

THE

# Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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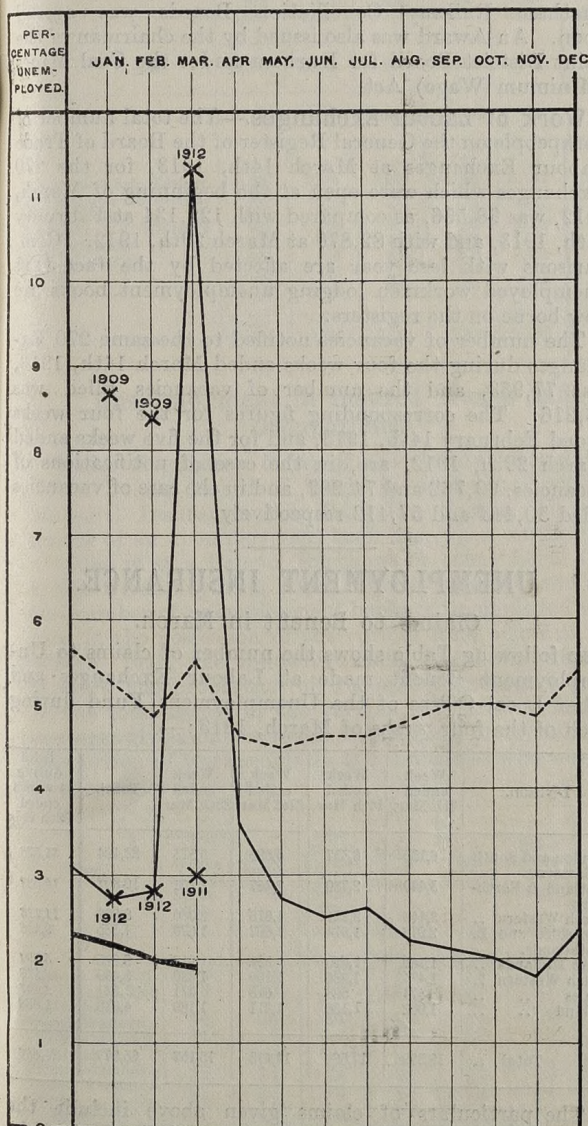
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

## EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



### NOTE TO CHART.

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

## THE LABOUR MARKET IN MARCH.

EMPLOYMENT continued good generally in March. There was an improvement in the iron and steel and textile trades, while in coal mining, engineering and shipbuilding the high level of recent months was maintained. The building and brick trades showed a further seasonal advance, but there was a marked decline in the tinplate trade.

It is reported by Labour Exchanges that there was a continuance of the large demand for workmen of all classes in the shipbuilding trades, and in the engineering trade there was still a scarcity of labour in some districts. In the case of women, the demand exceeded the supply in the cotton, woollen, worsted, linen and clothing trades and in laundry work; in some districts there was a scarcity of workers in the boot and shoe industry.

The upward movement in wages continued.

Employment in March, 1912, was so much affected by the great coal dispute, especially in the pig iron, iron and steel, tinplate, pottery and brick trades that comparisons with a year ago are omitted in this summary, although they will be found in the detailed articles relating to the several trades on pages 130 to 143.

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

(Based on 3,134 Returns.)

Trade Unions with a net membership of 908,276 reported 17,533 (or 1.9 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of March, 1913, compared with 2.0 per cent. at the end of February, 1913.

Trade.	Membership of Unions reporting.	Percentage Unemployed at end of March, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a month ago.
Building* ... ..	74,763	4.3	- 0.3
Coal Mining† ... ..	163,979	0.4	- 0.1
Iron and Steel ... ..	31,683	2.4	- 0.3
Engineering ... ..	216,060	1.5	...
Shipbuilding ... ..	71,478	2.6	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Metal... ..	31,710	1.6	+ 0.1
Textiles† :-			
Cotton ... ..	82,750	1.7	+ 0.2
Woollen and Worsted ... ..	8,504	0.4	+ 0.1
Other ... ..	51,684	1.0	- 1.2
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	63,707	4.2	+ 0.5
Furnishing and Woodworking.	44,241	2.4	- 0.3
Clothing ... ..	55,599	1.9	...
Leather ... ..	3,024	5.1	+ 0.4
Glass ... ..	974	0.5	...
Pottery... ..	6,003	1.3	+ 0.1
Tobacco ... ..	2,117	6.0	+ 1.5
Total... ..	908,276	1.9	- 0.1

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

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



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

The percentage of "insured" workpeople unemployed fell from 4.4 at the end of February to 3.5 at the end of March.

	Build- ing and Works of Con- struction.	Ship- build- ing.	En- gineer- ing and Iron- found- ing.	Con- struction of Vehi- cles.	Saw- mill- ing.	Other In- dus- tries.	All Insured In- dus- tries.
Percentage un- employed at end of March, 1913 ...	5.2	3.1	2.2	2.0	2.4	1.0	3.5
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with end of Feb., 1913	-2.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	+0.2	-0.2	-0.9

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

(Based on 1,953 Returns.)

Returns from firms employing 414,837 workpeople in the week ended March 15th, 1913, showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago.

Trade.	Number Employed.		Wages Paid.	
	Week ended 15th Mar., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	£	per cent.
<b>Textiles:—</b>				
Cotton ...	121,986	+ 0.0	124,579	+ 0.7
Woollen ...	25,800	- 0.0	25,572	+ 1.7
Worsted ...	37,417	- 1.0	29,909	+ 0.6
Linen ...	44,337	+ 0.2	29,390	+ 4.3
Jute ...	10,372	- 0.2	8,603	+ 4.8
Hosiery ...	18,183	+ 0.4	15,375	+ 3.0
Lace ...	6,063	- 0.0	6,363	- 0.2
Other Textiles ...	16,315	+ 0.4	13,023	+ 1.6
Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.	21,716	+ 0.3	24,992	+ 1.7
<b>Total Textiles</b> ...	<b>302,189</b>	<b>- 0.0</b>	<b>277,806</b>	<b>+ 1.5</b>
Boot and Shoe ...	68,327	- 0.3	70,084	+ 0.7
Shirt and Collar ...	6,165	+ 0.3	4,173	+ 0.8
Pottery ...	19,233	- 0.4	18,806	- 0.2
Glass ...	7,951	- 2.4	10,644	- 1.6
Brick ...	10,972	+ 1.5	12,760	+ 2.5
<b>Grand Total</b> ...	<b>414,837</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>394,273</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>

## (4) OTHER EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

(Based on 848 Returns.)

The following Table summarises the returns from firms employing 863,661 workpeople in March in the industries mentioned:—

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for Mar., 1913.	March, 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month ago.
		Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	
Coal Mining ...	684,152	5.67		+ 0.06
Iron ,, ...	16,467	5.79		- 0.05
Shale ,, ...	3,571	5.82		- 0.12
Pig Iron ...	24,600		Furnaces in Blast. 335	+ 3
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	27,300		Mills Working. 487 Shifts Worked (One Week). 602,223	- 73
Iron and Steel ...	107,571			Per cent. + 0.8

**Changes in Rates of Wages.**—The changes in rates of wages taking effect in March resulted in an

increase of nearly £24,000 per week in the wages of 224,000 workpeople. The most important changes affected 20,000 carpenters and joiners in London, 175,000 coal miners in Northumberland and Scotland, 5,000 shale miners in Scotland, 6,400 ironworkers in the North of England and West of Scotland, and 4,400 engineers at Belfast.

**Trade Disputes.**—The number of disputes beginning in March was 81, and the number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 41,983, as compared with 45,382 in February, 1913, and 1,040,542 in March, 1912, when about 1,000,000 workpeople were involved in the national coal strike. The estimated number of working days lost by disputes during the month amounted to 446,000, as compared with 593,200 in February, 1913, and 24,579,500 in March, 1912, of which 23,900,000 were due to the coal strike.

**Conciliation and Arbitration.**—Cases dealt with during the month include woollen workers at Morley; variety artistes; building trade operatives at Leicester, Coventry, Bradford and Halifax; blastfurnacemen at Falkirk; gas producers at Sheffield; iron and steel workers at Frodingham and in Glamorgan; and boot and shoes operatives in London, at Kettering and in the East of Scotland. Several awards were issued during the month by chairmen of railway conciliation boards, and a chairman for the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway Conciliation Boards was agreed upon. An Award was also issued by the chairman of the Joint District Board for Durham under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act.

**Work of Labour Exchanges.**—The total number of workpeople on the General Register of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges at March 14th, 1913, for the 270 Exchanges which were open at the beginning of March, 1912, was 98,596, as compared with 129,134 at February 14th, 1913, and with 82,870 at March 29th, 1912. Comparisons with last year are affected by the fact that unemployed workmen lodging unemployment books are now borne on the registers.

The number of vacancies notified to the same 270 Exchanges during the four weeks ended March 14th, 1913, was 77,933, and the number of vacancies filled was 56,216. The corresponding figures for the four weeks ended February 14th, 1913, and for the five weeks ended March 29th, 1912, are, in the case of notifications of vacancies, 69,762 and 74,262, and in the case of vacancies filled 50,443 and 57,412 respectively.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

## Claims to Benefit in March.

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

Division.	Week ended 7th Mar.	Week ended 14th Mar.	Week ended 21st Mar.	Week ended 28th Mar.	Total.	Total during 4 weeks ended 28th Feb.
London and South Eastern.	6,155	6,337	4,689	5,313	22,494	31,536
Scotland & Northern.	3,449	2,780	2,467	2,201	10,897	15,538
North Western ..	2,449	2,281	1,818	2,060	8,608	11,713
Yorkshire and E. Midlands.	2,076	1,914	1,667	1,678	7,335	9,486
West Midlands ..	1,160	1,070	836	919	3,985	5,391
South Western ..	1,434	1,480	1,189	1,326	5,409	6,473
Wales ..	574	568	618	471	2,231	2,327
Ireland ..	1,082	1,136	1,211	1,189	4,618	4,888
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>18,379</b>	<b>17,566</b>	<b>14,476</b>	<b>15,157</b>	<b>65,577</b>	<b>87,640</b>

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

The associations subsequently claim repayment from the Fund of the sums to which their individual members would have been entitled. The total number of such indirect claims made during March was 17,522, as compared with 48,055 direct claims.

## Number and Amount of Claims Paid.

The total number of payments of Unemployment Benefit made during March to workpeople claiming benefit direct was 111,161, and the total amount paid out was £35,556, as compared with 185,222 payments amounting to £59,239 during February, 1913. These amounts, paid in respect of unemployment during the four weeks ended 28th March and 28th February respectively, are exclusive of the sums due for the benefit of members of the associations referred to in the preceding paragraph.

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

Division.	7th March, 1913.	14th March, 1913.	21st March, 1913.	28th March, 1913.	Total during March.	Total during Feb.
Number of Payments.						
London and Sth. Eastern	18,518	13,756	10,161	9,015	51,450	95,440
Scotland and Northern ..	2,390	2,674	2,353	2,235	10,152	14,793
North Western ..	2,611	2,831	2,326	2,258	10,026	13,892
Yorkshire & E. Midlands	3,479	3,073	2,427	2,403	11,382	18,901
West Midlands ..	1,860	1,623	1,324	1,234	6,041	9,550
South Western ..	2,945	2,286	2,022	1,929	9,182	16,428
Wales ..	672	578	433	452	2,135	3,360
Ireland ..	3,068	2,862	2,571	2,292	10,793	12,363
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>36,043</b>	<b>29,683</b>	<b>23,617</b>	<b>21,818</b>	<b>111,161</b>	<b>185,222</b>
Amounts Paid.						
London and Sth. Eastern	5,795	4,254	3,220	2,968	16,217	30,911
Scotland and Northern ..	844	837	780	766	3,327	4,593
North Western ..	939	964	799	756	3,458	4,552
Yorkshire & E. Midlands	962	818	661	651	3,092	5,604
West Midlands ..	573	501	424	389	1,887	3,091
South Western ..	923	706	634	602	2,865	4,745
Wales ..	206	172	136	137	651	1,006
Ireland ..	1,232	1,066	898	803	3,999	4,737
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>11,574</b>	<b>9,358</b>	<b>7,552</b>	<b>7,072</b>	<b>35,556</b>	<b>59,239</b>

## Unemployment in Insured Trades and Occupations.

Under Regulation 5 (4) of the General Regulations issued by the Board of Trade in accordance with the National Insurance Act, Part II., Section 91, every holder of an unemployment book has, when unemployed, to lodge it at a Labour Exchange or other Local Office of the Unemployment Fund. From returns made as to the number of unemployment books of unemployed workmen in the possession of the various local offices on 28th March, 1913, the following Table has been prepared, showing the proportion of unemployment books lodged to the total issued in the various industries. The percentages given may be taken to represent pretty fairly the proportion of workpeople in the industries who were unemployed on that date:—

District.	Building and Works of Con- struction.	Ship- build- ing.	En- gineer- ing and Iron- found- ing.	Making of Vehicles	Saw- mill- ing.	Other Insured Work- people.	All Insured Work- people.
London and S.E.	7.3	6.4	3.7	3.4	3.8	1.9	6.0
Scotland and Northern.	2.6	2.0	1.7	0.9	1.7	0.7	1.9
North Western ..	3.7	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.4	1.1	2.6
Yorkshire and E. Midlands.	3.1	3.7	1.6	0.8	1.7	0.8	2.1
West Midlands ..	4.1	4.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.4	2.7
South Western ..	5.4	5.5	2.7	1.5	1.8	1.7	4.4
Wales ..	2.5	6.9	1.4	1.1	1.5	0.4	2.6
Ireland ..	13.2	4.6	4.2	5.2	3.3	2.2	8.4
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Total a month ago	7.3	3.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.2	4.4

The following Table shows, both by industry and district, the proportion of unemployment books lodged to

the total books issued on each Friday during March and on 28th February, 1913:—

	28th Feb.	7th Mar.	14th Mar.	21st Mar.	28th Mar.
INDUSTRIES.					
Building and Works of Con- struction.	Per Cent. 7.3	Per Cent. 6.8	Per Cent. 5.8	Per Cent. 5.4	Per Cent. 5.2
Shipbuilding ..	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.1
Engineering and Ironfound- ing.	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2
Making of Vehicles ..	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
Sawmilling ..	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.4
Other Industries ..	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
<b>All insured industries</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>
DISTRICTS.					
London and South-Eastern ..	8.6	8.0	6.9	6.3	6.0
Scotland and Northern ..	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.9
North Western ..	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6
Yorkshire and East Midlands ..	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1
West Midlands ..	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7
South Western ..	4.6	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.4
Wales ..	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6
Ireland ..	8.2	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.4
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT DURING 1912.

The tenth Report of Proceedings under the Conciliation Act, 1896, has just been published,\* dealing with cases occurring during the year 1912.

The number of cases in which action was taken under the Conciliation Act during the year 1912 was 73, this number being less than in 1911, a year of very marked industrial disturbance, when 92 cases were dealt with, but higher than in any previous year. These 73 cases do not include appointments made under the Act in connection with the revised railway conciliation scheme.

The number of cases dealt with in each year between August, 1896 (when the Conciliation Act came into operation), and December 31st, 1912, is shown in the following Table, cases involving a stoppage of work being distinguished from those in which no stoppage occurred. It will be seen that the decrease in 1912 as compared with 1911 is wholly in cases involving a stoppage:—

Year.	Number of Cases.			Year.	Number of Cases.		
	Total.	Involving Stoppage of Work.	Not involving Stoppage of Work.		Total.	Involving Stoppage of Work.	Not involving Stoppage of Work.
1896†	11	9	2	1905	14	3	11
1897	37	23	14	1906	20	8	12
1898	12	8	4	1907	39	15	24
1899	11	5	6	1908	60	24	36
1900	21	13	8	1909	57	24	33
1901	33	20	13	1910	67	27	40
1902	21	10	11	1911	92	37	55
1903	17	8	9	1912	73	54	39
1904	12	4	8	<b>Total</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>305</b>

Of the principal groups of trades, the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding group accounts for the largest number of cases during 1912, viz., 19, the transport group coming second with 12 cases. As compared with 1911, this group shows the largest decrease in the number of cases. The building trades, which during the whole period have accounted for the largest number of cases (about one-quarter of the whole), accounted for 10 out of 73 cases in 1912.

During the year under review in the Report recourse was had in five cases to Courts of Arbitration under the scheme established in 1908, the court in each case consisting of a chairman and two arbitrators. These cases were taxi-cab drivers in London (on two occasions), tinplate workers in South Wales and Gloucestershire, building trade operatives at Coventry, and tannery workers at Hull.

The most important disputes in which action was taken during 1912 were the national strike of coalminers in Great Britain and the strike of transport workers in the



Port of London and on the Medway. The former dispute was terminated by the passing of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, and it has been thought desirable to add a separate appendix to the Report, giving the decisions arrived at by the Joint District Boards established under this Act. A detailed statement of each of the 73 cases dealt with in 1912 is given in an appendix to the Report.

In the Report and appendices some particulars are given with regard to the Industrial Council, the Courts of Arbitration, and appointments in connection with the revised Railway Conciliation Scheme. The members of the Industrial Council appointed in 1911 to hold office in the first instance for one year only were re-appointed for a further year, with the exception of Mr. W. Mullin, J.P., who resigned. As has already been stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE, the Council are at present engaged on an Enquiry in connection with matters relating to industrial agreements.

In appendices to the Report particulars are also given of rules of conciliation boards and other agreements between employers and workmen in various trades which contain a clause providing that, in the event of failure of the parties to settle a dispute, application shall be made to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an umpire, arbitrator, or conciliator. Such clauses, so far as known to the Department, now exist in 103 cases, details of which are given.

## RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

### Woollen Workers, Morley.

DIFFERENCES having arisen in connection with the demand of the willeys and fettlers at Morley for an advance in wages and in regard to other conditions, negotiations took place between representatives of the Morley and District Woollen Manufacturers' Association and the General Union of Weavers and Textile Workers in regard to the matter, but no settlement was arrived at, and the operatives ceased work on 3rd and 4th April, between ten and twelve thousand workpeople being affected.

The attention of the Department being called to the dispute, Sir George Askwith journeyed to Morley on 7th April, and, after prolonged negotiations, a provisional agreement was arrived at between the parties that night, providing *inter alia* that the wages of willeys and fettlers shall be at the rate of 6d. per hour up to the last pay day in September and 6½d. per hour afterwards. This agreement was subsequently ratified, and work resumed on the following Monday.

### Variety Artistes.

A preliminary meeting upon proposed amendments of the Music Halls Award of 1907 was held on April 8th, under the chairmanship of Sir George Askwith, and amongst those attending were representatives of the Entertainments Protection Society, the Provincial Managers' Association, the Theatrical Managers' Association, and various separate managements and the Variety Artistes' Federation. Various questions of procedure were settled, and it was arranged that the hearing should take place on April 24th, 25th, and 26th.

### Building Trade Operatives.

Leicester.—Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., presided at conferences of representatives of the Leicester and District Master Builders' Association and the Operative Bricklayers' Unions and the Operative Builders' and General Labourers' Unions to deal with applications for advances in wages and other alterations of working rules (see LABOUR GAZETTE for March, p. 83). As a result of these conferences an agreement was arrived at providing that the existing wages of both classes of workpeople should be advanced one halfpenny per hour, on condition that the counter-notice of the employers relating to walking time, and also the rule relating to alteration of

rules and settlement of disputes, were accepted, making the rules in these respects the same as those for carpenters and joiners. The advance in wages and consequential alteration of rules were to come into operation as from April 7th, 1913.

Coventry.—In response to an application, dated March 22nd, Sir William Collins was appointed to act as arbitrator to deal with an application of the bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, labourers, painters, paperhangers, and glaziers and plumbers at Coventry, for an advance in wages and other matters connected with the working rules. Sir William, having heard the parties, issued his award on April 3rd, granting an increase of ¼d. per hour to bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, labourers (with an advance of ¾d. per hour to leading scaffolders), and plumbers; but in regard to painters there is no alteration in the scale of pay. Other matters dealt with are hours of labour, overtime, notice of discharge, walking time and lodgings.

Bradford.—The award of the Court of Arbitration, consisting of Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C. (chairman), and Messrs. L. A. Martin and J. R. Clynes, M.P., appointed to deal with matters affecting painters at Bradford, was issued on April 9th. The Court awarded an advance in the rate of wages from 8d. to 8½d. per hour, and made certain other alterations in the working rules.

Halifax.—The master and operative painters at Halifax being unable to agree upon certain matters, joint application was made on April 2nd for the appointment of an arbitrator. The Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed Sir William Collins to act in that capacity.

### Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.

Falkirk.—Differences having arisen between the Carron Company and the keepers, assistant keepers, fillers and chargers in their employ at the blastfurnaces at Carron, as to the conditions of labour obtaining at these furnaces, and the basis upon which, and the rates at which, wages are presently being paid, it was agreed to refer the matter to a Court of three members, the chairman to be appointed by the Board of Trade, and each side to choose their own representative.

The Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed Sheriff Principal A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., to act as chairman of the Court, with Mr. Colin F. Maclaren and Mr. Alderman P. Walls, J.P., selected by the company and the men respectively.

Frodingham.—His Honour Judge A. O'Connor, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to deal with the claims of workpeople employed at the Frodingham Iron and Steel Works, issued his award on April 2nd. The claims of the men were for various advances in wages, and that the labourer who ranks as "first labourer" should be classed as "fourth ladleman." Judge O'Connor, after inquiry, decided that there was no good ground for altering the status or grade of the first labourer, but awarded some increase of wages to each of the classes covered by the arbitration proceedings.

Sheffield.—In response to a joint application, dated April 3rd, the Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed His Honour Judge A. O'Connor, K.C., to act as arbitrator to deal with a claim by the gas producers at a works at Sheffield.

Glamorgan.—A dispute having arisen at a steel works in Glamorgan with regard to the tonnage rates to be paid for heating, and the parties having failed to agree, the matter was referred to two neutral persons appointed by the employers and two appointed by the workpeople. No agreement being arrived at, on March 26th joint application was made for the appointment of an arbitrator to settle the dispute, and the Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed his Honour Judge J. V. Austin to act in that capacity.

### Boot and Shoe Operatives.

London.—The Arbitrators to the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of London referred to Sir George Askwith as Umpire a proposition

and amendment voted upon by the said Board on September 26th, 1911, namely—

*Proposition.*—"That the Board do at once go into committee to consider the best means for compiling a Quantities Statement for the Clicking Department."

*Amendment.*—"That the Umpire's decision of 26th of August, 1911, does not adjudge that the Board is compelled to compile piece-work or Quantities Statements, and the Employers' representatives decline to proceed with such compilation in view of the award of Lord James, dated the 10th June, 1899, interpreting the Board of Trade Terms of Settlement in connection with a similar question in Leeds."

and the Arbitrators were of opinion that the question whether the Board should or should not proceed with a quantities statement for clicking involved an interpretation of Sir George Askwith's award, dated August 26th, 1911.

Sir George's decision in the matter, issued on April 11th, is as follows:—

"After hearing, on the 10th day of April, 1913, the statements of the Arbitrators, I have to decide that until the Terms of Settlement of 19th April, 1895, and the revised rules of 31st January, 1896, have been followed, the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of London are not obliged to consider the said proposed statement, the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of London being, as I am informed, subject to the said terms of settlement and revised rules, including the following rule, namely:—

14. That the procedure in cases of disputes between an employer and his workmen should be as nearly as possible the following:—

(a) The workmen shall first bring the matter before the employer or foreman."

*Kettering.*—Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., having, in response to an application, dated March 19th, been appointed to act as Umpire to decide certain matters connected with the scale and minimum wage statement for the closing department, upon which No. 2 Arbitration Board for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Kettering and District (Clickers and Pressmen) were unable to agree, issued his award on March 31st. The points referred to Mr. Smith were:—

(1) Whether any Minimum Wage has been agreed upon for girls of 18 and under 19 not engaged on the first-class operations mentioned in the agreement; and, if the answer is in the affirmative, what is the amount of such minimum?

(2) Whether putting a row of wax thread on Derby sides is to be classed as Derby side machining under the terms of the agreement?"

On the first point Mr. Smith decided that the absence of such a scale and minimum was an accidental omission on the part of the compilers of the statement, and that it was intended that the scale and minimum should commence at the age of 18 for those employed on the first and second-class operations. On the second point and upon other points raised by consent at the proceedings, agreements were arrived at.

*East of Scotland.*—The East of Scotland Arbitration Board (Boot Trade) being unable to agree on certain points, made application on 10th March for the appointment of an arbiter to decide the matters in dispute. Professor Richard Lodge has been appointed to act in that capacity.

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

### Joint District Board for the District of Durham.

DECISIONS OF THE CHAIRMAN (RT. HON. SIR ROBERT ROMER, G.C.B.)  
FEBRUARY 26TH, 1913.

1. *Putters—Question of Bonus in addition to Minimum Wage.*

"With regard to these putters it seems to me that the bonuses were something in addition to the ordinary wages, and therefore I think they ought to be paid in addition to the ordinary wage."

2. *Powers of Local Umpires to determine whether any particular persons are entitled to house and coals.*

"As a matter of fact, it is clear to me that such a question as you have been discussing does not arise under these rules at all, and will have to be settled in the ordinary way."

3. *The Laid Out being deducted from Minimum Wages.*

"If a workman has not in any respect forfeited his right to the minimum wage, then if, after deducting laid out, it does not come up to the minimum wage, he is entitled to the minimum wage."

## RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME.

Awards have been issued during the month by his Honour Judge J. V. Austin for Conciliation Board "D" of the Great Northern Railway, by the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Romer, G.C.B., for Boards I and II of the Midland Railway, and by Sir Thomas R. Ratcliffe Ellis for Board III of the Caledonian Railway.

The Board of Trade have intimated that, in accordance with the selection of the parties, they are prepared to appoint his Honour Judge Parry as chairman of the South Eastern and Chatham Railway Conciliation Board, should the services of a chairman be required.

## SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE IN RUSSIA.

THE following summary of two recent Russian measures making obligatory the insurance of workpeople against accidents and sickness respectively is based upon a despatch from H.M. Ambassador at St. Petersburg, dated October 16th. The decrees approving the new laws received the Imperial signature on June 23rd, 1912.\*

### I.—SICKNESS INSURANCE.

The provisions of this Act apply to all persons (other than casual workers), irrespective of age or sex, employed for a wage or salary in factories, mines, iron and steel works, local railways, tramways or inland navigation, making use of motor power and regularly employing 20 workpeople or more. Undertakings employing 30 workpeople or more come within the Act whether they make use of motor power or not.

State-owned undertakings and the main railway systems are excluded from the scope of the Act.

The insurance is to be effected through the agency of Sick Funds established either for single undertakings or for two or more undertakings in common, and comprising, as a rule, not less than 200 members. The business of each Sick Fund will be administered by a general assembly composed of delegates elected by the insured workpeople and of representatives of the employers, and by an Executive, which will determine scales of benefits and of contributions within the limits laid down by the Act.

The benefits will consist of (a) medical aid and (b) sick pay, the cost of the former being defrayed by the employers and that of the latter by the Sick Funds.

(a) *Medical Aid.*—This will take the form of first aid in cases of sudden illness or accident, outdoor medical relief, assistance at childbirth, and hospital treatment, and will include free medicine, bandages, and necessary medical appliances. In the case of sick patients who remain at work the medical aid will be afforded as long as the patients shall remain members of the Fund. If the illness is accompanied by inability to work, medical benefit will be granted, if necessary, for a period of four months.

(b) *Sick Pay.*—Sick Funds will grant sick pay to members (1) in case of ordinary sickness or of disablement due to accident, (2) before and after childbirth, (3) in case of death (for burial expenses). The limits fixed for the maximum duration of sick pay are either 26 weeks or 30 weeks, according to circumstances. The rate of daily sick pay will range from one-quarter to two-thirds of the daily earnings. For childbirth the rates will be from one-half to the full amount of the daily earnings of the insured woman for two weeks before and four weeks after delivery, provided no work is done by the insured woman during that period. Burial money is to be sufficient to cover funeral expenses, and must not exceed 30 days' wages of the deceased member.

The contribution to be paid in respect of sickness insurance ranges from a minimum of 1 per cent. to a maximum of 3 per cent. of the member's earnings, computed in the manner prescribed by the Act.

Employers are responsible for the payment of the contributions of their staff; they are authorised to

\* No definite date has been fixed for the entry of these laws into operation, but it was proposed to introduce them on a small scale in January, 1913, at certain factories in St. Petersburg (Despatch from H.M. Consul-General at Odessa, dated December 26th, 1912).



deduct the same from wages, and are required themselves to contribute an amount equal to two-thirds of that contributed by the staff.

Should the resources of a Fund be insufficient to yield the lowest scale of sick pay provided under the Act, provision is made for raising the statutory scale of contributions up to a certain specified limit. Loans free of interest can also be obtained by a Sick Fund.

## II.—ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The law on compulsory insurance against accidents is applicable to the same classes of establishments and persons as the above measure relating to sickness insurance.

Insurance will be effected through Associations of employers to be established by order of the Minister of Commerce and Industry, each Association to have jurisdiction within a prescribed district. The members will defray the whole cost of the insurance under this Act.

In the event of incapacity for work resulting from an accident met with during his employment or arising out of such employment, an insured workman is entitled to accident pay from the Association; and in the event of his death the members of his family or immediate dependants will receive an indemnity. For those who are also insured against sickness the accident pay does not commence until the beginning of the fourteenth week from the date of the accident (sick pay being granted for the first 13 weeks—see above law on Sickness Insurance); while for those not insured against sickness it begins from the date of the accident. The accident pay for total incapacity is at the rate of two-thirds of the injured person's earnings, except for the first thirteen weeks, during which period it corresponds to the highest rate payable under the Sickness Insurance Law.

For permanent incapacity a pension is granted at the rate of two-thirds of the workman's yearly earnings where the incapacity is complete, and less in proportion where it is partial.

Should an accident be followed by death within two years as the result of injuries received at the date of such accident, the Association will refund burial expenses within the limits laid down in the Sickness Insurance Law, and will also award pensions to the victim's widow, to children under 15 years of age, or to other dependent relatives. The total amount of the pensions to members of the family of deceased, however, must not exceed two-thirds of his average yearly earnings computed in the manner prescribed by the Act.

An insurance association may free itself from its obligation in respect of payment of pensions by the transfer of the capitalised value of such pensions to the Government Savings Bank.

The provisions of the Act may be extended conditionally to the subjects of States granting similar benefits to Russian subjects.

## III.—STATE SUPERVISION.

State supervision of the foregoing Acts will be exercised by the Workmen's Insurance Council, a body composed of representatives of State departments and of various local administrations, and of 10 delegates—5 from employers and 5 from workpeople—from the various industries affected, presided over by the Minister of Commerce and Industry. A Workmen's Insurance Committee, which may be described as the local authority of the Workmen's Insurance Council, will be established in each government or province of the Empire to supervise locally the working of the Acts.

## NEW SWEDISH LABOUR LAW.\*

A NEW law for the protection of workpeople, dated June 29th, 1912, came into force in Sweden on January 1st last. This law consolidates, completes, and supercedes all laws and regulations previously enacted for safeguarding workpeople against accident and other risks of employment, with the exception of (1)

the law of November 20th, 1909, forbidding the employment of women in nightwork in certain trades; (2) the decree of December 10th, 1897, regarding the employment of children in public exhibitions; and (3) the decree of December 9th, 1896, for the prevention of "phossy jaw."

The new law applies to every business of an industrial character, whether conducted as a "factory" or as a "handicraft," where workpeople are employed for the benefit of an employer, including house-building, road construction, waterworks, main-laying, or any similar employment. The law, however, does not apply where the work is done in the worker's home, or under such conditions that the employer cannot supervise its execution; where work is carried out by a member of the employer's family; or where work is done by seamen in or about a ship, either at sea or in port. It affects agricultural work only where machinery is used, or where boilers or other vessels under pressure are employed.

New provisions for reducing the risk of accidents are laid down, with special reference to the testing of steam boilers, vats, etc.; liable to explode; the testing of derricks, cranes (whether stationary or travelling), and similar apparatus; the protection of workpeople against injury arising from defective passages, gangways and floors; from the use of electrical apparatus, and from defective arrangements for stopping and starting machinery.

Among new provisions for ensuring healthy conditions of work may be mentioned the increase of the minimum air space in workrooms from 247 to 353 cubic feet per worker.

The provisions affecting the employment of minors are of a wider character than those contained in the former law regarding these employees. The old law had reference only to those employed in factories or in analogous occupations, whereas the new law is extended to occupations other than those conducted in factories, including handicrafts and building. The new regulations are also to operate when minors are engaged partly upon work which is subject to the factory regulations, and partly upon other work.

The age-limit for minors of both sexes imposed by the previous law was twelve years. This is now raised to thirteen years for boys and fourteen for girls. The old limit has been retained for employment other than in factories—e.g., in handicrafts and in shops. The age of minors employed in mines or quarries is advanced from fourteen to fifteen years.

The provision in the former law forbidding the employment of minors at steam boilers or motors, in cleaning or oiling machines in motion, and in other dangerous occupations, is superseded by a clause forbidding in general terms the employment of minors at work where there is risk of accident or overstrain, or which is likely to be injurious to health, bodily development, or morality. Generally, with regard to work in factories the employment of a minor is made conditional upon the production of a medical certificate. A similar provision, limited in character, also formed part of the previous law as to minors.

The hours of employment of young people are more completely regulated than formerly. The provision limiting the employment of minors under thirteen to six hours daily remains. Under the former law children over thirteen were allowed to work ten hours per diem; but this now applies only to minors over fourteen, the hours of those between thirteen and fourteen being limited to eight hours.

Other new provisions with regard to the hours of young persons include the following:—Minors employed in the transport of goods, in running errands, or in trade are to be allowed eleven hours' rest daily, which period is to include the time between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. If a minor under fifteen is attending a course of instruction with the knowledge of the employer, the latter must reduce the hours of employment, so that the working time and the time spent at class shall not exceed the statutory hours of labour. A regulation in the former

law forbidding the employment of minors between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. is repeated in the new law, with the added provision that males over sixteen may work between those hours, if their total daily working hours do not exceed eight, and if they do not work between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. more often than one week in three.

A new provision extends the period during which women may not be employed in factories after childbirth to six weeks, instead of four as formerly, unless a doctor certifies that earlier return to work will not injuriously affect mother or child.

## PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL.

A return\* has been issued by the Board of Trade showing the production of iron ore, of pig iron, and of steel, in the principal iron and steel producing countries of the world.

**Iron Ore.**—The total output of iron ore in 1910 in all countries is estimated to have been about 145 million tons. Complete particulars for 1911 are not yet available, but in that year there was a serious decline in the output of the United States, which has a larger production than any other country. The following Table shows the output in the principal producing countries for the years 1907-11, so far as particulars can be given:—

Countries.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.
United States .. ..	51.7	35.9	51.2	56.9	41.0
Germany .. .. .	27.3	23.9	25.1	23.2	29.4
United Kingdom ..	15.7	15.0	14.8	15.2	15.5
France .. .. .	9.8	9.9	11.7	14.4	16.1
Spain .. .. .	9.7	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.6
Russia .. .. .	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.7	6.3
Sweden .. .. .	4.4	4.6	3.8	5.5	6.1
Austria-Hungary ..	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6

The output of France exceeded that of the United Kingdom for the first time in the year 1911, the figures being 16,127,000 tons in France against 15,519,000 tons in the United Kingdom.

The greater part of the output of Spain and Sweden is exported, while in recent years the exports from France have exceeded those from Sweden. On the other hand the United Kingdom has large imports but practically no exports, while Germany now imports considerably more than she exports, the average net imports during the five-year period 1907-11 having been 6,669,000 tons in the United Kingdom and 5,880,000 tons in Germany. The United States and Canada had a net annual importation of about 1,100,000 tons each during the same period, while the net imports into Belgium were 3,867,000 tons.

**Pig Iron.**—The following Table shows the output of pig iron by the principal producing countries in the years mentioned:—

Countries.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.
United States .. ..	25.8	15.9	25.8	27.3	23.7
Germany .. .. .	12.7	11.6	12.4	14.6	15.3
United Kingdom ..	10.1	9.1	9.5	10.0	9.5
France .. .. .	3.5	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.4
Russia .. .. .	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.5
Austria-Hungary ..	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Belgium .. .. .	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.3	2.0

The total output of pig iron in all countries in 1911 is estimated to have been about 63,000,000 tons, a decline of about 2,000,000 tons as compared with 1910, but an increase as compared with previous years. The total production for 1912 is not yet available, but a large increase was shown in that year by the United States and Germany, and there was some increase in France. In the United Kingdom there was a reduction in the first half-year due to the dispute in the coal trade.

The total exports of pig-iron from the ten principal producing countries averaged 2,344,000 tons a year in the five-year period 1907-11. More than half of this quantity was accounted for by the United Kingdom, which exported an average of 1,356,000 tons, or 14.0 per cent. of the total British production, during the same period.

By far the greater part of the pig iron produced in the United States and in Germany is converted into steel. While a large part of that produced in the United Kingdom is also converted into steel, the wrought and cast iron industries are relatively more important in this country than abroad.

**Steel.**—The total output of steel in all countries in the year 1911 may be estimated at between 59 and 60 million tons.

The following Table shows the production of steel in the principal countries in each of the years 1907-11:—

Countries.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.	Million Tons.
United States .. ..	23.4	14.0	24.0	26.1	23.7
Germany .. .. .	11.9	11.0	11.9	13.5	14.8
United Kingdom ..	6.5	5.4	6.0	6.5	6.6
France .. .. .	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.8
Russia .. .. .	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.9
Austria-Hungary ..	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.3
Belgium .. .. .	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.2

The production of steel in the United Kingdom in 1911 was the highest recorded in this country in any year, but was less than half the production of Germany, and only about two-sevenths of the production of the United States.

The steel produced in this country is mostly made by the "open-hearth" process, bessemer steel having accounted for less than one quarter of the total output in 1911; while in the United States nearly two-thirds of the steel produced in that year was made by the same process, most of the new steel-making plant recently erected in that country being of the "open-hearth" variety. In Germany, on the other hand, about 60 per cent. of the steel was made by the "bessemer" process.

## LICENSING OF LIGHTERMEN IN PORT OF LONDON.

THE Port of London Authority last year issued byelaws, subject to the confirmation of the Board of Trade, providing that "any person shall be deemed qualified for a lighterman's or for a waterman's licence or certificate who has for a period of at least two years been engaged in working on a craft or boat in the Port of London."

The Board of Trade appointed certain persons to hold an Enquiry and to report upon the question whether these byelaws should be confirmed, and their Report\* has now been issued.

The Report traces the previous history of the licensing of lightermen and watermen on the River Thames, and points out that the licensed lightermen and watermen have hitherto enjoyed a kind of monopoly of the carriage of goods and passengers on the Thames, within the limits of the port; and that the effect of the byelaws, if confirmed, would be to enlarge to a certain extent the class of men who could be licensed. The Report shows that there have been recurrent complaints as to the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of competent lightermen owing to the working of the existing system, and that these complaints came to a head at the time of the lightermen's strike in the summer of 1911. The Committee find that there is a "fringe" of unsatisfactory men among the licensed watermen, a "fringe" which has been sensibly increased by reason of the monopoly; while, on the other hand, there are a number of competent men who, under present conditions, find it practically impossible to obtain licences. The Committee, therefore, recommend the approval of the byelaws, as likely to prove beneficial to the community at large, including the mercantile community of London, the employers of labour in the port, and the workmen employed in and about the port. They dismiss the fear that the adoption of the byelaws will let in a number of incompetent men, pointing out that the new class of licensees will be required to pass the same examination as the other men, and that the examinations (which are held by the Watermen's Company acting on behalf of the Port of London Authority) are very carefully conducted.

It may be added that the Port of London Authority, in a correspondence with the Board of Trade which is

\* Based on the text, together with a summary of the law, printed in *Sociala Meddelanden* (the Journal of the Swedish Labour Department), No. 10 of 1912.

† See BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1910, p. 7.

\* H.C. 402 of Session 1912. Price 7d.

\* Cd. 6700, price 1½d.



appended to the Report, state that "the Authority have no intention of sanctioning any relaxation in the standard of efficiency demanded of candidates under the present system of examination."

### LEGISLATION AS TO STRIKES IN PERU.

In a despatch to the Foreign Office dated January 26th, H.M. Minister at Lima gives a translation of a Presidential decree dated January 24th, making regulations with regard to the conduct of strikes. The chief provisions of the decree, which came into force on January 27th last, are as follows:—

The workmen of all industrial establishments are to elect in January of each year, by secret ballot, and by a majority of votes, three delegates who shall represent the workmen of the establishment in placing their demands before the employers. Should an employer decline to discuss the written demands presented by the men's delegates, he may, within 24 hours, appoint one or more arbitrators, who, in conjunction with a similar number of arbitrators to be appointed by the workmen, shall settle the controversy. If the arbitrators' decision is accepted by both sides, it must be communicated to the Chief of Police, and remain in force for not less than six months.

The police authorities shall officially recognise strikes, when such strikes have been declared consequent upon the employer failing to appoint his arbitrators within the period indicated, or when more than four days have elapsed without the arbitrators having issued their decision. Strikes may only be declared with the assent of at least three-quarters of the number of workpeople employed, as ascertained by means of secret ballot and the absolute majority of votes. A list of names and addresses of the workmen on strike must be deposited with the police by the workmen's delegates. When strikes have begun, they are not to continue except by a fresh vote taken every four days, and with the assent of an absolute majority.

If a majority of workmen reject the proposal for a strike, those who desire to continue work are to be protected by the authorities, who will treat as common delinquents all who either individually or collectively attempt to prevent the free exercise of trade, commerce, or labour. Strikers are prohibited from forming headquarters, and public demonstrations are also forbidden, except in the form prescribed by law.

Should employers decide to close their establishments in consequence of differences with their workpeople, or for other reasons, they are required to notify their intention to the Chief of Police, stating the reasons for and the duration of such closing, and giving a list of the persons thrown out of employment.

The same decree contains a clause to the effect that, from February 1st, a department for the compilation of labour statistics, under regulations to be issued shortly, will be instituted at the office of the Chief of Police at Lima.

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

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

#### Canada.

ALL emigrants landing in Canada between March 1st and October 31st must possess \$25 (£5 4s.), and children \$12.50 (£2 12s.) each, and between November 1st and 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; and (2) certain relatives of residents in Canada. All emigrants pecuniarily assisted to Canada by British charitable societies or public funds must obtain certificates from the Canadian Emigration Authorities, Charing Cross, London.

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

There is a good demand for farm labourers, railway navvies, and mechanics; the demand for female servants both in towns and on farms continues always. There are strikes of miners (100) at Porcupine (Ont.), of sheet metal workers (95) at Edmonton, of halibut fishermen (150) near New Westminster, British Columbia, and of coal and metal miners (1,000) in British Columbia.

#### Australia.

Assisted or nominated passages are granted—mainly to agriculturists and female servants—by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. By a new Act passed in 1912 all persons are prohibited from landing in Australia who are not possessed of the prescribed certificate of health. Such certificate must be obtained in this country from a Medical Referee appointed by the Commonwealth, or in his absence from the ship's medical officer, or on arrival in Australia from a Medical Referee there.

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

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

*South Australia.*—Brickmakers, plumbers and iron workers are fully employed, and carpenters are in fair request; but there is no demand for cabinetmakers, plasterers, stone-cutters, bricklayers and builders' labourers. Carriage-trimmers and coach-painters are all fully employed, but carriage-makers are not in great request. Competent tinsmiths, galvanised iron workers, boiler-makers, engine and agricultural smiths are in fair demand; but men connected with other branches of the engineering trades are quiet. There has been little demand for experienced farm labourers and general labourers; but first-class navvies for railway work in the country are wanted.

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

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

#### New Zealand.

The building trades have been busy in Auckland (where skilled labour has been in demand), Christchurch, and several smaller places. The clothing trades have been busy in Wellington, and fair elsewhere; and there has been a continued demand for dressmakers, for shirt-makers, for women in the woollen and hosiery mills, and for tailors and tailoresses. There has been a demand for experienced miners at Greymouth. Other trades have been fairly well employed, and in country districts farm labourers are wanted.

#### Union of South Africa.

The building trades at Johannesburg continue to be fairly active, but the local labour is quite sufficient, and many carpenters and painters are out of work; the engineering trades are still dull; a limited number of skilled practical miners can get work. There is no demand for more labour at Pretoria, but the engineering, printing, tailoring, plumbing, and bricklaying trades have been busy. At Cape Town employment has been good; but there is no demand for more labour except for a few skilled carpenters, joiners, sheet-metal workers and canister-makers, tailors (coat hands), furniture hands, plumbers and plasterers. At Durban there is a demand for a few skilled painters only.

### LABOUR ABROAD.

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 121-122 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 February.*—In the building trades employment improved slightly during February, the proportion out of work being less than in the previous month. Employment was good in the metal trades, but fell somewhat short of the level of January. A similar statement applies to the textile trades, where a slight decline was reported, the Nord district being particularly affected. In the printing trades a satisfactory degree of activity prevailed both in Paris and in the provinces. In the leather trades the proportion of persons out of work showed a tendency to decline. For vineyard workers in the South of France employment improved, occupation being provided by such work as pruning, fumigating, dressing, lime-washing; in the Pyrénées-Orientales work was impeded by falls of rain and snow. Employment improved considerably for woodmen. Gardeners in the Paris district continued well employed.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the middle of the month were received by the French Labour Department from 792 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 222,736. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais Department, 6.6 per cent. of the members were unemployed in February, as compared with 6.4 per cent. in the previous month and 8.5 per cent. in February, 1912.†

*Coal Mining in February.*—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground was 6.15 in February, as compared with 6.01 in the previous month and 5.53‡ in February, 1912. Taking surface and underground workers together, 85.91 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week) and 14.03 per cent. from 5 to 6 days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 97.5 and 2.5, and in February, 1912, 81.23 and 18.70.

*Labour Disputes in February.*—Seventy-two labour disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in February, as compared with 64 in the previous month and 113‡ in February, 1912. In 69 of the new disputes 9,220 workpeople took part, as compared with 4,684 who took part in 61 disputes in the previous month, and with 5,545 who took part in 82 disputes in February, 1912. The groups of trades in which disputes were the most frequent were building (12 disputes), metal (12), transport (12), textile (9), agriculture (5). Of 79 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 22 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople and 39 wholly in favour of the employers, while 18 were compromised.

*Conciliation and Arbitration in February.*—Twelve cases of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department during February, the initiative being taken in 5 cases by the workpeople, in one case by the employers and workpeople jointly, and in 6 cases by a Justice of the Peace. In 2 cases the employers declined to take part in conciliation proceedings, and in one case the strike was terminated before the committee could meet; but in the 9 remaining cases committees of conciliation were formed, resulting in the settlement of 4 disputes, collective agreements being signed in each case.

#### GERMANY.

*Employment in February.*—According to the *Reichsarbeitsblatt*,§ the labour market showed an improvement

\* *Bulletin de l'Office du Travail* (Journal of the French Labour Department).  
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 121-122. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

‡ Revised figure.  
§ The Journal of the German Labour Department.

as compared with the previous month, but was below the normal level for the time of year, and, in particular, below that of a year ago.

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the Imperial Labour Department by 49 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 2,042,806. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 1,965,745, of whom 57,181, or 2.9 per cent., were stated to be unemployed at the end of February, as against 3.2 per cent. in the previous month, and 2.6 per cent. in February, 1912.\*

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

UNION.	Member-ship reported on at end of February, 1913.	Percentage of Member-ship returned as unemployed at end of month.*		
		Feb., 1913.	Jan., 1913.	Feb., 1912.
<b>All Unions making Returns —</b>	<b>1,965,745</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—</b>				
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) .. ..	560,754	2.2	2.2	1.8
Engineers and Metal Workers .. .. (Hirsch-Duncker)	23,778	1.6	2.0	1.7
Metal Workers (Christian) .. ..	42,084	2.8	2.9	1.0
Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.) .. ..	141,125	0.9	1.0	0.7
Textile Workers (Christian) .. ..	37,622	0.7	1.1	0.9
Boot and Shoe Makers .. ..	43,944	1.7	1.7	2.0
Transport Workers .. ..	228,489	4.8	6.7	4.4
Printers .. ..	66,050	2.7	3.5	2.3
Bookbinders .. ..	33,839	3.2	3.2	3.1
Woodworkers .. ..	191,527	4.6	4.5	3.5
Bakers .. ..	29,091	6.8	6.2	7.5
Brewery and Corn Mill Workers .. ..	48,710	1.3	1.4	2.6
Tobacco Workers .. ..	35,865	3.9	3.7	1.9
Factory Workers (irrespective of trade)	204,070	2.5	2.8	3.4
State and Municipal Workers .. ..	43,694	1.3	1.3	1.2

Reports from the employers' side show that the number of workpeople employed by firms making returns increased by 5.56 per cent. compared with February, 1912. It further appears from these reports that there was much activity in coal mining in the Ruhr district and in Upper and Lower Silesia. In Central Germany and Niederlausitz (Western Silesia) lignite mines were fully employed. There was a slight decline in pig-iron manufacture compared with January. Employment in the iron, engineering, electrical, and chemical trades was good on the whole. In the textile and paper trades employment was moderate, as a rule; and the building trades were very quiet all round.

#### BELGIUM.†

*Employment in February.*—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, about 1.5 per cent. of the 75,570 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the middle of February, as compared with 1.5 per cent. also in the previous month, and 1.9 per cent. in February, 1912.\* The above figures exclude returns relating to 3,630 diamond workers at Antwerp, who were still experiencing an exceptional amount of unemployment, the proportion out of work in February being 17.0 per cent., as compared with 18.0 per cent. in the previous month.

#### HOLLAND.‡

*Employment in February.*—Returns relating to unemployment in February were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from trade unions and municipal unemployment funds, with a total membership of 61,432. The percentage of members out of work during the month was 5.7, as compared with 8.0 in the preceding month, and 5.8 in February, 1912.\* This percentage is obtained by taking, for each of the four (or five) weeks under consideration, the number of persons unemployed on one or more days of the week. The proportion of the average of these four (or five) numbers to the total membership of the funds gives the percentage. It is pointed out that the percentage must be regarded as a minimum figure, since many organisations do not

\* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 121-122. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

† *Revue du Travail* (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).  
‡ *Maandschrift van het centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek* (Journal of the Dutch Government Statistical Office).



know precisely the number of their unemployed members, nor the number of days lost by them, in cases where these have not yet become eligible to receive out-of-work benefit, or have exhausted their right to receive such benefit.

Group of Trades.	Number of Members entitled to Benefit in Feb., 1913.	Percentage unemployed.*			Average Days lost per Week per Member unemployed.		
		Feb., 1913.	Jan., 1913.	Feb., 1912.	Feb., 1913.	Jan., 1913.	Feb., 1912.
<b>All Unions and Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns.</b>	<b>61,432</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>PRINCIPAL TRADES:—</b>							
Diamond Workers ..	10,397	20.4	30.9	11.5	†	†	†
Printing Trades ..	6,951	0.7	0.6	0.7	5.9	5.6	5.8
<b>Building Trades:—</b>							
Bricklayers and Masons ..	1,361	16.3	16.2	24.0	4.4	4.8	4.2
Painters ..	2,505	10.5	21.2	20.4	5.5	5.3	5.8
Carpenters ..	6,109	2.4	3.3	6.4	4.6	4.8	4.9
Mining (Metal and Coal) and Peat-getting.	1,940	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.	7,422	0.5	0.5	1.1	5.6	5.5	5.8
Textile Trades ..	3,185	0.1	0.2	0.2	5.5	5.2	4.7
Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers.	8,395	0.9	1.1	1.3	5.4	5.6	5.5

## DENMARK.‡

*Employment in January.*—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 16.5 per cent. of the 103,900 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 13.6 per cent. at the end of the preceding month and 18.2 per cent. at the end of January, 1912.\* The average number of days lost through unemployment during January was 3.4 per member of the unions reporting, as compared with 2.3 per member in the previous month and 3.7 in January, 1912.

## NORWAY.§

*Employment in February.*—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of February in certain Trade Unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, comparative figures relating to the same unions being added for the previous month and for February, 1912:—

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.*		
	Feb. 28th, 1913.	Jan. 31st, 1913.	Feb. 29th, 1912.	Feb. 28th, 1913.	Jan. 31st, 1913.	Feb. 29th, 1912.
Bricklayers and Masons ..	769	764	564	8.5	12.3	20.7
Carpenters, &c. ..	1,636	1,605	1,209	3.3	3.4	11.7
Painters ..	375	370	280	6.4	13.5	10.4
Iron & other Metal Workers	8,015	7,948	7,124	2.1	1.8	2.3
Boot and Shoemakers ..	707	721	686	3.1	1.4	2.2
Printers ..	1,630	1,623	1,576	0.4	0.4	0.4
Bookbinders ..	525	510	450	0.4	0.4	0.2
Wood Pulp and Paper Makers	892	934	1,064	1.1	1.2	1.9
Planers and Sawyers ..	630	574	555	4.9	8.0	9.2
Bakers ..	420	417	386	5.0	4.8	3.9
Cabinet Makers ..	556	550	525	1.4	2.4	1.0
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>16,156</b>	<b>16,016</b>	<b>14,409</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>

## UNITED STATES.

*Advances in Wages of Steelworkers.*—H.M. Ambassador at Washington, in a despatch dated February 17th, reports that advances in wages have been made from the 1st of that month to employees of subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation. In general the rate for unskilled labourers has been increased by 1½d. per hour, and for skilled labourers by 5 to 10 per cent.

The report is confirmed as regards the Chicago district by a later despatch dated March 10th, which adds that the number of men employed by the companies in that district is approximately 40,000.

\* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 121-122. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

† Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.  
‡ Statistiske Efterretninger (Journal of the Danish Statistical Office).  
§ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Labour Department.

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

### COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good during March, and showed an improvement on a month ago. In March, 1912, all the pits were idle owing to the national coal dispute.

Returns relating to 1,247 pits, employing 684,152 workpeople, showed that the average number of days\* worked per week during the fortnight ended March 15th, 1913, was 5.67, compared with 5.61 a month ago.

Of the 684,152 workpeople covered by the returns, 662,167 (or 96.8 per cent.) were employed by pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended March 15th, 1913, while 586,819 (or 85.8 per cent. of the total) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest averages were in Ireland (5.98 days) and South Wales and Monmouthshire (5.95 days), and the lowest average was in West Scotland (5.16 days).

District.	No. of Work-people employed in Mar., 1913, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, as compared with a Month ago.
		Mar. 15th, 1913.	Feb. 22nd, 1913.	
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>		<b>Days</b>	<b>Days</b>	<b>Days</b>
Northumberland ..	49,422	5.50	5.49	+ 0.01
Durham ..	122,032	5.52	5.54	- 0.02
Cumberland ..	7,481	5.77	5.79	- 0.02
South Yorkshire ..	79,099	5.89	5.83	+ 0.06
West Yorkshire ..	27,789	5.69	5.42	+ 0.27
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	59,874	5.64	5.48	+ 0.16
Derbyshire ..	47,259	5.72	5.69	+ 0.03
Nottingham and Leicester	38,546	5.35	5.35	..
Staffordshire ..	30,356	5.62	5.67	- 0.05
Warwick, Worcester and Salop.	9,788	5.63	5.73	- 0.10
Gloucester and Somerset ..	7,436	5.48	5.22	+ 0.26
North Wales ..	11,082	5.91	5.81	+ 0.10
South Wales and Mon. ..	136,888	5.95	5.79	+ 0.16
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>626,792</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>+ 0.07</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>				
West Scotland ..	24,298	5.16	5.22	- 0.06
The Lothians ..	3,444	5.47	5.43	+ 0.04
Fife ..	29,154	5.51	5.50	+ 0.01
<b>SCOTLAND ..</b>	<b>56,896</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>- 0.01</b>
<b>IRELAND ..</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>+ 0.03</b>
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>684,152</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>+ 0.06</b>

Employment in Northumberland and Durham continued good, and was about the same as a month ago. In Cumberland and in South Yorkshire it continued very good, and in the latter district was better than a month ago. In West Yorkshire and in Lancashire and Cheshire employment was good, and much better than a month ago. In Derbyshire it was very good; in Nottingham and Leicester it continued fairly good. In Staffordshire and in Warwick, Worcester, and Salop it was good, but showed some decline on a month ago. In Gloucester and Somerset it was good, and much better than a month ago; in the Bristol district it continued very good.

In North Wales and in South Wales and Monmouthshire it continued very good, and showed some improvement on a month ago. In West Scotland employment showed a decline on a month ago. In the Lothians and in Fife it continued good.

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

\* The figures in this article only show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal was hewn and wound at the collieries included in the returns received. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed at these collieries worked the whole number of days.

Description of Coal.	No. of Work-people employed in Mar., 1913, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Pits in Fortnight ended		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, on a Month ago.
		Mar. 15th, 1913.	Feb. 22nd, 1913.	
Anthracite ..	6,975	Days 5.54	Days 5.36	Days + 0.18
Coking ..	35,240	5.71	5.72	- 0.01
Gas ..	42,817	5.46	5.51	- 0.05
House ..	86,886	5.61	5.48	+ 0.13
Steam ..	287,412	5.76	5.68	+ 0.08
Mixed ..	244,822	5.62	5.59	+ 0.03
<b>All Descriptions ..</b>	<b>684,152</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>+ 0.06</b>

Compared with a month ago, there was some improvement at anthracite, house, and steam coal pits; at pits producing gas coal there was a slight decline. At the other pits there was but little change.

The Exports (British and Irish) of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel during March, 1913, amounted to 5,831,324 tons, or 8,399 tons more than in February, 1913, and 4,176,179 tons more than in March, 1912.

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

EMPLOYMENT was good in iron and shale mines, but not so good as a month ago. In tin mines it was fair, and in lead mines good.

In and about quarries employment on the whole was good, and better than a month ago; it was, however, only fair in slate quarries.

#### Mining.

*Iron Mining.*—During the fortnight ended March 15th the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the returns was 5.79, as compared with 5.84 a month ago. Owing to the fact that the miners in Cleveland were on strike in March, 1912, no satisfactory comparison with a year ago can be made.

Districts.	Work-people employed in Mar., 1913.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, on a	
		Mar. 15th, 1913.	Feb. 22nd, 1913.	Mar. 23rd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland ..	7,702	Days 5.73	Days 5.78	Days 5.32	Days - 0.05	Days - 0.05
Cumberland and Lancashire ..	5,308	5.84	5.91	5.82	- 0.07	+ 2.02
Scotland ..	1,002	5.80	5.80	0.32	- 0.04	+ 5.48
Other Districts ..	2,455	5.84	5.88	1.75	- 0.04	+ 4.09
<b>All Districts ..</b>	<b>16,467</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>- 0.05</b>	<b>—</b>

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the returns 91.6 per cent. worked 11 days or more during the fortnight ended March 15th, as compared with 96.2 per cent. a month ago. In Cleveland, Cumberland, Lancashire and Scotland employment was good, but except in the case of Scotland there was a slight decline in the average number of days worked as compared with the previous month.

*Shale Mining.*—According to the returns received there were 3,571 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended March 15th, who worked on an average 5.82 days per week, as compared with 3,557 workpeople in February, who worked 5.94 days, and 3,429 workpeople in March, 1912, who worked 5.75 days.

*Tin Mining.*—Employment in Cornwall was fair on the whole. It was good in the Camborne district, but quiet in the Liskeard district; in the St. Just district it was reported as steadily improving.

*Lead Mining.*—Employment continued good in the Weardale, North Wales and Matlock districts.

#### Quarrying.

*Slate.*—Employment was generally fair in North Wales, and showed an improvement on a month ago. It was fairly good at Delabole (Cornwall), but slack at Bal-lachulish (Argyll).

\* Miners out on strike.

*Granite.*—Employment continued good in Leicester-shire and in the Aberdeen district. It continued fair generally in Cornwall.

*Limestone.*—Employment continued good in the Weardale district, at Buxton, and in North Wales. In the Plymouth district it was moderate, but better than a month ago.

*Other Stone.*—Employment continued good in chert quarries in the Bakewell district, and in road-material quarries (basalt) in the Clee Hill district. With free-stone quarrymen on the Tyne employment was fair, and not so good as a month ago. At sandstone quarries there was a decline in North Wales, owing to bad weather, while employment was bad in Forfarshire.

*Settmaking, etc.*—Employment was good with sett-makers, and showed a further improvement in Scotland. It continued good in Leicestershire and in the Penmaen-mawr district, and quiet in the Clee Hill district. Monumental masons were still well employed in the Aberdeen district.

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

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry was good and about the same as a month ago. In March, 1912, it was almost entirely stopped by the dispute in the coal mining industry.

The returns show that 335 furnaces were in blast at the end of March, 1913, compared with 332 at the end of February, 1913, and 38 at the end of March, 1912. During March 4 furnaces were relit (2 in Staffordshire, 1 in Yorkshire and 1 in Flintshire) while 1 was blown out (in Lanarkshire).

The number of workpeople employed at the end of March, 1913, was about 24,600.

District.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, on	
	March, 1913.	Feb., 1913.	Mar., 1912.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES—					
Cleveland ..	88	88	13	..	+ 75
Cumberland & Lanca. S. and S.W. Yorks ..	33	33	..	..	+ 33
Derby & Nottingham ..	13	12	5	+ 1	+ 8
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton ..	42	42	7	..	+ 35
Staffs & Worcester ..	30	30	1	..	+ 29
S. Wales & Monmouth ..	36	34	8	+ 2	+ 23
Other districts ..	12	12	1	..	+ 11
	5	4	..	+ 1	+ 5
<b>England &amp; Wales ..</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>+ 4</b>	<b>+ 224</b>
<b>Scotland ..</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>- 1</b>	<b>+ 73</b>
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>+ 3</b>	<b>+ 297</b>

The Imports of iron ore in March, 1913, amounted to 695,357 tons, or 37,532 tons more than in February, 1913, and 266,850 tons more than in March, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of pig iron from the United Kingdom in March, 1913, amounted to 90,012 tons, or 26,051 tons more than in February, 1913, and 72,675 tons less than in March, 1912.

### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during March, 1913, showed a marked decline as compared with a month ago. In March, 1912, the industry was early affected by the coal strike, and the mills at most of the works ceased working before the 9th of the month.

At the end of March, 1913, 416 tinplate mills were in operation, a decrease of 71 on a month ago. The steel sheet mills working numbered 71 in March, 1913, as compared with 73 in February, 1913.

The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 27,300 workpeople.

The following Table shows the number of works open and the number of mills in operation at the end of March, 1913, together with the increase or decrease on a month ago and a year ago:—



	Number of Works open			Number of Mills in operation		
	At end of Mar., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of Mar., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works	72	- 8	+ 59	416	- 71	+ 340
Steel Sheet Works	9	- 1	+ 9	71	- 2	+ 71
Total ..	81	- 9	+ 68	487	- 73	+ 411

Exports (British and Irish).

	March, 1913.		Feb., 1913.		March, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<i>Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.</i>								
To United States ..	Tons. 288	Tons. 170	Tons. 100	Tons. 116	Tons. 186	Tons. 116	Tons. 186	
British East Indies ..	6,185	5,270	5,753	+ 915	+ 432	+ 915	+ 432	
Germany ..	2,998	1,356	4,377	+ 1,682	- 1,379	+ 1,682	- 1,379	
France ..	2,378	1,794	2,900	+ 584	- 522	+ 584	- 522	
Netherlands ..	4,644	2,834	4,069	+ 1,810	+ 575	+ 1,810	+ 575	
Russia ..	600	1,797	1,489	- 1,197	- 889	- 1,197	- 889	
Norway ..	1,993	2,330	3,011	- 337	- 1,018	- 337	- 1,018	
Belgium ..	2,085	1,270	2,092	+ 815	- 7	+ 815	- 7	
Portugal ..	964	465	577	+ 499	+ 387	+ 499	+ 387	
Italy ..	1,026	1,544	1,434	- 518	- 407	- 518	- 407	
Roumania ..	281	181	5,307	+ 100	- 5,026	+ 100	- 5,026	
China and Japan ..	3,844	2,508	181	+ 1,356	+ 1,291	+ 1,356	+ 1,291	
Australia ..	1,942	2,016	4,271	- 74	- 2,329	- 74	- 2,329	
Canada ..	462	892	635	- 430	- 233	- 430	- 233	
Argentina ..	2,132	2,403	980	- 271	+ 1,152	- 271	+ 1,152	
Other Countries ..	9,759	6,544	8,136	+ 3,215	+ 1,623	+ 3,215	+ 1,623	
Total ..	41,579	33,374	47,744	+ 8,205	- 6,166	+ 8,205	- 6,166	
<i>Black Plates for Tinning.</i>								
Total ..	6,217	3,691	6,151	+ 2,526	+ 66	+ 2,526	+ 66	

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued very good during March, and showed a slight improvement on a month ago. According to returns from employers relating to 107,571 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended March 15th, 1913, was 602,223, an increase of 4,541 (or 0.8 per cent.) on a month ago, and of 383,502 (or 175.3 per cent.) on a year ago. The comparison with a year ago is affected by the disorganisation caused by the coal-mining dispute in March, 1912.

Departments.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of shifts worked.			
	Week ended March 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago.	Week ended March 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago.		
					Month ago.	Year ago.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	10,307	- 0.4	+303.4	60,070	- 0.1	+351.8
Crucible Furnaces ..	543	- 1.6	+ 19.9	3,069	- 1.2	+110.1
Bessemer Converters ..	1,839	- 0.1	+423.9	9,375	- 1.8	+502.5
Puddling Forges ..	9,138	+ 1.7	+743.0	45,853	+ 0.5	+983.0
Rolling Mills ..	34,391	+ 1.7	+406.9	184,758	+ 1.5	+458.3
Forging and Pressing ..	5,082	+ 1.6	+110.6	28,620	+ 2.9	+135.3
Founding ..	13,025	+ 1.6	+ 71.0	75,154	+ 1.2	+ 71.0
Other Departments ..	14,320	+ 0.7	+ 60.4	83,523	+ 0.6	+ 73.3
Mechanics, Labourers ..	18,926	- 0.0	+ 70.1	110,801	- 0.3	+ 84.1
Total ..	107,571	+ 1.1	+160.4	602,223	+ 0.8	+175.3
<i>Districts.</i>						
Northumberland & Durham	12,123	+ 0.3	+125.9	68,637	- 0.6	+137.3
Cleveland ..	9,062	+ 2.1	+272.6	51,362	+ 2.7	+264.2
Sheffield and Rotherham ..	21,812	+ 0.7	+ 48.8	125,239	+ 0.7	+ 61.8
Leeds, Bradford, &c. ..	4,830	+ 0.6	+332.8	27,771	+ 2.5	+551.1
Cumberland, Lancs., and Cheshire ..	10,303	+ 1.2	+335.5	56,497	- 0.3	+346.2
Staffordshire ..	9,682	+ 1.6	+224.6	52,115	+ 0.8	+241.9
Other Midland Counties ..	5,151	- 2.3	+370.4	28,912	- 2.6	+388.1
Wales and Monmouth ..	13,975	- 0.4	+186.7	78,180	+ 0.5	+200.4
Total England & Wales ..	86,938	+ 0.6	+149.2	488,713	+ 0.5	+164.8
Scotland ..	20,633	+ 3.2	+221.4	113,510	+ 2.0	+232.2
Total ..	107,571	+ 1.1	+160.4	602,223	+ 0.8	+175.3

Compared with a month ago, employment showed some improvement in the Cleveland district, in the Leeds and Bradford district, and in Scotland; while there was a decline in "other Midland counties." The other districts showed little change. In the departments the improvement was most noticeable at forges and presses and in rolling mills. The total number of workpeople em-

ployed increased by 1,138 (or 1.1 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked decreased by 0.02 of a shift.

Comparison with a year ago is affected by the disorganisation caused by the coal strike. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 66,263 (or 160.4 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked by 0.30 of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during March, 1913, amounted to 186,026 tons, or 10,345 tons more than in February, 1913, and 52,523 tons more than in March, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during March, 1913, amounted to 251,540 tons, or 533 tons more than in February, 1913, and 38,250 tons less than in March, 1912.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

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

The percentage of "insured" workpeople in the engineering and ironfounding trades unemployed at the end of March was 2.2, as compared with 2.3 per cent. at the end of February.

Trade Unions with 216,060 members reported 1.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with the same percentage in February, and with 9.0 per cent. in March, 1912, when employment was much affected by the coal dispute. The percentage unemployed was nearly uniform throughout the country, and did not reach 2 per cent. in any district.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of Mar., 1913.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, on a	
		Mar. 1913.	Feb. 1913.	Mar. 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		North-East Coast	17,202	1.5	1.2	11.7
Manchester and Liverpool District	22,536	1.4	1.5	10.4	- 0.1	- 9.0
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District	13,150	1.8	2.0	14.0	- 0.2	- 12.2
West Riding Towns	14,553	1.8	1.9	17.0	- 0.1	- 15.2
Hull and Lincolnshire District	5,212	1.2	1.1	4.2	+ 0.1	- 3.0
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	9,786	1.3	2.1	4.1	- 0.8	- 2.8
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	5,035	1.7	2.0	6.9	- 0.3	- 5.2
London and neighbouring District	13,054	1.6	1.8	2.5	- 0.2	- 0.9
South Coast	4,286	1.7	0.6	3.3	+ 1.1	- 1.6
South Wales and Bristol District	7,906	1.9	1.0	12.4	+ 0.9	- 10.5
Glasgow and District	19,442	1.7	1.9	12.9	- 0.2	- 11.2
East of Scotland ..	4,481	1.6	1.9	10.9	- 0.3	- 9.3
Belfast and Dublin ..	4,061	1.8	1.2	7.0	+ 0.6	- 5.2
Other Districts ..	6,994	0.8	0.6	5.5	+ 0.2	- 4.7
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	216,060	1.5	1.5	9.0		- 7.5

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

Employment in Lancashire and Cheshire continued good, with overtime worked in several towns, and at Manchester an improvement was reported. Engineers at Preston, however, reported a slight decline, and with pattern makers at Liverpool employment was reported as bad.

Employment in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire continued very good, with much overtime, and was rather better than a month ago.

Employment in the Midlands was good generally, with a large amount of overtime. At Nottingham, however, it continued only moderate, and pattern makers reported it as bad. In the Eastern Counties employment generally continued good, with much overtime; but it was only moderate at Ipswich, where some short time was worked, the agricultural machinery trade being somewhat slack.

Employment in London continued good; the electrical trades reported an improvement, but brassfounders, &c., a decline. Employment was good generally throughout the Southern and South-Western Counties, and in South

\* Exclusive of superannuated members.

Wales. At Southampton, however, a strike was in progress.

Employment in the Glasgow and West of Scotland district continued very good; iron moulders and pattern makers reported an improvement on the previous month; but tool makers, brassfounders and coppersmiths, and the electrical trades, reported a slight decline. Employment was also good in the East of Scotland, and an improvement was reported at Dundee, where much overtime was worked; with iron moulders at Falkirk, however, short time was reported as general.

Employment at Belfast continued good, and ironfounders reported an improvement. At Dublin it was fair on the whole.

The Imports of machinery in March, 1913, amounted to £639,942, or £119,719 more than in February, 1913, and £31,975 more than in March, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of machinery in March, 1913, amounted to £2,764,960, or £52,331 more than in February, 1913, and £34,212 less than in March, 1912.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good, especially on the South Coast, on the Clyde, and at Belfast; there was a slight decline on the North-east Coast, but an improvement on the Thames; employment was better than in March, 1912, especially on the Bristol Channel and in the Tees district.

The percentage unemployed at the end of March among "insured" workpeople in the shipbuilding trades was 3.1 per cent., as compared with 3.4 per cent. at the end of February.

Trade Unions with 71,478 members reported 2.6 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 2.3\* per cent. in February, and 4.4 per cent. in March, 1912.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of Mar., 1913.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, on a	
		Mar. 1913.	Feb. 1913.*	Mar. 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Tyne and Blyth ..	11,110	3.0	2.6	2.9
Wear ..	5,819	4.6	2.7	4.6	+ 1.9	- 8.5
Tees and Hartlepool ..	5,467	3.2	2.1	11.7	+ 1.1	- 8.0
Humber ..	2,901	6.6	5.0	3.6	+ 1.6	+ 3.5
Thames and Medway ..	4,664	6.2	7.6	4.7	- 1.4	+ 1.5
South Coast ..	5,417	0.9	0.8	2.2	+ 0.1	- 1.3
Bristol Channel Ports ..	2,805	5.7	3.6	17.1	+ 2.1	- 11.4
Mersey ..	5,309	1.5	1.4	5.2	+ 0.1	- 3.7
Clyde ..	17,711	1.0	1.3	2.5	+ 0.3	- 1.5
Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen ..	2,530	3.3	2.5	3.4	+ 0.8	- 0.1
Belfast ..	3,859	1.0	0.4	1.0	+ 0.6	- 0.6
Other Districts ..	3,856	1.0	1.5	1.7	- 0.5	- 0.7
United Kingdom ..	71,478	2.6	2.3*	4.1	+ 0.3	- 1.8

Employment on the North-east Coast was good on the whole, and much overtime was worked on the Tyne; there was, however, some decline on the previous month. The principal exceptions to the general good state of employment were as follows:—employment was slack with rivetters, caulkers, and platers on repair work in the lower reaches of the Tyne; employment on repairs was also only moderate at Middlesbrough and Hartlepool, and on the Humber.

Employment on the Thames was fairly good on the whole, and better than in the previous month, though still slack on new work. Employment continued very good on the South Coast, and was good on repair work at the Bristol Channel ports.

Employment on the Mersey was still good, and some overtime was worked. At Barrow it was good, with overtime, and a shortage of rivetters and drillers was again reported.

On the Clyde all branches of the shipbuilding industry were very busy, and there was some improvement on the previous month; overtime was worked, and some scarcity of workpeople was reported. Employment was also good at Leith, especially on repair work; but there was some decline at Dundee, owing partly to the difficulty of getting material.

Employment at Belfast was very good; it was good at Dublin.

\* Revised figures.  
† Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

Tonnage under Construction.

According to Lloyd's Register there was at the end of March, 1913, an increase in the tonnage of merchant vessels under construction of 93,629 tons gross (or 4.8 per cent.), compared with the end of December, 1912, and of 376,796 tons gross (or 22.3 per cent.) compared with the end of March, 1912. The figures for March, 1913 (over two millions tons gross), are the highest ever recorded in the quarterly returns issued by Lloyd's. The war vessels under construction showed increases of 59,436 tons displacement and of 126,871 tons displacement, compared with December, 1912, and March, 1912 respectively.

District.	Merchant Vessels.			War Vessels.		
	End of Mar., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, on		End of Mar., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, on	
		Dec., 1912.	Mar., 1912.		Dec., 1912.	Mar., 1912.
	Tons, gross.	Tons, gross.	Tons, gross.	Tons, Displacement.	Tons, Displacement.	Tons, Displacement.
Clyde ..	808,720	+ 41,314	+159,148	163,277	+ 44,325	+ 54,132
Belfast ..	330,390	+ 3,650	+ 1,840	—	—	—
Tyne ..	335,310	+ 22,547	+ 73,839	132,252	+ 33,642	+ 42,882
Wear ..	245,674	+ 13,494	+ 44,624	—	—	—
Hartlepool and Whitby	106,805	+ 7,961	+ 28,575	—	—	—
Middlesbrough and Stockton	103,210	- 193	+ 24,133	—	—	—
Hull ..	30,229	+ 2,440	+ 1,260	—	—	—
Barrow, Maryport and Workington	2,636	+ 291	- 1,034	91,650	+ 5,580	+ 7,235
Liverpool ..	44,927	+ 9,380	+ 29,239	23,946	+ 5	- 4,454
Other Districts	50,793	- 7,255	+ 15,172	12,996	- 1,466	+ 6,326
Royal Dockyards	—	—	—	132,190	- 22,650	+ 20,750
TOTAL ..	2,063,694	+ 93,629	+376,796	556,311	+ 59,436	+126,871

Merchant Vessels.—Compared with the end of December, 1912, the largest increases were on the Clyde (41,314 tons gross), on the Tyne (22,547 tons gross), and on the Wear (13,494 tons gross). There was a slight decrease at Middlesbrough and Stockton. Compared with March, 1912, there were large increases on the Clyde (159,148 tons gross), on the Tyne (73,839 tons gross), and on the Wear (44,624 tons gross). The only decrease was in the Barrow, Maryport, and Workington district.

War Vessels.—Compared with December, 1912, there were large increases on the Clyde and on the Tyne, and a decrease of 22,650 tons displacement at the Royal Dockyards. Compared with March, 1912, there were increases of 54,132 and 42,882 tons displacement on the Clyde and on the Tyne respectively, and of 20,750 tons displacement at the Royal Dockyards.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole. Trade Unions with 31,710 members reported 1.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of March, 1913, compared with 1.5 per cent. in February, and with 8.6 per cent. in March, 1912, when employment was affected by the coal dispute.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, etc.—Employment with brassworkers was good on the whole, but not quite so good as in the previous month; at Sheffield and Doncaster employment was slack. Bedstead workers at Birmingham again reported trade as slack.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—At Birmingham and Smethwick employment remained fairly good, except in the shoe rivet and wire nail trades, which reported a decline. It was good on the Tyne, in the Darlaston district, and at Blackheath and Halesowen.

Wire.—Employment continued good on the whole, though there was a decline at Halifax owing to delays in



hampton in the hollow-ware trades and with stampers and piercers and galvanisers; it was good also with tank makers and in the builders' ironmongery trade.

*Stoves, Grates, etc.*—Employment was reported as quiet in England; in Scotland it was good at Glasgow, but continued bad at Falkirk, where it was worse than in February.

*Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, etc.*—Employment at Sheffield continued good on the whole; much overtime was worked by saw grinders, but with razor grinders employment was still slack. Wool shear makers reported an improvement. Employment in the tool trades was good at Wednesbury, and fairly good at Birmingham. Employment at Walsall in the harness furniture and bit and stirrup trades continued to be very slack. At Redditch employment in the fish hook trade, although still good, showed a further decline; in the needle trade it continued good.

*Tubes.*—Employment in South Staffordshire remained good. At Birmingham employment was again good in the brass and copper tube trades, but only moderate in the bedstead tube trade.

*Chains, Anchors, Springs, etc.*—Employment in the chain trades was very good at Cradley and at Walsall; it was also good at Walsall in the buckle, cart-gear and case hame trades. It was good in the chain trade on the Tyne. Employment in the anvil and vice trades at Dudley declined, but was still fair. With anchorsmiths it was fair at Cradley, and fairly good on the North-East Coast. The spring trade at West Bromwich continued fairly good; in the railway spring trade at Wednesbury it was good, and better than in the previous month.

*Sheet Metal Workers.*—Employment with braziers and sheet metal workers continued good, especially at Leeds and on the Tyne and Wear; overtime was worked in several towns. There was an improvement at Bolton, Bury and Preston, but a decline at Belfast. Employment with tinplate workers was very good at Wolverhampton, and fairly good at Birmingham; an improvement was reported at Oldham, and some overtime was worked. In the ironplate trade employment was very good in London, good at Birmingham, and fairly good in South Staffordshire; there was an improvement in both the latter districts.

*Gold, Silver, Watches, etc.*—The jewellery trades were slack in London, and quiet at Birmingham and at Sheffield; there was a decline in all districts as compared with the previous month. With silversmiths and electroplaters at Birmingham employment continued quiet. The watch trade at Coventry was fair.

*Farriers.*—Employment generally was fair.

**Imports and Exports.**—The Table below shows the value of cutlery and hardware imported and exported for the months stated:—

Description.	March, 1913.	Feb., 1913.	March, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Cutlery .. .. .	13,855	11,602	16,643	+ 2,253	- 2,788
Hardware .. .. .	109,698	99,349	107,088	+ 10,349	+ 2,610
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Cutlery .. .. .	58,996	51,760	62,069	+ 7,236	- 3,073
Hardware .. .. .	199,003	205,171	232,035	- 6,168	- 33,032
Implements and Tools ..	221,571	217,341	217,594	+ 4,230	+ 3,977

## COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good both in the spinning and in the weaving branches, and was better than a year ago, when there was some disorganisation on account of the coal dispute.

Returns from firms employing 121,986 workpeople in the week ended March 15th, 1913, showed no change in the number employed, and an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended March 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended March 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Preparing .. .. .	15,572	+ 0.3	+ 5.4	14,432	+ 0.0	+ 8.4		
Spinning .. .. .	25,983	- 0.1	+ 3.2	26,125	+ 0.6	+ 8.8		
Weaving .. .. .	56,167	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	56,451	+ 0.9	+ 4.5		
Other .. .. .	10,011	- 0.2	+ 1.6	12,193	+ 1.6	+ 5.6		
Not specified .. .. .	14,248	+ 0.0	+ 3.6	15,377	+ 0.3	+ 8.4		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>121,986</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>+ 2.4</b>	<b>124,579</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 6.4</b>		
<b>Districts.</b>								
Ashton .. .. .	6,648	- 0.3	- 0.2	6,861	- 0.9	+ 2.0		
Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde .. .. .	6,908	+ 0.3	+ 3.5	6,670	+ 0.2	+ 4.6		
Oldham .. .. .	13,892	+ 0.2	+ 2.4	15,223	+ 0.8	+ 7.5		
Bolton and Leigh .. .. .	14,640	- 0.3	+ 0.3	14,097	+ 0.9	+ 3.3		
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden .. .. .	9,157	+ 0.2	+ 6.6	9,467	+ 1.5	+ 9.2		
Manchester .. .. .	9,741	- 0.0	- 0.3	8,455	- 0.1	+ 6.6		
Preston and Chorley .. .. .	12,335	- 0.8	+ 4.1	12,278	+ 0.3	+ 9.9		
Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen .. .. .	17,601	+ 0.3	+ 2.1	18,822	+ 1.1	+ 7.0		
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson .. .. .	13,587	+ 0.2	- 0.3	16,966	+ 0.5	+ 1.5		
Other Lancashire Towns .. .. .	5,536	- 0.0	+ 6.2	4,652	+ 1.1	+ 10.7		
Yorkshire Towns .. .. .	5,083	+ 0.2	+ 11.8	5,065	+ 1.8	+ 22.2		
Other Districts .. .. .	6,858	+ 0.7	+ 0.4	6,003	+ 2.2	+ 4.6		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>121,986</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>+ 2.4</b>	<b>124,579</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 6.4</b>		

In the Oldham district employment continued good, although adversely affected by disputes at a number of spinning mills. In the Blackburn, Preston, Bolton, and Manchester districts employment was reported as good, and showed a slight improvement compared with a month ago, except in Manchester.

### Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

Description of Cotton.	Mar., 1913.	Feb., 1913.	Mar., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Bales.</b>					
American .. .. .	243,022	257,070	300,801	- 14,048	- 57,779
Brazilian .. .. .	8,019	9,377	5,445	+ 1,368	+ 2,574
East Indian .. .. .	5,796	3,912	4,660	+ 1,884	+ 1,136
Egyptian .. .. .	23,990	33,370	32,917	- 9,360	- 8,927
Miscellaneous .. .. .	7,108	3,702	5,067	+ 1,594	+ 2,041
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>287,935</b>	<b>312,431</b>	<b>348,890</b>	<b>- 24,496</b>	<b>- 60,955</b>

### Prices of Cotton at Liverpool.

Description.	Mar., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in March, 1913, on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Middling American:</b>			
Monthly average of Daily Quotations .. .. .	6.86		+ 0.79
Highest Price on any one day .. .. .	6.99		+ 0.79
Lowest .. .. .	6.74	+ 0.01	+ 0.89
<b>Good Fair Egyptian:</b>			
Monthly average of Daily Quotations .. .. .	9.67	+ 0.02	+ 0.97
Highest Price on any one day .. .. .	9.75	- 0.05	+ 1.00
Lowest .. .. .	9.60	+ 0.05	+ 0.97

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on April 11th, 1913, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 1,146,130 bales, as compared with 1,498,970 bales on April 12th, 1912.

### Exports of British Cotton Goods.

Description.	Mar., 1913.	Feb., 1913.	Mar., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, 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 .. .. .	14,011	14,195	19,743	- 184	- 5,732
	3,202	2,666	3,958	+ 636	- 756
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>17,213</b>	<b>16,761</b>	<b>23,701</b>	<b>+ 452</b>	<b>- 6,488</b>
<b>Cotton Thread for Sewing ..</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>+ 127</b>	<b>- 294</b>
<b>Cotton Piece Goods—</b>					
Grey or Unbleached .. .. .	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.
Bleached .. .. .	126,156	154,789	193,540	- 8,633	- 32,384
Printed .. .. .	172,189	171,879	193,071	+ 310	- 20,882
Dyed or Manufactured .. .. .	101,539	96,411	115,746	+ 5,128	- 14,207
Dyed Yarn .. .. .	103,737	102,644	114,984	+ 1,093	- 11,247
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>563,621</b>	<b>565,723</b>	<b>622,341</b>	<b>- 2,102</b>	<b>- 58,720</b>

\* The comparison with a year ago is affected by an increase in the rate of wages. † The quotations of Egyptian cotton for March, 1913, and February, 1913, are for cotton sold new terms—i.e., without discount.

## WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

### Woollen Trade.

EMPLOYMENT continued good. In March, 1912, it was adversely affected by the coal dispute.

Returns from firms employing 25,800 workpeople in the week ended March 15th showed no change in the number employed, and an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 4.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 15.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended Mar. 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Mar. 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Wool Sorting .. .. .	615	- 2.2	+ 4.2	644	+ 0.5	+ 6.3		
Spinning .. .. .	5,200	+ 0.6	+ 7.3	5,103	+ 2.7	+ 24.9		
Weaving .. .. .	10,677	- 0.1	+ 4.5	10,079	+ 1.7	+ 13.1		
Other Departments .. .. .	7,450	- 0.4	+ 3.6	7,966	+ 1.0	+ 12.6		
Not specified .. .. .	1,858	+ 0.7	+ 3.2	1,780	+ 2.3	+ 13.9		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>25,800</b>	<b>- 0.0</b>	<b>+ 4.7</b>	<b>25,572</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>	<b>+ 15.0</b>		
<b>Districts.</b>								
Huddersfield District .. .. .	4,092	+ 0.4	+ 4.7	4,840	+ 1.6	+ 23.8		
Leeds District .. .. .	2,637	+ 0.2	+ 24.4	2,693	+ 3.7	+ 38.0		
Dewsbury & Batley District .. .. .	3,218	+ 0.5	+ 12.8	3,497	+ 3.0	+ 45.9		
Other Parts of West Riding .. .. .	2,516	- 0.1	+ 4.4	2,576	- 0.3	+ 13.7		
<b>Total, West Riding .. .. .</b>	<b>12,463</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 10.4</b>	<b>13,515</b>	<b>+ 2.0</b>	<b>+ 29.2</b>		
Scotland .. .. .	7,256	- 0.4	- 0.1	7,284	+ 3.1	+ 1.0		
Other Districts .. .. .	6,081	- 0.3	- 0.2	4,792	- 1.3	+ 4.6		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>25,800</b>	<b>- 0.0</b>	<b>+ 4.7</b>	<b>25,572</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>	<b>+ 15.0</b>		

In the Huddersfield, Leeds, and Dewsbury and Batley districts employment continued good, and overtime and nightwork were reported by a number of firms. There was a slight improvement in every branch in these districts compared with a month ago. Comparison with a year ago is affected by the coal dispute which occurred in March, 1912. In Scotland employment continued good, and was about the same as a year ago.

### Worsted Trade.

EMPLOYMENT continued good. The coal dispute in March, 1912, vitiates any comparison with a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 37,417 workpeople in the week ended March 15th showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. 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 an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 17.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended Mar. 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Mar. 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Wool Sorting & Combing .. .. .	4,901	- 0.3	+ 12.9	5,474	+ 1.1	+ 23.3		
Spinning .. .. .	19,430	- 1.0	- 2.7	11,748	- 0.3	+ 11.6		
Weaving .. .. .	7,641	- 1.0	+ 3.8	7,342	+ 1.8	+ 25.3		
Other Departments .. .. .	3,780	- 1.2	+ 4.7	3,990	+ 0.7	+ 18.6		
Not specified .. .. .	1,665	- 1.7	+ 6.5	1,365	- 1.1	+ 16.1		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>37,417</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>	<b>+ 1.5</b>	<b>29,909</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>+ 17.7</b>		
<b>Districts.</b>								
Bradford District .. .. .	18,769	- 0.8	+ 3.6	15,468	+ 0.9	+ 18.0		
Keighley District .. .. .	6,459	- 1.6	- 1.9	5,064	+ 0.4	+ 12.5		
Halifax District .. .. .	3,102	+ 0.1	- 1.4	2,201	- 0.5	+ 19.9		
Huddersfield District .. .. .	4,053	- 1.6	+ 5.6	3,746	+ 1.3	+ 28.3		
Other Parts of West Riding .. .. .	2,742	- 0.2	- 0.6	1,883	+ 1.4	+ 15.5		
<b>Total, West Riding .. .. .</b>	<b>35,125</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>+ 2.0</b>	<b>28,362</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 18.2</b>		
Other Districts .. .. .	2,292	- 1.3	- 5.0	1,547	- 2.9	+ 8.8		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>37,417</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>	<b>+ 1.5</b>	<b>29,909</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>+ 17.7</b>		

In the Bradford district employment continued good and there was a slight improvement in woolcombing, spinning and weaving compared with a month ago. In the Keighley and Huddersfield districts the numbers employed showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but there was a slight increase in the amount of wages paid. In Bradford, Halifax and other parts of Yorkshire a deficiency of labour was reported.

### Imports and Exports.

Description.	Mar., 1913.	Feb., 1913.	Mar., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports and Exports of Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBES).</b>					
Imports .. 1,000 lbs.	103,667	140,434	93,280	- 36,767	+ 10,387
Re-Exports .. .. .	2,348	2,223	3,983	+ 125	- 1,635
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. 1,000 lbs.	27,337	32,901	25,661	- 5,564	+ 1,676
<b>British and Irish Manufactures Exported.</b>					
Yarn:					
Woolen .. 1,000 lbs.	371	378	458	- 7	- 87
Worsted .. .. .	3,759	3,863	5,513	- 104	- 1,754
Alpaca and Mohair .. .. .	1,321	1,250	1,451	+ 71	- 130
<b>Total, Yarn .. .. .</b>	<b>5,451</b>	<b>5,491</b>	<b>7,422</b>	<b>- 40</b>	<b>- 1,971</b>
<b>Piece Goods:</b>					
Woolen .. 1,000 yds.	6,053	8,628	7,093	- 2,575	- 1,040
Worsted .. .. .	3,486	4,598	6,347	- 1,112	- 2,861
<b>Total, Piece Goods .. .. .</b>	<b>9,539</b>	<b>13,226</b>	<b>13,440</b>	<b>- 3,687</b>	



Description.	March, 1913.	Feb., 1913.	March, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) .. . tons	11,504	21,308	14,519	- 9,804	- 3,015
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Linen Yarn 100 lbs.	14,985	12,365	16,827	+ 2,620	- 1,842
Linen Piece Goods 100 yds.	180,527	176,698	223,545	+ 3,829	- 43,018

### JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good; it was much better than in March, 1912, when it was affected by a dispute.

Returns from firms employing 10,372 workpeople in the week ended March 15th showed a decline of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 4.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with the previous month; this was principally due to a recent increase in rates of wages. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 15.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. In March last year, however, employment at Dundee was disorganised by a dispute in the jute industry.

Departments.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended Mar. 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended Mar. 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.*
Preparing .. .	2,231	- 0.8	1,808	+ 5.5
Spinning .. .	2,962	+ 0.2	2,232	+ 5.5
Weaving .. .	3,582	- 0.7	2,935	+ 4.6
Other .. .	1,597	- 0.7	1,628	+ 3.3
<b>Total .. .</b>	<b>10,372</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>8,603</b>	<b>+ 4.8</b>

Employment was reported as good at Dundee, Forfar, Brechin, and Arbroath. Of the 10,372 workpeople reported on, 8,311 (or 80.1 per cent.) were employed in Dundee and district.

### Imports and Exports.

Description	Mar., 1913.	Feb., 1913.	Mar., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Jute .. . tons	41,339	35,166	35,345	+ 6,173	+ 5,994
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Yarn .. . 100 lbs.	37,045	37,823	40,037	- 778	- 2,992
Jute Piece Goods 100 yds.	136,392	128,540	138,584	+ 7,852	- 2,192

### LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued fair, and was better than a year ago, in the curtain and plain net branches.

Returns from firms employing 6,063 workpeople in the week ended March 15th showed no change in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended Mar. 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended Mar. 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Lavers .. .	1,545	- 0.3	2,074	- 2.6
Curtain .. .	2,409	+ 0.7	2,560	+ 0.1
Plain Net .. .	1,481	- 1.0	1,247	+ 2.4
Others .. .	628	+ 0.5	482	+ 2.1
<b>Total .. .</b>	<b>6,063</b>	<b>- 0.0</b>	<b>6,363</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>

Districts.	Mar., 1913.	Feb., 1913.	Mar., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Nottingham City ..	1,476	+ 1.1	1,409	- 2.2	+ 2.0
Long Eaton and other outlying districts	1,072	- 0.1	1,497	- 0.9	+ 1.2
Other English districts	1,910	- 1.0	1,822	+ 2.2	+ 6.8
Scotland .. .	1,605	+ 0.2	1,635	- 0.5	+ 3.7
<b>Total .. .</b>	<b>6,063</b>	<b>- 0.0</b>	<b>6,363</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 3.6</b>

\* The comparison is affected by increases in the rate of wages.

At Nottingham, employment in the levers branch continued bad, and much short time was reported; in the curtain branch it was good, and better than a year ago; in the plain net branch it was fair. In the Long Eaton district employment showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago, in the curtain branch. In the West of England employment was fairly good, and there was an improvement in the plain net branch compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

**Imports and Exports.**—The Table below shows the values of lace imported and exported for the months stated:—

Description.	Mar., 1913.	Feb., 1913.	Mar., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Cotton Lace .. .	217,419	250,569	217,614	- 33,150	- 195
Silk Lace .. .	26,657	34,568	3,237	- 7,911	+ 23,420
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Cotton Lace .. .	336,081	370,766	391,373	- 34,685	- 55,292
Silk Lace .. .	1,939	1,048	6,609	+ 891	- 4,670

### SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago, when it was disorganised by the coal dispute.

Returns from firms employing 8,379 workpeople in the week ended March 15th showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.9 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 6.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended Mar. 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended Mar. 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Throwing .. .	747	+ 0.4	330	- 1.5
Spinning .. .	2,465	- 0.4	1,855	- 1.3
Weaving .. .	3,507	+ 0.4	2,534	+ 3.0
Other .. .	865	+ 4.5	649	+ 5.5
Not specified .. .	795	+ 0.6	620	+ 3.2
<b>Total .. .</b>	<b>8,379</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>5,988</b>	<b>+ 1.6</b>

Districts.	Mar., 1913.	Feb., 1913.	Mar., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	3,186	+ 0.9	2,498	+ 0.6	+ 1.5
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	991	- 1.9	758	- 2.1	+ 11.5
Eastern Counties .. .	2,594	+ 0.7	1,702	+ 4.6	+ 13.6
Other Districts, including Scotland and Leek	1,608	+ 1.5	1,030	+ 2.3	+ 3.7
<b>Total .. .</b>	<b>8,379</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>5,988</b>	<b>+ 1.6</b>	<b>+ 6.3</b>

At Macclesfield employment continued good in most branches, and was better than a year ago; with "outside" hand-loom weavers it was fair, and better than a month ago; with makers-up it was moderate. At Leek employment with throwsters and spinners was good. At Congleton employment with throwsters was good, with spinners it was moderate. In Lancashire and the West Riding district the spinning branch showed a slight decline compared with a year ago, and the weaving branch a slight improvement; a deficiency of labour was reported. In the Eastern Counties employment continued fair, and was better than a month ago and a year ago.

### Imports and Exports.

Description.	March, 1913.	Feb., 1913.	March, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Raw Silk .. . lbs	69,946	44,424	114,475	+ 25,522	- 44,529
Thrown Silk .. . lbs	29,269	41,592	48,023	- 12,323	- 18,754
Spun Silk Yarn .. . lbs	41,649	42,540	60,050	- 891	- 18,401
Silk Broad-Stuffs .. . yds	6,765,841	6,666,400	7,153,564	+ 99,441	- 387,723
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Thrown Silk .. . lbs	6,954	5,414	7,449	+ 1,540	- 495
Spun Silk Yarn .. . lbs	83,315	71,578	102,558	+ 11,737	- 19,243
Silk Broad-Stuffs .. . yds	393,681	383,963	457,786	+ 9,718	- 64,105

### CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during March continued good, and was considerably better than in March, 1912, when it was affected generally by the coal dispute, and in Scotland by the dispute in the jute industry at Dundee.

Returns from firms employing 7,936 workpeople, and paying £7,035 in wages, in the week ended March 15th, 1913, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 3.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 16.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Kidderminster district employment was good and better than a month ago. In the West Riding of Yorkshire it continued very good. In Scotland employment continued fairly good.

### HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was good, better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago, when it was affected by the dispute in the coal trade.

Returns from firms employing 18,183 workpeople in the week ended March 15th showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 11.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended Mar. 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended Mar. 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Leicester .. .	7,777	- 0.6	6,868	+ 2.2
Leicester Country District	2,642	+ 0.8	2,214	+ 1.0
Nottingham and Derbyshire	4,326	+ 1.6	4,067	+ 5.6
Scotland .. .	2,102	+ 0.9	1,691	+ 3.2
Other Districts .. .	776	+ 0.1	535	+ 1.3
<b>Total, United Kingdom</b>	<b>18,183</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>16,375</b>	<b>+ 3.0</b>

At Leicester employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago; at Hinckley it was fairly good, at Loughborough it was good. With power frame workers in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire employment continued good, and was better than a year ago, when much short time was worked, owing to shortage of coal; with hand frame workers in the country districts it was fairly good. In Scotland employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

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

Description.	Mar., 1913.	Feb., 1913.	Mar., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hosiery, Woollen ..	41,379	43,597	42,841	- 2,218	- 1,462
" Cotton .. .	209,584	215,733	199,495	- 6,149	+ 10,089
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Hosiery, Woollen ..	157,958	187,587	167,230	- 29,629	- 9,272
" Cotton .. .	52,962	56,945	53,073	- 3,983	- 111

### BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was much better than a year ago, when it was disorganised by the dispute in the coal trade.

Returns from firms employing 21,716 workpeople in the week ended March 15th showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 7.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 18.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Trades:—	Workpeople.		Earnings.*	
	Week ended Mar. 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended Mar. 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Bleaching .. .	3,626	- 1.1	3,815	+ 0.1
Printing .. .	980	+ 2.0	1,239	+ 3.4
Dyeing .. .	5,985	- 0.3	7,756	+ 2.6
Trimming, Finishing, and Other Departments	10,723	+ 1.1	11,692	+ 1.2
Not specified .. .	402	- 2.0	490	+ 11.1
<b>Total .. .</b>	<b>21,716</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>24,992</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>

**Districts:—**

District.	Mar., 1913.	Feb., 1913.	Mar., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, on a
Yorkshire .. .	4,190	+ 0.8	5,634	+ 4.2
Lancashire .. .	10,147	+ 0.3	12,136	+ 0.9
Scotland .. .	3,482	- 0.8	3,132	- 0.8
Ireland .. .	880	+ 0.8	752	+ 5.3
Other Districts .. .	3,017	+ 0.8	3,338	+ 2.4
<b>Total .. .</b>	<b>21,716</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>24,992</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>

**Bleaching.**—Employment with cotton bleachers was moderate in Lancashire, but better than a year ago, when it was affected by the coal dispute. At Basford, Bulwell, and Dundee it was good.

**Printing.**—Employment with calico printers was fairly good in England, with engravers it was moderate. In Scotland employment was good in all branches.

**Dyeing.**—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers in Yorkshire was reported as good, with much overtime; with cotton dyers in Lancashire and Yorkshire it was fairly good; in both branches it was considerably better than a year ago, when it was disorganised by the coal dispute. With silk dyers employment was reported as good at Macclesfield, fair at Leek, and slack at Congleton. With lace dyers at Nottingham it was good.

**Trimming, Finishing, &c.**—At Leicester employment was fairly good, except with glove trimmers; at Hinckley and Loughborough it was good, at Basford and Bulwell it was fair. With calenderers at Dundee it was good.

### HAT TRADE.

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

In the felt hat trade employment on the whole continued fair, but short time was reported at the principal centres; comparison with a year ago is affected by the coal dispute in that year. The percentage of trade union members unemployed at the end of March was 0.6, compared with 0.7 a month ago and 2.5 a year ago. At Denton employment was reported as quiet, at Stockport as good, in Warwickshire it was fairly good.

### Imports and Exports.

Description.	Mar., 1913.	Feb., 1913.	Mar., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hats, Felt .. . dozens	14,648	12,453	5,725	+ 2,195	+ 8,923
" Straw .. . "	14,538	13,572	9,999	- 4,034	+ 4,539
" Other sorts .. . "	129,756	76,667	76,300	+ 53,089	+ 53,456
<b>Total .. .</b>	<b>158,942</b>	<b>107,692</b>	<b>92,024</b>	<b>+ 51,250</b>	<b>+ 66,918</b>
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Hats, Felt .. . "	66,664	73,554	76,892	- 6,890	- 10,228
" Straw .. . "	63,503	70,056	68,777	- 6,553	- 5,274
" Other sorts .. . "	16,099	17,438	17,438	+ 562	- 1,339
<b>Total .. .</b>	<b>146,266</b>	<b>159,147</b>	<b>163,107</b>	<b>- 12,881</b>	<b>- 16,841</b>

### TAILORING TRADE.

#### Bespoke Branch.

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

Returns from firms paying £10,326 in wages to their workpeople (indoor workers and outworkers) during the four weeks ended March 22nd showed an increase of 11.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago and of 4.3 per cent. compared with a year ago.



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

#### Ready-made Branch.

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

**Leeds.**—Returns from firms employing 8,661 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended March 15th showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 3.7 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment in this branch and with the Jewish operatives was reported as good. There was a deficiency of women machinists, etc.

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

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in March, 1913, were valued at £397,071, as compared with £333,735 in February, 1913, and £371,255 in March, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £752,658, £748,672, and £704,963 respectively.

### LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued fair on the whole; it was about the same as in February, and better than in March, 1912. Trade Unions with 3,024 members reported 5.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 4.7 per cent. in the previous month, and with 7.3 per cent. in March last year.

**Skinner, Tanners, Curriers, Leather Dressers, &c.**—Employment in these branches was fairly good, especially with skinner, who reported it as very good, except in London, where it was only moderate. Tanners at Leeds reported an improvement, less short time being worked. Curriers at Leeds and at Edinburgh reported employment as fair, and at Glasgow as good; but it was bad in London, and very quiet at Walsall. At Birmingham it was quiet, but slightly better than in February.

**Saddle and Harness Makers.**—At Walsall, gig saddlers reported employment as very quiet, and brown saddlers as very bad, with much short time in both branches; harness makers, bridle cutters, and horse collar makers reported it as quiet. At Birmingham it was slack in brown saddlery and quiet in gig saddlery and in the harness branch. At Leeds it was fair, and improving.

**Miscellaneous.**—Portmanteau makers in London reported employment as fair, many shops working full time; but it was not so good as in February, or as in March, 1912. Fancy leather workers reported employment as fair at Birmingham; good, and better than in the previous month, at Walsall; and good, with overtime, at Manchester.

#### Imports and Exports.

Description.	March, 1913.	Feb., 1913.	March, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in March, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry .. cwts.	66,306	61,398	51,988	+ 4,908	+ 14,318
Do, wet .. .. cwts.	78,795	84,400	56,867	- 5,605	+ 21,928
Total Hides, dry and wet .. .. cwts.	145,101	145,798	108,855	- 697	+ 36,246
Goat skins, undressed, No. 237,539	1,507,941	1,321,510	1,388,782	+ 186,431	+ 119,159
Sheep skins .. (value) £	237,539	228,240	201,625	+ 9,299	+ 35,914
Leather* .. .. cwts.	112,293	84,958	136,290	+ 27,335	- 23,997
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Leather .. .. cwts.	20,921	20,304	19,474	+ 617	+ 1,447
Gloves .. .. cwts.	15,165	15,754	18,283	- 589	- 3,118
Machinery Belting .. cwts.	4,477	3,787	3,302	+ 690	+ 1,175
Saddlery and Harness (value) £	38,161	31,676	46,188	+ 6,485	- 8,027
Other Sorts .. (value) £	47,648	46,494	50,400	+ 1,154	- 2,752

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

### BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, and was better than a year ago, when it was affected by the coal dispute.

Returns from firms employing 68,327 workpeople in the week ended March 15th showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Mar. 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Mar. 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London .. ..	3,026	+ 0.4	- 2.2	3,386	+ 1.0	- 0.7
Leicester .. ..	13,676	- 0.4	+ 3.4	16,023	+ 1.3	+ 7.9
Leicester Country District	3,162	+ 0.4	+ 2.4	3,223	+ 1.7	+ 4.6
Northampton ..	11,329	- 0.8	+ 1.4	11,732	- 1.6	+ 4.0
Northampton Country District	9,619	+ 0.0	+ 4.7	9,483	+ 0.2	+ 6.2
Kettering .. ..	3,851	+ 1.2	+ 1.8	4,160	+ 6.9	+ 6.3
Stafford & District ..	2,893	- 0.7	+ 5.9	3,022	+ 3.0	+ 14.1
Norwich & District ..	4,144	- 0.7	+ 5.6	3,641	+ 0.1	+ 4.8
Bristol & District ..	1,291	- 1.2	- 3.7	1,207	+ 1.9	+ 15.1
Kingswood .. ..	1,907	+ 0.7	+ 2.3	1,699	+ 1.1	+ 20.8
Leeds & District ..	2,133	- 1.2	+ 1.6	1,975	+ 3.7	+ 12.5
Manchester & District ..	3,096	- 1.0	- 5.1	2,985	+ 2.5	- 3.1
Birmingham & District ..	929	+ 1.6	+ 9.4	780	+ 1.2	+ 9.6
Other parts of England and Wales	3,500	- 0.1	+ 2.3	3,051	- 1.7	+ 4.5
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES ..</b>	<b>64,556</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>+ 2.2</b>	<b>66,367</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>+ 6.2</b>
<b>SCOTLAND .. ..</b>	<b>3,400</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>	<b>3,455</b>	<b>- 3.5</b>	<b>+ 7.5</b>
<b>IRELAND .. ..</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>- 3.6</b>	<b>- 9.7</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>+ 4.4</b>	<b>+ 21.9</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM ..</b>	<b>68,327</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>70,084</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 6.3</b>

At Leicester employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. At Northampton employment showed a slight decline compared with a month ago. At Kettering it was fairly good; at both places it was better than a year ago: with army bootmakers in Northamptonshire employment was very good. At Norwich the trade union lasters and finishers reported a slight improvement compared with a month ago, but employment was still rather slack. At Bristol and Kingswood employment was fairly good, and showed some improvement compared with the previous month. At Leeds employment was slack, and at Manchester it was worse than last year. In Scotland employment was fairly good generally, and good at Maybole and Kilmarnock.

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

Description of Boots and Shoes.	March, 1913.	Feb., 1913.	March, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports (less re-exports):</b>					
Leather .. doz. pairs	17,086	16,710	19,819	+ 376	- 2,733
.. value £	66,693	63,325	80,716	+ 3,368	- 14,023
Rubber .. doz. pairs	7,281	5,933	8,506	+ 1,348	- 1,224
.. value £	9,127	7,119	9,639	+ 2,008	- 572
Other materials doz. pairs	13,047	3,172	8,369	+ 9,875	+ 4,678
.. value £	6,174	2,352	2,942	+ 3,822	+ 3,332
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Leather .. doz. pairs	135,157	120,782	113,203	+ 14,375	+ 21,954
.. value £	374,510	337,305	321,089	+ 37,205	+ 53,421
Rubber .. doz. pairs	7,671	10,760	11,172	- 3,089	- 3,501
.. value £	7,951	11,202	11,179	- 3,271	- 3,248
Other materials doz. pairs	12,268	11,946	11,588	+ 322	+ 680
.. value £	9,560	8,481	7,323	+ 1,079	+ 2,237

### OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

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

**Dressmaking, Millinery and Mantle Trades.**—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,783 dressmakers in the week ended March

15th, showed an increase of 2.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 5.5 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair. Court and private dressmakers employing 1,051 workpeople in the week ended March 15th showed an increase of 7.0 per cent. compared with a month ago and a decrease of 8.0 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was moderate. With milliners in the West End employment was fair.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, under-clothing and millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,379 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended March 15th showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 1.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades firms employing 2,348 workpeople in the week ended March 15th showed an increase of 2.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 0.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was good; a deficiency of machinists, etc., was reported.

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

**Shirt and Collar Trade.**—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland employing 6,165 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £4,392 in wages to indoor workers and outworkers in the week ended March 15th, showed an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago and a decrease of 1.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fairly good.

**Corset Trade.**—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 4,933 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended March 15th showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and a decrease of 5.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

### PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES.

#### PRINTING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good during March, rather better than in February, and better than a year ago. At the end of the month, however, there was a slight increase in the total number of Trade Union members unemployed as compared with the end of February.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Mar., 1913.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Mar., 1913.	Feb., 1913.	Mar., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London .. ..	21,368	5.1	4.4	6.9	+ 0.7	- 1.8
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,764	2.7	3.0	6.0	- 0.3	- 3.3
Lancs. and Cheshire ..	7,200	3.8	4.0	6.5	- 0.2	- 2.7
East Midland and Eastern Counties	2,710	1.7	2.0	6.8	- 0.3	- 5.1
West Midlands .. ..	2,738	2.7	2.9	4.9	- 0.2	- 2.2
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	4,181	4.0	2.3	3.0	+ 1.7	+ 1.0
Scotland .. ..	6,037	3.1	4.3	4.7	- 1.2	- 1.6
Ireland .. ..	2,581	6.2	6.4	7.8	- 0.2	- 1.6
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>52,579</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>- 2.0</b>

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

**Other Centres.**—Employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. It was slack, however, with letterpress machinemen, stereotypers, and lithographic printers at Edinburgh, and declined with

compositors at Aberdeen and at Bristol and with lithographic printers at Nottingham. With letterpress printers at Dublin employment was rather worse than a month ago and a year ago.

#### BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment was quiet on the whole, and worse than a month ago, though rather better than a year ago. It was good, however, at Glasgow, Leeds and Newcastle, and improved at Manchester. In Edinburgh it was worse than a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Mar., 1913.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Mar., 1913.	Feb., 1913.	Mar., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London .. ..	3,354	6.3	4.9	5.6	+ 1.4	+ 0.7
Other Districts .. ..	3,304	3.1	3.0	4.1	+ 0.1	- 1.0
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>6,658</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>

#### PAPER TRADES.

Employment in these trades continued good. Returns from firms employing 17,974 workpeople in the last week of the month showed a decrease in the total number of workpeople employed by them of 0.1 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 7.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago, when employment in the machine-made paper trades was disturbed by the dispute in the coal mining industry.

Districts.	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of Mar., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:</b>		Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties .. ..	5,191	- 0.7	+ 17.4
Midlands, Wales and Ireland ..	834	- 0.5	+ 3.2
Southern Counties .. ..	6,452	+ 0.5	+ 2.0
Scotland .. ..	4,963	- 0.2	+ 5.8
<b>Total, Machine-made Paper, &amp;c. Hand-made Paper .. ..</b>	<b>17,440</b> <b>534</b>	<b>- 0.1</b> <b>-</b>	<b>+ 7.4</b> <b>+ 2.5</b>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>17,974</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>+ 7.2</b>

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 3,935 members had 5.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 0.8 per cent. a month ago and 18.2 per cent. a year ago. The increase as compared with a month ago was mainly due to a five-days' stoppage at one mill. In the hand-made paper trade Trade Unions with 535 members had 5.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of March as compared with 5.4 per cent. in February and 6.6 per cent. in March, 1912.

The Imports of paper in March, 1913, were valued at £577,117, as compared with £618,067 in February, 1913, and £591,485 in March, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £310,964, £310,899, and £286,460 respectively.

### BUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole. It was good with painters, but dull with plumbers, plasterers and slaters. As compared with a month ago most branches showed a further seasonal improvement, but plumbers and slaters showed a decline. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in all branches.

The percentage unemployed among all classes of "insured" workpeople usually engaged in building and works of construction declined in successive weeks from 7.3 at the end of February to 6.8, 5.8, 5.4 and 5.2, every district except Ireland showing an improvement on the month. For the London and South-Eastern district the percentage unemployed at the end of March was 7.3, as compared with 11.1 at the end of February.

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of March was 3.8, as compared with 4.1 a month ago and 5.6 a year ago. For plumbers at the same dates the percentages were 7.0, 6.2 and 8.3 respectively.



Returns received from 870 firms show an increase in the total number employed by them of 2.1 per cent. compared with a month ago and of 7.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

District.	No. paid on last pay-day in Mar., 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		No. paid on last pay-day in Mar., 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	<b>Skilled Tradesmen.</b>				<b>Labourers.</b>			
London	8,217	+ 604	+ 723	5,616	+ 158	+ 561		
Northern Counties & Yorks.	2,571	- 102	+ 144	1,956	- 106	+ 66		
Lancashire and Cheshire	4,317	+ 104	+ 425	3,397	- 178	+ 294		
Midland & Eastern Counties	4,365	+ 154	+ 627	3,846	+ 59	+ 452		
S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	3,724	+ 39	- 83	2,674	- 4	+ 278		
Other Districts	848	+ 6	+ 69	619	+ 54	+ 82		
<b>England and Wales ..</b>	<b>24,042</b>	<b>+ 805</b>	<b>+ 1,905</b>	<b>18,108</b>	<b>- 17</b>	<b>+ 1,733</b>		
Scotland ..	3,269	+ 134	+ 197	1,980	+ 62	+ 149		
Ireland ..	568	+ 63	- 60	490	- 4	+ 46		
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>27,879</b>	<b>+ 1,002</b>	<b>+ 2,042</b>	<b>20,578</b>	<b>+ 41</b>	<b>+ 1,836</b>		
	<b>Lads and Boys.</b>				<b>Total.</b>			
London	414	+ 9	- 16	14,247	+ 771	+ 1,268		
Northern Counties & Yorks.	423	- 4	- 35	4,950	- 212	+ 175		
Lancashire and Cheshire	760	+ 15	- 27	8,474	- 59	+ 692		
Midland & Eastern Counties	399	+ 7	+ 7	8,610	+ 220	+ 1,086		
S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	439	- 10	- 4	6,887	+ 25	+ 191		
Other Districts	62	+ 2	- 10	1,529	+ 62	+ 141		
<b>England and Wales ..</b>	<b>2,547</b>	<b>+ 19</b>	<b>- 85</b>	<b>44,697</b>	<b>+ 807</b>	<b>+ 3,553</b>		
Scotland ..	644	- 15	- 78	5,893	+ 181	+ 268		
Ireland ..	87	-	- 19	1,145	+ 59	- 125		
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>3,278</b>	<b>+ 4</b>	<b>- 182</b>	<b>51,735</b>	<b>+ 1,047</b>	<b>+ 3,696</b>		

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

Employment was fairly good with plumbers on the Tyne, Wear and Tees, and with slaters on the Tees. It was slack with bricklayers at Manchester, Wigan, Crewe, Northwich, Runcorn and York; with masons at Leeds; and with carpenters at Huddersfield, Barnsley, Warrington and Rochdale. With plasterers employment declined at Darlington and Sheffield; it was good at St. Helens and fair at Oldham and Wigan. At Blackburn employment continued slack generally, except with painters.

Employment declined with carpenters and masons at Leicester. It was dull with bricklayers at Burton and with carpenters at Mansfield and Worcester. It was fair with plumbers and plasterers at Ipswich and with plasterers at Oxford and Cambridge. At Nottingham employment was slack, except with painters.

Employment continued slack with carpenters at Brighton and Bournemouth, with masons at Bristol, and with bricklayers at Gloucester and Cheltenham. It was dull with bricklayers at Brighton and at Exeter. It was slack with bricklayers at Chatham, but fair with plumbers. Employment was fair with plumbers at Plymouth and with plasterers at Swansea.

With plasterers and slaters in Scotland employment was reported as good on the whole. With masons it was dull.

In Ireland employment continued slack on the whole. At Cork it was fair.

## FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued fairly good on the whole, and about the same as a month ago; it was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a total membership of 44,241 reported 2.4 per cent. of these as unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 2.7 in the previous month and with 5.0 per cent. in March, 1912.

### Furnishing Trades.

Employment was fairly good, and showed an improvement as compared with February; it was also better than a year ago. At the end of March Trade Unions reported 2.4 per cent. of their membership as unemployed, com-

pared with 3.8 per cent. in the previous month and 5.9 per cent. a year ago. Employment was good generally on the Tyne and Tees and at Sheffield, Leeds and Glasgow, but was bad for french polishers in London.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in March, 1913, were valued at £39,271, as compared with £34,728 in February, 1913, and £33,057 in March, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £101,380, £97,959, and £113,749 respectively.

### Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment continued fairly good on the whole, but showed some falling off from the level of February; it was better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed at the end of March among all classes of "insured" workpeople usually engaged in saw milling, was 2.4, compared with 2.2 at the end of February.

Trade Unions reported 3.5 per cent. of their members as out of employment at the end of March, as compared with 2.4 per cent. in the previous month and 8.2 per cent. a year ago. Employment was quiet at Bristol, slack at Hull, and good on the Tyne and Tees and at Oldham.

Imports.—The Table below shows the quantities of hewn and sawn timber, and the values of house frames, &c., imported for the months stated.

Description.	March, 1913.	Feb., 1913.	March, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn	199,147	218,490	142,338	- 19,343	+ 56,809
" sawn	137,803	187,073	117,509	- 49,270	+ 20,294
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value)	£ 12,791	£ 15,635	£ 16,240	- £ 2,344	- £ 3,449

### Coopers.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued dull with coopers; it was, however, better than a year ago. At Edinburgh, Dublin and Glasgow employment was good.

### Coachbuilding.

Employment continued good, overtime being worked in many cases, and was better than either a month or a year ago. Trade Unions reported 1.4 per cent. of their members as out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 1.8 per cent. a month ago and 2.3 per cent. in March, 1912. At Liverpool and at Coventry employment was stated to be fair, and at Dublin bad.

### Miscellaneous.

Brushmaking.—Employment continued good in this trade, and about the same as in February; it was better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 0.5 per cent. of their members as unemployed, as against 0.7 per cent. a month ago and 2.6 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in March, 1913, were valued at £41,385, as compared with £35,610 in February, 1913, and £36,145 in March, 1912; the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £19,937, £16,916, and £20,039 respectively.

Other Trades.—Employment continued moderate on the whole with general wheelwrights and smiths; in London it was improving in the latter part of the month. With packing-case makers employment was good at Bradford and at Liverpool, fairly good at Manchester, and quiet in London and at Nottingham. Skip and basket makers at Oldham were well employed, and with cane and wicker workers at Basford employment was reported to be normal.

## GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT generally continued fairly good, and was much better than a year ago, when many works (especially bottle-making works) were wholly or partially idle in consequence of the coal strike.

Returns received from firms employing 7,951 workpeople in the week ended March 15th showed a decrease of 2.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with the

week ended February 22nd. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 42.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 85.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Mar. 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Per cent. Year ago.	Week ended Mar. 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Per cent. Month ago.
Glass Bottle	5,671	- 3.0	+ 70.6	7,967	- 3.1	+ 132.9
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,621	- 1.7	+ 0.4	1,904	+ 3.9	+ 20.1
Other Branches	659	+ 0.8	+ 1.7	773	+ 2.0	+ 5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,951</b>	<b>- 2.4</b>	<b>+ 42.3</b>	<b>10,644</b>	<b>- 1.6</b>	<b>+ 85.4</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
North of England	804	- 2.3	+ 30.9	1,043	+ 0.5	+ 89.6
Yorkshire	4,681	- 2.8	+ 66.4	6,536	+ 3.2	+ 134.9
Lancashire	527	- 2.2	+ 58.7	689	+ 5.4	+ 71.7
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	843	+ 0.4	+ 5.0	1,039	+ 1.6	+ 12.8
Scotland	777	+ 0.9	+ 15.3	1,008	+ 2.5	+ 39.0
Other parts of the United Kingdom	319	- 12.1	- 9.1	319	- 10.1	- 9.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,951</b>	<b>- 2.4</b>	<b>+ 42.3</b>	<b>10,644</b>	<b>- 1.6</b>	<b>+ 85.4</b>

Employment in the glass bottle trade in Yorkshire was good in the flint glass section, and fair in other sections. At Barnsley, however, it was reported as only moderate, and at Mexborough as bad. At Wakefield works were still idle for repairs. At St. Helens employment was moderate, and not so good as a month ago. It continued good at Sunderland, Portobello, and Bristol.

With sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens employment was moderate; with sheet and plate glass workers it was good. At Birmingham it continued fair with flint glass makers, moderate with flint glass cutters, and good with plate glass bevellers. It continued good with flint glass makers and cutters in the Wordsley and Stourbridge district, only moderate with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear, and fair with glass blowers in London.

Imports and Exports.—The Table below shows the quantities of the various descriptions of glass imported and exported during the months stated:—

Description.	Mar., 1913.	Feb., 1913.	Mar., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Window and German sheet glass, including shades, &c.	cwts. 100,227	cwts. 111,204	cwts. 120,306	- 10,977	- 20,079
Plate	46,949	39,873	25,659	+ 7,076	+ 21,290
Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	78,637	71,121	69,743	+ 7,516	+ 8,894
Manufactures, other sorts	278	241	865	+ 37	- 587
Bottles	172,228	160,062	158,998	+ 12,176	+ 13,230
Exports (British & Irish):					
Plate	cwts. 22,316	cwts. 20,680	cwts. 17,886	+ 1,636	+ 4,430
Flint	5,959	6,641	7,874	- 682	- 1,915
Manufactures, other sorts	49,289	40,139	54,061	+ 9,150	- 4,772
Bottles	69,542	74,998	86,327	- 5,456	- 16,785

## POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades continued good on the whole.

Branches:—	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Mar. 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Per cent. Year ago.	Week ended Mar. 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Per cent. Year ago.
China Manufacture	3,395	+ 1.5	+ 145.4	£ 3,808	+ 0.2	+ 121.1
Earthenware Manufacture	12,265	- 1.5	+ 198.8	11,652	- 0.7	+ 264.6
Other Branches (including unspecified)	3,573	+ 1.6	+ 303.7	3,346	+ 1.2	+ 289.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,233</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>+ 201.2</b>	<b>18,806</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 225.5</b>
<b>Districts:—</b>						
Potteries	14,512	- 1.0	+ 355.1	13,694	+ 0.1	+ 426.7
Other Districts	4,721	+ 1.4	+ 47.7	5,112	- 0.9	+ 60.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,233</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>+ 201.2</b>	<b>18,806</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 225.5</b>

Returns from firms employing 19,233 workpeople in the week ended March 15th showed a decline of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with February. As compared with March, 1912, when the trade was totally disorganised by the coal strike, there was an increase of 201.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 225.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Potteries employment was good generally in the china trade, and fairly good in the earthenware trades.

Employment in South Yorkshire showed a decline on the previous month; at Bristol and at Bridgwater it was good. It was also good in Scotland, and slightly better than in the previous month.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in March, 1913, were valued at £94,791, as compared with £79,589 in February, 1913, and £86,228 in March, 1912; the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £275,590, £265,631, and £253,872 respectively.

## BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the brick and tile trades was good on the whole, and showed an improvement on the previous month; it was very much better than in March last year, when trade was severely affected by the coal strike. Employment in the cement trades continued very good.

Returns from brickmaking firms employing 10,972 workpeople in the week ended March 15th showed an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with February. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 40.4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 60.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Mar. 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Per cent. Year ago.	Week ended Mar. 15th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Per cent. Year ago.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,394	+ 1.6	+ 67.5	£ 4,284	+ 4.9	+ 92.2
Midlands and Eastern Counties	3,729	+ 0.7	+ 51.9	4,043	+ 0.3	+ 69.2
South and South-Western Counties and Wales	2,484	+ 2.6	+ 10.9	2,936	+ 3.7	+ 31.9
Scotland	704	+ 3.7	+ 50.8	815	+ 2.8	+ 56.7
Other Districts	661	- 1.8	+ 5.6	682	- 4.2	+ 15.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,972</b>	<b>+ 1.5</b>	<b>+ 40.4</b>	<b>12,760</b>	<b>+ 2.5</b>	<b>+ 60.4</b>

Employment in the Northern Counties was good; in the Oldham district it was fair. In the Midlands it was fairly good; it continued to improve in the Peterborough district, but was still bad at Nottingham. Employment was very good in the fire-brick and tile trades in the Lye, Stourbridge and Brierley Hill districts, and good in the glazed-brick trade in Shropshire. Employment in the Eastern Counties was fair. In Devonshire employment was fairly good, and improving. In the Glasgow district it continued bad, and about the same as in the previous month; in other parts of Scotland it was generally good.

Cement workers in Kent and in Essex continued to be well employed, and overtime was still being worked. Employment was also good at Middlesbrough and at Hartlepool.

The Imports of cement during March, 1913, amounted to 9,050 tons, compared with 5,812 tons in February, 1913, and 3,554 tons in March, 1912. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were 58,593 tons, 77,182 tons, and 65,774 tons respectively.

## AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

RAIN interrupted outdoor employment in the latter part of March in most districts, but not generally to any great extent, and the employment of labourers outside the regular farm staff was more affected in many districts by



the wet-state of the land than by rain. The demand for extra men was generally only moderate, and arose chiefly from such work as threshing, hedging and ditching, draining, and carting and spreading manure; while in some districts potato planting also provided a moderate amount of work.

The demand for extra men, although not large, usually absorbed the available supply, and in a number of districts more men were wanted than could be obtained. This was particularly the case in parts of the following Rural Districts:—Doncaster and Pontefract (*Yorkshire*), Bucklow (*Cheshire*), Basford, Blyth-and-Cuckney, and Retford (*Nottinghamshire*), Melton Mowbray (*Leicestershire*), Tamworth (*Staffordshire*), Atcham (*Shropshire*), Daventry and Potterspury (*Northamptonshire*), Buckingham, Eton Socon (*Bedfordshire*), Chesterton (*Cambridgeshire*), Brigg, Gainsborough, and Spilsby (*Lincolnshire*), Smallburgh (*Norfolk*), Samford (*Suffolk*), Dover, Eastry, and Isle of Thanet (*Kent*), Bradfield (*Berkshire*), Blandford and Dorchester (*Dorset*), Kingsbridge and Tavistock (*Devonshire*), and West Penwith (*Cornwall*). The supply of extra men was, on the other hand, reported as somewhat in excess of the demand in the Clitheroe (*Lancashire*), Malton and Norton (*Yorkshire*), Sharnbrook (*Bedfordshire*), Epsom and Guildford (*Surrey*), and Mere (*Wiltshire*) Rural Districts.

Some scarcity of men for permanent situations was reported by one or more correspondents in most counties in the Midland, Southern, and South-Western groups, the demand being most noticeable in the counties of *Worcester* and *Devon*. Many cases of increased wages for these men were reported, a rise of 1s. a week being fairly general in certain parts of *Northumberland*, *Durham*, *Norfolk*, and *Kent*; while 1s. 6d. more a week was paid in a number of instances in *Lincolnshire*.

## FISHING INDUSTRY.

THE fish landed in March, 1913, showed a decrease in quantity, but an increase in value, as compared with March, 1912.

The following Table shows the quantity and value of the fish landed in March, 1913 and 1912.

	Quantity.		Value.	
	Mar., 1913.	Mar., 1912.	Mar., 1913.	Mar., 1912.
Fish (other than Shell):	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
England and Wales..	716,550	735,897	672,528	602,835
Scotland .. .. .	363,927	395,618	175,657	171,064
Ireland .. .. .	18,023	15,312	11,669	10,266
Total .. .. .	1,098,500	1,146,827	859,854	784,155
Shell Fish .. .. .	—	—	28,981	33,649
Total Value .. .. .	—	—	888,835	817,804

**Fishermen.**—Employment with fishermen was fairly good on the whole, and about the same as a month ago. At Grimsby it continued good; at Lowestoft and Hull it was fair, and about the same as a month ago. At Yarmouth employment was moderate. Employment at Aberdeen continued good; at Peterhead it was fair; at Fraserburgh and Macduff moderate. Off the south-western coasts of England fishing conditions improved as compared with a month ago.

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

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

The Exports (British and Irish) of herrings, cured or salted, during March, 1913, were valued at £108,243, as compared with £114,452 in February, 1913, and £67,439 in March, 1912.

## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT was fair, and better on the whole than a month ago. In March, 1912, employment with dock and riverside labour was affected by the coal dispute.

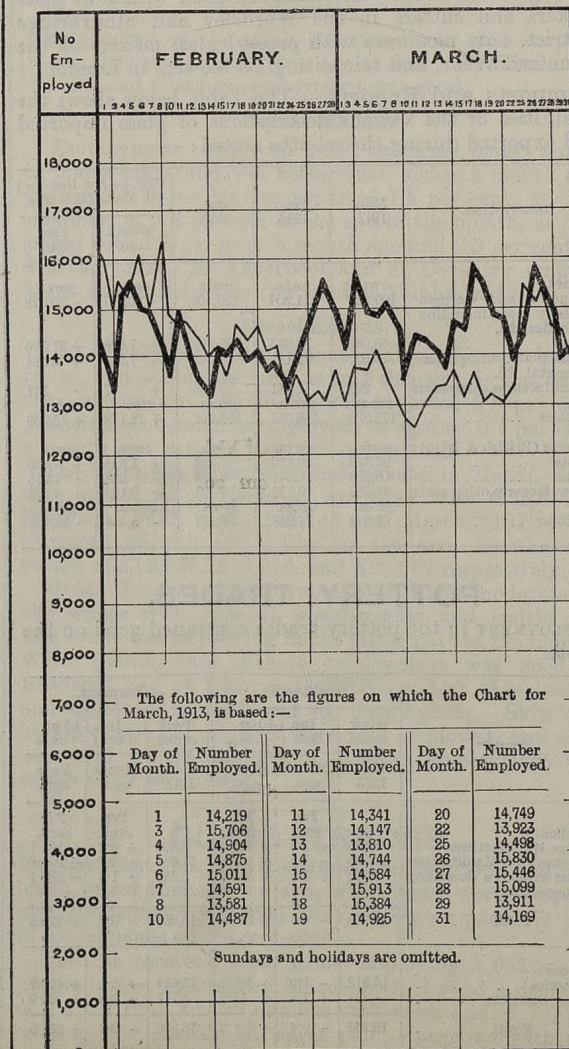
**London.\***—Employment was fair generally, and better than a month ago. Comparison with March, 1912, is vitiated by the effects of the coal dispute. The average number of labourers employed at the docks and principal wharves in the five weeks ended March 29th, 1913, was 14,739, an increase of 2.4 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 7.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.*			
	In Docks.			At 110 Wharves making Returns.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.	
Week ended Mar. 1st	4,972	2,748	7,720	6,983
" " " 8th	5,199	2,489	7,688	7,089
" " " 15th	4,902	2,454	7,356	6,986
" " " 22nd	5,118	2,825	7,943	7,036
" " " 29th	5,038	2,729	7,767	7,189
Average for 5 weeks ended Mar. 29th, 1913	5,044	2,640	7,684	7,055
Average for Feb., 1913	4,610	2,790	7,400	6,900
" Mar., 1912	4,306	3,059	7,365	6,309

During March, 1913, the number employed fluctuated between a maximum of 15,913 and a minimum of 13,581, as compared with a maximum of 15,562 and a minimum of 12,481 in March, 1912.

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at the Docks, and at 110 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of February and March, 1913. The corresponding curve for February and March, 1912, is also given for comparison.

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



\* Exclusive of Tilbury.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

### PART II.—Unemployment.

#### APPLICATIONS TO THE UMPIRE.

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

250. Tankmakers (including punchers, riveters, and caulkers), employed in establishments which are engaged wholly or mainly in making tanks of a kind which are not built upon the site, for oil and petrol storage, oil and petrol distribution by road and rail, for street watering carts, and other tanks of similar dimensions and manufacture.

251. Workmen who are engaged in the manufacture or in the installation of shop fittings, such as counters, shelving, nests of drawers, show cases, of a kind commonly made to specification for a particular building.

This question involves partial reconsideration of decisions 634 and 999.

#### 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:—

1297. Bricklayers, masons, carpenters, electricians and other workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the construction, alteration, repair, decoration, or demolition of station buildings, including the verandahs, awnings, and protective roofing of platforms. (Application 244.)

1298. Workmen engaged in reconstructing, widening or lengthening railway or other bridges, involving the taking down and rebuilding of abutment walls.

1300. Workmen described as smiths and strikers, fitters and improvers, planers, drillers or other mechanics and their assistants and labourers, and employed wholly or mainly in workshops connected with a tramway system.

1301. Workmen (including women) engaged in the manufacture (other than coil-winding) and assembling of motor-starters.

1302. Workmen (including girls of the age of 16 or over) employed by a firm of cycle manufacturers, and engaged wholly or mainly in placing spokes in cycle wheels and tightening the same.

1303. Workmen employed by a firm of electric cable manufacturers, and engaged in reinstating the roadway which has been taken up for the purpose of laying new electric mains.

1305. Wood workers engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of metal-covered shop fronts. (Application 242.)

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

1295. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel hardware for vehicles, and not employed in mechanical engineering or in vehicle-constructing establishments.

1296. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the repair of open platforms, open cattle and other pens (not being buildings). (Application 244.)

1299. Workmen employed at a forging establishment, and engaged wholly or mainly in lining iron moulds with bricks in connection with the casting of ingots for armour plates and shaftings.

1304. Metal workers engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of metal-covered shop fronts. (Application 242.)

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

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

NOTICE OF ACCIDENT: REASONABLE CAUSE FOR FAILURE TO GIVE.

It is provided by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, that proceedings to recover compensation under the Act are not maintainable unless notice of the accident has been given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof, and before the workman has voluntarily left the employment, and unless the claim has been made within six months from the occurrence of the accident; provided that the want of such notice shall not be a bar to the maintenance of proceedings if it is found in the

**Tilbury.**—The mean daily number employed at the docks was 1,420 during March, 1913, as compared with 1,537 a month ago, and 1,654 during March, 1912.

**Liverpool.**—Employment was fair with dock labourers, but continued to decline with quay and railway carters.

**Other Ports.**—Employment was on the whole good with quayside labourers on the Tyne, and with dock labourers at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough. With dock labourers at Hull employment was moderate, and at Grimsby and Goole fair; it was fair with coal porters at Hull. It was slack at Gravesend, Plymouth, Bristol, and Gloucester, but continued good generally at the South Wales ports.

With dock labourers at Glasgow employment was fair, and better than a month ago. It was quiet at Leith and fair at Dundee, both ports showing a decline on the previous month.

## SEAMEN SHIPPED IN MARCH.

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) show that during March 42,047 seamen,\* of whom 3,902 (or 9.3 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with March, 1912, the greatest increases were at the ports (e.g., Cardiff and Tyne ports) mainly affected by the coal strike at that time.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	March,			Three months ended March,		
	1912.	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.	1912.	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
<b>East Coast.</b>						
Tyne Ports .. .. .	676	2,534	+ 1,858	5,271	7,051	+ 1,780
Sunderland .. .. .	197	292	+ 95	785	963	+ 178
Middlesbrough .. .. .	142	258	+ 116	1,138	1,082	- 56
Hull .. .. .	914	1,281	+ 367	3,922	3,916	- 6
Grimsby .. .. .	26	33	+ 7	84	177	+ 93
<b>Bristol Channel.</b>						
Bristol .. .. .	1,146	1,202	+ 56	2,734	2,722	- 12
Newport, Mon. .. .. .	78	919	+ 841	2,016	2,839	+ 823
Cardiff .. .. .	871	3,599	+ 2,728	9,187	11,975	+ 2,788
Swansea .. .. .	111	333	+ 222	864	1,080	+ 216
<b>Other Ports.</b>						
Liverpool .. .. .	14,045	14,614	+ 569	40,285	44,324	+ 4,039
London .. .. .	7,303	7,387	+ 84	23,909	23,116	- 793
Southampton .. .. .	4,050	4,535	+ 485	11,605	11,987	+ 382
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Leith .. .. .	220	278	+ 58	930	1,254	+ 324
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth .. .. .	193	310	+ 117	853	827	- 26
Glasgow .. .. .	3,353	4,333	+ 980	7,689	11,218	+ 3,529
<b>IRELAND.</b>						
Dublin .. .. .	—	26	+ 26	262	158	- 104
Belfast .. .. .	180	113	- 67	405	550	+ 145
Total .. .. .	33,505	42,047	+ 8,542	111,939	125,239	+ 13,300

## AGRICULTURAL HIRINGS IN SCOTLAND.

INFORMATION has been received from correspondents in various parts of Scotland respecting the rates of wages agreed upon at the principal hiring fairs for farm servants during the autumn of 1912, as compared with the previous year.

Generally speaking, in the case of men servants, there was an upward tendency in wages in counties north of Stirling, and in Stirling and Lanark; while in the south (except Lanark) farmers had little difficulty in hiring servants, with the exception of milkers, at previous rates. Increases in wages were most frequent in the Orkney Islands, and in the counties of Kincardine, Forfar, Perth, Fife, and Argyll. The only counties in which any downward movement in wages was reported were Banff and Aberdeen, where some men changing places had to submit to slight reductions; an upward tendency in wages was, however, reported in these counties for men not changing places and for cattlemen generally.

Women were scarce in most districts, and their wages tended to increase. Some scarcity of cattlemen was also reported in a number of districts, milkers being especially hard to get in the South.

\* 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.



proceedings that the employer is not, or would not if a notice were then given and the hearing postponed, be prejudiced in his defence by the want, or that such want was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause.

A man in the employment of a ship-building company alleged that he had suffered injury by an accident in the course of his employment on June 1st, 1911. He made a claim for compensation on January 30th, 1912, having given no previous notice of the alleged accident. The employers at the hearing contended that the proceedings were not maintainable, as notice of the accident had not been given as soon as practicable, and the claim had not been made within six months. The alleged accident was stated to have been the falling upon the claimant of a heavy object which struck the back of his neck. After the accident he suffered pain in his neck and shoulder, but did not take medical advice till August 5th, 1911. His ailment was then diagnosed to be muscular rheumatism, and for that he was treated, although he himself believed that he was suffering from the result of the accident, and he had never been ill in his life previous to the accident. He got worse, and on November 11th he left his employment, and was then treated for strain of the neck. On December 13th, as his condition was getting still worse, he took further medical advice, when it was discovered that his head was partially dislocated from the spine, and that he was in a dangerous condition, requiring highly skilled treatment. He was removed to an hospital, and subsequently made his claim for compensation on January 30th, 1912. In these circumstances the Sheriff-Substitute held that there was no evidence of any reasonable cause for not having given notice, and for not having commenced proceedings within the statutory time. An award of compensation was therefore refused. The claimant appealed.

The Court of Session allowed the appeal, holding that in the circumstances, the man's condition having been at first diagnosed as rheumatism, the failure to give notice was occasioned by mistake or other reasonable cause. The appeal was therefore allowed, and the case sent back for decision on the facts. Subsequently the injured man proved the facts as previously alleged, and received an award of compensation.—*Ellis v. Fairfield Ship Building Company, Limited.*—*Court of Session. 17th March, 1913.*

### (2) Factory Acts.

#### OFFENCE: PENALTY: EMPLOYMENT BY COMPANY.

It is forbidden by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, for a young person under sixteen years of age to be employed for more than a certain short period unless the occupier of the factory has obtained a certificate of the fitness of such young person for employment in that factory. For infringement of this provision the occupier of the factory is guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine. All offences under the Act are prosecuted, and fines recovered on summary conviction, as provided by the Summary Jurisdiction Acts. By these Acts payment of a fine may in default be enforced by imprisonment.

A limited company, being occupiers of a factory, were proceeded against in a court of summary jurisdiction for employing a young person under sixteen years of age contrary to the above-mentioned provisions. The justices refused to hear the charge, on the ground that any fine they might inflict might have to be enforced by imprisonment, and that they could not commit a company to prison. Hence, in their opinion, the charge would not lie against the company. A *mandamus* was then applied for, to compel the justices to hear and deal with the summons. The court held that as the Act provided that proceedings should be taken against the "occupier" of the factory, and as limited companies very often occupy factories, and the word "occupier" is not defined in the Act, an order must be made that the justices should hear the case, without prejudice to their right to state a case for the consideration of the High Court, if, after hearing arguments, they still thought the point was a good one.—*Rex v. Gainsford and Others.*—*Justices.*—*King's Bench Division. 14th March, 1913.*

### (3) Coal Mines Acts.

#### EFFECT OF MINIMUM WAGE ACT: LENGTH OF NOTICE.

By the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, it is provided that it shall be an implied term of every contract for the employment of all workmen underground in a coal mine that the employer shall pay to every such workman wages at not less than a certain minimum rate. This minimum rate must be settled separately for each district by a joint district board established for the purpose.

In a mining district an agreement made in 1910 was in force, which stipulated that the length of notice to terminate service should be a calendar month. In 1912 the miners of the district went on strike, but returned to work on the passing of the Act early in April. They returned to work before the minimum rates of wages for the district were fixed, on terms nearly identical with those in existence before the strike, with the exception of the length of notice, which was reduced to one day. A miner who returned to work in these circumstances was in July given a day's notice and dismissed. He sued the company for £10 damages, contending that he was entitled to a calendar month's notice. The magistrate did not decide according to the views of either party, but held that a one-day system of notice was inconsistent with the Act, and that the proper period of notice was a lunar month. He accordingly awarded the

claimant £5 4s. damages, on the basis that he was entitled to a lunar month's notice. The employers appealed.

The High Court held that the question was upon what terms the miner was working when he received a day's notice. In the circumstances he had to prove that his employers agreed to a contract by which he was entitled to a longer notice. If he could not prove that he was not entitled to succeed. The agreement under which the man returned to work was a temporary agreement in some respects, but there was no evidence that any permanent agreement for longer notice had ever been substituted. The appeal was therefore allowed, and judgment entered for the employers.—*Amos v. Glamorgan Coal Company, Limited.*—*King's Bench Division. 12th March, 1913.*

### (4) Merchant Shipping Acts.

#### WAGES OF SEAMAN: TERMINATION OF SERVICES BY WRECK: WHAT IS A "WRECK"?

It is provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, that if a seaman, having signed an agreement, is discharged otherwise than in accordance with the terms thereof before the commencement of a voyage, or before one month's wages are earned, without fault on his part justifying that discharge, and without his consent, he shall be entitled to receive from the master or owner, in addition to any wages he may have earned, due compensation for the damage caused to him by the discharge not exceeding one month's wages, and may recover that compensation as if it were wages duly earned. It is further provided that where the service of a seaman terminates before the date contemplated in the agreement, by reason of the wreck or loss of the ship, he shall be entitled to wages up to the time of such termination, but not for any longer period.

Two men signed articles on September 16th, 1911, as fireman and seaman respectively on the liner *Olympic* for a voyage "from Southampton to New York (via Cherbourg and Queenstown), and/or, if required, to any port or ports within the North Atlantic and South Atlantic oceans, trading as may be required, until the ship returns to a final port of discharge in the United Kingdom, for any period not exceeding twelve months," at wages of £6 and £5 per month respectively. The two men joined the *Olympic* on September 20th. On the same day, soon after commencing her voyage, the *Olympic* was in collision with H.M.S. *Hawke*, and in consequence returned to Southampton in a damaged condition, but under her own steam. She was so seriously injured that she could not continue her voyage without extensive repairs. Her cargo and passengers were accordingly discharged at Southampton, and the ship was temporarily repaired to enable her to steam to Belfast for permanent repairs. She was not ready for sea again until the end of November. On September 22nd the owners of the ship tendered to each of the two men, as well as to the rest of the crew, three days' wages. The crew, however, claimed to be entitled to a month's wages; and the two men took proceedings in a petty sessional court (as a test case) for a month's wages. They contended that they had been improperly discharged before earning a month's wages, and were therefore entitled under the Act to the sum claimed. The shipowners contended that the services of the crew had been terminated by the wreck of the ship, and that therefore they were not liable for any sum further than that which they had tendered. The plaintiffs denied that the ship had been wrecked; and the whole question between the parties depended upon whether in the circumstances the *Olympic* was a "wreck" within the meaning of the Act. The magistrates, being unable to come to a decision on the question, referred it to the Admiralty Division of the High Court. The judge of that division held that in the circumstances the *Olympic* was a "wreck" within the meaning of the Act, and accordingly gave judgment for the defendants. The plaintiffs appealed.

The Court of Appeal affirmed the decision of the judge of the lower court, and dismissed the appeal. They held that the word "wreck" means something short of total loss. If the damage which was alleged to have terminated the services of the crew was physical damage caused to the ship at sea by perils of the sea, and if such damage, although repairable, had the effect of making the ship unseaworthy for so long a time as to prevent the continuation of the voyage, the services were terminated by reason of the "wreck" of the ship within the meaning of the Act.—*The Olympic.*—*Court of Appeal. 4th March, 1913.*

### (5) National Insurance Act.

#### RULES OF AN APPROVED SOCIETY: ULTRA VIRES: SICKNESS BENEFIT: CERTIFICATE OF PANEL DOCTOR.

Under the National Insurance Act, 1911, all persons of the age of sixteen years and upwards who are employed persons are entitled, subject to the conditions of the Act, to benefits in respect of health insurance and prevention of sickness. Sickness benefit in the case of insured persons who are members of an approved society must be administered by and through the society. An approved society may, with the consent of the Insurance Commissioners, provide for the application of its existing rules, or make new rules with regard to the manner and time of paying or distributing, and mode of calculating, benefits, suspension of benefits, notices and proof of disease or disablement, etc. It is further provided that every dispute between an approved society and an insured person who is a member of that society, relating to anything done or omitted by such person or such society, or any regulation made under the Act, shall be decided in accordance with the rules of the society, but

any party to such dispute may appeal from such decision to the Insurance Commissioners.

An approved society, by its rules, provided that an insured member should send notice of illness to the secretary in a prescribed form, and should not be entitled to sickness benefit until he had sent a declaration of incapacity and a medical certificate, or other sufficient evidence of incapacity, and the cause thereof. With regard to sickness benefit under the Act, the rules also provided that in every instance a certificate from a panel doctor must be sent.

A man who was a member of this society was entitled to benefits under the voluntary scheme of the society, and also under the Act. His contributions in respect of each source of benefit had been duly paid up to date, when he was taken ill. He called in his own medical man, who was a regularly qualified practitioner, but not a member of the panel of doctors under the Act. This doctor gave the man a certificate of his incapacity for work, which the man duly forwarded to the secretary of the society, with a claim for sickness benefit, both under the Act and also under the voluntary system of the society. He was duly paid the benefits to which he was entitled under the voluntary system, but was informed by the secretary that he would not be paid sickness benefit under the Act unless he obtained a certificate from a doctor on the panel.

He then brought an action against the trustees and secretary of the society, claiming a declaration that the resolution of the society requiring evidence of incapacity within the meaning of the Act in the case of insured persons to be a certificate from a panel doctor, and no other, was illegal, *ultra vires*, and not enforceable. At the trial it was contended for the defendants that the question was one relating to the internal administration of the society, and that the resolution was not illegal, or so *ultra vires* as to warrant interference by the court. The judge decided that the resolution in question was not such an illegal act as to justify an action in respect of it, and that the matter was one which had to be decided by arbitration between the plaintiff and the society, according to the rules of the society. The action was therefore dismissed.—*Heard v. Pickthorne and Others.*—*King's Bench Division. 18th March, 1913.*

### WHO ARE EMPLOYED PERSONS? WHAT IS A CONTRACT OF SERVICE? MEDICAL STAFF OF HOSPITAL.

The employed persons, who are insured persons within the provisions of the Act for the purposes of health insurance, include all above sixteen years who are employed in the United Kingdom under any contract of service or apprenticeship, whether the employed person is paid by the employer or by some other person, and whether paid by time or piece, except (*inter alia*) those who are employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £160 a year. It is provided by the Act that if any question arises as to whether any employment, or any class of employment, is employment within the Act, the question shall be determined by the Insurance Commissioners, subject to appeal to the courts. The Insurance Commissioners also may, if they think fit, submit any such question for decision to a superior court in a summary manner.

In a public hospital there were employed—(1) resident physicians and surgeons; (2) non-resident house physicians and surgeons and clinical assistants, and (3) supervisors of the administration of anaesthetics. None of these persons were paid at a rate of over £160 a year. Their duties were of a professional nature in relation to the patients, subject in everything to the honorary physicians and surgeons. Those who were non-resident gave part of their time only to the hospital work, as they were required. In no case could they be interfered with or controlled in dealing with patients by the managers of the hospital. In these circumstances the question arose whether these persons were employed persons within the meaning of the Act, and the question was referred by the Scottish Insurance Commissioners for the decision of the Court of Session. The court held that the question was whether these persons were employed under a contract of service or not. If the business of the hospital managers was to operate upon patients, then there might be control by them over the medical staff; but that was not the business of the managers, they merely provided an institution where patients were to be treated by skilled persons, some of whom gave their services gratuitously, and others upon very low terms. Hence, the employment of the persons in question was not under a contract of service, but under a contract for services. Therefore they were not employed persons within the meaning of the Act.—*Re Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh.*—*Court of Session. 7th March, 1913.*

## PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

### I.—BREAD.

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

District.	April 1st, 1913.			Mar. 1st, 1913.			April 1st, 1912.		
	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	5½	5·6	6	5½	5·6	6	5½	5·9
E. & N.E.	6	5	5·6	5½	4½	5·3	6	5½	5·8
S.E.	5½	5½	5·5	5½	5	5·4	5½	5½	5·5
S.W.	6	5½	5·7	6	5½	5·8	6	5½	5·7
W. & W.C.	6	6	6·0	6	6	6·0	6	6	6·0
N. Counties & Yorks, Lancs. & Cheshire..	6½	5½	6·0	6½	5½	6·0	6½	5½	5·7
Midlands	6	5	5·5	6	5	5·5	6	5	5·3
Eastern Counties	6	5	5·5	6	5	5·5	6½	5	5·4
Southern Counties	6½	5	6·0	6½	5	6·0	6½	5	6·0
S. Western Counties and Wales	6	5	5·7	6	5	5·7	6	5	5·8
Scotland	7	5½	6·2	7	5½	6·3	7	5½	6·2
Great Britain	7	5	5·8	7	4½	5·8	7	5	5·7

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the predominant prices remains unchanged. Compared with April 1st, 1912, a slight increase is shown.

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

Place.	Predominant Price per 4 lbs. on Apr. 1st, 1913.*	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Last change.	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am't per 4 lbs.
London	d. 5½ & 6	d.	d.	Feb. '12	+ ¼
Birmingham	5½ & 6	..	..	May '12	- ¼
Bolton	5½	..	..	Jan. '13	- ¼
Bristol	5½ & 6	..	..	Feb. '12	+ ¼
Cardiff	6	..	..	1st Apr. '12	+ ¼
Derby	5½	..	+ ½	Apr. '12	+ ¼
Hull	5½	..	..	June '10	- ¼
Ipswich	6	..	..	March '12	+ ¼
Leeds	5½ & 6½	..	..	May '10	- ¼
Leicester	5½	..	+ ½	Apr. '12	+ ¼
Liverpool	6	..	+ ½	May '12	+ ¼
Manchester	5½	..	+ ½	Oct. '11	+ ¼
Middlesbrough	5½ & 6	..	+ ½	July '12	+ ¼
Norwich	5	..	+ ½	Nov. '09	+ ¼
Nottingham	5½	..	..	June '10	- ¼
Oldham	4½	- ½	..	March '13	- ¼
Plymouth	6	..	..	June '10	- ¼
Portsmouth	6	..	..	Oct. '10	+ ¼
Potteries	5½	..	+ ½	Apr. '12	+ ¼
Southampton	5 & 6	- ¼	..	March '13	- ¼
Wolverhampton	5	..	- ½	July '12	- ¼
Aberdeen	6	..	+ ½	May '12	+ ¼
Dundee	5½	..	..	Sept. '12	- ¼
Edinburgh	6½	..	..	Nov. '12	- ¼
Glasgow	6	..	..	Oct. '11	+ ¼
Belfast	6	- ¼	..	March '13	- ¼
Dublin	6	..	..	Feb. '13	- ¼

As compared with a month ago, the price of bread has fallen ½d. per 4 lbs. at Oldham and at Belfast. At Southampton the predominant prices are now 5d. and 6d. per 4 lbs.; on March 1st, 1913, they were 5½d. and 6d. As compared with April 1st, 1912, the price is higher in six of the towns by ½d. per 4 lbs., and lower by ½d. per 4 lbs. in one (Wolverhampton); in the remaining 20 towns no change is 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.	
March 1912	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d. 34 1½	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d. 36 10	Per quarter.† s. d. 32 8	Per sack of 280 lbs. s. d. 29 4
February 1913	30 11	35 11	33 5	28 3
March	31 2	36 4	32 10	28 1½

The imports of wheat during September, 1912-March, 1913, amounted to 14,565,463 qrs., or 2,388,693 qrs. more than in the corresponding months of 1911-1912. The imports of wheatmeal and flour during September, 1912-March, 1913, amounted to 2,189,789 qrs.,† or 272,050 qrs. more than September, 1911-March, 1912.

\* Where two prices are quoted, about equal quantities were sold at each price.  
† In addition to the equivalent of the weight of flour 28 per cent. of offal, &c., the result of the process of converting grain into flour, is included.



## TRADE DISPUTES IN MARCH.\*

**Number and Magnitude.**—The number of disputes beginning in March was 81, as compared with 80 in the previous month, and 36 in March, 1912. In these new disputes 19,666 workpeople were directly, and 3,882 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before March, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 41,983 workpeople involved in trade disputes in March, 1913, as compared with 45,382 in February, 1913, and 1,040,542 in March, 1912, when 1,000,000 workpeople were involved in the national coal strike.

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

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building .. .. .	11	1,116	120	1,236
Coal Mining .. .. .	4	1,286	670	1,956
Iron Mining .. .. .	1	41	6	47
Engineering .. .. .	10	1,739	325	2,064
Shipbuilding .. .. .	11	1,266	—	1,266
Other Metal .. .. .	4	343	1,040	1,383
Textile .. .. .	12	4,134	1,669	5,803
Clothing .. .. .	8	4,660	—	4,660
Transport .. .. .	5	2,327	50	2,377
Other Trades .. .. .	15	2,744	2	2,746
<b>Total, March, 1913 .. .</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>19,666</b>	<b>3,882</b>	<b>23,548</b>
<b>Total, February, 1913 .. .</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>17,625</b>	<b>4,137</b>	<b>21,762</b>
<b>Total, March, 1912 .. .</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>857,030</b>	<b>151,431</b>	<b>1,008,461</b>

**Causes.**—Of the new disputes 60 arose on various wages questions, viz., 46, directly involving 9,025 workpeople, on demands for advances in wages, and 14, directly involving 2,820 workpeople, on other wages questions. Of the remaining disputes 8, directly involving 4,365 workpeople, arose on questions of trade union principle; 8, directly involving 2,993 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 3, directly involving 223 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; and 2,

## Principal Disputes that began or ended in March.

Occupations †	Locality.	Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object. ‡	Result. ‡
		Directly.	Indirectly.				
<b>Engineering—</b> Fitters, turners, smiths, pattern-makers, coppersmiths, &c., labourers, &c.	Southampton	1,200	300	10 Mar.	1913	For advance in wages of 3s. per week.	No settlement reported.
Card-dressers, machine tenters and labourers.	Cleckheaton and District	80	850	14 Feb.	26	For advance in wages to minimum of 36s. per week, with time and quarter for overtime, and 10 per cent. advance on piece rates.	Work resumed pending reference of question to joint committee of parties.
<b>Cotton Spinning—</b> Spinners, piecers, cardroom workers, &c. †	Oldham District	1,500	—	12 Mar.	..	Alleged bad material .. .. .	No settlement reported.
<b>Dyeing, Bleaching, &amp;c.—</b> Fustian dyers, cutters, finishers, and other workpeople.	Hebden Bridge and District	550	30	19 Feb.	30	For advance in wages, reduction in hours of labour and other concessions.	Certain advances in time-workers wages granted, with further advance to dyers in September, 1913, piecework rates for cutters advanced 5 per cent. hours of labour reduced from 58 to 55½ per week, and other points arranged.
Calico printworkers, etc. .. .	Airdrie ..	186	139	11 Feb.	27	Against employment of non-unionists.	Work resumed on employers terms.
<b>Transport—</b> Dock workers .. .. .	Garston, Liverpool	1,067	72	3 Mar.	28	Demand that all workers should belong to the National Union of Dock Labourers.	Work resumed on employers terms.
Taxi-cab drivers, washers, cleaners, &c.	London ..	6,500	4,500	1 Jan.	67	Refusal to pay increase in price of petrol from 8d. to 1s. 1d. per gallon in accordance with the Arbitration Award of 6th March, 1912.	8d. per gallon to be the maximum price charged to drivers.
<b>Other Trades—</b> Cabinet makers, chair makers, machinists and joiners.	London ..	900	..	10 Mar.	11	Demand by cabinet makers, chairmakers and machinists for advance in minimum rates of wages of ¼d. per hour and reduction in hours from 50 to 48 per week.	Advance of ¼d. per hour granted.

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 days.

† In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.

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

§ The cardroom workers at certain of the mills involved in the dispute are directly, at others indirectly, affected.

directly involving 240 workpeople, on questions of hours of labour.

**Results.**—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 42 new disputes, directly involving 8,929 workpeople, and 16 old disputes, directly involving 8,435 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 15, directly involving 8,832 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 18, directly involving 3,984 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 25, directly involving 4,548 persons, were compromised. In the case of 7 other disputes, directly involving 1,192 persons, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

**Aggregate Duration.**—The number of working days lost in March by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 399,400. In addition, 46,600 working days were lost during March owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in March of all disputes, new and old, was 446,000 working days, as compared with 593,200 in the previous month, and 24,579,500 in March, 1912, when 23,900,000 days were lost owing to the national coal strike.

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

Groups of Trades.	Jan.—March, 1912.			Jan.—March, 1913.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work-people Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work-people Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building .. .. .	7	577	12,400	18	1,730	15,600
Coal Mining .. .. .	10	1,010,813	24,224,200	29	22,787	137,000
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	3	444	16,600	2	172	600
Engineering .. .. .	13	2,456	91,100	25	6,910	75,700
Shipbuilding .. .. .	10	4,866	53,100	21	2,625	22,100
Other Metal .. .. .	7	972	7,700	15	3,909	37,400
Textile .. .. .	25	39,864	3,213,200	57	23,247	492,200
Clothing .. .. .	12	1,382	7,100	15	6,198	66,200
Transport .. .. .	25	26,762	175,600	22	20,741	771,200
Other Trades .. .. .	40	6,719	66,400	34	4,910	51,100
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1,094,855</b>	<b>27,867,400</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>93,229</b>	<b>1,669,100</b>

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

## Wages.

**Changes taking effect in March.**—The result of all the changes taking effect in March, 1913, was an increase of £23,809 per week, as compared with one of £9,687 per week in February, 1913, and one of £581 per week in March, 1912. The number of workpeople affected was 224,334, all of whom received advances. The total number affected in February, 1913, was 228,738, and in March, 1912, 10,950.

Six changes, affecting 156,156 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation boards; and six changes, affecting 7,766 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 60,412 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In ten cases, affecting 3,952 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

**Summary for the three completed months of 1913.**—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the three months ended March 31st, 1913, was 998,241, as compared with 174,290 in the corresponding period of 1912. The changes reported were all increases, and amounted to £64,002 per week, as compared with an increase of £7,410 in January-March, 1912.

Summarised by trades, the number of workpeople affected and the net effect of the changes on their weekly wages were as follows:—

Groups of Trades.	January—March.			
	1912.		1913.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Building .. .. .	11,397	+ 1,111	32,595	+ 3,237
Coal Mining .. .. .	54,150	+ 1,659	725,003	+ 45,708
Iron, &c., Mining .. .. .	..	..	19,498	+ 1,946
Quarrying .. .. .	61	— 3	2,606	+ 198
Pig Iron Manufacture .. .. .	14,052	+ 148	16,122	+ 1,065
Iron and Steel Manufacture .. .. .	38,513	+ 1,082	24,709	+ 1,144
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	25,451	+ 1,413	71,179	+ 3,863
Other Metal Trades .. .. .	3,507	+ 468	2,144	+ 142
Textile Trades .. .. .	10,739	+ 417	77,793	+ 4,691
Clothing Trades .. .. .	534	+ 30	1,211	+ 129
Transport Trades .. .. .	7,760	+ 583	5,167	+ 396
Printing, &c., Trades .. .. .	977	+ 71	2,569	+ 172
Glass, &c., Trades .. .. .	4,861	+ 273	10,644	+ 728
Other Trades .. .. .	232	+ 21	5,207	+ 433
Employees of Local Authorities .. .. .	2,056	+ 137	1,794	+ 150
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>174,290</b>	<b>+ 7,410</b>	<b>998,241</b>	<b>+ 64,002</b>

## Hours.

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in March, 1913, affected 1,234 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 5,107 hours per week. In the three months ended March 31st, 1913, the number of workpeople whose hours were changed was 6,739, and the aggregate amount of the reduction 14,295 hours per week.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
Building	London .. .	1 Mar.	Carpenters and joiners .. .. .	20,000	Increase of ¼d. per hour (11d. to 11½d.).
	Sheffield .. .	3 Mar.	Painters .. .. .	800	Increase of ¼d. per hour (7½d. to 8d.).
	Dundee and Dist. .. .	1 Mar.	Plumbers .. .. .	250	Increase of ¼d. per hour (10d. to 10½d.).
	Northumberland .. .	1st pay Mar.	Underground workers and "banksmen" (except deputies, mechanics, enginemen, and firemen). Other surface workers .. .. .	45,000	Increase of 5½ per cent., making wages 42½ per cent. above the standard of November, 1879.
Coal Mining	West Yorkshire .. .	1 Mar.	Winding enginemen .. .. . Loco drivers, firemen, &c. .. .. . Youths and boys .. .. . Underground workers .. .. .	720	Increase of 3 per cent., making wages 34 per cent. above the standard of November, 1879. Increase of 6d. per day. Increase of 4d. per day. Increase of 2d. per day. Increase of 12½ per cent., making wages 81¼ per cent. above the standard of 1883.
	Scotland .. .. .	6 Mar.	Surfacemen, mechanics, and boiler firemen. Enginemen .. .. .	18,000	Increase of 2d. per shift.
	Scotland .. .. .	6 Mar.	Ironstone miners .. .. . Underground oncostmen and surface workers .. .. .	2,000	Increase of 6d. per shift to winding enginemen and of varying amounts to others. Increase of 6d. per day. Increases of 2d. to 6d. per day.
Other Mining	Scotland .. .. .	6 Mar.	Shale miners .. .. . Oncostmen .. .. .	1,500	Increase of 6d. per day. Increase of 3d. per day.
	Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland .. .. .	31 Mar.	Oilworkers at shale mines .. .. . Iron puddlers .. .. .	2,800	Increase of 3d. per day. Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton (9s. to 9s. 3d.).
Iron and Steel Manufacture	S. Yorks (3 firms) .. .	31 Mar.	Iron and steel millmen .. .. . Iron puddlers and forgemen .. .. . Iron and steel millmen .. .. . Rail millmen, enginemen, crane-men and boilermen .. .. .	434	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent. Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton. Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent. Increase, under sliding scale, of 3 per cent., making wages 21½ per cent. above the standard for millmen, and 10 per cent. above the standard for enginemen, &c.
	Barrow (one firm) .. .	March	Iron puddlers .. .. . Iron millmen .. .. .	745	Increase, under sliding scale, of 6d. per ton (10s. 3d. to 10s. 9d.). Increase, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent.
	West of Scotland .. .	31 Mar.	Iron millmen .. .. . Ironmoulders .. .. .	3,000	Increase of 1s. per week (33s. to 34s.). Increase of 1s. per week.
Engineering & Shipbuilding	Lincoln .. .. .	15 Mar.	Fitters, turners, smiths, &c., in engineering works and shipyards.	200	Increase of 1s. per week.
	Belfast .. .. .	1st pay Mar.	Fitters, turners, smiths, &c., in engineering works and shipyards.	4,400	Increase of 1s. per week.
Textile	Glasgow .. .. .	24 Mar.	Cloth lappers, &c. .. .. .	900	Increase of 6d. or 1s. per week.
	Hebden Bridge .. .	20 Mar.	Fustian dyers, cutters and finishers †	550	Increases to 26s. per week to dyers and certain finishers, increase of 1s. or 2s. to other finishers and increase of 5 per cent. to cutters.
Clothing	Liverpool .. .. .	22 Mar.	Tailors, machinists and pressers †	540	Increase on day rates of 6d. per day, with corresponding increase on piece rates.
Woodworking	London .. .. .	25 Mar.	Cabinet makers, chair makers, and machinists.	2,000	Increase of ¼d. per hour.

## I.—RATES OF WAGES.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
				Increase.	Decrease.
Textile .. .. .	Hebden Bridge .. .	20 Mar.	Fustian dyers, cutters and finishers †	550	Decrease of 2½ hours per week (68 to 55½).
Clothing .. .. .	Liverpool .. .. .	22 Mar.	Tailors, machinists and pressers †	540	Decrease of 6 hours per week (63 to 57).

## II.—HOURS OF LABOUR.

**NOTE.**—Full particulars will appear in the May Gazette of the following important changes arranged to take effect in April. *Pig Iron Manufacture.*—Increase of 4½ per cent. in the wages of blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, and of 6½ per cent. in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and decrease of 1½ per cent. in West Cumberland. *Iron and Steel Manufacture.*—Increase of 3d. per ton and 2½ per cent. in the wages of puddlers and millmen respectively in the Midlands, and of 6½ per cent. in the wages of iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire. † Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants. ‡ See also under changes in rates of wages.



BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES—FOUR WEEKS ENDED 14TH MARCH.

The total number of workpeople remaining on the Register\* of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges on March 14th, 1913, was 115,004, of whom 89,901 were men, 15,935 women, 4,494 boys under 17, and 4,674 girls under 17, as compared with 150,396 a month ago and 83,624 on March 29th, 1912.

The total number of registrations of workpeople during the four weeks was 209,901 (men 145,923, women 38,943, boys 13,522, and girls 11,513), a daily average of 8,746, compared with a daily average of 10,162 in the previous four weeks, and of 6,375 in the five weeks ended March 29th, 1912.

The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 68,783, a daily average of 2,866, as compared with 2,587 in the previous four weeks, and with 1,922 in March, 1912. The vacancies filled during the period include 8,228 cases in which persons were placed by Exchanges in districts other than those in which they were registered.

The number of Exchanges open at March 14th, 1913, was 424, and at March 29th, 1912, 279.

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

INSURED TRADES.

**Registrations.**—The number of registrations effected during the period was 89,327 (men 87,626, women 227, boys 1,443, and girls 31), a daily average of 3,722, compared with 4,767 in the preceding four weeks. The total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 183,767 (men 181,216, women 370, boys 2,143, and girls 38). These figures exclude 11,851 cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed, and represent separate individuals.

The number of workpeople remaining on the register at the end of the period was 65,960 (men 65,213, women 126, boys 611, and girls 10), as compared with 94,440 on February 14th.

**Vacancies Notified and Filled.**—The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 35,809 (men 34,222, women 143, boys 1,412, and girls 32), a daily average of 1,492, compared with 1,195 in the preceding period. The number of vacancies filled was 27,643 (men 26,527, women 125, boys 961, and girls 30), a daily average of 1,152, compared with 948 in the previous four weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 77.2.

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

Groups of Occupations.	Registrations.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Building and Works of Construction	56.6	48.2	50.7
Sawmilling	0.7	0.5	0.4
Shipbuilding	15.1	21.6	18.4
Mechanical Engineering	25.7	27.4	28.6
Making of Vehicles	1.5	1.9	1.6
Cabinet Making, etc.	0.4	0.4	0.3

UNINSURED TRADES.

**Registrations.**—The number of registrations effected during the period was 101,493 (men 42,716, women 36,087, boys 11,538, and girls 13,676), a daily average of 4,229, compared with 4,858 in the preceding four weeks. The total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 157,510 (men 71,380, women 53,021, boys 16,339, and

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

girls 16,770). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 7,230.

The number of workpeople remaining on the register at March 14th was 49,044 (men 24,688, women 15,809, boys 3,883, and girls 4,664), as compared with 55,956 on February 14th.

**Vacancies Notified and Filled.**—The number of vacancies notified during the period was 60,053 (men 20,868, women 21,033, boys 10,245, and girls 7,907), a daily average of 2,502, compared with 2,369 in the preceding four weeks.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 41,140 (men 14,877, women 15,006, boys 6,069, and girls 5,188), a daily average of 1,714, compared with 1,639 in the preceding four weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 68.5.

Of the vacancies filled during the period 7,556 (men 4,169, women 3,003, boys 231, and girls 153) were known to be for less than a week's employment; of these, 1,572 were for men in conveyance of men, goods and messages, 1,014 were general labourers, and 2,362 were women in domestic offices (or services).

Of the 11,257 vacancies for boys and girls filled during the period 3,042 (boys 1,469 and girls 1,573), or 27.0 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situations since leaving school.

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

Trade Group.	Registrations.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Men:—			
Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c.	28.6	23.6	26.2
General Labourers	25.5	17.9	21.8
Commercial Occupations	6.0	4.9	4.5
Textiles	6.0	9.7	9.0
Women:—			
Domestic Offices or Services	53.8	53.9	54.6
Textiles	10.0	12.7	11.2
Food, Tobacco, Drink, &c.	8.5	7.2	8.0
Dress	9.9	9.2	7.3

The following Table gives the figures both for insured and uninsured occupations, for the 270 Exchanges which were open at the beginning of March, 1912:—

	4 weeks ended Mar. 14th, 1913.	4 weeks ended Feb. 14th, 1913.	5 weeks ended Mar. 29th, 1912.
Registrations during period	176,444	203,477	189,717
Daily Average	7,352	8,478	6,324
Vacancies notified during period	77,933	69,762	74,262
Daily Average	3,247	2,907	2,475
Vacancies filled during period	56,216	50,443	57,412
Daily Average	2,342	2,102	1,914
Workpeople on register at beginning	129,134	156,242	88,606
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	98,596	129,134	82,870

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men given casual employment through the Exchanges was 2,381, and the number of casual jobs given was 17,868, a daily average of 745 compared with 688 in the preceding four weeks and 356 in March, 1912. Of the jobs given during the period, 11,349 were for Dock Labourers, 6,433 for Cloth Porters at Manchester, and 86 for Cotton Porters at Liverpool. During the period there were 1,158 cases in which men were given employment through the clearing house system for Dock Labourers at Liverpool.

UNSATISFIED DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

During the period covered by the Returns, there was a continuance of the large demand for workmen of all classes in the Shipbuilding trades, and in the Engineering trade there was still a scarcity of labour in some districts. In the case of women, the demand exceeded the supply in the cotton, woollen, worsted, linen, and clothing trades, and in laundry work; in some districts there was a scarcity of female workers in the boot and shoe industry.

I.—DISTRICT TABLES.\*

Registrations, Vacancies Notified, and Vacancies Filled in the Period of Four Weeks ended March 14th, 1913.

A.—ADULTS AND JUVENILES.

	Exchanges Open.	London and South Eastern.	Scotland and North of England.	North Western.	Yorkshire and East Midlands.	West Midlands.	South Western.	Wales.	Ireland.	Total.
		73	77	78†	69	43	27	34	22	423‡
Live Register at beginning of period	Insured Trades	39,968	12,258	10,747	10,033	4,986	7,260	2,946	6,242	94,440
	Uninsured Trades	20,558	6,703	7,401	6,915	5,051	4,020	1,957	3,351	55,966
	Total	60,526	18,961	18,148	16,948	10,037	11,280	4,903	9,593	150,396
Registrations†	Insured Trades	29,725	17,884	13,074	11,638	7,157	7,688	9,478	4,534	101,178
	Uninsured Trades	35,792	15,235	18,888	13,809	9,337	6,525	3,631	5,506	108,723
	Total	65,517	33,119	31,962	25,447	16,494	14,213	13,109	10,040	209,901
Live Register at end of period	Insured Trades	26,021	8,527	7,153	6,678	3,929	5,964	2,550	5,138	65,960
	Uninsured Trades	17,557	5,737	7,053	5,754	4,583	3,684	1,633	3,043	49,044
	Total	43,578	14,264	14,206	12,432	8,512	9,648	4,183	8,181	115,004
Vacancies Notified	Insured Trades	5,098	7,811	4,945	5,286	2,886	2,680	6,273	830	35,809
	Uninsured Trades	15,982	8,905	12,391	9,434	5,171	3,962	2,079	2,129	60,053
	Total	21,080	16,716	17,336	14,720	8,057	6,642	8,352	2,959	95,862
Vacancies Filled	Insured Trades	4,173	6,140	3,347	4,410	2,135	2,244	4,554	640	27,643
	Uninsured Trades	11,179	6,719	8,112	6,318	3,123	3,082	1,289	1,318	41,140
	Total	15,352	12,859	11,459	10,728	5,258	5,326	5,843	1,958	68,783

B.—ADULTS.

District.	REGISTRATIONS.									VACANCIES.					
	Live Register at Beginning of Period.			Registrations during Period.†			Live 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	51,059	5,744	56,803	44,105	12,422	56,527	35,368	5,219	40,587	9,023	5,617	14,645	6,865	4,156	11,021
Scotland and North of England	14,728	2,395	17,123	22,887	6,577	29,464	10,628	2,125	12,753	10,353	3,876	14,229	8,087	3,155	11,242
North Western	14,177	2,816	16,993	21,334	7,437	28,771	10,376	2,808	13,184	9,635	4,633	14,268	6,676	3,190	9,866
Yorkshire and East Midlands	13,561	2,009	15,570	17,739	4,368	22,107	9,417	1,890	11,307	8,427	2,916	11,343	6,709	1,954	8,663
West Midlands	7,388	1,430	8,818	10,720	3,132	13,852	6,146	1,362	7,508	4,386	1,580	5,966	2,988	1,024	4,012
South Western	9,523	985	10,508	11,261	1,686	12,947	8,061	931	8,992	4,720	905	5,625	4,097	602	4,699
Wales (including Mon.)	3,829	649	4,478	10,846	1,386	12,232	3,228	613	3,841	6,873	868	7,741	4,921	530	5,451
Ireland	8,004	1,055	9,059	7,031	1,935	8,966	6,877	987	7,864	1,668	781	2,449	1,061	520	1,581
<b>Total</b>	<b>122,269</b>	<b>17,083</b>	<b>139,352</b>	<b>145,923</b>	<b>38,943</b>	<b>184,866</b>	<b>89,901</b>	<b>19,935</b>	<b>108,836</b>	<b>58,090</b>	<b>21,176</b>	<b>79,266</b>	<b>41,404</b>	<b>15,131</b>	<b>66,535</b>
Total a Month ago	141,537	22,126	163,663	173,300	41,214	214,514	132,269	17,083	149,352	46,563	19,010	65,573	35,562	13,751	49,313
Total a Year ago	59,984	17,459	77,443	114,925	16,090	131,015	54,964	17,993	72,957	39,353	17,323	57,181	31,885	13,162	45,047

C.—JUVENILES.‡

District.	REGISTRATIONS.									VACANCIES.					
	Live Register at Beginning of Period.			Registrations during Period.†			Live 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	2,124	1,599	3,723	5,345	3,645	8,990	1,746	1,245	2,991	3,912	2,523	6,435	2,641	1,690	4,331
Scotland and North of England	681	1,157	1,838	1,601	2,054	3,655	580	931	1,511	1,362	1,125	2,487	803	814	1,617
North Western	438	717	1,155	1,661	1,530	3,191	356	666	1,022	1,870	1,198	3,068	907	686	1,593
Yorkshire and East Midlands	580	798	1,378	1,532	1,808	3,340	471	654	1,125	1,842	1,535	3,377	1,052	1,013	2,065
West Midlands	579	640	1,219	1,386	1,256	2,642	451	553	1,004	1,170	921	2,091	688	558	1,246
South Western	480	292	772	811	455	1,266	398	656	1,054	727	290	1,017	430	197	627
Wales (including Mon.)	179	246	425	385	492	877	137	205	342	361	250	611	197	195	392
Ireland	358	176	534	801	273	1,074	355	162	517	413	97	510	312	65	377
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,419</b>	<b>5,625</b>	<b>11,044</b>	<b>13,822</b>	<b>11,513</b>	<b>25,335</b>	<b>4,494</b>	<b>4,674</b>	<b>9,168</b>	<b>11,687</b>	<b>7,939</b>	<b>19,626</b>	<b>7,030</b>	<b>5,218</b>	<b>12,248</b>
Total a Month ago	7,965	6,903	14,868	15,267	14,051	29,318	5,419	5,625	11,044	11,918	8,039	19,957	7,234	5,559	12,793
Total a Year ago	6,278	4,997	11,275	17,999	13,176	31,175	5,820	4,847	10,667	11,090	6,391	17,481	7,777	4,838	12,615

\* Exclusive of Casual employments.

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

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

§ Persons under 17 years of age are termed juveniles.



## II.—TRADE TABLES.

## A. INSURED TRADES.

## Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended March 14th, 1913.

OCCUPATION GROUPS.	ADULTS.					JUVENILES.				
	REGISTRATIONS.			VACANCIES.		REGISTRATIONS.			VACANCIES.	
	Live Register at Beginning of Period.	Registrations during Period.	Live Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.	Live Register at Beginning of Period.	Registrations during Period.	Live Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.
Building:—										
Carpenters, Joiners, etc.	7,833	8,724	5,488	3,109	2,542	22	51	31	64	21
Bricklayers .. .. .	5,584	5,877	4,303	1,265	1,062	3	3	—	10	5
Masons .. .. .	2,770	2,301	2,100	592	416	—	—	—	8	3
Painters, Decorators, &c.	24,203	9,610	5,526	3,321	2,721	31	31	6	138	37
Other skilled occupations	1,918	2,214	1,722	411	348	26	34	14	44	16
Labourers .. .. .	3,238	3,022	2,148	648	477	1	5	3	9	1
Works of Construction .. .. .	17,096	17,775	13,078	3,662	3,037	19	43	15	75	50
Sawmilling .. .. .	4,064	6,747	3,712	3,421	2,852	—	1	—	3	3
Shipbuilding:—										
Platers, Riveters, &c. .. .. .	625	661	564	187	106	2	13	2	35	26
Shipwrights .. .. .	2,396	5,477	2,095	2,973	1,481	33	44	15	91	38
Labourers .. .. .	354	1,987	343	1,630	1,228	13	19	7	11	9
Mechanical Engineering:—										
Smiths .. .. .	3,574	7,562	3,446	2,773	2,181	171	262	175	110	95
Moulders (Iron and Steel) .. .. .	1,720	2,471	1,506	885	723	13	84	24	66	55
Smiths .. .. .	810	1,065	772	412	261	6	21	3	31	18
Erectors, Fitters, Turners	4,878	7,218	4,396	2,692	2,153	207	481	184	280	248
Metal Machinists .. .. .	1,416	2,122	1,377	770	584	40	81	20	52	39
Wiremen .. .. .	710	1,090	654	364	292	29	48	30	26	17
Other skilled occupations	3,086	4,089	2,749	1,208	825	38	97	33	137	108
Labourers .. .. .	5,478	7,544	4,723	3,040	2,753	33	93	22	109	86
Making of Vehicles .. .. .	1,373	1,436	1,192	658	420	26	60	20	93	70
Cabinet Making, &c. .. .. .	464	434	319	131	66	11	12	5	20	16
Total Males .. .. .	93,590	99,426	65,213	34,222	26,527	700	1,483	611	1,412	961
Total Females .. .. .	143	236	126	143	125	7	33	10	32	30
Grand Total .. .. .	93,733	99,662	65,339	34,365	26,652	707	1,516	621	1,444	991

\* Including cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed.

## B. UNINSURED TRADES.

## 1.—ADULTS.

## Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended March 14th, 1913.

TRADES.	REGISTRATIONS.									VACANCIES.								
	Live Register at Beginning of Period.			Registrations during Period.†			Live 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 .. .. .	280	—	280	693	—	693	272	—	272	537	2	539	239	2	241			
Miscellaneous Metal Trades .. .. .	485	395	880	926	668	1,594	370	253	623	570	447	1,017	352	351	703			
Textiles:—																		
Cotton .. .. .	414	540	954	1,614	2,538	4,152	396	593	989	1,433	1,900	3,333	939	1,369	2,308			
Wool and Worsted .. .. .	263	113	376	609	397	1,006	186	106	292	345	240	585	227	189	416			
Other Textiles .. .. .	302	392	694	847	950	1,497	251	368	619	250	621	771	168	411	579			
Dress:—																		
Boot and Shoe Makers .. .. .	557	70	627	1,191	227	1,418	558	72	630	447	134	581	289	94	383			
Others .. .. .	310	1,039	1,349	548	2,052	2,600	239	773	1,012	359	1,791	2,150	105	996	1,101			
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages:—																		
On Railways .. .. .	177	111	288	268	233	501	125	94	219	777	53	830	49	42	91			
On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c. .. .. .	8,298	—	8,298	12,123	—	12,123	7,120	—	7,120	4,140	—	4,140	3,306	—	3,306			
Agriculture .. .. .	1,045	41	1,086	1,646	171	1,817	804	67	871	1,087	239	1,326	535	113	649			
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery	570	359	929	864	886	1,750	469	305	774	377	502	879	251	355	606			
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations	150	17	167	218	33	251	139	8	147	87	29	116	42	21	63			
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, &c. ..	179	93	272	457	211	668	149	70	219	610	200	810	544	176	720			
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass	213	183	396	393	453	846	185	179	364	357	239	596	191	174	365			
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:—																		
Bread, Biscuit, &c., Makers .. .. .	410	79	489	551	118	669	311	42	353	292	119	411	132	69	201			
Others .. .. .	1,029	1,327	2,356	1,555	3,162	4,697	849	1,568	2,417	615	1,394	2,009	384	1,131	1,515			
Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers .. .. .	216	6	222	301	203	504	147	70	217	143	162	305	63	122	185			
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games.	120	32	152	265	93	358	128	33	161	82	128	210	38	69	107			
Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.	110	—	110	248	1	249	106	—	106	410	2	412	377	2	379			
Commercial .. .. .	2,333	980	3,313	2,800	1,404	4,204	2,061	987	3,048	1,027	567	1,594	669	429	1,098			
Domestic (Outdoor):—																		
Laundry and Washing Service .. .. .	2,080	695	2,775	2,511	11,834	23,358	1,905	675	2,580	1,367	9,980	12,112	443	1,065	8,634			
Others .. .. .	6,643	8,132	14,775	11,835	19,013	30,848	5,565	7,556	13,121	3,727	9,800	13,527	1,011	7,126	10,647			
General Labourers .. .. .	905	1,337	2,242	1,856	3,133	4,989	1,152	1,990	2,442	415	662	1,077	251	352	603			
Shop Assistants .. .. .	1,580	939	2,519	2,077	2,204	5,281	838	2,333	2,784	602	2,786	3,486	1,645	449	2,094			
All Others .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Total .. .. .	28,679	16,940	45,619	46,497	38,707	85,204	24,688	15,809	40,497	20,868	21,033	41,901	14,877	18,006	29,883			
Casual Employments .. .. .	2,055	—	2,055	1,262	—	1,262	1,700	—	1,700	—	—	—	17,868	—	17,868			

† 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 March 14th, 1913.

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 .. .. .	14	1	15	8	1		9	Total brought forward .. .. .	6,863	4,086	10,949	3,823
Miscellaneous Metal Trades .. .. .	367	308	675	242	233	475	Skins, Leather, Hair, &c. .. .. .	88	174	262	55	132	187
Textiles .. .. .	470	801	1,271	281	537	818	Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, &c. .. .. .	112	133	245	63	78	141
Dress .. .. .	397	1,310	1,707	196	715	911	Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service .. .. .	20	—	20	13	—	13
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages .. .. .	4,574	354	4,928	2,484	188	2,672	Commercial .. .. .	1,001	302	1,303	645	265	910
Agriculture .. .. .	125	35	160	56	17	73	Domestic (Outdoor) .. .. .	366	2,472	2,838	194	1,483	1,677
Paper, Prints, Books, &c. .. .. .	258	514	772	156	391	547	General Labourers .. .. .	467	—	467	378	—	378
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c. .. .. .	65	34	99	39	28	67	Shop Assistants .. .. .	319	409	728	139	260	399
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, &c. .. .. .	85	171	256	55	152	207	All Others .. .. .	1,009	321	1,330	759	209	968
Bricks, Cement, Pottery, &c. .. .. .	129	98	227	63	70	133	Total .. .. .	10,245	7,907	18,152	6,069	5,188	11,257
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging .. .. .	379	470	849	249	429	678							
Total carried forward .. .. .	6,863	4,086	10,949	3,823	2,761	6,584							

## BUILDING PLANS.

RETURNS have been received by the Department from 94 of the principal urban districts (exclusive of the County of London) in the United Kingdom, showing the estimated cost of the buildings for which they passed plans during the first quarter of 1912 and 1913 respectively. The population of the districts included in the returns is nearly 13 millions. The particulars classified by districts and descriptions of building are summarised in the following Table:—

District and Population at Census of 1911.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops and other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings, Additions and Alterations.	Total.	First Quarter of 1912.					
							£	£	£	£	£	£
Outer London (1,650,000)	329,059	82,244	41,427	29,895	47,428	536,953	326,137	60,120	17,515	76,545	66,636	536,953
Northern Counties (725,000)	28,935	81,055	16,470	20,400	20,564	184,398	27,940	15,615	82,050	29,200	29,593	184,398
Yorkshire (1,925,000)	244,850	105,946	74,930	82,258	51,859	559,843	166,080	175,974	53,521	101,131	60,319	557,025
Lancashire & Cheshire (2,375,000)	311,267	192,274	120,103	97,140	84,304	805,968	333,260	247,248	95,962	104,350	98,450	879,260
Midlands (2,050,000)	203,049	148,707	33,665	47,131	134,685	567,237	186,230	216,283	90,619	66,055	127,486	686,673
Other Districts in England (705,000)	184,480	29,715	16,380	18,950	33,820	283,345	210,055	3,900	18,095	27,700	29,023	283,345
Wales & Mon. (430,000)	64,620	325	15,060	28,250	14,961	123,206	97,675	1,180	4,210	17,000	37,211	157,276
Scotland (1,830,000)	65,159	38,002	22,835	35,055	135,293	402,090	59,709	56,540	50,269	130,004	105,568	402,090
Ireland (825,000)	59,170	3,920	26,990	15,150	33,070	133,300	42,400	3,000	9,150	27,995	14,797	97,342
Total .. .. .	1,490,589	682,188	367,860	374,229	555,974	3,470,840	1,449,486	769,860	421,381	579,980	569,083	3,789,790

## First Quarter of 1913.

District and Population at Census of 1911.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops and other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings, Additions and Alterations.	Total.	First Quarter of 1913.					
							£	£	£	£	£	£
Outer												



### DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during March, 1913, was 53, of which 43 were due to lead poisoning, 1 to mercurial poisoning, and 9 to anthrax; 1 death due to lead poisoning was also reported. In addition, 25 cases of lead poisoning (4 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During the three months ended March, 1913, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 174, as compared with 177 in the corresponding period of 1912. The number of deaths was 7 in 1913, as compared with 11 in 1912. In addition there were 57 cases of lead poisoning (including 9 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first three months of 1913, as compared with 52 cases (including 6 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1912.

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

#### Analysis by Industries.

INDUSTRY.	CASES.			DEATHS.		
	Month of Mar., 1913.	Three months ended Mar.,		Mnth of Mar., 1913.	Three months ended Mar.,	
		1913.	1912.		1913.	1912.
<b>Lead Poisoning.</b>						
Among Operatives engaged in—						
Smelting of Metals .. .. .	1	5	17	—	1	1
Brass Works .. .. .	—	3	—	—	—	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping ..	—	3	1	—	—	—
Plumbing and Soldering .. ..	5	8	9	—	—	1
Printing .. .. .	—	3	6	—	1	—
File Cutting .. .. .	1	5	3	—	—	—
Tinning of Metals .. .. .	—	1	5	—	—	1
White Lead Works .. .. .	—	3	11	—	—	—
Red and Yellow Lead Works ..	12*	4	1	—	—	—
China and Earthenware .. ..	—	22	24	1	4	5
Litho-Transfer Works .. .. .	—	1	1	—	—	1
Glass Cutting and Polishing ..	—	1	2	—	—	—
Vitreous Enamelling .. .. .	1	13	9	—	—	—
Electrical Accumulator Works	—	2	6	—	—	—
Paint and Colour Works .. ..	5	25	23	—	—	—
Coach and Car Painting .. ..	4	6	12	—	—	—
Shipbuilding .. .. .	4	15	12	—	1	—
Paint used in other Industries..	7	27	13	—	—	—
Other Industries .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total in Factories &amp; Workshops</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>
House Painting and Plumbing	25	87	52	4	9	6
<b>Other Forms of Poisoning</b>						
Mercurial Poisoning—						
Barometer and Thermometer Making	—	1	1	—	—	—
Furriers' Processes .. .. .	—	1	3	—	—	—
Other Industries .. .. .	1	2	6	—	—	—
<b>Total..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Arsenic Poisoning—						
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Industries .. .. .	—	1	1	—	—	—
<b>Total..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Anthrax.</b>						
Wool .. .. .	2	11	10	—	—	2
Handling of Horsehair .. .. .	—	—	2	—	—	—
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	5	6	—	—	—	—
Other Industries .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	—
<b>Total Anthrax .. .. .</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>

\* Of the 12 persons affected in the China and Earthenware Industry were 6 females.

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

### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN MARCH.

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

EXCLUSIVE of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during March, 1913, was 229, a decrease of 22 on a month ago, and an increase of 77 on a year ago. The mean number for March during the five years 1908-12 was 223, the maximum being 293, and the minimum 152 deaths.

Fatal accidents in the railway service in March, 1913, numbered 38, the same as in February, 1913, and an increase of 11 on March, 1912. The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in March, 1913, was 83, a decrease of 27 on a month ago, and an increase of 50 on a year ago. The total number of accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in March, 1913, was 104, an increase of 6 on a month ago, and of 14 on a year ago.

During the three months ended March, 1913, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was 791, compared with 678 in 1912. The number of seamen killed in the same period was 434 in 1913 and 528 in 1912.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1913, on a	
	Mar., 1913.	Feb., 1913.	Mar., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Railway Service—</b>					
Brakemen & Goods Guards	1	1	3	..	- 2
Engine Drivers .. .. .	7	1	2	+ 6	+ 5
Firemen .. .. .	1	5	1	- 4	..
Guards (Passenger) .. .. .	..	1	..	- 1	..
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	8	8	8	..	..
Porters .. .. .	2	7	4	- 5	- 2
Shunters .. .. .	8	..	2	+ 8	+ 6
Mechanics .. .. .	2	4	2	- 2	..
Labourers .. .. .	9	9	5	- 2	+ 4
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	2	..	- 2	..
Contractors' Servants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total, Railway Service</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>+ 11</b>
<b>Mines—</b>					
Underground .. .. .	68	87	20	- 19	+ 48
Surface .. .. .	13	14	3	- 1	+ 10
<b>Total, Mines .. .. .</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>- 20</b>	<b>+ 58</b>
<b>Quarries over 20 feet deep ..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>- 7</b>	<b>- 8</b>
<b>Factories and Workshops—</b>					
<b>Textile—</b>					
Cotton .. .. .	4	2	7	+ 2	- 3
Wool and Worsted .. .. .	4	1	..	+ 3	+ 4
Other Textiles .. .. .	1	2	1	- 1	..
<b>Non-Textile—</b>					
Extraction of Metals .. .. .	4	1	3	+ 3	+ 1
Founding and Conversion of Metals	9	8	15	+ 1	- 6
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	5	6	2	- 1	+ 3
Ship and Boat Building .. ..	11	16	12	- 5	- 1
Gas .. .. .	5	1	2	+ 4	+ 3
Wood .. .. .	1	5	2	- 4	- 1
Clay, Stone, &c. .. .. .	4	2	2	+ 2	+ 2
Chemicals .. .. .	2	4	2	- 2	..
Laundries .. .. .	4	6	4	- 2	..
Food .. .. .	5	2	1	+ 3	+ 4
Drink .. .. .	1	..	..	- 1	..
Paper, Printing, &c. .. .. .	5	2	..	+ 1	+ 1
Other Non-Textile Industries	19	19	20	..	- 1
<b>Total, Factories and Workshops.</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>+ 3</b>	<b>+ 6</b>
<b>Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 104-B.</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>+ 7</b>
Docks, Wharves, and Quays	6	3	1	..	+ 2
Warehouses .. .. .	3	3	8	+ 3	- 1
Buildings to which Act applies	7	4	..	..	..
<b>Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-B.</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>+ 3</b>	<b>+ 8</b>
<b>Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>- 1</b>	<b>+ 2</b>
<b>Total, excluding Seamen</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>- 22</b>	<b>+ 77</b>
<b>Seamen—</b>					
<b>On Trading Vessels—</b>					
Sailing .. .. .	20	40	19	- 20	+ 1
Steam .. .. .	89	78	131	+ 11	- 42
<b>On Fishing Vessels—</b>					
Sailing .. .. .	1	..	1	+ 1	..
Steam .. .. .	20	23	2	- 3	+ 18
<b>Total, Seamen .. .. .</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>- 11</b>	<b>- 23</b>
<b>Total, including Seamen</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>- 33</b>	<b>+ 54</b>

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

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

During March 620 fresh applications (322 from domestic servants, etc.) for work were registered by 9 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 936 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 193 persons, of whom 105 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 193 situations found for applicants, 134 were of a more or less permanent character, while 59 were temporary only.

	Applications by Work-people during		Situations offered by Employers during		Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.			
	Mar., 1913.	Mar., 1912.	Mar., 1913.	Mar., 1912.	Perma- nently.		Tem- porarily.	
					Mar., 1913.	Mar., 1912.	Mar., 1913.	Mar., 1912.
<b>Summary by Bureaux.</b>								
Central Bureau— 5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.	109	115	110	94	23	32	20	7
Y.W.C.A.— 28, George Street, (1). Hanover Sq., W. (2).	263	330	578	450	47	56	25	19
Dublin— 30, Molesworth Street.	69	122	118	109	17	42	5	1
Other Bureaux (Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh, and Glasgow) .. .. .	34	32	23	24	—	8	2	3
<b>Total of 9 Bureaux ..</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>36</b>
Girls' Friendly Society : 33, Victoria St., S.W. ..	184	—	310	—	52	—	4	—
<b>Summary by Occupations.</b>								
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c.	55	67	43	33	11	5	1	1
Shop Assistants .. .. .	9	24	2	12	—	4	—	1
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	19	59	81	69	12	29	6	3
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists	103	97	37	30	8	21	17	4
Apprentices and Learners	11	19	43	42	11	18	—	—
Domestic Servants .. .. .	322	395	647	537	78	81	27	21
Miscellaneous .. .. .	101	110	83	49	14	16	8	6
<b>Total of 9 Bureaux ..</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>36</b>

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 84 persons in London and 27 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 196 persons in London, and 46 in the provinces, were given advice as to training, etc., but were not registered.

### PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.\*

British.—During February, 1913, 26,695 British subjects left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, while 7,992 entered the United Kingdom therefrom, the balance outward thus being 18,703, as compared with 16,847 in February, 1912. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase, especially to British N. America, in both the number of passengers outward and the balance outward, while to Australia there was a marked decrease. In the two months ended February, 1913, the number of British subjects who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe was 50,981, while the number entering the United Kingdom therefrom was 16,433, the balance outward thus being 34,548, as compared with 26,895 in the corresponding period of 1912, an increase of 7,653, or 28 per cent.

Particulars of the movement of British subjects to and from places out of Europe are given in the following Table :—

	February.			Two months ended February.		
	1912.	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.	1912.	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.
<b>Outward :</b>						
Total .. .. .	24,760	26,695	+1,935	42,881	50,981	+ 8,100
To British N. America ..	5,653	8,020	+2,367	8,326	11,763	+ 3,437
To Australia .. .. .	6,635	5,169	-1,466	11,861	14,216	+ 2,355
To United States .. .. .	5,834	7,682	+1,848	9,690	12,175	+ 2,485
<b>Inward :</b>						
Total .. .. .	7,913	7,992	+ 79	15,986	16,433	+ 447
From British N. America	1,313	1,385	+ 72	3,045	3,368	+ 323
From Australia .. .. .	527	626	+ 99	1,018	1,432	+ 416
From United States .. .. .	3,066	3,066	- 6	6,317	6,066	- 251
<b>Balance Outward :</b>						
Total .. .. .	16,847	18,703	+1,856	26,895	34,548	+ 7,653
To British N. America ..	4,340	6,635	+2,295	5,281	8,395	+ 3,114
To Australia .. .. .	6,108	4,543	-1,565	10,845	12,784	+ 1,939
To United States .. .. .	2,768	4,622	+1,854	3,373	6,109	+ 2,736

Aliens.—For aliens there was a balance outward of 7,029 in February, 1913, as compared with 3,152 a year ago. For the two months ended February, 1913, the balance outward was 9,235, as compared with 2,307 a year ago.

\* Exclusive of passengers travelling indirectly via Continental ports.

### FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

#### Summary for March, 1913, and for the three months ended March, 1913.

Imports.—During March, 1913, the total value of foreign and Colonial merchandise imported into the United Kingdom was £61,347,000, an increase of 0.3 per cent. compared with March, 1912, and of 4.8 per cent. compared with March, 1911.

For the three months ended March, 1913, the amount was £196,289,000, an increase of 4.5 per cent. and of 10.7 per cent. respectively compared with the corresponding periods of 1912 and 1911. Compared with the first three months of 1912, the chief increases were raw wool, £2,469,000; grain and flour, £2,369,000; metal manufactures, £1,606,000; meat, £1,382,000; wood and timber, £1,061,000; and textile raw materials (other than cotton or wool), £1,025,000. Food and drink (other than grain, flour, and meat) showed a decrease of £4,103,000, and raw cotton a decrease of £3,433,000. Compared with the first three months of 1911, the most marked increases were grain and flour, £3,929,000; metal manufactures, £2,777,000; textile raw materials (other than cotton and wool), £2,228,000; oil seeds, nuts, oils, &c., £1,503,000; raw wool, £1,365,000; hides and undressed skins, £1,320,000; and wood and timber, £1,188,000. Raw cotton showed a decrease of £6,051,000.

Exports.—The total value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom during March, 1913, was £41



DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN MARCH.

THE total number of Distress Committees in operation at the end of March, 1913, was 60, as compared with 66 at the end of February, 1913, and 81 at the end of March, 1912. Of the Distress Committees in operation at the end of March, 1913, 35 were in London and "Outer London," 21 in other places in England and Wales, 3 in Scotland, and 1 in Ireland.

The registers of the London Committees were closed for ordinary purposes (i.e., except for women emigration cases and special "colony cases") on March 22nd. The committees at Great Yarmouth and at Hastings also closed their registers during the month.

The total number who received employment relief during March, 1913, was 5,522, of whom 3,370 were in London and "Outer London," 1,457 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 213 in Scotland, and 482 in Ireland. The average duration of employment relief was 23 days\* per person employed, and the wages paid amounted to about 34s. 7d. per head, or about 1s. 6d. per day.\*

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

Districts.	No. of Applicants given Employment Relief.		Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief.		Total Amount of Wages Paid.	
	Mar., 1913.	Mar., 1912.	Mar., 1913.	Mar., 1912.	Mar., 1913.	Mar., 1912.
London:—			Days.	Days.	£	£
County .. .. .	2,479	2,272	93,733	37,160	5,004	6,852
Outer .. .. .	891	1,971	8,449	16,051	1,545	2,974
<b>Total, London ..</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>4,243</b>	<b>102,182</b>	<b>53,211</b>	<b>6,549</b>	<b>9,826</b>
Northern Counties ..	..	90	..	819	..	177
Lancs. and Cheshire ..	..	43	..	423	..	39
Yorkshire .. .. .	291	627	641	2,175	128	424
Midlands .. .. .	25	182	piecewk.	537	37	116
Eastern Counties ..	632	927	7,816	10,133	896	1,200
Southern Counties ..	337	1,162	3,637	15,007	605	1,570
Wales and Monmouth ..	172	1,161	1,195	9,380	291	971
England and Wales ..	4,827	8,435	115,471	91,685	8,506	14,323
Scotland .. .. .	213	519	4,286	8,114	403	947
Ireland .. .. .	482	656	4,920	7,680	637	985
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>5,522</b>	<b>9,610</b>	<b>124,677</b>	<b>107,479</b>	<b>9,546</b>	<b>16,255</b>

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

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

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

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of nineteen of the principal railways in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended March 29th, 1913, amounted to £4,559,711, an increase of £1,787,435 (or 64.5 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1912, when the coal dispute was in progress.

During the thirteen weeks ended March 29th, 1913, the receipts amounted to £15,120,314, an increase of £2,127,400 (or 16.4 per cent.), as compared with the corresponding period of 1912.

	4 weeks ended March 29th, 1913.		13 weeks ended March 29th, 1913.	
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1912.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1912.
<b>English Lines:—</b>	£	£	£	£
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs ..	1,380,402	+ 594,575	4,769,048	+ 703,148
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, and Gt. Eastern .. .. .	814,500	+ 318,600	2,706,300	+ 381,900
N. Eastern and Lancs and Yorks .. .. .	824,240	+ 362,914	2,721,556	+ 474,733
Gt. Western, and L. & S.W. S. E. & C., and L. B. & S. C.	690,100	+ 225,500	2,293,200	+ 271,394
141,499	+ 33,161	465,541	+ 24,791	
<b>Scottish Lines:—</b>				
Caledonian, N. British, and Glasgow & S. Western ..	574,600	+ 247,700	1,755,800	+ 254,600
<b>Irish Lines:—</b>				
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland & Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern .. .. .	134,370	+ 7,985	408,869	+ 16,834
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4,559,711</b>	<b>+1,787,435</b>	<b>15,120,314</b>	<b>+2,127,400</b>

\* Excluding those who were engaged on piecework.

PAUPERISM IN MARCH.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in March, 1913, in the 35 urban districts named below, corresponded to a rate of 198 per 10,000 of the population.

Compared with February, 1913, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 5,229 (or 1.4 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 2. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 2,484 (or 1.4 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 2,745 (or 1.5 per cent.). There were decreases in 29 districts, the highest being 12 per 10,000 in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district. There were increases in the Galway and Dublin districts of 6 per 10,000 and 5 per 10,000 respectively, while the remaining 4 districts showed no change.

Compared with March, 1912, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 12. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 6,209 (or 3.4 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 9,039 (or 4.8 per cent.). There were decreases in all but two of the districts, the most marked being in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (45 per 10,000), in the North Staffordshire and in the Dundee and Dunfermline districts (each 28 per 10,000), in the Leicester district (27 per 10,000), in the Stockton and Tees district (25 per 10,000), and in the Wolverhampton district (23 per 10,000). In 16 other districts the decreases ranged from 10 to 21 per 10,000. In West Ham and in the Belfast district there were small increases.

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of March, 1913.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.*</b>						
<b>Metropolises.</b>						
West District .. .. .	12,384	2,228	14,612	163	- 2	- 3
North District .. .. .	16,587	8,663	25,250	248	- 4	- 5
Central District .. .. .	6,374	1,436	7,810	470	- 1	- 1
East District .. .. .	16,110	5,230	20,340	301	- 4	- 4
South District .. .. .	26,432	14,011	40,443	217	- 3	- 11
<b>Total, Metropolises ..</b>	<b>76,947</b>	<b>31,568</b>	<b>108,515</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>- 3</b>	<b>- 7</b>
<b>West Ham .. .. .</b>	<b>5,480</b>	<b>11,718</b>	<b>17,198</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>- 2</b>	<b>+ 7</b>
<b>Other Districts.</b>						
Newcastle District ..	2,685	4,986	7,671	163	- 1	- 15
Stockton & Tees District ..	1,311	3,222	4,533	188	- 3	- 25
Bolton, Oldham, &c. ..	4,457	4,434	8,891	111	- 3	- 16
Wigan District .. .. .	2,411	5,461	7,872	183	- 4	- 13
Manchester District ..	11,419	7,285	18,704	186	- 6	- 20
Liverpool District .. ..	12,592	10,277	22,869	266	- 3	- 15
Bradford District .. ..	2,209	1,788	3,997	108	- 1	- 5
Halifax & Huddersfield ..	1,379	2,857	4,236	111	- 3	- 10
Leeds District .. .. .	2,958	3,551	6,509	137	- 4	- 15
Barnsley District .. ..	969	2,496	3,465	118	- 4	- 11
Sheffield District .. ..	3,245	3,480	6,725	139	- 2	- 7
Hull District .. .. .	2,206	5,365	7,571	249	- 2	- 7
North Staffordshire ..	6,374	6,236	12,610	194	- 3	- 28
Nottingham District ..	2,333	4,446	6,839	182	- 3	- 6
Leicester District .. ..	1,725	3,066	4,791	208	- 6	- 27
Wolverhampton District ..	3,744	8,055	11,799	174	- 4	- 23
Birmingham District ..	6,895	6,397	13,292	157	- 4	- 11†
Bristol District .. .. .	3,123	4,527	7,650	198	- 2	- 10
Cardiff & Swansea .. ..	2,423	6,473	8,896	208	..	- 21
<b>Total, "Other Districts" ..</b>	<b>70,521</b>	<b>93,482</b>	<b>164,003</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>- 3</b>	<b>- 16</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.*</b>						
Glasgow District .. .. .	5,958	17,228	23,246	246	- 2	- 19
Paisley & Greenock District ..	878	2,651	3,529	189	- 3	- 10
Edinburgh & Leith District ..	1,710	5,228	6,938	173	- 3	- 11
Dunfermline .. .. .	837	2,443	3,280	165	- 4	- 28
Aberdeen .. .. .	706	2,795	3,501	212	..	- 7
Coatbridge & Airdrie .. ..	415	1,634	2,049	203	- 12	- 45
<b>Total for the above Scottish Districts ..</b>	<b>10,504</b>	<b>32,039</b>	<b>42,543</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>- 2</b>	<b>- 18</b>
<b>IRELAND.†</b>						
Dublin District .. .. .	6,746	5,473	12,219	302	+ 5	- 7
Belfast District .. .. .	3,442	1,203	4,645	112	- 5	+ 3
Cork, Waterford and Limerick District ..	3,875	4,479	8,354	337	- 5	- 9
Galway District .. .. .	340	205	545	156	+ 6	- 15
<b>Total for the above Irish Districts ..</b>	<b>14,403</b>	<b>11,360</b>	<b>25,763</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>- 2</b>	<b>- 1</b>
<b>Total for above 35 Districts in Mar., 1913 ..</b>	<b>177,855</b>	<b>180,187</b>	<b>358,022</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>- 2</b>	<b>- 12</b>

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

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

‡ The comparison with a year ago is affected by a change in the area covered.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON TRADE.

THE results of the ascertainment of the selling prices of pig and manufactured iron in various districts are given in the table below:—

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.
<b>Pig Iron.</b>	1913.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cleveland .. .. .	Jan.—Mar.	63 5-76	+ 3 4-59	+ 15 1-60
Cumberland .. .. .	Jan.—Mar.	80 8-033	- 1 1-302	+ 16 6-20
<b>Manufactured Iron.</b>				
North of England:—	Jan.—Feb.	147 3-89	+ 5 6-51	+ 19 4-66
(Bars, plates, bars and angles.)				
Midlands:—	Jan.—Feb.	164 7-05	+ 3 5-44	+ 28 4-31
(Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, &c.)				
West of Scotland:—	Jan.—Feb.	153 2-54	+ 6 5-83	+ 30 5-28
(Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods.)				

**Pig Iron.**—As a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blastfurnacemen were increased by 4½ per cent. in Cleveland, and reduced by 1½ per cent. in Cumberland.

**Manufactured Iron.**—In the North of England and the Midlands the wages of puddlers were increased by 3d. per ton, and those of millmen by 2½ per cent.; and in the West of Scotland increases of 6d. per ton and 5 per cent. took effect as a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of the specified classes of manufactured iron in those districts.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS DURING MARCH, 1913.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*
Acle (Norfolk) ..	Dr. H. H. Back, Acle ..	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Bideford (Devon) ..	Dr. E. Pearson, Strand House, Bideford ..	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.]
Castletown .. .. .	Dr. D. J. Lyne, Castle House, Berehaven ..	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
(Cork)	Castletown Berehaven ..	
Colne (Lancs.) ..	Dr. W. Doyle, Albert House, Colne ..	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Dufftown (Banff) ..	Dr. J. S. Findlay, Northcote, Dufftown ..	Weekdays, 9.30-10.30 a.m.
Hoylake .. .. .	Dr. W. Hardy Fleetwood, Craigie Lea, Gt. Meols, Cheshire ..	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
(Cheshire)		
Loanhead .. .. .	Dr. J. Cameron, The Fountain, Loanhead ..	Tuesday, 9-10 a.m.
(Edinburgh)		
Poulton-le-Fylde ..	Dr. W. H. Buckley, Oaklea, Breck Road, Poulton-le-Fylde, Preston ..	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
(Lancs.)		
Westray (Orkney) ..	Dr. E. Walker, Saintear House, Westray ..	Wednesday, 6-3 p.m.
Widnes (Lancs.) ..	Dr. A. Jones, Town Hall, Widnes ..	Widnes Town Hall—Weekdays, 9-10 a.m. and 12.15-12.45 p.m.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the residence of the Certifying Surgeon.

\* Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING MARCH.

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

In the following Tables particulars are given as to the number of each of the various classes, unions and societies, which were (1) registered and (2) dissolved during March, 1913.			
(1) Registered.			
Class of Society.	Number Registered.	Class of Society.	Number Registered.
Trade Unions .. .. .	4	Friendly Societies ..	13
Industrial and Provident Societies .. .. .	22	Building " Branches ..	48
		" .. .. .	..

(2) Dissolved.

Class of Society.	Notices received in Mar. of		Registry Cancelled.
	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	
Trade Unions .. .. .	2	1	1
Industrial and Provident Societies .. .. .	..	..	3
Friendly Societies .. .. .	..	..	..
Building " Branches .. .. .	1	5	1

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING MARCH.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

**Census, 1911. Scotland. Vol. 1. Part 37. County of Wigtown.** [Cd. 6097—xxxvi: pp. 40: price 5½d.] **England and Wales. Index to the Population Tables in Volumes I to IV. of the Census Report, 1911.** [Cd. 6576: pp. iv. + 380: price 3s.]

**Preliminary Tables (subject to correction) of Cases of Industrial Poisoning, Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences in Factories, Workshops, &c., during the year 1912.** Home Office. [Cd. 6646: pp. 8: price 1d.]

**Railway Accidents. Summary of Accidents and Casualties during the three months ended September 30th, 1912,** with reports to the Board of Trade upon certain accidents which were inquired into. [Cd. 6638: pp. 123: price 1s.]

**Shipping Casualties.** Abstracts of the returns made to the Board of Trade of Shipping Casualties, with particulars of the Loss of Life, for the year ended June 30th, 1912. [Cd. 6661: pp. xxvi. + 121: price 4s. 3d.]

**Agricultural Statistics, 1912. Part II. Returns of Produce of Crops in England and Wales.** With summaries for the United Kingdom. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 6636: pp. 64: price 3½d.]

**Report to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries of an Enquiry into Agricultural Credit and Agricultural Co-operation in Germany;** with some notes on German live stock insurance. By J. R. Cahill. [Cd. 6626: pp. xxxvi. + 226: price 5s.]

**Agricultural Prices (Ireland).** Return for each year 1881-1911. [H.C. 510: pp. 6: price 1d.]

**Pauperism (England and Wales).** Half-yearly statement for July 1st, 1912. [H.C. 496: pp. viii. + 22: price 3½d.]

**Housing and Town Planning.** Memorandum of the Local Government Board for Scotland relative to the operation of the "Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909," and the earlier Housing Acts as amended by that Act. [Cd. 6676: pp. 13: price 2d.]

**Port of London.** Copy of Order authorising the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Romer, G.C.B., the Hon. R. E. Beckett and Alderman Thomas Smith, J.P., to hold inquiry and report to the Board of Trade upon certain bye-laws made by the Port of London Authority as to the licensing of Lightermen and Watermen in the Port of London, together with copy of their report and of correspondence arising thereon. [Cd. 6700: pp. 11: price 1½d.]



1909-10 and 1910-11, and in Belgium, 1910-11. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome: price 1s. 7d.]

—*Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics*, March, 1913. World's crop statistics, 1912 (Northern Hemisphere), and 1912-13 (Southern Hemisphere). International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome: price 6d.]

—*Bulletin of the Bureau of Agricultural Intelligence and of Plant-Diseases*, December, 1912. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome: price 1s. 7d.]

—*International Co-operative Bulletin*, February and March, 1913. Trade of wholesale purchase societies in 1912 (March issue). [London: International Co-operative Alliance.]

**United States.**—*Bulletins of the Bureau of Labour (Department of Commerce and Labour)*, July and August, 1912. No. 101. *Care of Tuberculous Wage Earners in Germany* (pp. 183). No. 102. *British National Insurance Act, 1911* (pp. 87). No. 103. *Sickness and Accident Insurance Law of Switzerland* (pp. 27). No. 104. *Lead Poisoning in Potteries, Tile Works, and Porcelain Enamelled Sanitary Ware Factories* (pp. 95). [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

—*Supply of Farm Labour*. Agricultural Wages, &c. Bulletin 94 of the United States Department of Agriculture, November, 1912. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 81.]

—*Wisconsin. Bulletin of the Industrial Commission*. Vol. 2. No. 1. *January, 1913. General Orders on Sanitation* (pp. 25). No. 2. *General Orders on Elevators* (pp. 19). No. 3. *General Orders on Safety and Sanitation in Laundries* (pp. 7).

—*Report upon Co-operation and Marketing*. Part IV. *Distributive or Store Co-operation* (pp. 40).

—*Ohio. Bureau of Labour Statistics. Bulletin 47 for quarter ending December 31st, 1912. Free Employment Offices*. (pp. 4).

**France.**—*Journal of the French Labour Department, February, 1913.* Employment and labour disputes in January, 1913; unemployment in France in 1912; State subventions to unemployment funds in first half of 1912; municipal and departmental subventions to unemployment funds, 1910-1912; free labour registries in 1912; inquiry into agricultural wages. [Paris: Berger-Levrault: price 2d.]

—*Journal of the French Ministry of Agriculture, February, 1913.* Prices of wheat in French towns and of bread in Paris, January, 1913; people's banks in Roumania. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: price 6d.]

**Germany.**—*Employers' Associations and Workmen's Unions in 1911.* Supplement to the *Journal of the German Labour Department*. Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin: Carl Heymanns Verlag: price 3s. 4d.]

—*Journal of the German Labour Department, March, 1913.* Employment in February, 1913; unemployment insurance in German towns; wages of miners in fourth quarter of 1912 and in year 1912; wages and hours of labour in the leather and musical instrument trades; retail food prices in 1912; co-operation; decree of March 7th, 1913, concerning employment of young persons in coal mines in Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Alsace-Lorraine; miners' sickness insurance funds in 1911. [Berlin: Carl Heymanns: price 1d.]

—*Journal of the Imperial Insurance Office, February 1st, 1913.* Report on work of Imperial Insurance Department for 1912. [Berlin: Behrend & Co.: price 8d.]

—*Württemberg Yearbook, 1912.* 2 parts. Population Census of December 1st, 1910 (as regards Württemberg only). Statistical Office of Württemberg. [Stuttgart: W. Kohlhammer: pp. 173, and xxiv. + 431 respectively.]

—*Statistics of Grand Duchy of Baden, XVIII.* Cereal crops in 1904. [Karlsruhe, 1912: pp. xvii. + 151.]

—*Statistical Journal of the Grand Duchy of Baden, February, 1913.* Employment and prices in February; prices in 1912. [Karlsruhe.]

—*Journal of the Statistical Office of Württemberg, February, 1913.* Labour registries in January. [Stuttgart: J. Fink.]

—*Sickness Insurance in Berlin and Suburbs.* Report for 1911. Statistical Office of Berlin, 1913. [Berlin: Kommissionsverlag von W. & S. Loewenthal.]

—*Inspection of Dwellings in Mannheim, 1887-1912.* By F. J. Roth and Dr. H. Peter. Statistical Office of Mannheim, 1912. [Mannheim: pp. 250.]

—*Welfare Institutions for the Benefit of Workpeople and Employees in Germany and France.* A. Günther and R. Prévôt. Verein für Sozialpolitik. 1905. [Leipzig: Verlag von Duncker and Humblot: pp. 275.]

**Austria-Hungary.**—*Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, February, 1913.* Hungarian decree of December 31st, 1912, carrying out provisions of law of 1911 prohibiting use of white phosphorus in match making; labour registries in December, 1912, and January, 1913. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.]

—*Journal of the Austrian Ministry of the Interior, March 1st, 1913.* Laws of February 11th, 1913, extending accident and sickness insurance to undertakings connected with shipping and fishing. [Vienna: K. K. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei.]

—*Statistical Journal of Hungary, January and February, 1913.* Lockouts in 1909. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]

—*Journal of the Austrian Central Statistical Commission, January, 1913.* [Brünn: F. Irrgang.]

—*Journal of Trade and Industrial Regulations, No. 2, 1913.* Austrian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: Verlag der Manzschén K. K. Hof-, Verlags- und Universitäts-Buchhandlung; price 10d.]

**Italy.**—*Annals of Credit and Thrift. Legal Decisions in regard to Industrial Accidents.* Volume IV. Parts I. and II.

[Rome: Fratelli Treves: pp. 642 and 295 respectively: price, 1st part 4s. 10d., 2nd part 2s. 5d.]

—*Journal of the Italian Labour Department.* New fortnightly series, March 1st and 16th, 1913. Labour disputes in January and February (1st half) and in 4th quarter of 1912; trade union membership on January 1st, 1912; retail prices, January, 1913, compared with January, 1912. Labour disputes in second half of February and in 1911; changes in retail prices in February, as compared with a year ago. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: pp. 16.]

—*Italian Journal of Factory Inspection, November-December, 1912, and January-February, 1913.* Italian Labour Department. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d. each part.]

—*Journal of the Italian Emigration Department, Nos. 9 and 10, 1912.* [Rome: Fratelli Bocca: pp. 68 and 64: price 3d. each part.]

**Belgium.**—*Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, February 15th and 28th, 1913.* Employment in 1912 and January, 1913; labour exchanges in January; price of articles of food on January 31st, 1913; labour disputes in January. [Brussels: E. Daem: price 1d. each part.]

**Holland.**—*Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, February 28th, 1913.* Employment and labour disputes in January; labour exchanges in January and during 1912; insurance against unemployment, January, 1913; price of bread in second half of 1912; index numbers of retail and contract prices; factory inspection statistics; wages of employees on railways, 1913. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

**Switzerland.**—*Railway Statistics for 1911.* Published by the Swiss Federal Post and Railway Department, 1913. [Bern, Hans Feuz: price 4s.]

**Denmark.**—*Statistics of Denmark. Series IV., Volume 39.* Official prices of cereals, 1911 and 1912; crops in 1911. Government Statistical Bureau, 1913. [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag.]

—*Journal of the Danish Statistical Department, March, 1913.* Unemployment in December, 1912. [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag: price 1½d.]

**Sweden.**—*Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, Nos. 1 and 2, 1913.* Law amending that of July 4th, 1910, on sick funds; series of decrees dealing with factory inspection and safety of workpeople, friendly societies, maternity benefit, and industrial accidents; collective labour agreements in Sweden in 1911; labour disputes in second and third quarters of 1912; retail food prices, 1904-1912 (No. 1); labour registries in 1912; and January, 1913; labour disputes in fourth quarter of 1912; house rents and prices (No. 2). [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: price 2d. each part.]

**Spain.**—*Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, February, 1913.* Industrial accidents in 1911, prices of commodities in certain provinces and towns, October, 1911—March, 1912. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez: price 2½d.]

**Argentine Republic.**—*Journal of the Argentine Labour Department, November, 1912.* Deals entirely with the cost of living in Buenos Aires. [Buenos Aires: A. Espiasse é hijo: price 1s. 9d.: pp. 300-625.]

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

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

#### ADMIRALTY.

ARTICLES, CAST IRON.—*Cannon Iron Foundries, Ltd.*, Deepfields, near Bileston, Staffs.; *Carron Company*, Carron, Stirlingshire; *Hawkins & Co.*, Crown Foundry, Dudley Port, Tipton; *Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd.*, Thorncliffe Iron Works, Sheffield; *Pease & Partners, Ltd.*, Tees Iron Works, Middlesbrough.

ARTICLES, MISCELLANEOUS.—*Allday & Onions Pneumatic Engineering Co., Ltd.*, Great Western Works, Birmingham; *G. J. Betts*, 211, Bow Rd., London, E.; *Sir William Burnett & Co., Ltd.*, Nelson Wharf, Millwall, London, E.; *Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd.*, Pendlebury, Manchester; *W. & J. Cooper*, 28, Stamford St., Leicester; *Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd.*, Flemington St., Springburn, Glasgow; *Cumberland Pencil Co.*, Keswick, Cumberland; *F. Darton & Co.*, 142, St. John St., Clerkenwell, London, E.C.; *W. J. Davies & Sons*, 109, Weston St., Bermondsey, London, S.E.; *Dillon & Sons*, Cork, Ireland; *East & Son*, Berkhamsted, Herts.; *W. J. Fraser & Co., Ltd.*, Dagenham, Essex; *Hart, Son, Peard & Co., Ltd.*, 130, Charing Cross Rd., W.C.; *F. W. Hayes*, Line and Twine Works, Merchant St., Bow Rd., London, E.; *W. H. Harling*, 47, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.; *T. Hill-Jones*, Invicta Mills, Bow Common Lane, E.; *Johnson & Sons, Ltd.*, 23, Cross St., Finsbury, London, E.C.; *Lane & Neeve, Ltd.*, Britannia Works, East Ferry Rd., Millwall, London, E.; *Liverpool Lint Co.*, Mark St. Mills, Netherfield Rd., North, Liverpool; *A. Marks & Son, Ltd.*, 18, Urswick Rd., Clapton, London, N.E.; *Mintons, Ltd.*, China Works, Stoke-on-Trent; *Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield & Co., Ltd.*, Baltic and Lumb Holes Mills, Waterfoot, near Manchester; *W. Potter & Son*, 33, Green St., Pocock St., Blackfriars Rd., London, S.E.; *H. Rogers & Sons*, Fareham, Hants; *J. & H. B. Shirley*, Etruria, Stoke-on-Trent; *W. J. Titley*,

19, York St., Bath; *H. Vale & Sons*, 219, Summer Lane, Birmingham.

BARRELS, ELM.—*W. Ryan & Co.*, Imperial St., Bromley-by-Bow.

BEDS, AIR AND WATER.—*Campbell, Adnach & Co.*, 110, Commerce St., Glasgow; *P. B. Cow & Co.*, 46 and 47, Cheapside, E.C.; *J. G. Ingram & Son*, Hackney Wick, N.E.; *C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd.*, 22, Jewin St., E.C.; *D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd.*, 51/52, Aldermanbury, E.C.; *North British Rubber Co., Ltd.*, 2/6, East Rd., City Rd., N.

BOOTS, HALF.—*J. Horrell & Son*, Raunds, Wellingborough; *St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd.*, Raunds, Wellingborough.

BOXES, DITTY.—*Fosters, Ltd.*, Boxmoor, Herts.

BOXES, DISTRIBUTING.—*British Insulated and Helsby Works, Ltd.*, Prescott, Lancs.; *Chadburn's (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd.*, Cyprus Rd., Bootle, Lancs.; *Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd.*, Victoria Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne; *Hawkers, Ltd.*, The Crescent, Hockley, Birmingham; *McGeoch & Co., Ltd.*, 46, Coventry Rd., Birmingham; *Moy, E. F., Ltd.*, Greenland Place, Camden Town, N.W.; *Player & Mitchell*, Cambridge St., Birmingham; *Spagnoletti, Ltd.*, Goldhawk Works, Goldhawk Rd., W.

BRONZE, MANGANESE.—*J. Stone & Co., Ltd.*, Deptford, S.E.; *Manganese Bronze and Brass Co., Ltd.*, St. George's Wharf, Deptford, S.E.

CABINET WORK.—*Brew & Fountain*, 7A, South Place, Finsbury, London, E.C.; *Maple & Co., Ltd.*, 145, Tottenham Court Rd., London, W.; *J. Shoolbred & Co.*, 156, Tottenham Court Rd., London, W.; *Waring & Gillow, Ltd.*, 164, Oxford St., London, W.

CANVAS, SAILCLOTH.—*Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Dundee; *Boase Spinning Co., Ltd.*, Dundee; *Richards, Ltd.*, Broadford Works, Aberdeen; *The Port Glasgow and Newark Sailcloth Co.*, Port Glasgow; *David Corsar & Sons, Ltd.*, Almericlose House, Arbroath.

CANVAS, SCENE PAINTING.—*Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Dundee; *Jno. Boath, Junr., & Co.*, Forfar; *D. & R. Duke*, Brechin; *Jno. Jeffrey & Co.*, Kirkcaldy; *Lamb & Scott, Ltd.*, Brechin; *Jno. Lowson, Junr., & Co., Ltd.*, Forfar; *Richards, Ltd.*, Aberdeen.

CAPS, BLUE CLOTH, WITH PEAKS.—*J. Compton & Sons*, 419, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; *Hobson & Sons*, High St., Woolwich; *Myers & Co.*, 222/226, Cambridge Rd., N.E.; *S. Schneiders & Son*, Durward St., E.

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' WORK.—*John Drummond & Sons*, 52, Rue End St., Greenock; *East & Son*, Berkhamsted, Herts.; *J. F. Farwig & Co.*, 1, Upper Thames St., London, E.C.; *Fosters, Ltd.*, Boxmoor, Herts.; *J. F. Goodwillie*, North St., Gosport; *Hoskins & Son, Ltd.*, Upper Trinity St., Bordesley, Birmingham; *A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd.*, Pier Wharf, Deptford Green, London, S.E.; *E. Spencer & Co.*, Longfellow Rd., Bow, London, E.; *South Western Building and Steam Joinery Co., Ltd.*, Lees Lane, Gosport.

CLOTHING, OILSKIN.—*Chamberlains, Ltd.*, Norwich; *Johnson & Sons, Ltd.*, Gt. Yarmouth; *Johnson Bros. & Co.*, Eastern Waterproof Works, Ford Rd., Bow, E.; *E. MacBean & Co., Ltd.*, Glasgow.

COCKS, VALVES (STEAM), ETC.—*W. H. Bailey & Co., Ltd.*, Albion Works, Salford, Manchester; *W. N. Baines & Co., Ltd.*, Phoenix Brass Works, Rotherham; *J. Blakeborough & Sons*, Brighouse, Yorks; *Hayward, Tyler & Co., Ltd.*, 99, Queer Victoria St., E.C.; *Hunt & Mitton*, Oozells St., North, Birmingham; *Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd.*, Deptford Yard, Sunderland; *T. Lister & Co. (Brassfounders), Ltd.*, Brighouse, Yorks; *S. Moorhouse & Co., Ltd.*, Victoria Works, Stalybridge; *J. Russell & Co., Ltd.*, Belmont Works, Brookfields, Birmingham; *J. Shaw, Son & Greenhalgh, Ltd.*, Albert Works, Huddersfield; *Shipham & Co., Ltd.*, Trinity Brass and Copper Works, Hull; *United Brassfounders and Engineers, Ltd.*, Empress Foundry, Cornbrook, Manchester; *Stevens & Struthers*, Eastville Place, Kelvinhaugh, Glasgow.

COOKING APPARATUS.—*Benham & Sons, Ltd.*, 66, Wigmore St., London, W.

COTTON, COTTON PACKING AND WICKS.—*R. H. Hampson*, Egerston Mills, Stockport; *G. Haynes & Co.*, Hampstead Cotton Mills, Stockport; *Morgan, Crossley & Co., Ltd.*, Ducie Mills, Manchester; *J. Shawcross & Co.*, Store St. Mill, Manchester.

COTTON WASTE.—*C. E. Austin & Sons, Ltd.*, Marlborough Mills, Manchester.

FLAGS, BUNTING AND NAINSOOK.—*T. Briggs (London), Ltd.*, 2, Budge Row, E.C.; *Davey & Co.*, Fenton Rd., King's Cross, Halifax; *Lane & Neeve, Ltd.*, Britannia Works, East Ferry Rd., E.; *Kirk, Hall & Co.*, Kidacre St. Works, Leeds.

GROMETS.—*Boadill, Parker & Co., Ltd.*, 35, Gt. Hampton Row, Birmingham.

HOLLOW WARE.—*T. & C. Clark & Co., Ltd.*, Horsley Field, Wolverhampton; *J. & J. Siddons, Ltd.*, West Bromwich.

HOSES, CANVAS, UNLINED.—*Richards, Ltd.*, Broadford Works, Aberdeen.

HOSES, FLEXIBLE METALLIC.—*United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd.*, Ponders End, Middlesex; *Interlock Metal Hose Co.*, River Park Rd., Wood Green, N.

HOSES, LEATHER SUCTION.—*John Tullis & Son, Ltd.*, Bridgeton, Glasgow.

JARS.—*F. Brayne & Co., Ltd.*, Bromley-by-Bow, E.; *Pearson & Co.*, Whittington Moor, Chesterfield; *Port Dundas Pottery Co., Ltd.*, 66, Bishop St., Glasgow; *George Skey & Co., Ltd.*, Midland Goods Station, St. Pancras, N.W.

LANYARDS, KNIFE.—*William Coombs*, 19, Tavistock St., Devonport; *William Edwards & Son*, St. Michael's Net Works, Bridport.

LEAD, SHEET AND PIPE.—*Locke, Lancaster, and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd.*, 94, Gracechurch St., E.C.

LEATHER.—*Adams Bros.*, Raunds, Wellingborough; *G. Angus & Co., Ltd.*, Newcastle-on-Tyne; *J. & F. J. Baker & Co., Ltd.*, Colyton, Devon; *R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd.*, Raunds, Wellingborough; *P. & S. Evans and Co., Ltd.*, Avonside Tannery, Bristol; *W. Hough & Co.*, Finsley Tannery, Burnley; *Kitchin & Co., Ltd.*, Cliff Tannery, Meanwood Rd., Leeds; *W. Nichols & Son, Ltd.*, Kettering; *Pocock Bros.*, 235, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.; *W. Walker & Sons, Ltd.*, Rosehill Tannery, Bolton; *T. Ware & Sons, Ltd.*, Cliff House Tannery, Bristol; *Western Tanning Co.*, Bedminster, Bristol; *Wilkins & Denton, Ltd.*, 24, London Wall, E.C.; *D. Callender & Sons, Ltd.*, Leith; *C. F. Stead & Co., Ltd.*, Sheepscar Works, Leeds; *Middlemore & Lamplugh, Ltd.*, Marsh St., Walsall; *Jas. Watkins*, Town Hall Square, Portsmouth.

NAILS, IRON AND STEEL, AND COOPERS' RIVETS.—*G. Baker*, Cecil St. Wire Works, Birmingham; *D. Bennie & Sons, Ltd.*, Petershill Rd., Glasgow; *Clyde Nail Co., Ltd.*, Newton, nr. Glasgow; *Guest, Keen, & Nettlefolds, Ltd.*, 16, Broad St., Birmingham; *W. Galloway & Co.*, Tyne Nail Works, Gateshead; *Harrison & Cook*, Princip St., Birmingham; *J. Summers & Sons, Ltd.*, Globe Ironworks, Stalybridge; *David Willets, Ltd.*, Reliance Works, Cradley Heath, Staffs.

OILS, LINSEED.—*J. M. Hamilton & Co., Ltd.*, Hull; *J. Hare & Co.*, Bath Bridge, Bristol; *Smith Bros. & Co.*, Marshgate Oil Works, Stratford, London, E.; *Younghusband, Barnes & Co.*, Lower King and Queen Wharf, Rotherhithe, London, S.E.

OIL, RAPESEED.—*Prices Co., Ltd.*, Belmont Works, Battersea, S.W.

OIL, SPERM.—*Prices Co., Ltd.*, Belmont Works, Battersea, S.W.

PAINT, OXIDE OF IRON.—*J. Hare & Co.*, Bath Bridge, Bristol.

PICKLES.—*S. Hannah & Co.*, 189, Rutherglen Rd., Glasgow; *W. & D. Harvest*, Dowgate Dock, E.C.; *Hayward Bros., Ltd.*, Montford Place, Kennington, S.E.; *E. & T. Pink*, Staple St., Borough; *Purnell & Panter, Ltd.*, Bristol.

PINS, SELT.—*Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd.*, 16, Broad Street, Birmingham; *Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd.*, Central Works, Worcester; *W. H. Johnson*, 56, Charles Henry St., Birmingham; *T. P. Hawkins & Son*, 75, Dean St., Birmingham.

SAW BLADES, HACK.—*Charles Baynes*, Knuzden Brook, Blackburn.

SOLDER.—*R. Jones & Co., Ltd.*, Stone Yard, Deritend, Birmingham; *Shildon Bush & Patent Shot Co.*, Cheese Lane, St. Phillips, Bristol; *J. Ratcliff & Sons, Ltd.*, Pritchett St., Birmingham.

TALLOW.—*T. S. Harris & Co., Ltd.*, Coronation House, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

TOWELLING, TERRY.—*W. R. Lee*, Hooley Bridge Mills, Heywood, Lancs.; *Isherwood Bros. & Co., of Radcliffe, Ltd.*, Spider Mills, Radcliffe.

WATER CLOSETS.—*Wallace & Connell*, 65, McAlpine St., Glasgow.

WIRE.—*T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd.*, Oakamoor, Staffs; *Latch & Bachelor, Ltd.*, Hay Mills, nr. Birmingham; *J. Rigby & Sons, Ltd.*, Salford, Manchester; *Rylands Bros., Ltd.*, Warrington; *Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd.*, Hadley, nr. Wellington, Salop; *D. P. Tayler & Co., Ltd.*, New Hall Works, George St., Birmingham.

WOOD GOODS, MANUFACTURED.—*J. Brown & Sons*, Thatcham, Berks; *R. Bury & Sons, Ltd.*, Fairley St., Govan; *E. & W. Coward*, Lake Side, Ulverston, Lancs; *Dyne & Evens*, York Rd., Limehouse, London, E.; *East & Son*, Berkhamstead, Herts.; *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, London, S.E.; *J. B. Latham & Co.*, Flaxman Works, Eastlake Road, Camberwell, London, S.E.; *J. & A. McFarlane, Ltd.*, Springbank, Glasgow; *Malcolm McNeill*, Ringsend Dock Saw Mills, Dublin; *G. Pert*, Victoria Arms, Mortimer, Berks; *Stephen Pinnock*, 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, London, E.; *Henry Workman, Ltd.*, Steam Saw Mills, Woodchester, near Stroud, Glos; *James Wood & Co.*, Ham Saw Mills, Newbury.

#### DIRECTOR OF WORKS: ADMIRALTY.

PIPES FOR FUEL OIL STORAGE.—*Holwell Iron Company, Ltd.*, Asfordby, nr. Melton Mowbray.

RAILWAY MATERIALS FOR H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH.—*T. Summerson & Sons, Ltd.*, Darlington.

STEEL OIL PIPE CONNECTIONS FOR FUEL OIL.—*Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd.*, 41, Oswald St., Glasgow.

#### INDIA OFFICE.

ACCUMULATORS.—*Pritchetts & Gold*, 58, Victoria St., S.W.

ASBESTOS.—*Turner Bros.*, Spotland, Rochdale.

AXLES.—*Taylor Bros. & Co.*, Clarence Ironworks, Leeds.

BOLTS AND NUTS.—*C. Richards & Sons*, Darlaston.

BOXES.—*Siemens Bros. & Co.*, Woolwich.

BUFFERS.—*Kitson & Co.*, Leeds.

CABLE.—*Bolton & Sons*, Oakamoor, Staffs; *Hoopers Tel., &c.*, Works, 31, Lombard St., E.C.

CASKS (Running Contracts).—*W. Ryan & Co.*, Imperial St., Bromley-by-Bow, E.; *T. Davis*, Hamilton St., Deptford, S.E.



CELLS.—*Tudor Accumulator Co.*, 119, Victoria St., S.W.  
 CLOTHING (Running Contract).—*Hobson & Sons*, Lexington St., Golden Sq., W.C.  
 COKE.—*Guthrie, Heywood & Co.*, Cardiff.  
 COPPER PLATES.—*Vivian & Sons*, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C.  
 COPPER SULPHATE.—*Spencer, Chapman & Messel*, Silvertown, E. CORD.—*J. & E. Wright*, Universe Works, Birmingham.  
 COUPLINGS.—*Vickers, Ltd.*, Sheffield; *Edgar Allen & Co.*, Sheffield.  
 CRUCIBLES.—*Morgan Crucible Co.*, Battersea, S.W.  
 DRAWERS.—*G. Braund, Ltd.*, Loughborough.  
 FIRE ENGINES.—*Shand, Mason & Co.*, Upper Ground St., S.E.  
 GATES.—*Ransomes & Rapier*, Ipswich.  
 GLYCERINE.—*Price's Co.*, Battersea.  
 HAMMERS.—*B. & S. Massey*, Openshaw, Manchester.  
 HOSE.—*Richards, Ltd.*, Aberdeen.  
 INDIA RUBBER.—*F. Reddaway & Co.*, 50, Lime St., E.C.  
 KETTLES.—*Fisher & Ludlow*, Rea St., Birmingham.  
 MACHINE, HEADING, &c.—*S. Platt, Ltd.*, Wednesbury.  
 MACHINE, PRINTING.—*Haddon & Co.*, Salisbury Sq., E.C.  
 MANGANESE BRONZE.—*Manganese Bronze, &c., Co.*, Caxton House, Westminster.  
 MASKS.—*G. G. Bussey & Co.*, Peckham, S.E.  
 MOTORS.—*Lancashire Dynamo, &c., Co.*, Trafford Park, Manchester.  
 NICKEL.—*Mond Nickel Co.*, 39, Victoria St., S.W.  
 OIL.—*Price's Co.*, Battersea.  
 PAINT.—*Fenner & Alder*, 120, Fenchurch St., E.C.; *Foster, Mason & Harvey*, Grange Rd., Bermondsey.  
 PAPER.—*Hollingsworth & Co.*, Maidstone.  
 PIPES, HOSE.—*Reddaway & Co.*, 50, Lime St., E.C.  
 POTASSIUM IODIDE.—*T. Morson & Son*, Elm St., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.  
 ROLLERS.—*Ruston, Proctor & Co.*, Lincoln.  
 SERGE.—*H. Booth & Sons*, Gildersome, Leeds.  
 STEEL ANGLES, &c.—*Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works*, Brierley Hill.  
 STEEL PLATES.—*North British Loco. Co.*, Glasgow; *Colville & Sons*, Motherwell.  
 STERILIZERS.—*Arnold & Sons*, Giltspur St., E.C.  
 SWITCHES.—*Edgar Allen & Co.*, Sheffield.  
 TIN LININGS (Running Contract).—*Haynes Bros.*, Gervase St., Old Kent Rd., S.E.  
 TIN CYLINDERS (Running Contract).—*E. S. Snell*, 42, Gt. Prescott St., Goodman's Fields, E.  
 TURNABLE.—*Ransomes & Rapier*, Ipswich.  
 TYRES.—*S. Fox & Co.*, Deepcar, Sheffield.  
 UNDERFRAMES.—*Birmingham Railway Carriage Co.*, Smethwick; *Bristol Wagon, &c., Co.*, Bristol; *Leeds Forge Co.*, Leeds; *Metropolitan Carriage, &c., Co.*, Saltley.  
 WASHERS.—*N. British Rubber Co.*, East Rd., City Rd., N.  
 WHEELS AND AXLES.—*Metropolitan Carriage, &c., Co.*, Saltley.  
 WINDOWS.—*Hayward Bros. & Eckstein*, Union St., S.E.  
 WIRE ROPES.—*Webster & Co.*, Sunderland.  
 WIRE.—*Shropshire Iron Co.*, Wellington, Salop.

## WAR OFFICE.

BADGES, METAL.—*Bent & Parker, Ltd.*, Birmingham; *W. Dowler & Sons, Ltd.*, Graham St. Works, Birmingham; *Firmin & Sons, Ltd.*, Birmingham; *Jennens & Co., Ltd.*, Deritend, Birmingham; *Smith & Wright, Ltd.*, Birmingham; *J. Wise & Son*, 128, Leopold St., Birmingham.  
 BAGS, SAND.—*W. Ritchie & Son*, Carpenter's Rd., Stratford, E.; *Sly, Dibble & Co., Ltd.*, 209-213, Cable St., E.  
 BARROWS.—*C. R. Claridge*, Exeter; *East & Son*, Berkhamsted, Herts.  
 BELTING, LEATHER.—*J. Tullis & Son, Ltd.*, St. Ann's Leather Works, Bridgeton, Glasgow, and Tullibody, near Alloa, N.B.  
 BINOCULARS.—*Ross, Ltd.*, Clapham Common, S.W.; *C. Zeiss (London), Ltd.*, Mill Hill, N.W.  
 BITS, ETC.—*J. Birch & Sons, Ltd.*, Walsall; *M. Harvey & Co., Ltd.*, Walsall; *J. Wheway & Son*, Walsall.  
 BLANKETS.—*Hepworths & Haley, Ltd.*, New Wakefield Mills, Dewsbury; *D. Lee & Sons*, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury; *T. Lee & Sons*, Bank Top Mills, near Dewsbury; *A. Preston & Sons*, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury; *Wormalds & Walker, Ltd.*, Dewsbury Mills, Dewsbury.  
 BUCKETS, RIFLE.—*Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd.*, Grange Mills, S.E.  
 BUCKETS, WATER.—*T. & D. Henry*, Duncan St., Leman St., E.; *Lane and Neeve, Ltd.*, Britannia Works, Millwall, E.; *J. Smith & Co.*, 290, Cable St., E., and 44, Upper East Smithfield, E.C.  
 CAR, MOTOR.—*Maudslay Motor Co., Ltd.*, Parkside, Coventry.  
 CASES, PACKING (TERM CONTRACT).—*J. F. Farwig & Co.*, 1, Upper Thames St., E.C.; *A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd.*, Pier Wharf, Deptford, S.E.; *Priddy & Hale, Ltd.*, Woodfield Rd., W.  
 CASKS.—*J. R. Harper & Co.*, 35, Gill St., Limehouse, E.; *W. Ryan & Co.*, Bromley-by-Bow, E.; *Tyson & Co.*, Millwall, E.  
 CHAIRS.—*J. Gomm*, High Wycombe; *Goodearl Bros., Ltd.*, High Wycombe; *H. Goodearl & Sons*, High Wycombe; *Joynson, Holland & Co.*, High Wycombe; *G. A. Large & Sons*, High Wycombe; *J. W. Webb*, High Wycombe.  
 CLOTH.—*J. Clay & Co., Ltd.*, Luddendenfoot, S.O., Yorks; *Colbeck Bros., Ltd.*, Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield; *J. Hains-*

*worth & Sons*, Cape Mills, Farsley, Leeds; *J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd.*, Holmfirth, Huddersfield.  
 CLOTHING (PLAIN CLOTHES).—*Albrecht & Albrecht, Ltd.*, Hudson Rd., Burmantofts, Leeds; *Coop & Co., Ltd.*, Dornington St., Wigan; *G. Glanfield & Son*, 1, 3, and 5, Brick Lane, E., and 4-5, Osborne Place, E.; *J. Hammond & Co., Ltd.*, Enderley Mills, Newcastle, Staffs; *Hollington Bros.*, Middlesex St., E.C., Colchester, Birch, and Coggeshall; *C. Wills & Sons, Ltd.*, Rupert St. and Easton Rd., Bristol, and Victoria Works, Swindon.  
 CLOTHING (UNIFORM).—*T. Briggs (London), Ltd.*, 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N.; *Chamberlins, Ltd.*, Botolph St., Norwich; *J. Compton & Sons, Ltd.*, Crewe, Swindon, and Old Ford, E.; *Coop & Co., Ltd.*, Dornington St., Wigan; *George House, Ltd.*, 343, Wick Rd., Hackney, N.E.; *G. Glanfield & Son*, 1, 3 and 5, Brick Lane, E., and 4-5, Osborne Place, E.; *D. Gurteen & Sons*, Chantry Mills, Haverhill; *J. Hammond & Co., Ltd.*, Enderley Mills, Newcastle, Staffs; *F. W. Harmer & Co.*, Norwich; *Hollington Bros.*, Colchester, Birch, Coggeshall, and Middlesex St., E.C.; *Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd.*, Limerick, and 9, Lower Bridge St., Dublin; *McClymont, Dewar & Co., Ltd.*, 9, Little St., Abercromby St., Glasgow; *Myers & Co.*, 222-6, Cambridge Rd., N.E.; *J. & B. Pearce & Co.*, 23, Floral St., Covent Garden, and 95-97, Church St., Bethnal Green, N.E.; *Pearson, Huggins & Co. (1911), Ltd.*, Eastville, Bristol; *J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd.*, Drewry Lane Works, Derby; *C. & J. Webb & Co., Ltd.*, Burdett Rd., E.; *C. Wills & Sons, Ltd.*, Rupert St. and Easton Rd., Bristol, and Victoria Works, Swindon.  
 CLOTHING FOR ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, ETC. (TERM CONTRACT).—*G. Glanfield & Son*, 1, 3, and 5, Brick Lane, E., and 4-5, Osborne Place, E.  
 CORDAGE.—*J. T. Davis, Ltd.*, Coborn Rd., Bow, E.; *Dixon & Corbitt and R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd.*, Gateshead; *Frost Bros., Ltd.*, 342, Commercial Rd., E.; *W. Good & Son*, Stepney, E.  
 COVERS, WATER-BOTTLE.—*Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield & Co., Ltd.*, R. Ashworth branch, Rawtenstall; *Stansfield & Co. branch*, Baltic Mill, Waterfoot, near Manchester.  
 DISHES, BAKING.—*Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd.*, Birmingham; *F. Francis & Sons, Ltd.*, Trundleys Rd., S.E.; *Griffiths & Browett, Ltd.*, Birmingham; *M. J. Hart & Sons*, 36, Great Barr St., Birmingham; *Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd.*, Wolverhampton; *J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd.*, Bilston.  
 DUCK, TENT.—*D. & R. Duke*, Brechin, N.B.; *J. Johnson & Sons*, Belfast; *Lamb & Scott, Ltd.*, Brechin, N.B.; *Lead-better Bros. & Co.*, Cupar, Fife; *J. Lowson, Junr., & Co., Ltd.*, Victoria Works, Forfar; *Richards, Ltd.*, Broadford Works, Aberdeen; *J. & J. Smart*, Brechin, N.B.; *D. M. Stenhouse, Ltd.*, Cupar, Fife.  
 DYNAMOS.—*J. H. Holmes & Co.*, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
 EARTHENWARE.—*W. Adams & Co.*, Tunstall, Staffs; *Doulton & Co., Ltd.*, Burslem; *Mintons, Ltd.*, Stoke-on-Trent; *Worcester Royal Porcelain Co., Ltd.*, Worcester.  
 ENAMELLED-WARE.—*Anglo-American Tin Stamping Co., Ltd.*, Stourport, Worcestershire; *Griffiths & Browett, Ltd.*, Birmingham; *Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd.*, Wolverhampton.  
 FITTINGS, GAS (BURNERS, MANIFOLDS, ETC.) (TERM CONTRACT).—*Curtis & Harvey, Ltd.*, Dartford, Kent; *Evered & Co., Ltd.*, Drury Lane, London, W.C., and Surrey Works, Birmingham.  
 FLUID AND COMPOSITION, BOILER (TERM CONTRACT).—*J. Harris*, Armstrong Gardens, Charlton.  
 GALVANIZED-WARE.—*S. W. Bullas & Sons, Ltd.*, Cradley Heath; *S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd.*, Wolverhampton; *G. Hill (The Hayes Galvanized Ironworks, Ltd.)*, Lye; *T. Hill (Executors of)*, Engine Lane, Lye; *Hill & Bolder*, Lye; *Pratt Bros., Ltd.*, Birmingham; *Sheet Ironworkers, Ltd.*, Mill St., Cradley; *Walker Bros., Ltd.*, Walsall.  
 HARNESS AND SADDLERY.—*R. Bird & Co.*, Crewkerne; *Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd.*, Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.; *M. Harvey & Co., Ltd.*, Bath St., Walsall; *E. Jones*, Camden St., Birmingham; *Martins-Birmingham, Ltd.*, Granville St., Birmingham; *D. Mason & Sons, Ltd.*, Bath Row, Birmingham, and Wisemore, Walsall; *Middlemore & Lamplugh, Ltd.*, Marsh St., Walsall; *Rawle & Son*, Blackfriars Rd., S.E.  
 HEADDRESSES.—*J. Compton & Sons*, 419, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; *M. & A. Currie*, 53, High St., Kilmarnock; *Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd.*, Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.; *Hobson & Sons*, High St., Woolwich, S.E.; *R. Mackie & Co.*, Annick-Vale Factory, Stewarton; *Myers & Co.*, 222-226, Cambridge Rd., N.E.; *S. Schneiders & Son*, Durward St., E.; *R. Sim*, Nether Robertland, Stewarton; *E. W. Vero & Co.*, 43, East Dulwich Rd., S.E.  
 HIDES.—*J. & F. J. Baker & Co., Ltd.*, Colyton, Devon; *E. & W. C. French, Ltd.*, Taunton; *Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd.*, Long Lane, S.E.; *D. Mason & Sons, Ltd.*, Bath Row, Birmingham; *J. Vassie*, Lanark.  
 HOLLOW-WARE.—*Hill Top Foundry Co.*, West Bromwich; *Izons & Co., Ltd.*, Albion, West Bromwich; *A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd.*, West Bromwich; *G. W. Pearce & Sons, Ltd.*, Chester St., Birmingham; *J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd.*, Bilston; *J. & J. Siddons, Ltd.*, West Bromwich.  
 LATHES, CAPSTAN.—*The Timbrell & Wright Machine Tool and Engineering Co., Ltd.*, Slaney St., Birmingham.  
 LIQUOR CRES. SAP.—*Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd.*, Richmond St., Plaistow, E.  
 MACHINE, RIFLING.—*Craven Bros., Ltd.*, Vauxhall Works, Manchester.

MESS-TINS.—*Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd.*, Camden St., Birmingham; *H. Cresser*, 97, Irving St., Birmingham; *F. Francis & Sons, Ltd.*, Trundleys Rd., Deptford, S.E.; *Haynes Bros.*, Gervase St., Old Kent Rd., S.E.  
 PIPES, HOSE.—*Richards, Ltd.*, Broadford Works, Aberdeen.  
 PRESS, SHELL BANDING.—*Davy Bros., Ltd.*, Park Iron Works, Leeds.  
 PUGGAREES.—*L. Behrens & Sons*, 131, Portland St., Manchester; *F. Steiner & Co., Ltd.*, Church, Lancs.  
 RUGS, HORSE.—*T. Briggs (London), Ltd.*, 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N.; *C. Groom, Ltd.*, Ramornie Works, Dod St., Limehouse, E.; *E. H. Price & Co.*, Chatteris, Cambs.  
 SACKS, CORN.—*Coz Bros., Ltd.*, Lochee, N.B.; *E. H. Price & Co.*, Wapping, E.  
 SERGE.—*H. Booth & Sons*, Gildersome, near Leeds; *R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd.*, Broom Mills, Farsley, Leeds; *T. & H. Harper, Ltd.*, Dyehouse Mills, Apperley Bridge, Bradford; *Walker, Dyson & Sons*, Milnsbridge, near Huddersfield.  
 SHOES, GYMNASIUM.—*Adams Bros.*, Raunds; *St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd.*, Raunds; *Tebbutt & Hall Bros.*, Raunds.  
 SOAP.—*E. Cook & Co., Ltd.*, East London Soap Works, Bow, E.; *J. Knight, Ltd.*, Silvertown, E.  
 TEAMS AND DRIVERS FOR THE ORDNANCE FACTORIES, ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH (TERM CONTRACT).—*J. Murray*, 5, Cross St., Woolwich, S.E.  
 TINWARE.—*Bartlett & Digby*, 66, Blackfriars Rd., S.E.; *Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd.*, Camden St., Birmingham; *H. Cresser*, 97, Irving St., Birmingham; *F. Francis & Sons, Ltd.*, Deptford, S.E.; *Griffiths & Browett, Ltd.*, Birmingham; *Haynes Bros.*, Gervase St., Old Kent Rd., S.E.; *Henry & Co.*, 19, Hand Court, Holborn, E.C.; *Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd.*, Wolverhampton.  
 TWINE, ETC.—*Coz Bros., Ltd.*, Lochee, N.B.; *Edinburgh Roperie and Sailcloth Co., Ltd.*, Bath St., Leith; *J. T. Davis, Ltd.*, Coborn Rd., Bow, E.; *J. Holmes & Son*, Kirk Roods, near Huddersfield; *W. Waites, Sons, & Atkinson, Ltd.*, Manchester; *Webster Bros. & Co.*, Arbroath.  
 WATCHES (TERM CONTRACT).—*W. Ehrhardt, Ltd.*, Barr St., Hockley, Birmingham.  
 WHIPS.—*J. Collier*, Birmingham; *Marshall Bros.*, Birmingham; *C. Mason & Sons*, Birmingham; *E. V. Pledge & Sons*, Birmingham.  
 WOODWARE.—*East & Son*, Berkhamsted; *Fosters, Ltd.*, Boxmoor, Herts; *Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich; *Vickers, Ltd.*, Dartford.  
 WORKS SERVICES:—  
 Erection of Horse Shelters, Birdhopecraig, Northumberland.—*A. Pringle*, Cramer Dykes, Gateshead.  
 Erection of Shoeing Sheds, Etc., Curragh Camp.—*T. J. Llewellyn*, Newbridge.  
 Installation of Heating and Hot Water Apparatus at Lichfield.—*Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd.*, Falkirk.  
 Periodical Works Services at Tidworth.—*F. Holdsworth*, 32, Saltire Rd., Shipley.  
 Provision of Fire Mains and Water Services, Preston.—*J. Ridyard*, Railway Saw Mills, Ashton-under-Lyne.  
 Provision of Quarters, Curragh Camp.—*H. Laverty & Sons, Ltd.*, 12, Cambridge St., Belfast.  
 Repair and Maintenance of W.D. Buildings at:—  
 Devonport, Etc.—*J. Crockerell*, Richmond Walk, Devonport.  
 Fermoy.—*T. O'Mahony*, Fermoy.  
 Mullingar.—*J. & W. Stewart*, Ormeau Rd., Belfast.  
 Plymouth (Bull Point, Etc.).—*F. W. Dawson*, Belair Rd., Peverell, Plymouth.  
 Plymouth (E. and W. Defences).—*A. Carkeek*, Penventon, Redruth.  
 Stokes Bay.—*J. Hunt*, South Wharf, Cleveland Rd., Gosport.  
 Weymouth.—*Jesty & Baker*, Castletown, Portland.  
 Worcester.—*R. M. Hughes*, 16, Bartholomew Rd., N.W.  
 Repair of Roads, Colchester.—*W. Howard & Son*, 73, Maidenburgh St., Colchester.  
 Supply and Erection of Steelwork for Aeroplane Workshops.—*E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd.*, Corporation St., Birmingham.

## POST OFFICE.

APPARATUS: TELEPHONIC.—*Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd.*, Liverpool; *British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd.*, Helsby, Cheshire; *Peel Conner Telephone Works, Ltd.*, Salford, Manchester.  
 ARMS, WOOD.—*Millars Timber & Trading Co., Ltd.*, Grays & Purfleet, Essex.  
 CABINETS, SILENCE.—*King and Scarborough*, Waltham Cross.  
 CABLE.—  
 Telegraphic.—*Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich.  
 Telephonic.—*British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd.*, Helsby, Cheshire; *W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E.  
 CELLS, DRY.—*Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich.  
 CHAINS, CYCLE.—*Coventry Chain Co., Ltd.*, Coventry.  
 CLOTHING.—*J. Compton & Sons*, Tower Hill, E., and Swindon; *G. Day*, 3, Montague Place, Poplar, E.; *Dolan & Co.*, 31-33, Bond St., Vauxhall, S.W.; *Eastwood Bros.*, Hebdon Bridge; *G. Glanfield & Son*, Brick Lane, E.; *D. Gurteen & Sons*, Haverhill; *J. Hammond & Co., Ltd.*, Newcastle, Staffs.; *Hazel & Co.*, East Rd., City Road, E.C.; "George House"

*Ltd.*, 343, Wick Rd., Hackney Wick, N.E.; *J. Hunter & Son, Ltd.*, 111-113, Islington, Liverpool; *J. Ireland & Son*, Ellis's Quay, Dublin; *Limerick Clothing Factory Co., Ltd.*, 9, Lower Bridge St., Dublin; *H. Lotery & Co.*, St. Mary St., N.E., and Walthamstow, N.E.; *Myers & Co.*, Cambridge Rd., N.E.; *Pearson, Huggins & Co. (1911), Ltd.*, Eastville, Bristol; *C. & J. Webb & Co., Ltd.*, Burdett Rd., E.  
 DUCTS, STONEWARE.—*Albion Clay Co., Ltd.*, Woodville, Derbyshire.  
 IRONWORK, TELEGRAPHIC.—*Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd.*, Birmingham; *Portland Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd.*, Birmingham; *C. Richards & Sons*, Darlaston, Staffs.  
 JELLY, PETROLEUM.—*Messrs. Kingfisher*, Leeds.  
 PAPER, MORSE.—*Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.*, Smeed Rd., Old Ford, E.  
 PLANKS, JARRAH.—*Timber Corporation, Ltd.*, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate, E.C.  
 POLE DRESSING.—*Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.*, Victoria Dock, and Silvertown, E.; *R. Wade, Son & Co., Ltd.*, Staddlethorpe, Hull.  
 RECEPTACLES, PARCEL POST.—*E. Sellers & Son*, Woodston, Peterborough.  
 STAYBLOCKS.—*Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.*, 64, Cannon St., E.C.  
 TRICYCLES.—*Alldays & Onions Pneumatic Engineering Co., Ltd.*, Birmingham; *Enfield Cycle Co., Ltd.*, Redditch.  
 WIRE, IRON.—*Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd.*, Middlesbrough; *Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd.*, Hadley, Salop.  
 LAYING LINES OF PIPES, Douglas, Isle of Man.—*Brannigan Bros. & Co.*, Bellevue House, Prospecthill Rd., Mount Florida, Glasgow.  
 LAYING LINES OF PIPES AND MULTIPLE WAY DUCTS, Birmingham-Walsall.—*H. Holloway*, Bilston Rd., Wolverhampton.  
 LAYING LINES OF PIPES AND MULTIPLE WAY DUCTS, Swansea, Sketty Road, &c.—*J. A. Ewart*, 21, Old Queen St., S.W.  
 POWER PLANT AND WIRING, NITON WIRELESS STATION.—*Westminster Engineering Co., Ltd.*, Victoria Rd., Willeaden Junction, London, N.W.  
 TELEPHONE EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT, East Exchange, London.—*Western Electric Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E.  
 New Victoria Exchange, London.—*Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd.*, Salford, Lancs.  
 Kilmarnock Exchange.—*Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd.*, Salford, Lancs.  
 (Conversion to Keyless working) City Exchange, London.—*Western Electric Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E.

## H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

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 PARCHEMENTS OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—*Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Ltd.*, Verney Rd., S.E.; *W. Cowley*, Newport Pagnell; *G. J. Dilley*, Potten (Beds), and Canonbury, N.; *G. W. Russell & Son*, Hitchin.  
 PASTEBORDS OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—*J. Spicer & Sons, Ltd.*, Red Cross Works, Red Cross St., S.E.  
 PRINTING, BINDING, &c.:—  
 Binding 6,994 Priced Vocabulary of Clothing, &c.—*Dickens & Cooper, Ltd.*, 6, New Court, Farringdon St., E.C.  
 Bookbinding in Leather, Cloth, &c., Scotland.—*T. A. Nelson, I. T. Nelson, G. M. Brown*, Parkside Works, Dalkeith Rd., Edinburgh.  
 Binding, &c., 5,000 Diaries; 1,700 Engineers' Pocket Books; printing, binding, &c., 2,000 Books Works Instruction Forms; 600 Army Book, "294a"; 2,000 Books "S. 72a"; 2,000cps. Vaccination Officers Notices "Q."; 1,000 Army Book, "No. 275"; 3,500 Books, "S. 71a"; 1,000 Books, "S. 381"; 1,000 Books "S. 81, size 1"; 1,000 Books, "S. 242"; 600 Vaccination Officers' Report Books; supplying 1,000 Books, "S. 76b"; 2,000 Pairs Millboards.—*McCorquodale & Co., Ltd.*, Wolverton, Bucks.  
 Binding 9,000 Classification, &c., Finger Prints.—*A. Straker & Sons, Ltd.*, Carmelite St., E.C.  
 Printing, binding, &c., 4,500 Books Agricultural Statistics, 1913.—*Dollard, Printinghouse, Dublin, Ltd.*, Wellington Quay, Dublin.  
 Printing, &c., 1,800,000 "A" (L) Contribution Cards; 80,000 pads "S. 1,320c."—*Barclay & Fry, Ltd.*, The Grove, Southwark, S.E.  
 Printing and supplying complete 4,000,000 each 2 Labels.—*W. P. Griffith & Sons, Ltd.*, Old Bailey, E.C.  
 Printing, &c., 3,000,000 Doctors' Record Cards.—*Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd.*, Long Acre, W.C.  
 Printing, &c., 1,000,000 Doctors' Record Cards.—*Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd.*, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.  
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 Copying Presses.—*S. A. Daniell, Ltd.*, Lion Works, Edward Street Parade, Birmingham.  
 Portfolios, Ireland.—*W. W. Cleland, Ltd.*, Cullingtree Factory, Belfast.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

BLASTING POWDER.—*Curtis's & Harvey, Ltd.*, Cannon St. House, E.C.  
 BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE.—*Kitson & Co., Ltd.*, Airedale Foundry, Leeds.  
 BOILERS, HOT WATER, WASHING OUT, AND REFILLING PLANT FOR.—*Economical Boiler Washing Co., Ltd.*, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.  
 BRIDGEWORK.—*Horseley Co., Ltd.*, Tipton, Staffs.  
 CABLE, UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE.—*British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd.*, Prescott, Lancs.  
 CEMENT.—*British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd.*, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; *Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd.*, 8, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.  
 CONCRETE MIXERS.—*Ransome-Vermehr Machinery Co., Ltd.*, Brunswick House, Westminster, S.W.  
 DECK SPANS.—*Horsehay Co., Ltd.*, Horsehay, R.S.O., Salop.  
 EXPLOSIVES.—*Christopher & Co.*, Prudential Buildings, Wigan.  
 FISHPLATES, STEEL.—*Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd.*, 66, Cannon St., E.C.  
 GRABS.—*Stothert & Pitt, Ltd.*, Newark Foundry, Bath.  
 IRON BARS.—*Scottish Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.*, Norfolk House, 7, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.  
 JETTY MATERIALS.—*Horseley Co., Ltd.*, Tipton, Staffs.  
 KEROSENE.—*Meade-King, Robinson & Co.*, Tower Buildings, Liverpool.  
 LOCOMOTIVE SPARES.—*Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd.*, Forth Bank Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
 MACHINE, SLIPWAY ERECTING.—*Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd.*, 32, Victoria St., S.W.  
 METAL, EXPANDED.—*William Jacks & Co., Ltd.*, 5, East India Avenue, E.C.  
 MOTOR CHASSIS, &C.—*Wolseley Tool and Motor Car Co., Ltd.*, Adderley Park, Birmingham.  
 PAINT.—*Foster, Mason & Harvey, Ltd.*, Grange Rd., Bermondsey, S.E.  
 PIPES, CAST IRON.—*Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd.*, nr. Nottingham; *Staveley Coal and Iron Co., Ltd.*, Staveley Ironworks, nr. Chesterfield.  
 PIPES, COPPER.—*Broughton Copper Co., Ltd.*, Manchester.  
 POLES, ETC.—*Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich, Kent.  
 ROLLERS, MOTOR.—*Barford & Perkins, Ltd.*, Peterborough.  
 ROLLERS, STEAM.—*Aveling & Porter, Ltd.*, Rochester.  
 SHEDS, STEEL.—*Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd.*, Middlesbrough.  
 SIGNALLING MATERIALS.—*Saxby & Farmer, Ltd.*, 53, Victoria St., S.W.; *Tyer & Co., Ltd.*, 16, Ashwin St., Dalston, N.E.  
 STATIONERY.—*Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.*, 26, Great Winchester St., E.C.  
 STEEL PLATES, SHIP.—*G. Bailey, Toms & Co.*, 8, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.  
 STEEL AND IRONWORK FOR ROOF.—*William Bain & Co., Ltd.*, Lochrin Iron Works, Coatbridge, N.B.  
 SWITCHES AND CROSSINGS.—*Thomas Summerson & Sons*, Darlington; *Isca Foundry Co.*, 53, Victoria St., S.W.  
 TIMBERS, ROOF, BOARDING BATTENS, ETC.—*J. Rawlinson & Sons, Ltd.*, Garston, Liverpool.  
 TOOLS, MACHINE.—*Craven Bros., Ltd.*, Vauxhall Ironworks, Manchester.  
 TRUCKS, TIMBER.—*G. R. Turner, Ltd.*, Langley Mills, Notts.  
 TUBES, STEEL, AND FITTINGS.—*Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd.*, Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C.; *John Spencer, Ltd.*, 14, Great St. Thomas Apostle, E.C.  
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