

THE Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XXI.—No. 11.

NOVEMBER, 1913.

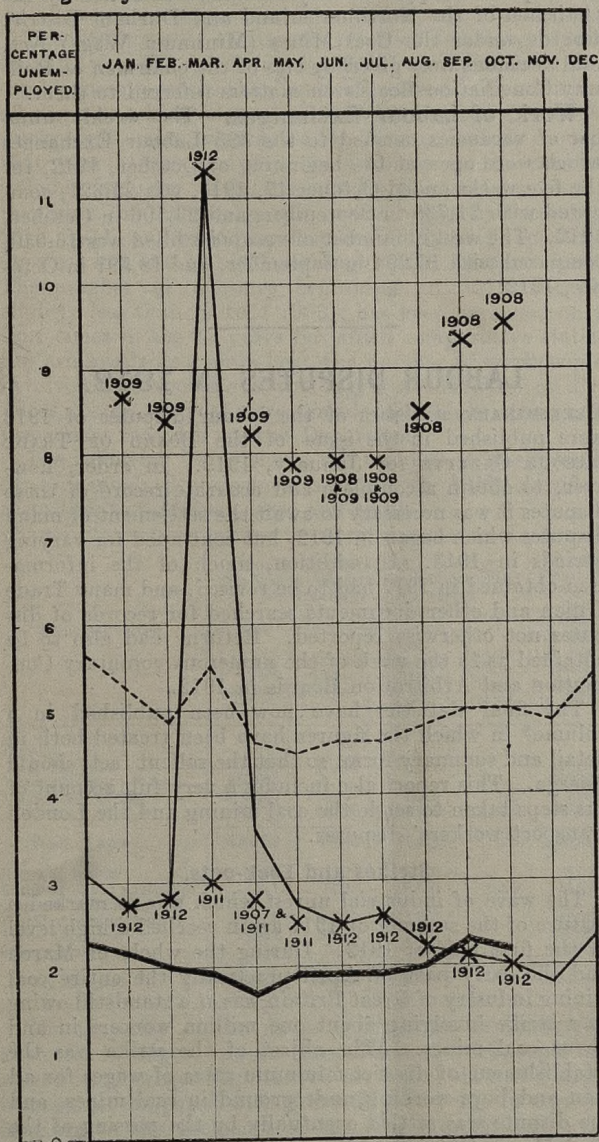
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF
TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

THE LABOUR MARKET IN OCTOBER.

EMPLOYMENT in October continued good on the whole.

There was a further decline in the number of pig-iron furnaces in blast, but employment at iron and steel works somewhat recovered from the September level. Shipbuilding also improved, especially in the repairing centres, while engineering showed little change. There was a seasonal decline in the building, woodworking and brick industries; and a seasonal improvement in the printing trades. Coal mining was still active, and the textile trades, on the whole, remained about the same.

It is reported by the Labour Exchanges that there was a continuance of the demand for labour in the shipbuilding trades, and in the building trades there was still a scarcity of certain classes of workmen in some provincial districts. A deficiency in the supply of women was reported in cotton, linen and clothing factories and in laundries.

Wages in the mining and metal trades were adversely affected by a fall in prices.

Compared with October, 1912, employment generally showed some falling off from the high level at that time. The decline was especially noticeable in the pig-iron, iron and steel, and tinplate trades.

(1) TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED. (Based on 3,170 Returns.)

Trade Unions with a net membership of 948,601 reported 20,857 (or 2.2 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of October, compared with 2.3 per cent. at the end of September, 1913, and 2.0 per cent. at the end of October, 1912.

Trade.	Membership at end of Oct., 1913, of Unions reporting.	Percentage Unemployed at end of Oct., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Building	79,863	3.2*	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Coal Mining†	156,899	0.3	...	- 0.3
Iron and Steel	36,308	4.3	+ 0.3	+ 2.2
Engineering	224,561	2.2	...	+ 0.4
Shipbuilding	70,821	3.9	- 1.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Metal... ..	34,487	1.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Textiles† :-				
Cotton	85,187	1.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Woolen & Worsted	8,923	4.9	- 0.7	+ 2.9
Other	58,499	1.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	64,419	3.6	- 0.7	- 0.5
Furnishing and Woodworking.	50,252	2.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Clothing	64,959	2.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Leather	3,086	5.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Glass	983	0.8	- 0.5	+ 0.4
Pottery	6,998	0.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Tobacco	2,356	2.1	- 1.4	- 2.9
Total... ..	948,601	2.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2

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

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

(2) UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED TRADES."

The percentage of "insured" workpeople unemployed at the end of October was 3.6, compared with 3.4* at the end of September.

	Build- ing and Works of Con- struc- tion.	Ship- build- ing.	En- gineer- ing and Iron- found- ing.	Making of Vehi- cles.	Saw- mill- ing.	Other Insured Work- people.	All Insured Work- people
Percentage un- employed at end of Oct., 1913 ...	4.8	3.6	2.5	2.8	2.6	1.2	3.6
Increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with end of Sept., 1913 ...	+ 0.7	- 0.7	- 0.1	- 0.3	- 0.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2

* Revised figure.

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

(Based on 1,949 Returns.)

Returns from firms employing 422,508 workpeople in the week ended October 25th, 1913, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and of 0.5 per cent. in the wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 0.3 per cent. in wages paid.

Trade.	Number Employed.			Wages Paid.		
	Week ended 25th Oct. 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Oct. 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		per cent.	per cent.	£	per cent.	per cent.
Textiles:—						
Cotton ...	117,925	+ 0.3	- 0.2	119,208	- 0.3	- 1.3
Woolen ...	25,661	- 0.7	- 1.7	24,967	- 1.3	- 3.2
Worsted ...	40,129	+ 0.8	- 4.3	32,512	+ 1.9	- 1.4
Linen ...	45,246	- 0.0	- 1.7	30,017	+ 0.1	+ 3.8*
Jute ...	12,144	- 1.2	- 1.4	10,099	- 1.1	+ 3.3*
Hosiery ...	19,747	+ 0.4	+ 0.1	16,234	- 1.2	- 1.4
Lace ...	5,893	+ 2.4	- 2.0	6,123	+ 2.6	- 2.5
Other Textiles ...	15,937	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	13,057	+ 0.3	+ 2.3
Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.	30,543	- 0.2	- 1.8	37,633	+ 2.5	+ 1.9
Total, Textiles...	313,225	+ 0.2	- 1.3	289,850	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Boot and Shoe ...	68,013	+ 0.3	- 1.1	68,598	+ 2.1	+ 0.1
Shirt and Collar ...	4,505	+ 0.5	- 3.0	3,171	+ 1.5	+ 0.9
Pottery ...	17,909	- 0.8	+ 0.6	18,004	- 0.7	+ 0.3
Glass ...	7,646	+ 1.4	- 3.7	9,795	+ 4.9	- 3.8
Brick ...	11,210	- 3.3	- 1.6	13,645	- 4.3	+ 0.1
Grand Total ...	422,508	+ 0.1	- 1.2	403,063	+ 0.5	- 0.3

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

(4) OTHER EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

(Based on 833 Returns.)

The following table summarises the returns from firms employing 887,281 workpeople in October in the industries mentioned:—

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for Oct., 1913.	Oct., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
			Days.	Days.
Coal Mining ...	709,873	5.59	- 0.01	+ 0.01
Iron „ ...	16,390	5.89	- 0.02	...
Shale „ ...	3,652	5.97	+ 0.02	+ 0.16
Pig Iron ...	27,457	301	- 6	- 26
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	27,000	540	+ 1	- 46
Iron and Steel ...	102,909	561,713	+ 2.4	- 5.3

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in rates of wages in October resulted in a net decrease of £11,200 in the weekly wages of 211,000 workpeople, who were mostly employed in industries in which wages follow prices to a large extent, namely, mining, pig iron and iron and steel. The principal decreases affected 137,250 coal, iron and shale miners in Scotland; 11,500 ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Cleveland and Durham; 7,900 blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, Cumberland and South Staffordshire; 20,000 iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands; and 5,750 steel millmen, etc., in West Scotland.

Trade Disputes.—The dispute in Dublin which began in September continued throughout the whole of October, and is still unsettled. The number of disputes beginning in October was 105, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 79,859, as compared with 131,496 in September, 1913, and 36,312 in October, 1912. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 1,007,400 working days, as compared with 1,449,800 in the previous month and 301,000 in October, 1912.

Conciliation and Arbitration.—Cases dealt with during the month include building trade operatives, Ipswich; printing trade, Leicester; co-operative workers, Ton Pentre; and cranemen and chargemen, West Hartlepool. Supplementary awards were issued by the chairmen of the Northumberland and Durham District Boards under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, and decisions were given by two of the chairmen of Railway Conciliation Boards on matters referred to them.

Work of Labour Exchanges.—The weekly number of vacancies notified to the 395 Labour Exchanges which were open at the beginning of October, 1912, for the five weeks ended October 17, 1913, was 22,321, compared with 21,735 in September, and 23,706 in October, 1912. The weekly number of vacancies filled was 16,540, compared with 16,294 in September, and 18,597 in October, 1912.

LABOUR DISPUTES IN 1912.

PRELIMINARY statistics of the labour disputes of 1912 were published in the issue of the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1913. In order, however, to obtain a complete and accurate record of these disputes it was necessary to await the settlement of many disputes which began in 1912, but continued for varying periods in 1913. In addition, much of the information obtained in 1912 had to be revised, and many Trade Union and other documents searched for records of disputes not otherwise reported. Returns had also to be obtained as to the work of the numerous voluntary Conciliation and Arbitration Boards in 1912.

The final statistics have now been published in a volume* in which the figures have been treated both in detail and summary form, so that the salient facts should emerge. This report also includes a very full account of the steps taken to settle the coal mining and the London transport workers' disputes.

Strikes and Lock-outs.

The wave of industrial unrest which was so marked a feature of the summer of 1911 again reached a high level in the first half of 1912. During the whole of March and the early part of April practically the entire coal mining industry of Great Britain was at a standstill owing to a strike involving about one million workers in and about coal mines. The object of the strike was the establishment of district minimum rates of wages for all men and boys working underground in coal mines, and the dispute was settled eventually by the passing of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, which established the principle demanded, the actual minima in each district, however, being left to be fixed by Joint District Boards under the Act. It is estimated that the aggregate duration of the dispute amounted to the unprecedented figure of 30,800,000 working days. No

*Cd. 7089. Price 10½d., by post 1s. 1½d.

series of great disputes occurred in the transport trades in 1912 as in 1911, but a strike of transport workers in the Port of London and on the Medway began in May and continued till the end of July, affecting about 80,000 workpeople on the Thames and Medway. About 20,000 workpeople at certain other ports struck work in June in sympathy with the London men, but resumed work after a few days' stoppage. In the following Table the number of workpeople involved and the aggregate duration in working days of disputes in 1910, 1911 and 1912 are shown, classified by trades:—

Trades.	Number of Workpeople involved in Disputes beginning in			Aggregate duration in working days of Disputes in progress in		
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Building ...	880	2,789	5,634	35,475	74,962	106,638
Mining and Quarrying ..	296,573	140,808	1,106,736	5,524,160	4,101,276	31,593,845
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	55,436	93,763	82,885	3,147,157	1,321,915	1,369,328
Textile ...	132,276	221,433	56,208	917,558	1,434,068	3,698,376
Clothing ..	4,462	9,810	31,069	58,866	94,447	601,438
Transport ...	20,321	448,618	155,300	70,833	2,729,633	2,985,165
Miscellaneous, and Em- ployees of Public Authorities	5,217	44,739	25,449	140,782	563,290	569,885
Total ...	515,165	961,980	1,463,281	9,894,831	10,319,591	40,914,675

The total number of disputes recorded as having begun in 1912 was 857, involving 1,463,281 workpeople at the establishments where the disputes occurred. In addition 40 disputes which began before 1912, involving 168,940 workpeople, were in progress for varying periods during that year; these included the lock-out in the cotton-weaving industry of North and North-east Lancashire, involving 160,000 workpeople, which began on December 28th, 1911, and ended on January 20th, 1912, accounting for a loss of 2,500,000 working days in January alone. The number of disputes beginning in 1912, though slightly less than in 1911 (903), has been exceeded four times in the 19 years for which comparative statistics are available; while both the number of workpeople involved in disputes and the aggregate duration of disputes during the year were considerably higher than any previously recorded by the Department.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople directly involved in disputes beginning in 1912, classified according to principal cause and result:—

Principal Cause.	Number of Workpeople directly* involved in Disputes beginning in 1912, the Results of which were—				Total Number of Work- people directly* involved in Dis- putes beginning in 1912.
	In favour of Work- people.	In favour of Em- ployers.	Com- promised or Parti- ally Suc- cessful.	Indefi- nite or Un- settled.	
Wages:—					
For Increase ..	7,506	26,961	80,139	..	114,606
For Minimum Wage† ..	850,000	..	2,328	..	850,000
Against Decrease ..	2,260	3,274	105	..	7,967
Other ...	15,723	14,738	16,936	450	47,847
Total, Wages ..	875,489	44,973	99,403	555	1,020,420
Hours of labour ...	751	1,414	6,796	..	8,961
Employment of particular classes of persons.	18,211	6,714	8,860	1,200	34,985
Working arrangements ..	7,932	22,352	11,784	..	42,068
Trade Unionism ...	15,444	97,375	8,105	..	120,924
Other causes ..	344	3,898	1,416	..	5,658
Grand Total ...	918,171	176,726	136,364	1,755	1,233,016

The majority of the disputes arose on demands for advances in wages, and the proportion of workpeople involved in all wages disputes (86 per cent.) showed a large increase as compared with previous years, due in a great measure to the inclusion of the coal miners' strike to enforce the principle of a minimum wage. Questions of Trade Union principle were responsible for the next highest percentage (10 per cent.) of workpeople involved in disputes; all other causes of disputes accounting for only 4 per cent.

Owing to the coal miners securing district minimum rates of wages, the proportion of workpeople who

* That is, exclusive of those thrown out of work owing to disputes, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

† This relates to the general strike of coal miners in Great Britain for the adoption of the principle of an individual district minimum wage for all underground workers.

obtained their principal demands was exceptionally high, amounting to 75 per cent. of the total directly involved in all the disputes of the year. The disputes in which the workpeople were wholly or partially unsuccessful accounted for only 14 per cent. and 11 per cent. respectively.

The great majority of the disputes (74 per cent.) were settled by direct negotiations between the parties involved, or their representatives. The proportion of workpeople involved in such disputes was, however, much less than usual, owing to the settlement of the general coal strike by means of legislation.

Conciliation and Arbitration.

The number of disputes settled by the mediation of third parties in 1912 was the highest recorded, 76 disputes, directly involving 223,606 workpeople, being settled by conciliation, and 23 disputes, directly involving 18,908 workpeople, by arbitration. Of these 99 disputes 22, directly involving 192,641 workpeople, were settled under the Conciliation Act, 1896; 13, directly involving 2,122 workpeople, were settled by Conciliation Boards dealing with particular trades; 12, directly involving 1,910 workpeople, by District and General Conciliation Boards, Trades Councils, etc.; and 52, directly involving 45,841 workpeople, by other voluntary conciliation machinery and by individuals.

The number of Voluntary Permanent Conciliation and Arbitration Boards and Standing Joint Committees known to have taken action in 1912 was 164—the largest during the period 1903 to 1912—and the number of cases considered by them was 3,083*. Of the cases considered 1,905* were settled by the Boards and Committees, and 233 by umpires, independent chairmen, or arbitrators appointed by them; 739 were withdrawn, ruled out of order, or settled independently; 28 were referred to higher Boards; and the remaining 178 cases were still under consideration at the end of the year. Of the total number of disputes actually settled by the instrumentality of the Boards only 16 involved a stoppage of work.

In addition to the work done by Permanent Boards, a large number of cases were dealt with in 1912 under the Shipbuilding Agreement, 1909, the Engineering Terms of Settlement, and the Brooklands Agreement in the spinning branch of the cotton industry.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

Building Trades, Ipswich.

EARLY in July the building trade operatives of the Ipswich district stopped work in support of their claim for an advance in wages of 1d. per hour and the revision of the working rules. The Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department was in touch with the dispute, and on September 11th an officer of the Department presided at a meeting at which the employers agreed to an advance of ½d. per hour in March, 1914, to carpenters and bricklayers, and of ¾d. per hour in January, 1914, to labourers. At a meeting of the men it was decided not to accept less than an immediate advance of ½d. per hour to carpenters and bricklayers, with a further advance of ½d. per hour in January, 1914, and an immediate advance of 1d. per hour to labourers.

After further negotiations the Chief Industrial Commissioner met the parties at Ipswich on October 17th, and the following terms of settlement were arrived at:—

(1) The wages of carpenters and bricklayers to be advanced from 8d. to 8½d. per hour, and the wages of labourers from 5d. to 5½d. per hour, such advance to commence on Monday, October 20th.

(2) On and after Friday, October 24th, the wages to be paid on Fridays instead of Saturdays as formerly.

(3) The proposed new rules for bricklayers and labourers will be considered by the Employers' Association.

(4) Work to be resumed on Monday, October 20th, no employer or workman to be prejudiced by any part he may have taken in the dispute.

* Of these cases 1,287 were considered, and 995 settled, by the South Wales Tinplate Conciliation Board.

Printing Trade, Leicester.

The Leicester Master Printers having agreed to an increase in wages of 1s. 6d. per week to "come into operation on October 4th," the question arose as to when the increase should actually take place; the Leicester Master Printers and Allied Trades' Association considered that it should be given on the second pay day in October, and the Leicester Typographical Society contended that it should be given on the first pay day in October.

The matter was referred to the Chief Industrial Commissioner, and on October 17th he gave his opinion that "the first payment in respect of the advance of 1s. 6d. was due to be made on October 4th."

Industrial Co-operative Society, Ton Pentre.

Upon an application from the above Co-operative Society, dated October 22nd, and from the employees, dated October 23rd, the Chief Industrial Commissioner appointed Mr. Charles Doughty to act as arbitrator with regard to a dispute arising out of the dismissal of the manager of the butchery department.

Mr. Doughty heard the parties on October 29th, and on November 3rd issued his decision stating that he was unable to find any sufficient reason for the dismissal.

Cranemen and Chargemen, West Hartlepool.

In response to a joint application dated November 4th from the parties, the Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed Sir Ernest Hatch, Bart., to act as arbitrator to deal with a claim made on behalf of certain cranemen and chargemen at the West Hartlepool Works of the South Durham Steel and Iron Co., Ltd.

COAL MINES (MINIMUM WAGE) ACT, 1912.

Northumberland District.

The following supplementary award was issued by the chairman of the Joint District Board for this district, the Right Hon. Lord Mersey, on October 18th:—

Whereas by an award * dated the 10th May, 1912, minimum rates of wages and district rules within the meaning of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, were duly settled by me for the district of Northumberland; and

Whereas one year has elapsed since the said rates and rules were so settled; and

Whereas applications under and within Section 3 of the said Act have been made to the Joint District Board to vary the said rates and rules; and

Whereas the said Board has failed to deal with the said application within three weeks after the expiration of the notices for such applications:

Now I, John Charles, Baron Mersey, having first heard the parties, do hereby, as and being Chairman of the said Board, deal with the said applications as follows:—

As to the minimum rates of wages: these rates shall stand and remain as settled by my award of the 10th May, 1912, but with and subject to the following alterations:—

Boy datallers shall be divided into seven sub-divisions, namely:—

- those from 14 to 15 years of age;
- those from 15 to 16 years of age;
- those from 16 to 17 years of age;
- those from 17 to 18 years of age;
- those from 18 to 19 years of age;
- those from 19 to 20 years of age;
- those from 20 to 21 years of age.

Those in sub-division (a) shall be entitled to a minimum wage of two shillings per day; those in sub-division (b) shall be entitled to a minimum wage of two shillings and fourpence per day; those in sub-division (c) shall be entitled to a minimum wage of two shillings and eightpence per day; those in sub-division (d) shall be entitled to a minimum wage of three shillings per day; those in sub-division (e) shall be entitled to a minimum wage of three shillings and fourpence per day; those in sub-division (f) shall be entitled to a minimum wage of three shillings and eightpence per day; and those in sub-division (g) shall be entitled to a minimum wage of four shillings per day.

Boy piece-workers (putters) shall be divided into three sub-divisions, namely:—

- those under 19 years of age;
- those from 19 to 20 years of age;
- those from 20 to 21 years of age.

Those in sub-division (a) shall be entitled to a minimum wage of four shillings per day; those in sub-division (b) shall be entitled to a minimum wage of four shillings and three-

* See LABOUR GAZETTE for May 1912, p. 166.

pence per day; and those in sub-division (c) shall be entitled to a minimum wage of four shillings and sixpence per day.

As to the district rules, I award and determine that the said rules shall stand and remain as settled by my award of the 10th May, 1912, but with and subject to the following amendments or variations:—

Rule 1 shall be varied by striking out the words "and the word day means a colliery working day," and inserting instead thereof the words "and the word day means a day on which it is customary for the workmen of any particular class to work."

Rule 2 shall be varied by substituting the figure 60 for the figure 57, and 65 for 63.

Rule 13 shall be amended by adding thereto at the end thereof the words, "In the event of either party failing to act in accordance with clauses (a), (b), (c), or (d), or any of them, within fourteen days after notice in writing is given by the other party, then the party raising the question shall be entitled to select an Umpire from the Panel, who shall forthwith proceed to investigate the case and give his decision."

This award shall operate as from the 18th October, 1913.

(Signed) MERSEY.

Durham District.

The following supplementary award has been issued by the chairman of the Joint District Board for this district, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Romer, G.C.B.:—

Whereas in pursuance of the Act minimum wages and district rules for the above district were settled by a decision or award * given by me as Chairman of the Board.

And whereas in pursuance of the provisions in that behalf of the Act after one year had elapsed since my award, notices were duly given by the workmen and employers respectively to vary the said wages and rules.

And whereas the said Joint Board having failed to agree as to the proposed variations set forth in the said notices, it has devolved upon me, as Chairman, in pursuance of the terms of the Act, to decide the matters in dispute.

Now I, having attended meetings of the said Board and heard the parties, do hereby decide as follows:—

On and from the 21st day of October, 1913, the following variations shall take effect in the wages and rules fixed by the Schedules I. and II. to my said award, respectively, viz.:—

AS TO MINIMUM WAGES (SCHEDULE I.).

Sub-section (4) of Schedule I. is cancelled, and in lieu thereof the following shall take its place:—

Sub-section (4). Boys other than those dealt with under sub-section (3).

DATAL.		s.	d.
Under 15	...	2	0
Over 15 and under 16	...	2	4
Over 16 and under 17	...	2	8
Over 17 and under 18	...	3	0
Over 18 and under 19	...	3	4
Over 19 and under 20	...	3	8
Over 20 and under 21	...	4	0
PIECE.			
Under 19	...	4	0
Over 19 and under 20	...	4	3
Over 20 and under 21	...	4	6

AS TO DISTRICT RULES (SCHEDULE II.).

The following alterations are made:—

In Rule 2 the figure 57 is altered to 60, and the figure 63 to 65.

In Rule 3, add the following words at the end, namely, "If practicable, or if not as soon as possible thereafter."

In Rule 5, in the passage commencing "or delays" insert the word "unreasonably" between the word "or" and the word "delays."

In Rule 6, in the words "on which he fails" insert the words "through his neglect or default" between the word "which" and the word "he."

In Rule 13, add at the end the following words:—

"In the event of either party failing to act in accordance with clauses (a), (b), (c), or (d), or any of them, within seven days after notice in writing is given by the other party, then the party raising the question shall be entitled to select an Umpire from the Panel who shall forthwith proceed to investigate the case and give his decision."

Except as above, no alteration is made in the wages or rules.

Dated the 20th October, 1913.

(Signed) ROBERT ROMER.

RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME.

Decisions have been issued during the month by the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Romer, G.C.B., in connection with Board No. 1 of the Midland Railway Conciliation Boards, and by Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., in connection with Board IV. of the North British Railway Conciliation Boards.

* See LABOUR GAZETTE for June 1912, p. 214.

NATIONAL SICKNESS INSURANCE IN HOLLAND.

PROVISION has now been made for the institution of national schemes of compulsory insurance against sickness, invalidity and old age in Holland by a series of three Acts, dated June 5th, 1913, and published in the Dutch official gazette (*Nederlandsche Staatscourant*) of June 8th and 9th. Sickness insurance forms the subject of one of these Acts; a second deals with insurance against invalidity and old age; while the third provides for the setting up of Labour Councils and Insurance Committees, through which both schemes of insurance are to be worked. The chief provisions of the Sickness Insurance Act and of the Act establishing Labour Councils and Insurance Committees are summarised below. An account of the law as to old age and invalidity insurance will be published in a subsequent issue of the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

As regards sickness insurance, the compulsory provisions of the law apply, broadly speaking, to all persons working for a wage or salary with the following exceptions:— (a) Casual labour (by which is meant labour hired for less than four consecutive days); (b) persons employed in domestic service; (c) apprentices and learners receiving no pay; (d) those whose daily earnings exceed a sum ranging from 4s. 2d. to 8s. 4d. according to locality, as determined by Ministerial Order; (e) those who are assessed for property tax; (f) those who pay a tax based on income in excess of certain limits varying according to locality; (g) seamen on foreign-going vessels; (h) persons employed in the public service, and railway servants entitled to sick pay under approved schemes; (i) men serving with the colours; and (j) commercial travellers in the employment of foreign firms.

Exemption from insurance may be obtained, on application, by persons earning less than 8d. a day, as also by those incapacitated for work at the time when the insurance commences.

The contingency against which the insurance is effected is incapacity for work arising from sickness due to any cause other than an industrial accident (this being covered by an earlier law), but including pregnancy and child-birth. In the event of incapacity an insured person becomes entitled to sick pay amounting to 70 per cent. of the mean rate of the wage class in which he or she is registered as being insured, all insured persons being assigned to one or another of the following seven wage classes:—

Class.	Rate of Daily Wage.	Mean Rate for Purposes of Sick Pay.
I.	Less than 1s. 2d.	10d.
II.	1s. 2d. and less than 1s. 8d.	1s. 4d.
III.	1s. 8d. and less than 2s. 4d.	2s. 0d.
IV.	2s. 4d. and less than 3s. 2d.	2s. 8d.
V.	3s. 2d. and less than 4s. 2d.	3s. 8d.
VI.	4s. 2d. and less than 5s. 10d.	5s. 0d.
VII.	5s. 10d. and over.	6s. 8d.

The sick pay is granted from the third day after the commencement of incapacity, and is continued so long as the incapacity lasts, up to a limit of six months. In the case of women expecting confinement the sick money is paid from the first day of incapacity. Medical attendance is not included in the benefits to which those compulsorily insured are entitled under the Act, it being held by the framers of the law* to be better not to impose a legal obligation upon workpeople to provide such benefits for themselves and their families, but rather to encourage them to do so through the agency of the existing highly developed system of sick clubs. For this reason the Act has made it a condition for the receipt of sick pay that provision shall already have been made for medical attendance and medicine.

The whole premium for insurance is payable in the first instance by the employer, but he may deduct one-half of the premium from the wage or salary of the employee. Its amount will be based upon

* See *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 31 July, 1910, Article entitled *Wetsontwerpen op de arbeiders-ziekteverzekering*.

scales fixed by Royal Decree separately for each of the districts into which the kingdom is to be divided for insurance purposes (see below), and will represent a certain percentage of the mean rate of wage on which the sick pay is to be based. For groups of persons engaged in occupations which, from statistical evidence, would appear to involve special risk of sickness, special rates of premium will be fixed.

The chief agencies for the carrying out of the law will be (a) Labour Councils, and (b) District Insurance Committees.

(a) Labour Councils are to be set up in each of the districts (containing at least 25,000 inhabitants) into which the country is to be divided for this purpose. Each Labour Council will consist of a chairman (who is to be neither an employer nor an employed person) appointed by the Crown, and an even number of members, not less than eight, of whom half are elected by the employers and half by the employed classes of the district, registered in separate voting lists. Deputies must also be elected for the chairman and for each member of the Council. Each Council will appoint its own secretary and salaried staff, and will act through an Executive consisting of the chairman, together with two members, one elected by the employers and the other by the insured members on the Council. Each Labour Council will be responsible for the carrying out of the law within its own district. It will compile and keep the register of persons whose employment brings them within the compulsory provisions of the law, and will classify them according to the above wage groups. For this purpose employers are required to furnish the Labour Councils with the requisite data as to persons entering their service and the rates of pay at which they are engaged. Labour Councils will deal with applications for exemption from insurance, will collect all premiums, and impose extra rates in respect of persons employed in establishments known to be conducted in a manner specially dangerous to health (in such cases the whole of the extra premium will fall on the employer). Each Council will constitute its own sick fund for the disbursement of sick pay, and will decide as to the validity of claims to such pay. Existing sick funds which satisfy certain requirements laid down in the law may, however, be formally approved by the Labour Councils as agencies for effecting the insurance. In such cases the Labour Council will transfer to the Approved Fund the premiums collected in respect of compulsorily insured members of that Fund, subject to certain deductions—e.g., for cost of collection. The Labour Councils are further authorised to institute "Local Funds," which will operate as branch offices for the disbursement of sick pay in particular localities situated within their respective areas.

(b) Insurance Committees are to be set up according to districts, each containing a number of Labour Councils, over which they will exercise supervision. An Insurance Committee is to consist of four unsalaried, and not more than three salaried members. The latter, who are to be appointed by the Crown, must be neither employers nor persons of the employed class. Of the unsalaried members, two will be elected by the employer members, and two by the employee members of the Labour Councils of the district. For each member of the Insurance Committees there must be a deputy.

Apart from guaranteeing the payment of sick money, the financial help to be accorded by the State towards the working of the Act will consist, *inter alia*, in defraying the cost of the Insurance Committees, paying the salaries and allowances of certain of the members and officers of the Labour Councils, and the cost of the elections to such Councils. Loans, repayable within five years, may be advanced by the State to Labour Councils to enable them to meet necessary expenditure before they have themselves accumulated sufficient funds for that purpose.

Penalties for infractions of the law by employers or employed are prescribed, rendering offenders liable to imprisonment, in certain cases up to two years. The law is to become operative at a date to be subsequently determined.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1912.

The following particulars relating to industrial co-operative societies in the United Kingdom are based upon returns made direct to the Department, supplemented by information supplied by the Co-operative Union and the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.

DISTRIBUTION AND PRODUCTION. General Summary.

At the end of 1912 there were at work in the United Kingdom 1,530 industrial co-operative distributive and productive societies, with an aggregate membership of 2,790,710, a total share, loan, and reserve capital of £56,413,411, a total trade (distributive and productive) of £145,156,060,* and a total profit, before payment of interest on capital, of £13,234,201. The total number of persons directly employed by the societies was 134,303,* and the total amount of wages paid during the year £7,913,820.* This is a decrease on 1911 of 17 societies, but an increase of 110,989 in membership, £2,776,197 in capital, £8,765,557 in sales, and £308,499 in profit. While some of the societies are engaged only in distribution and some only in production, others are engaged in both distributive and productive operations. In the following statistics, however, distribution and production are dealt with separately.

Distribution.

At the end of 1912 there were at work 1,392 retail and 2 wholesale industrial societies engaged in distribution. These societies had an aggregate membership of 2,752,873, a total share, loan, and reserve capital of £50,823,082†, sales amounting to £117,002,070, and a profit on distribution (before payment of interest on share capital) of £12,740,973‡; while the total number of persons directly employed in distribution by these societies was 77,612, and the total wages paid £4,673,153. In the following Table the sales for each of the years 1903-12 are shown separately for the retail and for the wholesale industrial societies:—

Year.	Retail Societies.		Wholesale Societies.	
	Number.	Sales.	Sales of English Society.	Sales of Scottish Society.
1903	1,455	57,512,887	19,333,142	6,395,488
1904	1,454	59,311,885	19,809,196	6,801,272
1905	1,452	61,086,991	20,785,469	6,939,738
1906	1,441	63,353,772	22,610,035	7,140,183
1907	1,432	68,109,376	24,785,568	7,603,460
1908	1,418	69,785,798	24,902,842	7,531,126
1909	1,430	70,423,359	25,675,938	7,457,136
1910	1,421	71,861,383	26,567,833	7,738,159
1911	1,403	74,812,469	27,892,990	7,851,080
1912	1,392	78,878,658	29,732,154	8,391,258

Of the total profit of £12,740,973,† a sum of £11,958,064† was made by the retail societies, and £782,909 by the two wholesale societies.

In the case of the retail societies, the greater part of the profit was distributed to the members as dividend upon purchases, at an average rate in the £ of 2s. 4½d. in England and Wales, 3s. 1d. in Scotland, and 1s. 3½d. in Ireland; the average for the United Kingdom being 2s. 5½d. The English and the Scottish wholesale societies paid a dividend to members on purchases of 4d. and 8d. in the £1 respectively.

In addition to the above societies, there were also at work in 1912 (in Ireland) two home industries distributive societies with a total membership of 77, a capital of £12, and sales of £616, showing a profit of £2.

Profit-Sharing with Employees.—Of the 1,392 retail societies, 182, employing 13,816 persons and paying wages amounting to £775,099 in their distributive departments, allotted a total of £33,901 out of their profits to their employees as a bonus on wages, this being equal to about 4·4 per cent. upon the wages paid.

The Scottish Wholesale Society, with 2,102 distribu-

tive employees, and paying wages amounting to £151,998, allotted £5,068 as bonus on wages, this being equal to 3·3 per cent.

Production.

In 1912 there were 1,124 industrial co-operative societies of various types engaged in production, consisting of 988 retail and 2 wholesale distributive societies having productive departments, and of 134 associations for production only—5 corn-milling societies, 35 breadmaking and other consumers' societies, and 94 associations of workers. The total number of persons employed in production by these societies was 56,691, the amount of wages paid during the year being £3,240,632, and the value of productions £28,153,374.

In the following Table the sales of each group of societies, together with the totals for all the societies, are shown for each of the ten years 1903-12:—

Year.	Sales and Transfers of Productions.*						Grand Total of all Societies.
	Associations of Consumers.				Associations of Workers.		
	Productive Departments of Distributive Societies.		Productive Societies.				
	Retail Societies.	Wholesale Societies.	Corn-milling Societies.	Baking & other Societies.			
1903	5,417,227	5,189,673	1,377,703	618,588	1,133,712	13,736,903	
1904	5,958,099	5,515,151	1,345,207	674,461	1,103,318	14,602,246	
1905	6,268,110	5,854,355	1,378,328	689,546	1,105,166	15,295,505	
1906	6,675,546	6,804,924	965,018	700,603	1,203,659	16,349,850	
1907	8,277,974†	8,102,980	954,753	762,949	1,319,117	19,417,753	
1908	11,065,095†	8,464,021	1,048,403	880,670	1,265,796	22,743,985	
1909	12,034,137	8,993,922	1,111,563	906,823	1,246,879	24,293,324	
1910	12,684,996	9,399,283	1,019,569	932,940	1,382,125	25,476,913	
1911	12,731,608	9,615,748	1,024,331	1,020,801	1,440,357	25,832,945	
1912	13,691,188	10,630,583	1,113,729	1,137,565	1,580,309	28,153,374	

The total value of productions has increased since 1903 by no less than 104·9 per cent., the greatest increase (152·7 per cent.) being shown by the productive departments of the retail distributive societies. The productive departments of the wholesale societies show an increase of 104·8 per cent., the baking and other consumers' societies an increase of 83·9 per cent., and the associations of workers one of 39·4 per cent. Cornmilling societies alone show a decrease (19·2 per cent.), this being largely due to the fact that in 1906 two of the mills at work in 1903 were absorbed by the English Wholesale Society.

The following Table analyses by groups of industries the number of persons employed in production, the amount of wages paid, and the amount of sales and transfers of productions in 1912:—

Groups of Industries.	Associations of Consumers.			Associations of Workers.		
	No. of Employees.	Wages paid during 1912.	Sales and Transfers of Productions.*	No. of Employees.	Wages paid during 1912.	Sales of Productions.
Food and Tobacco ..	13,858	964,753	20,527,252	157	11,581	83,094
Clothing	22,286	1,131,891	3,152,039	3,715	172,564	673,896
Soap, Candles and Starch ..	1,164	68,170	950,339	1,164	68,170	950,339
Textiles	1,875	82,386	404,183	2,045	100,532	517,555
Building, Quarrying and Woodworking ..	4,694	367,436	916,894	314	22,175	49,562
Printing	1,914	107,920	307,904	1,066	70,352	183,693
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	651	41,632	143,661	526	27,593	59,986
Other Industries ..	1,728	66,000	170,793	98	5,647	12,524
Totals 1912	48,770	2,830,188	26,573,065	7,921	410,444	1,580,309
Totals 1911	46,193	2,599,996	24,392,488	7,511	380,663	1,440,357

A total profit of £493,226 was made upon industrial production by societies other than retail societies, the profit of the productive departments of the latter being merged in their general profit, and therefore not ascertainable. Of the total, £250,677 was made by the wholesale societies, £35,032 by the corn mills, £113,135 by breadmaking and other consumers' societies, and £94,382 by the associations of workers.

Profit-Sharing with Employees.—Of the 1,124 societies engaged in industrial production, 150, employing 16,293

* The goods produced by the distributive societies are not usually sold direct by the productive departments, but are transferred to the distributive departments.

† A considerable part of the increase in the value of the production by retail societies is due to a much larger number than formerly making returns of the slaughtering of cattle.

persons in production, with wages amounting to £899,935, allotted a sum of £41,212 to their employees in the productive departments, this being equal to 4·6 per cent. upon wages. Of the total amount, £8,566 was allotted by 104 retail distributive societies, £10,019 by the Scottish Wholesale Society, £7,480 by 4 consumers' productive societies, and £15,147 by 41 associations of workers.

Associations of Workers: Share of Employees in the Membership, Capital and Management.—Seventy-six of the associations of workers for production, with sales amounting to £1,400,743, or 88·6 per cent. of the total sales of the 94 associations at work in 1912, made returns showing the extent to which their employees and others shared in the membership, capital and management of the associations. The returns show that the total membership of the 76 associations was 19,074, of whom 3,964, or 20·8 per cent., consisted of employees; 11,755, or 61·6 per cent., of other individuals; and 3,355, or 17·6 per cent., of other societies. Of 6,701 persons employed by the associations, 3,964, or 59·2 per cent., were members of the associations employ-

ing them. Of the £628,230 share and loan capital, £94,819, or 15·1 per cent., belonged to employees; £222,774, or 35·5 per cent., to other individual members; and £250,768, or 39·9 per cent., to other societies. The remaining £59,869, or 9·5 per cent., consisted of loans from non-members, including bank overdrafts.

The total number of directors or committeemen of the associations was 668, of whom 267, or 40·0 per cent., were employees of the associations; 283, or 42·4 per cent., were other individual members; and 118, or 17·6 per cent., representatives of other (shareholding) societies.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN OCTOBER.

Claims to Benefit.

The total number of claims to unemployment benefit made at Labour Exchanges and other local offices of the Unemployment Fund during the five weeks ended October 31st, 1913, was 110,242—a weekly average of 22,048. During the four weeks ended September 26th the total was 77,266, and the weekly average 19,317.

The number of claims made during each of the five weeks ended October 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, and 31st, and the weekly averages for October and for September, 1913, are given in the following Table:—

Division.	Week ended					Weekly Average of claims made during	
	3rd Oct.	10th Oct.	17th Oct.	24th Oct.	31st Oct.	5 weeks ended Oct. 31st.	4 weeks ended Sept. 26th.
	London & S.E. ..	7,826	8,771	9,048	8,677	8,856	8,635	6,530
Scotland & N. ..	3,046	3,314	3,328	3,214	3,253	3,231	2,909
North Western ..	2,776	3,110	3,210	2,924	2,947	2,993	2,763
Yorkshire & East Midlands ..	1,526	3,507	2,269	2,271	2,396	2,474	1,986
West Midlands ..	1,226	1,103	1,129	1,129	1,144	1,146	1,369
South Western ..	1,340	1,713	1,574	1,585	1,541	1,551	1,491
Wales	1,080	879	1,071	797	1,127	991	1,029
Ireland	1,011	1,021	1,063	1,105	936	1,027	1,360
United Kingdom	20,230	23,418	22,692	21,702	22,200	22,048	19,317

The particulars of claims given above include the claims made by members of those Associations of workers in the insured trades which have effected arrangements with the Board of Trade under section 105 of the National Insurance Act. Under these arrangements members are able to draw unemployment benefit from their Associations, instead of directly from the Unemployment Fund through the local offices of the Fund. The Associations subsequently claim repayment from the fund of the sums to which their individual members would have been entitled. The total number of claims made through such Associations during the five weeks ended October 31st was 33,885, as compared with 76,357 direct claims.

Number and Amount of Payments of Benefit.

The total number of payments of unemployment benefit made during the five weeks ended October 31st to workpeople claiming direct was 98,946, and the total amount of such payments was £29,637. For the same period the estimated amount repayable to Associations from the Unemployment Fund in respect of payments made by them under arrangements was £12,751, and the estimated number of such payments was 46,910. During the four weeks ended September 26th, 1913, 60,647 payments, amounting to £18,545, were made to workpeople claiming direct. In the case of Associations for the same four weeks an estimated sum of £7,177 was repayable from the Fund in respect of 25,250 payments to members.

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

Division.	5 weeks ended October 31st., 1913.			4 weeks ended September 26th., 1913.		
	Direct.	Associa-tion.	Total.	Direct.	Associa-tion.	Total.
Average Weekly Number of Payments.						
London and South Eastern ..	8,768	1,790	10,558	5,820	930	6,750
Scotland and Northern ..	1,837	2,303	4,140	1,354	1,428	2,782
North Western ..	2,032	1,771	3,803	1,533	1,401	2,939
Yorkshire and East Midlands ..	1,899	1,147	3,036	1,633	932	2,565
West Midlands ..	1,857	897	2,754	1,849	375	2,224
South Western ..	1,506	522	2,028	1,406	328	1,734
Wales	402	440	842	312	454	766
Ireland	1,498	512	2,010	1,250	465	1,715
Total	19,789	9,382	29,171	15,182	6,313	21,495
Average Weekly Amounts Paid.						
London and South Eastern ..	2,624	477	3,101	1,833	256	2,089
Scotland and Northern ..	545	614	1,159	399	394	793
North Western ..	612	485	1,097	494	377	871
Yorkshire and East Midlands ..	508	310	818	438	259	697
West Midlands ..	575	276	851	571	163	736
South Western ..	437	130	567	410	91	501
Wales	110	104	214	84	116	200
Ireland	516	154	670	407	137	544
Total	5,927	2,550	8,477	4,636	1,794	6,430

Unemployment in Insured Trades and Occupations.

Under Regulation 5 (4) of the General Regulations issued by the Board of Trade in accordance with the National Insurance Act, Part II., section 91, every holder of an unemployment book has, when unemployed, to lodge it at a Labour Exchange or other local office of the Unemployment Fund. From returns made as to the number of unemployment books of unemployed workpeople in the possession of the various local offices on October 31st, 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 approximately the proportion of workpeople in the industries who were unemployed on that date:—

Division.	Build-ing and Works of Con-struction.	Ship-build-ing.	Engi-neering and Iron-found-ing.	Con-struction of Vehi-cles.	Saw-milling.	Other Insured Work-people.	All Insured Work-people.
London and South-Eastern ..	7·4	6·6	3·6	3·3	2·9	1·9	6·0
Scotland and Northern ..	2·4	2·1	1·8	1·7	2·1	0·9	2·0
North-Western ..	2·9	2·8	2·8	2·8	2·6	1·3	2·8
Yorkshire and East Midlands ..	2·8	2·6	2·3	1·7	1·9	1·0	2·4
West Midlands ..	2·3	..	2·9	3·9	1·0	1·2	3·0
South-Western ..	5·5	9·0	2·4	1·6	3·6	1·0	4·8
Wales	1·7	7·7	1·5	1·1	1·7	0·5	2·3
Ireland	9·0	3·6	3·6	4·9	5·5	2·6	6·0
United Kingdom	4·8	3·6	2·5	2·8	2·6	1·2	3·6
Percentage unem-ployed a month ago *	4·1	4·3	2·6	3·1	3·5	1·3	3·4

* Revised figures.

* The figures are exclusive of the number and wages of persons employed in agriculture by industrial distributive societies, and of the sales and transfers of agricultural produce of these societies.

† The figures include the capital used in the productive departments of Retail Societies and the profit upon the production of these societies, the amounts not being available separately. The capital used in the productive departments of the Wholesale Societies (£2,474,504) and the profit (£260,877) are not included.

The following Table shows, both by industry and by district, the proportion of unemployment books lodged to the total books issued on each Friday during October and on September 26th, 1913.

	26th Sept.*	3rd Oct.	10th Oct.	17th Oct.	24th Oct.	31st Oct.
Industries.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Building and Works of Construction	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8
Shipbuilding	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.6
Engineering & Ironfounding	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
Construction of Vehicles	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
Sawmilling	3.5	3.2	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.6
Other Insured Workpeople..	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
All Insured Workpeople	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6
Division.						
London and South Eastern..	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.0
Scotland and Northern ..	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
North-Western ..	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8
Yorkshire & East Midlands.	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
West Midlands ..	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.0
South-Western ..	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8
Wales ..	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.3
Ireland ..	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.0
United Kingdom ..	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6

COMPULSORY OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE IN SWEDEN: NEW LAW.

By a law dated June 30th, 1913, published in a recent number of *Societal Meddelanden*, the journal of the Swedish Labour Department,† a national scheme of compulsory insurance against old age and infirmity has been enacted for Sweden. Under this law all Swedish subjects of both sexes have to contribute to a pension fund from their sixteenth to their sixty-sixth year. The following only are exempt:—(1) Those permanently disabled; (2) those entitled to pensions as civil servants, &c.; (3) the clergy; and (4) the wives of (2) and (3).

The contributions range from a minimum of 3s. 4d. to a maximum of 14s. 5d. per annum, according to income, as follows:—

Yearly Income.	Yearly Contribution.
Under £27 15s. 7d.	s. d.
£27 15s. 7d.—£44 8s. 11d.	3 4
£48 8s. 11d.—£66 13s. 4d.	5 7
£66 13s. 4d. or over	8 11
	14 5

Pensions become payable at the age of 67, but may be claimed before that age by persons who, as the result of bodily or mental infirmity, disease or disablement, become permanently unable to support themselves by such work as they are still capable of performing.

The yearly value of the pension to which an insured person becomes entitled will be made up as follows:—

- A sum representing, in the case of a man, 30 per cent., and in the case of a woman 24 per cent. of the aggregate of the contributions actually paid;
- In the case of persons who, being permanently incapable of work in the sense defined above, are without any private income, or whose private income does not exceed a certain limit (£16 13s. 4d. for a man and £15 11s. 1d. for a woman), a yearly sum supplementary to (a) and granted out of public funds. The maximum supplement (payable when the private income does not exceed £2 15s. 7d.) will be £8 6s. 8d. per annum for a man and £7 15s. 7d. for a woman. Furthermore, for every krona (1s. 1½d.) contributed by the insured person within the period fixed by the law, the above supplement will be increased 0.08 per cent.

Some idea of the benefits accruing under this law may be gathered by assuming a specific case—that of a man who had paid his contributions regularly from the age of 16 to 66, and whose wages in his sixteenth year were 10s. a week; in his seventeenth year, 15s. a week; in his eighteenth and nineteenth years, 20s. a week; and thereafter up to and including his sixty-sixth year, 26s. a week or over. Such a man would be entitled to a pension of 4s. 1d. a week at the age of 67; if, however, at that age he were disabled, and not in receipt of as

* Revised figures.

† Lag om allmän pensionsförsäkring: given Stockholms stött den 30 Juni, 1913.

much as £2 15s. 7d. per annum from work, savings, &c., he would get a further 4s. 10d. a week, making 8s. 11d. in all.

Of the total cost of the supplements out of public funds, three-quarters will be borne by the State, and the rest by the provincial and local administrations, in the proportions fixed by the law. The contributions are payable annually, before the end of June, to certain specified authorities in the place in which the insured person is assessed for taxation; and the amounts thus collected locally are to be paid into the National Pension Fund, as to the administration of which regulations will be issued by Royal Decree.

A married man is liable for the contributions in respect of his wife, and a father for those in respect of children up to the age of 18 registered as living with him. Such liability, however, does not extend beyond the payment of the minimum contribution of 3s. 4d. per annum.

Pensions are to be paid through the Post Office, monthly. For the purpose of administering the Act a National Pension Commission is set up, and the country is divided into Pension Districts, with areas corresponding, as a rule, to those of the communal administrations.

A Pension Committee is to be appointed for each Pension District, and is to consist of a chairman, with an even number of members, not exceeding six. Deputies are to be elected to act on behalf of the chairman and of each of the members, if necessary. The chairman is to be appointed by the High Sheriff for 4 years, while the members are to be elected for a like period by the Vestry Meeting or Rural Board in the case of rural districts, and by the Town Councils or the Boards of Aldermen in towns. Women, both married and single, may become members. A Local Representative is to be appointed by the National Pension Commission on each Local Committee, who is to take part in the discussions, but not to vote, and who is to study the instructions sent by the National Pension Commission. Each Provincial Council is also to elect a representative for its pension district.

Pensions will not be paid if their amount would not reach as much as 6s. 8d. a year; but persons who, after the age of 15, become permanently incapacitated, and have not paid sufficient contributions to entitle them to a pension (also persons who, at the age mentioned, are already permanently incapacitated), are to receive allowances equal to the supplements granted to incapacitated persons receiving pensions, and paid for out of funds similarly raised.

Provision is also made for persons over 15 desirous of obtaining extra pension on incapacity or on attaining the age of 67 by means of voluntary payments in excess of the obligatory contributions. For this purpose contributors may pay any number of complete kronor, not exceeding 30 in one year (£1 13s. 4d.). The amount of voluntary contributions thus paid into the National Pension Fund in any year will be increased by the State to the extent of one-eighth. The pension obtainable under this part of the law by men will be equivalent to 1½ per cent. of the amount of each contribution for every complete year from the day such contribution was paid until the day when the pension is granted. In the case of women the pension is to be five-sixths of the corresponding men's pension.

The law, generally, comes into force on January 1st, 1914, but certain provisions relating to the National Pension Commission and the Local Pension Committees were to become operative from September 1st, 1913.

In a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated May 26th, 1913, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Stockholm, commenting on the new law, stated that it was estimated that those who would receive no assistance out of public funds, but would merely draw the prescribed percentage of their total contributions, would represent 57 per cent. of all insured persons, and that the cost of supplementing the pensions of the remaining 43 per cent. would amount to about £278,000 in the first year, rising gradually until after the lapse of 20 years it reached about £2,056,000.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN PORTUGAL: NEW LAW.*

Under a law dated July 24th, 1913, which comes into force on November 16th, provision is made for the payment of compensation to workpeople and employees in Portugal in case of accidents sustained in the course of, or arising out of, their employment.

The Act applies to work carried on in any of the following classes of undertaking:—(1) Factories, workshops and industrial and commercial establishments in which power is used; (2) mines and quarries; (3) metal works and building and shipbuilding yards; (4) the construction, repair, preservation and demolition of buildings; (5) establishments manufacturing or utilising inflammable, explosive, unhealthy or poisonous substances; (6) the construction, repair, up-keep and exploitation of railways, harbours, bridges, roads, canals, dams, aqueducts, wells, sewers, etc.; (7) agricultural and forestry operations in which power-driven machinery is in use; (8) keeping or tending cattle; (9) loading and discharging vessels; (10) transport by road, sea, river or canal; (11) warehouses and stores of coal, charcoal, timber and building materials; (12) theatres and places of amusement so far as regards the wage-earning staff; (13) members of police force; (14) gas and electricity works; (15) manufacture of telegraph and telephone lines; (16) laying and repair of electrical, etc., apparatus; and (17) fishing, except where carried on in common by the fishermen themselves.

The compensation provided by the law is (in addition to medical treatment, medicine, etc.) as follows:—If the accident causes total permanent incapacity, the workman is entitled to a pension equal to two-thirds of his annual wages; in the case of partial permanent incapacity he receives a pension equal to half of the reduction in wages consequent upon the accident. Where the incapacity is total and temporary an indemnity is payable for each working day equal to two-thirds of the daily wage; in the case of temporary partial incapacity a daily allowance equal to half the reduction in earning capacity.

If death results, a burial allowance not exceeding fifteen times the value of the daily wage of the deceased must be paid by the employer within fifteen days. In addition, the surviving dependants receive pensions, not exceeding in the aggregate 40 per cent. of the breadwinner's yearly earnings.

The cost of insuring against his liability for compensation is to be borne by the employer, who is forbidden, under penalty, to make any deduction from the wages of those employed by him in respect thereof. No contracting out is allowed in regard to compensation under the law. With regard to compensation accruing in respect of death or permanent incapacity the employer may transfer his liability to mutual associations of employers or to authorised insurance companies, and as regards compensation in cases of temporary incapacity, this liability may be transferred to a friendly society. Where an employer has not transferred his liability to a company or association he must deposit with the General Deposit Bank a reserve corresponding in amount to the pensions for which he is liable, as the result of accidents which have caused death or permanent incapacity for work. The liabilities incurred by employers under the law are to take precedence over all other debts in case of bankruptcy.

In order to decide questions arising under the law, special arbitration tribunals are to be established, consisting of representatives of the employers, workpeople, medical men, and insurance companies.

The rights of Portuguese subjects (or their representatives) to pensions cease on leaving the country. Foreigners working in Portugal have also a right to compensation. If, however, a foreign workman, or, in the case of death, his representatives, leave Portugal, he or they may claim to be paid in commutation the equivalent of three annual pensions. The foreign representatives of a foreign workman are not entitled to compensation if they are not resident in Portugal at the time of the accident.

* Based on despatches from H.M. Minister and H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon and on the text of the law as given in the official *Diário do Governo* of July 24th, 1913.

PRODUCE OF CORN AND HAY CROPS, ENGLAND AND WALES.

According to a preliminary statement issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries the yield per acre of the seven principal crops in 1913 was higher than in 1912, and, in the case of hay, higher than the average of the last ten years.

Crops.	Estimated Total Produce.		Estimated Average Yield per Acre.		
	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	Av. of 1903-12.
	Thousands of Quarters	Thousands of Quarters	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat ..	6,641	6,680	31.22	28.68	31.31
Barley ..	6,321	5,542	32.44	30.44	32.87
Oats ..	9,376	9,146	37.98	35.30	40.61
Beans ..	915	929	28.30	27.40	29.78
Peas ..	422	487	26.40	22.53	26.68
Seeds hay*	Tons.	Tons.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Meadow hay†	2,709	2,031	31.85	28.12	28.98
	6,343	6,094	25.02	24.67	23.69

* Hay from clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation.
† Hay from permanent grass.

The total production of wheat is nearly equal to that of last year, in spite of a reduction of 162,000 acres, or 9 per cent., in the acreage. Barley shows an increased total production of 779,000 quarters, and oats (on a reduced acreage) of 230,000 quarters. Each of these three crops shows an improvement of between 2 and 3 bushels to the acre in average yield; though the average yield of oats was still considerably below the mean of the previous ten years. The total production of hay was over 9,000,000 tons, or 927,000 tons more than last year; the average yield was the heaviest since 1907.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS OVERSEA.

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

Canada.

ALL emigrants landing in Canada between November and March 1st must possess \$50 (£10 8s.), and children \$25 (£5 4s.) each, and sufficient travelling money, except that the following need have sufficient travelling money only: (1) Farm labourers and female servants, if going to assured employment as such; (2) certain relatives of residents in Canada. Owing to the over-supply of mechanics and labourers these restrictive regulations are being rigidly enforced; and all such persons are warned against emigrating to Canada at the present time. There is no demand for farm labourers at this season. The demand for female servants, both in towns and on farms, continues; but the demand for trained nurses, governesses, lady helps, typists, factory girls, and educated women (except teachers) is very small. Coal mining has been active in Nova Scotia; but nearly 3,000 coal miners on Vancouver Island have been on strike for some months. At Montreal 1,000 male and female garment workers are still on strike.

Australia.

Assisted or nominated passages are granted—mainly to agriculturists and female servants—by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. By an 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. Military training for a limited period is compulsory in Australia under penalties for all men under the age of 26.

New South Wales.—In Sydney and suburbs there is a fair amount of employment in the building, iron, clothing and furniture trades. But there is no demand for stonemasons, carpenters, blacksmiths, bootmakers, farriers, factory workers, or bookbinders. There is a

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

good demand for skilled labour at Newcastle; and mining at Broken Hill has been busy. Lads willing to learn farming may procure a cheap passage and a year's free training and maintenance at a Government Experimental Farm in New South Wales. There is a good demand for female servants.

Victoria.—There is a demand for farmers in irrigation and other districts, for farm and general labourers, for British lads from 16 to 20 years old on farms, and for female servants; but no special demand for mechanics, miners, or female factory hands.

South Australia.—At the beginning of October first-class plasterers and stonecutters were well employed, and painters and ironworkers were in fair request; but the demand for carpenters, joiners, cabinet-makers, bricklayers, brickmakers, plumbers, and builders' labourers was quiet, a varying number of men of each occupation being out of work. All branches of the coachbuilding and saddlery trades were dull. In the engineering trades the demand for boilermakers and patternmakers continued steady, though one or two were idle; brass-finishers and tinsmiths were also in fair request; but trade as regards blacksmiths, fitters, turners, moulders, and coppersmiths was not active. There is only a slight demand for farm labourers or pick and shovel men; but female servants continue in request.

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

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

New Zealand.

Reduced or nominated passages are granted by the Government of New Zealand to approved farmers, farm labourers, shepherds, their wives and families, and female domestic servants. Military training for a limited period is compulsory in New Zealand under penalties for all males under the age of 25.

The conditions in the building, engineering, clothing, printing, woodworking and coach building trades have been quiet to fair, and there is no demand for more men; coal miners have been busy; and there is a good demand for general farm hands, and especially milkers. There is a demand for female servants, and in several places for dressmakers. A very serious strike of water-side workers and others affecting many trades is in progress.

Union of South Africa.

The new Immigration Regulation Act is now in force. At Johannesburg a considerable number of mechanics and others are out of work, but normal conditions are being gradually restored after the recent industrial troubles. In the Cape there has been a slight improvement in some trades, and a few engineering blacksmiths and moulders, saddlers, and first-class carpenters have been wanted. At Durban (Natal) a few first-class cabinetmakers, french polishers, and painters have been wanted. In the Orange Free State there is no demand for labour. There is some demand for female servants in many parts of South Africa.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Labour Statistics: Second Quarter of 1913.*

Employment.—The percentage of persons unemployed in the Commonwealth owing to lack of work, according to returns received from Trade Unions, increased since the preceding quarter (January to March) from 5.2 to 6.2†, the increase being most marked in the

* Labour Bulletin No. 2, the quarterly journal of the Bureau of Census and Statistics of the Commonwealth of Australia.

† These percentages are based, not on the numbers unemployed on a given day, but on the number unemployed "for any three days or more during a specified week." For this reason, apart from the fact that accurate and complete records of unemployment are difficult to obtain in Australia, owing to few of the unions paying unemployed benefit, the figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 401, 402.

clothing, food, timber and building trades. In New South Wales, however, there was a slight decrease in unemployment, while in Queensland the figures were practically the same as in the preceding quarter. In each of the other four States there was an increase. In South Australia conditions were reported to be worse than in the other States.

Industrial Disputes.—The total number of disputes which began in the Commonwealth during April, May and June was 49 (35 of which occurred in New South Wales), compared with 39 in the preceding quarter. The number of workpeople involved directly and indirectly in these new disputes was 16,830, and this number, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before April, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, gives a total of 21,041 workpeople involved in disputes in the second quarter, as compared with 13,825 during January to March. The number of working days lost through new disputes in the second quarter was 126,602, as compared with 98,601 in the first quarter. Four disputes which commenced prior to the beginning of April continued into the second quarter, and were responsible for a loss of 138,700 working days. The most important of these old disputes was the stoppage of work at the Southern Collieries, New South Wales, and this accounted for the greater portion of the working days and wages lost during the quarter through old disputes.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—During the three months under review particulars concerning 81 changes in rates of wages were collected, 35 of which occurred in New South Wales and 19 in Victoria. The total number of workpeople affected by these changes was 41,217, and the aggregate amount of increase in wages per week was £8,751. The largest number of persons affected in any single industrial group was in that of "domestic, hotels, &c.," in which 5,050 persons obtained increases aggregating £1,495 per week.

Variations in Prices and Cost of Living.—The cost of living (retail prices and house rent) index number for 30 of the more important towns in the Commonwealth was somewhat higher in the second quarter of 1913 than in the preceding quarter. Assuming that cost to have been represented by the figure 100 for the whole of the year 1912, the corresponding figure for the second quarter of 1913 was 101.2, as compared with 99.8 in the previous quarter and 98.8 for the second quarter of 1912. It appears that the increase of 1.4 per cent. as between the second and the first quarters of the present year was due mainly to seasonal influences; but such increase was less than that which occurred during the corresponding period (from the first to the second quarter) of 1912, when it amounted to 4.3 per cent. The increase indicated for the second quarter of 1913 took place in all the States. It was higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1912 in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania, but lower in Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia. Compared with the corresponding quarter of last year prices of groceries and dairy produce were considerably lower, while meat and house rents were generally higher. As regards the six capital towns only, the amount necessary on the average to purchase what would have cost £1 in 1911 was £1 2s. 4d. in the second quarter of the current year, compared with £1 2s. in the first quarter, and with £1 1s. 9d. in the second quarter of 1912.

Miscellaneous.—During the quarter 9,344 assisted and nominated immigrants, including 4,932 dependants, arrived in the Commonwealth. The greatest number (3,420) is reported from Victoria. As regards occupations, of the males 1,353 were classified in the agricultural, pastoral, &c., group, and of the females 1,060 were domestic servants, &c.

To the six State free employment bureaux, for which particulars were furnished in the preceding quarter, is now added the Labour Office of the Public Works Department of New South Wales. During April, May and June these offices received 26,127 applications for employment. There were 9,601 applications by employers for workers, and 8,346 positions were filled.

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. 401-402 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 September.—Employment was good in the building trades, the percentage out of work being considerably less than at the same period during preceding years. In the textile trades the improvement previously reported was maintained. This was also the case with the metal trades, where the percentage out of work was the lowest for some years past. The improvement in the leather trades became more and more marked. In the printing trades employment was still satisfactory, though it showed a slight decline in the provinces. Among commercial employees there was still much unemployment. Vineyard workers in the South of France were engaged in vintage operations, and employment in consequence showed a decided improvement. On the other hand, unemployment increased among woodmen, for whom threshing afforded only partial alternative occupation. Employment was plentiful among gardeners in the Paris district.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the middle of the month were received by the French Labour Department from 687 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 226,825. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 4.2 per cent. of the members were unemployed in September, as compared with 4.9 per cent. in the previous month and 4.5 per cent. in September, 1912.†

Coal Mining in September.—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines during September was 5.94 as compared with 5.99 in the previous month and 5.97 in September, 1912. Taking surface and underground workers together, 78.80 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 19.45 from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 93.82 and 5.95, and in September, 1912, 83.70 and 15.90.

Labour Disputes in September.—Seventy-three disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in September, as compared with 99 in the previous month and 87† in September, 1912. In 70 of the new disputes 7,357 workpeople took part, as compared with 7,057 workpeople who took part in 89 disputes begun in the previous month, and 7,611 who took part in 67 disputes begun in September, 1912. The groups of trades in which disputes were most frequent were building (28 disputes), transport (8), textile (7), metal (5). Of 67 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 18 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople, 31 wholly in favour of the employers, and 18 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in September.—Six cases of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department during September. The initiative was taken in one case by the workpeople, and in five cases by a Justice of the Peace. Intervention was declined in one case by the employers, and in another by both parties. In the remaining four cases conciliation committees were formed, resulting in the settlement of two of the disputes concerned.

Public Assistance in respect of Large Families.—Under a law dated July 14th, 1913, each head of a family who is of French nationality, and who has more than three children dependent upon him, is entitled to

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

† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 401-402. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

‡ Revised figure.

receive from public funds an annual amount in respect of each child under thirteen after the third, in the event of his resources being insufficient for their upbringing. If the children are solely dependent upon the mother (the father being dead or ill, or having deserted his family, &c.) the assistance may be claimed in respect of each child under thirteen after the first; and if in sole charge of the father, in respect of each child beyond two. Where children from thirteen to sixteen are under a written contract of apprenticeship they will be treated as those under thirteen for the purpose of this law.

The amount to be granted will be determined for each commune by the municipal council, subject to the approval of the Council of the department (county) and the Minister of the Interior, but will be not less than £2 8s. nor more than £3 12s. per annum for each child. Any grant in excess of the latter amount will be borne entirely by the commune concerned. Sums accruing as relief under this law can neither be assigned nor attached.

The provision of the assistance prescribed by the present law is made an obligatory charge upon the department, but part of the cost will be borne by the communes and part by the State.

The law will enter into force within three months after the publication of the administrative regulations for carrying it out.

GERMANY.

Employment in September.—According to the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt*, employment in September was on the whole very fair, although less satisfactory than in the corresponding month of 1912. As compared with the preceding month there was a slight improvement in a number of trades, which, however, was not sufficient to prevent the decline in the aggregate result as compared with the previous year.

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the Imperial Labour Department by 50 trade unions with an aggregate membership of 2,046,696. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 1,994,261, of whom 54,039, or 2.7 per cent., were stated to be unemployed at the end of September, as against 2.8 per cent. in the previous month and 1.5 per cent. in September, 1912.†

UNION.	Member-ship reported on at end of Sept., 1913.	Percentage of Member-ship returned as unemployed at end of month.†		
		Sept., 1913.	August, 1913.	Sept., 1912.
All Unions making Returns —	1,994,261	2.7	2.8	1.5
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—				
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.)	555,298	2.8	2.6	1.3
Engineers and Metal Workers (Hirsch-Duncker)	24,302	2.8	2.9	0.5
Metal Workers (Christian)	41,548	1.0	1.8	0.9
Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.)	135,624	2.0	2.0	0.6
Textile Workers (Christian)	38,781	1.1	4.0	0.5
Boot and Shoe Makers	43,749	1.6	1.8	1.4
Transport Workers	230,211	1.5	1.9	0.9
Printers	67,703	7.4	6.9	7.4
Bookbinders	33,368	3.0	3.7	2.3
Woodworkers	192,702	4.1	3.8	2.4
Bakers	27,980	6.7	6.8	5.6
Brewery and Corn Mill Workers	48,597	1.5	0.9	1.1
Tobacco Workers	32,296	3.1	3.5	2.2
Factory Workers (irrespective of trade)	210,346	1.3	1.6	0.9
State and Municipal Workers	53,528	0.6	0.6	0.4

According to reports from employers, a further tendency to decreased employment was observable in the coal mining industry in the Ruhr district. In coal mining in Upper and Lower Silesia, as well as in the lignite industry, employment was fair; while a similar condition was reported as regards iron mining, blast furnaces, and the potash industry. In steel works and the general engineering trade no shortage of employment was noted, and in the electrical and chemical trades employment continued good generally. In cotton spinning and weaving mills and in the linen and silk industry it varied from fair to good. Considerable depression still prevailed in the woodworking and building trades.

* The Journal of the German Labour Department.

† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 401-402. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

The number of days lost owing to unemployment during the third quarter of 1913 by members of trade unions making returns was calculated to be 2.1 per cent. of the possible working days during that period, as compared with 1.8 per cent. in the previous quarter and 1.1 per cent. in the third quarter of 1912.

HOLLAND.*

Employment in September.—Returns relating to unemployment in September were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from trade unions and municipal unemployment funds with a total membership of 67,634. The percentage of members out of work during the month was 4.9, as compared with 4.9 also in the preceding month and with 2.4 in September, 1912.† This percentage is obtained by taking, for each of the four (or five) weeks in the month under consideration, the number of persons unemployed on one or more days of the week. The proportion of the average of these four (or five) numbers to the total membership of the funds gives the percentage.

Group of Trades.	Number of Members entitled to Benefit in Sept., 1913.	Percentage unemployed.†			Average Days lost per Week per Member unemployed.		
		Sept. 1913.	Aug. 1913.	Sept. 1912.	Sept. 1913.	Aug. 1913.	Sept. 1912.
All Unions and Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns.	67,634	4.9	4.9	2.4	5.8	5.8	5.7
Do. Do. excluding diamond workers ..	57,173	1.3	1.2	0.9	—	—	—
PRINCIPAL TRADES:—							
Diamond Workers ..	10,461	24.6	24.9	9.0	5.9	5.9	6.0
Printing Trades ..	7,224	0.8	0.7	1.0	—	—	—
Building Trades:—							
Bricklayers and Masons ..	1,811	5.2	6.2	0.7	4.9	4.6	3.7
Painters ..	2,526	1.4	0.4	5.0	5.9	4.7	5.9
Carpenters ..	6,885	1.5	3.5	1.2	5.0	4.9	4.6
Mining (Metal and Coal) and Peat-getting.	1,950	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.	8,940	0.5	0.6	0.5	5.4	3.5	5.7
Textile Trades ..	3,109	0.1	0.1	0.3	4.1	4.9	4.8
Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers.	10,407	0.05	0.2	0.4	5.2	5.3	4.7

BELGIUM.‡

Employment in September.—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 2.6 per cent. of the 72,090 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the middle of September, as compared with 2.4 per cent. in the previous month and 1.1 per cent. in September, 1912.† Among diamond workers at Antwerp, who are excluded from the foregoing figures, the proportion out of work fell from over 30 per cent. in August to 15 per cent. in September.

DENMARK.‡

Employment in August.—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 3.8 per cent. of the 103,700 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 3.9 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 3.6 per cent. at the end of August, 1912.† The average number of days lost through unemployment during August was 0.82 per member of the unions reporting, as compared with 0.75 in the previous month and 0.9 in August, 1912.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Warning to Intending Emigrants.

THE Supplement to Circulars of the Emigrants' Information Office states, under date of October 10th, that in spite of public warnings to intending emigrants from Great Britain to the Argentine Republic a considerable number of British subjects, of the class to which the warnings are particularly directed have emigrated to the Argentine Republic, and having failed to find employment, are now in a state of destitution. Intending emigrants are strongly advised to communicate with the Emigrants' Information Office, 34, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Dutch Government Statistical Office).
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 401-402.
‡ Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.
§ Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).
¶ Statistiske Efterretninger (Journal of the Danish Statistical Office).

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES DURING OCTOBER.

COAL MINING.

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

Returns relating to 1,293 pits, employing 709,873 workpeople, showed that the average number of days* worked per week during the fortnight ended October 25th, 1913, was 5.59, compared with 5.60 a month ago and 5.58 a year ago.

Of the 709,873 workpeople covered by the Returns, 665,443 (or 93.7 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended October 25th, 1913; while 572,865 (or 80.7 per cent. of the total) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest averages were in South Yorkshire and in South Wales and Monmouthshire (5.83 days), and the lowest average was in Gloucester and Somerset (5.20 days).

Districts.	No. of Work-people employed in Oct., 1913, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in the Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1913, on a	
		Oct. 25th, 1913.	Sept. 27th, 1913.	Oct. 26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
Northumberland ..	55,612	5.41	5.47	5.50	- 0.06	- 0.09
Durham ..	126,285	5.51	5.47	5.50	+ 0.04	+ 0.01
Cumberland ..	7,751	5.82	5.60	5.85	+ 0.22	- 0.03
South Yorkshire ..	72,197	5.83	5.85	5.84	- 0.02	- 0.01
West Yorkshire ..	28,917	5.58	5.58	5.44	+ 0.05	+ 0.14
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	61,335	5.39	5.34	5.39	+ 0.08	+ 0.01
Derbyshire ..	42,465	5.29	5.43	5.28	- 0.14	+ 0.01
Nottingham and Leicester	40,559	5.70	5.65	5.62	+ 0.05	+ 0.08
Staffordshire ..	31,369	5.70	5.65	5.64	+ 0.05	+ 0.04
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop.	11,050	5.70	5.46	5.64	+ 0.24	+ 0.06
Gloucester and Somerset ..	7,613	5.20	5.51	5.30	- 0.31	- 0.10
North Wales ..	9,024	5.80	5.91	5.89	- 0.11	- 0.09
South Wales and Mon. ..	146,907	5.83	5.83	5.78	- 0.10	+ 0.05
ENGLAND AND WALES	654,084	5.61	5.62	5.60	- 0.01	+ 0.01
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland ..	24,129	5.23	5.20	5.19	+ 0.03	+ 0.04
The Lothians ..	3,252	5.34	5.32	5.48	+ 0.02	- 0.14
Fife ..	27,883	5.49	5.53	5.40	- 0.04	+ 0.09
SCOTLAND	55,264	5.37	5.37	5.32	..	+ 0.05
IRELAND	525	5.66	5.50	5.54	+ 0.16	+ 0.12
United Kingdom ..	709,873	5.59	5.60	5.58	- 0.01	+ 0.01

In Northumberland and Durham employment continued good. In Cumberland and in South Yorkshire it was very good; in Cumberland it showed a considerable improvement on a month ago. In West Yorkshire it continued good, and was better than a year ago. In Lancashire and Cheshire and in Derbyshire employment was good, and showed an improvement on a month ago. In Nottingham and Leicester it showed a decline on a month ago. In Staffordshire it was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In Warwick, Worcester, and Salop it continued good, and was much better than a month ago; it was also better than a year ago. In Somerset employment was good; in the Forest of Dean a decline was reported, and only about four days a week were being worked. In North Wales and in South Wales and Monmouthshire employment continued very good, but showed a decline on a month ago. In Scotland employment continued good generally, and showed little change from a month ago; as compared with a year ago there was a decline in the Lothians, but an improvement in Fife.

Compared with a month ago employment showed a considerable decline at anthracite coal pits; at the other pits there was little change.

Compared with a year ago there was some improvement at pits producing anthracite coal and gas coal.

* 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 Oct., 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 Oct., 1913, on a	
		Oct. 25th, 1913.	Sept. 27th, 1913.	Oct. 26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite ..	7,994	5.52	5.86	5.37	- 0.34	+ 0.15
Coking ..	24,576	5.67	5.59	5.63	+ 0.08	+ 0.04
Gas ..	50,374	5.51	5.49	5.41	+ 0.02	+ 0.10
House ..	85,324	5.41	5.46	5.41	- 0.05	—
Steam ..	282,516	5.67	5.73	5.68	- 0.06	- 0.01
Mixed ..	249,087	5.57	5.53	5.56	+ 0.04	+ 0.01
All Descriptions ..	709,873	5.59	5.60	5.58	- 0.01	+ 0.01

The Exports (British and Irish) of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel during October, 1913, amounted to 7,059,928 tons, or 558,350 tons more than in September, 1913, and 1,486 tons more than in October, 1912.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

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

Employment continued good in and about quarries, with the exception of slate quarries.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the fortnight ended October 25th the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the returns was 5.89, as compared with 5.91 a month ago, and 5.89 a year ago.

Districts.	Work-people employed in Oct., 1913.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1913, on a	
		Oct. 25th, 1913.	Sept. 27th, 1913.	Oct. 26th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland ..	7,850	6.00	5.99	5.94	+ 0.01	+ 0.06
Cumberland and Lancashire ..	5,023	5.73	5.76	5.66	- 0.03	- 0.13
Scotland ..	983	5.65	6.00	5.52	- 0.36	+ 0.13
Other Districts ..	2,534	5.94	5.95	5.93	- 0.01	+ 0.01
All Districts ..	16,390	5.89	5.91	5.89	- 0.02	..

Shale Mining.—According to the returns received there were 3,652 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended October 25th, who worked on an average 5.97 days per week, as compared with 3,604 workpeople in September, who worked 5.95 days, and 3,574 workpeople in October, 1912, who worked 5.81 days.

Tin Mining.—Employment continued good in the Camborne district, and fairly good in the St. Ives, St. Just, and Marazion districts; the improvement reported for the previous month in the Liskeard district was maintained, and employment was a little better in the Calstock district. Tin stream work was fairly good.

Lead Mining.—Employment continued good in North Wales and in the Weardale district, and fairly good at Darley Dale (Matlock).

Quarrying.

Slate.—In North Wales employment continued slack in the Festiniog district; in the Carnarvon district it was reported as fair, though some men were on short time. At Ballachulish (Argyll) employment was good.

Granite.—Employment continued good in the Aberdeen district and in Leicestershire. It was generally fairly good in Cornwall.

Limestone.—Employment continued good in the Weardale district; and fairly good at Buxton.

Other Stone.—Employment was good with chert quarries at Bakewell, and overtime was again reported. It continued good in road material (basalt) quarries in the Cleve Hill district. In sandstone quarries in Forfarshire it was fair and better than a month ago; it continued good in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale.

Sett-making, &c.—Employment with sett-makers continued good in Scotland generally, in Leicestershire, and in the Cleve Hill district. In North Wales it was fairly good. With monumental masons in the Aberdeen dis-

trict it continued good, and much overtime was reported. *China Clay.*—Work was resumed after the dispute in the St. Austell district in the early part of October, but employment at the end of the month had not completely recovered.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during October showed a decline as compared with September. It was worse than in October, 1912.

The returns show that 301 furnaces were in blast at the end of October, 1913, as compared with 307 in September, 1913, and 327 in October, 1912. During October 3 furnaces were re-lit (2 in Staffordshire, one in Leicestershire), while 9 were either damped down or blown out (3 in Stirlingshire, 2 in the Cleveland district, and one each in Cumberland, Lancashire, Staffordshire, and Lanarkshire).

District.	Number of Furnaces included in the Returns in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1913, on	
	Oct. 1913.	Sept. 1913.	Oct. 1912.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES—					
Cleveland ..	81	83	68	- 2	- 7
Cumberland & Lancashire ..	29	31	30	- 2	- 1
S. and S.W. Yorks ..	11	11	12	..	- 1
Derby & Nottingham	38	38	40	..	- 2
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	29	28	31	+ 1	- 2
Staffs & Worcester ..	32	31	35	+ 1	- 3
S. Wales & Monmouth	9	9	12	..	- 3
Other districts ..	5	5	5	..	..
England & Wales ..	234	236*	253	- 2	- 19
Scotland ..	67	71	74	- 4	- 7
Total ..	301	307*	327	- 6	- 26

* Revised figures.

The Imports of iron ore in October, 1913, amounted to 597,638 tons, or 68,236 tons more than in September, 1913, and 14,401 tons more than in October, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of pig iron from the United Kingdom in October, 1913, amounted to 99,588 tons, or 6,937 tons less than in September, 1913, and 24,372 tons less than in October, 1912.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works showed an improvement on the whole compared with a month ago, but a decline on a year ago. According to returns from employers relating to 102,909 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended October 25th, 1913, was 561,713, an increase of 13,166 (or 2.4 per cent.) on a month ago, and a decrease of 31,499 (or 5.3 per cent.) on a year ago.

Departments.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of shifts worked.			
	Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Month ago.	Year ago.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ..	9,917	+ 2.5	57,454	+ 1.7	- 2.2	
Crucible Furnaces ..	573	- 0.3	3,053	+ 0.4	- 1.1	
Bessemer Converters ..	1,693	+ 63.9	7,739	+ 50.3	- 19.8	
Puddling Forges ..	8,006	- 3.7	35,818	- 5.3	- 27.8	
Rolling Mills ..	32,774	+ 5.1	169,300	+ 3.5	- 7.4	
Forging and Pressing ..	4,973	+ 1.2	27,491	+ 2.7	+ 0.4	
Founding ..	11,835	+ 7.6	69,509	+ 7.1	- 6.5	
Other Departments ..	14,325	- 0.4	82,269	- 1.4	- 0.0	
Mechanics, Labourers ..	18,813	+ 1.4	109,080	+ 1.6	+ 3.6	
Total ..	102,909	+ 3.3	561,713	+ 2.4	- 5.3	
Districts.						
Northumberland & Durham	11,301	+ 5.0	64,027	+ 5.1	- 7.8	
Cleveland ..	9,052	+ 9.3	50,872	+ 6.0	+ 2.4	
Sheffield and Rotherham ..	20,443	+ 5.5	114,709	+ 6.4	- 5.6	
Leeds, Bradford, &c.	4,859	+ 0.9	26,428	+ 0.4	- 2.2	
Cumberland, Lancashire, and Cheshire ..	10,131	+ 26.1	55,188	+ 28.2	- 3.0	
Staffordshire ..	9,704	+ 2.0	50,958	- 0.1	- 2.1	
Other Midland Counties ..	5,029	+ 8.0	27,450	+ 6.4	- 13.8	
Wales and Monmouth ..	13,881	- 0.5	73,009	- 5.9	- 3.2	
Total, England & Wales ..	84,400	+ 5.2	462,641	+ 4.1	- 4.4	
Scotland ..	18,509	- 4.7	99,072	- 5.0	- 9.4	
Total ..	102,909	+ 3.3	561,713	+ 2.4	- 5.3	

Compared with a month ago employment showed a great improvement in the Cumberland and Lancashire district, owing to the re-opening of a works which was temporarily closed in September on account of an accident; it also showed an improvement in Northumberland and Durham, in Cleveland and in the Sheffield and Rotherham district. In the Midlands, however, and in Wales and Scotland there was a decline; at Leeds also a slackening of employment was reported. As regards the departments, there was an improvement at Bessemer converters, at foundries, and at rolling mills (largely due to the re-opening of the works referred to above); at puddling works there was a decline. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 3,272 (or 3.3 per cent.); but the average number of shifts worked showed a decrease of 0.05 of a shift.

Compared with a year ago employment showed a decline in every district except Cleveland, and in nearly all the departments. The decline was most marked in "other Midland counties," in Scotland, in Northumberland and Durham, and in the Sheffield and Rotherham district; it chiefly affected puddling forges, Bessemer converters, rolling mills, and foundries. The total number of workpeople employed decreased by 1,972 (or 1.9 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked by 0.20 of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during October, 1913, amounted to 204,614 tons, or 29,915 tons more than in September, 1913, and 14,182 tons more than in October, 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 October, 1913, amounted to 278,700 tons, or 40,639 tons more than in September, 1913, and 21,348 tons less than in October, 1912.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry was fairly good, but not so good as in October, 1912.

District.	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of Oct., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of Oct., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works	76	-	- 5	465	- 1	- 48
Steel Sheet Works	10	-	-	75	+ 2	+ 2
Total ..	86	-	- 5	540	+ 1	- 46

At the end of October, 1913, 465 tinplate mills were in operation, as compared with 466 in September, 1913, and 513 in October, 1912. The steel sheet mills working numbered 75 in October, 1913, and 73 in September, 1913 and October, 1912. The works to which these figures relate are chiefly in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 27,000 workpeople.

Exports (British and Irish).

District.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1913, on a		
	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Oct., 1913.	Sept., 1913.	Oct., 1912.	
Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.			
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
To United States ..	269	78	254
" British East Indies ..	5,248	4,650	5,330
" Germany ..	3,377	3,161	3,481
" France ..	1,669	1,512	2,480
" Netherlands ..	4,188	3,201	4,201
" Russia ..	669	956	1,489
" Norway ..	2,175	1,725	2,949
" Rumania ..	651	1,037	635
" Belgium ..	983	1,144	827
" Portugal ..	417	2,013	1,780
" Italy ..	984	59	2,767
" Roumania ..	3,462	5,268	5,246
" China and Japan ..	3,839	1,938	3,032
" Australia ..	1,186	609	1,075
" Canada ..	2,253	1,823	464
" Argentine ..	9,353	7,399	9,469
" Other Countries ..			
Total ..	40,733	36,572	45,479
Black Plates for Tinning.			
Total ..	7,091	4,764	7,720

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was still very good, particularly with iron-moulders. There was, however, a slight decline on the whole as compared with a year ago.

The percentage of "insured" workpeople in the engineering and ironfounding trades who were unemployed at the end of October was 2.5, as compared with 2.6 per cent. at the end of September.

Trade Unions with 224,561 members reported 2.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, the same percentage as at the end of September; the percentage in October last year was 1.8.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of Oct., 1913.	Percentage returned as Un-employed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1913, on a	
		Oct., 1913.	Sept., 1913.	Oct., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		North-East Coast ..	15,365	3.0	3.3	2.3	- 0.3	+ 0.7
Manchester and Liverpool District	21,204	2.2	2.3	1.7	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District	12,441	2.2	2.1	4.0	+ 0.1	- 1.8
West Riding Towns ..	12,904	2.5	3.3	1.4	- 0.8	+ 1.1
Hull and Lincolnshire District	5,246	2.1	2.0	1.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	9,106	1.9	2.8	1.2	- 0.9	+ 0.7
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	5,018	1.9	2.5	1.4	- 0.6	+ 0.5
London and neighbouring District	12,662	3.7	3.0	2.0	+ 0.7	+ 1.7
South Coast ..	5,134	1.0	1.1	1.0	- 0.1	..
South Wales and Bristol District	7,739	2.9	3.6	3.6	- 0.7	- 0.7
Glasgow and District ..	18,877	2.2	2.0	2.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
East of Scotland ..	4,204	3.0	2.3	2.9	+ 0.7	+ 0.1
Belfast and Dublin ..	4,210	2.4	2.4	2.0	..	+ 0.4
Other Districts ..	7,113	1.2	1.7	0.9	- 0.5	+ 0.3
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	224,561	2.2	2.2	1.8	..	+ 0.4

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

At Manchester a decline in employment was reported by iron-moulders, brassmoulders, and coremakers. At Oldham there was a slight decline on the whole, and at Blackburn a slight decline in the case of ironmoulders. With textile machine makers in Lancashire employment was better than a year ago.

At Leeds employment was not so good as a month ago, and in some branches men were suspended for a week in turn. At Sheffield employment was still affected in some branches by a strike of ironmoulders. At Hull employment was dull with ironmoulders; with brassmoulders an improvement was reported. At Lincoln employment was moderate on the whole, and worse than a month ago.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district an improvement was reported in the motor industry, though short time was still in operation at some works. In the bicycle industry employment was quiet. With heating and domestic engineers employment was better than a month ago and a year ago. Employment at Nottingham was moderate on the whole, but better than a year ago. At Leicester employment continued to be affected by an ironmoulders' dispute. At Norwich it was moderate, but improving.

In the London district employment was still affected by a strike of patternmakers. At the Bristol Channel ports an improvement on repair work was reported, though at the end of the month many men at Cardiff were returned as unemployed.

Patternmakers in the Glasgow district reported a decline in employment. At Edinburgh and Dundee employment was not so good as a month ago. At Dublin employment was still affected by disputes.

The Imports of machinery in October, 1913, amounted to £656,539, or £134,262 more than in September, 1913, and £6,545 more than in October, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of machinery in October, 1913, amounted to £3,271,296, or £223,735 more than in September, 1913, and £174,574 less than in October, 1912.

* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was good, and about the same as a year ago. There was an improvement in the ship repairing centres during October.

The percentage unemployed at the end of October among workpeople in the shipbuilding trades insured under the National Insurance Act was 3.6, as compared with 4.3 a month ago.

Trade unions with 70,821 members reported 3.9 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 4.9 per cent. a month ago, and 4.0 per cent. a year ago.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of Oct., 1913.	Percentage returned as Un-employed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1913, on a	
		Oct., 1913.	Sept., 1913.	Oct., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Tyne and Blyth ..	10,666	5.1	5.4	4.2	- 0.3	+ 0.9
Wear ..	5,696	3.5	3.0	2.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.8
Tees and Hartlepool ..	5,732	3.7	1.9	4.0	+ 1.8	- 0.3
Humber ..	3,024	7.8	4.7	4.3	+ 3.1	+ 3.5
Thames and Medway ..	4,217	6.7	7.1	8.8	- 0.4	- 2.1
South Coast ..	5,124	2.4	3.9	1.7	- 1.5	+ 0.7
Bristol Channel Ports ..	2,869	13.2	23.0	17.2	- 15.8	- 4.0
Mersey ..	5,760	4.4	14.1	5.1	- 9.7	- 0.7
Clyde ..	17,437	1.1	0.9	2.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen ..	2,340	10.3	3.9	6.0	+ 6.4	+ 4.3
Belfast ..	3,810	0.9	0.8	0.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Other Districts ..	4,116	1.4	1.8	1.7	- 0.4	- 0.3
United Kingdom ..	70,821	3.9	4.9	4.0	- 1.0	- 0.1

* Exclusive of superannuated members.

Employment on the Tyne continued good with boiler-makers, and fairly good on the whole with shipwrights. Employment was fairly good at Blyth, though not so good as a month ago with boiler-makers on repair work. On the Wear employment generally continued good, though showing a slight decline on the previous month. On both rivers there was some decline compared with a year ago. Employment was good in the Tees and Hartlepool district, but showed a decline on a month ago. On the Humber employment was only fair, and worse than both a month ago and a year ago; boiler-makers at Hull were well employed on new work, but slack on repair work.

Employment showed a slight improvement on repair work in the London district, but was generally only moderate. It was good on the Medway. Employment was generally very good, and better than a month ago, at the Royal Dockyards on the South Coast; at Southampton it was fair, and not so good as a month ago. At the Bristol Channel ports employment was still slack on repair work, though showing a considerable decrease at the end of the month in the number of trade union members unemployed.

Employment was fairly good on the Mersey, and showed a marked improvement on a month ago with boiler-makers. Employment continued good at Barrow, and a shortage of rivetters and drillers was reported.

Employment continued very good on the Clyde, and was better than a year ago; overtime was general with shipwrights, and a scarcity of rivetters was reported. Employment declined on the East Coast of Scotland.

Employment continued very good at Belfast, and was about the same as a year ago. At Dublin it was fair, but not so good as either a month ago or a year ago.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES

EMPLOYMENT in October continued good on the whole. Trade unions with 34,487 members reported 1.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 1.6 per cent. in September, and 1.3 per cent. in October, 1912.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, &c.—Employment with brass-workers was good generally, and an improvement was reported. Employment in the bedstead trade at Birmingham was quiet, but slightly better than in the previous month.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment continued fairly good at Birmingham and Smethwick; it was good at Black Heath and Halesowen, and moderate in the Darlaston district.

Wire.—Employment was fairly good generally, but it was quiet at Halifax.

Locks, Hollow-ware, and General Hardware.—Employment in the lock trade at Wolverhampton and Willenhall continued fair, but was not so good as a year ago; some short time was again reported. Employment was fair with hollow-ware tanners and turners at Wolverhampton; with hollow-ware makers at West Bromwich it was quiet.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment at Rotherham was quiet, and slightly worse than in September; some short time was reported.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—Employment in the cutlery trades at Sheffield continued good on the whole. At Birmingham and at Wednesbury employment in the edge tool trade continued to be fair, but it was bad in the hoe trades at Wednesbury. Employment in the bit and stirrup trades at Walsall was good; in the saddle furniture trades it was good in some departments and slack in others. In the needle and fish-hook trades at Redditch employment was good.

Tubes.—Employment in South Staffordshire continued good. At Birmingham the brass and copper tube trades were very fair, though the bedstead tube branch continued quiet.

Chains, Anchors, Springs, &c.—Employment in the chain trades at Cradley was fairly good. In the cart-gear, buckle, and motor-chain trades at Walsall it was good. In the anvil and vice trades in the Dudley district it was still slack, but a slight improvement was reported. The spring trade at West Bromwich and at Redditch was good. Employment was good with wrought anchor smiths at Cradley.

Sheet Metal Workers.—With tinplate and sheet metal workers and braziers employment was very good at Belfast, Dundee, and Newcastle, and good or fair generally elsewhere; an improvement was reported at Belfast, and in London, where employment was good. In the Midland towns it was still slack on the whole, a considerable number of men losing two days a week; but it was rather better than in September. A slight decline was reported with tinplate workers at Oldham. With iron plate workers employment was good, and better than in September, in London and at Birmingham; at the Lye, and in the Wolverhampton, Bilston and Dudley districts it was slack, but slightly better than in the previous month.

Jewellery, Plated Ware, Britannia Metal, &c.—Employment at Birmingham was good with silversmiths and electro-platers, with considerable overtime; with jewellers and Britannia metal workers it was fair. It was quiet at Sheffield and slack in London. The watch trade at Coventry was fair.

Farriers.—Employment continued good generally.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Oct., 1913.	Sept., 1913.	Oct., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Cutlery ..	£ 11,895	£ 16,355	£ 19,789	- 4,460	- 7,894
Hardware ..	131,927	135,634	115,190	- 3,707	+ 16,737
Exports (British & Irish):					
Cutlery ..	£ 85,650	£ 71,931	£ 91,735	+ 13,719	- 6,085
Hardware ..	211,955	185,413	281,641	+ 26,542	- 69,686
Implements and Tools ..	262,995	224,027	270,176	+ 38,968	- 7,181

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued good. Compared with a year ago the spinning branch showed little change and the weaving branch a decline.

Returns from firms employing 117,925 workpeople in the week ended October 25th showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.		Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing	15,521	+ 0.3	14,301	+ 0.8	+ 1.9
Spinning	26,068	- 0.1	26,507	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Weaving	54,044	+ 0.5	53,504	- 0.9	- 3.2
Other	9,552	+ 0.4	11,297	- 0.5	- 1.4
Not specified ..	12,740	+ 0.0	13,599	- 0.5	- 1.1
Total	117,925	+ 0.3	119,208	- 0.3	- 1.3
Districts.					
Ashton	6,830	- 0.1	7,041	- 1.1	- 0.4
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	6,944	- 0.2	6,804	- 0.6	+ 1.2
Oldham	13,745	+ 0.1	14,993	+ 1.4	+ 2.1
Bolton and Leith ..	13,740	- 0.1	13,250	+ 0.6	- 0.4
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden & Todmorden ..	9,203	- 1.2	9,391	+ 2.5	- 1.6
Manchester	9,815	- 0.4	8,185	- 4.6	- 6.7
Preston and Chorley ..	11,461	- 0.0	11,332	- 0.8	+ 0.9
Blackburn, Accrington & Darwen	15,035	+ 0.7	15,943	+ 0.0	+ 0.5
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson	13,635	- 0.1	16,632	- 1.1	- 4.0
Other Lancashire Towns ..	5,544	- 2.0	4,697	- 1.6	- 3.0
Yorkshire Towns	5,372	- 0.3	5,320	- 0.4	- 0.3
Other Districts	6,601	+ 3.7	5,620	+ 8.3	- 5.5
Total	117,925	+ 0.3	119,208	- 0.3	- 1.3

Employment in the Oldham district continued good with spinners, and was better than a month ago and a year ago; a scarcity of juvenile labour was reported in this section: with weavers employment was slack. In the Bolton district employment continued fair; compared with a year ago there was an improvement in the spinning branch, but a decline in the weaving branch. In Manchester employment was reported as fair, but there was a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago, chiefly in the weaving branch. In the Preston district employment showed little change compared with either a month ago or a year ago. In the Burnley district employment with weavers showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, and a more marked decline as compared with a year ago; some short time and slackness was reported. In the Blackburn district employment continued good on the whole, but some slackness was reported in the weaving branch.

Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

Description of Cotton.	Oct., 1913.	Sept., 1913.	Oct., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
American	Bales 287,782	Bales 196,812	Bales 279,966	+ 60,950	- 22,204
Brazilian	22,531	18,822	8,685	+ 3,709	+ 13,845
East Indian	3,697	5,379	6,909	- 1,682	- 3,212
Egyptian	24,602	14,269	17,124	+ 10,333	+ 7,478
Miscellaneous	18,911	13,422	16,493	+ 5,489	+ 2,418
Total	327,503	248,704	329,177	+ 78,799	- 1,674

Exports of British Cotton Goods.

Description.	Oct., 1913.	Sept., 1913.	Oct., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Cotton Yarn and Twist—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Grey	16,449	13,061	18,011	+ 3,388	- 1,562
Bleached and Dyed ..	3,510	2,673	4,504	+ 837	- 994
Total	19,959	15,734	22,515	+ 4,225	- 2,556
Cotton Thread for Sewing ..	1,852	1,314	2,188	+ 478	- 336
Cotton Piece Goods—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Grey or Unbleached ..	212,005	189,358	220,241	+ 22,617	- 8,236
Bleached	178,114	149,994	202,662	+ 23,120	- 23,948
Printed	113,173	94,885	115,405	+ 18,263	- 2,227
Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	134,960	114,706	128,478	+ 20,254	+ 6,482
Total	638,257	548,973	666,186	+ 89,284	- 27,929

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on November 7th, 1913, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 806,730 bales, as compared with 1,030,870 bales on November 8th, 1912.

Prices of Cotton at Liverpool.

	Oct., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1913, on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
Middling American: Monthly average of Daily Quotations	7.69	+ 0.12	+ 1.44
Highest Price on any one day	7.89	- 0.07	+ 1.39
Lowest	7.36	+ 0.33	+ 1.31
Good Fair Egyptian: Monthly average of Daily Quotations	9.99	+ 0.11	+ 0.55
Highest Price on any one day	10.15	- 0.05	+ 0.52
Lowest	9.75	+ 0.30	+ 0.44

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

Woollen Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 25,661 workpeople in the week ended October 25th showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.		Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting	633	+ 0.5	648	- 2.6	- 2.0
Spinning	5,295	- 2.2	5,145	- 1.4	- 3.4
Weaving	10,527	- 0.3	9,665	- 2.1	- 4.5
Other Departments	7,273	- 0.2	7,569	- 0.7	- 2.4
Not specified	1,963	- 0.7	1,940	+ 0.7	+ 1.1
Total	25,661	- 0.7	24,967	- 1.3	- 3.2
Districts.					
Huddersfield District ..	3,880	+ 0.2	4,324	- 1.3	- 3.5
Leeds District	2,257	- 1.3	2,846	- 3.9	+ 1.8
Dewsbury & Batley District ..	3,076	- 2.3	3,173	- 2.0	- 6.5
Other Parts of West Riding ..	2,341	+ 0.1	2,388	- 0.1	- 3.1
Total, West Riding ..	12,134	- 0.8	12,736	- 1.9	- 3.1
Scotland	7,015	- 0.4	6,715	- 1.8	- 7.0
Other Districts	6,511	- 0.7	5,516	+ 0.5	+ 1.8
Total	25,661	- 0.7	24,967	- 1.3	- 3.2

In the Huddersfield district employment was fairly good, but showed a further slight decline, especially in the weaving department. At Leeds employment was not so good as a month ago, although better than a year ago. In the heavy woollen district employment was worse than a month ago and a year ago, and some unemployment was reported, chiefly among night workers. In Scotland employment was fair, and not so good as a month ago or a year ago.

Worsted Trade.

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

Departments.	Workpeople.		Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting & Combing ..	4,959	+ 6.5	5,591	+ 9.5	- 0.9
Spinning	19,822	+ 0.3	12,310	+ 0.9	- 2.2
Weaving	8,569	- 1.3	7,981	- 0.9	- 1.9
Other Departments	4,820	+ 0.2	5,009	+ 0.8	+ 0.6
Not specified	1,969	+ 3.9	1,611	+ 3.7	- 0.9
Total	40,129	+ 0.8	32,512	+ 1.9	- 1.4
Districts.					
Bradford District	20,721	+ 1.1	17,195	+ 1.9	- 1.0
Keighley District	6,150	+ 1.6	4,962	+ 4.2	- 4.9
Halifax District	3,078	- 0.6	2,239	- 0.4	+ 1.6
Huddersfield District ..	4,148	+ 1.0	3,780	+ 3.4	+ 0.4
Other Parts of West Riding ..	2,628	- 0.1	1,868	- 0.2	- 3.8
Total, West Riding ..	36,725	+ 1.0	30,044	+ 2.2	- 1.5
Other Districts	3,404	- 0.2	2,468	- 0.9	- 0.4
Total	40,129	+ 0.8	32,512	+ 1.9	- 1.4

Returns from firms employing 40,129 workpeople in the week ended October 25th showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.9 per

cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 4.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Bradford district employment was fairly good, but some short time was reported, and employment on the whole was not so good as a year ago. In the Keighley district there was a decline in the spinning and in the weaving branches compared with a year ago, but an improvement in spinning compared with a month ago. In the Halifax and Huddersfield districts employment on the whole was fairly good.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Oct., 1913.	Sept., 1913.	Oct., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports and Exports of Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS).					
Imports .. 1,000 lbs.	30,794	29,198	33,406	+ 1,596	- 2,612
Re-Exports .. 1,000 lbs.	3,192	2,205	4,329	+ 987	- 1,637
Wool .. 1,000 lbs.	34,831	5,291	29,420	+ 29,540	+ 5,411
British and Irish Manufactures Exported.					
Woolen .. 1,000 lbs.	369	385	503	- 16	- 134
Worsted	4,491	4,173	5,443	+ 318	- 952
Alpaca and Mohair ..	1,457	1,425	1,532	+ 32	- 75
Total, Yarn ..	6,317	5,983	7,478	+ 334	- 1,161
Piece Goods:					
Woolen .. 1,000 yds.	7,344	8,599	8,010	- 1,255	- 666
Worsted	4,011	4,194	5,902	- 183	- 1,891
Total, Piece Goods ..	11,355	12,793	13,912	- 1,438	- 2,557

Prices of Wool in Bradford.

Description.	Oct., 1913.	Sept., 1913.	Oct., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Average Prices:					
Lincoln Hogs	12 1/2	13	11 1/2	+ 1 1/2	+ 2 1/2
40's Crossbred tops	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	+ 1	+ 1
60's Super Botany tops ..	28 1/2	29	27 1/2	+ 1 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Course of Prices:					
Lincoln Hogs	13 12 1/2	13	11 11 1/2	+ 1 1/2	+ 1 1/2
40's Crossbred tops	15 1/2 15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2 15	+ 1	+ 1
60's Super Botany tops ..	28 28 1/2	29	27 1/2 28	+ 1 1/2	+ 1 1/2

LINEN TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 45,246 workpeople in the week ended October 25th showed no change in the number employed, and an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 3.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. This increase was due to increased rates of wages.

Departments.	Workpeople.		Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing	6,027	- 0.7	3,706	- 1.0	+ 7.9
Spinning	10,598	+ 0.2	5,855	+ 0.5	+ 7.0
Weaving	15,776	- 0.1	10,804	+ 0.6	+ 1.2
Other	7,196	+ 0.6	6,009	+ 0.6	+ 2.5
Not specified	5,649	- 0.3	3,643	+ 1.5	+ 5.1
Total	45,246	- 0.0	30,017	+ 0.1	+ 3.8
Districts.					
Belfast	18,219	+ 0.3	12,333	- 0.9	+ 5.0
Other Places in Ireland ..	13,731	+ 0.5	8,335	+ 1.5	+ 4.1
Total, Ireland ..	31,950	+ 0.4	20,668	+ 0.1	+ 4.6
Fifeshire	6,310	- 0.7	4,393	- 1.0	+ 0.8
Other Places in Scotland ..	6,211	- 0.8	4,478	+ 1.7	+ 5.7
Total, Scotland ..	12,521	- 0.8	8,871	+ 0.4	+ 3.2
England	775	- 3.1	478	- 1.2	- 13.9
United Kingdom ..	45,246	- 0.0	30,017	+ 0.1	+ 3.8

Employment continued fairly good at Belfast and in other parts of Ireland, showing an improvement in the latter districts compared with the previous month. In Fifeshire there was a slight decline compared with a month ago.

The deficiency of workers in the principal districts continued.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Oct., 1913.	Sept., 1913.	Oct., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Coddilla) tons	2,773	2,390	2,218	+ 383	+ 556
Exports (British & Irish):					
Linen Yarn .. 100 lbs.	14,117	11,975	13,925	+ 2,142	+ 192
Linen Piece Goods .. 100 yds.	174,900	111,781	178,903	+ 63,119	- 4,003

JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT, though still reported as good, showed a decline as compared with a month ago.

Returns from firms employing 12,144 workpeople in the week ended October 25th showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 3.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Since October, 1912, there has been an increase of 5 per cent. in rates of wages.

Departments.	Workpeople.		Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing	2,748	- 0.9	2,078	- 0.3	+ 2.5

At Leicester employment showed a decline compared with a month ago and a year ago, and some short time was reported. At Hinckley employment was good in the seamless hose and cotton goods department, and fair in the shirt and pant department; at Loughborough it was good. With power frame workers in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire employment continued fair; with hand frame workers in Nottinghamshire it was moderate in some districts and good in others. In Scotland employment continued good, but was not quite so good as a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Sept., 1913.	Sept., 1913.	Oct., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1913, on	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hosiery, Woolen ..	35,740	39,401	51,271	- 3,661	- 15,531
" Cotton ..	188,433	228,222	178,495	- 39,789	+ 9,938
Exports (British & Irish):					
Hosiery, Woolen ..	166,117	187,733	182,671	- 21,616	- 16,554
" Cotton ..	55,944	60,471	57,095	- 4,527	- 1,151

LACE TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 5,893 workpeople in the week ended October 25th showed an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.		Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Per cent.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Levers ..	1,442	+ 1.9	- 5.2	+ 7.5	- 9.3
Curtain ..	2,292	+ 0.9	- 3.9	- 1.5	- 5.6
Plain Net ..	1,623	+ 5.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.8	+ 20.3
Others ..	636	+ 2.3	- 12.6	+ 0.6	- 13.6
Total ..	5,893	+ 2.4	- 2.0	+ 2.6	- 2.5
Districts:					
Nottingham City ..	1,330	+ 5.6	- 2.3	+ 6.1	- 5.4
Long Eaton and other outlying districts ..	998	+ 0.1	- 3.9	+ 2.7	- 8.0
Other English districts ..	1,975	+ 2.8	+ 2.7	+ 3.5	+ 8.1
Scotland ..	1,690	+ 0.9	- 6.1	- 1.2	- 6.2
Total ..	5,893	+ 2.4	- 2.0	+ 2.6	- 2.5

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

Imports and Exports.

The Table below shows the value of the Imports and Exports of cotton and silk lace during the months specified:—

Description.	Oct., 1913.	Sept., 1913.	Oct., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Cotton Lace ..	179,262	164,469	174,074	+ 14,793	+ 5,188
Silk Lace ..	34,507	35,294	22,697	- 787	+ 11,810
Exports (British & Irish):					
Cotton Lace ..	321,228	311,381	320,914	- 9,847	+ 314
Silk Lace ..	1,939	2,616	2,896	- 677	- 957

SILK TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 7,839 workpeople in the week ended October 25th showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.		Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Per cent.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Throwing ..	864	+ 2.2	+ 9.0	+ 3.5	+ 7.8
Spinning ..	1,740	- 1.0	- 5.4	+ 1.3	- 3.4
Weaving ..	3,570	+ 0.2	-	+ 0.9	+ 4.3
Other ..	708	+ 0.6	- 0.1	+ 2.9	+ 2.8
Not specified ..	857	+ 2.8	+ 5.2	- 0.6	+ 4.0
Total ..	7,839	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.2	+ 2.3
Districts:					
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire ..	2,473	- 0.6	- 5.9	+ 2.9	+ 0.0
Macclesfield, Congleton and District ..	535	+ 3.9	- 1.1	- 3.7	- 2.1
Eastern Counties ..	3,059	+ 1.2	+ 5.3	+ 0.5	+ 6.2
Other Districts, including Scotland ..	1,772	- 0.1	+ 1.7	+ 1.4	+ 1.8
Total ..	7,839	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.2	+ 2.3

At Macclesfield employment was good in all the principal branches with the exception of factory hand-loom weavers, who reported employment as slack. At Leek employment with throwsters and spinners was good, at Congleton it was slack; at both places trimming weavers reported employment as fair. In the Bradford district employment was moderate, and not so good as a month ago. In the Eastern Counties it was fairly good.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Oct., 1913.	Sept., 1913.	Oct., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Raw Silk .. lbs	108,967	133,317	138,948	- 24,350	- 29,981
Thrown Silk .. lbs	39,212	38,932	47,794	+ 220	- 8,582
Spun Silk Yarn .. lbs	35,052	34,842	58,270	+ 210	- 23,218
Silk Broad-Stuffs .. yds	6,833,156	7,184,074	6,878,769	- 350,918	- 45,613
Exports (British & Irish):					
Thrown Silk .. lbs	9,226	7,998	7,285	+ 1,228	+ 1,941
Spun Silk Yarn .. lbs	128,439	92,487	66,232	+ 35,952	+ 62,207
Silk Broad-Stuffs .. yds	367,700	357,580	431,719	+ 10,120	- 64,019

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fairly good, and better than a month ago.

Returns from firms employing 30,543 workpeople in the week ended October 25th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1.9 per cent. in the wages paid.

Trades:—	Workpeople.		Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Per cent.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Bleaching ..	3,275	- 0.7	- 4.1	+ 1.0	- 4.0
Printing ..	752	+ 2.0	- 4.0	+ 5.0	- 1.3
Dyeing ..	15,724	- 0.4	- 3.2	+ 3.6	+ 3.2
Trimming, Finishing, and other Departments ..	10,236	+ 0.1	+ 1.4	+ 0.9	+ 1.9
Not specified ..	556	- 0.5	- 0.5	- 0.9	- 2.7
Total ..	30,543	- 0.2	- 1.8	+ 2.5	+ 1.9

Districts:—	Workpeople.		Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Yorkshire ..	13,937	- 0.2	- 2.1	+ 4.1	+ 4.1
Lancashire ..	9,962	- 0.9	- 1.2	+ 0.9	- 0.9
Scotland ..	3,293	+ 1.2	- 7.7	+ 2.4	- 2.6
Ireland ..	772	+ 0.4	- 5.6	+ 2.8	- 1.6
Other Districts ..	2,579	- 0.0	+ 7.6	- 0.9	+ 5.2
Total ..	30,543	- 0.2	- 1.8	+ 2.5	+ 1.9

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire continued moderate, and was worse than a year ago; much short time was reported. At Basford employment was slack in the lace department, but good in the hosiery branch. At Dundee it was good.

Printing.—Employment with machine calico printers was fairly good, but not so good as a year ago. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it was on the whole fair. In Scotland it was good generally.

Dyeing.—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers continued quiet, and was not so good as a year ago; about 30 per cent. of the trade union dyers worked short time, and about 5 per cent. overtime. With cotton dyers in Lancashire and Yorkshire employment continued moderate, and was not so good as a year ago in Lancashire. With silk dyers at Macclesfield and Leek it was fair; at Congleton it was good. With lace dyers at Nottingham, Basford and Bulwell it was good, and some overtime was reported.

Trimming, Finishing, &c.—At Leicester employment continued fairly good with hosiery trimmers, &c.; at Hinckley and Loughborough it was good; at Basford it was fair. With calender workers at Dundee it was good.

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during October was quiet and slightly worse than a month ago. Returns from firms employing 8,098 workpeople, and paying £7,362 in wages in the week ending October 25th, 1913, showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.2 per cent. in wages paid.

In the Kidderminster district employment was very quiet, and worse than a month ago. It continued quiet, with short time, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Employment in Scotland was good.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was slightly better than a month ago, and about the same as a year ago. It was good in the heavy boot trade, but quiet in the other branches.

Returns from firms employing 68,013 workpeople in the week ended October 25th showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with September. Compared with October last year, there was a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.		Earnings.			
	Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Per cent.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.		
				Per cent.	Per cent.	
ENGLAND & WALES.						
London ..	2,815	- 0.7	+ 0.4	3,011	- 2.0	- 3.2
Leicester ..	12,895	+ 0.2	- 0.1	13,940	+ 2.9	- 0.0
Leicester Country District ..	3,058	+ 0.5	- 1.0	2,952	- 1.6	- 1.6
Northampton ..	11,981	- 0.6	- 3.2	12,206	+ 0.7	- 1.7
Northampton Country District ..	9,721	+ 1.7	+ 2.3	9,857	+ 7.8	+ 5.2
Kettering ..	3,821	+ 0.3	- 2.4	4,014	+ 3.5	- 0.6
Stafford & District ..	2,824	- 0.2	- 2.2	2,715	+ 6.7	- 4.9
Norwich & District ..	3,881	+ 1.4	+ 0.2	3,449	+ 0.5	+ 0.4
Bristol & District ..	1,467	- 0.9	- 0.9	1,439	- 0.2	+ 5.9
Kingswood ..	2,013	+ 1.8	+ 1.9	2,018	+ 2.3	+ 1.1
Leeds & District ..	2,157	+ 1.9	- 5.2	2,133	+ 3.5	- 0.7
Manchester & District ..	3,121	- 0.9	- 6.6	3,086	- 4.2	- 4.6
Birmingham & District ..	1,017	+ 0.6	+ 1.2	859	+ 1.7	+ 2.9
Other parts of England and Wales ..	3,297	- 0.4	- 1.8	2,944	+ 0.5	+ 2.0
ENGLAND & WALES ..	64,068	+ 0.3	- 1.1	64,623	+ 2.2	- 0.0
SCOTLAND ..	3,548	+ 0.3	- 0.2	3,692	- 0.1	+ 1.8
IRELAND ..	397	+ 2.3	- 5.5	283	+ 2.9	- 4.0
UNITED KINGDOM ..	68,013	+ 0.3	- 1.1	68,598	+ 2.1	+ 0.1

Employment at Leicester was quiet, and much short time was reported. Employment was also slack at Northampton, and not so good as a year ago; but at Kettering it was fairly good: in the Northampton country district it was generally fair, and better than a year ago, and it continued busy on Army boots. At Stafford an improvement was reported, though there was still a good deal of short time, and there was

a decline compared with a year ago. Employment at Norwich continued fairly good, though a decline was reported by the clickers and pressmen. At Bristol and Kingswood employment in the heavy boot trade continued to be very good, and was better than a year ago; at Kingswood overtime was general, and a deficiency of workpeople was reported. In the ladies' goods section at Bristol employment was moderate. Employment at Leeds continued moderate, and a slight decline was reported by clickers and pressmen. Employment in the Manchester district was quiet. In Scotland employment continued to be good at the principal centres.

Imports and Exports.

Description of Boots and Shoes.	Oct., 1913.	Sept., 1913.	Oct., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports (less re-exports):					
Leather .. doz. pairs	21,650	21,534	27,188	+ 116	- 5,538
" value £	81,322	77,421	87,919	+ 3,901	- 6,597
Rubber .. doz. pairs	8,634	7,001	7,914	+ 1,693	+ 780
" value £	11,075	8,217	8,890	+ 2,858	+ 2,185
Other materials doz. pairs	15,595	15,521	12,539	+ 74	+ 3,066
" value £	13,649	12,068	12,363	+ 1,583	+ 1,286
Exports (British & Irish):					
Leather .. doz. pairs	131,033	134,585	142,514	- 3,552	- 11,481
" value £	383,848	391,292	407,906	- 7,444	- 24,058
Rubber .. doz. pairs	15,253	18,075	11,685	- 2,822	+ 3,568
" value £	15,610	17,827	12,255	- 2,217	+ 3,355
Other materials doz. pairs	16,630	8,975	10,260	+ 6,655	+ 5,370
" value £	16,903	7,862	9,377	+ 9,041	+ 7,526

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was rather quiet on the whole, except in the fancy leather trades, where it was generally good. Trade Unions with 3,086 members reported 5.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 5.0 per cent. at the end of September and 3.3 per cent. in October, 1912.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, Leather Dressers, &c.—Employment with curriers was fair generally, but bad in London and quiet at Walsall and in the Birmingham district. With skinners and grounders it was quiet, and worse than in the previous month, except in London, where it was fair and showed an improvement. Leather dressers reported an improvement at Leicester.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—Employment was fair generally at Walsall (though slack with gig saddlers) and at Glasgow, but quiet elsewhere, some short time being reported at Birmingham.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with portmanteau makers in London was quiet, and not so good as in the previous month. With fancy leather workers it was good on the whole, and rather better than in September.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Oct., 1913.	Sept., 1913.	Oct., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry .. cwts.	46,738	41,420	62,094	+ 5,318	- 15,356
Ditto, wet .. cwts.	61,991	86,485	88,418	- 24,494	- 26,427
Total Hides, dry and wet .. cwts.	108,729	127,905	150,512	- 19,176	- 41,783
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins .. (value) £	906,572	1,061,099	994,512	- 154,527	- 87,940
Leather* .. cwts.	278,762	242,918	253,698	+ 35,844	+ 25,164
Exports (British & Irish):					
Leather .. cwts.	26,957	21,382	22,141	+ 5,575	+ 4,816
Gloves .. doz. prs.	25,229	23,457	25,891	- 3,198	- 762
Machinery Belting .. cwts.	4,358	4,026	4,000	+ 332	+ 358
Saddlery and Harness .. (value) £	39,559	29,120			

Coopers.

Employment in this trade was good on the whole. There was a slight decline on a month ago at Burton and Glasgow, where employment was described as fairly good.

Coachbuilding.

Employment was fairly good on the whole, about the same as in the previous month, but not so good as a year ago. Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of 13,208 reported 3.4 per cent. as unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 3.3 per cent. in September and 1.7 per cent. a year ago. In London employment was moderate only; it was good at Birmingham, Edinburgh and Belfast, quiet at Aberdeen, and bad at Liverpool, Manchester, Salford and Dublin.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmaking.—Employment continued fair, short time being worked at some centres. Trade Unions reported 3.8 per cent. as unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 3.7 per cent. a month ago and 2.0 per cent. a year ago.

Other Trades.—With general wheelwrights and smiths employment continued moderate and about the same as a month and a year ago. It declined with packing case makers. Skip and basket makers at Oldham and cane and wicker workers at Basford were well employed.

The **Imports** of brushes and brooms in October, 1913, were valued at £39,224, as compared with £39,171 in September, 1913, and £36,917 in October, 1912; and the **Exports** (British and Irish) for the same months at £23,542, £19,522, and £23,374 respectively.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

Brick Trade.

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade continued fairly good, but was worse on the whole than in the previous month.

Returns from firms employing 11,210 workpeople in the week ended October 25th showed a decrease of 3.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,523	+ 0.7	- 0.1	£ 4,647	+ 0.5	+ 3.5
Midland and Eastern Counties	3,566	- 1.7	- 3.6	4,104	+ 0.2	- 2.0
South and South-Western Counties and Wales	2,782	- 9.0	- 0.1	3,343	- 14.5	- 1.8
Scotland	730	- 2.0	- 0.3	853	+ 0.8	+ 1.4
Other Districts	609	- 8.4	- 6.2	698	- 11.2	- 0.9
Total	11,210	- 3.3	- 1.6	13,645	- 4.3	+ 0.1

In the Northern Counties, Yorkshire and Lancashire, employment was fairly good, and much the same as a month ago. In the Midlands and Eastern Counties it was good on the whole. In the Peterborough district it continued moderate. With glazed brick and firebrick workers employment was good at Stourbridge and moderate in Shropshire, showing some falling off compared with a month ago. In the Southern and South-Western Counties and in Wales it was fair, but not so good as in the previous month. At Wrexham and Ruabon it was still quiet, but was slightly better than during September.

In Scotland, employment was good on the whole.

Cement Trade.

Employment in the cement trade in Kent and Essex was fair, both overtime and short time being reported. In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment remained good.

The **Imports** of cement during October, 1913, amounted to 12,356 tons, compared with 9,939 tons in September, 1913, and 10,194 tons in October, 1912. The

Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were 63,508 tons, 51,693 tons, and 67,054 tons respectively.

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades continued fairly good on the whole, showing little change compared with a month ago.

Returns from firms employing 17,909 workpeople in the week ended October 25th showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches:—	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
China Manufacture	3,252	- 0.5	+ 7.0	3,863	- 2.7	+ 8.5
Earthenware Manufacture	12,241	- 1.2	- 0.1	11,880	- 0.1	- 1.2
Other Branches (including unspecified)	2,416	+ 0.5	- 3.9	2,261	- 0.7	- 4.3
Total	17,909	- 0.8	+ 0.6	18,004	- 0.7	+ 0.3

Districts:—	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Potteries	13,548	- 0.7	+ 1.1	12,944	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Other Districts	4,361	- 1.3	- 1.0	5,060	- 2.8	- 0.7
Total	17,909	- 0.8	+ 0.6	18,004	- 0.7	+ 0.3

Employment in the china section in the Potteries was good on the whole. It was fairly good in the earthenware section, and fair at tile works. It was good with earthenware workers in other districts.

The **Imports** of chinaware and earthenware in October, 1913, were valued at £99,084, as compared with £92,496 in September, 1913, and £83,235 in October, 1912. The **Exports** (British and Irish) for the same months were £297,150, £261,013, and £348,018 respectively.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was fairly good, and better than a month ago.

Returns from firms employing 7,646 workpeople in the week ended October 25th showed an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and of 4.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Glass Bottle	5,502	+ 2.0	- 4.7	7,267	+ 6.8	- 5.0
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,830	+ 0.4	- 0.7	2,177	..	+ 0.0
Other Branches	314	- 2.5	- 2.8	361	- 1.6	- 1.4
Total	7,646	+ 1.4	- 3.7	9,795	+ 4.9	- 3.8

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
North of England	802	- 0.7	- 6.4	1,051	+ 2.5	+ 3.0
Yorkshire	4,250	+ 1.8	- 8.9	5,568	+ 5.7	+ 10.3
Lancashire	968	+ 4.6	+ 15.0	1,133	+ 8.9	+ 28.0
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	699	- 0.3	+ 5.1	900	+ 1.5	+ 6.3
Scotland	616	- 0.8	- 5.1	781	+ 2.1	- 3.8
Other parts of the United Kingdom	311	+ 1.6	- 14.1	312	+ 1.3	- 15.9
Total	7,646	+ 1.4	- 3.7	9,795	+ 4.9	- 3.8

Employment in Yorkshire was fair and better than a month ago in the ordinary glass bottle trade, except at Mexborough, where employment was bad; in the flint glass bottle trade it was good, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. With bottle makers at

St. Helens employment was moderate; some short time worked owing to scarcity of boy assistants. At Glasgow, Portobello and Bristol employment was good. On the Wear it was only moderate, with some short time, and was worse than a year ago. At Dublin it was bad, and worse than a month ago.

Employment continued fair with sheet glass flatteners and good with sheet and plate glass workers at St. Helens. It continued good with flint glass makers and cutters at Birmingham, and in the Wordsley and Stourbridge district. Plate glass bevellers and silverers at Birmingham were still well employed. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear employment remained fair. With glass blowers in London it was bad.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Oct., 1913.	Sept., 1913.	Oct., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Window and German sheet glass, including shades, &c.	117,066	92,875	113,534	+ 24,191	+ 3,532
Plate	24,671	34,248	32,097	- 9,577	- 7,426
Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	94,331	86,008	77,060	+ 8,023	+ 16,981
Manufactures, othersorts	58	111	186	- 53	- 128
gross.	176,195	151,558	145,030	+ 24,637	+ 31,165
Bottles					
Exports (British & Irish):					
Plate	19,006	15,557	29,657	+ 3,449	- 10,651
Flint	7,422	7,751	8,218	- 329	- 796
Manufactures, othersorts	60,219	44,196	69,753	+ 16,023	- 9,534
gross.	86,647	67,504	108,628	+ 19,143	- 21,521
Bottles	95,278	84,100	110,568	+ 11,178	- 15,230

FISHING INDUSTRY.

THE fish landed in October, 1913, showed an increase in both quantity and value as compared with October, 1912.

	Quantity.		Value.	
	Oct., 1913.	Oct., 1912.	Oct., 1913.	Oct., 1912.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Fish (other than Shell):				
England and Wales	4,130,406	3,808,557	1,597,387	1,406,048
Scotland	241,628	253,437	157,921	155,063
Ireland	29,546	51,942	13,570	20,879
Total	4,401,580	4,113,936	1,768,878	1,581,990
Shell Fish			37,108	36,826
Total Value			1,805,986	1,618,816

Fishermen.—Employment with fishermen continued fairly good. It was very good at Lowestoft, and better than a month ago. At Grimsby and Yarmouth it was good, and at Hull fair. Employment at Aberdeen was good, and at Peterhead fair. At Fraserburgh employment was moderate, and at Macduff, bad. Off the South-Western coast of England fishing operations were much hindered by stormy weather.

Fish Dock Labourers.—Employment was fairly good. At Lowestoft it was very good, and at Grimsby, Yarmouth, and Hull, good. Employment at Aberdeen and Peterhead was fair; at Fraserburgh it was bad.

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

The **Exports** (British and Irish) of herrings, cured or salted, during October, 1913, were valued at £598,783, as compared with £789,684 in August, 1913, and £692,696 in October, 1912.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair at London, and was fairly good on the whole at the other principal ports. There was an improvement generally compared with a month ago.

London*.—Employment generally continued fair, and was better than in the previous month. The average number of labourers employed at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended October 25th was 15,822, an increase of 9.0 per cent. compared with a

* Exclusive of Tilbury.

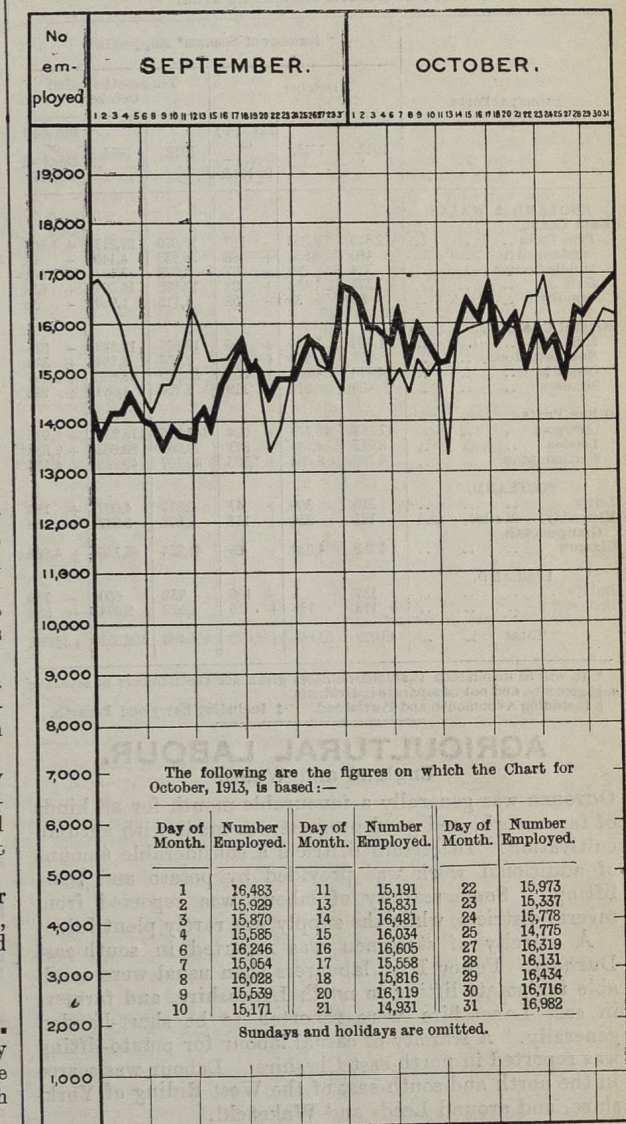
month ago and of 1.1 per cent. compared with October, 1912.

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks* and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended Oct. 4th	5,547	2,992	8,539	7,671	16,210
" " " 11th	5,614	2,271	7,885	7,653	15,538
" " " 18th	5,569	2,703	8,272	7,777	16,049
" " " 25th	5,680	2,301	7,981	7,504	15,485
Average for 4 weeks ended Oct. 25th, 1913	5,600	2,568	8,168	7,654	15,822
Average for Sept., 1913	5,028	2,435	7,463	7,019	14,512
" " Oct., 1912	5,815	2,593	8,408	7,339	15,747

* Exclusive of Tilbury.

The numbers employed during October, 1913, fluctuated between a maximum of 16,982 and a minimum of 14,775. The corresponding figures for October, 1912, were 16,972 and 13,269 respectively.

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at 110 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of September and October, 1913. The corresponding curve for September and October, 1912, is also given for comparison. [The thick curve applies to 1913, and the thin curve to 1912.]



The following are the figures on which the Chart for October, 1913, is based:—

Day of Month.	Number Employed.	Day of Month.	Number Employed.	Day of Month.	Number Employed.
1	16,483	11	15,191	22	15,973
2	15,929	13	15,831	23	15,337
3	15,870	14	16,481	24	15,778
4	15,585	15	16,034	25	14,775
5	16,246	16	16,605	27	16,319
6	15,064	17	15,558	28	16,131
7	16,028	18	15,816	29	16,434
8	15,539	20	16,119	30	16,716
9	15,171	21	14,931	31	16,982

Sundays and holidays are omitted.

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks was 1,551 during October, 1913, compared with 1,420 a month ago and 1,582 during October, 1912.

Liverpool.—Employment with dock labourers continued fair at the North End docks, and was good at the South End docks, showing an improvement on the pre-

vious month. It continued to improve with quay and railway carters, some overtime being reported.

Other Ports.—Employment continued fair generally on the Tyne and Wear. It continued good at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough. At Hull employment was fair with dock labourers and coal workers; it was good at Grimsby and fair at Goole. There was an improvement at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, where employment was good. It was moderate, and rather worse than a month ago, at Plymouth. Employment was good at Avonmouth and Bristol, and fairly good at the South Wales ports.

Employment improved at Glasgow and at Dundee, and was good. It continued good at Leith. It was fairly good at Belfast and fair at Londonderry and Limerick.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN OCTOBER.

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 October 53,148 seamen, of whom 4,636 (8·7 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with October, 1912, there was a net increase of 4,076 in the total number shipped. The most marked increases were at Southampton, London, and Liverpool.

Lascars are not included in the figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	October,			Ten months ended October,		
	1912.	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.	1912.	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
East Coast.						
Tyne Ports	2,540	2,353	- 187	25,650	27,213	+ 1,563
Sunderland	460	568	+ 98	4,232	4,140	- 92
Middlesbrough	334	277	- 57	4,072	3,191	- 881
Hull	1,371	1,453	+ 82	13,525	14,364	+ 839
Grimsby	83	31	- 52	1,115	1,080	- 35
Bristol Channel.						
Bristol	1,429	1,879	+ 450	12,801	12,228	- 573
Newport, Mon.	928	979	+ 51	8,404	8,744	+ 340
Cardiff	4,476	4,835	+ 359	38,035	43,632	+ 5,597
Swansea	400	519	+ 119	3,756	4,684	+ 928
Other Ports.						
Liverpool	17,851	18,775	+ 924	167,245	175,233	+ 7,988
London	8,913	9,784	+ 871	79,066	86,603	+ 7,538
Southampton	4,790	6,093	+ 1,303	45,767	49,925	+ 4,158
SCOTLAND.						
Leith	319	366	+ 47	3,817	4,007	+ 190
Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth	123	236	+ 113	2,508	2,677	+ 169
Glasgow	4,755	4,820	+ 65	41,254	46,136	+ 4,882
IRELAND.						
Dublin	127	1	- 126	732	600	- 132
Belfast	173	189	+ 16	1,512	2,094	+ 582
Total	49,072	53,148	+ 4,076	453,460	486,551	+ 33,091

* 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.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

England and Wales.*

OCTOBER was generally a favourable month for all kinds of farm work, and good progress was made with autumn cultivation. In certain districts a considerable amount of additional work was provided by potato and root-lifting. Some scarcity of labour was reported from several districts, while the supply was rarely plentiful.

A scarcity of stockmen was reported in south-east Durham. Fewer Irish labourers than usual were available for potato-lifting in north Lancashire, and farmers in east Lancashire were reported to be short-handed generally. A scarcity of casual labour for potato-lifting was reported in north-east Cheshire. Labour was scarce in the north and south-east of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and around Leeds and Wakefield.

In Shropshire and Staffordshire labour was rather short in the majority of districts. Some shortage of labour was reported in north Lincolnshire, east Holland and west and north-east Norfolk. More men could also have been employed in central Cambridgeshire and in Huntingdonshire.

* Based on information supplied by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

There was a scarcity of casual labour in mid-Worcestershire, of stockmen in north-west Gloucestershire, and of stockmen and carters in east Herefordshire. In Cornwall, Devonshire, and Somerset labour was in general sufficient except near towns.

A shortage of labour was reported in Flintshire and Denbighshire, and in several districts in Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire, and Carmarthenshire.

Scotland.*

The weather during October was generally mild and open, and favourable to such work as potato-lifting and autumn cultivation. There was a slackening in the demand for temporary workers at the end of the month, but there was during the month a considerable shortage of labour in many districts.

Extra labourers for the potato harvest were scarce in north-east and east Aberdeen, while in Kincardine and north-east Forfar there was a great deficiency of all classes of labour. Farmers in central Perth and also in Kirkcubright had to depend largely on school children for the potato-lifting. Labour for this work was also very scarce in north Perth, north-east Fife, and in Berwickshire.

Other counties in which a greater or less shortage of labour was reported are Orkney, Caithness, Ross, Dumbarton, Stirling, Lanark, and Renfrew.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

PART II.—Unemployment Insurance.

APPLICATIONS TO THE UMPIRE.

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

277. Workmen described as mill-joiners engaged in repairing winding stands.

278. Workmen described as leather roller coverers or turners employed in the textile (jute and flax) industry—covering with leather and turning up the rollers, and also turning wood rollers.

279. Workmen described as engravers and engaged at iron and steel works in engraving stamps for marking names or numbers on steel rails, &c.

280. Workmen employed in the repair shops of motor cab and omnibus companies and engaged in removing, replacing and vulcanizing tyres.

281. Workmen engaged in erecting, altering or repairing head-gear for collieries.

282. Workmen described as sea-going engineers casually employed in repairing boilers and machinery on ships in port.

DECISIONS BY THE UMPIRE.

[Note.—Where no reference is given to an application, the question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle 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:—

1378. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of parts of perambulators, mail carts, folding cars and other baby carriages, as follows:—

- (1) Ironwork, such as handle-levers, under-carriages, hood-irons;
- (2) Bodies, whether of wicker, wood or other material;
- (3) Hoods, aprons and cushions;
- (4) In stove enamelling parts.

1380. Blacksmiths employed by the Tyne Improvement Commission, who are employed in workshops, and engaged wholly or mainly in the making and repair of rail ties, point rods, signal gear, and in the repair of locomotives, steam and hydraulic cranes, coal tips and staiths, and in making or repairing miscellaneous ironwork for the docks and railways.

1382. Workmen employed by ironmongers, and engaged wholly or mainly in repairing fixtures in buildings, such as gas, water or sanitary fittings, electric light or bell wires, grates, ranges, boilers, baths.

* Based on information supplied by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

1383. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making or repairing summer houses or revolving shelters. (Application 274.)

1386. Workmen engaged excavating and concreting pit for new soap pans.

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

1379. Workmen (other than toolmakers and toolsetters) engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of stamp-affixing machines for hand use. (Application 270.)

1381. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the installation and maintenance of telewriters. (Application 273.)

1384. Workmen engaged in making sheet metal cylinders and cases for the packing and transit of explosives. (Application 276.)

1385. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in laying and removing temporary light railways for hauling peat from peat bogs to the works of a manufacturing company.

1387. Workmen employed in the manufacture of sheet metal furniture for buildings such as shelving, lockers, desks, cupboards, tables and similar articles. (Application 275.)

1388. A workman employed by a firm of envelope manufacturers, and engaged in trimming and sharpening envelope cutters.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

SUSPENSORY AWARD: INCAPACITY APPARENTLY AT AN END: POSSIBILITY OF FURTHER INCAPACITY SUPERVENING.

Where weekly payments have been made to an injured workman under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, any such payment may be reviewed at the request either of the employer or of the workman, and on such review may be ended, diminished or increased.

A man employed in a paper factory met with an accident in the course of his employment by which his right hand was crushed, and, in consequence, parts of three of his fingers had to be amputated. The accident occurred on August 21st, 1912, and the employers paid full compensation down to November 23rd, 1912, and consented to make further reduced compensation down to January 13th, 1913. Proceedings for a review were taken by the employers, and it was proved that after January 13th, and during February and March, the workman was employed in work for which he was fit, and had earned greater wages than he was earning before the accident. This, according to the finding of the arbitrator, was due to the fact that there was a large demand for labour of a kind which the workman was able to supply, and that such demand might last for some years. The arbitrator accordingly found that after January 13th the workman's incapacity no longer existed; and he made an award ending the compensation as from that date, and refusing to make a suspensory award as requested by the workman. The workman appealed.

The Court of Session held that the workman was a damaged man, permanently injured in his right hand, and that he would always have to look for work in a narrower area than what was formerly open to him; that the wage-earning capacity of a damaged man must be judged not merely by the condition of the man at the time of review, but also by the condition of the labour market. Therefore, the possibility of there being a change of circumstances, having the effect of making it difficult for the damaged man to earn his living or else of his being compelled to accept diminished wages, should be considered. It was open to the arbitrator to make a suspensory award to meet such contingency, and therefore the case should be remitted back to him to decide whether the ending of the compensation should be permanent or temporary.—*Dempsey v. Caldwell & Company, Limited.*—Court of Session. 21st October, 1913.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES: NYSTAGMUS: WHAT IS PROCESS OF MINING?

Where a certifying surgeon certifies that a workman is suffering from any one of certain diseases, and that the disease is due to the nature of the employment in which the workman was employed at any time within the twelve months previous to disablement by the disease, and that he is disabled by such disease from earning full wages, he (or his dependants in case of death) is entitled to compensation under the Act as if the disease were a personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of that employment. If the workman at or immediately before the date of the disablement was employed in a certain process, and the disease contracted is a disease set opposite the description of that process in the schedule to the Act, the disease is to be deemed to have been due to the nature of that employment, except where the certifying surgeon certifies to the contrary, or unless the employer proves the contrary. One of these industrial diseases mentioned in the schedule is nystagmus, and the description of the process of employment set opposite the name of that disease is "mining."

A miner employed underground in the getting of coal met with an accident on May 1st, 1912, which totally disabled him from following his occupation for eight months. Early in January,

1913, he went to work again, but was employed on the surface at the pit head and not underground. On January 9th, after working at the pit head for a few days, he was attacked by severe pains in the head and compelled to leave off work. Subsequently he was certified to be suffering from nystagmus and disabled from earning full wages, and the date of disablement was certified to be January 9th, 1913. The workman then took proceedings for compensation, and was admittedly entitled to compensation if the employment in which he was engaged at the date of disablement was the process of mining. At the hearing he was unable to show that the disease which he contracted on January 9th, 1913, was due to the nature of the employment in which he had been engaged before May, 1912, and the Sheriff Substitute held that "mining" means miner's work underground, and does not include work on the surface, and that therefore the workman was not entitled to the advantage of the presumption that the disease was due to the nature of his employment. An award of compensation was therefore refused. The workman appealed. The Court of Session dismissed the appeal, holding that the workman was not engaged in the process of mining, which process implies two things—(1) the actual cutting of the mineral, and (2) its removal to the surface. In no part of that process was the workman engaged, and as he had failed to prove that the disease was due to the nature of his employment before May, 1912, though within twelve months of the disablement, he was not entitled to the benefit of the Act.—*Scullion v. Cadzow Coal Company, Limited.*—Court of Session. 24th October, 1913.

(2) Factory Acts.

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSON IN A FACTORY DURING MEAL TIMES: ABSTRACT OF ACT POSTED IN FACTORY: PROCEEDINGS: PROOF OF ABSTRACT.

By the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, no young person may be employed in a factory or workshop, or be allowed to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process is then being carried on, during any part of the times allowed for meals in the factory or workshop. The occupier of every factory or workshop must affix and keep affixed on the premises a prescribed abstract of the Act, together with notices specifying various matters, among which must be the time allowed for meals. Any occupier contravening this provision is liable to a fine.

The occupier of a certain factory was summoned for employing a young person in his factory during meal times contrary to the Act. Upon the hearing of the case the prosecuting Inspector desired to give evidence of the contents of the printed abstract affixed in the factory, which included the notice as to meal times. The abstract was not produced, and the Inspector admitted that he had given no notice to produce it. It was contended for the defence that no secondary evidence of the contents of the notice could be given, as it was a document hung on the wall, which could easily have been produced if notice had been given. The Inspector contended that he was entitled to give secondary evidence of the abstract, notwithstanding that he had given no notice to produce, as it was a document that the Act required to be constantly affixed to the factory. The magistrates held that in the circumstances secondary evidence of the contents of the abstract could not be given, and they accordingly dismissed the information for want of evidence as to the time fixed for meals. The Inspector appealed.

The High Court allowed the appeal, deciding that as the production of the document would have involved a breach of the Act, secondary evidence as to the contents of the document should be received. The case was therefore sent back to the magistrates to be dealt with.—*Owner v. Beehive Spinning Company, Limited.*—King's Bench Division. 20th October, 1913.

(3) National Insurance Act.

EMPLOYED CONTRIBUTORS: PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORY BY OTHER EMPLOYED PERSONS, NOT BY OWNERS OF FACTORY: LIABILITY OF OWNERS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

Under the National Insurance Act, 1911, contributions have to be paid by the employers of employed contributors. If any employer fails to pay the contributions for which he is liable in respect of any employed contributor he is guilty of an offence, and liable to a fine on summary conviction.

In a silk factory certain women, who were employed contributors within the meaning of the Act, were employed as "tierers," their duty being to assist block printers by arranging their colours for them. Each tierer was selected, engaged, and paid by the workman whom she assisted, and the owners of the factory had no voice whatever in her engagement, or any responsibility for her wages, the amount, method, and time of payment of which were unknown to them. A printer could at any time dispense with the services of his tierer, although he had no power to exclude her from the premises. A tierer was occasionally asked by a shop foreman to do some other work—for example, to carry articles from one part of the factory to another. Proceedings were taken under the Act by an Inspector in respect of two of these tierers against the owners of the factory, charging such owners with failing to pay the contributions which they were liable to pay in respect of a certain week. The justices dismissed the information, but stated a case for the decision of the High Court. On the hearing of the appeal it was contended on behalf of the Inspector that the two tierers were persons "employed" by the owners of the factory within the meaning of the Act, and that they were "under the general control and management" of the owners within the meaning of the regulations made under the Act, and that therefore the owners

were deemed to be the employers of the tierers. For the owners it was contended that the tierers were employed by their respective printers, and that they were not under the general control and management of the owners. The High Court dismissed the appeal, on the ground that they could not say as a matter of law that the justices were wrong in deciding, as they had, that the two tierers were not in fact employed by the owners nor were they under the general control of the owners.—*Newell v. King*.—*King's Bench Division*. 24th October, 1913.

HOME OFFICE ORDERS.

Coal Mines Act: Safety Lamps.—The Coal Mines Act, 1911, provides that wherever safety lamps are required to be used, no such lamp shall be used in a mine unless it is provided by the owner of the mine, and is of a type for the time being approved, as respects the class of mines to which the mine belongs, by the Home Secretary. An Order* has now been made, dated August 26th, 1913, and called the "Safety Lamps Order" of that date, approving until further order, for use in all mines to which the Act applies, the types of safety lamps named and described in the schedule to the Order, subject in each case to the conditions specified in the schedule. The schedule contains descriptions of a large number of lamps, with minute particulars of construction of each, and with elaborate diagrams and illustrations. There are four classes of lamps described and approved: (1) Flame safety lamps for general use; (2) flame safety lamps for use by officials only; (3) electric safety lamps for general use; (4) electric safety lamps for use by officials or for special purposes only. Previous Orders of January 14th, March 13th, April 18th, May 3rd and June 27th, 1913, are consolidated in the new Order and revoked.

Coal Mines Act: Explosives.—It is further provided by the same Act that the Home Secretary may, by Order, regulate the supply, use and storage of any explosives at mines, or any class of mines, and may by such Order prohibit, either absolutely or conditionally, the use of any explosives which appear to him to be, or to be likely to become, dangerous in mines or any class of mines. In pursuance of this power the Home Secretary has made an order,† dated September 1st, 1913, and to be cited as the "Explosives in Coal Mines Order" of that date. Part I. of the Order contains general provisions for the storage and use of explosives. No explosive may be stored underground. No explosive may be taken or used underground, except in cartridges, which must be taken into the mine in secure canisters containing not more than 5 lb. each, and a person may not have in use at one time in any one place more than one of such canisters. There are regulations regarding drills and drilling, detonators and their use, shot firing, and procedure when a shot misses fire, etc. Part II. of the Order contains special provisions which apply to coal mines in which inflammable gas has been found within the previous three months in such quantity as to be indicative of danger; and to coal mines which are not naturally wet throughout. In certain parts of such mines, only "permitted explosives" as defined in the first and second schedules to the Order are allowed to be used. In such cases every shot must be fired by a shotfirer, who must be appointed in writing by the manager. The qualifications which a shotfirer must possess, his duties, and the special precautions which have to be observed in connection with the firing of shots, are also laid down. Part III. of the Order contains provisions as to the use of explosives in sinking operations, with certain supplemental provisions, among which are the requirements that a copy of the Order (except the first three schedules) must be supplied to every shotfirer, and must also be kept posted up in some conspicuous place at or near the mine where it can be conveniently read.

Coal Mines Act: Baths and Drying Clothes: Committees of Management.—It is also provided by the same Act that where a majority of two-thirds of the workmen employed underground, or on the surface in handling tubs or coal, represent to the owner of a mine that they desire that accommodation and facilities for taking baths and drying clothes should be provided at the mine, and undertake to pay half the cost of the maintenance thereof, the owner shall forthwith provide the same, provided the estimated cost of maintenance does not exceed 3d. per week for each workman liable to contribute. This does not apply, however, to any mine where less than 100 workmen of the class concerned are employed, or to any mine held by the owner under a lease with less than ten years to run, or to any mine which the Home Secretary is satisfied will be worked out within ten years. The accommodation and facilities to be provided must be sufficient and suitable, and the Home Secretary has power to make regulations determining what are sufficient and suitable. The management of the accommodation and facilities is to be under the control of a committee representing employers and workmen, whose powers and duties may be determined by the regulations. In pursuance of this power the Home Secretary has made General Regulations,† dated August 29th, 1913. These enact that baths must be in a building of sufficient dimensions, constructed in the manner prescribed, properly lighted, warmed and ventilated, and kept in good repair. The baths are to be spray or douche baths, and each is to be contained in a cabinet constructed so as to secure privacy, and having suitable arrangements for partially dressing and undressing. The number of

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913. No. 886. Price 1s.
† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913. No. 953. Price 2s.
‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913. No. 950. Price 1d.

baths is to be in the proportion of one to each six men employed in the largest shift. Provision is made as to the quality of the water to be used, for cleaning the premises, and for the supply of soap and towels. Arrangements must be made for suspending in the roof of the building, so as to be dried, the clothes of men using the accommodation, by means of a chain or waterproof cord, so arranged as to be under the sole control of the man to whom it is allotted, and to keep his clothes separate from those of any other person. The Committee of Management is to consist of three persons appointed by the owner of the mine and three persons elected by ballot by the workmen liable to contribute, and the members continue in office for one year. Provision is made for the appointment of a Joint Committee in the case of a group of mines belonging to the same owner, and having baths installed at two or more of the mines. The committee are to make rules regulating their proceedings, and must have a secretary and keep minutes. They are responsible for the maintenance, management, and repair of the building, baths, &c., and for the provision of necessaries and the keeping of order. They have power to undertake structural work, to appoint attendants, and to make rules for cleansing, discipline, times of bathing, prevention of nuisance, exclusion of persons suffering from infectious or contagious diseases, &c. The committee also must insure the building and contents against fire, and themselves against statutory liability in respect of their servants. The owner must pay to the committee on each pay-day the sums deducted by him as their contributions from the wages of workmen, and the committee must keep proper accounts and cause them to be audited.

According to the provisions of the Act, the cost of maintenance of such bathing and drying accommodation includes interest on capital expenditure (not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum), and if any question arises as to the estimated cost of maintenance such question is to be referred to arbitration, in accordance with regulations to be made by the Home Secretary. Such Regulations* have now been made, and are dated September 4th, 1913. They provide that if the owner of a mine estimates that the cost of maintenance will exceed 3d. a week for each workman liable to contribute, he must put a notice to that effect at the pithead, together with a copy of the estimates prepared by him, within forty days of receiving the representation from the workmen of their desire to have such accommodation. Unless the representation is withdrawn by a majority, ascertained by ballot of the workmen concerned, the question of the estimated cost of maintenance is to be referred to an arbitrator. If the representation is not withdrawn within twenty days, and if no arbitrator is appointed by agreement between the parties within thirty days, the owner must apply in writing to the County Court judge of the district to appoint an arbitrator. The arbitrator when appointed must at once serve the owner with notice of the time and place of hearing, and the owner must at once cause a copy of such notice to be posted at the pithead. The time fixed must be not less than seven nor more than 21 days from the appointment of the arbitrator, and the place must be at the mine, unless the parties otherwise agree. The parties must each supply the other and the arbitrator with any estimates prepared at least three days before the hearing. The award must be in writing, and be communicated to both parties as soon as possible after the hearing. The remuneration of the arbitrator is such sum as agreed between him and the parties if he was appointed by agreement, or if he were appointed by a judge five to ten guineas and expenses, as fixed by the judge. Such remuneration is payable by the owner, unless the arbitrator decides that the men have acted unreasonably in carrying the matter to arbitration, and directs that the whole or any part thereof shall be paid by the men.

Employment of Children Abroad: Form of Licence.—By the Children (Employment Abroad) Act, 1913, it is provided that any person is guilty of an offence who causes or procures or allows any child—i.e., a person under 14 years of age, or young person—i.e., a person between 14 and 16 years of age, to go out of the United Kingdom for the purpose of playing, singing, performing, or being exhibited, for profit, unless in the case of a young person a licence has been granted by one of the police magistrates at Bow-street authorizing such young person to go out of the United Kingdom for any such purpose. Such licence may be granted subject to such conditions and restrictions as the magistrate thinks fit, and the magistrate before granting it must be satisfied as to the consent of the parent or guardian to the application, that the young person is fit for the purpose and is going to fulfil a particular engagement, that proper provision has been made to secure the health, kind treatment, and adequate supervision of the young person while abroad, and his return home at the expiration of revocation of the licence, and that a copy of the contract of service has been furnished to the young person in a language understood by him and showing the conditions of employment. Such licence cannot be granted for more than three months, but may be renewed from time to time if a satisfactory report is supplied by a British Consular officer or other trustworthy person. The Home Secretary is given power to prescribe the form of such licence. In pursuance of this power the Home Secretary has prescribed such form by an Order,† dated August 27th, 1913, and has also prescribed forms of renewal and revocation. The Order also provides for certain particulars regarding the young person and the engagement to be sent to the Home Secretary by the magistrate for transmission to the British Consular officer abroad.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913. No. 955. Price 1d.
† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913. No. 885. Price 1d.

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

Returns showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on November 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.	Nov. 1st, 1913			Oct. 1st, 1913.			Nov. 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	5	5.5	6	5	5.5	6	5½	5.6
E. & N.E.	6	5	5.5	6	5	5.5	6	5½	5.7
S.E.	5½	5	5.4	5½	5	5.4	5½	5	5.4
S.W.	6	5½	5.8	6	5½	5.8	6	5½	5.8
W. & W.C.	6	6	6.0	6	6	6.0	6	6	6.0
N. Counties & Yorks, Lancs. & Cheshire	7	5½	6.0	7	5½	6.0	6½	5½	6.1
Midlands	6	5	5.5	6	5	5.5	6	5	5.5
Eastern Counties	6	5	5.5	6	5	5.5	6	5	5.5
Southern Counties	6½	5½	6.0	6½	5½	6.0	6½	5½	6.0
S. Western Counties and Wales	6	5	5.7	6	5	5.7	6	5	5.8
Scotland	7	5½	6.2	7	5½	6.2	7	5½	6.3
Great Britain	7	5	5.8	7	5	5.8	7	5	5.8

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

Place.	Predominant Price* per 4 lbs. on Nov. 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	..	..	May-July '13	- ¼
Cardiff	6	..	..	1st Apr. '12	+ ¼
Derby	5½	..	..	April '12	+ ¼
Hull	5½	..	..	June '10	- ¼
Ipswich	6	..	..	March '12	+ ¼
Leeds	5½ & 6½	..	..	May '10	- ¼
Leicester	5½	..	..	April '12	+ ¼
Liverpool	6	..	..	Oct. 11	+ ¼
Manchester	5½	..	..	July '12	+ ¼
Middlesbrough	5½ & 6	..	..	Nov. '09	- ¼
Norwich	5	..	..	June '10	- ¼
Nottingham	5½	..	..	March '13	- ¼
Oldham	4½	..	..	June '10	- ¼
Plymouth	6	..	..	Oct. 10	+ ¼
Portsmouth	6	..	..	April '12	+ ¼
Potteries	5½	..	..	April '13	+ ¼
Southampton	5½ & 6	..	..	July '12	- ¼
Wolverhampton	5	..	..	..	..
Aberdeen	5½	..	..	Sept. '13	- ¼
Dundee	5½	..	..	Sept. '12	- ¼
Edinburgh	6½	..	..	Nov. '12	- ¼
Glasgow	6	..	..	Oct. '11	+ ¼
Belfast	6	..	..	March '13	- ¼
Dublin	6	..	..	Feb. '13	- ¼

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

As compared with November 1st, 1912, the price is lower in seven of the towns; in the remaining twenty towns no change is shown.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Month.	British Wheat		Imports.		Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for Cash).			
	Mean London Gazette Price (England and Wales).	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d.	(Average Declared Value.)					
			Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.				
1912.			Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per sack of 280 lbs. s. d.			
October 1913.	32	2	37	2	10	11½	28	5
September	31	8	35	3	10	9¾	27	3
October	30	9	34	6	10	7¾	26	9½

The imports of wheat during September-October, 1913, amounted to 3,929,081 qrs., or 1,121,349 qrs. less than in the corresponding months of 1912. The imports of wheat meal and flour during September-October, 1913, amounted to 2,441,326 cwt. (equivalent to 791,170 qrs. of wheat, allowing 28 per cent. for offal), or 809,252 cwt. more than in September-October, 1912.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN OCTOBER, 1913.

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

During October 909 fresh applications for work (427 from domestic servants, etc.) were registered by ten Bureaux furnishing returns, and 1,039 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 261 persons, of whom 136 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 261 situations found for applicants, 199 were of a more or less permanent character, while 62 were temporary only.

The demand for cooks, parlourmaids and housemaids much exceeded the supply. In the case of ladies' maids and children's nurses demand and supply were about equal.

Bureau.	Applications by Workpeople during		Situations offered by Employers during		Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.			
	Oct. 1913.	Oct. 1912.	Oct. 1913.	Oct. 1912.	Permanently.		Temporarily.	
					Oct. 1913.	Oct. 1912.	Oct. 1913.	O.t., 1912.

Summary by Bureaux.								
Central Bureau:— 5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.	181	97	134	90	43	26	13	7
Y.W.C.A.:— 26, George Street, (1). Hanover Sq., W. (2).	301	395	670	651	55	80	29	23
Dublin:— 30, Molesworth Street.	21	22	34	23	13	8	—	1
Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh, and Glasgow)	287	282	206	159	67	71	18	8
Total of 10 Bureaux	909	896	1,039	1,038	199	214	62	47
Girls' Friendly Society, 39, Victoria Street, S.W.	226	—	307	—	73	—	3	—

Summary by Occupations.								
Superintendents,	61	69	36	27	6	8	—	—
Forewomen, &c.	16	26	7	6	4	2	1	2
Shop Assistants	38	34	44	32	13	22	3	4
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	160	93	49	45	13	11	9	—
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists	34	18	51	30	35	18	—	—
Apprentices and Learners	427	500	723	755	96	119	40	27
Domestic Servants	173	156	129	93	32	34	9	5
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of 10 Bureaux	909	896	1,039	1,038	199	214	62	47

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 42 persons in London and 24 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 336 persons in London and 122 in the provinces were given advice as to training, etc., but were not registered.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

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

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of 19 of the principal railways in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended October 25th, 1913, amounted to £5,068,645, a decrease of £10,276 (or 0.2 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1912.

During the 43 weeks ended October 25th, 1913, the receipts amounted to £50,718,364, an increase of £3,776,101 (or 8.0 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1912.

Line.	4 weeks ended Oct. 25th, 1913.		43 weeks ended Oct. 25th, 1913.	
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1912.	Amount.	Increase on 1912.
English Lines:—	£	£	£	£
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs.	1,561,333	- 49,472	15,600,560	1,029,301
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, and Gt. Eastern	935,700	+ 7,000	9,178,500	749,000
N. Eastern and Lancs and Yorks	870,801	- 5,790	9,007,403	851,842
Gt. Western and L. & S. W.	780,900	+ 13,300	7,849,300	571,594
S. E. & C. and L. B. & S. C.	177,052	- 1,520	1,658,677	59,801
Scottish Lines:—				
Caledonian, N. British, and Glasgow & S. Western	598,800	+ 14,100	5,990,500	427,800
Irish Lines:—				
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland & Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern	154,259	+ 12,406	1,433,424	86,763
Total	5,068,645	- 10,276	50,718,364	3,776,101

TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.*

Number and Magnitude.—The total number of disputes beginning during the month was 105, as compared with 124 in the previous month, and 72 in October, 1912. In these new disputes 25,830 workpeople were directly, and 7,189 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before October and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, give a total of 79,859 workpeople involved in disputes in October, 1913, as compared with 131,496 in September, 1913, and 36,312 in October, 1912.

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

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building	4	63	..	63
Coal Mining	11	11,760	2,502	14,262
Engineering	20	1,916	1,268	3,184
Shipbuilding	3	347	..	347
Other Metal	11	1,859	297	1,956
Textile	22	3,338	2,509	5,847
Clothing	4	399	..	399
Transport	9	2,972	183	3,155
Other Trades	21	3,376	430	3,806
Total, October, 1913	105	25,830	7,189	33,019
Total, September, 1913	124	—	—	90,199
Total, October, 1912	72	15,498	5,250	20,748

Causes.—Of the new disputes, 43, directly involving 7,526 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 14, directly involving 1,493 workpeople, on other wages questions; 20, directly involving 4,217 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 11, directly involving 9,569 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; 7, directly involving 1,666 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 5, directly involving 610 workpeople,

Principal Disputes which began or ended in October.

Occupations.†	Locality.	Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.‡	Result.§
		Directly.	Indirectly.				
Building— Bricklayers, bricklayers' labourers, etc.	Liverpool ..	1,000	..	1913 16 July	69	Demarcation dispute between bricklayers and plasterers on a certain job, followed by a general lock-out.	Matter referred to arbitrator, who decided that the work in question was bricklayers' work.
Quarrying— Clay workers	Mid-Cornwall ..	5,000	..	21 July	65	For advance in wages to minimum rates ranging from 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d. per day, recognition of Trade Union, and other concessions.	Work resumed on employers' terms.
Engineering— Motor mechanics, labourers, &c. ..	West London ..	1,033	..	22 Aug.	50	Against introduction of new bonus system, and for advance in wages and other concessions.	New bonus system withdrawn, minimum rates of wages established for various classes of workers, and certain other concessions granted.
Textile— Spinners, piecers, cardroom workers, &c.	Oldham ..	1,500	..	12 Mar.	186	Alleged bad material.	Agreements arrived at providing for payment of compensation for any ascertained loss in wages, or payment of "list" wages for a few weeks and, in the case of most firms, for inspection at the end of that time, if claimed, by representatives having plenary powers.‡
Spinners, piecers, cardroom workers, &c.	Bolton ..	360	290	14 Aug.	57	Alleged tyrannical conduct of an overlooker.	Strikers accepted terms agreed to by their representatives before the strike by which "the men must be treated with proper respect, and threats and abusive language must not be used."‡
Transport— Carters	Leeds ..	2,000	..	6 Oct.	5	For advance in wages to minima of 27s. and 30s per week for one and two-horse drivers, respectively, reduction in hours to 54 per week, and other concessions.	Wages advanced to 25s. and 28s., respectively, as from October 1st, and to 26s. and 29s. on and from November 29th, for week of 69 hours; certain other concessions also granted.

NOTE.—41 disputes, involving about 29,300 workpeople, which began before 1st November, were still in progress at the time of going to press. The most important of these was the general dispute at Dublin.
* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 days.
† In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.
‡ This relates to the dispute at Dublin.
§ 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.
|| These disputes, together with certain other cotton spinning strikes against alleged bad material, were settled by Agreements arrived at on 17th October, 1913.

on questions of hours of labour; and the remaining 5 arose on other causes.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 71 new disputes, directly involving 21,063 workpeople, and 48 old disputes, directly involving 14,028 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 32, directly involving 13,728 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 30, directly involving 9,729 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 57, directly involving 11,634 persons, were compromised.

Aggregate Duration.—The total aggregate duration in October of disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 282,900 working days. In addition, disputes which began before October and were still in progress at the end of the month, including the general dispute at Dublin, accounted for 724,500 working days. Thus the total aggregate duration in October of all disputes, new and old, was 1,007,400 working days, as compared with 1,449,800 in the previous month, and 301,000 in October, 1912.

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

Groups of Trades.	Jan.—October, 1912.			Jan.—October, 1913.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building	53	5,592	106,000	171	41,260	834,100
Coal Mining	108	1,088,812	31,497,100	128	183,718	1,158,300
Other Mining and Quarrying	6	722	37,000	25	10,345	252,700
Engineering	82	37,170	708,700	145	46,563	1,000,200
Shipbuilding	55	17,357	282,200	110	23,894	145,000
Other Metal	42	9,441	38,500	78	52,450	1,508,400
Textile	94	52,056	3,601,500	224	85,746	1,833,800
Clothing	46	23,684	486,300	64	12,643	163,300
Transport	63	129,301	2,554,200	104	78,602	1,181,000
Other Trades	101	22,843	464,700	226	52,584	764,200
General Dispute (more than one Trade) ‡	..	..	..	1	20,000	800,000
Total	650	1,386,978	39,816,200	1,276	607,805	9,648,000

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

Wages.

Changes taking Effect in October.—The net result of all the changes reported as taking effect in October was a decrease of £11,178 per week, as compared with an increase of £3,958 per week in September, 1913, and an increase of £24,874 per week in October, 1912. The number of workpeople affected was 210,819, of whom 23,774 received an increase of £1,156 per week and 187,045 sustained a decrease of £12,334 per week. The number affected in September, 1913, was 39,644, and in October, 1912, 525,206.

All the workpeople who sustained decreases were employed in the mining and quarrying and iron and steel industries. In these industries changes in wages are based mainly on fluctuations in the selling prices of the product (i.e., coal, pig iron and manufactured iron) and these prices fell before wages were reduced. In all the other groups of trades covered by the figures wages continued to show an upward movement.

Summary for the Ten Completed Months of 1913.—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the ten months ended October 31st, 1913, was 1,617,008, as compared with 1,618,374 in the corresponding period of 1912. The changes arranged gave 1,605,272 workpeople a net increase of £142,044, and 11,671 a net decrease of £568, whilst the remaining 65 had an upward and a downward change which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net effect of all the changes was thus an increase of £141,476 per week, as compared with one of £104,789 per week in the corresponding period of 1912.

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

some time during the first ten months of 1912 and 1913, and the net increases in their weekly wages:—

Groups of Trades.	January—October.			
	1912.		1913.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Building	81,488	7,913	133,062	14,219
Coal Mining	927,310	59,884	925,533	88,862
Iron, &c., Mining	16,083	1,534	20,206	1,811
Quarrying	3,416	299	8,575	657
Pig Iron Manufacture	17,673	1,889	17,816	609
Iron and Steel Manufacture	50,479	5,329	54,156	3,469
Engineering and Shipbuilding	130,825	7,177	192,125	11,159
Other Metal Trades	10,773	1,681	28,465	1,746
Textile Trades	325,277	14,560	130,208	8,728
Clothing Trades	2,751	246	15,218	1,921
Transport Trades	15,868	1,553	29,077	3,122
Printing, &c., Trades	3,946	252	10,505	803
Glass, &c., Trades	11,752	741	19,927	1,499
Other Trades	9,714	910	18,779	1,880
Employees of Local Authorities	11,019	821	13,356	991
Total	1,618,374	104,789	1,617,008	141,476

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour in October, 1913, affected 874 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 2,140 hours per week. In the ten months ended October 31st, 6,545 workpeople had increases of 3,088 hours per week and 84,433 had an aggregate reduction of 186,080 hours per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES IN OCTOBER, 1913.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change.
				Increase.	Decrease.	
Building ..	London ..	27 Oct.	Plumbers	2,200	..	Increase of ½d. per hour (1½d. to 1s.)
	Bristol ..	6 Oct.	Hewers, other underground workers and banksmen.	2,500	..	Increase of 2½ per cent., making wages of hewers and of other underground workers 55 and 57½ per cent. respectively above the standard on the Gloucester side, and 60 per cent. and 52½ per cent. respectively above the standard on the Somerset side.
Coal Mining ..	Radstock ..	6 Oct.	Hewers, other underground workers, banksmen, enginemen and stokers. Underground workers	4,100	..	Increase of 2½ per cent., making wages 55 per cent. above the standard of 1888.
	Scotland ..	28 Oct.	Surfacemen, mechanics and boiler firemen.	..	18,000	Decrease of 6½ per cent., leaving wages 81¼ per cent. above the standard of 1888.
			Enginemen .. .. .	..	3,300	Decrease of 1d. per shift.
	Cleveland and West and South Durham ..	27 Oct.	Ironstone miners	9,000	..	Decrease of 7½ per cent., leaving wages 37½ per cent. above the standard of 1879.
			Limestone quarrymen	2,500	..	Decrease of 3d. per day.
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	Scotland ..	28 Oct.	Underground oncostmen and surface workers in iron mines.	..	1,450	Decrease of 1d. to 3d. per day.
			Shale miners .. .. .	..	5,650	Decrease of 3d. per day.
			Underground oncostmen in shale mines	..	..	Decrease of 1d. to 3d. per day.
			Winding enginemen .. .. .	..	..	Decrease of 3d. per day.
			Surface workers .. .. .	..	..	Decrease of 1d. or 1½ per day.
			Oil workers .. .. .	..	3,150	Decrease of 1d. or 1½d. per day.
	Cleveland and Durham ..	4 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen .. .. .	..	5,500	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 7½ per cent., leaving wages 32 per cent. above the standard of 1879.
	West Cumberland Midlands (including parts of South Yorks. and South Lancs.) ..	5 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen .. .. .	..	1,400	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 8½ per cent., leaving wages 36¼ per cent. above the standard of 1889.
		6 Oct.	Puddlers .. .. .	..	20,000	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton. Rate after change (including bonus) 11s. per ton.
			Millmen .. .. .	..	..	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture ..	South Staffs ..	6 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen .. .. .	..	1,000	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
	South Wales and Mon. ..	1 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen	1,250	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 30½ per cent. above the standard of 1895.
	South Wales and Mon. (6 firms) ..	6 Oct.	Iron puddlers, iron and steel millmen, enginemen, &c.	..	2,000	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton or 2½ per cent.
			Steel millmen .. .. .	..	2,750	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent.
			Enginemen, crane men, &c. ..	..	1,750	Decrease of 5 per cent.
			Gas producermen and charge wheelers .. .. .	..	1,000	Decrease of 5 per cent.
	West Scotland ..	6 Oct.	Other workpeople .. .. .	..	250	Decrease of 5 per cent.
Engineering ..	Ashton-under-Lyne District ..	1st pay Oct.	Fitters, turners, smiths, machine men, patternmakers, drillers and strikers.	1,500	..	Increase on piece rates of 2½ per cent., and on time rates of 1s. per week.
Transport ..	Leeds ..	1 Oct.	Carters	2,000	..	Increases to rates of 25s. for one horse and 28s. for two horses, with 6d. per day for each extra horse.
Printing ..	Bradford ..	1st pay Oct.	Compositors and machinemen (jobbing and weekly news)	550	..	Increase of 1s. per week (34s. to 35s.)

NOTE.—Full particulars will appear in the December Gazette of the following important change arranged to take effect in November:—
Pig Iron Manufacture.—Decrease of 7½ per cent. in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Scotland.
* Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants.

II.—TRADE TABLES.
A. INSURED TRADES.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Five Weeks ended October 17th, 1913.

OCCUPATION GROUPS.†	ADULTS.					JUVENILES.				
	REGISTRATIONS.			VACANCIES.		REGISTRATIONS.			VACANCIES.	
	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registrations during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registrations during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.
Building:—										
Carpenters, Joiners, etc.	3,294	10,076	3,617	3,488	2,769	8	56	15	67	46
Bricklayers	1,793	5,385	1,938	1,984	1,407	1	4	2	4	1
Masons	694	2,016	796	844	529	1	4	—	3	3
Painters, Decorators, &c.	6,938	20,848	11,536	2,964	2,587	5	19	5	52	32
Plumbers and Glaziers	1,171	2,484	1,051	693	525	3	25	6	45	22
Other skilled occupations	926	3,241	1,182	1,028	689	3	7	—	17	11
Labourers	7,776	20,898	9,406	4,471	3,656	10	43	15	62	51
Works of Construction	2,067	7,780	2,357	4,447	3,215	—	4	—	3	3
Sawmilling	515	968	546	212	155	4	13	3	28	27
Shipbuilding:—										
Platers, Riveters, &c.	2,463	8,276	2,726	3,247	2,387	11	53	15	28	23
Shipwrights	435	2,091	464	1,358	1,148	2	17	5	6	5
Labourers	3,422	10,087	3,591	4,378	3,513	45	162	55	96	88
Mechanical Engineering:—										
Moulders (Iron and Steel)	2,091	3,969	2,544	778	640	26	83	12	90	76
Smiths	777	1,426	426	459	257	7	23	7	32	22
Erectors, Fitters, Turners	5,131	10,686	5,889	3,346	2,381	115	385	119	221	215
Metal Machinists	1,912	3,257	2,094	1,068	566	22	62	25	41	27
Wiremen	473	1,135	424	732	511	25	38	15	25	25
Other skilled occupations	2,526	5,618	2,835	1,240	920	13	84	13	124	101
Labourers	4,490	11,133	5,072	3,745	3,255	27	134	29	92	79
Making of Vehicles	1,626	2,278	1,695	478	276	20	46	23	57	38
Cabinet Making, &c.	237	456	211	100	54	7	10	1	17	11
Total Males	50,757	134,098	60,800	41,060	32,040	356	1,272	365	1,121	906
Total Females	252	338	249	147	129	4	31	7	43	41
Grand Total	51,009	134,436	61,049	41,207	32,169	360	1,303	372	1,164	947

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

B. UNINSURED TRADES.
1.—ADULTS.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Five Weeks ended October 17th, 1913.

TRADES.	REGISTRATIONS.									VACANCIES.								
	On Register at Beginning of Period.			Registrations during Period.*			On Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.			
Mining and Quarrying	234	—	234	1,301	2	1,303	271	1	272	1,343	11	1,354	706	8	714			
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	343	152	495	898	806	1,704	301	227	528	570	515	1,085	347	432	779			
Textiles:—																		
Cotton	418	613	1,031	1,823	3,096	4,909	368	641	1,009	1,410	2,090	3,500	963	1,554	2,517			
Wool and Worsted	242	67	309	814	539	1,353	105	434	539	202	279	481	148	242	390			
Other Textiles	253	294	547	661	992	1,653	294	333	627	209	637	846	140	541	681			
Dress:—																		
Boot and Shoe Makers	548	137	685	1,097	292	1,389	548	125	673	456	137	593	288	97	385			
Others	234	917	1,151	629	2,932	3,561	248	956	1,204	205	1,281	1,486	81	889	970			
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages:—																		
On Railways	107	102	209	245	300	545	83	113	196	822	72	894	702	46	748			
On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c.	5,771	—	5,771	14,062	—	14,062	6,294	—	6,294	4,887	—	4,887	3,966	—	3,966			
Agriculture:—																		
Fruit, &c., Pickers	149	737	886	60	256	316	—	25	25	179	56	235	178	724	902			
Others	647	74	721	1,759	585	2,344	611	243	854	932	466	1,398	591	321	912			
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery	422	239	661	983	1,081	2,064	429	272	701	425	716	1,141	288	551	839			
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations	92	16	108	248	33	281	96	9	105	75	29	104	38	20	58			
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, &c. . .	119	83	202	303	258	561	108	73	181	344	158	502	284	135	419			
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass	140	148	288	510	528	1,038	146	159	305	384	283	667	208	187	395			
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:—																		
Bread, Biscuit, &c., Makers	252	30	282	688	126	814	317	32	349	209	146	355	107	96	203			
Others	595	1,427	2,022	1,619	4,239	5,858	684	1,437	2,121	803	2,277	3,080	545	2,044	2,589			
Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers	86	54	140	289	213	502	115	49	164	59	125	184	41	93	134			
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games.	81	33	114	284	150	434	104	36	140	180	106	286	98	86	184			
Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.	72	—	72	230	2	232	61	—	61	385	2	387	338	1	339			
Commercial	1,633	885	2,518	3,221	1,910	5,131	1,887	1,083	2,970	916	535	1,451	591	392	983			
Domestic (Outdoor):—																		
Laundry and Washing Service	1,631	513	2,144	9,669	2,172	11,841	1,800	603	2,403	981	1,851	2,832	625	1,476	2,101			
Others	—	7,525	7,525	—	23,842	23,842	—	8,245	8,245	—	12,511	12,511	—	8,833	8,833			
General Labourers	4,706	—	4,706	12,899	—	12,899	4,773	—	4,773	4,233	—	4,233	3,739	—	3,739			
Shop Assistants	542	958	1,500	1,362	2,479	3,841	723	1,124	1,847	271	633	904	107	374	481			
All Others	1,598	1,049	2,647	4,755	4,016	8,771	1,651	1,253	2,904	3,230	813	4,043	2,654	619	3,273			
Total	20,915	16,053	36,968	53,897	52,839	106,736	22,221	17,144	39,365	23,710	28,729	52,439	17,773	19,761	37,534			
Casual Employments	2,122	—	2,122	1,095	—	1,095	2,335	—	2,335	—	—	—	24,403	—	24,403			

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

2.—JUVENILES.

Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Five Weeks ended October 17th, 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	39	9	48	28	7	35	Total brought forward ..	7,971	3,912	11,883	4,464	2,828	7,292
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	388	314	702	287	271	558	Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	497	615	1,112	323	551	874
Textiles	509	776	1,285	340	584	924	Skins, Leather, Hair, &c.	84	162	246	56	137	193
Dress	371	1,254	1,625	174	787	961	Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, &c. . .	202	96	298	137	87	224
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	5,785	622	6,407	3,082	391	3,473	Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	20	—	20	17	—	17
Agriculture:—							Commercial	1,276	379	1,655	888	340	1,228
Fruit, &c., Pickers	14	23	37	14	17	31	Domestic (Outdoor)	517	3,621	4,138	286	2,198	2,484
Others	114	52	166	63	36	99	Shop Assistants	440	521	961	201	348	549
Paper, Prints, Books, &c. . .	459	625	1,084	293	527	820	All Others	2,543	569	3,102	1,841	437	2,278
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c. . .	75	29	104	46	25	71	Total	13,550	9,865	23,415	8,213	6,926	15,139
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, &c. . .	79	137	216	50	124	174							
Bricks, Cement, Pottery, &c. . .	138	71	209	87	59	146							

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 October, 1913, was 62, of which 52 were due to lead poisoning, 1 to mercurial poisoning, and 9 to anthrax. Two deaths due to lead poisoning and two to anthrax were also reported. In addition, there were 32 cases of lead poisoning (3 of which were fatal) reported among house painters and plumbers.

During the ten months ended October, 1913, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 535, as compared with 530 during the corresponding period of 1912. The number of deaths in 1913 was 24, as compared with 39 in 1912. In addition there were 254 cases of lead poisoning (including 32 deaths) among house painters and plumbers in the first ten months of the year, as compared with 211 cases (including 37 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1912.

Analysis by Industries.

INDUSTRY.	CASES.			DEATHS.		
	Month of Oct., 1913.	Ten months ended Oct.,		Month of Oct., 1913.	Ten months ended Oct.,	
		1913.	1912.		1913.	1912.
Lead Poisoning.						
Among Operatives engaged in—						
Smelting of Metals						

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN OCTOBER.

The total number of Distress Committees whose registers were open in October, 1913, was 22, as compared with 17 in September, 1913, and 60 in October, 1912. The Committees at East Ham, Edmonton, Leyton, Bournemouthe, Bristol, and Devonport opened their registers during the month.

Of these 22 committees, 5 were in "Outer London," 13 in provincial towns of England and Wales, 3 in Scotland, and 1 in Ireland.

The total number of persons who received employment relief during October, 1913, was 579, of whom 406 were in London and "Outer London," 41 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, and 132 in Scotland.

The average earnings amounted to 47s. 6d. per head, and those who were not on piecework received an average of 2s. 7d. per day; the average duration of employment relief was 18.3 days.

Districts.	No. of Applicants given Employment Relief.		Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief.		Total Amount of Wages Paid.	
	Oct., 1913.	Oct., 1912.	Days.	Days.	£	£
			1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
London:—						
County	336	366	5,235	8,101	857	965
Outer	70	90	1,637	1,390	172	166
Total London ..	406	456	6,872	9,491	1,029	1,131
Northern Counties	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lancashire .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yorkshire .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midlands	29	23	piecework	piecework	65	43
Eastern Counties	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern Counties	12	12	31	55	5	8
Wales and Monmouth	..	..	..	..	..	..
England and Wales ..	447	491	6,963	9,546	1,089	1,182
Scotland	132	234	3,118	4,904	287	463
Ireland .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	579	725	10,081	14,450	1,376	1,645

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

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE DURING SEPTEMBER.*

British.—During September, 1913, 47,943 British subjects, left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, while 16,883 entered the United Kingdom therefrom, the balance outward thus being 31,060, as compared with 36,689 in September, 1912. Compared with a year ago there was a small increase in the number of passengers to the United States, while to British North America and Australia there were decreases.

In the nine months ending September, 1913, the number of British subjects who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe was 390,160, while the number entering the United Kingdom therefrom was 167,193, the balance outward thus being 222,967, as compared with 223,075 in the corresponding period of 1912, a decrease of 108, or 0.05 per cent.

	September.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.	Nine months ended September.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.
	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.	
Outward:						
Total	50,537	47,943	-2,594	372,328	390,160	+17,832
To British N. America ..	18,696	17,274	-1,422	162,678	178,040	+15,362
To Australia	7,104	5,851	-1,253	61,134	50,648	-10,486
To United States	15,204	15,721	+ 517	93,512	107,053	+13,541
Inward:						
Total	13,848	16,883	+3,035	149,253	167,193	+17,940
From British N. America ..	4,840	6,747	+1,907	34,305	44,252	+9,947
From Australia	752	815	+ 63	12,460	15,585	+3,125
From United States	4,605	5,243	+ 638	61,688	54,316	-7,372
Balance Outward:						
Total	36,689	31,060	-5,629	223,075	222,967	- 108
To British N. America ..	13,856	10,527	-3,329	128,373	133,788	+ 5,415
To Australia	6,352	5,036	-1,316	48,674	36,063	-12,611
To United States	10,589	10,478	- 121	41,826	52,737	+10,911

Aliens.—For aliens there was a balance outward of 19,887 in September, 1913, as compared with 17,678 a year ago. For the nine months ended September, 1913, the balance outward was 84,117, as compared with 46,082 a year ago. Most of the alien passengers were travelling between overseas countries and the Continent of Europe, via the United Kingdom.

* Exclusive of passengers travelling indirectly via Continental ports.

PAUPERISM IN OCTOBER, 1913.

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

The number of paupers relieved on one day in October, 1913, in the thirty-five urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 185 per 10,000 of the population.

Compared with September, 1913, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 3,263 (or 1.0 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 2. The number of indoor paupers increased by 3,501 (or 2.2 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 238 (or 0.1 per cent.). There were increases in 22 districts, the greatest being in the Stockton and Tees district (9 per 10,000); all the London districts showed small increases. In six districts there were decreases, but all of small amount, the greatest being only 5 per 10,000. The remaining seven districts showed no change.

Compared with October, 1912, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 11. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 7,153 (or 4.2 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 9,927 (or 5.5 per cent.). There were decreases in every district but two (the Nottingham district, which showed no change, and the Stockton and Tees district, where there was an increase of 12 per 10,000), the most marked being in the West Ham district (27 per 10,000). There were also considerable decreases in the Dundee and Dunfermline district (24 per 10,000), the Manchester district (19 per 10,000), the Cork, Waterford, and Limerick district (18 per 10,000), the North London district and the Aberdeen district (each 17 per 10,000).

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of October, 1913.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES*.						
Metropolia.						
West District	12,194	2,092	14,286	175	+ 3	- 13
North District	15,415	7,345	22,768	224	+ 1	- 17
Central District	4,716	1,346	6,060	401	+ 7	- 5
East District	14,317	4,967	19,274	285	+ 4	- 11
South District	24,596	13,355	37,951	204	+ 4	- 9
Total, Metropolia ..	71,235	29,094	100,329	222	+ 3	- 12
West Ham	5,147	10,429	15,576	215	+ 7	- 27
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District ..	2,440	4,834	7,274	155	+ 1	- 12
Stockton & Tees District..	1,151	3,769	4,920	203	+ 9	+ 12
Bolton, Oldham, &c. ..	4,111	3,936	8,047	101	+ 1	- 13
Wigan District	2,232	5,126	7,358	171	+ 1	- 13
Manchester District ..	10,332	6,681	17,013	169	+ 1	- 19
Liverpool District ..	11,770	10,587	22,357	202	+ 2	- 4
Bradford District ..	2,072	1,656	3,708	100	+ 1	- 3
Halifax & Huddersfield ..	1,225	2,620	3,805	103	+ 1	- 9
Leeds District	2,654	3,369	6,023	127	+ 1	- 7
Barnsley District	886	2,491	3,377	115	+ 2	- 3
Sheffield District	3,075	3,339	6,414	133	+ 5	- 10
Hull District	1,929	5,066	6,995	200	+ 1	- 9
North Staffordshire ..	2,267	5,151	7,418	187	+ 1	- 6
Nottingham District ..	2,207	4,524	6,731	150	+ 1	- 12
Leicester District	1,639	2,919	4,558	198	+ 6	- 12
Wolverhampton District	3,554	7,423	10,977	162	+ 6	- 12
Birmingham District ..	6,533	6,070	12,603	149	+ 2	- 6
Bristol District	2,822	4,214	7,036	182	+ 2	- 13
Cardiff & Swansea	2,192	6,355	8,547	200	+ 1	- 12
Total, "Other Districts" ..	65,151	99,110	164,261	189	+ 1	- 9
SCOTLAND.*						
Glasgow District	5,300	17,016	22,316	236	+ 2	- 6
Paisley & Greenock District	796	2,586	3,464	185	+ 5	- 6
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,542	5,083	6,625	183	- 1	- 9
Dunfermline	807	2,246	3,053	189	- 2	- 24
Aberdeen	585	2,570	3,155	191	+ 2	- 17
Coatbridge & Airdrie ..	343	1,582	1,925	191	+ 2	- 14
Total for the above Scottish Districts ..	9,375	31,163	40,538	203	+ 2	- 10
IRELAND.†						
Dublin District	6,325	5,061	11,386	281	+ 4	- 6
Belfast District	2,940	994	3,934	95	- 2	- 12
Cork, Waterford and Limerick District ..	3,401	4,204	7,605	306	..	- 18
Galway District	322	182	504	145	..	- 10
Total for the above Irish Districts	12,988	10,441	23,429	212	..	- 12
Total for above 35 Districts in Oct., 1913	163,896	171,237	335,133	188	+ 2	- 11

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

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

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Summary for October, 1913, and for the ten months ended October, 1913.

Imports.—During October, 1913, the total value of the imports into the United Kingdom was £71,733,000, showing an increase of 1.0 per cent. compared with October, 1912, and of 18.2 per cent. compared with October, 1911. As compared with October, 1912, there were great decreases in the imports of wheat and oats and of sugar; but increases in flour, maize, bacon, tea, and tobacco. Cotton showed a decrease in quantity of 184,601 cwt., or 6.6 per cent.; but the average value of the cotton imported rose by more than 1d. per lb. Wool, jute, and silk also declined greatly in quantity, and rose in price; the decline in wool amounted to 2,612,000 lbs., or 7.8 per cent. Hides declined in quantity by 42,000 cwts., or 27.8 per cent.; but the average value rose by about 14 per cent. There were increased imports of manufactured and semi-manufactured iron and steel, under several headings, especially of bars, angles, etc.; tubes and pipes; ship, bridge, and boiler plates; rails; and sheet bars and tin-plate bars. Girders, on the other hand, showed a decrease. There was a large increase in the imports of linseed. Rubber again showed an increase in quantity, but a great fall in value.

For the ten months ended October, 1913, the total value of the imports was £629,518,000, showing increases of 4.9 and of 14.4 per cent. as compared with the corresponding periods of 1912 and of 1911 respectively. Cotton, however, showed a decline of 4,422,000 cwts., or 23.0 per cent.; and wool showed a decline in quantity, though not in value.

Exports.—The total value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in October, 1913, was £46,623,000, showing a decrease of 3.5 per cent. as compared with October, 1912, but an increase of 7.1 per cent. as compared with October, 1911. Compared with October, 1912, there were decreases in the exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, hardware, machinery, electrical goods, and ships; and of cotton yarns, and worsted yarns and tissues. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel showed practically no change in quantity, but an increase of £431,000, or 9.5 per cent., in value. The decreases in iron and steel and manufactures thereof were especially noticeable in pig iron, which declined by 24,000 tons, or nearly 20 per cent.; wrought iron, which declined by 21.9 per cent.; tinplates, 10.4 per cent.; and pipes and fittings, cast, 27.0 per cent. The total reduction in the iron and steel section amounted to 51,000 tons, or 10.7 per cent.; hardware declined by 20.6 per cent., and machinery by 9.8 per cent.

The fall in the exports of cotton yarns amounted to 2½ million pounds, or 11 per cent. Cotton piece goods also declined by 35 million yards, or 5 per cent. Worsteds declined by nearly a million pounds, or 17 per cent., and worsted tissues by nearly two million yards, or 32 per cent.; woollen tissues also declined, but to a smaller extent. For the ten months ended October, 1913, the exports amounted to £437,378,000, showing increases of 8.6 and of 16.7 per cent., as compared with the corresponding periods of 1912 and of 1911 respectively. There were decreases, however, in woollen and worsted yarns and worsted tissues, and in cotton yarns.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

	October, 1913.			Ten months ended Oct., 1913.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 1912.	1911.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 1912.	1911.
	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	27,362	- 642	+ 2,635	238,271	+ 9,086	+ 25,813
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured	27,042	+ 1,773	+ 5,334	226,090	+ 11,423	+ 27,832
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	17,050	- 398	+ 2,986	162,617	+ 8,914	+ 25,315
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	279	- 23	+ 73	2,540	+ 153	+ 497
Total ..	71,733	+ 710	+11,028	629,518	+ 29,576	+ 79,457

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	October, 1913.			Ten months ended Oct., 1913.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 1912.	1911.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 1912.	1911.
	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	3,275	- 284	- 284	25,555	- 1,119	+ 2,491
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured	6,447	+ 344	+ 1,590	57,917	+ 9,528	+ 13,915
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	35,911	- 1,866	+ 1,660	345,337	+ 25,650	+ 44,673
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	990	+ 95	+ 110	8,569	+ 703	+ 1,575
Total ..	46,623	- 1,711	+ 3,076	437,378	+ 34,762	+ 62,654

DANGERS FROM INFECTION BY ANTHRAX.

The Home Secretary has appointed a committee to inquire into the dangers from infection by anthrax in the processes of sorting, willeying, washing, combing and carding wool, goat-hair and camel-hair, and in the processes incidental thereto; and to consider and report whether any, and, if so, what, amendments are desirable in the Regulations for these processes made under section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

The members of the committee are:—The Right Hon. Sir Thomas P. Whittaker, M.P. (Chairman), Mr. W. Barber (Secretary to the Bradford Trades and Labour Council), Dr. F. W. Eurich, M.D., Alderman J. E. Fawcett (President of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce), and Chairman of the Anthrax Investigation Board), Colonel E. H. Foster, Mr. T. Grundy (Secretary to the National Union of Woolsorters), Dr. T. M. Legge, M.D. (one of H.M. Medical Inspectors of Factories), Mr. Ernest Marsh, and Mr. S. Parker (Secretary to the Bradford and District Wool Top and Noil Warehousemen's Union).

The Secretary to the committee is Mr. G. E. Duckering, one of H.M. Inspectors of Factories, and any communications on the subject of the inquiry may be addressed to him at 72, Bridge Street, Manchester.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS DURING OCTOBER, 1913.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*
Ballindalloch (Banff.)	Dr. J. D. Robertson, The Falls, Glenlivet.	Weekdays, 9.30-11 a.m. and 6-7 p.m.
Ballyward (Down)	Dr. W. J. F. Mayne, Ballyward	Ballyward Dispensary, Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m.-12 noon. Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Broadford (Limerick)	Dr. E. O'Shaughnessy, Mount-plummer, Broadford.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Bungay (Suffolk)	Dr. R. E. H. Leach, Waveney House, Bungay.	Weekdays, 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Clacton-on-Sea (Essex)	Dr. H. V. Mitchell, Fern Bank, Pier Avenue, Clacton-on-Sea.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Dursley (Gloucester)	Dr. P. C. Garrett, Eagle House, Dursley.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Gillingham (Dorset)	Dr. W. W. Farnfield, South Lynn, Gillingham.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Lymington (Hants)	Dr. C. W. Kay, Bellevue, Lymington.	(1) Raphoe Dispensary, Tuesday and Saturday, 10 a.m.-12 noon. (2) Moness Dispensary, Thursday, 11 a.m.-1 p.m. (3) Lismogilly Dispensary, Tuesday, 1-2 p.m. Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Raphoe (Donegal)	Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, Raphoe Dispensary.	
Wigton (Cumberland)	Dr. E. M. Dolan, The Limes, Wigton.	Monday and Friday, 9-10 a.m.
Willenhall (Stafford)	Dr. H. J. Dean, Walsall Road, Willenhall.	

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

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING OCTOBER.

UNITED KINGDOM.

All the United Kingdom Official Publications, including Consular Reports, may be purchased either directly or through any Bookseller from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4, and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 28, North Street, Edinburgh; or E. B. Sonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Colonial and Foreign Agencies of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

Post Office Servants (Wages and Conditions of Employment). Proceedings of the Select Committee. [H.C. 268: pp. cccxxvii.: price 1s. 10d.] *Minutes of Evidence, Vol. II., December 3rd, 1912, to May 1st, 1913.* [H.C. 268: pp. 811: price 6s. 3d.] *Appendices to Evidence.* [H.C. 268: pp. 74: price 1s. 1d.] *Report to Home Office upon an Explosion at Auckland Park Colliery, Durham, October 27th, 1912.* By R. A. S. Redmayne, C.B.; and A. D. Nicholson. [Cd. 7087: pp. 11: price 1s. 3d.] *Report on the Causes of and Circumstances attending the Accident which occurred at Rufford Colliery, Nottinghamshire, on February 7th, 1913.* By W. Walker. [Cd. 7045: pp. 9: price 10d.] *Rocket Life-saving Apparatus.* Report on the Life-saving Apparatus on the Coasts of the United Kingdom for the year ended June 30th, 1913. Board of Trade. [Cd. 7107: pp. 59: price 3d.]

Report on Conferences between Employers, Operatives, and Inspectors concerning the Employment of Women and Young Persons in the Curing of Herring. By Miss R. S. Squire and W. Williams. Home Office. Form 1657, September, 1913.

Forty-second Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1912-1913. Part I. Administration of the Poor Law, the Unemployed Workmen Act, and the Old Age Pensions Act. [Cd. 6980: pp. lxxxviii. + 177: price 1s. 4d.]

Pauperism (England and Wales) Half-yearly Statement for January 1st, 1913. Local Government Board. [H.C. 121: pp. 59: price 6d.]

Aliens Act, 1905. Return of Alien Passenger Traffic to and from the United Kingdom during the three months ended September 30th, 1913, with the number of Expulsion Orders made. Home Office. [Cd. 7130: pp. 10: price 1½d.]

National Insurance Act, 1911. Medical Benefit. Appendices to the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Extension of Medical Benefit under the National Insurance Act to Ireland. Minutes of Evidence, &c. [Cd. 7039: pp. 192: price 1s. 7d.] *Sanatoria.* Return of Sanatoria approved by the Local Government Board for England and Wales. [H.C. 252: pp. 8: price 1d.] *Statement showing the number of Insured Persons, the number of Members of each Approved Society, and the number of Deposit Contributors in the area of each Insurance Committee in Scotland.* [Cd. 7109: pp. 27: price 3d.]

Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905. Report by the Local Government Board for Scotland as to the Proceedings of Distress Committees in Scotland for the year ended May 15th, 1913. [Cd. 7127: pp. 15: price 2d.]

Savings Banks (Ireland). Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks. Number of depositors, &c. Return for year ended December 31st, 1912. [H.C. 272: pp. 32: price 3d.]

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Canada.—*The Labour Gazette, September, 1913.* Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during August; changes in wages and hours during the second quarter of 1913; wholesale and retail prices, trade disputes and industrial accidents during August. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 155.]

—*Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education.* Parts I. and II. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee: King's Printer: pp. xiv. + 437.]

—*Census and Statistics Monthly.* No. 61. August, 1913. Field Corps in Canada. (pp. 29.)

—*Saskatchewan. The Public Service Monthly.* September, 1913. (pp. 24.)

Commonwealth of Australia.—*Official Year Book.* No. 6, 1901-12. With Corrected Statistics for the period 1788-1900. [Melbourne: McCarron, Bird & Co., Printers: pp. 1236.]

—*Labour Bulletin.* No. 2. April-June, 1913. Wages, cost of living, prices, industrial disputes, &c. Labour and Industrial Branch of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. [Melbourne: McCarron, Bird & Co., Printers: pp. 73.]

New South Wales.—*Report on the Working of the Factories and Shops, Minimum Wage, Early Closing, and Shearers' Accommodation Acts during the year 1913.* [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. 57.]

Industrial Arbitration Reports, 1913. Vol. XII., Part. I. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. 24.]

Victoria.—*Wages Board Determinations. Butter Board.* dated August 22nd, 1913. *Agricultural Implements Board,* dated September 1st, 1913, cancelling that of July 3rd, 1911.

Queensland.—*Industrial Agreement under the Industrial Peace Act of 1912.* Mount Morgan Gold Mining Co. and the Southern District Committee, Queensland Branch of the Australian Workers' Union.

Western Australia.—*Fifteenth Annual Report of the Labour Bureau for the year ending June 30th, 1913.* [Perth: A. Curtis, Acting Government Printer: pp. 31.]

New Zealand.—*Twenty-second Annual Report of the Department of Labour, 1913.* [pp. xxiv. + 175, with photographs

and diagrams.] *Appendix. Wages and other Statistics.* (pp. 100.)

—*Journal of the Department of Labour, September, 1913.* Condition of trade and employment as at August 30th; persons assisted to employment; co-operative works, accidents, &c. (pp. 85.)

—*Report on Workers' Dwellings, year ended March 31st, 1913.* Department of Labour. (pp. 6.)

—*Friendly Societies and Trade Unions.* 36th Annual Report, 1913. Registrar of Friendly Societies. (pp. 6.)

—*Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908.* Return showing the number of Members in each Industrial Union registered under the Act to December 31st, 1912. (pp. 8.)

—*Awards, Agreements and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.* Vol. XIV., Part V. (pp. 96)

—*Consumption of Articles in Common Use.* Table showing Rate of, per head, of population. (pp. 4.)

All the above New Zealand reports are printed by John Mackay, Government Printer, Wellington, N.Z.

Official Journal of the New Zealand Employers' Federation. Containing Report of the Tenth Annual Meeting, September, 1912.

South Africa.—*Report of the Labour Department, August, 1913.* Applications for employment, employment found, &c. (pp. 11.)

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International.—*Journal of the International Labour Office.* English edition. No. 5, 1913. [The Pioneer Press, Ltd., Woolwich.] French edition. No. 5, 1913. [Paris: Berger-Levrault.] German edition. No. 8, 1913. [Jena: Gustav Fischer.]

—*Monthly Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence, September, 1913.* Métagage system of land tenure in France. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome: price 1s. 7d.]

—*Labour Organisations in the Printing Trades. I.*—January 1st, 1905; II.—January 1st, 1910. International Secretariate for the Printing Trades. [Basle, 1907 and 1912: pp. 204 (I.) and 112 (II.)]

United States.—*Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910. Vol. II. Population.* Reports by States; Alabama—Montana. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 1160.]

—*Census Bulletin 112. Mortality Statistics, 1911.* Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 142.]

—*Massachusetts. Labour Bibliography, 1912.* Part II. of the Annual Report on the Statistics of Labour for 1912. [Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Co., State Printers: pp. 71.]

—*Labour Bulletin, No. 95, October, 1913.* Labour Legislation in Massachusetts, 1913, with text of legislation for 1913 and cumulative index of the Labour Laws in effect, December 31st, 1912. [Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Co., State Printers: pp. 325.]

—*Rhode Island. Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, 1913.* [Howard: Sockanosset School: pp. 130.]

France.—*Strikes and Lock-outs and Conciliation and Arbitration in 1912.* Ministry of Labour. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: pp. XVIII. 483.]

—*Journal of the French Ministry of Labour, September, 1913.* Subventions to labour exchanges, 1911-1912; subventions to unemployment funds, 1912; labour conditions of railway servants, 1910; employment and labour disputes in August. [Paris: Librairie Berger-Levrault: price 2d.]

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

Germany.—*Journal of the German Labour Department, October, 1913.* Employment in September and unemployment in third quarter. Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin: Carl Heymann.]

—*Quarterly Journal of Statistics of the German Empire.* Part III., 1913. Prices of cattle, rye and bread, strikes and lock-outs in second quarter of 1913 (preliminary figures). Imperial Statistical Office, 1913. [Berlin: Puttkammer and Mühlbrecht: pp. 173: price 2s.]

—*Publications of the Imperial Statistical Office of Germany in 1912 and their scope and method.* Imperial Statistical Office, 1913. [Berlin: Puttkammer and Mühlbrecht: price 8s.]

—*Journal of the Imperial Insurance Office, September 15th, 1913.* [Berlin: Behrend and Co.]

—*Statistics of Medical Treatment under the German Infirmity Insurance Laws, 1912.* Imperial Insurance Office. [Berlin: Behrend and Co.: pp. 213 and maps.]

—*General Federation of Co-operative Societies (on Schulze-Delitzsch System). Year Book for 1912.* Edited by Dr. H. Crüger. [Berlin: J. Guttentag: pp. 279.]

—*Statistical Year Book of the Grand Duchy of Baden, 1913.* Co-operation, prices, wages in various industries, workpeople's insurance, trade unions, labour registries. Statistical Office of Baden. [Karsruhe: Macklotschen Buchdruckerei: pp. xx. + 421: price 2s.]

—*Annual Report on Bavarian State Railways for 1912.* [Munich: pp. 276.]

—*Statistical Journal of Alsace-Lorraine, January-March, 1913.* [Strassburg: Freiher and Weber.]

—*Statistical Journal of the Grand Duchy of Baden.* Labour exchanges in September. [Karsruhe.]

—*Journal of the Statistical Office of Wurtemberg.* Labour exchanges in September. [Stuttgart: J. Fink.]

CONSULAR REPORTS.

Consular Reports, Annual Series. No. 5218. *Italy, 1912.* Silk and other industries; census of industries; prices of food, &c. [Cd. 7048-34: pp. 31: price 4d.] No. 5221. *Denmark, 1912.* The co-operative movement in Denmark; small holdings; agriculture, &c. [Cd. 7048-37: pp. 46: price 4d.] No. 5222. *Düsseldorf (Westphalia and the Rhenish Provinces), 1912.* New legislation; prices; wages; strikes, &c. [Cd. 7048-38: pp. 73: price 4d.] No. 5197. *St. Petersburg, 1912.* Strikes; agriculture; emigration, &c. [Cd. 7048-13: pp. 67: price 5½d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1913.

ADMIRALTY: CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

BANDOLIERS, &c.—*Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd.,* Grange Mills, Bermondsey; *Matthew Harvey & Co., Ltd.,* Bath St., Walsall; *D. Mason & Son, Ltd.,* Bath Row, Birmingham; *Hobson & Sons, Lexington St., Golden Sq., W.*
CANDLES, STEARINE DECK.—*Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.,* Belmont Works, Battersea, S.W.
CANVAS, HAMMOCK.—*Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd.,* Dundee.
CANVAS OVERALL SUITS.—*T. Briggs (London), Ltd.,* 2, Budge Row, E.C.; *C. Groom, Ltd.,* 36, Gracechurch St., E.C.
FLANNEL.—*G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd.,* Apperley Bridge, Bradford, Yorks; *Kershaw Bros., Ltd.,* Sladen Mill, Littleborough; *R. Schofield, Well p' th' Lane Mills, Rochdale; J. Woolfenden, Vicars Moss Mills, Rochdale.*
HOSES, FLEXIBLE METALLIC BRONZE.—*The United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd.,* Ponders End, Middlesex.
HOSIERY.—*H. Bates & Co., Ltd.,* Station St., South Wigston, Leicester; *A. E. Hill, Frederick St., Wigston, Leicester; W. & H. Howe, Curzon St., Wigston, Leicester; J. & B. Morley, 13, Wood St., E.C.; D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hinckley; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Leicester; A. Yates & Co., Ltd., Millstone Lane, Leicester.*

PIPING, FLEXIBLE VOICE AND GEAR.—*The Interlock Metal Hose Co.,* River Park Rd., Wood Green, N.

SERGE, BLUE.—*J. Baxter & Son, Apperley Bridge, Bradford; H. Booth & Sons, Moorhead Mills, Gildersome, nr. Leeds; J. Clay & Sons, Hollings Mills, Sowerby Bridge; J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot, S.O. Yorks; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Victoria Mills, Savile Town, Dewsbury; J. & S. Taylor, Ltd., Bowers Mills, Barkisland, Halifax.*

SHOES, BROWN CANVAS.—*Adams Bros.,* Raunds, Northants; *Owen Smith, Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd.,* Raunds.

SPIRIT, METHYLATED.—*J. Calden & Co., Ltd.,* Bo'ness Distillery, Bo'ness, Scotland.

TAPE.—*G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd.,* Cabbage Mills, Keighley, Yorks; *J. & N. Philips & Co.,* Tean, Stoke-on-Trent.

TOWELS.—*Wm. R. Lee, Heywood, Lancs.*

VALVES, GUN METAL.—*Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd.,* Deptford Yard, Sunderland.

ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BALLAST FOR H.M. NAVAL DEPOT, DOVER.—*E. I. & W. Goldsmith, Ltd.,* 110, Fenchurch St., E.C.; *S. West, Ltd.,* 40, Trinity Square, E.C.

FENCING, STEEL, FOR OIL STORAGE DEPOT.—*Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss Ltd.* 139 & 141, Cannon St., E.C.

RAILWAY MATERIAL FOR PORTLAND.—*T. Summerson & Sons,* Albert Hill Foundry, Darlington.

STEELWORK FOR SHIPWRIGHTS' MACHINE SHOP, HAULBOWLINE.—*W. Bain & Co., Ltd.* Lochrin Ironworks, Coatbridge.

WORKS SERVICES.—Coal Store, Housing Motors, &c., Sheerness, *G. Bowes & Sons,* Milton Regis, Kent. Erection of a Water Tower and Tank at the R.N. College, Osborne, *S. Salter, York St., Southsea.* Foundations to Main Stanchions and Plate Bending Rolls at No. 5 Machinery Shop, H.M. Dockyard, Chatham, *G. Munday & Sons,* 9, Botolph Lane, E.C. Urinals, Anaesthetic and Preparation Rooms and Operating Theatre, R.M. Depot, Deal, *T. T. Denne, Walmer, Kent.*

WAR OFFICE.

BOTTLES, WATER.—*Anglo-American Tin Stamping Co., Ltd.,* West Bromwich; *Griffiths & Browett, Ltd.,* Bradford St., Birmingham; *Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd.,* Elgin Works, Wolverhampton.

BUSBIES AND CAPS, SEALSKIN (TERM CONTRACT).—*Hobson & Sons, High St., Woolwich, S.E.*

CABLE AND WIRE, ELECTRIC.—*British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd.,* Helsby, near Warrington; *Hooper's Telegraph and India Rubber Works, Ltd.,* Millwall Docks, E.; *Johnson & Phillips, Ltd.,* Victoria Works, Charlton, S.E.; *London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd.,* Church Rd., Leyton, E.; *Midland Electric Wire Co., Ltd.,* St. Saviour's Rd. East, Leicester; *St. Helens Cable and Rubber Co., Ltd.,* Warrington; *Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.,* Woolwich.

CANVAS.—*Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd.,* Dens Work, Dundee; *D. & R. Duke, Den Burn Works, Brechin, N.B.; Lamb & Scott, Ltd.,* Southesk St., Brechin, N.B.; *Leadbetter Bros. & Co.,* Cupar, Fife; *Richards, Ltd.,* Broadford Works, Aberdeen; *J. & J. Smart, Valley Works, Brechin, N.B.; D. Smith & Sons, Ltd.,* Alyth, Perthshire.

CLOTH.—*Archer, Ritchie & Co., Ltd.,* Millfield Mills, Horbury, Yorks; *J. Atkinson & Sons, Sowerby Bridge, Yorks; H. Booth & Sons, Moorhead Mills, Gildersome, near Leeds; G. Briggs & Sons, Storrs Hill Mills, Ossett; Colbeck Bros., Ltd.,* Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield; *A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Spring Valley Mills, Farsley, Leeds; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Cape Mills,*

Farsley, Leeds; *J. Harper & Sons*, Ravenscliffe Mills, Eccleshill, Bradford; *T. & H. Harper, Ltd.*, Dyehouse Mills, Apperley Bridge, Bradford; *W. & T. Huggan*, Swinnow Grange Mills, Bramley, Leeds; *Hunt & Winterbotham, Ltd.*, Cam Mills, Dursley, Glos.; *J. Law & Sons*, Greetland, near Halifax; *Strachan & Co., Ltd.*, Lodgemore and Frome Hall Mills, Stroud, Glos.; *J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd.*, Washpit Mills and Bridge Mills, Holmfirth; *P. Womersley & Sons*, Waterloo Mills, Pudsey, Leeds.

CLOTH, ITALIAN.—*J. Cawthra & Co., Ltd.*, Dudley Hill, Tyersal and Forster Sq. Buildings, Bradford.

CLOTHING (PLAIN CLOTHES).—*Albrecht & Albrecht, Ltd.*, Hudson Rd., Burmantofts, Leeds; *Coop & Co., Ltd.*, Dorning 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, and Bridle Rd., Crewe; *Hollington Bros.*, Middlesex St., E.C., and Colchester, Birch and Coggshall; *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.*, Swindon and Old Ford, E.; *G. Glanfield & Son*, 1, 3, and 5, Brick Lane, E., and 4-5, Osborne Place, E.; *D. Gurteen & Sons*, Chaunry Mills, Haverhill, Suffolk; *J. Hammond & Co., Ltd.*, Enderley Mills, Newcastle, Staffs, and Bridle Rd., Crewe; *F. W. Harmer & Co.*, St. Andrews, Norwich; *Hobson & Sons*, 154-164, Tooley St., S.E.; *Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd.*, Limerick, and 9, Lower Bridge St., Dublin; *Myers & Co.*, 222-226, Cambridge Rd., N.E.; *J. & B. Pearce & Co.*, 812, Old Ford Rd., Bow, E.; *Pearson, Huggins & Co.* (1911), Ltd., Mivart St., Eastville, Bristol; *J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd.*, Drewry Lane Works, Derby.

CLOTHING, &c., FOR THE DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL, GUSTON (TERM CONTRACT).—*D. Payne & Son, Ltd.*, Bond St., Hinchley; *Reynolds & Co.*, 69-72, Hatfield St., Blackfriars, S.E.

CONDUCTORS, COPPER, &c.—*Western Electric Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E.

CORD, BEDFORD.—*J. Bower & Sons, Ltd.*, Dover Mills, Holmfirth; *Lockwood & Keightley, Ltd.*, Upperhead Mills, Huddersfield; *J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd.*, Washpit Mills and Bridge Mills, Holmfirth; *Whiteley & Green, Ltd.*, Hinchliffe Mill, Holmbridge, near Huddersfield.

COTTONS.—*Armitage & Rigby, Ltd.*, Warrington; *T. Barnes & Co., Ltd.*, Farnworth Cotton Mills, near Bolton; *Cottrill & Co.*, Pendleton and Manchester; *Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd.*, Littleborough, near Manchester; *J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd.*, 46, Princess St., Manchester; *G. Hardman & Co., Ltd.*, Albion Mills, Rawtenstall; *J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd.*, Summerseat, Bacup, and Bury; *J. E. Longson*, 1, Booth St., Manchester; *N. P. Nathan's Sons*, 47, Lower Mosley St., Manchester; *J. Parkyn & Co.*, Tadmorden; *Tootal Broadhurst Lee Co., Ltd.*, 56, Oxford St., Manchester.

DRABBET.—*Brookfield Linen Co., Ltd.*, Brookfield, Belfast; *D. Gurteen & Sons*, Haverhill, Suffolk.

DUCK, LINEN, &c.—*T. Adair & Son*, Cookstown, co. Tyrone; *Baister Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Dens Works, Dundee; *D. & R. Duke*, Den Burn Works, Brechin, N.B.; *W. M. Kirk & Partners, Ltd.*, Annvale, Keady, co. Armagh; *Lamb & Scott, Ltd.*, Southesk St., Brechin, N.B.; *J. Louison, Junr. & Co., Ltd.*, Victoria Works, Forfar; *Richards, Ltd.*, Broadford Works, Aberdeen; *Stevenson & Son, Ltd.*, Dungannon; *Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd.*, Linfield Factory, Belfast.

FILES, RASPS AND RUBBERS (TERM CONTRACT).—*Howell & Co., Ltd.*, Wincobank, Sheffield.

FLANNEL.—*J. Bradbury & Co.*, Alexandra and Giles Mills, Uppermill, Yorks; *R. R. Buck & Sons*, Atlas Works, Carlisle; *G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd.*, Apperley Bridge, Bradford; *Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd.*, Rochdale; *J. Lee & Sons, Ltd.*, Bankfield Mills, Crawford St., Rochdale, and Wasp Mills, Wardle; *J. Radcliffe & Co.*, Rochdale; *J. Schofield & Sons*, Buckley Mills, Rochdale, and Calliards Mills, Smithy Bridge; *R. Schofield*, Well i' th' Lane Mills, Rochdale.

FURNACES, MUFFLE.—*Curran Bros.*, Cardiff.

GANISTER (TERM CONTRACT).—*J. Bramall & Co.*, Bradshaw Ganister Works, Penistone, near Sheffield.

HARNES AND SADDLERY (HEAD COLLARS, ETC.).—*Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd.*, Grange Mills, S.E.; *Middlemore & Lampugh, Ltd.*, Marsh St., Walsall.

HAVERSACKS.—*T. Briggs (London), Ltd.*, 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N.; *M. Wright & Sons, Ltd.*, Quorn Mills, Loughborough.

HIDES.—*R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd.*, Raunds; *D. Mason & Sons, Ltd.*, Bath Row, Birmingham, and Wismore, Walsall.

HOOPS, &c. (TERM CONTRACT).—*Puttock & Peacock*, Billingshurst, Sussex.

HOSIERY.—*G. Braund, Ltd.*, 10, Woodgate, Loughborough; *A. E. Hill, Wigston*; *J. & R. Morley*, Oxford St., Leicester, Nottingham, and Heanor; *Nottingham Mfg. Co., Ltd.*, Loughborough; *Salmon & Welch*, Great Central St., Leicester; *Stevenson & Co.*, Regent St., Newtownards; *S. D. Stretton & Sons*, Oxford St., Leicester; *Toller & Lankester*, Jarrow St., Leicester; *A. Yates & Co.*, Millstone Lane, Leicester.

IMPLEMENTS, INTRENCHING.—*E. & W. Lucas, Ltd.*, Dronfield.

INSTRUMENTS, SURGICAL, &c. (TERM CONTRACT).—*Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.*, Bethnal Green, E.; *Arnold & Sons*, 6, Giltspur St., E.C.; *S. Maw, Son & Sons*, 7 to 12, Aldersgate St., and Charles St., Hatton Garden, E.C.

JEAN.—*J. Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd.*, Wellington Mills, Radcliffe; *W. N. Berry & Sons*, Spring Mill, Earby, near Colne; *Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd.*, Littleborough, near Manchester;

R. Haworth & Co., Ltd., 35, Dale St., Manchester; *J. E. Longson*, 1, Booth St., Manchester; *R. & J. Partington, Ltd.*, Hazlehurst Mills, Worsley; *Rylands & Sons, Ltd.*, Swinton, Lancs; *Tootal Broadhurst Lee Co., Ltd.*, 56, Oxford St., Manchester.

KETTLES, CAMP.—*Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd.*, Camden St., Birmingham; *Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd.*, Wolverhampton.

LOCOMOTIVES.—*Andrew Barclay, Sons & Co., Ltd.*, Caledonia Works, Kilmarnock.

MACHINES, HEADING.—*Taylor & Challen, Ltd.*, Derwent Works, Birmingham.

MACHINES, PLANING.—*Greenwood & Batley, Ltd.*, Albion Works, Leeds.

PRESSES.—*Fielding & Platt, Ltd.*, Atlas Works, Gloucester.

PURTEES.—*Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Wellington, Somerset; *T. & J. Tinker*, Bottons Mill, Holmfirth; *Whitworth & Co., Ltd.*, Luddenden Foot, S.O. Yorks.

SERGE.—*J. Berry & Sons, Ltd.*, Buckfast Mills, Buckfastleigh, Devon; *H. Booth & Sons*, Moorhead Mills, Gildersome, near Leeds; *J. Clay & Co., Ltd.*, Luddenden Foot, S.O. Yorks; *J. Clay & Sons*, Hollings Mills, Sowerby Bridge, Yorks; *Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Wellington, Somerset; *R. Gault & Sons, Ltd.*, Broom Mills, Farsley, Leeds; *A. W. Hainsworth & Sons*, Spring Valley Mills, Farsley, Leeds; *Hamlyn Bros., Ltd.*, Buckfastleigh, Devon; *J. Harper & Sons*, Ravenscliffe Mills, Eccleshill, Bradford; *T. & H. Harper, Ltd.*, Dyehouse Mills, Apperley Bridge, Bradford; *J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd.*, Washpit Mills, and Bridge Mills, Holmfirth; *J. W. Whitworth, Ltd.*, Longbottom Mills, Luddenden Foot, S.O. Yorks.

TARTAN.—*D. Ballantyne & Co.*, March St. Mills, Peebles; *H. Booth & Sons*, Moorhead Mills, Gildersome, near Leeds; *A. L. Cochran & Bros., Ltd.*, Netherdale, Galashiels; *Colbeck Bros., Ltd.*, Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield; *J. Dalziel & Co.*, Walkerburn; *J. Harper & Sons*, Ravenscliffe Mills, Eccleshill, Bradford; *T. & H. Harper, Ltd.*, Dyehouse Mills, Apperley Bridge, Bradford; *J. Law & Sons*, Greetland, near Halifax; *R. Noble & Co.*, Glebe Mills, Hawick; *J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd.*, Washpit Mills and Bridge Mills, Holmfirth.

TREADS, STAIR (TERM CONTRACT).—*Diamond Tread Co., Ltd.*, 44, Haymerle Rd., Peckham, S.E.

TWEED.—*H. Booth & Sons*, Moorhead Mills, Gildersome, near Leeds; *Colbeck Bros., Ltd.*, Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield; *J. Harper & Sons*, Eccleshill, Bradford; *T. & H. Harper, Ltd.*, Dyehouse Mills, Apperley Bridge, Bradford; *W. & T. Huggan*, Swinnow Grange Mills, Bramley, Leeds; *J. Law & Sons*, Greetland, near Halifax; *P. Womersley & Sons*, Waterloo Mills, Pudsey, Leeds.

WORKS SERVICES.—Erection of Annexes to Old Hospital Block, Winchester, *J. Hunt*, South Wharf, Cleveland Rd., Gosport. Erection of Dining Rooms, Buttavant, *J. Murphy*, Ardville, Blackrock Rd., Cork. Erection of Drill and Gymnasia Hall, Hounslow, *J. Smith & Sons, Ltd.*, Junction Works, South Norwood, S.E. Erection of Magazine, Maryhill Barracks, Glasgow, *D. Rae*, 26, Sea View Terrace, Joppa, Edinburgh. Erection of Reception Station at Golden Hill, Isle of Wight, *W. White*, Clovelly Yard, Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Erection of Regimental Institute, Barnard Castle, *A. Robinson*, Woodbine Works, Idle, Bradford. Erection of Regimental Institute, Bulford, *J. Crockerell*, Bulford Camp, Salisbury. Erection of Regimental Institute, Fort Regent, Jersey, *J. T. Ferguson*, 22, Great Union Rd., St. Heliers, Jersey. Erection of Superstructure, Infantry Barracks, Redford, *C. Macandrew*, 13, Lauriston Gardens, Edinburgh. Erection of W.C.'s, Scullery, Etc., Royal Aircraft Factory, Farnborough, *J. Crockerell*, Bulford Camp, Salisbury. Foundations, brickwork and drainage for new Test House and Water Tank, Royal Aircraft Factory, Farnborough, *McC. E. Pitt*, Oxford Rd., Reading. Periodical Works Services at: Burscough, *R. Holt*, Silver St. Chambers, Bury, Dublin, *A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd.*, Shipley, Yorks. Repair and Maintenance of War Department Buildings at Dublin (South), *McRoberts & Armstrong*, Lower Windsor, Belfast.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

PAPERS OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—*J. Allen & Sons, Ltd.*, Stowford Mills, Ivybridge; *J. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd.*, King's Norton; *Brown Stewart & Co., Ltd.*, Dalmarnock Mills, Bridgeport and Overton Mills, Greenock; *A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd.*, Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik; *R. Craig & Sons, Ltd.*, Moffat and Caldercruix Mills, Airdrie; *Y. Duxbury & Sons, Ltd.*, Heapbridge Mills, Bury; *R. Fletcher & Son, Ltd.*, Kearsley Mills, Stoneclough, nr. Manchester; *P. Garnett & Son*, Otley; *Golden Valley Paper Mills*, Bitton, nr. Bristol; *J. B. Green & Son*, Hayle Mill, Maidstone; *Grosvenor Chater & Co., Ltd.*, Bullionfield, Dundee; *Hele Paper Co., Ltd.*, Cullompton, Devon; *Hollingworth & Co.*, Turkey Mill, Maidstone; *C. T. Hook & Co., Ltd.*, Snodland, Kent; *Hyde Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd.*, Broomstair Mills, Denton; *J. & J. Makin, Ltd.*, Disley, Cheshire; *C. Marsden & Sons, Ltd.*, Tamworth; *J. W. Marshall & Co.*, Springfield Mills, Bolton; *Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd.*, Northfleet; *North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd.*, Ballyclare, co. Antrim; *Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd.*, Ramsbottom; *T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd.*, Rye Mill, High Wycombe; *Spicer Bros., Ltd.*, Eynsford; *Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd.*, Buckland Mill, Dover, and Glory Mill, Wooburn, nr. Maidenhead, *J. Wild & Sons*, Radcliffe, nr. Manchester.

PARCHMENTS OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—*H. Bond & Co.*, Brentford; *W. Cowley*, Newport Pagnell; *G. J. Dilley*, Potton, Beds., and 8, Ashley Rd., Canonbury, N.; *H. Gibbs & Son*, Mitcham; *G. W. Russell & Son*, Hitchin; *W. J. Turney & Co., Ltd.*, Stourbridge.

PRINTING, BINDING, &c.—Bookwork Printing Contracts, 1914: Groups 1, 2, 3 and 4, *Darling & Son, Ltd.*, 34-40, Bacon St., and 11-17, Hare St., Bethnal Green, E. Group 5, *Harrison & Sons*, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. Group 6, *Wyman & Sons, Ltd.*, Fetter Lane, E.C. Printing Contribution Cards for National Health Insurance Commission (Scotland), *Morrison & Gibb, Ltd.*, Tanfield, Edinburgh. Printing "Suspense Lists" for National Health Insurance Commission (Scotland), *Ballantyne, Hanson & Co.*, 212-224, Causewayside, Edinburgh. *R. & E. Clark, Ltd.*, Brandon Street, Edinburgh. *T. & A. Constable*, 11, Thistle Street, Edinburgh. *Morrison & Gibb, Ltd.*, Tanfield, Edinburgh. *F. & E. Murray*, 9-11, Young Street, Edinburgh. *Neill & Co., Ltd.*, Bellevue Works, Edinburgh. *H. Paton & Sons*, 5, St. James Square, Edinburgh. *J. Skinner & Co.*, 27-33, Thistle Street, Edinburgh. Printing Workmen's Compensation Forms, *A. & E. Walter, Ltd.*, 13-17, Tabernacle St., E.C. Printing 504,000 Pamphlets "Advantages of the Telephone," *Barclay & Fry, Ltd.*, The Grove, Southwark, S.E. Printing 400 Memoranda to London Maintenance Contract, *Charles & Dible*, 4, Emerson St., E.C. Binding 4,911 "King's Regulations, Vol. 1," *M. Bell & Co.*, Temple Works, Cursitor St., E.C. Binding, &c., 8,750 "Instructions regarding Radiotelegrams," binding, &c., 4,989 "King's Regulations, Vol. II," supplying complete 16,000,000 N.H.I.C. Form 136, supplying complete 16,000,000 N.H.I.C. Form 99/I.C., *Harrison & Sons*, 45-47, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. Binding 9,940 "Military Engineering (Part IIIA), Military Bridging," *W. Neil*, 9, Hill St., Finsbury, E.C. Binding 5,000 "King's Regulations, Vol. I," *A. Straker & Sons, Smith Bros., Ltd.*, Wheatshaf Works, Whitefriars, E.C. Binding 5,000 "Torpedo Manual for H.M. Fleet, Vol. I," printing and binding 20,000 "Army Book 43," printing, and binding 4,000 books "D. 264," ruling, printing, binding 1,000 "Contract Officers' Note Book," supplying 800 pairs Millboards 14½ in. by 9½ in., *J. Truscott & Son, Ltd.*, Dowgate Works, Tonbridge. Binding, &c., 8,750 "Instructions relating to Radiotelegrams," supplying 1,000 Canvas Covers 44 in. by 23½ in., *Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd.*, East Harding St. E.C. Printing, binding, &c., 1,000 books "L. Seamen's Allotment Book," printing, binding, &c., 20,000 books "Mines and Quarries Form 42," *Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd.*, Rosebery Avenue, E.C. Printing and binding 2,500 books "Telephones No. 36," ruling and binding 2,500 Engineer's Pocket Note Books, ruling, printing and binding 1,500 Engineer's Correspondence Books, ruling, printing and binding 5,000 Ships' Rotation Books No. 237, ruling, printing and binding 1,200 Supplementary Registers, supplying 2,000 "Split" Millboards 14 in. by 9½ in., supplying 2,000 Strawboards 13½ in. by 8½ in., *McCormac & Co., Ltd.*, Wolverton, Bucks. Ruling, printing and binding 9,000 books "S. 353 E." supplying 3,000 File Covers 13½ in. by 17 in., supplying 6,000 Spring Portfolios "S. 163," *Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.*, Finsbury, E.C. Supplying 37,000 cases (Army Form "B. 2067A"), *J. Adams*, 76-78, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. Supplying 36,000 cases (Army Form "B. 2067A"), *Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd.*, 52, Long Acre, W.C.

STORES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—Brushes, Damping and Gum, *Sandall Bros.*, 19, Paternoster Row, E.C. 5,000 Cardboards, *Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.*, Old Ford, E. 150,000 Cardboards, 20,000 Cards, White, 23 in. by 32 in., 10,000 Cards, Buff, 23 in. by 32 in., *J. Spicer & Sons, Ltd.*, Red Cross St., S.E. Drawing Pins, *Setten & Durward*, 117, Livery St., Birmingham. 1,000 Filing Boxes, *A. E. Walker, Ltd.*, Canonbury, N. Millboards (Covered Blue), *Millington & Sons (1908), Ltd.*, Crown Works, South Tottenham, N. Rulers, *G. Waterston & Sons*, Commercial St., Birmingham. Treasury Tags, *Clarke & Hammon*, 11, New Gravel Lane, Shadwell, E. Water Pans, *Setten & Durward*, 117, Livery St., Birmingham.

POST OFFICE.

APPARATUS, TELEGRAPHIC.—*Gell Telegraphic Appliances Syndicate, Ltd.*, Tollington Park, N.

APPARATUS, TELEPHONIC.—*Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd.*, Liverpool; *British L.M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd.*, Beeston, Notts; *International Electric Co., Ltd.*, Kilburn, N.W.; *Western Electric Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E.

BARROWS, DRUM.—*Alldays & Onions*, Birmingham.

CABLE, SUBMARINE.—*W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E.; *Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich, S.E.

CABLE, TELEGRAPHIC.—*W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E.; *Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich, S.E.

CABLE, TELEPHONIC.—*W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E.; *Johnson & Phillips, Ltd.*, Charlton, S.E.; *Union Cable Co., Ltd.*, Dagenham Dock, Essex; *Western Electric Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E.

CASING AND COVER.—*J. Wilesmith & Co.*, Worcester.

CASTINGS, IRON.—*Highfield Foundry Co., Ltd.*, Wellingborough; *S. Thompson & Co. (Millfields), Ltd.*, Millfields, Wolverhampton; *Warren & Beale*, Leicester.

CLOTH.—*Archer, Ritchie & Co., Ltd.*, Horbury, Yorks; *J. Banks & Sons*, Pudsey, Leeds; *H. Booth & Sons*, Gildersome, Leeds; *G. Briggs & Sons*, Ossett, Yorks; *J. Clay & Co., Ltd.*, Luddendenfoot, Yorks; *J. Clay & Sons*, Sowerby Bridge; *Colbeck Bros., Ltd.*, Wakefield; *Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Wellington, Somerset; *R. Grant & Son, Ltd.*, Farsley, Leeds; *J. Hainsworth & Sons*, Farsley, Leeds; *A. W. Hainsworth and Sons*, Farsley, Leeds; *J. Halliday & Co.*, Pudsey, Leeds; *T. & H. Harper, Ltd.*, Apperley Bridge, Bradford; *J. Harper & Sons*, Eccleshill, Bradford; *W. & T. Huggan*, Bramley, Leeds; *J. Law & Sons*, Greetland, Halifax; *Strachan & Co., Ltd.*,

Stroud, Gloucester; *J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd.*, Holmfirth, Huddersfield; *J. W. Whitworth, Ltd.*, Luddendenfoot, Yorks; *J. Wilson & Sons (Batley), Ltd.*, Batley; *P. Womersley & Sons*, Pudsey, Leeds.

CLOTHING, WATERPROOF.—*North British Rubber Co., Ltd.*, Edinburgh; *Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd.*, Edinburgh.

COUPLINGS, CAST IRON.—*Jones & Attwood, Ltd.*, Stourbridge; *D. King & Sons*, Glasgow.

CREOSOTING POLES.—*Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.*, Victoria Dock, E., Eling, Hants, and Newport, Mon.; *J. P. Corry & Co., Ltd.*, Belfast; *R. Grandidge*, Ellesmere Port; *R. Wade & Co., Ltd.*, Staddlethorpe.

DUCTS.—*Oates & Green, Ltd.*, Leeds and Halifax.

INSULATORS.—*Bullers, Ltd.*, Tipton, Staffs; *Doulton & Co., Ltd.*, Burslem; *Taylor, Tunnicliffe & Co., Ltd.*, Stoke-on-Trent.

IRONWORK, TELEGRAPHIC.—*Baldwins, Ltd.*, Blackwall, E., *Bullers, Ltd.*, Tipton, Staffs; *J. Elwell, Ltd.*, Birmingham; *D. Willetts, Ltd.*, Cradley Heath.

JARS, STONEWARE.—*J. Bourne & Son*, Denby, Derbyshire.

JELLY, PETROLEUM.—*Adams British Oil Co., Ltd.*, Deptford, S.E.

PIPE, WROUGHT IRON.—*Wellington Tube Works, Ltd.*, Great Bridge, Staffs.

PIPES, CAST IRON.—*J. & R. Ritchie, Ltd.*, Middlesbrough.

PLATES, EARTH.—*T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd.*, Oakamoor, Staffs; *Walls, Ltd.*, Birmingham.

PURTEES.—*T. & J. Tinker*, Holmfirth, Huddersfield.

SEALS, LEAD.—*Bow Bridge Metal Stamping Works*, Bow Bridge, E.; *Dunham, White & Co.*, Leytonstone, E.; *Lead Seal Mfg. Co.*, Salford; *I. N. Lyons, Ltd.*, Wood Green, N.

SLEEVES, LEAD.—*T. & W. Farmloe, Ltd.*, Nine Elms, S.W., and Rochester Row, S.W.

SOLDER.—*E. Austen & Sons*, Hackney Wick, N.E.; *British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd.*, Prescott; *McKechnie Bros.*, Birmingham.

TAILS, INSULATED.—*Estler Bros.*, Victoria Docks, E.

TUBE, LEAD.—*S. Wolfe & Sons*, Leeds.

WIRE, BRONZE.—*F. Smith & Co.*, incorporated in the London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Salford, Manchester.

WIRE, ELECTRIC LIGHT.—*British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd.*, Helsby, Cheshire.

WIRE, FLAMEPROOF.—*London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd.*, Leyton, E.

WIRE, VULCANISED, INDIARUBBER.—*Johnson & Phillips, Ltd.*, Charlton, S.E.

ELECTRIC LIFTS, Glasgow.—*Gimson & Co. (Leicester), Ltd.*, Vulcan Rd., Leicester.

LAYING LINES OF MULTIPLE-WAY DUCTS, Glasgow-Ayr (Glasgow section). *Casey & Darragh*, 20, Thistle St., Stirling.

LAYING LINES OF MULTIPLE-WAY DUCTS, Llanelly-Swansea.—*J. A. Ewart, Ltd.*, 21, Old Queen St., Westminster, S.W.

LAYING LINES OF MULTIPLE-WAY DUCTS, London-Broxbourne (Section II).—*W. Iles*, 6, South Avenue, Southend-on-Sea.

LAYING LINES OF MULTIPLE-WAY DUCTS, Plymouth.—*Mr. T. Shaddock*, 26, Fitzehill Rd., Plymouth.

LAYING LINES OF MULTIPLE-WAY DUCTS AND PIPES, Broxbourne-Ware.—*W. & C. French*, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

LAYING LINES OR PIPES, Blyth (Northumberland).—*W. Irwin & Co., Ltd.*, Burley Rd., Leeds.

LAYING LINES OF PIPES, Bradford.—*Messrs. Greig & Matthews*, 46, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

LAYING LINES OF PIPES, MULTIPLE-WAY DUCTS AND MANNESMAN TUBES, Liverpool-Birmingham (Section II).—*J. A. Ewart, Ltd.*, 21, Old Queen St., Westminster, S.W.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT, Cleckheaton.—*Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich, S.E.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT, Gerrard, London.—*The Western Electric Company, Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E.

TELEPHONE, EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT, Newport, Mon.—*The Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd.*, Lennox House, Norfolk St., W.C.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT, Paisley.—*The Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd.*, Lennox House, Norfolk St., W.C.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

BUILDING WORKS.—Cambridge: Execution of Ordinary Works and Repairs, *H. E. Ambrose*, Gwydit St., Cambridge. Houses of Parliament: Builder's Work in Connection with Installation of New Lift, *Dove Brothers, Ltd.*, 4, Tokenhouse Buildings, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. Islington Postal Stores: Extension, *James Smith & Sons, Ltd.*, Junction Works, South Norwood, S.E. Royal Mews, S.W.: New Roof to Riding School, *W. Willett*, Sloane Square, S.W.

ENGINEERING WORKS.—General Post Office, South: Steam and Gas Cooking Apparatus and Hot Water Supply, *Cannon & Hefford*, Stanbury Works, Stanbury Rd., Peckham, S.E. London Telephone Service Offices, Stonecutter St., E.C.: Heating, *Z. D. Berry & Sons*, Regency St., Westminster, S.W.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling and Aberdeen Offices: Supply of Builder's Ironmongery, *William K. White*, 121 to 129, High St., Edinburgh. Kew Gardens: Supply of Coke.—*Brentford Gas Company*, High St., Brentford.

London Museum: Removal of Certain Exhibits from Kensington Palace to Stafford House, *Amédée Joubert & Son*, "The Pheasantry," 152, King's Rd., Chelsea, S.W. Menai Suspension Bridge: Lease of Tolls, *James Percy*, Hotsprings Lodge, Ealing Common, W. Royal Parks: Supply of Grain—Central London and Regent's, *Howell & Co.*; Royal George Wharf, 88, Bankside, E.C.; Bushy, Hampton Court and Richmond, *S. Bowyer*, 27, London Rd., Twickenham; Greenwich, *E. Rathbone & Son*, 74, Great Tower St., E.C.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

ALUMINIUM.—*British Aluminium Co.*, 109, Queen Victoria St., E.C.
 APPARATUS, DRAINAGE.—*Ham, Baker & Co.*, 13, Grosvenor Rd., Westminster.
 APPARATUS, REFRIGERATING.—*Haslam Foundry, &c., Co.*, Union Foundry, Derby.
 APPARATUS, WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.—*Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co.*, Strand, W.C.
 AXLEBOXES.—*Patent Axlebox, &c., Co.*, Wednesfield Foundry.
 BEARING PLATES.—*Barrow Hem. Steel Co.*, Barrow-in-Furness.
 BRAKE GEAR.—*Consol. Brake, &c., Co.*, 41, Moorfields, E.C.
 BRIDGEWORK.—*Horsehay Co.*, Horsehay.
 CAMBRIC.—*Steiner & Co.*, Church, Lancs.
 CANVAS.—*McKerrow & Co.*, 38, Victoria St., S.W.
 CHASSIS.—*H. Simons & Co.*, Pretoria Works, Walthamstow.
 CIRCUMFERENTERS.—*Troughton & Simms*, 340, Woolwich Rd., S.E.
 COKE.—*T. Beynon & Co.*, 6, Lime St. Square, E.C.
 COVERS.—*Beck & Co.*, 130, Great Suffolk St., S.E.
 CRANES AND TRAVERSER.—*Ransomes & Rapier*, Ipswich.
 CRESOL.—*Jeyes Sanitary Comp. Co.*, 64, Cannon St., E.C.
 KNIVES.—*Harrild & Sons*, Norwich St., E.C.
 LATHE.—*A. Herbert, Ltd.*, Coventry.
 LEAD.—*Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons*, 94, Gracechurch St., E.C.; *Walkers, Parker & Co.*, Belvedere Rd., S.E.
 MACHINES, PRINTING.—*Harrild & Sons*, Norwich St., E.C.
 MILLS, MORTAR.—*Hadfield's Steel Fdry. Co.*, Sheffield.
 MOTOR ALTERNATOR.—*Lancashire Dyno. &c., Co.*, Trafford Park, Manchester.
 PAINT.—*T. & W. Farmiloe*, Rochester Row, S.W.
 PILING.—*Brit. Steel Piling Co.*, Dock House, Billiter St., E.C.
 PIPES, STEEL.—*James Russell & Sons*, Wednesbury.
 POSTS.—*W. Bain & Co.*, Coatbridge.
 PUMPS.—*Hayward, Tyler & Co.*, Luton.
 RAILS.—*Workington Iron, &c., Co.*, Workington.
 ROAD ROLLERS.—*Aveling & Porter*, Rochester; *Marshall, Sons & Co.*, Gainsborough.
 SANTONIUM.—*Carnegie Bros.*, 33, Charterhouse Sq., E.C.
 SPRINGS.—*John Brown & Co.*, Sheffield; *Ibbotson Bros. & Co.*, Sheffield; *T. Turton & Sons*, Sheffield.
 STEEL PLATES.—*J. Westwood & Co.*, Millwall, E.
 TANKS.—*J. Ash & Son*, Rea St. South, Birmingham.
 TIN INGOTS.—*Redruth Tin Smelting Co.*, Redruth.
 TRUCKS.—*Metropolitan Carriage &c., Co.*, Saltley.
 WASTE.—*B. Dyson & Sons*, Oldham.
 WEB EQUIPMENT.—*M. Wright & Sons*, Quorn Mills, nr. Loughborough.
 WHEELS AND AXLES.—*Pat. Shaft, &c., Co.*, Wednesbury.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

BOILERS, LOCO.—*Kitsom & Co., Ltd.*, Airedale Foundry, Leeds; *R. Stephenson & Co., Ltd.*, c/o Wm. B. Peat, Darlington.
 BRAKE MATERIALS, VACUUM.—*Geo. Spencer, Moulton & Co., Ltd.*, Kingston Mill, Bradford-on-Avon; *Vacuum Brake Co., Ltd.*, 32, Queen Victoria St., E.C.
 BRIDGEWORK, STEEL.—*F. Morton & Co., Ltd.*, 17, Victoria St., S.W.; *Alex. Findlay & Co., Ltd.*, 9, Victoria St., S.W.
 CEMENT.—*Assoc. Portland Cement Mfrs., Ltd.*, 8, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; *British Portland Cement Mfrs. Ltd.*, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.
 CHEMICALS.—*Howards & Sons*, City Mills, Stratford, E.
 COPPER INGOTS.—*Broughton Copper Co., Ltd.*, Manchester.
 CULVERTS, G.C.I.—*John Lysaght, Ltd.*, Britol.
 DRAWHOOKS, &C.—*Leeds Forge Co., Ltd.*, Leeds.
 DRUMS, IRON.—*F. Francis & Sons*, Trundleys Rd., Deptford, S.E.
 DUCK, FLAX.—*Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Dundee.
 ELECTRIC LIGHT FITTINGS FOR RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—*J. Stone & Co., Ltd.*, High St., Deptford, S.E.
 ENGINES, OIL AND PUMPS.—*Campbell Gas Engine Co., Ltd.*, Kingston, Halifax.
 FENCING.—*Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd.*, 139 & 141, Cannon St., E.C.
 GREASE, AXLE.—*Pilchers, Ltd.*, Morgan's Lane, Tooley St., S.E.
 INSTRUMENTS, ELECTRIC TRAIN STAFF.—*Railway Signal Co., Ltd.*, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.
 IRON BARS.—*Monkbridge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.*, 3, Victoria St., S.W.
 IRONWORK, CARRIAGE AND WAGON.—*Gloucester Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd.*, Gloucester; *R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd.*, Wishaw, Glasgow.
 IRONWORK FOR PIER WIDENING.—*Widnes Foundry Co., Ltd.*, Widnes, Lancs.
 JOISTS, R.S.—*Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd.*, Middlesbrough.
 LOCOMOTIVE AND TENDERS.—*R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd.*, Forth Bank Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 LOCOMOTIVE SPARES.—*North British Loco. Co. Ltd.*, Springburn, Glasgow.
 MACHINES, BLOCKMAKING.—*U.K. Winget Concrete Block-making Machine Co.*, Star Bldgs., Northumberland St., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

METAL, AXLE BRAND.—*Dewrance & Co., Ltd.*, 165, Gt. Dover St., S.E.
 METAL, ANTI-ATTRITION.—*Anti-Attrition Metal Co., Ltd.*, Glengall Works, Glengall Rd., S.E.
 OIL, LUBRICATING.—*Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd.*, Minoco Wharf, West Silvertown, E.
 OINTMENTS.—*Society of Apothecaries*, Blackfriars, E.C.
 PAINT.—*Torbay Paint Co.*, 26, Billiter St., E.C.
 PARAFFIN.—*British Petroleum Co., Ltd.*, 18/19, Fenchurch St., E.C.
 PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS.—*Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd.*, Barrow-in-Furness.
 PILES' SHOES, &C.—*R. A. Skelton & Co., Ltd.*, Moorgate Station Chambers, Moorfields, E.C.
 PIPES, C.I.—*Cochrane & Co., Ltd. (M'bro.)*, Middlesbrough.
 PIPES, COPPER.—*Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd.*, Selly Oak Works, nr. Birmingham.
 PIPES, G.I.—*Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd.*, Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C.
 PIPEWORK.—*Aiton & Co.*, 202, Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
 POLES, IRON.—*Bullers, Ltd.*, 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
 PUMPS, ENGINE.—*Rees Roturbo Mufg. Co., Ltd.*, Wednesfield Rd., Wolverhampton.
 PUTTEES.—*T. & J. Tinker*, Bottoms Mill, Holmfirth, nr. Huddersfield.
 RAILS AND FISHPLATES.—*Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd.*, Barrow-in-Furness; *Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd.*, 66, Cannon St., E.C.
 ROOFING, CLYDESDALE.—*McKerrow & Co., Ltd.*, 38, Victoria St., S.W.
 SHEETS, MILD STEEL CORRUGATED.—*John Lysaght, Ltd.*, Bristol.
 SLEEPERS, STEEL, AND KEYS.—*Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd.*, Port Clarence, Middlesbrough.
 SPRINGS, LAMINATED BEARING.—*J. Spencer & Sons, Ltd.*, Newburn Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 STEEL, IRON AND TIMBER WORK.—*F. Morton & Co., Ltd.*, 17, Victoria St., S.W.
 SWITCHES AND CROSSINGS.—*Isca Foundry Co., Ltd.*, Newport, Mon.; *Thos. Summerson & Sons*, Darlington.
 TELEPHONE WALL SETS, &C.—*Western Electric Co.*, North Woolwich, E.
 TRACK, PORTABLE, &C.—*Robert Hudson*, Gildersome Foundry, nr. Leeds.
 TRACTION ENGINE, &C.—*Aveling & Porter, Ltd.*, Rochester.
 TUBES, STEEL AND SPECIALS.—*British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd.*, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.
 TYRES, STEEL.—*Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd.*, Brunswick Ironworks, Wednesbury; *Henry Bessemer & Co., Ltd.*, Sheffield; *Brown, Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd.*, 5, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
 UNDERFRAMES, CARRIAGE, &C.—*Metro. Carr., Wagon & Finance Co., Ltd.*, Saltley, Birmingham.
 VALVES, SLUICE.—*Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd.*, Kilmarnock, N.B.
 VARNISH.—*R. Kearsley & Co., Ltd.*, Ripon, Yorks.
 WAGONS, RAILWAY.—*R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd.*, Wishaw, Glasgow; *G. R. Turner, Ltd.*, Langley Mills, Notts; *Leeds Forge Co., Ltd.*, Leeds.
 WHEELS AND AXLES.—*Owen & Dyson*, Rother Ironworks, Rotherham; *Chas. Roberts & Co., Ltd.*, Horbury Junction, nr. Wakefield; *British Griffin Chilled Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.*, 81, Cannon St., E.C.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

CLOTH.—*Archer Ritchie & Co., Ltd.*, Horbury, Wakefield; *The Athlone Woollen Mills Company, Ltd.*, Athlone; *James Banks & Sons*, Fartown Mills, Pudsey, Leeds; *Henry Booth & Sons*, Gildersome, Leeds; *George Briggs & Sons*, Storr's Hill Mills, Ossett, Yorkshire; *William Brown, Sons, & Co., Ltd.*, Wilderbank Mills, Galashiels; *Colbeck Bros. Ltd.*, Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield; *A. W. Hainsworth & Sons*, Spring Valley Mills, Farsley, Leeds; *John Hainsworth & Sons*, Cape Mills, Farsley, Leeds; *James Harper & Sons*, Eccleshill, Bradford; *W. & T. Huggan*, Bramley, Leeds; *John Law & Sons*, Greetland, Halifax; *Martin Mahony & Brothers, Ltd.*, Blarney, Co. Cork; *Stephenson Bros.*, Kilmacthomas Factory, Co. Waterford; *Wilson & Glenny, Ltd.*, Ladylaw Mill, Hawick; *P. Womersley & Sons*, Waterloo Mills, Pudsey, Leeds.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

BUILDINGS.—Corkbeg Wireless Telegraph Station, co. Cork, Additions and Alterations, *J. J. Healy*, Orelia Terrace, Queens-town; Union Hall, Girls' National School, co. Cork, Extension, *D. O'Donoghue*, 6, Rockboro' Rd., Cork.
 CARPETS, LINOLEUM, &C., Supply of.—*Millar & Beatty*, 14, Grafton St., Dublin.

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE. To be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from WYMAN & SONS, LTD., Fetter Lane, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies, in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. FISHER UNWIN, London, W.C. Printed by WYMAN & SONS, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C.—Price 1d.—November, 1913