Wholesale and retail prices, unemployment and work of labour exchanges. Municipal Statistical Bureau. [Amsterdam, 1914: Johannes Müller: pp. xix. + 235: price 3s.]

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

—*Report of Census of Population of Denmark, 1st February, 1911. Part II.* Occupations. State Statistical Department, 1914. [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag; pp. 56 + 193: price 3s. 11d.]

—*Statistics of Denmark. Series IV., Vol. 40.* Income and expenditure of working class families in towns and rural districts (household budgets). State Statistical Department, 1914. [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag.]

—*General Federation of Trade Unions in Denmark. Congress of April, 1914.* Contains statistics of membership, finances, unemployment, &c. [Copenhagen, 1914.]

**Sweden.**—*Statistics of Dwellings erected in various Urban Centres in 1912, with Statistical Summary for 1904-1911.* Department for Social Affairs, 1914. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: pp. 63: price 3½d.]

**Spain.**—*Journal of Spanish Labour Department, April, 1914.* Industrial accidents in 1912, labour disputes in March and first quarter of 1914, cost of living in certain provinces and capitals, April-September, 1913. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez.]

—*Census of Population, 31st December, 1910. Vol. I.* Department of Geography and Statistics, Ministry of Education and Fine Arts. [Madrid, 1913.]

**Portugal.**—*Statistical Year Book of Portugal, 1906-1907. Vol. I.* Friendly Societies, 1901-1905; savings banks, 1906-1907. Statistical Department of Ministry of Finance. [Lisbon, 1913: Imprensa Nacional: pp. 485: price 2s. 3d.]

—*Population of Portugal. Census of 1st December, 1911. Parts I-III. (2 vols.)* Statistical Department of Ministry of Finance. [Lisbon, 1913: Imprensa Nacional: Part I., pp. 407: Parts II-III., pp. 383: price 2s. 3d. each.]

—*Movement of Population (Marriages, Births, Deaths and Emigration), 1907-1911.* Statistical Department of Ministry of Finance. [Lisbon, 1913: Imprensa Nacional: pp. 22: price 5½d.]

—*Emigration from Portugal, 1912.* Statistical Department of Ministry of Finance. [Lisbon, 1913: Imprensa Nacional: pp. 79: price 1d.]

—*Agricultural Statistics. Summary, Part III.* Statistical Department of Ministry of Finance. [Lisbon, 1913: Imprensa Nacional.]

**Russia.**—*Wholesale Prices in Russia in 1912.* Prices of cereals, animals and animal products, minerals, textiles, colonial wares, &c., 1890-1912. (In Russian.) Statistical Department of Ministry of Commerce and Industry. [St. Petersburg, 1914.]

**Bulgaria.**—*Journal of the Bulgarian Statistical Department, April and May, 1914.* Prices of food, &c., and wages of bricklayers and masons in the principal towns in September and October, 1912 and 1913. [Sofia: Imprimerie de l'Etat: price 2½d.]

**Argentine Republic.**—*Year Book of the City of Buenos Aires, 1912.* Labour disputes, 1907-1912; industrial accidents in 1912. Municipal Statistical Department. [Buenos Aires, 1913.]

**Chile.**—*Journal of the Chilean Labour Department, Second Half of 1913.* Cost of living (retail prices) and labour disputes in 1913, industrial accidents in first half of 1913. [Santiago, 1914.]

—*Industrial Accidents in Chile and other Countries.* Supplement to the Journal of the Chilean Labour Department. [Santiago, 1913.]

—*Summary of Statistics relating to the Republic of Chile.* Central Statistical Office. [Santiago, 1914.]

—*Report of Parliamentary Committee on Conditions in provinces of Tarapaca and Antofagasta.* Contains data as to wages, cost of living in Iquique, Valparaiso, and other towns. Chamber of Deputies. [Santiago, 1913.]

#### CONSULAR REPORTS.

*Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 5278. Netherlands, 1913.* Industries, agriculture, horticulture and cattle-raising, &c. [Cd. 7048-95: pp. 22: price 1½d.] *No. 5279. Brest, 1913.* Shipping casualties, strikes, cost of living, &c. [Cd. 7048-96: pp. 11: price 1d.] *No. 5274. Antwerp, 1913.* Transmission of wages system, seamen's money orders, seamen on British ships, &c. [Cd. 7048-91: pp. 28: price 2d.]

### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

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

##### ADMIRALTY, CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

*Bearings, Roller.*—Hoffman's Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chelmsford. *Brass Bars, Naval.*—McKechie Bros., Rotton Park St., Birmingham. *Bronze, Manganese, in Ingots.*—The Manganese Bronze and Brass Co., Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. *Cloths, Cleaning.*—The Ashforth Hosiery Co., Dame Agnes St., Nottingham. *Coffee.*—S. Hanson & Son, 14/18, Eastcheap, E.C.; W. Williams & Co., 85, Fenchurch St., E.C.; Brooke, Bond & Co., Goulston St., Aldgate St., E. *Cotton Waste.*—C. E. Austin & Sons, Ltd., Marlborough Mills, Manchester; W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester. *Drums, Paint.*—Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., Homer-

ton, N.E. *Gloves, Leather.*—J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., 91, New Oxford St., W.C.; E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton Tanneries, Taunton; J. J. Williamson & Son, Canterbury. *Gun-metal and Phosphor Bronze, &c., Articles and Bells.*—J. Barwell, Ltd., Great Hampton St., Birmingham; Carron Co., Carron; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Deptford Yard, Sunderland; J. P. Marrian & Co., Slaney St., Birmingham; Mehan & Sons, Ltd., Scots-toun, Glasgow; Player & Mitchell, Ltd., Cambridge St., Birmingham; Steven & Struthers, Eastvale Place, Kelvinhaugh St., Glasgow; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Deptford, S.E.; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Stinchley, Birmingham; Stroud Metal Co., Ltd., Dudbridge, Stroud, Glos.; T. Wilson, Derwent Brass Works, Swalwell-on-Tyne; J. & J. Woods, Reliance Foundry, Rainhill, near Liverpool; E. Barber & Co., Paxton Rd., Tottenham, N.; W. Barton & Sons, 11, Forrest Rd., Edinburgh; Highton & Son, Ltd., 20, Graham St., City Rd., N.; G. & W. Purser, Ltd., Trafalgar Works, Palmer St., Birmingham; H. E. Rudge & Co., Emily St., Birmingham; J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Cotton Lane, Derby; W. Sugg & Co., Ltd., Vincent Works, Westminster, S.W.; Bowen & Co., Phoenix Foundry, Mount Pleasant, W.C. *Motors and Controllers.*—Laurence Scott & Co., Ltd., Gothic Works, Norwich. *Peas, Split.*—B. Smith & Son, 15, Seething Lane, E.C. *Screws, &c.*—Acme Screw Co., Bath St., Birmingham; Butler & Spragg, Ltd., Cambridge St., Birmingham; Henry Cox, Albion Screw Works, Charles Henry St., Birmingham; Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Ltd., 16, Broad St., Birmingham; T. Haddon & Co., Globe Works, Moseley St., Birmingham; Partridges, Ltd., Northwood St., Birmingham; Phoenix Bolt and Nut Co., Handsworth, Birmingham; A. Stokes & Co., 56, Green St., Deritend, Birmingham; Warne, Wright & Rowland, Ltd., 56, Watery Lane, Birmingham. *Scuttles, Side.*—J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Deptford, S.E. *Slippers, Basil.*—R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds, Wellingborough. *Tin and Japanned Wares.*—Anglo-American Tin Stamping Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Ash Bros. & Heaton, Ltd., Dartmouth St., Birmingham; Bartlett & Digby, 66, Blackfriars Rd., London, S.E.; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., 153, Camden St., Birmingham; R. H. Burman, Windmill St., Horsefair, Birmingham; Farmer & Chapman, Ltd., Caledonian Works, Bilston, Staffs.; S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Vulcan Works, Wolverhampton; Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Albion Works, Rea St., Birmingham; S. Gregson & Sons, Clerke St., Bury; Griffiths & Brewett, Ltd., Bradford St., Birmingham; M. J. Hart & Sons, 36, Great Barr St., Birmingham; J. Hinks & Son, Ltd., Great Hampton St., Birmingham; Lawden & Poole, Hope Works, Newtown Row, Birmingham; H. Loveridge & Co., Ltd., Merridale Works, Wolverhampton; G. & J. Oliver, Wapping Wall, E.; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Elgin Works, Wolverhampton; Pratt Bros., Ltd., Bradford St., Birmingham; Valor Co., Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Cross, Birmingham; Welsh Tinsplate and Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly, Tins, Paint, &c. A. G. Scott & Co., Ltd., Grove St., Deptford, S.E. *Voice Piping and Gear.*—The Power Flexible Tubing Co., Spencer House, South Place, E.C. *Water Closets and Gear.*—R. Brown & Son, Ltd., Ferguslie Works, Paisley; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Lambeth, S.E.; Shanks & Co., Ltd., Tubal Works, Barrhead, Glasgow. *Wire Work.*—George Baker, 68, Cecil St., Birmingham; James Dickson, 48, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.; T. P. Hawkins & Son, 75, Dean St., Birmingham; A. A. James, Ltd., St. George's Works, West Bromwich; O. L. James, Dudley Rd. Wire Works, Wolverhampton; R. Johnson, Clapham & Morris, Ltd., 24, Lever St., Manchester; J. Nichols & Son, Ltd., Cheap-side, Birmingham; the Patent Process Wire Weaving Co., 81, Dale St., Bridgeton, Glasgow; Wm. Riddell & Co., 656, Springfield Rd., Bridgeton, Glasgow; Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Central Works, Worcester. *Wood Goods, Manufactured.*—J. Brown & Sons, Thatcham, Berks; Burley & Sons, Ltd., Hornby Rd., Bootle, Liverpool; R. Charney & Sons, Canal Saw Mills, Ulverston; E. & W. Coward, Lake Side, Ulverston; Dyne & Evens, York Rd., Limehouse, E.; East & Son, Berkhamstead; J. H. Ellis & Sons, Queen's Rd., Sheffield; Fosters, Ltd., Boxmoor, Herts; R. Groom, Sons & Co., Ltd., Shropshire Works, Wellington, Shropshire; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Grange Rd., Bermondsey, S.E.; Lang & Co., Ltd., Liskeard, Cornwall; J. B. Latham & Co., Flaxman Works; Eastlake Rd., Camberwell, S.E.; J. & A. McFarlane, Ltd., Springbank, Glasgow; Malcolm McNeill, Ringsend Dock Saw Mills, Dublin; Mumford & Sons, Belgrave Lane, Mutley, Plymouth; J. Owen & Sons, Ltd., Stanley Rd., Liverpool; G. Pert, Victoria Arms, Mortimer, Berks; Stephen Pincock, Station Rd., Thatcham, Berks; Puttock & Peacock, Billingshurst, Sussex; Joseph Reynolds, Prospect Steam Works, Chesham; Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Albion Saw Mills, Chester St., Birmingham; Staveley Wood Turning Co., Staveley, near Kendal; Alfred Taylor, Turners Arms, Mortimer, Berks; C. White, 129/131, Narrow St., Limehouse, E.; James Wood & Co., Ham Saw Mills, Newbury. *Zinc Sheets.*—The London Zinc Mills, Wenlock Rd., City Rd., N. *Zinc Slabs.*—Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., 14, Fenchurch St., E.C.

##### ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT.

*Granite for H.M. Dockyard, Chatham.*—Brooks, Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster. *Pipes, Cast Iron, for H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth.*—R. Maclaren & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. *Pipes, Cast Iron, for H.M. Dockyard, Chatham.*—Staveley Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield. *Portland Cement for H.M. Naval Estab. at Home and Abroad.*—The British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; The Wouldham Cement Co., Ltd., 35, Great St. Helens, E.C.; C. Burley & Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne. *Timber for H.M. Dockyard, Chatham.*—H. Tolpitt & Co., Ltd., Biggin St., Dover.

*Works Services.*—Aeroplane Shed at Eastchurch.—Humphreys, Ltd., Knightsbridge, S.W. Canteen at Lamalash.—Speirs, Ltd., Blythswood Square, Glasgow. Glazing, Torpedo Factory, Greenock.—Helliwell & Co., Ltd., Brighthouse. Heating Trenches, Crombie.—I. Miller & Sons, Cowdenbeath. Seaplane Shed, Isle of Grain.—Humphreys, Ltd., Knightsbridge, S.W. Steelwork for Kingsnorth.—W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Lochrin Ironworks, Coatbridge. Steel Oil Tank.—Whessoe Foundry Co., Ltd., Darlington. Tanks for Rosyth.—Motherwell Bridge Co., Ltd., Motherwell. Timber Pier and Slipway, Isle of Grain.—A. Faisey & Son, Grove Green Yard, Leytonstone, N.E. Wind Screens at Kingsnorth.—Skinner, C. E. & Son, Railway St., Chatham.

#### WAR OFFICE.

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#### CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

*Barge.*—Bow, MacLachlan & Co., Lt., Thistle Works, Paisley. *Barges, Poling.*—Lytham Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., Lytham, R.S.O. *Boats.*—Pocock Bros., 235, South-wark Bridge Rd., S.E. *Brass Sheets.*—Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd.,

Selly Oak Works, near Birmingham. *Bungalow.*—F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Garston, Liverpool. *Chemicals.*—Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford. *Cranes.*—Whitakers (Engineers), Ltd., Horsforth, near Leeds. *Diesel Engines, &c.*—Willans & Robinson, Ltd., Rugby. *Engine Spares.*—Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds. *Engine, Tractor.*—Aveling & Porter, Ltd., Rochester. *Engines, Tractor.*—R. Garrett & Sons, Ltd., Leiston, R.S.O., Suffolk. *Fastenings, Permanent Way.*—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., 66, Cannon St., E.C. *Godown.*—E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., Corporation St., Birmingham. *Instruments, Surgical.*—Down Bros., Ltd., 21, St. Thomas St., Borough, S.E. *Ironwork, Carriage.*—Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd., Gloucester. *Launches.*—Simpson, Strickland & Co., Ltd., Dartmouth. *Meters, &c.*—J. Tylor & Sons, Ltd., Belle Isle, York Rd., N. *Meters and Spares.*—Manchester Water Meter Co., Ltd., Tipping St., Ardwick, Manchester. *Oil.*—Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. *Paper.*—C. Morgan & Co., 58/60, Cannon St., E.C. *Pipes, Cast Iron.*—Cochrane & Co. (Middlesbrough), Ltd., Middlesbrough. *Pipes, Cast Iron.*—Cochrane & Co. (Woodside), Ltd., Woodside Ironworks, Dudley. *Plant, Sand Pumping.*—Fleming & Ferguson, Ltd., Phoenix Works, Paisley. *Poles, Telegraph.*—Bullers, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. *Rails, &c.*—R. Hudson, Ltd., Gildersome Foundry, near Leeds; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., 66, Cannon St., E.C. *Rails and Fishplates.*—Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. *Roller, Steam Road.*—Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Britannia Ironworks, Gainsborough. *Sheds, Steel Transit.*—Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Lochrin Ironworks, Coatbridge. *Signalling Materials.*—Tyler & Co., Ltd., 16, Ashwin St., Dalston, N.E.; H. Williams, Ltd., Darlington. *Steelwork.*—Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. *Steel and Ironwork.*—J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol. *Springs, Elliptical Bearing.*—S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Stocksbridge Works, near Sheffield. *Steel Plates.*—Brown & Tawse, 3, London Wall Buildings, E.C. *Vacuum Brake Work.*—Vacuum Brake Co., Ltd., 32, Queen Victoria St., E.C. *Wagons, Motor.*—J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basinstoke. *Wagons, Motor Tip.*—Dennis Bros. (1913), Ltd., Guildford. *Wagons, Side Tipping.*—J. & F. Howard, Britannia Ironworks, Bedford. *Wagon Covers.*—Jas. McIlwraith & Co., Victoria St., S.W. *Wire, Copper.*—F. Smith & Co., Anaconda Works, Salford, Manchester; T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., 57, Bishopsgate, E.C.

#### INDIA OFFICE.

*Apparatus, Wireless.*—Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Strand, W.C. *Apparatus, Cylindrical.*—D. Gestetner, Tottenham Hale. *Bearing Plates.*—H. J. Skelton & Co., Royal London House, Finsbury Square, E.C. *Boilers.*—T. Balmforth & Co., Luton; Vulcan Foundry, Newton le Willows; Marshall, Sons & Co., Gainsborough. *Bolts, Tower (Running Contracts).*—J. Harper & Co., Albion Works, Willenhall; G. Dyke & Son, Willenhall. *Bridgework.*—Teas-side Bridge, &c., Co., Middlesbro'. *Brushes.*—G. B. Kent & Sons, 75, Farringdon Rd., E.C. *Bunting.*—W. Bancroft & Sons, Halifax. *Buttons (Running Contracts).*—Smith & Wright, Brearley St., Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, 108, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. *Cotton Waste.*—Spencer & Curedale, Bury, Manchester. *Coke.*—Cardiff Gas Light, &c., Co., Cardiff; Glamorgan Coal Co., Cardiff; Beynon & Co., 6, Lime St. Square, E.C. *Corks.*—N. W. Mitchell & Sons, 2, Dod St., Limehouse, E. *Couplings.*—Gloucester Ry. Car., &c., Co., Gloucester. *Cranes.*—Ransomes & Rapier, Ipswich. *Cresol.*—Jevess Sanitary Compounds Co., 64, Cannon St., E.C. *Cylinders.*—Vacuum Brake Co., 32, Queen Victoria St., E.C. *Dressings.*—Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Oldbury, Worcestershire. *Dynamos.*—Lancashire Dynamo, &c., Co., Trafford Park, Manchester. *Gluceryne.*—Price's Patent Candle Co., Battersea. *Goldleaf (Running Contract).*—G. M. Whiley, 58, Whitfield St., W. *Hearts.*—Alldays & Onions, Great Western Works, Birmingham. *Hose Pipes.*—G. Spencer, Moulton & Co., 77, Cannon St., E.C. *Instruments.*—Arnold & Sons, Giltspur St., E.C.; Down Bros., St. Thomas's St., S.E.; J. H. Montague, 69, New Bond St., W.; Weiss & Sons, 287, Oxford St., W. *Iron, Pig.*—North Lonsdale Iron, &c., Co., Ulverstone. *Joists (Running Contract).*—Dor-man, Long & Co., Middlesbro'. *Lathes.*—Pollock & Macnab, Bredbury, Manchester. *Launches.*—Bergius Launch &c., Co., Glasgow. *Lint.*—Robinson & Sons, Wheat Bridge, Chesterfield. *Machines, Weighing.*—W. & T. Avery, Soho Foundry, Birmingham. *Machines, Litho.*—J. Ratcliffe & Sons, Upper Wortley, Leeds. *Motors.*—Albion Motor Car Co., Upper Rathbone Place, W. *Nails (Running Contract).*—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Rogerstone, Newport. *Oleum Terebinth.*—Price's Co., Battersea. *Outfits, Labelling.*—Ferris & Co., Union St., Bristol. *Paper.*—Ellam's Duplicator Co., 12, King St., E.C.; Basted Mills Paper Co., 17/18, Great Earl St., W.C. *Potassii Iodid.*—Whiffen & Sons, 31, St. Andrew's Hill, E.C. *Pump.*—Babcock & Wilcox, 30, Farringdon St., E.C. *Quinine Hydrochlor.*—May & Baker, Battersea. *Red Lead (Running Contract).*—Walkers, Parker & Co., 63, Belvedere Rd., S.E. *Retorts.*—Pintsch's Patent Lighting Co., Friars House, New Broad St., E.C. *Rollers.*—J. Fowler & Co., Leeds; Marshall, Sons & Co., Gainsborough. *Screws (Running Contract).*—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, 16, Broad St., Birmingham. *Serac.*—T. & H. Harper, Apperley Bridge, Bradford. *Sheeting.*—British Pluviusin Co., 12, Newton St., Manchester. *Springs.*—W. Griffiths & Sons, Sheffield; John Brown & Co., Sheffield. *Sterilisers.*—Arnold & Sons, Giltspur St., E.C. *Strychnine.*—Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snowhill Buildings, E.C. *Tablets.*—Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snowhill Buildings, E.C. *Theodolites.*—Troughton & Simms, Woolwich Rd., S.E. *Thermometers (Running Contract).*—A. C. Cossor & Son, 12, Clerkenwell Green, E.C. *Tubes.*—Elliott's



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