THE

Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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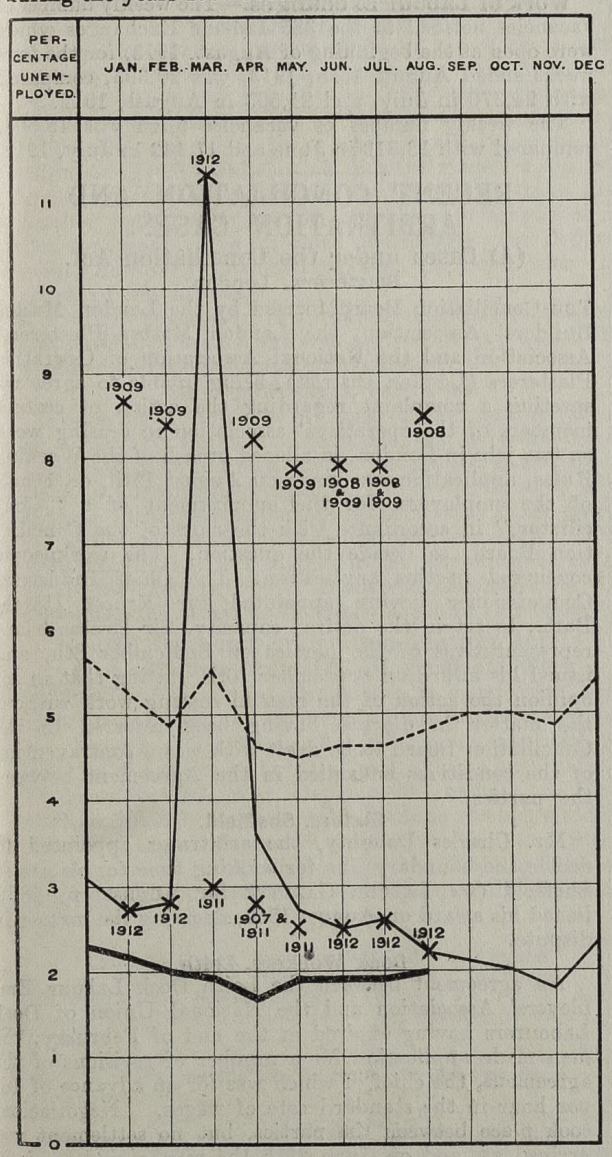
EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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

× 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 AUGUST.

EMPLOYMENT in August continued very good on the whole.

There was an improvement in the tinplate, building, brickmaking, and furnishing trades. On the other hand, there was some falling off in the iron and steel, textile, boot and shoe, pottery and glass trades, while the printing trades showed a seasonal decline. Employment in the engineering, shipbuilding, and coal mining industries remained very good.

It is reported by the Labour Exchanges that there was a continuance of the demand for workmen in the shipbuilding and engineering trades, and in the building trades in some districts. A deficiency in the supply of women was reported in the cotton, linen, jute, and clothing trades, and in laundry work.

The upward movement in wages continued.

Compared with the good conditions of August, 1912, there was little general change. Employment, however, was not so good in the iron and steel and tinplate trades. On the other hand, it was better in the shipbuilding, building, brickmaking and printing trades.

(1) TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

(*Based on* 3,148 *Returns.*)

Trade Unions with a net membership of 938,318 reported 18,664 (or 2·0 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of August, 1913, compared with 1·9 per cent. at the end of July, 1913, and 2·2 per cent. at the end of August, 1912.

Trade.	Membership at end of August, 1913, of Unions reporting.	Percentage Unemployed at end of August, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Building	77,952	2·7*	− 0·6	− 0·3
Coal Mining†	156,864	0·3	− 0·1	− 0·5
Iron and Steel ...	36,054	2·8	− 0·2	+ 0·6
Engineering	225,488	1·9	...	− 0·3
Shipbuilding	70,847	2·9	+ 0·1	− 1·2
Miscellaneous Metal...	33,259	1·9	+ 0·1	+ 0·6
Textiles† :—				
Cotton	84,852	1·8	+ 0·2	...
Woollen & Worsted	8,819	4·4	− 0·3	+ 3·4
Other	57,751	1·3	...	+ 0·1
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	64,310	4·8	+ 1·5	− 1·1
Furnishing and Woodworking.	46,237	2·0	− 0·3	− 0·5
Clothing	63,324	1·8	+ 0·2	+ 0·3
Leather	3,068	5·2	...	+ 1·2
Glass	978	0·4	...	...
Pottery...	6,172	1·0	+ 0·4	+ 0·3
Tobacco	2,343	3·9	− 0·8	− 3·1
Total... ...	938,318	2·0	+ 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 August was 3·1, the same percentage as at the end of July.

—	Building and Works of Construction.	Shipbuilding.	Engineering and Ironfounding.	Making of Vehicles.	Sawmilling.	Other Insured Workpeople	All Insured Workpeople.
Percentage unemployed at end of Aug., 1913	3·6	3·6	2·6	3·1	2·2	1·0	3·1
Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with end of July, 1913	−0·4	+0·2	+0·3	+0·5	...	+0·1	...

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

(*Based on* 1,934 *Returns.*)

Returns from firms employing 424,837 workpeople in the week ended 23rd August, 1913, showed a decrease of 0·2 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and of 1·0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0·6 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and an increase of 1·4 per cent. in wages paid.

Trade.	Number Employed.			Wages Paid.		
	Week ended 23rd Aug., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year ago.	Week ended 23rd Aug., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year ago.
		per cent.	per cent.	£	per cent.	per cent.
Textiles:—						
Cotton	119,701	+ 0·1	+ 0·3	121,488	− 1·8	+ 0·3
Woollen	24,503	− 0·8	− 1·3	23,802	− 0·2	− 0·2
Worsted	37,456	− 0·3	− 3·9	29,642	− 1·5	− 2·0
Linen	43,285	− 0·4	− 2·1	28,659	− 0·8	+ 3·7
Jute	15,244	− 0·4	− 0·9	12,705	− 2·3	+ 8·6
Hosiery	18,970	+ 0·3	+ 1·2	15,736	− 0·8	+ 2·7
Lace	5,884	− 0·1	− 3·3	6,030	+ 2·6	− 0·2
Other Textiles ...	15,910	− 0·6	+ 0·0	13,011	− 0·4	+ 3·5
Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.	31,254	− 0·0	− 0·2	38,890	+ 1·2	+ 3·6
Total, Textiles...	312,207	− 0·2	− 0·8	289,963	− 1·0	+ 1·4
Boot and Shoe ...	68,725	− 0·2	− 0·3	69,413	− 1·6	+ 0·5
Shirt and Collar ...	5,862	− 1·2	− 5·0	3,876	− 1·9	− 4·4
Pottery	17,853	− 0·2	+ 2·7	17,619	− 2·6	+ 2·0
Glass	8,314	− 0·4	+ 0·1	10,542	− 2·0	− 3·2
Brick	11,876	− 0·2	+ 1·2	15,049	+ 3·4	+ 10·9
Grand Total ...	424,837	− 0·2	− 0·6	406,462	− 1·0	+ 1·4

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

(4) OTHER EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

(*Based on* 832 *Returns.*)

The following Table summarises the returns from firms employing 863,290 workpeople in August in the industries mentioned:—

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for Aug., 1913.	Aug., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a Month ago.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a Year ago.
		Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining	683,496	5·54	+ 0·28*	+ 0·08
Iron ,, ...	16,171	5·90	+ 0·25*	+ 0·09
Shale ,, ...	3,626	5·81	+ 0·56*	+ 0·01
		Furnaces in Blast.	No.	No.
Pig Iron	29,169	322	+ 3	+ 1
		Mills Working.		
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	26,150	523	+ 19	− 60
		Shifts Worked (One Week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel ...	104,678	577,928	− 1·3	− 1·6

* This comparison is affected by holidays in July, 1913.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in rates of wages taking effect in August resulted in a net increase of £10,600 per week in the wages of 257,600 workpeople. With the exception of a decrease affecting 3,500 blastfurnacemen, &c., in Scotland, all the changes were increases, the most important affecting 175,000 coal miners in Northumberland and Durham, 54,700 workpeople in the federated shipyards in England and Scotland, and 5,800 iron and steel moulders in Scotland.

Trade Disputes.—The number of disputes beginning in August was 102, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 80,626, as compared with 126,912 in the previous month, and 54,961 in August, 1912. The estimated total aggregate duration of disputes during the month was 801,600 working days, as compared with 1,184,500 in the previous month, and 363,900 in the corresponding month of last year.

Conciliation and Arbitration.—Cases dealt with during the month include plasterers in London; slaters at Sheffield; dock workers at Leith; engineering workers at Leeds; boot and shoe finishers in Hinckley and district; net workers at Kilbirnie; and pottery workers, Parkstone. The chairman of the North British Railway Conciliation Boards issued his decision on matters referred to him, and the Chief Industrial Commissioner issued an award as umpire for Government boot and shoe work.

Work of Labour Exchanges.—The weekly number of vacancies notified to the 385 Labour Exchanges which were open at the beginning of August, 1912, for the four weeks ended August 15th, 1913, was 20,393, compared with 24,370 in July, and 21,593 in August, 1912.

The weekly number of vacancies filled was 15,508, compared with 18,319 in June and 17,442 in July, 1912.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

(A) Cases under the Conciliation Act.

Plasterers, London.

THE Conciliation Board formed by the London Master Builders' Association, the London Master Plasterers' Association and the National Association of Operative Plasterers (London District), being unable to agree respecting a complaint regarding the action of certain members of the operatives' association in ceasing work on two jobs in London, in alleged breach of the Working Rules, application was made on August 15th, on behalf of the employers, for the appointment of a "Conciliator," in accordance with the rules of the Conciliation Board, to decide the question. The workpeople concurred in this application. The Chief Industrial Commissioner having appointed Sir Ernest Hatch, Bart., to act in the desired capacity, Sir Ernest heard representatives of the parties on September 8th, and issued his award on September 10th, stating that in his opinion the action of the men in ceasing work without the matter in dispute having been referred to the Conciliation Board to be dealt with was a contravention of the conditions embodied in the Agreement between the parties.

Slaters, Sheffield.

Mr. Charles Doughty, the arbitrator appointed to decide the boundary line for walking time for slaters at Sheffield (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE for August, p. 288), issued his award on August 15th, deciding the matter in dispute.

Dock Workers, Leith.

An agreement between the Leith Dock Labour Employers' Association and the National Union of Dock Labourers having expired at the end of February, the men made application for a number of revisions of the agreement, the chief of which was for an advance of 1d. per hour in the standard rate of wages. Negotiations took place between the parties, but no settlement was arrived at, and on June 26th the men ceased work in support of their demands. The dispute continuing, the employers introduced a number of outside labourers, and some rioting occurred. The Chief Industrial Commissioner had been keeping in touch with the dispute since its commencement, and, after some preliminary negotiations, proceeded to Leith on July 29th, and met representatives of the parties in conference, but no settlement was effected.

At a meeting of the men on August 14th it was decided to resume work, and work was accordingly resumed on August 19th.

Engineering Workers, Leeds.

A number of men in the employ of a firm of engineers at Leeds having ceased work on June 23rd in support of their demand for an advance in wages to unskilled and semi-skilled workers, and a reduction in working hours, shortly afterwards the works closed down, about 430 men and boys being affected. The dispute continuing, at the end of July an officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department saw representatives of the firm and of the men in Leeds, and submitted to a meeting of the men certain proposals made by the firm. The proposals, on being put to the vote, were, however, defeated by a small majority.

Subsequently an agreement was effected at the end of August as a result of negotiations between the firm and representatives of the men, and work was resumed.

Boot and Shoe Finishers, Hinckley and District.

In response to an application from the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Hinckley and District, Mr. Alderman T. Smith has been appointed to act as Umpire in connection with a Finishers' Statement to be referred to him by that Board.

Net Workers, Kilbirnie.

Early in April a general strike of net workers commenced at Kilbirnie, the workpeople demanding an advance of 6d. per net; and on May 24th application was made on behalf of the workpeople for the assistance of the Department to bring about a settlement of the dispute. From enquiries which were made, it did not appear that the Department could usefully take any further steps in the matter, and the representatives of the workpeople were informed accordingly; the Department, however, continued to keep in touch with the course of the dispute.

Early in September, as a result of negotiations between the parties, a settlement was arrived at, by which the workpeople received certain advances.

Pottery Workers, Parkstone.

Following a stoppage of work of the men employed at a pottery works at Parkstone, an agreement was arrived at that the men should resume work, and negotiations be continued with regard to the rate of pay, with an ultimate reference to an arbitrator if necessary. In accordance with this arrangement, on August 30th joint application was made for the appointment of an arbitrator, and the Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed Mr. Charles Doughty to act in this capacity.

(B) Case not under Conciliation Act.

Boot and Shoe Operatives—Government Work.

The Joint Standing Committee in connection with Government boot and shoe contractors having requested the decision of Sir George Askwith, as umpire, with regard to the prices to be paid for making a new pattern of boot for the War Department—namely, a black chrome ankle boot, open tab, machine-riveted middles, machine stitched-in groove, machine billed, and fitters round part of heel, Sir George heard the parties on August 25th at Kettering, and subsequently issued his award as follows:—

	Per pair.
Tying tops over, rounding and feathering insoles, inserting puff and stiffener and lasting, including inserting the bottom filling, if by hand	4½d.
Fixing through middle ready for riveting, if by hand	1d.
Fixing sole and piece-sole, if by hand	1d.

Fitting round the heel by hand, not less than 30s. per week.

These prices to remain until 1st March, 1915, and to be then subject to revision after the existing rule of six months' notice on either side has been previously given, without prejudice to the minimum wage question if the same should arise before the term of this decision is completed.

RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME.

On August 15th Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., issued his decision on matters referred to him by Board VI. of the North British Railway.

TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909.

Extension of the Application of the Act.*

THE Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1913, extends the application of the Trade Boards Act to the following trades:—

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving, Shirtmaking, Hollow-ware making (including the making of Tin Boxes and Canisters), Linen and Cotton Embroidery.

Paper Box Making Trade.

Establishment of a new Trade Board.

The term of office of the paper box making Trade Board established on 29th July, 1910, having expired, the Board of Trade established on 22nd August, 1913, for the period of three years from that date, a new Trade Board for the making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip or similar material in Great Britain, constituted in accordance with the Regulations of 27th April, 1910. The Trade Board consists of sixteen representatives of employers and sixteen representatives of workers, in addition to the following "appointed members," namely, Mr. E. Aves (chairman), Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P. (deputy chairman), and Mrs. M. Beer.

Hammered and Dollied or Tommied Chain-making Trade.

Proposal to Vary Minimum Rates of Wages.

THE Trade Board established for the hammered and dollied or tommied chain-making trade have issued notices, dated 11th August, 1913, announcing that they propose to vary certain minimum time-rates as follows:—

1. The minimum time-rates for making hand-hammered chain fixed by them on 22nd August, 1910—

(*a*) From 2½d. per hour to 2¾d. per hour, where the employer provides (in addition to iron) the workshop where the work is carried on, and the tools and the fuel; and (*b*) from 3⅓d. per hour to 3⅔d. per hour where the worker provides (in respect of iron provided by the employer) the workshop where the work is carried on and the tools and the fuel, or any one of these three heads of outlay.

2. The general minimum piece-rates for hand hammered chain-making fixed by them on 22nd August, 1910, 23rd November, 1910, and 1st February, 1911, by the addition to such minimum rates of sums amounting approximately to 10 per cent.

3. The minimum time-rates for making dollied or tommied chains of $\frac{7}{16}$ in. diameter and over, and for making hand-hammered chains of $\frac{7}{16}$ in. diameter and over up to $\frac{17}{32}$ in. inclusive, as follows:—

(*a*) Where the employer provides in addition to the iron the workshop, tools, and fuel.

Size of Iron.	Variation of Minimum Time-rate per hour.
$\frac{7}{16}''$ to $\frac{15}{32}''$	from 5d. to 5½d.
$\frac{1}{2}''$ to $\frac{5}{8}'' + \frac{1}{32}''$ ...	,, 5⅝d. to 6$\frac{3}{16}$d.
$\frac{11}{16}''$ to $\frac{3}{4}'' + \frac{1}{32}''$ ...	,, 6¼d. to 6⅞d.
$\frac{13}{16}''$ to $\frac{15}{16}'' + \frac{1}{32}''$ ...	,, 7d. to 7$\frac{7}{16}$d.

(*b*) Where the worker provides (in respect of iron provided by the employer) the workshop, tools, and fuel, or any one of these three heads of outlay.

Size of Iron.	Variation of Minimum Time-rate per hour.
$\frac{7}{16}''$ to $\frac{15}{32}''$	from 6⅔d. to 7⅓d.
$\frac{1}{2}''$ to $\frac{5}{8}'' + \frac{1}{32}''$ ...	,, 7½d. to 8¼d.
$\frac{11}{16}''$ to $\frac{3}{4}'' + \frac{1}{32}''$ ...	,, 8⅓d. to 9⅙d.
$\frac{13}{16}''$ to $\frac{15}{16}'' + \frac{1}{32}''$ ...	,, 9½d. to 10$\frac{4}{15}$d.

4. The general minimum piece-rates for making dollied or tommied short-link chain $\frac{7}{16}$ in. diameter and over, or short-link hand-hammered chain of $\frac{7}{16}$ in. diameter and over up to $\frac{17}{32}$ in. inclusive, as fixed by them on 1st February, 1911, by the addition to such minimum rates of sums amounting approximately to 10 per cent.

The Trade Board will consider any objections to the proposed variation of the rates which may be lodged with them on or before November 14th, 1913.

Further information respecting the proposed variation can be had on application to the Secretary, Chain Trade Board, Old Sergeants' Inn Chambers, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., to whom any objections to the proposed rates may be forwarded.

* *See* LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1913, page 165.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN AUGUST.

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 August 29th, 1913, was 78,229—a weekly average of 15,646. During the four weeks ended July 25th the total was 68,806, and the weekly average 17,201.

The number of claims made during each of the five weeks ended August 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, and 29th, and the weekly averages for August and for July, 1913, are given in the following table:—

Division.	Week ended 1st August.	Week ended 8th August.	Week ended 15th August.	Week ended 22nd August.	Week ended 29th August	Weekly Average of claims made during	
						5 weeks ended August 29th.	4 weeks ended July 25th.
London & South E	5,443	4,391	5,178	4,860	6,121	5,199	*6,928*
Scotland & Northn.	2,552	2,439	2,497	2,047	2,604	2,428	*2,351*
North Western ..	2,087	1,769	2,069	2,418	2,534	2,175	*2,155*
Yorkshire & East Midlands.	2,295	3,166	1,738	1,752	1,849	2,160	*1,558*
West Midlands ..	1,305	736	1,041	1,170	1,329	1.116	*1,330*
South Western ..	1,106	1,081	1,226	1,165	1,333	1,182	*1,381*
Wales	641	568	637	543	580	594	*640*
Ireland	730	759	741	789	942	792	*858*
Total ..	16,157	14,909	15,127	14,744	17,292	15,646	*17,201*

The particulars of claims given above include the claims made by members of those Associations of workmen in the insured trades which have effected arrangements with the Board of Trade under section 105 of the National Insurance Act. Under these arrangements members are able to draw unemployment benefit from their Associations instead of directly from the Unemployment Fund through the local offices of the Fund. The Associations subsequently claim repayment from the Fund of the sums to which their individual members would have been entitled. The total number of claims made through such Associations during the five weeks ended August 29th was 23,387, as compared with 54,842 direct claims.

Number and Amount of Claims Paid.

The total number of payments of unemployment benefit made during the five weeks ended August 29th to workpeople claiming direct was 70,081, and the total amount of such payments was £21,458. During the four weeks ended July 25th, 1913, 57,372 payments, amounting to £17,527, were made. These amounts, paid in respect of unemployment during the periods mentioned, are exclusive of the sums due for benefit of members of the Associations referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Division.	1st Aug., 1913.	8th Aug., 1913.	15th Aug., 1913.	22nd Aug., 1913.	29th Aug., 1913.	Weekly Average during 5 weeks ended 29th Aug	Weekly Average during 4 weeks ended 25th Jly.
	Number of Payments.*						
London and Sth. Eastern	7,731	6,736	6.155	5,226	4,982	6,166	*6,933*
Scotland and Northern..	1,393	1,254	1,186	1.176	1,202	1,242	*1,162*
North Western	1,190	1,307	1,260	1,253	1,277	1,257	*1 159*
Yorkshire & E. Midlands	1,254	1.260	1,433	1,415	1,628	1 398	*1,175*
West Midlands	1,324	1,361	1,571	1,475	1,624	1,471	*1,542*
South Western	1,335	1,303	1,353	1,305	1,312	1,322	*1,154*
Wales	179	199	172	177	197	185	*206*
Ireland	1,032	958	967	947	972	975	*1,012*
Total	15,438	14,378	14,097	12,974	13,194	14,016	*14,343*
	Amounts Paid.*						
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
London and Sth. Eastern	2,350	2,117	1,904	1,580	1,533	1,897	*2.147*
Scotland and Northern..	427	362	352	340	359	368	*335*
North Western	342	401	401	367	391	380	*335*
Yorkshire & E. Midlands	329	346	388	379	422	373	*310*
West Midlands	451	458	568	485	551	501	*543*
South Western	389	387	401	373	381	386	*325*
Wales	53	58	53	51	56	54	*60*
Ireland	337	338	330	323	335	333	*327*
Total	4,678	4,467	4,387	3,898	4,028	4.292	*4,382*

* Exclusive of payments made through Workmen's Associations.

Unemployment in Insured Trades and Occupations.

Under Regulation 5 (4) of the General Regulations issued by the Board of Trade in accordance with the National Insurance Act, Part II., section 91, every holder of an unemployment book has, when unemployed, to lodge it at a Labour Exchange or other local office of the Unemployment Fund. From returns made as to the number of unemployment books of unemployed workpeople in the possession of the various local offices on August 29, 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.	Building and Works of Construction.	Shipbuilding.	Engineering and Ironfounding.	Construction of Vehicles	Sawmilling.	Other Insured Workpeople.	All Insured Workpeople.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London and S.E.	6·4	7·0	4·0	3·1	3·5	2·0	4.9
Scotland and Northern.	1·7	1·9	2·0	1·3	1·6	0·7	1·8
North Western..	2·4	2·2	2·5	3·0	1·6	1·1	2·4
Yorkshire and E. Midlands.	2·1	1·9	2·1	1·3	1·5	0·9	2·0
West Midlands..	2·1	5·8	2·9	4·9	1·0	0·9	3·1
South Western ..	4·9	10·1	3·1	1·8	2·9	0·8	4·9
Wales	1·6	7·8	1·6	1·0	0·5	0·5	2·1
Ireland	6·9	5·1	4·6	6·5	3·7	2·2	5·8
United Kingdom	3·6	3·6	2·6	3·1	2·2	1·0	3·1
Percentage unemployed a month ago.	*4·0*	*3·4*	*2·3*	*2·6*	*2·2*	*0·9*	*3·1*

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 August, 1913:—

	1st August.	8th August.	15th August.	22nd August.	29th August.
Industries.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Building and Works of Construction	3·6	3·6	3·4	3·4	3·6
Shipbuilding	3·5	3·5	3·3	3·4	3·6
Engineering and Ironfounding ..	2·4	2·7	2·6	2·5	2·6
Construction of Vehicles	2·8	3·0	2 9	2·9	3·1
Sawmilling	2·0	2·2	2·3	2·2	2·2
Other Insured Workpeople	0·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Insured Workpeople	3·0	3·1	3·0	3·0	3·1
Division.					
London and South Eastern	5·2	5·1	4·7	4·6	4·9
Scotland and Northern	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·7	1·8
North-Western	2·0	2·1	2·1	2·2	2·4
Yorkshire and East Midlands ..	1·7	2·2	1·9	2·0	2·0
West Midlands	2·8	2·9	2 9	2·9	3·1
South-Western	4·7	4·8	4·7	4·7	4·9
Wales	1·9	2·0	1·9	2·0	2·1
Ireland	5·6	5·5	5·5	5·6	5·8
Total	3·0	3·1	3·0	3·0	3·1

PROFIT-SHARING IN 1912–13.

AN enquiry has been made with regard to firms practising the Profit-sharing system, with a view to bringing up to date the particulars which were published in the Report on Profit-sharing and Labour Co-partnership issued by the Board of Trade in 1912.*

From the results of this enquiry it appears that there were, at June 30th, 1913, 141 firms practising Profit-sharing, as compared with a total of 136 firms at the corresponding date in 1912. The latter number includes two firms which have amalgamated since June, 1912, and which are consequently only counted as one in the total for 1913. In addition to the foregoing there are three schemes as to which the Department has been unable to obtain information to show whether they are still in existence or not.

The following Table summarises the information received relating to schemes not previously included in the statistics:—

* Cd. 6496; price 8½d.

Additional Cases of Profit-Sharing.

Date of Adoption of Profit-Sharing.	Name.	Business.	Number of Employees. Permanent.	Number of Employees. Casual,*	How Bonus is Paid.
1886	U. V.†	Chemical Manufacturers	167	‡	In cash to clerical and analytical staff, partly in cash and partly to a provident fund for manual workers.
1912	S. T.†	Tobacco Manufacturers	‡	‡	Cash.
1912	Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Ltd.	Printers and Stationers	350	6	Cash.
1912	Samuel Jones & Co.	Gummed Paper Makers and Paper Merchants	250	0	Cash.
1912	A. C.†	General Ironmongers	180	0	Cash.
1912	R. S. Murray & Co., Ltd.	Manufacturing Confectioners and Chocolate Manufacturers	860	0	Cash.
1912	E. S. & A. Robinson, Ltd.	Printers, Bagmakers, and Manufacturing Stationers	2,100	0	Cash.
1912	Robert Martin, Ltd.	Printers ..	16	2	For permanent employees:—retained by Company to purchase £1 shares at par; dividends also retained until 50 shares held; afterwards bonus and dividends may be paid in cash. For casual employees:—Bonus earned and forfeited bonuses credited to a general benevolent fund.
1913	John S. Booth & Sons, Ltd.	Cloth Manufacturers	145	0	Cash.
1913	Canterbury Gas & Water Co.	Gas and Water Supply	91	25	Retained by Company for investment in its stock.
1913	Walter Somer & Co., Ltd.	Forgemasters .	322	0	Cash.
1913	Swansea Gas Light Co.	Gas supply ..	215	75	Retained by Company for investment in its stock until nominal value of £10 held; afterwards, half similarly retained by Company and other half to accumulate at interest for withdrawal on special occasions.

Notification has been received of the abandonment of three schemes included in the Report of 1912; two were abandoned through the dissatisfaction of the employees; the third through the substitution of increased wages and other benefits.

For the twelve months preceding the declaration of profits in 1912 the average number of persons in the permanent employment of 139 of the 141 firms known to have profit-sharing schemes at June 30th, 1913, was 106,097, while the greatest number of casual employees on one day was 5,435.

A summary of the information received with regard to the ratio to wages borne by the bonus under 104 declarations of bonus which took place in 1912 is given in the following Table:—

Ratio of Bonus to Wages in 1912.

Ratio of Bonus to Wages of Participants in 1912.	Number of Declarations of Bonus reported upon.	Total Number of Permanent Employees §	Number of Participating Employees §
Nil	16	5,370	3,925‖
Under 1 per cent.	1	350	280
1 and under 2 per cent.	4	904	858
2 " " 3 " "	6	18,476	3,079
3 " " 4 " "	13	3,127	1,731
4 " " 5 " "	10	13,245	10,908
5 " " 6 " "	17	25,202	21.695
6 " " 8 " "	21	6,295	4,387
8 " " 10 " "	4	7,832	7,153
10 " " 12 " "	5	1,189	507
12 " " 16 " "	5	5,040	4,076
16 " " 20 " "	..	..	..
Over 20 per cent.	2	155	67

* The greatest number employed on one day. † Name not for publication. The initials do not represent the names of the firms. ‡ Not known.

§ The numbers refer to permanent employees only. Casual employees are excluded from participation under the great majority of the schemes. The greatest number of such workpeople employed in one day during a period of twelve months by the firms making returns relating to bonus distributions was 3,729, and the number of casual employees who were qualified to participate in 1912 was 674.

‖ Number fulfilling necessary qualifications for participating.

Taking into account those cases in which no bonus was given, the amount allotted to employees under the 104 declarations added on an average 5·8 per cent. to the wages of the participating employees. Excluding the cases in which no bonus was allotted, this addition would be increased to 6·2 per cent.

Ninety-three of the firms gave particulars as to the amount of the bonuses distributed by them in 1912. The total amount for the 93 firms was £302,488, which was distributed among 56,677 employees, giving an average of £5 7s. per participating employee. The 56,677 employees included 516 persons not permanently employed, of whom 492 were employed, principally as "winter men," by gas companies. It is interesting to observe that of the amount named above £123,205 was accounted for by 31 gas companies, this industry forming by far the largest trade group among profit-sharing undertakings.

CENSUS OF SCOTLAND, 1911.

THE Second Volume of the Report on the twelfth census of Scotland* has now been published. In the present volume the results of the census are collected and dealt with for Scotland as a whole; and though much local detail is omitted, all the more important censal facts are reproduced in a condensed form.

Population.

The population of Scotland in 1911 is ascertained to be 4,760,904, males numbering 2,308,839, and females 2,452,065. Comparing it with that of 1901, it is found that there has been an intercensal increase of 288,801—the increase of the male population being 135,084, and that of the female population 153,717. The intercensal rate of increase of the total population is 6·5 per cent.—of the male population 6·2 per cent., and of the female 6·8 per cent.

The natural increase of the population of Scotland, *i.e.*, the excess of registered births over registered deaths, during the intercensal period from 1901 to 1911, amounts to 542,843, and the difference between this figure and the net increase of 288,801 given above is a measure of the loss of population by migration. The difference amounts to 254,042, and is the largest decennial loss of population by migration from Scotland yet recorded, the losses by migration for the four preceding decennial periods being 117,002, 93,328, 217,418, and 53,356 respectively. The loss ascertained by the present census amounts to 46·8 per cent. of the natural increase. The natural increase of the male population during the intercensal period amounted to 285,299, and of the female population to 257,544. The net intercensal increase of the male population is 135,084, and of the female 153,717; and consequently the loss of male population by migration during the period amounts to 150,215, or 52·7 per cent. of the natural increase, and of the female population to 103,827, or 40·3 per cent. These losses by migration are larger than those disclosed by any previous census in the case of both males and females.

In three counties only, Dumbarton, Fife and Renfrew, has the gain by migration into the county been greater than the loss by migration from the county. The greatest county losses due to migration are found in Lanark, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Forfar.

The ratio of females to males in Scotland was found to be 106·2 to 100, or 0·5 more than in 1901. In the counties this ratio varies from 127·1 in Bute to 90·8 in Linlithgow.†

Age Distribution.

Although there has been an increase in the total population of Scotland since 1901, a proportionate increase is not found in all age groups. There has been a decrease of 3·5 per cent. for infants under two years, and of 3·2 per cent. for persons of 20 and under 25 years.

The following table shows the numbers of males and females in various age groups in 1911 and the percentage increases or decreases since 1901:—

* Cd. 6,896. Price 6s. 2d.

† Excluding men on ships of the Royal Navy present in this county on census day.

Age Group.	Number of Persons.		Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (−) since 1901.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 5 years ..	268,158	264,587	− 0·0	− 0·0
5 and under 10 years	257,900	255,858	+ 3·4	+ 5·1
10 " 15 "	246,763	243,371	+ 3·6	+ 5·3
15 " 20 "	233,443	229,294	+ 1·3	+ 1·6
20 " 25 "	201,771	217,710	− 4·1	− 2·3
25 " 35 "	352,222	389,054	+ 6·0	+ 7·5
35 " 45 "	290,723	309,687	+ 15·7	+ 13·9
45 " 65 "	352,506	390,054	+ 15·5	+ 12·0
65 and upwards ..	105,167	152,257	+ 19·4	+ 18·6
Total* at all ages	2,308,839	2,452,065	+ 6·2	+ 6·7

Conjugal Condition.

Of the male population of fifteen years of age and upwards, 743,747, or 48·4 per cent., were husbands, and 82,612, or 5·4 per cent., widowers. Of the female population of 15 years and upwards, 762,835, or 45·2 per cent. were wives, and 181,497, or 10·7 per cent., widows. Unmarried women of fifteen years of age and upwards exceeded unmarried men of these ages by 34,422, or 4·9 per cent.; and unmarried women of 30 years and upwards exceeded unmarried men of these ages by 53,127, or 27·7 per cent.

In the following table the condition as to marriage of the population of Scotland is given separately for burghs having a population of over 20,000 and for the rest of Scotland.

—	Persons of 15 years and upwards.			
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.†
	MALES.			
Burghs with population of 20,000 and upwards.	343,008	372,281	40,180	755,469
Rest of Scotland	365,525	371,466	42,432	779,423
Total	708,533	743,747	82,612	1,534,892
	FEMALES.			
Burghs with population of 20,000 and upwards.	372,090	386,777	93,933	852,800
Rest of Scotland	370,865	376,058	87,564	834.487
Total	742,955	762,835	181,497	1,687.287

The excess of unmarried women over unmarried men is more marked in burghs with populations of 20,000 and upwards than in the rest of Scotland. In the former the excess is 8·5, in the latter only 1·5 per cent. Within the towns great variations in the proportion of unmarried men to unmarried women were found. In Glasgow the numbers were about equal. In Edinburgh, on the other hand, there was an excess of unmarried women of 44·7 per cent.; in Dundee of 52·5 per cent.; and in Aberdeen of 37·8 per cent.

Housing.

For the purposes of the Scottish census a house is defined as a "dwelling (1) with a distinct outside entrance from a street, court, lane, road, etc.; or (2) with a door opening directly into a common stair or passage."

78·6 per cent. of the population were living in houses of four rooms or less. The corresponding percentage for 1901 was 79·5.

In the burghs of Scotland with populations of 2,000 and upwards 47·6 per cent. of the population‡ were found to be living more than two in a room, 22·7 per cent. more than three in a room, and 8·6 per cent. more than four in a room; while the percentages for the rest of Scotland were 40·7, 20·3, and 8·7 respectively.

In burghs with populations of 2,000 and upwards, the highest percentages found to be living more than four per room were in Armadale, 34·8, and Kilsyth, 28·2, and the lowest in Huntly, 0·1, Newport, Keith, Cupar and Castle-Douglas, 0·3.

* Inclusive of 186 males and 193 females of ages not stated.
† Exclusive of 1,126 men and 962 women whose condition as to marriage was not stated.
‡ Excluding houseless persons, shipping population, and persons living in institutions, in houses of more than 24 rooms, or in households of more than 19 persons.

MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1912.

Part I of the General Report* on Mines and Quarries has recently been issued by the Home Office, containing statistics of persons employed, output and accidents in mines and quarries in the United Kingdom in the year 1912, arranged according to Inspection Districts.

Number of Persons Employed.

The total number of persons employed in and about all the mines and quarries of the United Kingdom in 1912 was 1,197,035, of whom 1,089,090, or 91 per cent., worked at the 3,265 mines under the Coal Mines Act; 28,058, or 2·3 per cent., at the 645 mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act; and 79,887, or 6·7 per cent., at the quarries under the Quarries Act.

Of the 1,089,090 persons employed under the Coal Mines Act, 878,759, or 80·7 per cent., were underground workers. Of the 210,331 surface workers, 6,486 were females. There was an increase of 207 in the number of females as compared with 1911, but the proportion remained the same—viz., 3·08 per cent. The number of young persons under 16 employed below ground in these mines was 50,447, or 5·74 per cent. of the underground workers; the total number of surface and underground workers under 16 was 71,043, or 6·52 per cent. of all workers.

The following Table shows, for the period 1903-1912, the number of persons employed in and about the mines under the Coal Mines Act:—

Year.	Underground (Males only)	Above Ground.		Total.	Percentage increase over previous Year.
		Males.	Females.		
1903	676,746	159,940	5,380	842,066	2·1
1904	681,683	160,357	5,513	847,553	0·7
1905	691,112	161,332	5,929	858,373	1·3
1906	709.545	167,339	5,461	882,345	2·8
1907	757,887	177,081	5,650	940,618	6·6
1908	796,329	185,470	6,014	987,813	5·0
1909	818,381	189,654	5,963	1,013,998	2·7
1910	848,381	194,805	6,221	1,049,407	3·5
1911	863.512	197,422	6,279	1,067,213	1·7
1912	878,759	203,845	6.486	1,089,090	2·1
Average for 10 years	772,234	179,724	5,890	957,848	2·9

During the period for which details are given in the above Table, the number employed has increased by 32·4 per cent. The lowest rate of increase was in 1904, when it amounted to only 0·7 per cent.; the highest rate of increase was in 1907, when it rose to 6·6 per cent.

Output of Minerals.

The total output of minerals at the mines under the Coal Mines Act in 1912 was 273,192,001 tons; of which 260,398,578 were coal, 2,287,719 fireclay, 6,744,258 ironstone, 3,184,826 oil-shale, and 576,620 sundry other minerals. Adding 17,760 tons from open quarries, the total output of coal was 260,416,338 tons, which is a decrease of 11,475,561 tons on the previous year. The total was also less than in any of the years 1907-10, but greater than in any other previous year. The decrease is accounted for by the national strike of coal miners. The actual falling-off was, in reality, somewhat less than the figures indicate, as some owners in previous years returned the gross weight sent out of the pit, including dirt; whereas this year the net output has been given in all cases. It is estimated that the amount of dirt which would have been included if the returns had been made as in previous years was 2,267,789 tons.

Inspection Districts.	Gross Dec. or Inc.†
	Tons.
Scotland	− 1,685,970
Newcastle	− 2,348,891
Durham	− 1,916,142
York and North Midland..	− 1,816 584
Manchester and Ireland	− 496,961
Liverpool and North Wales	− 462,572
South Wales	+ 67,196
Midland and Southern	− 547,848
Total	− 9,207.772

* Mines and Quarries: General Report with Statistics for 1912. Part I.: District Statistics. Cd. 7025. Price 7d.
† Allowing for exclusion of "dirt."

The average output of minerals at mines under the Coal Mines Act was 311 tons per person employed underground, a decrease of 20 tons per person on the preceding year.

The total output at the mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act was 3,024,621 tons, of which 1,675,868 tons were iron ore.

The total quantity of stone and other minerals obtained from quarries under the Quarries Act was 43,158,035 tons, of which 4,916,972 tons were iron ore. In addition, 453,293 tons of iron ore were obtained from shallow open workings (under 20 feet deep), making the total output of iron ore from all sources 13,790,391 tons.

Fatal Accidents.

The total number of fatal accidents in and about mines and quarries in 1912 was 1,262, resulting in 1,394 deaths, a decrease of 87 in the number of accidents, and of 13 in the number of deaths, compared with 1911. At the mines under the Coal Mines Act there were 1,151 separate fatal accidents, causing 1,276 deaths. This is a decrease of 61 in the number of accidents, but an increase of 11 in the number of deaths, as compared with 1911. Of the 1,276 persons killed, 71 were under 16 years of age, as against 78 in the preceding year.

The principal classes of fatal accidents at coal mines were as follows:—

Classes of Accidents.	Number of		Proportion of Deaths due to each cause.
	Fatal Accidents.	Deaths.	
Underground :—			Per cent.
Explosions of fire damp or coal dust ..	20	124	9·7
Falls of ground	553	567	44·4
Shaft accidents	69	71	5·6
Haulage accidents..	238	239	18·8
Other accidents	97	100	7·8
Accidents on surface	174	175	13·7
Total	1,151	1,276	100-0

The death-rate from accidents of the underground workers at the mines under the Coal Mines Act was 1·25 per 1,000 persons employed in 1912, as compared with 1·29 in 1911; the death-rate of surface workers was 0·83 per 1,000 employed, as against 0·73 in the previous year. The death-rate of the underground and surface workers as a whole was 1·17, as against 1·19 in 1911. This is the lowest rate on record, but here again the effects of the national strike must be borne in mind. Had there been no strike, the number of fatal accidents would have been greater, and the death-rate also, as it would have been calculated on the same number of persons employed as are given above.

LABOUR EXCHANGES IN GERMANY.

A Report* has recently been issued by the German Imperial Statistical Office respecting the results of an enquiry into the system of Labour Exchanges at present existing in that country.

The enquiry was restricted to labour exchanges which came within the definition of "an institution designed to find situations for persons who desired paid employment, which had a special organisation for this purpose, and kept a regular registry of the number of situations which it filled." It was desired to exclude from the enquiry those institutions which made the finding of employment only a secondary feature of their activity, as well as those operating for gain, those of a philanthropic character, or those which were intended only for apprentices.

The total number of forms sent out was 8,611, of which 2,580 were returned filled up. Of the latter, 356 were rejected, 201 as being duplicates of others already received, and 155 as being deficient in details. The total number which could be utilised for the purposes of the report was, therefore, 2,224. Of the 6,031 which were not returned, it is computed that 2,999 related to exchanges attached to trade guilds.* The 572 returns of this class which were received and utilised represent only about a quarter of the total number of guild exchanges complying with the terms of the above definition, but it is believed that they include by far the most important of these institutions.

* *Erhebung über Arbeitsnachweise im Deutschen Reiche nach dem Stande von Ende* 1912. Supplement to *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, the Journal of the German Labour Department, June, 1913.

The date to which the figures apply is the end of 1912. Of the 2,224 labour exchanges concerning which particulars were obtained, the largest number, viz., 572, were attached to trade guilds, 547 were under the sole control of workpeople (trade unions), 383 were directed mainly by municipal or other public authorities, 226 were in connection with hostels and relief stations for workpeople travelling in search of work, 119 were in the hands of employers and workpeople jointly, 112 were controlled by employers alone, 97 were conducted by Chambers of Agriculture, 90 by associations of clerks, shop assistants, &c., and the remaining 78 were miscellaneous.

As regards the prevalence of the principle of co-operation between employers and workpeople in the conduct of exchanges, it is stated that, apart from the 119 exchanges classified as being "in the hands of employers and workpeople jointly," there were 312 others in which both parties co-operated in the working of the institution.

Of the 2,224 exchanges, 888 were situated in large towns containing 100,000 inhabitants and over, 654 were in towns with populations of between 20,000 and 100,000, 632 were in small towns with less than 20,000 inhabitants, and 50 were in rural communes. The communes with 10,000 inhabitants and over which possessed labour exchanges numbered 388 out of a total of 576. The services of the majority of the exchanges were restricted by their rules to certain specific trades, 994 being limited to a single trade, and 545 to two or more trades. The number unrestricted in this respect was 624; while, as regards 61, information on this point was either insufficient or wholly lacking. Four hundred and six exchanges charged fees for their services, these being payable in 327 cases by the employers alone, in 32 cases by the workpeople alone, and in 47 by both employers and workpeople. In the majority of instances, however—*i.e.*, 1,745, the services of the exchanges were given gratis. Information on this point could not be stated with regard to 73 exchanges.

The number of exchanges which stated that they received regular financial assistance from public authorities was 418, while 1,806 either reported that no such aid was received, or gave no information on the subject. Four hundred and eight gave estimates of the value of assistance received in kind (premises, clerical help, privileges as to use of post office, telephone, telegraph, reduction of railway fares, &c.), while 1,816 were either not so assisted or gave no details. The total value of assistance, both in cash and in kind, for the year 1912 was estimated at £30,014.

The Report gives the following details with regard to the number of situations filled by the exchanges:—

Year.	Number of Exchanges Reporting Figures for the Year.	Total Situations Filled.
1909	1,439	1,915,779
1910	1,571	2,555,460
1911	1,917	3,424,799
1912	1.985	3,594,502

It is stated that the enquiry failed to determine with what degree of exactitude the various exchanges verify their records of "situations filled," so as to ascertain whether men sent to situations do, or do not, secure them. It is stated to be a not uncommon practice to count as "situations filled" all cases in which an applicant has been sent to an employer, regardless of whether he has secured the situation or not.

It was also found impossible to obtain sufficient data to enable a distinction to be made between temporary and permanent situations.

* Statutory associations of master craftsmen, some compulsory, others voluntary.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE forty-sixth Annual Congress of the Trade Unions of the United Kingdom was held at Milton Hall, Manchester, on Monday, September 1st, and the five following days. The Congress was presided over by the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, Mr. W. J. Davis, J.P., General Secretary of the National Society of Amalgamated Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics.

The analysis into groups of trades given below shows the composition of the Congress compared with the corresponding figures for the Congress of 1912:—

Groups of Trades.	1912.			1913.		
	No. of Organisations.	No. of Delegates.	No. of Members.	No. of Organisations.	No. of Delegates.	No. of Members.
Building	4	7	44,988	7	12	63,739
Mining and Quarrying	9	132	566,800	10	140	618,465
Engineering	12	18	54,988	11	18	62,516
Shipbuilding (including Boilermaking).	3	10	80,263	3	10	89,782
Other Metal Trades ..	4	35	71,664	5	47	93,192
Textiles	13*	88	304,619	13*	94	326,901
Clothing	7	16	64,131	7	17	79,104
Transport (Land and Water).	15	61	311,270	16	67	317,105
Chemical, Gas and General Labourers.	8	19	138,031	9	33	159,390
Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	11	23	65,715	11	23	68,954
Pottery and Glass ..	4	5	8,194	4	4	8,262
Woodworking, Furnishing, etc.	7	9	31,047	6	8	29,591
Baking and Cigar-making.	3	6	12,606	3	6	12,601
Enginemen	5	27	53,399	5	26	51,950
Post Office Employees	5	8	72,846	5	8	76,217
Miscellaneous	17	30	106,793	20	38	160,067
Total	127	494	1,987,354	135	551	2,217,836

The number of organisations accounted for in the above statement is 135, but some of these organisations are Federations having members of several of their constituent Trade Unions in attendance at the Congress. Allowing for such cases, members of about 220 Trade Unions attended as delegates this year out of about 1,135 Unions in existence. The membership represented comprised about two-thirds of the total membership of all Trade Unions, and showed an increase of 11·6 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Among the principal subjects on which the Congress passed resolutions were:—The conduct of the authorities during the disturbances in Dublin; the ballot to be taken under the Trade Unions Act, 1913, respecting the inclusion of political action in the objects of trade societies; the adoption of a specified period for the operation of all industrial agreements and the fixing of a common date and period for all future agreements; the need for an increase of wages in view of the enhanced cost of living; railway nationalisation; the fair wages clause in Government contracts; the eight hours' day; the minimum wage; security of tenure of agricultural labourers' cottages; legislation against the eviction of workpeople during disputes; and the amendment of the Workmen's Compensation and National Insurance Acts.

It was also agreed to rescind a resolution passed at the Nottingham Congress in 1908 demanding a minimum wage for clerks.

The voting by Congress for members of the Parliamentary Committee for the ensuing year resulted in the election of representatives of the following organisations:—Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders, General Union of Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Cotton Spinners, National Union of Dock Labourers, National Union of Gas and General Workers, National Amalgamated Brassworkers, Miners' Federation, National Amalgamated Printers' Warehousemen, National Union of Railwaymen, Amalgamated Weavers, Amalgamated Watermen, Lightermen and Bargemen, Ship Constructors and Shipwrights, United Patternmakers, National Amalgamated Shop Assistants, National Vehicle Workers, and Amalgamated Musicians. Mr. J. A. Seddon was elected Chairman of the Committee.

* In some of the textile trades not only are amalgamated associations represented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist send separate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned as separate organisations.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN 1912.

A REPORT* has recently been issued by the Board of Trade giving particulars of the number of persons killed or injured in the working of railways during 1912.

The accidents are, as usual, grouped under the three main heads of (1) Train accidents, (2) Accidents caused by the movement of trains and railway vehicles, exclusive of train accidents, and (3) Accidents on railway premises not due to either of the above causes. These three groups are further sub-divided according as they relate to (a) Passengers, (b) Railway servants, and (c) Other persons.

The total number killed in 1912 under heads (1) and (2) was 1,010, and the number injured 8,700, as compared with 1,070 killed and 8,345 injured in 1911. The yearly averages for the 10 years 1901-1910 were 1,096 killed and 7,348 injured.

The number of train accidents in 1912 necessitating official inquiries was 24, six of which were attended with loss of life. The number of passengers killed in train accidents was 19, as compared with 14 in 1911. The large number for 1912 was mainly due to an accident at Ditton Junction, in which 13 passengers were killed. The average number of passengers killed during the ten years 1901-1910 was 18. The number of passengers injured through accidents to trains during 1912 was 683, an increase of 215 on 1911; the average number of passengers injured during the ten years 1901-1910 was 586. Train accidents also accounted for the death of 6 railway servants and for injuries to 154.

Accidents caused by the movement of trains and railway vehicles other than train accidents accounted for the death of 90 passengers and 330 railway servants (exclusive of contractors' servants) and for injuries to 2,146 passengers and 5,379 railway servants. The Report calls attention to the fact that these casualties to passengers, which are so much more numerous than those caused by train accidents, arise largely from the carelessness of the passengers themselves. In connection with this class of accident 838 inquiries were held during 1912 into accidents to persons other than passengers, 720 of which related to accidents to 736 servants of railway companies due to the movement of vehicles. The following Table shows the causes of the accidents that occurred to servants of the railway companies:—

CAUSE.	Inquired into.	Not Inquired into.	Total.
1. Misadventure or accidental	116	3,509	3,625
2. Want of caution or misconduct on the part of the injured person	357	1,143	1,500
3. Want of caution or breach of rules, etc., on the part of servants, other than the persons injured	144	208	352
4. Defective systems of working, etc. ..	81	10	91
5. Defective apparatus, etc.	27	96	123
6. Neglect of rules under the Railway Employment Act, 1900	11	7	18
TOTAL	736	4,973	5,709

It will be seen from the above Table that the accidents comprised under the first three headings, which, so far as they are affected by rules, &c., may be called unpreventable, outnumber the preventable accidents by more than 23 to 1.

The following Tables show the number of railway servants employed in certain occupations killed and injured in 1912:—

I.—Train Accidents.

Grade.	No. employed on 31st Dec., 1910.†	1912.	
		No. killed.	No. injured.
Engine Drivers	27,330	2	42
Firemen	25,419	2	35
Guards (Passenger)	8,239	—	15
Guards (Goods) and Brakesmen	15,339	1	42
Total 1912	—	5‡	134‡
Total 1910	76,327	—	—

* Cd. 6932. Price 2½d.
† Latest date for which the figures have been obtained.
‡ In addition to the above one railway servant was killed and 20 injured who were not employed in running trains.

II.—Other Railway Accidents, caused by the movement of trains and railway vehicles.

Grade.	No. employed on 31st Dec. 1910.*	1912.	
		No. killed.	No. injured.
Goods Guards and Brakesmen	15,339	27	976
Permanent-way men	66,305	73	166
Engine Drivers	27,330	18	531
Firemen	25,419	14	698
Shunters	13,281	24	992
Porters	57,889	49	688
Passenger Guards	8,239	3	159
Labourers	56,314	30	141
Total 1912	—	238	4,351
Total 1910	270,116	—	—

III.—Other Accidents on Railway Premises.

There were also on railway premises a large number of accidents other than those connected with the movement of railway vehicles which cannot properly be classed as railway accidents, being due to falls, kicks by horses, &c. In 1912 these accounted for the death of 107 persons and injury to 23,920. The corresponding figures for 1911 were 89 and 23,913 respectively.

STATE SUBSIDISED LABOUR EXCHANGES IN DENMARK.

A LAW for the establishment and control of communal labour exchanges in Denmark was passed on April 29th last, and came into force on July 1st.† Under this measure public labour exchanges may be set up by individual communes, or by unions of communes. Exchanges which fulfil the conditions required by the new law are recognised by the State, and are entitled to receive a State subsidy, which may amount to, but must not exceed, one-third of the expenses incurred during the last financial year. In the provinces each exchange is to be controlled by a committee of at least seven members. These are to be chosen by the Communal Council, and are to consist of a chairman (who must not be an employer or workman, nor an official of an employers' association or of a trade union), and equal numbers of employers and workpeople. The chairman must be elected by the votes of a clear majority of the Communal Council; failing this, he is to be appointed by the Minister of the Interior. The term of office of the members of the committee is to be concurrent with that of the Communal Council which elected them. Every person fulfilling the conditions, and at the same time qualified for election to the Communal Council, must accept office if elected to the committee, but can refuse to do so for the succeeding term. The members are to receive no regular salaries, but may be allowed fees for each attendance.

The labour exchange at Copenhagen is to act as the Central Exchange for the whole of Denmark. A Director of Labour Exchanges, appointed by the Crown, is charged with the direction of the Central Office, the supervision of all the approved labour exchanges and the securing of the necessary co-operation between the latter. In his capacity as Director of the Central Office he is to be assisted by a Supervising Council of at least ten members, composed of employers and workpeople in equal numbers. Four of the ten members are to be appointed by the Minister of the Interior, after the central federations of the employers' and workpeople's unions have been consulted as to the selection. The remaining members are to be chosen by the Town Council of Copenhagen, and are subject to the same rules as the members of provincial committees as regards obligation to accept office, &c. The Minister of the Interior may establish a labour exchange in any place where, two years after this law has been in force, there shall exist no exchange fulfilling the statutory conditions. The operations of approved labour exchanges are to extend to all branches of employment, and their services are to be given without charge to either employers or workpeople. When the exchange is informed by a trade organisation of the existence of a strike or lock-out it is required to bring the fact to the notice of persons applying for situations, but must continue its services as an agency for the supply of labour. Travelling expenses may be paid to persons directed through the exchange to situations at a distance from their homes, but only to an amount equal to half the cost of the necessary railway or steamboat ticket.

Approved labour exchanges are required to co-operate with the Central Exchange and with other approved exchanges, and to assist in the collection of statistics. Approved unemployment funds (*see* BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1907, pp. 197-8) are to forward weekly to the approved labour exchanges covering their district a list of their members who are receiving unemployment pay, and also, as far as possible, a list of those unemployed members who are not receiving such pay. In notifying vacant situations to persons seeking employment, members of approved unemployment funds are to be given preference, other things being equal.

* Latest date for which the figures have been obtained.

† *Lov om Arbejdsanvisning (som vedtaget af Rigsdagen). Copenhagen. Forlagt af V. Pios Boghandel (Povl Branner), 1913.*

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1912-3.

THE Local Government Board have recently issued a Return* as to the proceedings of Distress Committees in England and Wales and of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, during the year ended March 31st, 1913.

Out of the 98 provincial Committees, 55 did not open their registers, while the Committee of Cardiff did not investigate any of the cases they registered.

The estimated population of the 29 London and 43 provincial districts in which applications were received was about 12,200,000; the total number of applicants was 43,381, or 3·5 per 1,000 of the population. The total number of applications registered in London was equivalent to 3·6 per 1,000 of the population, the highest proportions being shown in Poplar (8·3 per 1,000) and Fulham (7·0 per 1,000). In 12 areas bordering on London, the average proportion was 5·0 per 1,000. The average proportion of applicants registered in provincial districts was 3·5 per 1,000 of the population.

Both the total number of applicants (43,381) and the number found qualified for assistance under the Act (30,662) during the year ended March 31st, 1913, were considerably less than the number recorded in the preceding winter (54,019 and 37,643 respectively); the proportion of applicants registered per 1,000 of the population fell from 4·5 in 1911-12 to 3·5 in 1912-13. The decrease in the number of applications received, as compared with the previous year, viz., 10,638, was considerably less than the corresponding decrease shown in the return for the year 1911-12 (19,472). The decrease was more marked in London than in the provincial districts, being 22 per cent., while in the districts outside London the total number of applicants was only 18·2 per cent. less than in the previous year. With the notable exception of Swansea, which showed an increase of 2,595 applications, nearly all districts showed a decrease.

In 19,166 cases, or 44 per cent. of the total number of applications, the applicants had applied to a Distress Committee on a former occasion—*i.e.*, at some date prior to April 1st, 1912; the corresponding number of renewed applications for the previous year was 25,617 out of 54,019, or 47·4 per cent. of the total number of applications received.

The number of cases which were investigated during the year amounted to 37,412. In 6,750 of the cases investigated the applications were rejected by the Committees for various reasons—*e.g.*, on account of unsatisfactory character, or on the ground that the applicants had removed from the district or had already found work. The last-mentioned cause is shown by the returns to have operated in a very large number of instances. The number of applicants whose cases, after investigation, were found qualified for assistance under the Act was 30,662, or 70·7 per cent. of the whole number of applicants. Of the applicants found qualified

* Parliamentary Paper No. 234 of Session 1913.

for assistance, 3·4 per cent. were under 20 years, 74·2 per cent. were between the ages of 20 and 50 years, and 22·4 per cent. were 50 years of age or over.

Occupations.	London.	Percentage of Total of all Occupations.	Total (London and Provinces).	Percentage of Total of all Occupations.
General or casual labour	1,831	23·4	14,315	46·7
Transport and conveyance of men, goods and messages.	1,609	20·6	3 321	10·8
Building trades	2,409	30·8	6,225	20·3
Engineering, shipbuilding and metal trades.	440	5·6	1,665	5·4
Furnishing and woodworking trades	195	2·5	374	1·2
Food, drink and tobacco trades ..	305	3·9	679	2·2
Domestic service..	309	3·9	539	1·8
Tailoring and clothing trades ..	164	2·1	306	1·0
Textile trades	16	0·2	106	0·3
Boot and shoe making trades ..	65	0·8	589	1·9
Printing, bookbinding and other paper trades.	99	1·3	197	0·7
Other occupations	381	4·9	2,346	7·7
Totals	7,823	100·0	30,662	100·0

Employment, either on relief works or on ordinary work, with local authorities or private employers, was offered to 23,028 persons, including 5,802 in London. The total number who took up the work offered or found for them (including a certain number who were already at work at the beginning of the year) was 18,439, as compared with 23,011 in 1911-12.

The total amount earned in wages by the men and women employed in the various works provided by the Central (Unemployed) Body, Distress Committees and local authorities, so far as shown, was £76,554, of which approximately £18,340 was paid to men employed in labour colonies, and to their families. The average amount earned by men in the labour colonies was £9, and by men otherwise employed £3 per head.

The number of persons (including dependants) assisted to emigrate during the year was 3,544, as compared with 4,283 in 1911-12; the number assisted to remove to other areas in England and Wales was 94, as compared with 115 in the previous year.

The total receipts for the financial year 1912-13 of the Central (Unemployed) Body and Distress Committees in London and the provinces amounted to £158,213, including £56,055 from rates, £64,972 from the Parliamentary grant administered by the Local Government Board, £2,499 from repayments for work done, and £2,884 from voluntary contributions or collections. The expenditure amounted to £157,349, including £34,679 for cost of work provided in farm and labour colonies, £49,992 for other work, £11,314 for cost of employment registers and collection of information, and £43,826 in aid of emigration or removal to other areas.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS OVERSEA.

*Monthly report, compiled by the Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., from the latest official and other reports, newspapers, &c.**

Canada.

All emigrants landing in Canada between March 1st and October 31st must possess $25 (£5 4s.), and children $12·50 (£2 12s.) each, and double these sums in the winter, 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 in the West these restrictive regulations are being rigidly enforced.

There is no demand for mechanics; many, especially those in the building trades, are out of work, and both mechanics and unskilled labourers are warned against going to Canada now. Farm labourers are in demand at the moment, but the demand will be over in two or three weeks. 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. Over 3,000 coal miners on Vancouver Island have been on strike for some months.

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.—The general conditions in the country districts are satisfactory. In Sydney and suburbs employment in the building, iron, boot, clothing, printing, and furniture trades, and in factories, has only been fair, and a good many stonemasons, farriers, and carpenters have been out of work. There is, however, some demand for boilermakers. Miners at Broken Hill and at Cobar have been well employed. Lads willing to learn farming may procure a cheap passage, and a year's free training in New South Wales. There is a good demand for female servants. The Immigration Departments of New South Wales and Victoria in this country are now amalgamated.

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 demand for mechanics, miners, or female factory hands.

South Australia.—There is no demand in the building trades, and men in all branches (except masons) are out of work. Other trades are equally slack, except that there is a demand for a few skilled boilermakers and tinsmiths. Such men, however, should land with sufficient money to live on till they secure work.

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

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.

The conditions in the building, engineering, clothing, printing, woodworking and coach building trades have been fair only, and there is no demand for more labour; coal miners are busy. There is a demand for female servants, and for some factory workers, such as tailoresses. Military training for a limited period is compulsory in New Zealand under penalties for all males under the age of 25.

Union of South Africa.

The new Immigration Regulation Act is now in force. Johannesburg is quieting down after the recent serious strike of the miners; but no miner should go there at the present time in search of work. Many painters, bricklayers, masons, and plasterers are idle; but boilermakers, blacksmiths, drill sharpeners, and engineers are well employed. At the Cape the only demand is for a few skilled carpenters, tailors, upholsterers, and saddlers; many stonemasons, bricklayers, and painters are unemployed. At Durban in Natal a few first-class carpenters, cabinetmakers, french polishers, and painters have been wanted. There is some demand for female servants in parts of South Africa. These, however, should not go out alone, but in charge of the South African Colonisation Society, 23, Army and Navy Mansions (No. 2), 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Investigations which have been carried out upon the Rand show that a considerable percentage of the underground miners, and more particularly of the machine drillers, are liable to become affected with "miners' phthisis." This risk should be borne in mind by miners contemplating emigration to the Transvaal.

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

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.* 321–322 *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 July.—In the *building trades* there was increased activity; nearly all trade unions making returns stated that employment was good, and the percentage of unemployed members was very small. Employment improved in the *metal trades*, and, leaving out of account sardine box makers (of whom 71 per cent. were unemployed), the percentage out of work was the smallest recorded for a long time. The improvement previously reported in the *textile trades* did not continue, and the percentage unemployed was higher than in any July since 1908. Employment continued to improve in the *leather trades*. The *printing trades* showed a slight falling-off, the percentage out of work being rather higher in Paris than in the provinces. Among *commercial employees* the percentage reported out of work was high, especially in Paris. For *vineyard workers* in the South of France operations for protecting the vines against disease due to damp were still in progress, but the proportion of unemployed was somewhat higher than in June. *Woodcutters* found employment in harvesting. In the Paris district *gardeners'* work was hindered by bad weather.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the middle of the month were received by the French Labour Department from 902 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 267,157. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais Department, 5·3 per cent. of the members were unemployed in July, as compared with 4·3 per cent. in the previous month, and 4·9 per cent. in July, 1912.†

Coal Mining in July.—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines during July was 5·95, as compared with 5·97 in the previous month, and 5·95 in July, 1912. Taking surface and underground workers together, 86·7 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 11·59 per cent. from 5 to 6 days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 91·8 and 7·95, and in July, 1912, 79·40 and 20·50.

Labour Disputes in July.—One hundred and nine disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in July, as compared with 111 in the previous month, and 121‡ in July, 1912. In 101 of the new disputes 10,377 workpeople took part, as compared with 25,360 who took part in 101 disputes begun in the previous month, and 5,879 who took part in 87 disputes begun in July, 1912. Of 114 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 11 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople, 61 wholly in favour of the employers, and 42 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in July.—Ten cases of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department during July. In 9 cases the employers declined to take part in conciliation proceedings. In the remaining case a conciliation committee was formed, resulting in the settlement of the dispute.

Employment of Women, Children and Young Persons at Stalls outside Shops.—By a decree dated June 21st, 1913, it is forbidden to employ boys under 14 and girls under 16 at stalls placed outside shops and stores. Lads between 14 and 18 and girls between 16 and 18 years of age may be so employed, but not for longer than six hours daily, and in that case only for two hours at a time at most, with an interval of at least one hour between successive periods of employment. Furthermore, lads under 18 and women and girls of any age must not, under any circumstances, be employed at stalls of this nature after 8 o'clock in the evening, or when the temperature is below freezing-point. When the weather is cold, adequate warming apparatus must be provided for such employees in the interior of the shop.

* *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. 321-322. For reasons *see* Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

‡ Revised figure.

GERMANY.

Employment in July.—According to the *Reichsarbeitsblatt*,* a further decline took place in July in the state of the labour market as a whole, both as compared with the previous month and with July, 1912.

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the Imperial Labour Department by 45 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 1,998,044. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 1,946,569, of whom 55,586, or 2·9 per cent., were stated to be unemployed at the end of July, as against 2·7 per cent. in the previous month and 1·8 per cent. in July, 1912.†

Union.	Membership reported on at end of July, 1913.	Percentage of Membership returned as unemployed at end of month.†		
		July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.
All Unions making Returns ..	1,946,569	2·9	2·7	1·8
Principal Unions:—				
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.)	557,146	2·4	2·2	1·3
Metal Workers (Christian)	40,828	1·3	1·0	0·6
Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.)	139,990	2·0	1·1	0·7
Textile Workers (Christian)	39,489	3·2	0·4	0·6
Boot and Shoe Makers	41,050	2·0	2·4	1·7
Transport Workers	229,638	1·9	1·9	1·3
Printers	66,420	6·1	6·1	6·4
Bookbinders..	33,628	3·5	3·2	3·0
Woodworkers	190,706	4·9	5·2	2·2
Bakers	27,629	7·4	6·8	6·7
Brewery and Corn Mill Workers ..	47,708	1·5	1·0	1·4
Tobacco Workers	32,650	3·1	3·1	1·7
Factory Workers (irrespective of trade)	210,264	1·5	1·2	1·0
State and Municipal Workers	52,708	1·4	0·6	0·3

According to the reports from employers, employment in the *coal mining industry* continued quiet in the Ruhr district and good in Upper and Lower Silesia. It also continued good in *lignite mining* in Central Germany, and in *iron mining*. Statistics issued by the Union of German Iron and Steel Manufacturers show that the production of pig-iron reached a record figure. Employment was, on the whole, moderate in the *potash industry* and in *iron foundries* and in *steel and engineering works*. In the *electrical* and *chemical trades* employment was good. Most branches of the *textile* and *woodworking trades* suffered from a dearth of employment, and conditions were described as worse than in June, or in July, 1912. Employment continued bad in the *building trades*.

HOLLAND.‡

Employment in July.—Returns relating to unemployment in July were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from trade unions and municipal unemployment funds with a total membership of 63,920. The percentage of members out of work during the month was 3·7, as compared with 3·9 in the preceding month and 2·7 in July, 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.

The following table shows, for each of the principal groups of trades, the percentage reported unemployed,

* The Journal of the German Labour Department.

† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 321-322. For reasons *see* Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

‡ *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. 321-322, which are based on the numbers unemployed on a given day in the month.

together with the average number of working days lost per week by each member unemployed in July, as compared with the previous month and with July, 1912:—

Group of Trades.	Number of Members entitled to Benefit in July, 1913.	Percentage unemployed.*			Average Days lost per Week per Member unemployed.		
		July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July, 1912.	July, 1913.	June, 1913.	July. 1912.
All Unions and Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns.	63,920	3·7	3·9	2·7	5·8	5·8	5·8
PRINCIPAL TRADES:—							
Diamond Workers ..	10,480	17.6	19·9	10·8	†	†	†
Printing Trades	7,023	0·4	0·3	0·7	5·9	6·0	5·9
Building Trades:—							
Bricklayers and Masons	*1,305*	*5·4*	*4·6*	*3·1*	*4·6*	*4·8*	*4·5*
Painters	*2,490*	*0·2*	*0·1*	*0·4*	*5·0*	*5·0*	*5·6*
Carpenters	*6,496*	*3·3*	*2·3*	*1·6*	*5·1*	*4·9*	*4·5*
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.	8,376	0·3	0·4	0·3	5·7	5·5	5·7
Textile Trades	3,119	0·4	0·2	0·4	4·5	5·7	5·4
Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers.	9,295	0·06	0·2	0·6	4·9	4·7	5·5

BELGIUM.‡

Employment in July.—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 1·9 per cent. of the 74,703 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the middle of July, as compared with 1·6 per cent. in the previous month, and 1·4 per cent. in July, 1912.§ The above figures exclude returns relating to the diamond workers at Antwerp, among whom the proportion out of work in July exceeded 19 per cent.

DENMARK.¶

Employment in June.—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 3·4 per cent. of the 96,600 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 3·4 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 3·8** per cent. at the end of June, 1912.§ The average number of days lost through unemployment during June was 0·70 per member of the unions reporting, as compared with 0·75 in the previous month, and 0·90 in June, 1912.

SPAIN.

Strike of Textile Workers in Catalonia: Royal Decree reducing Hours of Labour and increasing Scale of Wages.††—On August 24th a Royal Decree was issued reducing the maximum hours of labour for women and children employed in the textile industry, and establishing (for the first time) a maximum number of weekly working hours for men employed in that industry. For both sexes the regular working hours in future must not exceed 60 per week, or 3,000 per annum, for textile workers throughout Spain. Employers are required to furnish the Government factory inspectors with particulars as to the apportionment of the statutory weekly working time over the days of the week.

The rate of remuneration for piecework is to be increased by such a percentage as will ensure that weekly earnings do not fall below the previous level.

The Spanish Labour Department will at once prepare plans for the increase of the factory inspectorate.

Penalties ranging from £2 to £100 will be imposed for infractions of this Decree, employers being held responsible unless proof to the contrary is furnished.

On the publication of the above Decree the textile workers on strike in the province of Catalonia (*see* GAZETTE for August, p. 293) returned to work. By September 1st over 80 per cent. of the factories had restarted, and the Acting Consul-General at Barcelona states that the dispute may be considered as virtually at an end.

PORTUGAL.

State Labour Exchange in Lisbon.—As the result of inquiries made by H.M. Consul at Lisbon, it appears that the State Labour Exchange authorised under the Decree of July 27th, 1912 (*see* BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1913, p. 248), is not yet in operation.

NORWAY.*

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

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.†		
	July 31st, 1913.	June 30th, 1913.	July 31st, 1912.	July 31st, 1913.	June 30th, 1913.	July 31st, 1912.
Iron and Metal Workers ..	8,075	8,048	7,679	0·9	0·9	1·0
Wood Pulp and Paper Makers	1,052	1,059	1,188	0·3	..	0·5
Bookbinders (Christiania)..	585	575	472	0·3	0·3	—
Carpenters, &c.	1,744	1,712	1,482	0·2	0·6	0·1
Cabinet Makers	572	562	527	1·6	1·4	0·6
Bakers (Christiania) ..	430	425	389	1·9	1·9	2·1
Boot and Shoe Makers ..	668	689	688	0·3	0·6	0·1
Bricklayers and Masons (Christiania)	674	693	648	1·2	0·3	0·8
Painters (Christiania) ..	511	493	395	..	..	..
Printers	1,918	1,949	1,906	1·9	2·3	0·2
Total	16,229	16,205	15,371	0·9	0·9	0·7

RUSSIA.

Strikes in the Lodz District.—H.M. Consul at Warsaw, in a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated August 11th, states that, with regard to the disputes in the Lodz district (*see* BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for July, p. 251), strikes began in most of the other textile factories and ironworks between July 10th and the end of the month, until 164 establishments were affected, and the number of strikers amounted to about 60,000. Since July 28th, however, about 60 of the factories have re-started. Official statistics published on August 9th stated that 104 works, employing about 25,000 persons, were still idle. In the larger textile factories work has been resumed under the old conditions; but in the smaller factories the men have generally obtained some proportion of their demands.

Strike at Manganese Ore Mines at Tchiatouri.—Despatches to the Foreign Office from H.M. Consul at Batoum, dated July 31st and August 11th, state that the strike of labourers at the manganese ore mines at Tchiatouri (*see* BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for July, p. 251) has been terminated, work being resumed at the mines on July 31st. The terms of the agreement arrived at between the owners and miners were as follows:—An eight-hours' working day; improved lodging accommodation for single men and living quarters for married men to be furnished by the owners; day wages in most branches to be raised by 20 to 25 per cent.; piecework rates to be advanced by amounts varying from 75 to 80 per cent.

UNITED STATES

Massachusetts.‡

Employment at end of June, 1913.—For the quarter ending June 30th, 1913, complete returns relative to the state of employment were received from 1,037 labour organisations in Massachusetts, with an aggregate membership of 172,343, or somewhat over 80 per cent. of the entire trade union membership in the Commonwealth. The proportion of such members unemployed on June 30th, owing to causes other than labour disputes or disability—e.g., lack of work, shortage of materials, weather conditions, holidays and temporary shut-downs—was 4·5 per cent., as compared with 8·3 per cent. at the end of March, 1913, and 3·6 per cent. at the end of June, 1912.†

* See note § on p. 331.
† Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.
‡ *Revue du Travail* (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).
§ These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 321–322. For reasons *see* Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.
¶ *Statistiske Efterretninger* (Journal of the Danish Statistical Office).
** Revised figure.
†† Based on the text of the Royal Decree contained in the *Gaceta de Madrid* of August 25th, and on despatches from the Acting Consul-General at Barcelona

* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Department of Labour, Commerce, Industry and Fisheries.
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 321–322. For reasons *see* Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.
‡ Quarterly Report on the State of Employment, June 30th, 1913. Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics, Labour Division.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES DURING AUGUST.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT was very good during August, and better than a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,259 pits, employing 683,496 workpeople, showed that the average number of days* worked per week during the fortnight ended August 23rd, 1913, was 5·54, compared with 5·26 a month ago and 5·46 a year ago. In July, 1913, 0·30 of a day per week was lost on account of holidays, and some time was also lost on this account in August, 1912 and 1913.

Of the 683,496 workpeople covered by the returns, 621,883 (or 91·0 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended August 23rd, 1913; while 517,112 (or 75·7 per cent. of the total) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest average was in South Wales and Monmouthshire (5·97 days), and the lowest averages were in Ireland (5·13 days), and in Derbyshire (5·16 days).

District.	No. of Workpeople employed in Aug., 1913, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Aug., 1913, on a	
		Aug. 23rd, 1913.	July 26th, 1913. †	Aug. 24th, 1912. †	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland	55,683	5·42	5·31	5·41	+ 0·11	+ 0·01
Durham	119,981	5·50	5·27	5·41	+ 0·23	+ 0·09
Cumberland	7,649	5·64	5·72	5·76	− 0·08	− 0·12
South Yorkshire	71,891	5·68	5·74	5·56	− 0·06	+ 0·12
West Yorkshire	28,535	5·52	5·31	5·47	+ 0·21	+ 0·05
Lancashire and Cheshire..	60,109	5·28	5·09	5·16	+ 0·19	+ 0·12
Derbyshire	48,599	5·16†	5·26	5·10	− 0·10	+ 0·06
Nottingham and Leicester	38,667	5·25	4·86	5·15	+ 0·39	+ 0·10
Staffordshire	31,131	5·31	5·16	5·28	+ 0·15	+ 0·03
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop.	10,053	5·49	5·14	5·15	+ 0·35	+ 0·34
Gloucester and Somerset..	7,515	5·69	5·10	5·21	+ 0·59	+ 0·48
North Wales	10,803	5·52	5·50	5·80	+ 0·02	− 0·28
South Wales and Mon. ..	137,501	5·97	5·89	5·88	+ 0·08	+ 0·09
ENGLAND AND WALES	628,117	5·55	5·42	5·47	+ 0·13	+ 0·08
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland	24,118	5·23	3·54	5·23	+ 1·69	..
The Lothians	3,602	5·38	3·85	5·43	+ 1·53	− 0·05
Fife	27,167	5·51	3·29	5·48	+ 2·22	+ 0·03
SCOTLAND ..	54,887	5·38	3·44	5·37	+ 1·94	+ 0·01
IRELAND ..	492	5·13†	5·80	5·06	− 0·67	+ 0·07
United Kingdom ..	683,496	5·54	5·26	5·46	+ 0·28	+ 0·08

In the following reports for the various districts due allowance has been made for the effects of holidays.

In Northumberland and Durham employment showed a decline on a month ago. In Cumberland it continued very good, but showed a decline on a month ago and a year ago. In South Yorkshire it continued very good, but showed a decline on a month ago. In West Yorkshire it was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In Lancashire and Cheshire it continued fairly good, and was better than a month ago and a year ago. In Derbyshire and Nottingham and Leicester it was good, and better than a year ago; in Derbyshire it was also better than a month ago. In Staffordshire it was good, and better than a month ago. In Warwick, Worcester, and Salop it was good, and much better than a year ago. In Gloucester and Somerset it was very good, especially in the Bristol district, and showed a great improvement on a month ago and a year ago. In North Wales it was good, but showed a decline on a year ago. In South Wales and Monmouth it continued very good.

In West Scotland employment continued good. In the Lothians and in Fife it was good; in the Lothians it was recovering from the effects of the Leith dock strike.

* 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.
† These averages are reduced on account of holidays.

Description of Coal.	No. of Workpeople employed in Aug., 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 Aug., 1913, on a	
		Aug. 23rd, 1913.	July 26th, 1913 †	Aug. 24th, 1912 †	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Anthracite	7,682	5·90	5·35	5·60	+ 0·55	+ 0·30
Coking	32,690	5·59	5·25	5·46	+ 0·34	+ 0·13
Gas	44,536	5·46	5·32	5·28	+ 0·14	+ 0·18
House	82,937	5·29	5·09	5·15	+ 0·20	+ 0·14
Steam	272,347	5·69	5·52	5·62	+ 0·17	+ 0·07
Mixed	243,304	5·44	5·03	5·42	+ 0·41	+ 0·02
All Descriptions ..	683,496	5·54	5·26	5·46	+ 0·28	+ 0·08

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

The **Exports** (British and Irish) of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel during August, 1913, amounted to 6,072,863 tons, or 1,202,767 tons less than in July, 1913, and 656,790 tons less than in August, 1912.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in iron and shale mines, and was, on the whole, slightly better than a year ago. It continued fairly good in tin mines, and good in lead mines.

Employment generally continued good in and about quarries, but was still slack in slate quarries.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the fortnight ended August 23rd the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the returns was 5·90, as compared with 5·65 a month ago, and 5·81 a year ago. The average for a month ago was affected by holidays.

Districts.	Workpeople employed in Aug., 1913.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Aug., 1913, on a	
		Aug. 23rd, 1913.	July 26th 1913	Aug. 24th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland	7,764	5·99	5·99	5·97	..	+ 0·02
Cumberland and Lancashire	5,224	5·80	5·51	5·84	+ 0·29	− 0·04
Scotland	601	5·32*	3·50*	5·45	+ 1·82	− 0·13
Other Districts	2,582	5·96	5·79	5·42	+ 0·17	+ 0·54
All Districts	16,171	5·90	5·65*	5·81	+ 0·25	+ 0·09

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the returns 97·1 per cent. worked 11 days or more during the fortnight ended August 23rd, as compared with 88·4 per cent. a month ago.

Shale Mining.—According to the returns received, there were 3,626 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended August 23rd, who worked on an average 5·81 days per week, as compared with 3,584 workpeople in July, who worked 5·25 days, and 3,491 workpeople in August, 1912, who worked 5·80 days. The average for July, however, was reduced on account of holidays.

Tin Mining.—Employment continued fairly good in most of the mining centres in Cornwall. It was quiet, however, in the Liskeard district. Some improvement was reported in the Calstock district, where employment had previously been bad. Employment was fair on Dartmoor. In tin stream works it was moderate.

Lead Mining.—Employment continued good in the Weardale district and in North Wales, and was fairly good in the Matlock district.

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment was slack on the whole in North Wales, where a further decline was reported.

Granite.—Employment was good, and about the same as a month ago, in the Aberdeen district and in Leicestershire. It continued fairly good in Cornwall, and was good, and better than a month ago, at Princetown (Dartmoor).

† These averages are reduced on account of holidays.
* The averages for Scotland are reduced on account of holidays.

Limestone.—Employment was good, and better than a month ago, in the Weardale district. It was quiet, but slightly better than a month ago, at Buxton. In North Wales it was good.

Other Stone.—Chert quarrymen continued well employed at Bakewell, and much overtime was again reported. Employment also continued good in road-material (basalt) quarries in the Clee Hill district, in freestone quarries on the Tyne, and in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale. It was fair, and better than a month ago, in sandstone quarries in Forfarshire, and good in roadstone quarries in North Wales.

Settmaking, &c.—Employment with settmakers continued good generally in Scotland, Leicestershire, North Wales, and the Clee Hill district. At Rowley Regis (Staffordshire) it showed some decline. Employment continued good with granite cutters in the Aberdeen district, much overtime being worked.

China Clay.—Employment in this industry was disorganised by a dispute.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during August, 1913, was slightly better than in July. It was about the same as in August, 1912.

The returns show that 322 furnaces were in blast at the end of August, 1913, as compared with 319 in July, 1913, and 321 in August, 1912. During August six furnaces were relit (two in Cumberland, two in Staffordshire, and one each in Lancashire and Ayrshire), while three were either damped down or blown out (in Lancashire, Northamptonshire, and Staffordshire).

District.	Number of Furnaces included in the Returns in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in August, 1913, on	
	August, 1913	July, 1913.	August, 1912.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES—					
Cleveland	89	89	85	..	+ 4
Cumberland & Lancs.	31	29	29	+ 2	+ 2
S. and S.W. Yorks ..	12	12	12	..	..
Derby & Nottingham	39	39	40	..	− 1
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	30	31	31	− 1	− 1
Staffs & Worcester ..	31	30	34	+ 1	− 3
S. Wales & Monmouth	12	12	11	..	+ 1
Other districts ..	5	5	5	..	..
England & Wales ..	249	247	247	+ 2	+ 2
Scotland	73	72	74	+ 1	− 1
Total	322	319	321	+ 3	+ 1

The **Imports** of iron ore in August, 1913, amounted to 527,013 tons, or 168,294 tons less than in July, 1913, and 175,860 tons less than in August, 1912.

The **Exports** (British and Irish) of pig iron from the United Kingdom in August, 1913, amounted to 101,843 tons, or 5,708 tons more than in July, 1913, but 9,418 tons less than in August, 1912.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued good on the whole in August, but showed a slight decline on both a month ago and a year ago. According to returns from employers relating to 104,678 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended August 23rd, 1913, was 577,928, showing a decrease of 7,843 (or 1·3 per cent.) on a month ago, and of 9,335 (or 1·6 per cent.) on a year ago.

Compared with a month ago, employment showed a decline in the Sheffield and Rotherham, Northumberland and Durham, Leeds and Bradford, and Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire districts; but a considerable improvement in "other Midland counties," and some improvement in Cleveland; in the other districts there was little change. The decline in the Sheffield district was partly due to stocktaking; in the Northumberland and Durham district the decline was mainly on the Tyne, most of the works at Hartlepool, Stockton, and Middlesbrough continuing well employed. As regards the departments, practically all showed a decline, which was most marked at foundries and puddling forges. The total number of workpeople decreased by 1,435 (or 1·4 per cent.), while the average number of shifts worked showed no change.

Compared with a year ago, employment showed a decline in every district except the Leeds and Bradford, Wales and Monmouth, and Scotland districts; the decline was most marked in Northumberland and Durham, in Cumberland, Lancashire, and Cheshire, and in "other Midland counties," and chiefly affected puddling forges, Bessemer converters, foundries and rolling mills. There was an improvement at crucible furnaces, open hearth melting furnaces, and forges and presses. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 999 (or 1·0 per cent.), but the average number of shifts worked decreased by 0·14 of a shift.

—	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.			Aggregate number of shifts worked.		
	Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a		Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	10,079	− 1·3	+ 2·5	59,048	− 1·6	+ 2·7
Crucible Furnaces	565	− 0·9	+ 8·9	3,016	− 1·3	+ 11·1
Bessemer Converters ..	1,797	+ 0·2	− 2·8	9,057	+ 0·9	− 11·3
Puddling Forges	8,260	− 1·5	− 8·0	38,076	− 3·1	− 20·1
Rolling Mills..	33,346	− 0·9	− 0·6	175,022	− 0·6	− 4·6
Forging and Pressing ..	4,974	− 1·7	+ 3·8	27,757	− 2·1	+ 2·7
Founding	12,090	− 6·1	− 4·9	71,027	− 6·0	− 4·7
Other Departments.. ..	14,551	+ 0·7	+ 5·3	84,040	+ 0·5	+ 4·1
Mechanics, Labourers ..	19,016	− 0·5	+ 7·8	110,885	− 0·0	+ 7·3
Total	**104,678**	**− 1·4**	**+ 1·0**	**577,928**	**− 1·3**	**− 1·6**
Districts.						
Northumberland & Durham	11,193	− 4·9	− 7·2	64,083	− 3·9	− 7·3
Cleveland	9,129	+ 1·0	+ 0·6	51,713	+ 1·7	− 1·0
Sheffield and Rotherham ..	21,252	− 2·7	+ 2·3	119,544	− 4·3	− 0·0
Leeds, Bradford, &c. ..	4,832	− 1·7	+ 7·9	26,520	− 3·4	+ 4·3
Cumberland, Lancashire, and Cheshire	9,510	− 5·1	− 5·8	52,227	− 2·9	− 6·8
Staffordshire..	9,690	+ 1·7	+ 4·5	51,484	+ 0·1	− 0·5
Other Midland Counties ..	5,426	+ 6·6	+ 1·3	28,897	+ 7·1	− 5·4
Wales and Monmouth ..	13,916	− 0·4	+ 2·5	76,778	− 0·5	+ 1·2
Total, England & Wales..	84,948	− 1·4	+ 0·3	471,246	− 1·7	− 1·9
Scotland	19,730	− 1·0	+ 3·9	106,682	+ 0·2	+ 0·0
Total	**104,678**	**− 1·4**	**+ 1·0**	**577,928**	**− 1·3**	**− 1·6**

The **Imports** of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during August, 1913, amounted to 158,653 tons, or 8,785 tons less than in July, 1913, and 23,729 tons less than in August, 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 August, 1913, amounted to 242,865 tons, or 56,254 tons less than in July, 1913, and 3,678 tons less than in August, 1912.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry, which had already improved in July, showed a further advance in August. It was, however, worse than in August, 1912.

—	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of Aug., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a		At end of Aug., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works	76	+ 4	− 4	454	+ 21	− 55
Steel Sheet Works	9	—	− 2	69	− 2	− 5
Total ..	85	+ 4	− 6	523	+ 19	− 60

At the end of August, 1913, 454 tinplate mills were in operation, as compared with 433 in July, 1913, and 509 in August, 1912. The steel sheet mills working numbered 69 in August, 71 in July, 1913, and 74 in August, 1912. The works to which these figures relate are chiefly in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 26,150 workpeople.

Exports (British and Irish).

—	August, 1913.	July, 1913.	August, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Aug., 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
	Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
To United States	131	3,932	223	− 3,801	− 92
" British East Indies ..	5,064	6,352	5,771	− 1,288	− 707
" Germany..	2,088	2,687	3,371	− 599	− 1,283
" France	1,471	1,732	3,309	− 261	− 1,838
" Netherlands	2,637	3,325	3,580	− 688	− 943
" Russia	842	805	605	+ 37	+ 237
" Norway	1,128	2,281	3,348	− 1,153	− 2,220
" Belgium	962	650	1,816	+ 312	− 854
" Portugal..	1,493	1,351	2,748	+ 142	− 1,255
" Italy	1,004	2,100	3,818	− 1,096	− 2,814
" Roumania	225	1,331	4,850	− 1,106	− 4,625
" China and Japan ..	5,988	3,380	3,009	+ 2,608	+ 2,979
" Australia	3,206	1,694	2,473	+ 1,512	+ 733
" Canada	744	1,224	224	− 480	+ 520
" Argentine	585	1,431	976	− 846	− 391
" Other Countries ..	7,706	8,891	8,281	− 1,185	− 575
Total	35,274	43,166	48,402	− 7,892	− 13,128
	Black Plates for Tinning.				
Total	6,546	6,348	6,798	+ 198	− 252

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good generally, much overtime, double shifts, etc., being worked, though not quite to the same extent as in July in some districts.

The percentage of "insured" workpeople in the engineering and ironfounding trades who were unemployed at the end of August was 2·6, as compared with 2·3 at the end of July.

Trade Unions with 225,488 members reported 1·9 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, the same percentage as at the end of July, compared with 2.2 per cent. at the end of August, 1912. Comparison with a month ago is affected by holidays in Glasgow in July.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of Aug., 1913.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Aug., 1913, on a	
		Aug., 1913	July, 1913	Aug., 1912	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-East Coast	17,255	2·5	1·9	2·3	+ 0·6	+ 0·2
Manchester and Liverpool District	22,582	1·7	2·0	2·3	− 0·3	− 0·6
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District	14,204	1·9	1·5	4·4	+ 0·4	− 2·5
West Riding Towns	14,875	2·4	2·2	2·1	+ 0·2	+ 0·3
Hull and Lincolnshire District	5,200	2·5	1·2	2·5	+ 1·3	..
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	10,032	2·6	2·6	3·2	..	− 0·6
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	5,375	2·2	1·2	2·6	+ 1·0	− 0·4
London and neighbouring District	13,149	2·6	2·5	1·7	+ 0·1	+ 0·9
South Coast	5,427	2·2	0·7	1·4	+ 1·5	+ 0·8
South Wales and Bristol District	7,497	2·0	2·5	2·7	− 0·5	− 0·7
Glasgow and District	20,504	2·4	3·3	2·2	− 0·9	+ 0·2
East of Scotland..	4,613	1·5	1·9	2·4	− 0·4	− 0·9
Belfast and Dublin	4,408	2·7	3·1	4·5	− 0·4	− 1·8
Other Districts	6,966	0·9	1·0	1·0	− 0·1	− 0·1
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	225,488	1·9	1·9	2·2	..	− 0·3

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

Employment at Bolton, Birkenhead, and Hull was reported as quiet or moderate. With ironmoulders it was bad at Blaydon, and moderate at Sunderland, Darlington, Preston, and Bradford. With patternmakers on the Tees and at Sheffield, and with textile machinery workers in the Manchester district, a slight decline was reported. Boilermakers and blacksmiths at Lincoln also reported a decline.

Employment was still quiet in some branches at Nottingham and Long Eaton. A slight decline was reported in the Birmingham district, less overtime being worked. In the cycle industry employment was moderate, with short time, at Birmingham, but remained good at Wolverhampton. At Leicester and at Stafford a slight decline was reported. Ironfounders at Derby reported employment as bad.

At Edinburgh a decline was reported with engineers. With brassmoulders there was an improvement at Glasgow; at Edinburgh employment was slack, with short time. Short time was also worked by ironmoulders at Falkirk.

At Belfast employment was fairly good, and rather better than a month ago.

The **Imports** of machinery in August, 1913, amounted to £530,652, or £103,292 less than in July, 1913, and £5,021 more than in August, 1912.

The **Exports** (British and Irish) of machinery in August, 1913, amounted to £2,885,774, or £245,912 less than in July, 1913, and £151,746 more than in August, 1912.

* Exclusive of superannuated members.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good on the whole, and was better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed at the end of August among workpeople in the shipbuilding trades insured under the National Insurance Act was 3·6, as compared with 3·4 a month ago.

Trade Unions with 70,847 members reported 2·9 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 2·8 per cent. a month ago, and 4·1 per cent. in August, 1912.

District.	No. of Members * of Unions at end of Aug., 1913	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Aug., 1913, on a	
		Aug., 1913	July, 1913	Aug., 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth	10,922	3·0	5·1	3·1	− 2·1	− 0·1
Wear	5,728	1·3	1·5	3·7	− 0·2	− 2·4
Tees and Hartlepool	5,832	4·0	2·1	3·9	+ 1·9	+ 0·1
Humber	2,753	3·5	2·7	5·6	+ 0·8	− 2·1
Thames and Medway	4,707	8·0	3·7	7·6	+ 4·3	+ 0·4
South Coast	4,789	2·7	2·3	0·5	+ 0·4	+ 2·2
Bristol Channel Ports	2,745	4·8	9·2	19·2	− 4·4	− 14·4
Mersey	5,833	6·1	5·3	6·3	+ 0·8	− 0·2
Clyde	17,993	0·7	0·7	2·2	..	− 1·5
Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen ..	2,075	3·7	2·3	3·4	+ 1·4	+ 0·3
Belfast	3,899	0·5	1·4	2·1	− 0·9	− 1·6
Other Districts	3,571	2·4	1·0	2·4	+ 1·4	..
United Kingdom	**70,847**	**2·9**	**2·8**	**4·1**	**+ 0·1**	**− 1·2**

Employment was good on the Tyne, and, on the whole, showed an improvement; it declined, however, with shipwrights on the lower reaches of the river, and with boilermakers (especially platers) in the Wallsend district. Employment continued very good on the Wear; with shipwrights it showed a slight decline, though some overtime was again worked on repairs. Employment was good, but not quite so good as a month ago, in the Tees district. It continued good generally, and was better than a year ago, on the Humber, though it was again only fair with shipwrights at Hull.

Employment was moderate on the Thames, and showed a considerable decline on July. It continued very good on the South Coast, though not so good as a year ago. It was good on repair work in South Wales; it was generally better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago.

On the Mersey employment was good at Liverpool and fair at Birkenhead; some overtime was worked by boilermakers on repairs. Employment continued good at Barrow.

On the Clyde employment continued very good, and was better than a year ago; a shortage of rivetters was reported. Employment was good, but showed some decline, on the East Coast of Scotland.

Employment was very good at Belfast, and showed an improvement on both a month ago and a year ago. It continued good at Dublin.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES

EMPLOYMENT in August remained fairly good on the whole, but showed a decline in some branches compared with the previous month. Trade Unions with 33,259 members reported 1·9 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 1·8 per cent. in July, 1913, and 1·3 per cent. in August, 1912.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, &c.—Employment with brassworkers was good, though a small amount of short time was reported in the Birmingham district; it was very

* Exclusive of superannuated members.

good at Leeds and Dublin, and overtime was reported at Sheffield, Manchester and Exeter. Employment was, however, not so good as a year ago. Bedstead makers at Birmingham continued to report employment as bad.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Nut and bolt makers at Birmingham and Smethwick reported employment as fairly good, but declining, overtime having fallen off; the shoe rivet and wire nail trades were quiet. The nut and bolt trades were good in the Darlaston district and at Blackheath and Halesowen, and good generally on the North-East Coast.

Wire.—Employment remained good on the whole, and about the same as in July.

Locks, Hollow-ware, and General Hardware.—At Birmingham and West Bromwich employment in the hollow-ware trade was again reported as moderate; at Wolverhampton it was fair in the hollow-ware trade and with hurdle and fence makers, and good with tank makers.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment was reported as very slack in the Rotherham district, with much short time; it was moderate or fair in other districts in England. At Falkirk it was good, and showed an improvement.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—Employment in the cutlery trades at Sheffield was good, nearly all branches being fully employed; it remained quiet, however, in the wool shear trade, and file hardeners reported some short time. The edge tool and hoe trades were fairly good at Birmingham, and fair, but not so good as in the previous month, at Wednesbury. Employment in the bit and stirrup trades at Walsall was good. At Redditch, the needle and fish-hook trades were fair, but quieter than in the previous month.

Tubes.—Employment in South Staffordshire was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Birmingham, the brass and copper tube trades were fairly good, but the cased tube section reported a decline, and the bedstead tube section was quiet.

Chains, Anchors, Springs, &c.—Employment in the chain trade at Cradley declined, and was only fair; on the Wear it continued good. With cart gear and motor chain makers at Walsall it remained good. Anchor-smiths reported employment as good at Cradley, and fair, though declining, on the Tyne and Wear. The anvil and vice trades at Dudley were not so good as in the previous month. The spring trade was fair at West Bromwich and at Wednesbury.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment was very good on the North-East Coast, with some overtime still being worked; it was also very good at Dundee and at Exeter, and good or fair generally elsewhere, especially in the tinplate section; a slight decline was, however, reported in the sections connected with the motor-car and gas-meter trades in London and at Manchester and Edinburgh. Iron plate workers reported employment as very quiet at Birmingham, with short time, and slack throughout the South Staffordshire district; this trade was, however, still busy in London, though slightly quieter than in July.

Jewellery, Plated Ware, Britannia Metal, &c.—At Birmingham, employment in the jewellery trades showed signs of improvement at the end of the month, and some branches were fairly busy for the time of year. Britannia metal workers also reported an improvement, though employment was still only moderate. In London, the jewellery trades were very quiet, and worse than in the previous month. The watch trade at Coventry continued fair.

Farriers.—Employment was good generally.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Aug., 1913.	July, 1913.	Aug., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Aug., 1913, on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:	£	£	£	£	£
Cutlery	15,749	10,715	17,861	+ 5,034	− 2,112
Hardware	118,352	119,478	113,427	− 1,126	+ 4,925
Exports (British & Irish):					
Cutlery	72,017	80,632	89,502	− 8,615	− 17,485
Hardware	190,597	223,958	239,066	− 33,361	− 48,469
Implements and Tools ..	220,376	243,324	223,173	− 22,948	− 2,797

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in the spinning and weaving branches, but on the whole showed a slight decline as compared with a month ago. It was about the same as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 119,701 workpeople in the week ended August 23rd showed an increase of 0·1 per cent. in the number employed and a decrease of 1·8 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. both in the number employed and in the amount of wages paid.

—	Workpeople. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Earnings. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	15,979	+ 0·4	+ 1·7	14,916	+ 0·9	+ 3·6
Spinning	25,804	+ 0·0	+ 0·2	26,188	− 0·7	+ 2·4
Weaving	55,759	− 0·1	− 0·2	55,720	− 2·7	− 1·4
Other	9,451	+ 0·5	+ 0·8	11,423	− 1·7	+ 0·6
Not specified	12,708	+ 0·3	+ 0·2	13,236	− 3·0	− 0·8
Total	119,701	+ 0·1	+ 0·3	121,488	− 1·8	+ 0·3
Districts.						
Ashton	6,959	+ 0·4	+ 1·4	7,307	− 0·4	+ 1·1
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	7,325	+ 1·3	+ 0·6	7,456	+ 1·6	+ 3·6
Oldham	13,850	+ 0·5	+ 1·9	15,173	+ 0·8	+ 2·3
Bolton and Leigh	13,993	− 0·2	− 0·7	13,571	− 1·1	+ 0·1
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden & Todmorden	9,631	+ 0·2	+ 0·5	9,776	− 2·2	+ 1·6
Manchester	9,782	− 0·7	− 0·8	8,714	− 0·2	− 2·4
Preston and Chorley ..	12,285	− 0·0	− 0·0	11,669	− 5·0	− 0·5
Blackburn, Accrington & Darwen	17,446	+ 0·0	+ 2·1	18,382	− 2·7	+ 2·5
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson	12,633	+ 0·0	− 1·2	15,270	− 4·7	− 4·7
Other Lancashire Towns ..	5,385	− 0·0	+ 0·2	4,535	− 1·4	+ 1·2
Yorkshire Towns	4,910	− 0·4	− 0·9	4,790	− 2·2	− 0·8
Other Districts	5,502	− 0·1	− 2·3	4,845	+ 0·1	+ 1·4
Total	119,701	+ 0·1	+ 0·3	121,488	− 1·8	+ 0·3

Employment in the Oldham district continued good with spinners; with weavers it was moderate and not so good as a month ago. In the Bolton district employment was reported as fair. In the Blackburn district employment with weavers was good, but showed a decline as compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago. In the Burnley district some slackness was reported, but employment on the whole was good, although not so good as a month ago or a year ago. In Manchester it was fair, but not quite so good as a year ago. In Yorkshire employment continued good.

Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

Description of Cotton.	Aug., 1913.	July, 1913.	Aug., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Aug., 1913, on a Month ago.	Year ago.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	185,677	234,862	223,262	− 49,185	− 37,585
Brazilian	11,587	12,496	7,391	− 909	+ 4,196
East Indian	5,965	4,984	5,272	+ 981	+ 693
Egyptian	13,385	17,470	15,098	− 4,085	− 1,713
Miscellaneous	9,331	10,241	9,664	− 910	− 333
Total ..	225,945	280,053	260,687	− 54,108	− 34,742

Exports of British Cotton Goods.

Description.	Aug., 1913.	July, 1913.	Aug., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (− in Aug., 1913, on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Cotton Yarn and Twist—	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Grey	13,075	13,935	16,789	− 860	− 3,714
Bleached and Dyed ..	2,923	2,685	4,081	+ 238	− 1,158
Total	15,998	16,620	20,870	− 622	− 4,872
Cotton Thread for Sewing..	1,641	1,744	1,942	− 103	− 301
Cotton Piece Goods—	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.
Grey or Unbleached ..	182,430	206,582	206,306	− 24,152	− 23,876
Bleached	166,566	171,064	183,285	− 4,498	− 16,719
Printed	108,283	123,847	116,743	− 15,564	− 8,460
Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	124,718	140,896	135,449	− 16,178	− 10,731
Total	581,997	642,389	641,783	− 60,392	− 59,786

Prices of Cotton at Liverpool.

—	Aug., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Aug., 1913, on a Month ago.	Year ago.
	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.
Middling American:			
Monthly average of Daily Quotations	6·59	− 0·08	− 0·16
Highest Price on any one day ..	7·00	+ 0·24	− 0·44
Lowest " " " ..	6·40	− 0·12	..
Good Fair Egyptian:			
Monthly average of Daily Quotations	9·20	− 0·04	− 0·62
Highest Price on any one day ..	9·50	+ 0·15	− 0·69
Lowest " " " ..	9·05	− 0·05	− 0·33

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

Woollen Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 24,503 workpeople in the week ended August 23rd showed a decrease of 0·8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0·2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1·3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0·2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

—	Workpeople. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Earnings. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting	502	− 2·5	− 1·2	586	− 2·2	+ 0·2
Spinning	5,112	− 1·0	− 0·4	5,082	− 0·9	+ 2·3
Weaving	10,280	− 0·3	− 2·9	9,411	+ 1·8	− 1·7
Other Departments	6,818	− 1·1	− 0·2	7,044	− 1·4	− 0·1
Not specified	1,781	− 0·8	+ 1·3	1,679	− 3·3	+ 0·5
Total	24,503	− 0·8	− 1·3	23,802	− 0·2	− 0·2
Districts.						
Huddersfield District ..	3,772	− 1·5	+ 0·8	4,338	− 1·5	+ 1·3
Leeds District	2,426	− 0·9	+ 0·0	2,392	− 1·8	+ 1·3
Dewsbury & Batley District	3,340	− 0·7	+ 2·8	3,477	− 1·6	+ 1·4
Other Parts of West Riding	2,411	− 1·7	− 3·6	2,464	− 2·5	− 0·8
Total, West Riding ..	11,949	− 1·2	+ 0·2	12,671	− 1·8	+ 0·9
Scotland	6,854	+ 0·4	− 4·0	6,318	+ 2·3	− 4·5
Other Districts	5,700	− 1·4	− 1·1	4,813	+ 0·7	+ 3·0
Total	24,503	− 0·8	− 1·3	23,802	− 0·2	− 0·2

In the Huddersfield district employment showed a further slight decline, and less night work was reported, but, on the whole, it was fairly good. In the Leeds district employment was reported as good. In the Dewsbury and Batley districts there was a slight decline in spinning, and an improvement in weaving, compared with a month ago; employment in this district was slightly better than a year ago. In Scotland employment continued fairly good, but was not so good as a year ago.

Worsted Trade.

Employment was fairly good, but showed a further slight decline. It was not quite so good as a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 37,456 workpeople in the week ended August 23rd showed a decrease of 0·3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1·5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 3·9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2·0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Bradford district employment, on the whole, was fairly good, but there was a slight decline in every branch compared with a month ago; compared with a year ago, there was an improvement in spinning and weaving, but a decline in the wool-combing section. In the Keighley district employment was worse than a month ago and a year ago, and some short time was reported. In the Halifax and Huddersfield districts employment was, on the whole, good, and better than a year ago, but not so good as a month ago; some slackness was reported in the Huddersfield area.

—	Workpeople. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Earnings. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting & Combing ..	4,430	+ 1·1	− 6·2	4,893	+ 0·4	− 8·0
Spinning	19,271	− 0·1	− 5·7	11,933	− 0·9	− 0·8
Weaving	7,861	− 1·1	− 0·5	7,273	− 2·9	− 0·6
Other Departments	3,981	− 0·9	− 0·1	4,037	− 1·9	− 0·8
Not specified	1,913	− 1·3	− 1·9	1,506	− 4·7	− 0·1
Total ..	37,456	− 0·3	− 3·9	29,642	− 1·5	− 2·0
Districts						
Bradford District	18,959	+ 0·1	− 3·5	15,644	− 1·0	− 0·4
Keighley District	6,051	− 1·8	− 7·8	4,522	− 5·2	− 12·2
Halifax District	3,100	− 1·2	− 1·1	2,238	− 3·2	+ 5·5
Huddersfield District ..	4,083	+ 0·4	+ 1·5	3,679	− 1·4	+ 1·1
Other Parts of West Riding	2,620	+ 0·3	− 5·7	1,718	+ 1·5	+ 0·2
Total, West Riding ..	34,819	− 0·3	− 3·7	27,801	− 1·8	− 1·9
Other Districts	2,637	− 0·4	− 7·3	1,841	+ 2·8	− 3·8
Total	37,456	− 0·3	− 3·9	29,642	− 1·5	− 2·0

Imports and Exports.

—	Aug., 1913.	July, 1913.	Aug., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Aug., 1913, on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports and Exports of Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS).					
Imports .. 1,000 lbs.	29,901	32,306	38,247	− 2,405	− 8,346
British Exports "	2,193	2,217	5,790	− 24	− 3,597
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. 1,000 lbs.	19,049	22,169	41,626	− 3,120	− 22,577
British and Irish Manufactures Exported.					
Yarn:					
Woollen .. 1,000 lbs.	391	378	454	+ 13	− 63
Worsted .. "	3,527	4,544	4,523	− 1,017	− 996
Alpaca and Mohair "	1,251	1,665	1,306	− 414	− 45
Total, Yarn "	5,169	6,587	6,283	− 1,418	− 1,114
Piece Goods:					
Woollen .. 1,000 yds.	11,388	12,587	12,360	− 1,199	− 972
Worsted .. "	5,141	6,966	7,249	− 1,825	− 2,108
Total, Piece Goods "	16,529	19,553	19,609	− 3,024	− 3,080

Prices of Wool.

—	Aug., 1913.	July, 1913.	Aug., 1912.
Average Prices:	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.
Lincoln Hoggs	12⅞	12⅞	10¾
40's Crossbred tops	15¾	17⅞	14
60's Super Botany tops	29	29½	27¼
Course of Prices:			
Lincoln Hoggs	12¾ 13	13 12¾	10½
40's Crossbred tops	15¾	16 15¾	13¾ 14¼
60's Super Botany tops	29	30 29	27¼

LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good, and showed a slight decline on a month ago, while there was little change compared with a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 43,285 workpeople in the week ended August 23rd showed a decrease of 0·4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0·8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 2·1 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 3·7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. This increase was due to increased rates of wages.

—	Workpeople. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Earnings. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago	Year ago.
Departments.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	5,745	− 1·5	− 0·7	3,579	− 2·9	+ 7·2
Spinning	10,446	+ 0·5	− 0·8	5,748	− 0·1	+ 6·5
Weaving	15,735	− 0·4	− 3·9	10,570	− 1·4	− 1·3
Other	6,780	− 1·2	− 1·6	5,749	+ 1·7	+ 6·4
Not specified	4,579	+ 0·4	− 1·5	3,013	− 2·3	+ 7·9
Total	43,285	− 0·4	− 2·1	28,659	− 0·8	+ 3·7
Districts.						
Belfast	16,557	− 1·4	− 0·8	11,321	− 2·9	+ 6·1
Other Places in Ireland ..	13,300	+ 0·8	− 3·1	7,902	+ 2·0	+ 1·5
Total, Ireland ..	29,857	− 0·4	− 1·8	19,223	− 1·0	+ 4·1
Fifeshire	6,385	+ 0·3	− 2·6	4,398	− 0·9	− 0·9
Other Places in Scotland ..	6,207	− 0·9	− 2·8	4,469	− 0·4	+ 6·8
Total, Scotland ..	12,592	− 0·3	− 2·7	8,867	− 0·7	+ 2·8
England	836	− 0·2	− 5·2	569	+ 2·3	+ 1·1
United Kingdom	43,285	− 0·4	− 2·1	28,659	− 0·8	+ 3·7

Employment was fairly good at Belfast and in other parts of Ireland, and showed some decline compared with a month ago in the Belfast district. Employment also showed a slight decline in Scotland.

A deficiency of workpeople was still reported in the principal districts.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Aug., 1913.	July, 1913.	Aug., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Aug., 1913, on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) .. .. tons	4,106	5,044	3,323	− 938	+ 783
Exports (British & Irish):					
Linen Yarn 100 lbs.	12,393	12,136	14,663	+ 257	− 2,270
Linen Piece Goods 100 yds.	117,973	135,760	165,109	− 17,787	− 47,136

JUTE TRADE.

Employment generally continued good; it showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, and was about the same as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 15,244 workpeople in the week ended August 23rd showed a decrease of 0·4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2·3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with July. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0·9 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase—due largely to advances in rates of wages—of 8·6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

—	Workpeople. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Earnings. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	3,509	+ 0·3	− 1·2	2,731	− 3·2	+ 7·5
Spinning	4,238	− 0·7	+ 0·5	3,108	− 2·2	+ 9·7
Weaving	5,362	− 0·6	− 1·9	4,612	− 1·1	+ 9·2
Other	2,135	− 0·3	− 0·8	2,254	− 3·8	+ 7·2
Total	15,244	− 0·4	− 0·9	12,705	− 2·3	+ 8·6

Employment continued good in the Dundee district, in which are employed about 85 per cent. of the total number of workpeople reported on; some deficiency of preparers, spinners and weavers was reported. Employment also continued good in the Forfar, Brechin and Arbroath districts.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Aug., 1913.	July, 1913.	Aug., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Aug., 1913, on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Jute .. .. .. tons	5,342	2,163	9,726	+ 3,179	− 4,384
Exports (British & Irish):					
Jute Yarn .. 100 lbs.	28,042	42,721	41,690	− 14,679	− 13,648
Jute Piece Goods 100 yds.	136,452	142,660	135,242	− 6,208	+ 1,210

HOSIERY TRADE.

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

District.	Workpeople. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Earnings. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leicester	8,906	+ 0·8	− 0·1	7,714	+ 0·7	+ 3·4
Leicester Country District ..	2,385	+ 1·1	+ 5·3	2,065	+ 0·3	+ 5·1
Notts and Derbyshire ..	4,679	− 0·6	+ 3·3	3,739	− 2·4	+ 3·5
Scotland	2,250	+ 0·4	+ 0·4	1,697	− 5·2	− 2·4
Other Districts	750	− 1·7	− 3·8	521	+ 0·4	− 4·2
Total, United Kingdom	18,970	+ 0·3	+ 1·2	15,736	− 0·8	+ 2·7

Returns from firms employing 18,970 workpeople in the week ended August 23rd showed an increase of 0·3 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0·8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1·2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2·7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. At Hinckley and Loughborough it was fairly good. In Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire employment continued fairly good with power frame workers, and was better than a year ago; in Derbyshire there was a slight decline as compared with a month ago; with hand frame workers in Nottinghamshire it was fair. In Scotland employment was fairly good but showed a decline compared with a month ago.

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

Description.	Aug., 1913.	July, 1913.	Aug., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Aug., 1913, on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:	£	£	£	£	£
Hosiery, Woollen ..	53,028	47,444	47,769	+ 5,584	+ 5,259
" Cotton	260,442	235,791	253,931	+ 24,651	+ 6,511
Exports (British & Irish):					
Hosiery, Woollen ..	186,700	194,578	216,215	− 7,878	− 29,515
" Cotton	60,389	68,846	61,488	− 8,457	− 1,099

LACE TRADE.

Employment in the levers section continued bad, and was worse than a year ago. In the curtain and plain net branches it continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago in the plain net section.

Returns from firms employing 5,884 workpeople in the week ended August 23rd showed a decrease of 0·1 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase 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 3·3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0·2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

—	Workpeople. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Earnings. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Levers	1,386	− 2·0	− 6·6	1,777	+ 0·3	− 8·2
Curtain	2,387	− 0·3	− 2·8	2,502	+ 6·4	+ 0·2
Plain Net	1,590	+ 2·8	+ 2·1	1,354	+ 0·6	+ 13·8
Others	521	− 2·1	− 10·9	397	− 3·4	− 5·5
Total	5,884	− 0·1	− 3·3	6,030	+ 2·6	− 0·2
Districts.						
Nottingham City	1,359	− 1·0	− 1·2	1,351	− 1·3	+ 0·3
Long Eaton and other outlying districts	1,015	− 1·3	− 2·9	1,318	+ 9·0	− 2·9
Other English districts ..	1,870	+ 1·2	− 2·6	1,711	+ 2·0	+ 4·9
Scotland	1,640	+ 0·1	− 5·9	1,650	+ 1·6	− 3·4
Total	5,884	− 0·1	− 3·3	6,030	+ 2·6	− 0·2

At Nottingham employment in the levers branch continued bad, and was worse than a year ago; much short time was reported. In the curtain and plain net branches it continued good. At Long Eaton employment showed an improvement compared with a month ago, but a slight decline as compared with a year ago; short time was reported in the levers branch. In the West of England employment continued fairly good, and the plain net branch showed an improvement compared with a year ago. In Scotland employment in the curtain branch continued fair, but was not so good as a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Aug., 1913.	July, 1913.	Aug., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Aug., 1913, on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton Lace	182,549	210,020	251,064	− 27,471	− 68,515
Silk Lace	37,198	40,073	40,113	− 2,875	− 2,915
Exports (British & Irish):					
Cotton Lace	312,855	388,977	334,058	− 76,122	− 21,203
Silk Lace	2,361	2,100	2,421	+ 261	− 60

SILK TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 7,931 workpeople in the week ended August 23rd showed a decrease of 1·2 per cent. in the number employed, and no change in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 0·5 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 2·2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

—	Workpeople. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Earnings. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent
Throwing	958	+ 0·9	+ 3·9	415	+ 0·2	+ 4·8
Spinning	1,726	− 0·1	− 7·7	1,450	+ 1·8	− 2·1
Weaving	3,737	− 2·4	+ 1·5	2,660	− 2·0	+ 3·4
Other	729	− 1·8	− 0·4	619	− 1·7	+ 3·0
Not specified	781	+ 0·5	+ 1·6	590	+ 7·3	+ 5·0
Total	7,931	− 1·2	− 0·5	5,734	+ 0·0	+ 2·2
Districts.						
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	2,635	− 1·6	− 6·5	2,247	− 2·3	− 1·2
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	508	− 2·3	− 5·4	446	+ 12·3	+ 0·5
Eastern Counties	2,985	− 1·2	+ 3·6	1,931	+ 2·1	+ 8·2
Other Districts, including Scotland	1,803	− 0·3	+ 4·0	1,110	− 3·0	+ 0·1
Total	7,931	− 1·2	− 0·5	5,734	+ 0·0	+ 2·2

At Macclesfield employment was reported as good with throwsters, spinners, and factory hand-loom weavers; with power-loom weavers and outside hand-loom weavers it was fair. At Leek employment was fair in all the principal branches; at Congleton it was moderate. In the Lancashire and West Riding district employment showed a slight decline compared with a month ago and a year ago. In the Eastern Counties employment was reported as fair, and better than a year ago. With weavers at Dublin it was good, and better than a month ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Aug., 1913.	July, 1913.	Aug., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Aug., 1913, on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Raw Silk .. .. lbs	118,053	71,038	124,710	+ 47,015	− 6,657
Thrown Silk .. lbs	41,550	44,349	34,683	− 2,799	+ 6,867
Spun Silk Yarn .. lbs	52,496	61,221	52,766	− 8,725	− 270
Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	6,551,473	7,108,767	6,387,921	− 557,294	+ 163,552
Exports (British & Irish):					
Thrown Silk .. lbs	4,605	6,001	6,178	− 1,396	− 1,573
Spun Silk Yarn .. lbs	118,176	94,226	54,927	+ 23,950	+ 63,249
Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	369,202	388,392	446,531	− 17,190	− 77,329

CARPET TRADE.

Employment during August was not quite so good as a month ago; it was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 7,979 workpeople, and paying £7,277 in wages, in the week ending August 23rd, 1913, showed no change in the number of workpeople employed, and a decrease 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 4·5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Kidderminster district employment continued quiet. In the West Riding of Yorkshire employment was slightly worse than a month ago, and short time was worked. In Scotland employment was fairly good.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

Employment, on the whole, continued fairly good.

Returns from firms employing 31,254 workpeople in the week ended August 23rd showed no change in the number employed, and an increase of 1·2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 0·2 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 3·6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

—	Workpeople. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Earnings. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Trades:—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bleaching	3,524	+ 0·3	− 2·3	3,642	− 2·3	− 2·2
Printing	941	− 1·8	+ 0·4	1,179	− 5·5	− 1·0
Dyeing	15,947	− 0·1	− 0·7	22,218	+ 3·6	+ 5·1
Trimming, Finishing, and Other Departments	10,185	+ 0·1	+ 1·2	11,000	− 1·3	+ 3·0
Not specified	657	− 0·5	+ 1·7	851	− 2·1	+ 8·1
Total	31,254	− 0·0	− 0·2	38,890	+ 1·2	+ 3·6
Districts:—						
Yorkshire	14,002	− 0·3	− 0·1	19,732	+ 3·6	+ 5·5
Lancashire	10,520	− 0·1	+ 0·3	12,586	− 1·8	+ 0·5
Scotland	3,303	+ 1·5	− 5·0	3,052	+ 0·3	− 0·6
Ireland	760	− 0·3	− 8·3	592	+ 0·9	− 4·2
Other Districts	2,669	− 0·4	+ 6·7	2,928	− 0·5	+ 12·0
Total	31,254	− 0·0	− 0·2	38,890	+ 1·2	+ 3·6

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire was moderate, and not so good as a year ago; a considerable amount of short time was reported. At Basford employment continued fair.

Printing.—Employment with machine calico printers was reported as moderate in England and fair in Scotland, and not so good as a year ago. In Derbyshire employment with engravers was good.

Dyeing.—Employment with *woollen and worsted* dyers was reported as fair. About a quarter of the trade union dyers worked short time, and about a tenth worked overtime. With *cotton* dyers in Lancashire and Yorkshire employment continued moderate. With *silk* dyers it was fair at Macclesfield and Leek and good at Congleton. With *lace* dyers at Nottingham it was bad.

Trimming, Finishing, etc.—At Leicester employment was fairly good with hosiery trimmers, etc.; at Hinckley it was good, and at Loughborough full time was worked; at Basford and Bulwell it continued fair.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Employment was fairly good for the time of year, though some short time was worked. It showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, and was about the same as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 68,725 workpeople in the week ended August 23rd showed a decrease of 0·2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1·6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0·3 per cent. in the number employed, but an increase of 0·5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Earnings. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
England & Wales.						
London	2,804	− 1·0	+ 0·3	3,039	− 4·1	+ 0·4
Leicester	12,387	− 1·4	+ 0·1	13,221	− 4·4	− 2·3
Leicester Country District	3,155	+ 0·5	+ 0·6	3,069	+ 0·6	+ 2·8
Northampton	12,646	− 0·6	− 1·8	13,234	− 1·0	− 0·4
Northampton Country District	10,138	+ 0·7	+ 4·9	10,133	− 0·5	+ 6·2
Kettering	3,841	+ 0·1	− 3·2	4,066	+ 2·1	+ 0·7
Stafford & District ..	2,813	− 1·0	+ 1·3	2,735	− 4·8	− 1·3
Norwich & District ..	3,949	+ 0·5	− 1·9	3,498	+ 0·1	− 1·0
Bristol & District	1,456	− 1·0	− 0·5	1,356	− 2·7	+ 0·4
Kingswood	1,944	+ 0·7	+ 4·7	1,926	− 0·4	+ 2·4
Leeds & District	2,124	− 0·6	− 4·4	2,069	− 1·6	− 4·6
Manchester & District ..	3,141	+ 0·7	− 5·6	3,242	− 3·6	+ 1·2
Birmingham & District ..	963	− 1·4	+ 0·8	815	+ 0·4	+ 1·9
Other parts of England and Wales	3,393	− 0·1	− 2·6	3,042	− 0·9	− 0·9
England & Wales ..	64,754	− 0·3	− 0·3	65,445	− 1·8	+ 0·4
Scotland	3,546	+ 1·3	+ 0·3	3,662	− 0·2	+ 3·0
Ireland	425	− 0·2	− 6·8	306	+ 11·7	− 1·3
United Kingdom ..	68,725	− 0·2	− 0·3	69,413	− 1·6	+ 0·5

At Leicester employment showed a seasonal slackness, and was not quite so good as a year ago. At Northampton employment was slack, and not so good as a month ago or a year ago. At Kettering employment was reported as moderate; with army bootmakers in North-

amptonshire it continued very good. At Norwich employment was fairly good; an improvement in the clickers' and pressmen's department, which began in July, was maintained in August. At Bristol and Kingswood employment continued good; at the latter place some overtime was reported, and there was a deficiency of labour. At Leeds, at Manchester, and in London employment was quiet or moderate; at Leeds it was not so good as a year ago. An improvement was reported at Newcastle. In Scotland it continued good at Glasgow, Maybole, and Kilmarnock, but was quiet at Edinburgh, Dundee, and Aberdeen; on the whole it was better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description of Boots and Shoes.	Aug., 1913.	July, 1913.	Aug., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) in Aug., 1913, on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports (less re-exports):					
Leather .. doz. pairs	12,156	16,976	18,967	– 4,820	– 6,811
„ .. value £	51,147	68,550	62,506	– 17,403	– 11,359
Rubber .. doz. pairs	11,278	8,708	7,563	+ 2,570	+ 3,715
„ .. value £	13,413	9,842	8,963	+ 3,571	+ 4,450
Other materials doz. pairs	18,891	12,292	16,769	+ 6,599	+ 2,122
„ value £	12,647	8,204	12,969	+ 4,443	– 322
Exports (British & Irish)					
Leather .. doz. pairs	126,506	139,930	143,526	– 13,424	– 17,020
„ .. value £	357,090	382,612	380,196	– 25,522	– 23,106
Rubber .. doz. pairs	11,526	12,445	15,605	– 919	– 4,079
„ .. value £	11,317	12,189	15,300	– 872	– 3,983
Other materials doz. pairs	9,801	14,526	14,047	– 4,725	– 4,246
„ value £	8,429	11,337	11,551	– 2,908	– 3,122

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole, and about the same as a month ago. Trade Unions with 3,068 members reported 5·2 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, as compared with the same percentage a month ago, and 4·0 per cent. a year ago.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, Leather Dressers, &c.—Employment continued fairly good with skinners. With curriers it showed a slight decline; it was fair at Glasgow and Edinburgh, but slack in London and at Birmingham and Walsall. It was fair, but not so good as a month ago, with leather workers at Bolton, Bury and Wigan. Leather dressers at Leicester reported employment as fairly good, but not quite so good as a month ago.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—Employment was fair at Walsall and showed some improvement on the previous month. It was bad in London, moderate at Birmingham, and good at Aberdeen and Dublin.

Miscellaneous.—With portmanteau makers employment continued very fair in London and quiet at Manchester. With fancy and morocco leather finishers in London employment continued bad. With other fancy leather workers it was generally fair and slightly better than a month ago, though at Manchester a slight decline was reported.

Imports and Exports.—The Table below shows the imports of hides and undressed skins and of leather, and the exports of leather goods for the months stated:—

Description.	Aug. 1913.	July, 1913.	Aug. 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) in Aug., 1913, on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry .. cwts.	41,379	43,213	70,297	– 1,834	– 28,918
Ditto, wet .. .. cwts.	71,212	71,646	77,296	– 434	– 6,084
Total Hides, dry and wet .. .. cwts.	112,591	114,859	147,593	– 2,268	– 35,002
Goat skins, undressed, No.	518,087	950,850	1,530,941	– 432,763	– 1,012,854
Sheep skins „ (value) £	257,528	283,847	284,772	– 26,319	– 27,244
Leather* .. .. cwts.	100,589	89,358	123,461	+ 11,231	– 22,872
Exports (British & Irish):					
Leather .. .. cwts.	20,085	19,131	18,621	+ 954	+ 1,464
Gloves .. doz. prs.	22,655	27,550	29,931	– 4,895	– 7,276
Machinery Belting .. cwts.	3,554	4,274	3,610	– 720	– 56
Saddlery and Harness (value) £	39,796	40,702	43,594	– 906	– 3,798
Other Sorts .. (value) £	56,942	59,609	63,496	– 2,667	– 6,554

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

HAT TRADE.

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

In the *felt* hat trade employment was moderate, and not so good as a month or a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of August was 1·6, compared with 1·1 a month ago and 0·6 a year ago. At Denton employment was reported as quiet, at Stockport as moderate; at both centres short time was worked. In Warwickshire employment continued good.

Description.	Aug., 1913.	July, 1913.	Aug., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) in Aug., 1913, on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hats, Felt .. .. dozens	46,204	54,916	53,402	– 8,712	– 7,198
„ Straw .. „	4,959	6,800	5,671	– 1,841	– 712
„ Other sorts „	51,214	34,472	89,073	+ 16,742	– 37,859
Total .. „	102,377	96,188	148,146	+ 6,189	– 45,769
Exports (British & Irish):					
Hats, Felt .. .. dozens	68,580	72,360	83,516	– 3,780	– 14,936
„ Straw .. „	50,918	65,582	64,106	– 14,664	– 13,188
„ Other sorts „	18,843	19,413	19,576	– 570	– 733
Total .. „	138,341	157,355	167,198	– 19,014	– 28,857

TAILORING TRADE.

Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment during August showed the usual seasonal decline, and was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £8,547 to their workpeople (indoor workers and outdoor workers) during the four weeks ended August 23rd showed a decrease of 24·5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago and of 5·8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment was reported as fair at Manchester, slack at Glasgow and dull at Dublin.

Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment on the whole continued fairly good, and was about the same as a year ago. The Trade Union cutters reported it as fair.

Leeds.—Returns from firms employing 8,230 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended August 23rd showed a decrease of 1·3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 2·1 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment on the whole was fairly good.

Other Centres.—At Bristol, Manchester, Norwich and Glasgow employment was good, and on the whole better than a month ago and a year ago.

The **Imports** of apparel, not waterproofed, in August, 1913, were valued at £300,985, as compared with £273,331 in July, 1913, and £333,065 in August, 1912; and the **Exports** (British and Irish) for the same months at £822,169, £843,754, and £929,004 respectively.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades showed the usual seasonal slackness. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades it was fair. Employment generally was fair in the shirt and collar trade and fairly good in the corset trade.

Dressmaking, Millinery and Mantle Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 841 dressmakers in the week ended August 23rd, showed a decrease of 48·1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2·7 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was affected by the holidays. With court and private dressmakers employment during the month was very quiet, many establishments being closed. With milliners in the West End employment showed the usual seasonal decline.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing, and millinery trades, firms in London employing 2,021 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended August 23rd, showed an increase of 6·3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and a decrease of 0·4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was, on the whole, fair, the improvement shown being confined to the millinery branch.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade continued good, and was better than a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades firms employing 1,975 workpeople in the week ended August 23rd showed a decrease of 2·9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 6·8 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was fair; a deficiency of labour was reported.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle and costume trade showed an improvement compared with a month ago, when it was affected by holidays; it showed little change compared with a year ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland employing 5,862 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £4,099 in wages to indoor and outdoor workers in the week ended August 23rd, showed a decrease of 1·8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 5·0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fair.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 5,233 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended August 23rd showed a decrease of 1·6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 0·4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was fairly good during the month.

PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES.

PRINTING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT with letterpress printers declined, as is usual in August, and at the end of the month was slack on the whole. With lithographic printers employment continued good. As compared with a year ago there was a general improvement.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Aug., 1913.	Percentage Unemployed at end of August, 1913.	July, 1913.	August, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
London	21,637	7·4	4·6	9·2	+ 2·8	– 1·8
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,943	3·8	2·1	4·6	+ 1·7	– 0·8
Lancs. and Cheshire ..	7,121	5·1	3·9	4·7	+ 1·2	+ 0·4
East Midland and Eastern Counties	2,832	3·9	2·3	3·3	+ 1·6	+ 0·6
West Midlands	2,767	4·9	1·6	5·7	+ 3·3	– 0·8
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	3,999	3·0	1·7	3·9	+ 1·3	– 0·9
Scotland	6,071	1·9	1·9	3·4	..	– 1·5
Ireland	2,497	6·3	6·6	8·1	– 0·3	– 1·8
United Kingdom ..	52,867	5·4	3·5	6·5	+ 1·9	– 1·1

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

Other Centres.—Employment with letterpress printers declined generally, and was slack at most centres, except in Scotland, where it continued good. In the Eastern Counties and at Derby and Bristol it was fair, though not so good as a month ago; while at Oxford and at Cardiff it was good. With lithographic printers employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago, except at Edinburgh and Belfast, where it was slack.

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago, except at Manchester and Dublin, where a decline was reported and employment was slack.

—	No. of Members of Unions at end of Aug., 1913.	Percentage Unemployed at end of August, 1913.	July, 1913.	August, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
London	3,352	2·6	3·2	4·3	– 0·6	– 1·7
Other Districts	3,011	3·0	3·2	2·5	– 0·2	+ 0·5
United Kingdom	6,363	2·8	3·2	3·4	– 0·4	– 0·6

PAPER TRADES.

Employment in these trades continued fairly good. In the Northern Counties, however, some short time was reported, and employment was not so good as a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 16,801 workpeople in the last week of the month showed an increase in the total number of workpeople employed by them of 0·3 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 0·8 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

—	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of August, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:			
Northern Counties	4,572	– 0·5	– 2·1
Midlands, Wales, and Ireland ..	1,170	– 0·6	– 3·3
Southern Counties	6,108	+ 0·1	+ 3·9
Scotland	4,196	+ 1·4	+ 1·2
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c.	16,046	+ 0·2	+ 0·9
Hand-made Paper	755	+ 2·2	– 0·7
Total	16,801	+ 0·3	+ 0·8

Trade Unions in the *machine-made paper trade* with 4,548 members had 0·7 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 0·8 per cent. a month ago and 0·9 per cent. in August, 1912. In the *hand-made paper trade*, Trade Unions with 532 members had 5·1 per cent. unemployed at the end of both August and July, 1913, and 5·3 per cent. at the end of August, 1912.

The **Imports** of paper in August, 1913, were valued at £657,318, as compared with £706,292 in July, 1913, and £695,904, in August, 1912; and the **Exports** (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £279,970, £334,433, and £291,286 respectively.

BUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during August continued good on the whole, though only moderate with plumbers. It was generally somewhat better than a month ago, except with painters, with whom it was not so good. Employment was also better than a year ago, except with plumbers, with whom it slightly declined; the improvement was especially marked with painters and plasterers.

The percentage unemployed among all classes of "insured" workpeople usually engaged in building and construction of works was 3·6 at the end of August, as compared with 4·0 at the end of July. For the London and South-Eastern district the percentage unemployed at the end of August was 5·4, as compared with 7·1 at the end of July.

Returns from Trade Unions show that the percentage of carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of August was 1·9, compared with 2·4 a month ago and 2·5 a year ago. For plumbers, at the same dates, the percentages were 6·4, 7·8, and 5·9 respectively. In both cases the lowest district percentages (0·3 for carpenters and 2·5 for plumbers) were for Scotland and the highest percentages (6·0 and 19·0 respectively) were for Ireland. The greatest improvement as compared with a month ago was shown in London, where the percentage unemployed declined from 4·5 to 0·6 in the case of carpenters and from 13·0 to 3·5 in the case of plumbers.

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

At Liverpool and Barrow employment was affected by disputes. With plumbers employment remained fairly good on the North-East Coast and slack in Yorkshire and at Manchester and Blackburn. With slaters it continued slack on the Tyne and declined on the Wear and at Sheffield. It was dull with carpenters at York, Scarborough, and Warrington, with plasterers at Newcastle and Bradford, and with painters at Harrogate and Blackpool.

Employment continued slack with plumbers at Birmingham and with plumbers and masons at Nottingham. At Leicester employment with plumbers was fairly good; with bricklayers it continued moderate. In London employment was affected by a strike of painters. Employment was only moderate at Southampton, Bournemouth, and Bristol. It continued dull with

bricklayers at Exeter and Portsmouth, and bad with plumbers at Cardiff.

Employment at Dundee was moderate on the whole, though still good with slaters. With plumbers employment was fair, and better than a year ago, in Scotland, but was slack in Ireland. With carpenters at Belfast it was slack. At Limerick employment was generally moderate.

Returns received from 852 firms show an increase in the total number of workpeople employed by them of 5·5 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 5·9 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

District.	No. paid on last pay-day in Aug., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year ago.	No. paid on last pay-day in Aug., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year ago.
	Skilled Tradesmen.			Labourers.		
London	7,671	+ 594	− 134	5,538	+ 409	+ 479
Northern Counties & Yorks.	3,117	+ 14	+ 225	2,793	+ 84	+ 666
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	4,766	− 34	+ 410	3,991	+ 31	+ 2·5
Midland & Eastern Counties	3,805	+ 151	+ 4	3,451	+ 306	+ 318
S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	4,786	+ 189	+ 31	3,262	+ 265	− 19
Other Districts	672	+ 31	+ 12	500	+ 58	+ 40
England and Wales ..	24,817	+ 945	+ 548	19,535	+1,153	+1,689
Scotland	3,578	+ 328	+ 143	2,726	+ 384	+ 485
Ireland	447	− 10	+ 107	533	+ 33	+ 219
United Kingdom ..	28,842	+1,263	+ 798	22,794	+1,570	+2,393
	Lads and Boys.			Total.		
London	362	− 12	− 23	13,571	+ 991	+ 322
Northern Counties & Yorks.	441	+ 11	+ 1	6,351	+ 109	+ 892
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	794	− 21	− 43	9,551	− 24	+ 572
Midland & Eastern Counties	372	− 2	− 6	7,628	+ 455	+ 316
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	537	+ 13	− 17	8,585	+ 467	− 5
Other Districts	139	− 5	− 6	1,211	+ 84	+ 46
England and Wales ..	2,545	− 16	− 94	46,897	+2,082	+2,143
Scotland	565	+ 25	− 53	6,869	+ 737	+ 575
Ireland	67	+ 1	+ 12	1,047	+ 24	+ 338
United Kingdom ..	3,177	+ 10	− 135	54,813	+2,843	+3,056

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was good on the whole, and showed an improvement on the previous month; it was also better than a year ago. Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of 46,237 reported 2·0 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 2·3 per cent. in July and with 2·5 per cent. in August, 1912.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment in these trades was generally good, and better than a month and a year ago. Trade Unions with 18,525 members reported 2·3 per cent. of these as unemployed at the end of August, the corresponding percentage for a month ago being 2·8, and for a year ago 3·1. Employment was quiet generally at Hull, Derby, and Gloucester, and with cabinet makers at Huddersfield and Jarrow. Some short time was worked by upholsterers at Liverpool.

The **Imports** of furniture and cabinet ware in August, 1913, were valued at £31,691, as compared with £33,348 in July, 1913, and £33,988 in August, 1912; and the **Exports** (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £111,909, £105,843, and £116,557 respectively.

Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment continued good, overtime being worked in some instances; it was better than both a month ago and a year ago.

The percentage unemployed at the end of August among the "insured" workpeople usually engaged in sawmilling was 2·2, the same percentage as at the end of July.

Trade Unions with a total membership of 7,207 reported 1·7 per cent. as out of work at the end of August, the comparative figures for the previous month and for a year ago being 2·3 per cent. and 2·7 per cent. respectively. Employment was only moderate at Oldham, and quiet at Coventry and Jarrow.

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

Description.	Aug., 1913.	July, 1913.	Aug., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Aug., 1913, on a Month ago.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Aug., 1913, on a Year ago.
	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.
Timber, hewn	529,975	453,026	540,422	+ 76,949	− 10,447
" sawn	922,881	1,055,821	864,702	− 132,940	+ 58,179
	£	£	£	£	£
House Frames, Fittings, and Joiner's Work (value)	10,986	12,794	21,292	− 1,808	− 10,306

Coopers.

Employment improved in the coopering trade, and was generally good in August; it was better than a year ago. At Liverpool and Manchester it was reported as fair.

Coachbuilding.

Employment continued good, but was not so good as in August, 1912. Overtime was worked in several centres. Trade Unions with 12,461 members reported 2·0 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 1·9 per cent. in July and 1·3 per cent. in August, 1912. At Coventry and Manchester employment was reported as fair only, at Liverpool as moderate, and at Salford as bad.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmaking.—Employment was fairly good, but showed a decline compared with the previous month and with August, 1912. Trade Unions reported 4·4 per cent. of their members as out of employment at the end of the month, the corresponding percentages for a month ago and a year ago being 2·5 and 3·2 respectively.

Other Trades.—With general wheelwrights and smiths employment was moderate, and about the same as a month or a year ago. Employment continued good with packing-case makers, overtime being worked in some districts. It also continued good with skip and basket makers at Oldham.

The **Imports** of brushes and brooms in August, 1913, were valued at £37,496, as compared with £38,735 in July, 1913, and £38,903 in August, 1912; and the **Exports** (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £19,841, £21,894, and £22,188 respectively.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good, but not so good, on the whole, as a month ago. Compared with a year ago, it showed a decline in the bottle trade, and an improvement in other branches.

Returns from firms employing 8,314 workpeople in the week ended August 23rd showed a decrease of 0·4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2·0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 0·1 per cent. in the number employed, but a decrease of 3·2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

——	Workpeople. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year ago.	Earnings. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year ago.
Branches.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Glass Bottle	5,827	− 0·8	− 0·3	7,622	− 2·5	− 6·0
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,843	+ 1·0	− 0·4	2,172	− 0·0	+ 4·8
Other Branches	644	+ 0·2	+ 4·5	748	− 2·1	+ 5·8
Total	8,314	− 0·4	+ 0·1	10,542	− 2·0	− 3·2
Districts.						
North of England	890	− 1·9	+ 8·3	977	− 4·7	+ 3·4
Yorkshire	4,523	− 2·4	− 4·8	6,106	− 1·2	− 8·3
Lancashire	995	+ 10·1	+ 23·0	1,129	+ 0·9	+ 10·6
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	1,060	+ 0·7	+ 6·3	1,300	+ 0·2	+ 7·4
Scotland	621	− 0·3	− 3·	722	− 12·1	+ 3·7
Other parts of the United Kingdom	307	+ 0·3	− 15·9	308	− 0·5	− 14·0
Total	8,314	− 0·4	+ 0·1	10,542	− 2·0	− 3·2

Employment in the glass bottle trade was fair in Yorkshire, and not so good as a month ago; at Mexborough it continued bad. It continued moderate at St. Helens, where some short time was reported. Some short time was also worked on the Wear. At Glasgow employment was good, and better than a month ago. It continued good at Bristol, Portobello, and Dublin, and fair at Seaham Harbour.

Employment was moderate 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, though not so good as a month ago with cutters in the latter district. Plate glass bevellers and silverers at Birmingham were well employed. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear employment was fair, and, at Gateshead, was somewhat better than a month ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	August, 1913.	July, 1913.	August, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Aug., 1913, on a Month ago.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in Aug., 1913, on a Year ago.
Imports:	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Window and German sheet glass, including shades, &c.	90,910	102,790	124,138	− 12,780	− 34,128
Plate	31,408	45,218	34,428	− 13,810	− 3,020
Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	83,231	86,240	82,833	− 3,009	+ 398
Manufactures, other sorts	503	269	2,581	+ 234	− 2,078
	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.
Bottles	138,115	155,589	151,292	− 17,474	− 13,177
Exports (British & Irish):	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Plate	19,001	16,019	19,006	+ 2,982	− 5
Flint	6,478	6,692	6,714	− 214	− 236
Manufactures, other sorts	51,989	59,340	57,875	− 7,351	− 5,886
	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.
Bottles	69,465	76,748	85,613	− 7,283	− 16,148

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

Brick Trade.

EMPLOYMENT was generally good in the brick trade, and showed some improvement on a month ago; there was a marked improvement compared with August, 1912.

Returns from brickmaking firms employing 11,876 workpeople in the week ended August 23rd showed a decrease of 0·2 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 3·4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there were increases of 1·2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 10·9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Districts.	Workpeople. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year ago.	Earnings. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,441	− 0·3	+ 1·2	4,576	+ 1·3	+ 6·9
Midland and Eastern Counties	3,654	+ 0·3	− 1·5	4,423	+ 2·4	+ 12·3
South and South-Western Counties and Wales	3,326	− 0·2	+ 5·5	4,289	+ 7·6	+ 11·9
Scotland	668	− 2·8	− 1·9	784	− 1·9	+ 4·4
Other Districts	787	+ 0·1	− 0·8	977	+ 4·4	+ 27·9
Total	11,876	− 0·2	+ 1·2	15,049	+ 3·4	+ 10·9

Employment continued good, on the whole, in the Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire, and was better than a year ago. It was fairly good in the Midland and Eastern Counties, though reported as only moderate in South Leicestershire and at Birmingham. With glazed brick makers at Stourbridge and in Shropshire employment was good. Employment was good, and better than both a month ago and a year ago in the Southern and South-Western Counties. It was fairly good in Wales, but slack in the Wrexham and Ruabon districts. In Scotland it was good, but showed some decline on a month ago.

Cement Trade.

Employment was moderate, on the whole, but rather better than a month ago, in the cement trade in Kent and Essex. In the Tees and Hartlepool district it continued good.

The **Imports** of cement during August, 1913, amounted to 9,430 tons, compared with 10,049 tons in July, 1913, and 22,707 tons in August, 1912. The **Exports** (British and Irish) for the same months were 53,507 tons, 59,348 tons, and 42,374 tons respectively.

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good, on the whole, but showed some decline compared with a month ago.

Returns from firms employing 17,853 workpeople in the week ended August 23rd showed a decrease of 0·2 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 an increase of 2·7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2·0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

——	Workpeople. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year ago.	Earnings. Week ended Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Month ago.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a Year ago.
Branches:—		Per cent.	Per cent	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture ..	3,264	− 1·2	+ 9·5	3,800	− 1·5	+ 15·0
Earthenware Manufacture	12,126	+ 0·0	+ 1·6	11,448	− 2·9	− 2·0
Other Branches (including unspecified)	2,463	+ 0·1	− 0·5	2,371	− 2·7	+ 3·2
Total	17,853	− 0·2	+ 2·7	17,619	− 2·6	+ 2·0
Districts:—						
Potteries	13,538	− 0·3	+ 3·4	12,700	− 4·4	+ 2·0
Other Districts	4,315	..	+ 0·4	4,919	+ 2·7	+ 1·8
Total	17,853	− 0·2	+ 2.7	17,619	− 2·6	+ 2·0

Employment showed a further slight decline in the china section, but was still much better than a year ago. In the earthenware section employment was fairly good, but not so good as a month ago, in the Potteries district; in other districts it was good, and better than a month ago.

The **Imports** of chinaware and earthenware in August, 1913, were valued at £83,077 as compared with £91,798 in July, 1913, and £110,669 in August, 1912. The **Exports** (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £291,628, £295,705, and £300,319 respectively.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

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

——	Quantity. Aug., 1913.	Quantity. Aug., 1912.	Value. Aug., 1913.	Value. Aug., 1912.
Fish (other than Shell) f	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
England and Wales	1,358,498	1,158,012	840,556	760,622
Scotland	1,334,790	1,119,153	739,764	499,324
Ireland	74,040	94,502	33,926	31,027
Total	2,767,328	2,371,667	1,614,246	1,290,973
Shell Fish	—	—	37,092	30,095
Total Value ..	—	—	1,651,338	1,321,068

Fishermen.—Employment with fishermen continued good generally; it was on the whole better than a month ago. At Grimsby, Yarmouth, and Lowestoft is was good, and at Hull fair. At Peterhead and Fraserburgh it was good and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Aberdeen it continued good; at Macduff employment was fair. Off the south-western coast of England fishing operations were fairly successful.

Fish Dock Labourers.—Employment was good and better on the whole than either a month ago or a year ago. At Yarmouth, however, it was reported as only moderate and about the same as a month ago and a year ago.

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

The **Exports** (British and Irish) of herrings, cured or salted, during August, 1913, were valued at £673,361, as compared with £577,338 in July, 1913, and £771,521 in August, 1912.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN AUGUST.

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 August 49,703 seamen*, of whom 4,480 (or 9·0 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with August, 1912, there was a net decrease of 445 in the total number shipped. The most noticeable decreases were at London, at Glasgow, and at the East Coast ports, while Liverpool and Southampton showed increases.

During the eight months ended August, 1913, the total number of seamen shipped was 379,608, an increase of 27,574 on the total for the corresponding period of 1912. The most marked increases were at Liverpool, London, Cardiff, Glasgow, Southampton, and the Tyne ports.

Lascars are not included in the figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	August,			Eight months ended August,		
	1912.	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in 1913.	1912.	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in 1913.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
East Coast.						
Tyne Ports	3,178	2,958	− 220	20,546	22,123	+ 1,577
Sunderland..	797	551	− 246	3,284	3,083	− 201
Middlesbrough	469	182	− 287	3,402	2,643	− 759
Hull	1,644	1,443	− 201	11,084	11,430	+ 346
Grimsby	83	94	+ 11	913	996	+ 83
Bristol Channel.						
Bristol†	1,376	1,466	+ 90	9,590	8,854	− 736
Newport, Mon.	906	843	− 63	6,546	6,972	+ 426
Cardiff‡	4,291	4,177	− 114	29,288	33,943	+ 4,655
Swansea	445	615	+ 170	2,935	3,659	+ 724
Other Ports.						
Liverpool	16,766	17,601	+ 835	128,818	136,820	+ 8,002
London	9,266	8,610	− 656	60,782	67,437	+ 6,655
Southampton	4,948	5,428	+ 480	35,712	37,886	+ 2,174
SCOTLAND.						
Leith	273	472	+ 199	3,117	2,972	− 145
Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth	148	381	+ 233	2,152	2,250	+ 98
Glasgow	5,293	4,704	− 589	32,078	36,351	+ 4,273
IRELAND.						
Dublin	82	14	− 68	570	526	− 44
Belfast	183	164	− 19	1,217	1,663	+ 446
Total	50,148	49,703	− 445	352,034	379,608	+27,574

* 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.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole, but showed some decline on a month ago.

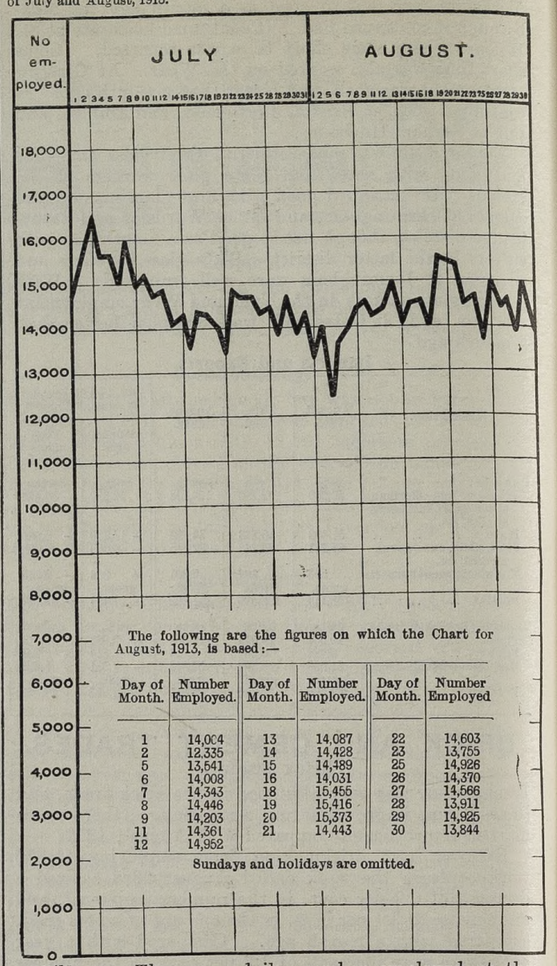
London.§—Employment generally was fair, but showed some decline on a month ago and a year ago. The average number of labourers employed at the docks and principal wharves in the five weeks ended August 30th was 14,298, a decrease of 2.8 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 20.7 per cent. compared with a year ago, when the congestion of goods consequent upon the dock strike caused the numbers employed to be larger than usual.

The numbers employed during August, 1913, fluctuated between a maximum of 15,455 and a minimum of 12,335. The corresponding figures for August, 1912, were 19,721 and 15,008 respectively.

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 Aug. 2nd	4,644	2,740	7,384	6,343	13,727
" " " 9th	4,649	3,123	7,772	6,336	14,108
" " " 16th	4,894	2,948	7,842	6,550	14,391
" " " 23rd	5,106	3,064	8,16[illegible]	6,672	14,841
" " " 30th	5,031	3,002	8,033	6,391	14,424
Average for 5 weeks ended Aug. 30th, 1913	4,865	2,975	7,840	6,458	14,298
Average for July, 1913	*5,383*	*2,906*	*8,289*	*6,423*	*14,712*
" " *Aug.*, 1912	*7,699*	*3,394*	*11,093*	*6,940*	*18,033*

§ Exclusive of Tilbury.

Chart showing the total estimated number of **Labourers** employed at all the **Docks**, and at 110 of the principal **Wharves**, for each day during the months of July and August, 1913.



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

Day of Month.	Number Employed.	Day of Month.	Number Employed.	Day of Month.	Number Employed
1	14,004	13	14,087	22	14,603
2	12,335	14	14,428	23	13,755
5	13,541	15	14,489	25	14,926
6	14,008	16	14,031	26	14,370
7	14,343	18	15,455	27	14,566
8	14,446	19	15,416	28	13,911
9	14,203	20	15,373	29	14,925
11	14,361	21	14,443	30	13,844
12	14,952				

Sundays and holidays are omitted.

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks was 1,326 during August, 1913, compared with 1,205 a month ago, and 2,215 during August, 1912.

Liverpool.—Employment at the South End Docks was slack, and worse than a month ago, but at the North End Docks it continued fair, a considerable amount of overtime being worked. With quay and railway carters employment was moderate, and worse than a month ago.

Other Ports.—Employment on the Tyne and Wear was fair generally, but showed a slight decline on the Tyne. It continued good at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough. At Hull employment was moderate with dock labourers and fair with coal porters; it was good generally at Grimsby, but bad at Goole. Employment was fair at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, at Gravesend, and at Plymouth and Devonport; at the two last-named ports it showed a slight decline. It continued good at Bristol and Avonmouth, though a decline was reported at Bristol. Employment was fair on the whole at the South Wales ports.

A dispute was in progress at Leith, where employment was reported as moderate. Employment continued fair at Dundee and at Glasgow. It was good, but not as good as a month ago, at Belfast.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

ACCORDING to the Returns received, although there was practically no interruption to outdoor employment from rain during August, the demand for labourers outside the regular farm staff was generally only fairly good. This was largely due to the partial failure of the root crops in many districts, resulting in a much reduced demand for hoeing. The demand for extra labour for the corn harvest was, moreover, less than usual owing to the crops in many districts being somewhat light, and also to the extensive use which farmers, on account of the dry weather, were able to make of machinery. Employment was also affected in some districts by the backwardness of the harvest.

The supply of extra labourers was, on the whole, rather below the demand. The insufficiency of men was, however, much less marked than in the previous month, while the supply was reported as more than sufficient for the demand in several districts. The counties in which there appears to have been the most marked scarcity of extra men were *Cheshire, Derbyshire, Kent, Sussex* and *Cornwall.*

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:—

264. Workmen employed by a gas company and engaged in clearing out burnt-out gas retorts and brickwork and in rebuilding brickwork and setting retorts in place of old work.

265. Workmen engaged in the manufacture or repair of boring tools used in prospecting for coal or other minerals.

266. Workmen engaged in making pumps for beer engines.

267. Workmen employed as press tool setters in connection with the manufacture of jewellery and silverware, brass and sheet metal goods.

268. Workmen employed at chemical works, described as boilermakers and engaged in the repair of boilers, iron chemical vessels, tanks, bogies, stagings and locomotives and, occasionally, in the manufacture of new tanks.

269. Workmen described as engaged in the repair and reconstruction of glass tanks, gasproducers, flues and other brickwork in connection therewith.

270. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of stamp affixing machines.

DECISIONS BY THE UMPIRE.

[*Note.—Where no reference is given to an application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph* (2) *of the Unemployment Insurance* (*Umpire*) *Regulations.*

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.]

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

A.—The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—

1352. Workmen described as engine tenters, engine drivers and stokers, and engaged wholly or mainly in tenting or minding engines or stoking boilers in connection with any insured trade.

This decision does not relate to workmen employed by power companies who sell power for the purpose of insured trades.

1354. Workmen engaged in the upkeep of a contractor's temporary tramways used in connection with construction of works.

1355. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of submarine or divers' helmets. (Application 261.)

1357. Workmen engaged in turning rolls for a wire mill.

1358. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of platform weighing machines of a capacity of more than seven hundredweight.

The words "of a kind not commonly used in the retail trade" in decisions A303 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1912), and A557 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1912), are intended to exclude only scales and weighing machines of a weighing capacity and kind used on shop counters, or small platform machines of capacity of 7 cwt. or less.

1359. Workmen engaged in forging welded dies for jewellers', silversmiths' and other die-makers, or in forging tools for all classes of tool-makers. (Application 237.)

1360. Workmen who are employed wholly or mainly in polishing parts of cycles or motor cycles, whether employed in cycle factories or elsewhere.

1361. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in fitting or repairing ships' telegraphs in or on ships.

1362. Workmen, not being usually members of a ship's crew, who are engaged wholly or mainly in the upkeep and repair of dredger engines and hydraulic, and other, cranes.

1363. Workmen who are engaged wholly or mainly in repairing (including repainting)—

(1) Agricultural and garden machinery;

(2) Agricultural implements which are worked or drawn by horse or mechanical power;

(3) and hand machines, such as chaff-cutters, etc.

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

1353. Workmen employed in attending to the working of producer gas plants used in connection with the manufacture of steel for a steel foundry.

1356. Workmen not employed in a vehicle-constructing establishment, who are engaged wholly or mainly in making carriage lamp stumps.

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.

INSOLVENCY OF EMPLOYER: EMPLOYER INSURED: RIGHT OF WORKMAN AGAINST INSURERS.

Where any employer is insured against liability under the Act, then if the employer becomes bankrupt, or if the employer is a company, in the event of the company having commenced to be wound up the rights of the employer against the insurers are transferred to and vested in the workman, and upon such transfer the insurers have the same rights and remedies, and are subject to the same liabilities as if they were the employer, but they are under no greater liability to the workman than they would have been to the employer.

A colliery company was a member of a mutual indemnity company which insured its members against liability under the Act. A miner was injured by accident in 1909 in circumstances entitling him to compensation, and by which he was totally incapacitated from work. In May, 1911, the indemnity company made a call on their members, which call was due to be paid on July 24th, 1911. On that date the colliery company went into liquidation. On July 28th the colliery company were reminded by the indemnity company that they were in default, and on August 2nd the liquidator of the company sent a cheque in payment of the call. On August 4th the directors of the indemnity company passed a resolution under their articles of association determining the membership of the colliery company for making default in payment of the call, and on the same day the cheque was returned to the liquidator. The liquidator informed the indemnity company that he retained the cheque under protest. The colliery company paid the injured workman his weekly compensation up to October, 1911, and then failed to make further payments. The workman accordingly took proceedings against the indemnity company for an award of compensation. The county court judge decided that the indemnity company were acting within their rights in expelling the colliery company, and that in October, 1911, when default was made by the colliery company in payment of compensation, the colliery company had ceased to be entitled to any indemnity, there being no contract in existence between the two companies on that date. Compensation was therefore refused, and on appeal the Court of Appeal affirmed this decision. The workman then appealed to the House of Lords.

The House of Lords held that the right to indemnity of the colliery company had not been determined as to past accidents; that at the date of the beginning of the liquidation there was a right of indemnity vested in the employers against all payments to be made to any workman in respect of past accidents, and that that right passed to the workman; that the indemnity company having pointed out a default and invited and received a cheque for payment of the call, were not entitled to determine the membership of the colliery company at the time they had professed to do so; and that therefore the workman was entitled to an award against the indemnity company. The appeal was therefore allowed.—*Daff* v. *Midland Colliery Owners' Mutual Indemnity Company, Ltd.—House of Lords. 28th July, 1913.*

CONTRACTING OUT: SCHEME UNDER ACT OF 1897: EFFECT OF RECERTIFICATION UNDER PRESENT ACT: JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURT.

A workman cannot contract out of the benefits of the Act except as permitted by the Act. By the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, it was provided that the Registrar of Friendly Societies might, after taking steps to ascertain the views of the employer and workmen, certify that any scheme of compensation benefit or insurance for the workmen of an employer was on the whole not less favourable to the general body of workmen and their dependants than the provisions of the Act; and upon such certificate being granted the employer might, until it was revoked, contract with any of those workmen that the provisions of the scheme should be substituted for the provisions of the Act, and thereupon the employer was to be liable only in accordance with the scheme. The Act of 1906 makes a similar provision, but it provides that the Registrar must be satisfied that the scheme of compensation provides scales of compensation not less favourable to the workmen and their dependants than the corresponding scales of the Act, and that a majority (to be ascertained by ballot) of the workmen to whom the scheme applies are in favour of that scheme. It is further provided that every scheme under the Act of 1897 which was in force at the commencement of the Act of 1906 might be recertified by the Registrar, and if so it should have effect as if it were a scheme under the later Act; and the Registrar was required to recertify any such scheme if it were proved to his satisfaction that the scheme

conformed with the provisions of the later Act as to schemes. Any scheme not so recertified before the expiration of six months from the commencement of the later Act, was terminated.

A bricklayer employed in a Government dockyard was injured in 1908 in circumstances entitling him to compensation. A scheme was in force under the Act of 1897 which was recertified after the Act of 1906 came into force, but no ballot of the workmen was taken before recertifying. The workman in question agreed at some time before his accident that the provisions of this scheme should be substituted for the provisions of the Act during his employment. In 1909 it was found that his injury totally incapacitated him from his work. He was then told that he had been returned as unfit for further employment under the Admiralty, and he was offered certain compensation which was said to be much less than he would have received under the Act. This compensation he refused to accept, and took proceedings in the county court for an award under the Act. The county court judge, however, decided that the scheme was valid, and that he had no jurisdiction to make an award under the Act. On appeal this decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeal, and the workman appealed to the House of Lords.

It was argued that the fact that the scheme had never been approved by a ballot of the workmen to whom it applied made the recertification of the Registrar void, and that the applicant was therefore not debarred of his remedy under the Act. The House of Lords, however, held that a recertified scheme need not be approved by a ballot of the workmen, and that the recertified scheme was valid provided it contained provisions required by the later Act. It was also declared that where the provisions of a certified scheme were substituted for the provisions of the Act the employer is only liable in accordance with the scheme, and that the county court judge has no jurisdiction whatever to make any award under the Act. The appeal was therefore dismissed. —*Godwin* v. *Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—House of Lords. 1st August, 1913.*

Application by Employer to Redeem Weekly Payments: Permanent Incapacity: Order to Redeem for Maximum Sum: Order not Optional.

It is provided by the Act that where any weekly payment has been continued for not less than six months the liability therefor may, on the application of the employer, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum of such an amount, where the incapacity is permanent, as would purchase an immediate life annuity through the Post Office Savings Bank equal to 75 per cent. of the annual value of the weekly payments, and in cases where the incapacity is not permanent by the payment of such sum as may be determined by arbitration. Any weekly payment may be reviewed at the request of the employer or the workman, and on such review may be ended, diminished or increased.

A workman who had been injured by accident was awarded 15s. 4d. a week compensation, and this had been paid for over six months. The employer then applied to the county court judge to redeem the weekly payments. The judge decided that the workman's incapacity was permanent, and made an order that "the weekly sum of 15s. 4d. payable as compensation for personal injuries caused to the respondent by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment as a workman employed by the applicants may be redeemed by the applicants at the sum of £613." This sum was the maximum sum estimated in accordance with the provisions of the Act on the footing of permanent incapacity. The employers refused to redeem at the sum fixed. The workman accordingly appealed, on the grounds that the order made by the judge should be mandatory in form and not optional; and that the employers having alone the right to apply to redeem, having made the application, were bound by the award made. The employers contended that the decision of the county court judge was not enforceable against them, and they appealed against the judge's decision that the incapacity was permanent.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the employers' appeal, and decided that the hearing of the application by the judge was an arbitration under the Act. The application was one which could only be made by the employer, and was an application by him for relief from the obligation to make a weekly payment. In such proceedings the arbitrator must award a lump sum. If the incapacity is permanent, which is a question of fact for him to decide, he has no discretion as to the amount, that being fixed by the Act. Where incapacity is not permanent, in his opinion, he has discretion over the amount. But the judge is bound to make an award of a lump sum, and cannot make an order leaving it optional to the employer to redeem or not as he chooses. His order is then enforceable against the employer. The workman's appeal was therefore allowed.—*Calico Printers' Association, Ltd.* v. *Booth.—Court of Appeal. 4th and 7th July, 1913.*

Serious and Wilful Misconduct: Disobedience to Special Rules: Connivance of Servant in Authority.

If it is proved that the injury to a workman is attributable to the serious and wilful misconduct of that workman, no compensation is payable in respect of that injury, unless the injury results in death or serious and permanent disablement.

A girl of fourteen, who was engaged as a bottler in a soda-water manufactory, met with an accident through a bottle exploding in the machine, and a piece of glass striking her on the right wrist and cutting it so severely that she was incapacitated for over three months. By special rules under the Factory Acts, applying to this factory, the employers had to provide all bottlers with full-length gauntlets for both arms, and a bottler had to wear them on both arms while at work. When the accident happened the girl was wearing a gauntlet only on the left arm. She claimed compensation, but the employers resisted her claim on the ground that the accident was attributable to her serious and wilful misconduct in disobeying the rules. At the hearing evidence was given that the employer had often found the girl without a gauntlet, and had made her put it on. The forewoman also gave evidence that she had seen the girl working without gauntlets, and had told her to put them on. On the facts the judge found that the gauntlets were duly provided, and that the applicant knew that she had to wear them, but that the forewoman whose duty it was to see that she wore them had connived at her working without a gauntlet on her right hand, and only told her to obey rules to save her own face with her employer. In these circumstances he held that the defence of serious and wilful misconduct should not be allowed to prevail. The employer appealed.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that the question was not whether there had been misconduct, but whether there had been serious and wilful misconduct, which was a question of fact for the judge. Here the fact that the girl was only fourteen and that the forewoman was lax in her duties justified the finding of the judge.—*Casey* v. *Humphries.—Court of Appeal. 3rd July, 1913.*

Award on Claim: Jurisdiction to Re-hear: Appeal against Suspensory Award.

Compensation is only payable to an injured workman during incapacity to earn wages caused by the injury. The decision of a judge, or arbitrator, once given and not appealed against is final, and he has no jurisdiction to re-hear the matter. Where a judge decides that a claimant to compensation is at the time of the hearing able to earn as much wages as he was before the injury, but that there is a possibility of a return of the incapacity due to the injury, he may make a suspensory award of a penny a week so as to keep alive the right of the claimant to compensation in the future if the incapacity returns.

An apprentice rivetter in the employment of an iron company was injured by a hot chip entering his right eye in February, 1912. His employers paid him compensation up till November, 1912. In that month they offered him work at his former rate of wages, but he refused to accept it, and thereupon the employers stopped paying. The workman then took proceedings for compensation, which came before a county court judge in February, 1913, when an award was made in favour of the employers. The judge decided, after consulting the medical referee, that the claimant had failed to make out a case for any further compensation. The judge was then asked to make an award of a penny a week, but following the advice of the medical referee he decided that he ought not to do so, although in fact, according to the evidence, the claimant had very little sight left in the right eye. Subsequently the claimant commenced fresh proceedings for compensation, which came before the county court judge in May, 1913. The judge, however, decided that he had no jurisdiction to deal with the claim, as he had already decided it. The workman appealed.

At the hearing of the appeal it was contended that the judge had no power on an original application to make a suspensory award, and that therefore the workman could not have appealed from the first award. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that whether, under an original application or under an application to review, it is equally competent to the judge to make a suspensory award of a penny a week. In this case the judge had refused to make such award, and the workman might have appealed against his refusal. As no such appeal was made the decision of the judge was final, and the claim could not be reopened.—*Green* v. *Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd.—Court of Appeal. 21st July, 1913.*

(2) Miscellaneous.

The Doctrine of Common Employment: Incompetent Servant.

By the Common Law of England, where a servant is injured by the negligence of a fellow servant in a common employment the master is not liable in an action for damages by the injured servant.

In a collision between a train and a snow plough on a Canadian railway a servant of the railway company on the train was killed. Subsequently an action for damages was brought by the widow and children of the deceased man, and a verdict and judgment was given in their favour, but this decision was reversed by the Court of Appeal for Ontario. The action on appeal came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. At the hearing it was argued that the company were not liable, as the man met his death through the negligence of a fellow servant in a common employment—*i.e.*, of the man in charge of the snow plough. It was contended for the plaintiffs, however, that the doctrine of common employment did not apply in this case, as it had been proved that the man in charge of the snow plough was not qualified by law to do such work, and that the company had acted contrary to their statutory duties in allowing such unqualified man to have charge of the snow plough. The Judicial Committee held that they could not interfere with the verdict or deprive the plaintiffs of the judgment in their favour, for the doctrine of common employment must be qualified by the proviso that the master is entitled to benefit by that doctrine only where he has taken proper precautions to employ proper servants. Here it appeared that the man whose negligence caused the accident was an improper person to have charge of the machine which he was working, and his want of skill was a cause which materially contributed to the accident. Therefore his employers were not protected from liability for the consequences of his negligence.—*Jones* v. *Canadian Pacific Railway Company.—Privy Council. 1st August, 1913.*

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES IN JUNE, 1913.

The total number of alien immigrants into the United States during June, 1913, was 176,261; for the year ended June 30th, 1913, it was 1,197,892, a total in excess of the corresponding figures for the previous three years. Less than 2 per cent of the immigrants, in both periods, were debarred from landing. In both the periods under review the immigrants came chiefly from Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia; and only 9,924 and 88,204 respectively were from the United Kingdom. The majority were described as farm labourers, labourers, or servants. The principal skilled occupations represented were tailors, carpenters and joiners, shoemakers, miners, masons, seamstresses and dressmakers, and clerks and accountants.

The numbers of alien emigrants during the two periods were 22,930 and 308,190 respectively, chiefly to Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Greece. During the year there were 73,802 alien immigrants from, and 46,981 alien emigrants to, British North America.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

Quarterly Returns of Sales.

Names of Societies and Nature of Business.	Sales* in the second quarter of			Percentage Increase compared with	
	1913.	1912.	1908.	A year ago.	Five years ago.
	£	£	£		
English Wholesale Society:—					
Distributive Departments ..	7,731,515	6,934,457	6,084,012	11·5	27·1
Productive " ..	1,901,378	1,766,080	1,413,761	7·7	34·5
Scottish Wholesale Society:—					
Distributive Departments ..	2,209,137	2,028,602	1,892,618	8·9	16·7
Productive " ..	789,636	731,351	651,821	8·0	21·1
English and Scottish Wholesale Societies' Joint Committee:—					
Productive Departments ..	98,458	78,730	61,021	25·1	61·4
Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society:—					
Distributive Departments †	73,387	58,791	25,198	24·8	191·2
Total—Distributive Depts. ..	10,014,039	9,021,850	8,001,828	11·0	25·1
" Productive " ..	2,789,472	2,576,161	2,126,603	8·3	31·2
Grand Total	**12,803,511**	**11,598,011**	**10,128,431**	**10·4**	**26·4**

* The figures given for the productive departments represent sales and transfers to distributive departments.

† This Society has no productive departments.

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

Returns have been received from the principal Co-operative Societies and Master Bakers' Associations in Great Britain, and from local correspondents, showing the price of bread on 1st September, 1913.

The figures in the following Table are based on returns from 353 Co-operative Societies:—

District.	Predominant price per 4 lbs. on Sept. 1st, 1913.			Predominant price per 4 lbs. on June 2nd, 1913.			Predominant price per 4 lbs. on Sept 2nd, 1912.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.
England and Wales.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. Counties and Yorkshire	7¼	5¼	6·26	7¼	5¼	6·35	7¼	5½	6·43
Lancs. & Cheshire..	8	5	5·93	6¾	5	5·91	6½	5	5·94
N. Mid. Counties ..	6	5	5·41	6	5	5·39	6	5	5·43
W. do. do. ..	6	5	5·68	6	5	5·67	6	5	5·67
S. do. do. ..	6	5	5·46	6	5	5·44	6	5	5·51
Eastern Counties ..	6	5	5·88	6	5	5·88	6½	5	5·89
London	6	5½	5·94	6	5½	5·94	6	5½	5·94
S. E. Counties ..	6½	5½	5·98	6½	5½	6·00	6½	5½	6·04
S.W. Counties, Wales & Mon.	6	5	5·79	6	5	5·79	6	5	5·77
England and Wales	**8**	**5**	**5·78**	**7¼**	**5**	**5·78**	**7¼**	**5**	**5·81**
Scotland.									
Northern Counties	7	5½	6·27	7	5½	6·29	7	5½	6·28
Eastern Counties ..	7	5	6·24	7	5	6·27	7	5	6·48
Lanarkshire.. ..	6½	6	6·03	6½	6	6·03	6½	6	6·03
Other Southern Counties ..	6½	6	6·36	6½	6	6·36	7	6	6·43
Scotland ..	**7**	**5**	**6·26**	**7**	**5**	**6·27**	**7**	**5**	**6·38**
Great Britain	**8**	**5**	**5·96**	**7¼**	**5**	**5·96**	**7¼**	**5**	**6·02**

The mean of the predominant prices on September 1st showed no change as compared with June 2nd. As compared with September 2nd, 1912, there was a small decrease.

Returns showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on September 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.	Sept. 1st, 1913.			August 1st, 1913.			Sept. 2nd, 1912.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.
London:—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. & N.W. ..	6	5	5·5	6	5½	5·6	6	5½	5·6
E. & N.E. ..	6	5	5·5	6	5	5·5	6	5½	5·7
S.E.	5½	5½	5·5	5½	5½	5·5	5½	5½	5·5
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	5·7
Scotland	7	5½	6·2	7	5½	6·2	7	5½	6·4
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 Sept. 1st, 1913.*	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with a		Last change.	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lbs.
	d.	d.	d.		d.
London	5½ & 6	..	..	Feb. '12	+ ¼
Birmingham ..	5½ & 6	..	..	May '12	− ¼
Bolton	5½	..	− ½	Jan. '13	− ½
Bristol	5½	..	− ¼	May-July '12	− ¼
Cardiff	6	..	..	1st Apl. '12	+ ½
Derby	5½	..	..	April '12	+ ½
Hull	5½	..	..	June '10	− ½
Ipswich	6	..	..	March '12	+ ½
Leeds..	5½ & 6½	..	..	May '10	− ½
Leicester	5½	..	..	April '12	+ ½
Liverpool	6	..	..	May '12	+ ½
Manchester	5½	..	..	Oct. '11	+ ½
Middlesbrough ..	5½ & 6	..	..	July '12	+ ½
Norwich	5	..	..	Nov. '09	− ½
Nottingham ..	5½	..	..	June '10	− ½
Oldham	4½	..	− ½	March '13	− ½
Plymouth	6	..	..	June '10	− ½
Portsmouth.. ..	6	..	..	Oct. '10	+ ½
Potteries	5½	..	..	April '12	+ ½
Southampton ..	5½ & 6	..	..	April '13	+ ¼
Wolverhampton ..	5	..	..	July '12	− ½
Aberdeen	6	..	..	May '12	+ ½
Dundee	5½	..	− ½	Sept. '12	− ½
Edinburgh	6½	..	− ½	Nov. '12	− ½
Glasgow	6	..	..	Oct. '11	+ ½
Belfast	6	..	− ½	March '13	− ½
Dublin	6	..	− ½	Feb. '13	− ½

As compared with September 2nd, 1912, the price is lower in 7 of the towns; in the remaining 20 towns no change is shown.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Month.	British Wheat. Mean *London Gazette* Price (England and Wales).	Imports. (Average Declared Value.) Wheat.	Imports. (Average Declared Value.) Wheat-meal and Flour.	Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households *ex* Mill for Cash).
	Per qr. of 480 lbs.	Per qr. of 480 lbs.	Per cwt.	Per sack of 280 lbs.
1912.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
August	36 11	36 0¼	10 7¼	28 7
1913.				
July	33 0	35 11	10 6½	28 6
August	33 8	35 5	10 6¾	28 2

The imports of wheat during September, 1912-August, 1913, amounted to 26,500,565 qrs., or 2,391,308 qrs. more than in the corresponding months of 1911-1912. The imports of wheat meal and flour during September, 1912-August, 1913, amounted to 11,259,411 cwts. (equivalent to 3,648,883 qrs. of wheat, allowing 28 per cent. for offal), or 1,002,068 cwts. more than in September, 1911-August, 1912.

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.*

Number and Magnitude.—The total number of disputes beginning during the month was 102, as compared with 109 in the previous month, and 48 in August, 1912. In these new disputes 36,370 workpeople were directly, and 14,162 indirectly, involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, give a total of 80,626 workpeople involved in trade disputes in August, 1913, as compared with 126,912 in July, 1913, and 54,961 in August, 1912.

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

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved. Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building	12	10,896	69	10,965
Coal Mining	10	11,002	8,668	19,670
Engineering	9	2,440	166	2,606
Shipbuilding	17	2,316	3,137	5,453
Other Metal	6	876	560	1,436
Textile	15	1,323	1,410	2,733
Clothing	2	28	—	28
Transport	6	620	67	687
Other Trades	22	3,136	85	3,221
Employees of Local Authorities	3	3,733	—	3,733
Total, August, 1913	102	36,370	14,162	50,532
Total, *July, 1913*	*109*	*44,442*	*9,903*	*54,345*
Total, *August, 1912*	*48*	*29,554*	*3,667*	*33,221*

Causes.—Of the new disputes 46, directly involving 15,084 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages, and 11, directly involving 2,503 workpeople, on other wages questions; 22, directly involving 6,260 workpeople, arose on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 13, directly involving 8,075 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle; 4, directly involving 3,588 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; and 6 on other questions.

Results. — During the month settlements were effected in the case of 51 new disputes, directly involving 12,955 workpeople, and 26 old disputes, directly involving 11,119 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 25, directly involving 4,173 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 20, directly involving 9,200 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 32, directly involving 10,701 persons, were compromised. In the case of 14 other disputes work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The total aggregate duration in August of disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 506,400 working days. In addition, disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the end of the month accounted for 295,200 working days. Thus the total aggregate duration in August of all disputes, new and old, was 801,600 working days, as compared with 1,184,500 in the previous month, and 363,900 in August, 1912.

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

Groups of Trades.	Jan.—August, 1912. No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	Jan.—August, 1913. No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building	47	5,248	100,200	137	37,954	607,700
Coal Mining	87	1,075,986	31,327,600	85	137,268	835,400
Other Mining and Quarrying	6	722	37,000	20	10,054	146,400
Engineering	58	24,853	515,900	101	36,500	755,900
Shipbuilding	37	15,443	225,200	91	20,619	91,000
Other Metal	29	5,565	51,700	55	48,373	1,447,100
Textile	69	47,296	3,541,600	168	66,768	1,463,700
Clothing	34	20,616	474,300	52	10,447	138,600
Transport	53	127,422	2,548,600	77	58,039	1,067,400
Other Trades	81	17,055	386,500	174	42,608	601,200
Total	501	1,340,206	39,208,600	960	488,630	7,154,400

Principal Disputes that began or ended in August.

Occupations.‡	Locality.	Number of Workpeople involved. Directly.	Indirectly.	Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
Building— Painters and decorators	London	10,000§	..	1913 25 Aug.	..	For advance in wages and establishment of a code of working rules.	No settlement reported.††
Coal Mining— Miners	St. Helens (near)	7,000		5 Aug.	..	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	No settlement reported.
Screenmen, *other surface-workers, and underground workers.*	Rotherham	120	2,936	6 Aug.	3	Against alleged systematic short time.	Work resumed.
Iron and Steel— Labourers, gas producer men, &c., *melting furnacemen, moulders, &c.*	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	351	287	2 Aug.	..	For advances in wages and extra allowances for week-end work.	No settlement reported.
Engineering— Motor mechanics, labourers, &c.	London, W.	1,500§	..	22 Aug.	..	Against introduction of new bonus system, and for advance in wages and other concessions.	No settlement reported.
Dyeing, Bleaching, &c.— Engravers to calico printers, &c.	United Kingdom.	2,000	..	19 June	50	For various advances in wages, reduction in hours of labour, and adoption of rules as to overtime, proportion of apprentices, etc.	Agreement arrived at providing for modified advances in wages, acceptance of Union rule as to overtime, regulation of proportion of apprentices, and other concessions.
Dock and Waterside Labour— Dock workers, &c.	Leith	4,000		26 June	44	For advance in wages from 7d. to 8d. per hour, and other concessions.	Work resumed on old terms.
Employees of Public Authorities— Dock workers	Swansea	3,000	..	15 Aug.	3	For suspension pending enquiry of a dock policeman who had arrested a workman, and for withdrawal of the charge against the latter.	Enquiry to be made into the circumstances of the arrest after termination of police court proceedings.

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

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

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

†† On the morning of the 15th September it was reported in the press that terms offered by the Master Decorators' Association had been accepted by the men.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

Wages.

Changes taking effect in August.—The net result of all the changes reported as taking effect in August was an increase of £10,555 per week, as compared with one of £13,736 per week in July, 1913, and one of £6,298 per week in August, 1912. The number of workpeople affected was 257,646, of whom 254,146 received an increase of £10,659 per week, and the remainder sustained a decrease of £104 per week. The number affected in July, 1913, was 232,899, and in August, 1912, 149,952.

Six changes, affecting 169,020 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation boards, or by mediation; and five changes, affecting 8,352 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 80,274 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. In seven cases, affecting 2,688 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for the eight completed months of 1913.—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the eight months ended August 31st, 1913, was 1,546,944, as compared with 1,102,460 in the corresponding period of 1912. The changes arranged gave 1,543,444 workpeople a net increase of £145,828 per week and 3,500 workpeople a net decrease of £104 per week. The net effect of all the changes was thus an increase of £145,724 per week, as compared with £61,861 in the corresponding period of 1912.

The following Table summarises by trades the number of individuals affected by changes in wages at some time during the first eight months of 1912 and 1913, and the net increases in their weekly wages:—

Groups of Trades.	January—August 1912. No.	£	1913. No.	£
Building	51,699	4,683	111,547	10,668
Coal Mining	525,260	28,005	920,025	97,030
Iron, &c., Mining	15,840	929	19,966	3,007
Quarrying	3,142	132	8,006	814
Pig Iron Manufacture	16,886	1,188	17,746	1,420
Iron and Steel Manufacture	48,543	4,194	53,242	4,157
Engineering and Shipbuilding	103,088	5,701	183,101	10,462
Other Metal Trades	10,017	1,591	27,939	1,675
Textile Trades	283,781	11,877	118,654	7,951
Clothing Trades	601	34	12,895	1,793
Transport Trades	14,553	1,374	24,995	2,692
Printing, &c., Trades	3,420	217	7,966	629
Glass, &c., Trades	8,498	506	18,728	1,352
Other Trades	8,902	846	14,988	1,511
Employees of Local Authorities	8,230	584	7,146	563
Total	1,102,460	61,861	1,546,944	145,724

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour in August, 1913, affected 3,825 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 6,574 hours. In the eight months ended August 31st, 5,445 workpeople had increases of 2,582 hours per week, and 72,158 had an aggregate reduction of 158,435 hours per week.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Increase.	Decrease.	Particulars of Change. (*Decreases in Italics.*)
I.—RATES OF WAGES.						
Building	Bradford	1 Aug.	Bricklayers	200	..	Increase of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.).
			Masons	500	..	
	Dublin	1 Aug.	Bricklayers †	750	..	Increase of 1d. per hour (8½d. to 9½d.)
			Slaters †	125	..	Increase of 1d. per hour (8d. to 9d.)
Coal Mining	Northumberland	25 Aug.	Underground workers and "banksmen" (except deputies, mechanics, enginemen and firemen.) Other surface workers	45,000	..	Increase of 3¾ per cent., making wages 52½ per cent. above the standard of November, 1879. Increase of 3 per cent., making wages 42 per cent. above the standard of November, 1879.
	Durham	4 Aug.	All underground workers, deputies, enginemen, boiler-minders, mechanics, cokemen, and certain classes of surface workers. Other surface workers	130,000	..	Increase of 3¾ per cent., making wages 60 per cent. above the standard of 1879. Increase of 3¾ per cent., making wages 57 per cent. above the standard of 1879.
Other Mining and Pig Iron Manufacture	North Lincolnshire	2 Aug.	Ironstone quarrymen	1,000	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 1¼ per cent., making wages 25 per cent. above the standard of May 1909.
			Blastfurnacemen	1,200	..	
Pig Iron Manufacture	West of Scotland	1 Aug.	Blastfurnacemen and labourers	..	3,500	*Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., leaving wages 35 per cent. above the standard of 1st January, 1899.*
Iron and Steel Manufacture	England and Scotland	3 Aug.	Steel melters, pitmen, &c.	2,400	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
			Gas producermen and charge wheelers	730	..	Increase of 1¼ per cent.
Engineering & Shipbuilding	Tyne, Wear, Tees, Hartlepool, Hull, Barrow, Birkenhead, Clyde, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Leith	1st pay Aug.	Angle-iron smiths, platers, rivetters, caulkers, holders-up, smiths ‡, drillers, hole-cutters, tinsmiths, sheet metal workers, shipwrights, ship-joiners, ship-painters §, cabinet-makers, wood-cutting machinists, &c.	36,000¶	..	Increase of ¼d. per hour, or of 1s. per week on time rates, and of 2½ per cent. on rivetters' piece rates.
	Tyne, Wear, Tees, and Hartlepool	1st pay Aug.	Platers' helpers, red leaders, and general labourers.	13,150	..	Increase of 1s. per week.
	Scotland	29 Aug.	Iron and steel moulders	5,800	..	Increase on piece rates of 2½ per cent., and on time rates of ¼d. per hour or of 1s. per week.
	The Clyde	6 Aug.	Red leaders, stagers, sheet iron labourers, plumbers' and general labourers in shipyards.	5,500	..	Increase on time rates of ¼d. per hour.
Other Metal	Birmingham and District	23 Aug.	Brassworkers and metal mechanics	3,500	..	Increase on piece rates of 5 per cent., and on time rates of 9d. to 2s. 6d. per week.
II.—HOURS OF LABOUR.						
Building	Dublin	1 Aug.	Bricklayers‖	..	750	*Decrease of 4 hours per week in summer (54 to 50).*
			Slaters‖	..	125	
Engineering	Dundee	Aug.	Fitters, turners, smiths, patternmakers, &c.	..	2,500	*Decrease of 1 hour per week (54 to 53).*

* Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants.
† See also under Hours of Labour.
‡ Except in the Birkenhead district.
§ Except on the Clyde.
¶ Estimated number.
‖ See also under Rates of Wages.

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

THE total number of workpeople remaining on the Registers* of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges on August 15th was 89,049, of whom 64,312 were men, 14,733 women, 5,082 boys under 17, and 4,922 girls under 17, as compared with 92,038 a month ago, and 93,144 on August 23rd, 1912.

The total number of registrations of workpeople during the four weeks was 188,606 (men 126,241, women 37,577, boys 13,708, and girls 11,080), a daily average of 8,200, compared with a daily average of 8,442 in the previous five weeks, and of 8,764 in the four weeks ended August 23rd, 1912.

The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 65,446, a daily average of 2,845, as compared with 3,094 in the previous five weeks, and with 3,054 in August, 1912. The vacancies filled during the period include 9,404 cases in which persons were placed by Exchanges in Exchange districts other than those in which they were registered.

The number of Exchanges open at August 15th was 427, and at August 23rd, 1912, 393.

Comparisons with a year ago are affected by the coming into full operation in January, 1913, of Part II. of the National Insurance Act. All workmen in the insured trades lodging their unemployment books either at Labour Exchanges or local agencies are, if unemployed, included in the registers of the Exchanges. The insured trades are accordingly dealt with separately below.

INSURED TRADES.

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 78,266 (men 77,220, women 216, boys 810, and girls 20), a daily average of 3,403, compared with 3,694 in the preceding five weeks. The total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 128,865 (men 127,296, women 404, boys 1,139, and girls 26). These figures exclude 7,726 cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed, and represent separate individuals.

The number of workpeople remaining on the register at the end of the period was 44,497 (men 43,929, women 236, boys 326, and girls 6), as compared with 50,599 on July 18th.

Vacancies Notified and Filled.—The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 30,359 (men 29,422, women 50, boys 868, and girls 19), a daily average of 1,320, compared with 1,460 in the preceding period. The number of vacancies filled was 24,667 (men 23,953, women 35, boys 660, and girls 19), a daily average of 1,072, compared with 1,195 in the previous five weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 81·3.

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

Groups of Occupations.	Registrations.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Building and Works of Construction	50·9	55·3	54·9
Sawmilling	0·7	0·4	0·3
Shipbuilding	15·4	19·1	18·9
Mechanical Engineering	30·5	23·8	24·9
Making of Vehicles	2·0	1·1	0·8
Cabinet Making, etc.	0·5	0·3	0·2

UNINSURED TRADES.

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 94,204 (men 37,113, women 33,807, boys 12,494, and girls 10,790), a daily average of 4,096, compared with 3,923 in the preceding five weeks. The total number of workpeople on the register at some time or other during the period was 135,643 (men 56,505, women 47,700, boys 16,420, and girls 15,018). These figures were exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 8,410.

The number of workpeople remaining on the register at August 15th, was 44,552 (men 20,383, women 14,497, boys 4,756, and girls 4,916), as compared with 41,439 on July 18th.

Vacancies Notified and Filled.—The number of vacancies notified during the period was 55,177 (men 20,060, women 20,437, boys, 8,649, and girls 6,031), a daily average of 2,399, compared with 2,642 in the preceding five weeks.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 40,779 (men 15,391, women 14,964, boys 5,955, and girls 4,469), a daily average of 1,773, compared with 1,899 in the preceding five weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 73·9.

Of the vacancies filled during the period 10,042 (men 5,405, women 4,083, boys 329, and girls 225) were known to be for less than a week's employment; of these 1,844 were for men in conveyance of men, goods and messages, 804 were for general labourers, and 1,605 were for women in domestic offices or services.

Of the 10,424 vacancies for boys and girls filled during the period 3,298 (boys 1,830 and girls 1,468), or 31·6 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situations since leaving school.

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

Trade Group.	Registrations.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Men:—			
Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c. ..	26·7	23·7	25·9
General Labourers	24·8	17·9	20·5
Textiles	5·4	6·3	5·7
Commercial Occupations	5·4	3·3	2·9
Women:—			
Domestic Offices or Services ..	52.1	50·8	48·3
Food, Tobacco, Drink, &c. ..	11·8	17·8	20·8
Textiles	8·0	9·7	9·7
Dress	5·2	3·4	3·5

The following Table gives the figures both for insured and uninsured occupations for the 385 Exchanges which were open at the beginning of August, 1912:—

—		4 weeks ended Aug. 15th, 1913.	5 weeks ended July 18th, 1913.	4 weeks ended Aug. 23rd, 1912.
Registrations during period	Total Number	178,831	247,176	199,209
	Daily Average	7,775	8,239	8,661
Vacancies notified during period ..	Total Number	81,570	121,850	86,371
	Daily Average	3,547	4,062	3,755
Vacancies filled during period ..	Total Number	62,031	91,597	69,767
	Daily Average	2,697	3,053	3,033
Workpeople on register at beginning		86,978	88,311	92,911
" " end		84,265	86,978	91,978

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men given casual employment through the Exchanges was 1,938, and the number of casual jobs given was 14,764, a daily average of 642, compared with 631 in the preceding five weeks and 1,143 in August, 1912.

Of the jobs given during the period 9,630 were for dock labourers, 5,088 for cloth porters at Manchester, and 46 for cotton porters at Liverpool. During the period there were 936 cases in which men were given employment through the Clearing House System for Dock Labourers at Liverpool.

UNSATISFIED DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

During the period covered by the Returns there was a continuance of the demand for workmen in the shipbuilding and engineering trades, and in the building trades in some districts. A deficiency in the supply of women was reported in the cotton, linen, jute, and clothing trades, and in laundry work. There was also a demand for adult and juvenile workers of both sexes in the Birmingham plate and jewellery trade.

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

I.—DISTRICT TABLES.*

Registrations, Vacancies Notified, and Vacancies Filled in the Period of Four Weeks ended August 15th, 1913.

A.—ADULTS AND JUVENILES.

—	—	London and South Eastern.	Scotland and North of England.	North Western.	Yorkshire and East Midlands.	West Midlands.	South Western.	Wales.	Ireland.	Total.
	Exchanges Open.	74	77	79‡	67	43	27	37	22	426‡
On Register at beginning of period	Insured Trades	19,988	6,687	5,733	4,426	4,204	4,781	1,514	3,266	50,599
	Uninsured Trades	14,052	4,546	6,411	5,109	4,134	3,201	1,541	2,445	41,439
	Total	34,040	11,233	12,144	9,535	8,338	7,982	3,055	5,711	92,038
Registrations† ..	Insured Trades	23,397	14,466	12,508	11,633	5,683	6,713	7,568	4,024	85,992
	Uninsured Trades	33,450	14,713	18,982	12,787	7,891	6,029	3,707	5,055	102,614
	Total	56,847	29,179	31,490	24,420	13,574	12,742	11,275	9,079	188,606
On Register at end of period	Insured Trades	14,361	6,206	5,746	5,437	4,181	4,270	1,616	2,680	44,497
	Uninsured Trades	16,345	4,998	6,081	5,399	4,770	2,939	1,640	2,380	44,552
	Total	30,706	11,204	11,827	10,836	8,951	7,209	3,256	5,060	89,049
Vacancies Notified	Insured Trades	5,399	6,451	4,048	4,324	1,440	2,030	5,775	892	30,359
	Uninsured Trades	13,736	9,422	12,416	7,329	3,218	4,440	2,348	2,268	55,177
	Total	19,135	15,873	16,464	11,653	4,658	6,470	8,123	3,160	85,536
Vacancies Filled ..	Insured Trades	4,789	4,930	3,155	3,556	977	1,809	4,830	621	24,667
	Uninsured Trades	10,769	6,454	8,986	5,690	2,105	3,586	1,772	1,417	40,779
	Total	15,558	11,384	12,141	9,246	3,082	5,395	6,602	2,038	65,446

B.—ADULTS.

District.	REGISTRATIONS. On Register at Beginning of Period. Men.	Women.	Total.	Registrations during Period.† Men.	Women.	Total.	On Register at End of Period. Men.	Women.	Total.	VACANCIES. Notified during Period. Men.	Women.	Total.	Filled during Period. Men.	Women.	Total.
London and South Eastern	27,143	4,307	31,450	35,582	12,446	48,028	22,311	5,080	27,391	8,678	5,272	13,950	7,354	4,296	11,650
Scotland and North of England ..	8,051	1,685	9,736	19,191	6,001	25,192	7,797	1,759	9,556	9,809	3,630	13,439	7,040	2,558	9,598
North Western	8,472	2,775	11,247	20,511	7,879	28,390	8,311	2,522	10,833	8,653	5,322	13,975	6,793	3,841	10,634
Yorkshire and East Midlands ..	6,777	1,731	8,508	16,959	4,199	21,158	8,001	1,669	9,670	6,747	2,579	9,326	5,579	1,947	7,526
West Midlands	6,199	1,294	7,493	9,004	2,338	11,342	6,231	1,555	7,786	2,550	892	3,442	1,730	504	2,234
South Western	6,359	954	7,313	9,986	1,560	11,546	5,634	896	6,530	4,720	914	5,634	4,229	618	4,847
Wales (including Mon.)	2,098	596	2,694	8,928	1,378	10,306	2,234	529	2,763	6,597	993	7,590	5,532	688	6,220
Ireland	4,369	739	5,108	6,080	1,776	7,856	3,793	723	4,516	1,728	885	2,613	1,087	547	1,634
Total	**69,468**	**14,081**	**83,549**	**126,241**	**37,577**	**163,818**	**64,312**	**14,733**	**79,045**	**49,482**	**20,487**	**69,969**	**39,344**	**14,999**	**54,343**
Total a Month ago	*66,871*	*16,318*	*83,689*	*174,557*	*48,775*	*223,332*	*69,468*	*14,081*	*83,549*	*70,235*	*30,329*	*100,564*	*55,700*	*22,559*	*78,259*
Total a Year ago	*65,346*	*17,435*	*82,781*	*132,625*	*40,468*	*173,093*	*62,019*	*19,484*	*81,503*	*55,827*	*16,336*	*72,163*	*46,802*	*12,177*	*58,979*

C.—JUVENILES.‖

District.	REGISTRATIONS. On Register at Beginning of Period. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Registrations during Period.† Boys.	Girls.	Total.	On Register at End of Period. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	VACANCIES. Notified during Period. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Filled during Period. Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London and South Eastern	1,536	1,054	2,590	5,153	3,666	8,819	1,911	1,404	3,315	3,237	1,948	5,185	2,420	1,488	3,908
Scotland and North of England ..	679	818	1,497	1,866	2,121	3,987	721	927	1,648	1,368	1,066	2,434	962	824	1,786
North Western	311	586	897	1,680	1,420	3,100	382	612	994	1,521	968	2,489	889	618	1,507
Yorkshire and East Midlands ..	415	612	1,027	1,671	1,591	3,262	481	685	1,166	1,361	966	2,327	971	749	1,720
West Midlands	377	468	845	1,183	1,049	2,232	588	577	1,165	708	508	1,216	471	377	848
South Western	350	319	669	745	451	1,196	377	302	679	557	279	836	361	187	548
Wales (including Mon.)	152	209	361	509	460	969	247	246	493	326	207	533	212	170	382
Ireland	435	168	603	901	322	1,223	375	169	544	439	108	547	329	75	404
Total	**4,255**	**4,234**	**8,489**	**13,708**	**11,080**	**24,788**	**5,082**	**4,922**	**10,004**	**9,517**	**6,050**	**15,567**	**6,615**	**4,488**	**11,103**
Total a Month ago	*4,158*	*4,483*	*8,641*	*16,460*	*13,477*	*29,937*	*4,255*	*4,234*	*8,489*	*13,875*	*8,600*	*22,475*	*8,506*	*6,045*	*14,551*
Total a Year ago	*5,568*	*4,977*	*10,545*	*16,181*	*12,300*	*28,481*	*6,093*	*5,548*	*11,641*	*9,347*	*5,667*	*15,014*	*6,903*	*4,361*	*11,264*

* Exclusive of casual employments. † Including re-registrations of persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period.
‡ Excluding the Manchester Cloth Porters' Exchange, which deals only with casual employment. ‖ Persons under 17 years of age are classed as juveniles.

II.—TRADE TABLES.

A. INSURED TRADES.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended August 15th, 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.	3,867	6,377	2,723	2,837	2,184	9	33	10	55	38
Bricklayers	2,065	3,599	1,623	1,430	1,023	1	7	—	5	5
Masons	862	1,550	787	557	339	—	4	1	3	1
Painters, Decorators, &c.	7,305	8,746	4,199	2,886	2,497	10	20	8	42	16
Plumbers and Glaziers	1,525	1,893	1,244	368	300	8	16	6	29	17
Other skilled occupations	975	1,899	776	684	484	4	—	—	10	4
Labourers	8,124	13,206	6,630	4,040	3,381	19	16	11	37	28
Works of Construction	1,961	5,930	2,106	3,466	2,941	1	3	—	—	—
Sawmilling	509	619	490	117	75	1	6	2	14	8
Shipbuilding :—										
Platers, Riveters, &c.	2,057	5,215	2,034	2,110	1,579	11	37	6	23	23
Shipwrights	306	1,156	231	786	665	1	10	3	3	4
Labourers	2,988	6,709	3,013	2,728	2,285	44	99	55	65	58
Mechanical Engineering :—										
Moulders (Iron and Steel)	1,926	3,636	2,291	672	613	6	44	14	62	32
Smiths	638	980	705	301	188	5	14	4	23	12
Erectors, Fitters, Turners	4,700	6,367	4,350	1,882	1,535	104	246	102	186	174
Metal Machinists	1,627	2,085	1,657	404	327	14	38	13	34	24
Wiremen	773	852	553	386	275	13	24	8	12	7
Other skilled occupations	2,416	3,836	2,503	809	587	14	74	18	100	76
Labourers	3,948	8,143	4,343	2,562	2,440	37	90	38	114	101
Making of Vehicles	1,246	1,724	1,401	315	194	26	32	24	36	25
Cabinet Making, &c.	258	410	270	82	41	1	7	3	15	7
Total Males	50,076	84,932	43,929	29,422	23,953	329	820	326	868	660
Total Females	188	220	236	50	35	6	20	6	19	19
Grand Total	**50,264**	**85,152**	**44,165**	**29,472**	**23,988**	**335**	**840**	**332**	**887**	**679**

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

B. UNINSURED TRADES.

1.—ADULTS.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended August 15th, 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	213	—	213	664	1	665	201	—	201	437	8	445	361	7	368
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	295	184	479	716	476	1,192	349	199	548	352	273	625	231	211	442
Textiles :—															
Cotton	337	553	890	1,268	2,021	3,289	285	492	777	937	1,322	2,259	616	969	1,585
Wool and Worsted	176	88	264	580	303	883	219	79	298	231	224	455	189	134	323
Other Textiles	196	229	425	374	653	1,027	196	275	471	102	443	545	67	349	416
Dress :—															
Boot and Shoe Makers	462	82	544	701	165	866	520	93	613	299	69	368	178	42	220
Others	205	634	839	450	1,784	2,234	205	706	911	158	624	782	70	479	549
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages :—															
On Railways	89	77	5,748	229	157	11,167	110	91	6,042	701	50	4,808	613	32	4,024
On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c.	5,582			10,781			5,841			4,057			3,379		
Agriculture :—															
Fruit, &c., Pickers	22	50	72	1,018	1,060	2,078	30	240	270	1,554	962	2,516	821	622	1,443
Others	546	88	634	1,335	442	1,777	705	54	759	612	168	780	376	102	478
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery	450	239	689	684	671	1,355	478	260	738	209	372	581	145	276	421
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations	73	11	84	179	22	201	82	11	93	61	33	94	35	24	59
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, &c.	121	57	178	266	194	460	111	88	199	338	95	433	292	85	377
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass	139	113	252	275	172	447	152	116	268	193	81	274	116	47	163
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:—															
Bread, Biscuit, &c., Makers	213	19	232	401	65	466	192	24	216	289	109	398	130	71	201
Others	618	1,641	2,259	1,310	4,337	5,647	597	1,482	2,079	975	3,528	4,503	692	3,047	3,739
Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers	107	41	148	180	123	303	75	57	132	63	83	146	37	52	89
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games.	113	19	132	173	68	241	113	31	144	59	68	127	31	49	80
Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.	72	1	73	220	—	220	68	—	68	312	—	312	293	—	293
Commercial	1,546	733	2,279	2,212	1,180	3,392	1,651	696	2,347	653	489	1,142	449	352	801
Domestic (Outdoor) :—															
Laundry and Washing Service	1,532	483	8,888	2,485	1,598	21,944	1,565	536	9,054	1,035	1,299	11,407	683	1,007	7,905
Others		6,873			17,861			6,953			9,073			6,215	
General Labourers	4,368	—	4,368	10,236	—	10,236	4,587	—	4,587	3,589	—	3,589	3,162	—	3,162
Shop Assistants	501	772	1,273	903	1,444	2,347	582	801	1,383	184	620	804	77	450	527
All Others	1,416	906	2,322	3,669	2,560	6,229	1,469	1,213	2,682	2,660	444	3,104	2,348	342	2,690
Total	19,392	13,893	33,285	41,309	37,357	78,666	20,383	14,497	34,880	20,060	20,437	40,497	15,391	14,964	30,355
Casual Employments	1,741	—	1,741	999	—	999	2,027	—	2,027	—	—	—	14,764	—	14,764

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

2.—JUVENILES.

Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended August 15th, 1913.

TRADES.	NOTIFIED DURING PERIOD.			FILLED DURING PERIOD.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Mining and Quarrying	20	6	26	12	7	19
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	259	161	420	206	135	341
Textiles	320	586	906	217	464	681
Dress	245	614	859	142	472	614
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	3,484	267	3,751	2,193	182	2,375
Agriculture :—						
Fruit, &c., Pickers	93	73	166	93	71	164
Others	85	26	111	42	19	61
Paper, Prints, Books, &c.	260	413	673	182	318	500
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c.	45	24	69	27	14	41
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, &c.	68	113	181	44	109	153
Bricks, Cement, Pottery, &c.	74	22	96	44	15	59
Total carried forward	4,953	2,305	7,258	3,202	1,806	5,008
Total brought forward	4,953	2,305	7,258	3,202	1,806	5,008
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	394	517	911	254	423	677
Skins, Leather, Hair, &c.	68	113	181	48	104	152
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, &c.	87	66	153	67	53	120
Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	21	—	21	14	—	14
Commercial	878	224	1,102	671	177	848
Domestic (Outdoor)	356	2,160	2,516	220	1,420	1,640
Shop Assistants	254	328	582	136	211	347
All Others	1,638	318	1,956	1,343	275	1,618
Total	**8,649**	**6,031**	**14,680**	**5,955**	**4,469**	**10,424**

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN AUGUST, 1913.

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

DURING August 504 fresh applications (233 from domestic servants, etc.) for work were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 595 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 129 persons, of whom 76 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 129 situations found for applicants, 92 were of a more or less permanent character, while 37 were temporary only.

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

—	Applications by Work-people during		Situations offered by Employers during		Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.			
					Perma-nently.		Tem-porarily.	
	Aug., 1913.	Aug., 1912.	Aug., 1913.	Aug., 1912.	Aug., 1913.	Aug., 1912.	Aug., 1913.	Aug., 1912.
Summary by Bureaux.								
Central Bureau :— 5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.	80	74	65	72	22	20	5	9
Y.W.C.A. :— 26, George Street, Hanover Sq., W. (1)	203	250	359	291	21	26	20	27
(2)	53	74	31	29	8	11	1	10
Dublin :— 30, Molesworth Street	17	16	30	32	1	4	3	6
Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh, and Glasgow)	151	185	110	106	40	34	8	4
Total of 10 Bureaux	504	599	595	530	92	95	37	56
Girls' Friendly Society:— 39, Victoria St., S.W.	123	—	173	—	46	—	2	—
Summary by Occupations.								
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c.	50	57	12	11	4	7	—	1
Shop Assistants	1	15	1	4	—	1	—	1
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	18	29	16	17	4	4	1	5
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists	65	66	31	42	9	10	7	15
Apprentices and Learners	13	8	16	12	11	9	—	—
Domestic Servants	233	297	434	385	51	51	25	27
Miscellaneous	124	127	85	59	13	13	4	7
Total of 10 Bureaux	504	599	595	530	92	95	37	56

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 36 persons in London and 20 in the provinces, were referred to other agencies; 201 persons in London, and 49 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 five weeks ended August 30th, 1913, amounted to £5,642,885, a decrease of £38,933 (or 0·7 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period for 1912.

During the 35 weeks ended August 30th, 1913, the receipts amounted to £40,863,555, an increase of £3,885,123 (or 10·5 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1912.

—	5 weeks ended Aug. 30th, 1913.		35 weeks ended Aug. 30th, 1913.	
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on 1912.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on 1912.
	£	£	£	£
English Lines:—				
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs.	1,683,388	− 59,293	12,597,425	+1,174,568
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, and Gt. Eastern	1,035,500	+ 7,700	7,354,400	+ 730,200
N. Eastern and Lancs and Yorks	1,019,693	+ 23,876	7,315,714	+ 876,876
Gt. Western and L. & S.W.	867,000	+ 3,000	6,324,100	+ 561,394
S. E. & C. and L. B. & S. C.	188,503	− 6,848	1,311,182	+ 65,813
Scottish Lines:—				
Caledonian, N. British, and Glasgow & S. Western	694,900	− 14,000	4,816,800	+ 411,700
Irish Lines:—				
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland & Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern	153,901	+ 6,632	1,143,934	+ 64,572
Total	5,642,885	− 38,933	40,863,555	+3,885,123

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for August, 1913, and for the eight months ended August, 1913.

Imports.—During August, 1913, the total value of foreign and Colonial merchandise imported into the United Kingdom was £56,012,000, showing a decrease of 6·2 per cent. compared with August, 1912, but an increase of 10·8 per cent. compared with August, 1911. The decrease as compared with August of last year is partly accounted for by a considerable reduction in the imports of certain articles of food (especially wheat, barley, oats and tea), and of raw materials (especially cotton, wool and mohair); and partly by a reduction in the value, though not in the quantity, of rubber imported.

For the eight months ended August, 1913, the total value of the imports was £496,492,000, showing increases of 5·2 per cent. and of 13·9 per cent. as compared with the corresponding periods of 1912 and of 1911, respectively. The principal increases as compared with 1912 were :—Grain and flour, £2,636,000; meat, £4,397,000; iron ore, £1,172,000; wood and timber, £4,684,000; wool, £1,226,000; linseed, £1,794,000; petroleum, £2,200,000; hides and skins, £1,232,000; rubber, £1,124,000; and manufactured iron and steel, £1,938,000. Sugar showed a reduction of £1,545,000 in value, though the quantity imported was greater by 5,162,000 cwts.; cotton showed a decrease of 4,176,000 centals in quantity and of £6,808,000 in value.

Exports.—The total value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in August, 1913, was £44,111,000, showing an increase of 0·8 per cent. as compared with August, 1912, and of 22·2 per cent. as compared with August, 1911. The exports for August, 1913, however, included ships of war, valued at £2,367,000; if exports of ships and boats be excluded, the value of the other exports last month was less by £1,900,000 than in August, 1912. Nearly two-thirds of this reduction is accounted for by decreases in yarns and textile fabrics.

For the eight months ended August, 1913, the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom amounted to £348,331,000, showing increases of 12·0 per cent., and of 18·3 per cent. as compared with the corresponding periods of 1912 and of 1911, respectively. The principal increases as compared with last year were :—Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel, £9,265,000; iron and steel manufactures, £6,945,000; machinery, £3,260,000; ships, £4,607,000; and cotton piece goods, £5,960,000. Cotton yarns showed a decrease of £1,002,000.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

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

—	August, 1913.			Eight months ended Aug., 1913.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with		Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with	
		1912.	1911.		1912.	1911.
	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	23,565	− 1,320	+ 891	185,912	+ 7,919	+ 21,079
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	16,760	− 1,432	+ 2,091	179,128	+ 8,166	+ 19,303
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured†	15,462	− 924	+ 2,455	129,433	+ 8,447	+ 20,043
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	225	− 8	+ 26	2,019	+ 142	+ 348
Total value of Imports	56,012	− 3,684	+ 5,463	496,492	+ 24,674	+ 60,773

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

—	August, 1913.			Eight months ended Aug., 1913.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with		Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) as compared with	
		1912.	1911.		1912.	1911.
	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	2,835	− 206	+ 664	19,091	− 1,026	+ 2,577
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured ‡	5,367	− 270	+ 1,177	45,703	+ 8,884	+ 11,238
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured§	35,129	+ 763	+ 6,072	276,997	+ 28,992	+ 39,082
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	780	+ 45	+ 115	6,540	+ 403	+ 1,075
Total value of Exports of British Produce	44,111	+ 332	+ 8,028	348,331	+ 37,253	+ 53,972

* Raw cotton, wool and other textile materials, wood and timber, metallic ores, oils and oil-seeds, hides and skins, &c.

† Yarns and textile fabrics, metal manufactures, leather and leather manufactures, chemicals, &c.

‡ Coal, wool, oil and oil-seeds, hides and skins, &c.

§ Yarns, textile fabrics and apparel, metal manufactures, machinery chemicals, &c.

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 August, 1913, was 47, of which 42 were due to lead poisoning and 5 to anthrax. One death due to lead poisoning was also reported. In addition, there were 21 cases of lead poisoning (3 of which were fatal) reported among house painters and plumbers.

During the eight months ended August, 1913, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 431, as compared with 436 in the corresponding period of 1912. The number of deaths was 19 in 1913, as compared with 36 in 1912. In addition, there were 175 cases of lead poisoning (including 24 deaths) among house painters and plumbers in the first eight months of 1913, as compared with 159 cases (including 28 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1912.

Analysis by Industries.

Industry.	Cases. Month of Aug., 1913.	Cases. Eight months ended Aug., 1913.	Cases. Eight months ended Aug., 1912.	Deaths. M'nth of Aug., 1913.	Deaths. Eight months ended Aug., 1913.	Deaths. Eight months ended Aug., 1912.
	Lead Poisoning.					
Among Operatives engaged in—						
Smelting of Metals	1	17	37	—	2	4
Brass Works	1	7	4	—	—	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	—	5	3	—	—	—
Plumbing and Soldering	2	24	21	—	1	3
Printing	4	16	21	—	1	—
File Cutting	3	12	8	—	—	—
Tinning of Metals	—	3	10	—	—	1
White Lead Works	1	14	18	—	1	—
Red and Yellow Lead Works	—	7	2	—	—	—
China and Earthenware*	4*	47	55	—	6	13
Litho-Transfer Works	—	1	1	—	—	1
Glass Cutting and Polishing	—	3	1	—	1	1
Vitreous Enamelling	—	3	4	—	—	—
Electrical Accumulator Works	2	31	28	—	—	—
Paint and Colour Works	3	16	12	—	—	—
Coach and Car Painting	2	52	53	—	—	5
Shipbuilding	4	21	26	1	1	1
Paint used in other Industries	4	35	34	—	2	3
Other Industries	11	59	46	—	—	1
Total in Factories & Workshops	42	373	384	1	15	33
House Painting and Plumbing	21	175	159	3	24	28
	Other Forms of Poisoning.					
Mercurial Poisoning—						
Barometer and Thermometer Making	—	2	3	—	—	—
Furriers' Processes	—	2	7	—	—	—
Other Industries	—	5	7	—	—	—
Total	—	9	17	—	—	—
Arsenic Poisoning—						
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Industries	—	3	3	—	—	—
Total	—	3	3	—	—	—
Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"	—	12	20	—	—	—
	Anthrax.					
Wool	3	29	22	—	2	3
Handling of Horsehair	—	3	7	—	—	—
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	2	12	2	—	2	—
Other Industries	—	2	1	—	—	—
Total Anthrax	5	46	32	—	4	3
Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act	47	431	436	1	19	36
Grand Total	68	606	595	4	43	64

* Of the four persons affected in the China and Earthenware industry three were females.

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

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS
REPORTED IN AUGUST.

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

Exclusive of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during August, 1913, was 255, an increase of 6 on a month ago, and a decrease of 18 on a year ago. The mean number for August during the five years 1908-1912 was 246, the maximum being 274, and the minimum 209 deaths.

Fatal accidents in the railway service in August, 1913, numbered 42, an increase of 5 on July, 1913, and of 13 on August, 1912. The total number of fatal accidents at mines in August, 1913, was 98, an increase of 2 on a month ago, and a decrease of 5 on a year ago. Fatal accidents at quarries numbered 11 during August, 1913, as compared with 7 a month ago, and 6 a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in August, 1913, was 103, the same as a month ago, and a decrease of 31 on a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during August, 1913, was 97, an increase of 8 on a month ago, and of 42 on a year ago.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during Aug., 1913.	July, 1913.	Aug., 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in August, 1913, on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service—					
Brakesmen & Goods Guards	4	2	3	+ 2	+ 1
Engine Drivers	3	2	2	+ 1	+ 1
Firemen	3	4	2	− 1	+ 1
Guards (Passenger)	1	2	2	− 1	− 1
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	10	6	2	+ 4	+ 8
Porters	7	7	6	..	+ 1
Shunters	6	4	2	+ 2	+ 4
Mechanics	..	..	..	..	..
Labourers	1	2	2	− 1	− 1
Miscellaneous	6	8	7	− 2	− 1
Contractors' Servants	1	..	1	+ 1	..
Total, Railway Service	42	37	29	+ 5	+ 13
Mines—					
Underground	88	88	85	..	+ 3
Surface	10	8	18	+ 2	− 8
Total, Mines	98	96	103	+ 2	− 5
Quarries over 20 feet deep	11	7	6	+ 4	+ 5
Factories and Workshops—					
Textile—					
Cotton	5	3	2	+ 2	+ 3
Wool and Worsted	2	..	3	+ 2	− 1
Other Textiles	2	1	2	+ 1	..
Non-Textile—					
Extraction of Metals	4	3	5	+ 1	− 1
Founding and Conversion of Metals	13	12	14	+ 1	− 1
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	2	..	7	+ 2	− 5
Ship and Boat Building	13	12	15	+ 1	− 2
Gas	7	2	1	+ 5	+ 6
Wood	..	4	5	− 4	− 5
Clay, Stone, &c.	2	3	8	− 1	− 6
Chemicals	2	7	6	− 5	− 4
Laundries	..	1	..	− 1	..
Food	4	4	3	..	+ 1
Drink	3	2	3	+ 1	..
Paper, Printing, &c.	2	2	13	..	− 11
Other Non-Textile Industries	17	20	24	− 3	− 7
Total, Factories and Workshops.	78	76	111	+ 2	− 33
Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 104–5.					
Docks, Wharves, and Quays	10	18	16	− 8	− 6
Warehouses	2	..	1	+ 2	+ 1
Buildings to which Act applies	13	9	6	+ 4	+ 7
Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104–5.	25	27	23	− 2	+ 2
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	1	6	1	− 5	..
Total, excluding Seamen	255	249	273	+ 6	− 18
Seamen—					
On Trading Vessels—					
Sailing	8	11	8	− 3	..
Steam	79	72	40	+ 7	+ 39
On Fishing Vessels—					
Sailing	6	2	..	+ 4	+ 6
Steam	4	4	7	..	− 3
Total, Seamen	97	89	55	+ 8	+ 42
Total, including Seamen	352	338	328	+ 14	+ 24

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN AUGUST.

The total number of Distress Committees whose registers were open in August, 1913, was 15, the same number as in July, 1913, and 9 less than in August, 1912. Of these 15 Committees, 3 were in London and "Outer London," 8 in other places in England and Wales, 3 in Scotland, and 1 in Ireland.

The total number of persons who received employment relief during August, 1913, was 589, of whom 390 were in London and "Outer London," 31 in the Midlands, 155 in Scotland, and 13 in Ireland. The average duration of employment relief was 17·6 days* per person employed, and the wages paid amounted to 38s. 5d. per head, or about 2s. 2d. per day.*

Districts.	No. of Applicants given Employment Relief. Aug., 1913.	Aug., 1912.	Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief. Aug., 1913.	Aug., 1912.	Total Amount of Wages Paid. Aug., 1913.	Aug., 1912.
London:—			Days.	Days.	£	£
County	306	355	5,229	7,083	631	844
Outer	84	99	1,390	1,779	160	230
Total, London	390	454	6,619	8,862	791	1,074
Northern Counties	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lancs. and Cheshire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yorkshire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midlands	31	27	piecewk	piecewrk	54	32
Eastern Counties	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern Counties	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wales and Monmouth	..	..	..	..	..	..
England and Wales	421	481	6,619	8,862	845	1,106
Scotland	155	105	3,026	4,486	265	474
Ireland	13	..	156	..	21	..
United Kingdom	589	586	9,801	13,348	1,131	1,580

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.

* The necessary deductions being made on account of those who were engaged on piecework.

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.*

British.—During July, 1913, 37,876 British subjects left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, while 28,043 entered the United Kingdom therefrom, the balance outward thus being 9,833, as compared with 14,813 in July, 1912. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase in the number of passengers to British North America and to the United States, while to Australia there was a decrease.

In the seven months ending July, 1913, the number of British subjects who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe was 298,854, while the number entering the United Kingdom therefrom was 131,177, the balance outward thus being 167,677, as compared with 154,271 in the corresponding period of 1912, an increase of 13,406, or 9 per cent.

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

—	July. 1912.	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in 1913.	Seven months ended July. 1912.	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in 1913.
Outward:						
Total	37,641	37,876	+ 235	273,257	298,854	+25,597
To British N. America	16,031	19,367	+3,336	122,400	140,725	+18,325
To Australia	8,560	4,956	− 3,604	46,835	39,976	− 6,859
To United States	7,694	8,161	+ 467	67,229	80,065	+12,836
Inward:						
Total	22,828	28,043	+5,215	118,986	131,177	+12,191
From British N. America	7,060	10,029	+2,969	24,537	31,112	+ 6,575
From Australia	1,203	1,588	+ 385	10,484	13,183	+ 2,699
From United States	9,083	10,224	+1,141	41,674	43,067	+ 1,393
Balance Outward:						
Total	14,813	9,833	− 4,980	154,271	167,677	+13,406
To British N. America	8,971	9,338	+ 367	97,863	109,613	+11,750
To Australia	7,357	3,368	− 3,989	36,351	26,793	− 9,558
To United States	*1,389*†	*2,063*†	+ 674†	25,555	36,998	+11,443

Aliens.—For aliens there was a balance outward of 803 in July, 1913, as compared with a balance inward of 4,369 a year ago. For the seven months ended July, 1913, the balance outward was 46,823, as compared with 12,230 a year ago. Most of the alien passengers were travelling between overseas countries and the Continent of Europe viâ the United Kingdom.

* Exclusive of passengers travelling indirectly via Continental ports.
† Balance inward.

PAUPERISM IN AUGUST, 1913.

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

The number of paupers relieved on one day in August, 1913, in the 35 urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 183 per 10,000 of the population.

Compared with July, 1913, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 2,422 (or 0·7 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 1. The number of indoor paupers increased by 484 (or 0·3 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 2,906 (or 1·7 per cent.). There were decreases in 13 districts, the greatest being in the Wolverhampton district (28 per 10,000) and in the Birmingham district (18 per 10,000); in 18 districts there were increases, but all of small amount, the greatest being only 7 per 10,000. The remaining four districts showed no change.

Compared with August, 1912, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 12. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 7,533 (or 4·5 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 12,517 (or 6·8 per cent.). There were decreases in all districts but one, the most marked being in the Cork, Waterford and Limerick district (27 per 10,000), in the Wolverhampton district (21 per 10,000), in the Manchester district and the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (each 20 per 10,000), and in the Stockton and Tees and Dundee and Dunfermline districts (each 19 per 10,000). In the Central London district there was a slight increase.

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of August, 1913. In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.*						
Metropolis.						
West District	11,988	2,092	14,080	173	..	− 9
North District	15,277	7,571	22,848	225	+ 4	− 10
Central District	4,622	1,361	5,983	396	+ 2	+ 2
East District	13,967	5,028	18,995	281	+ 3	− 9
South District	24,263	13,006	37,269	200	..	− 7
Total, Metropolis	70,117	29,058	99,175	219	+ 1	− 9
West Ham	5,042	10,289	15,331	211	+ 2	− 37
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District	2,382	4,821	7,203	154	− 1	− 10
Stockton & Tees District	1,188	3,174	4,362	180	+ 1	− 19
Bolton, Oldham, &c.	3,977	4,070	8,047	101	+ 1	− 13
Wigan District	2,165	5,196	7,361	172	+ 3	− 15
Manchester District	10,015	6,893	16,908	168	..	− 20
Liverpool District	11,416	10,368	21,784	197	+ 1	− 8
Bradford District	2,019	1,696	3,715	100	+ 1	− 6
Halifax & Huddersfield	1,227	2,698	3,925	103	+ 1	− 12
Leeds District	2,572	3,346	5,918	125	..	− 10
Barnsley District	902	2,415	3,317	113	− 1	− 7
Sheffield District	3,012	3,294	6,306	131	+ 1	− 4
Hull District	1,868	5,065	6,933	228	− 6	− 14
North Staffordshire	2,222	5,149	7,371	186	+ 3	− 16
Nottingham District	2,171	4,403	6,574	146	+ 2	− 3
Leicester District	1,601	3,011	4,612	201	+ 7	− 17
Wolverhampton District	3,490	7,427	10,917	161	− 28	− 21
Birmingham District	6,339	6,123	12,462	148	− 18	− 7
Bristol District	2,771	4,259	7,030	182	− 1	− 13
Cardiff & Swansea	2,153	6,249	8,402	197	+ 1	− 16
Total, "Other Districts"	63,490	89,657	153,147	157	− 3	− 12
SCOTLAND.*						
Glasgow District	5,260	16,975	22,235	235	− 1	− 10
Paisley & Greenock District	772	2,634	3,406	182	+ 1	− 8
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,553	5,099	6,652	166	+ 3	− 8
Dundee and Dunfermline	770	2,283	3,053	153	− 3	− 19
Aberdeen	580	2,563	3,143	191	− 1	− 14
Coatbridge & Airdrie	354	1,556	1,910	190	− 1	− 20
Total for the above Scottish Districts	9,289	31,110	40,399	202	− 1	− 11
IRELAND.†						
Dublin District	6,016	5,019	11,035	272	− 1	− 12
Belfast District	2,783	1,110	3,893	94	+ 2	− 1
Cork, Waterford and Limerick District	3,363	4,213	7,576	305	− 2	− 27
Galway District	284	181	465	133	− 4	− 18
Total for the above Irish Districts	12,446	10,523	22,969	208	..	− 8
Total for above 35 Districts in August, 1913	160,384	170,637	331,021	183	− 1	− 12

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

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

HOME OFFICE ORDERS.

Workmen's Compensation Act: Industrial Diseases.—Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, incapacity caused in certain circumstances by any of certain diseases named in the Act entitles a workman to compensation as if the disease were a personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of that workman's employment. Power is also given to the Home Secretary to make orders for extending the provisions of the Act with regard to such "industrial diseases" to other diseases due to the nature of employment, subject to modifications if he thinks fit. In pursuance of this power an Order* has been made, dated July 30th, 1913, which amends and consolidates the Orders dated May 22nd, 1907, and December 2nd, 1908, which are revoked except as regards cases arising before the date of the new Order. The chief amendments are (1) the inclusion of *writers' cramp* and (2) a more comprehensive definition of *nystagmus* whether occurring in miners or others, and whether the symptom of oscillation of the eyeballs be present or not. With regard to the first-mentioned disease it is provided that a person suffering therefrom shall be entitled to compensation for not more than twelve months. In other respects the provisions of the revoked Orders are re-enacted by the new Order.

Factory Acts: Dangerous and Unhealthy Industries: Chrome Process.—It is provided by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, that where the Home Secretary is satisfied that any manufacture, machinery, plant, process or description of manual labour, used in factories or workshops is dangerous or injurious to health, or dangerous to life and limb, either generally or in the case of any class of persons, he may certify the same to be dangerous, and may thereupon make such regulations as appear to him to be reasonably practicable, and to meet the necessity of the case. In pursuance of this power the Home Secretary has made an Order† dated August 9th, 1913, and which came into operation on September 1st, containing regulations applying to all factories and workshops or parts thereof in which is carried on the *manufacture of chromate or bichromate of potassium or sodium.* In this Order the expression "chrome process" means manipulation, movement or other treatment of chromate or bichromate of potassium or sodium. Regulations are made with regard to the fencing of uncovered vessels, and the lighting of dangerous places. Efficient exhaust draught, or other protection against injury by dust, must be provided. No person under eighteen years of age, and no female may be employed in any chrome process. Requisites must be kept for dealing with slight wounds or ulcers. Overalls and respirators must be supplied for persons engaged in parts of the process. For all persons employed in any chrome process suitable meal rooms, lavatories, clothes storing rooms, &c., must be provided, and for those engaged in the crystal department, or in packing, bath accommodations must be provided. Persons employed are required to present themselves for examination by the Certifying Surgeon, and so to conduct themselves otherwise as to give full effect to the Regulations.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913, No. 814 : Wyman & Sons. Price 1d.
† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913, No. 844 : Wyman & Sons. Price 1d.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

The Home Office has published a list of the names, addresses and districts of the Certifying Factory and Appointed Surgeons in Ireland. The duties of the Certifying Factory Surgeons have, since 1907, been extended to industries outside the Factory and Workshop Acts by the provisions in the Workmen's Compensation Act, with respect to Industrial Diseases, under which a worker in those industries, before he can claim compensation for disease, has to obtain a certificate from the Certifying Surgeon; and this list has been prepared as a ready means of reference for workers and their representatives desiring to ascertain the name and address of the Certifying Surgeon to whom application must be made in any particular case.*

The list is published at 1s., and can be obtained either directly or through any bookseller from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

* Persons employed in factories or workshops can always ascertain the name and address of the Certifying Surgeon by reference to the Abstract posted up in the works.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS DURING AUGUST, 1913.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*
Aberfeldy (Perth)	Dr. N. D. Mackay, Dall Avon, Aberfeldy.	Wednesday, 9–10 a.m.
Beith (Ayr) ..	Dr. J. S. Caldwell, Ryesholm, Beith.	Wednesday, 9–10 a.m.
Boston (Lincoln)	Dr. C. W. Pilcher, 75, High Street, Boston.	Monday, 9.30 a.m.
Chipping Norton (Oxford)	Dr. T. O'Kelly, 21, High Street, Chipping Norton.	Weekdays, 9–10 a.m.
Dufftown (Banff)	Dr J. Stewart, Bank House, Fife Street, Dufftown.	Wednesday, 9–10 a.m.
Fermoy (Cork) ..	Dr. M. A. A. O'Brien, Coolmore, Fermoy.	Dispensary, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 10 a.m.–12 noon.
Kidsgrove (Stafford)	Dr. J. B. Great Rex, Harecastle House, Kidsgrove.	Wednesday, 9–10 a.m.

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

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING AUGUST.

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

In the following Tables particulars are given as to the number of each of the various classes of unions and societies which were (1) registered or (2) dissolved during August, 1913.

(1) Registered.

Class of Society.	Number Registered.	Class of Society.	Number Registered.
Trade Unions	3	Friendly Societies ..	33
Industrial and Provident Societies.	15	,, ,, (Branches)	89
		Building ,, ...	..

(2) Dissolved.

Class of Society.	Notices received in August of		Registry Cancelled.
	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	
Trade Unions	1	..	..
Industrial and Provident Societies	2	1	1
Friendly Societies	..	25	20
,, ,, (Branches) ..	..	52	..
Building ,, ...	3	7	2

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING AUGUST.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Census, 1911. *England and Wales. Vol. VIII. Tenements in Administrative Counties and Urban and Rural Districts.* [Cd. 6910 : pp. xxiv. + 667 : price 5s. 6d.] *Islands in the British Seas.* [Cd. 6922 : pp. 50 : price 5½d.] *Report on the Twelfth Decennial Census of Scotland. Vol. II.* Ages and conjugal conditions, occupations, industries, housing conditions, &c. [Cd. 6896 : pp. cxvi. + 571 : price 6s. 2d.]

Unemployment Insurance. First Report of the Proceedings of the Board of Trade under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911, with Appendices. [Cd. 6965 : pp. viii. + 82 : price 9d.]

Railway Servants (Hours of Labour). Report by the Board of Trade respecting their Proceedings under the Railway Regulation Act (1893) during the year ended 27th July, 1912. [H.C. 294 : pp. 4 : price ½d.]

Report by the Industrial Council on an Enquiry into Industrial Agreements. [Cd. 6952 : pp. 22 : price 2½d.] *Minutes of Evidence.* [Cd. 6953 : pp. xiii. + 665 : price 5s. 4d.]

Trade Unions (Membership and Expenditure). Return 1911. Board of Trade. [H.C. 239 : pp. 5 : price 1d.]

Mines and Quarries, 1912. *Part 1. District Statistics.* Persons employed, output, accidents, &c. [Cd. 7025 : pp. 49 : price 7d.]

——— *District Reports. Manchester and Ireland Districts (No. 5).* [Cd. 6983—iv. : pp. 39 : price 4d.] *Durham District (No. 3).* [Cd. 6983—ii. : pp. 49 : price 5½d.] *Scotland District (No. 1).* [Cd. 6983 : pp. 92 : price 1s. 6d.] *Newcastle District (No. 2).* [Cd. 6983—i. : pp. 41 : price 4½d.] *South Wales District (No. 7).* [Cd. 6983—vi. : pp. 61 : price 9d.]

Report of Departmental Committee (Home Office) on Compensation for Industrial Diseases. Report. [Cd. 6956 : pp. 10 : price 1½d.] Evidence. [Cd. 6957 : pp. 150 : price 1s. 5d.]

Report to the Home Office on Accidents occurring in Shipbuilding Yards. By H. M. Robinson and H. J. Wilson. [Cd. 7046 : pp. 6 : price 1d.]

Report to the Home Office by Sir Ernest Hatch on his Investigation as to the application of the "Particulars" Section of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901, to Foundries. [Cd. 6990 : pp. 7 : price 1d.]

Second Report to Home Office on the Draft Regulations for the Manufacture of Patent Fuel (Briquettes) with the addition of Pitch. By A. H. Lush. [Cd. 7051 : pp. 13 : price 2d.]

Aliens Act, 1905. Return of the Alien Passenger Traffic during the three months ended 30th June, 1913, with the number of Expulsion Orders made during that period. Home Office. [Cd. 7047 : pp. 10 : price 1½d.]

Report from the Select Committee on Post Office Servants (Wages and Conditions of Employment). [H.C. 268 : pp. 290 : price 2s. 4d.]

Third Report of Standing Committee on Boy Labour in the Post Office. [Cd. 6959 : pp. 20 : price 2½d.]

Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905. Return as to the proceedings of Distress Committees in England and Wales during the year ended 31st March, 1913. Local Government Board. [H.C. 234 : pp. 25 : price 3d.]

47th Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1912-1913. Part II. Housing and Town Planning. [Cd. 6981 : pp. lxxii. + 67 ; price 7d.]

Old Age Pensioners and Aged Pauperism. Statement. Local Government Board. [Cd. 7015 : pp. 41 : price 4½d.]

Police Weekly Rest Day. Return showing to what extent steps have been taken for putting into force the provisions of the Police (Weekly Rest Day) Act, 1910, and the estimated cost thereof. Home Office. [H.C. 243 : pp. 5 : price 1d.]

Agricultural Statistics, Scotland, 1912. *Vol. 1, Part 1.* Acreage and live stock returns of Scotland. Board of Agriculture for Scotland. [Cd. 6966 : pp. 96 : price 5d.]

Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1913. General abstracts showing acreage under crops, and the numbers and descriptions of live stock in each county and province, 1912-13. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 7063 : pp. 31 : price 2d.]

Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1912. Report and Tables relating to Irish agricultural labourers. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 6928 : pp. 45 : price 2½d.]

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India, 1911-1912. 48th number. Agriculture, mineral production and mining, industries and manufactures, prices and wages, migration and emigration, &c. [H.C. 220 : pp. 427 : price 4s. 6d.]

Canada.—*The Labour Gazette, July*, 1913. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during June; labour organisation, 1912; establishment of free employment bureau at Winnipeg; trade disputes, wholesale and retail prices, &c., during June. [Ottawa : C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer; pp. 104.]

—*Census and Statistics Monthly*, July, 1913. Field crops and live stock in Canada.

—*Second Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan*, 1912. Harvest help and wages, cost of living, retail prices, wages and salaries, &c. (Regina : J. W. Cram, Government Printer : pp. 49.]

New South Wales.—*The Industrial Gazette, June*, 1913. [Sydney : W. A. Gullick, Government Printer : pp. 514.]

—*Industrial Arbitration Reports*, 1912. Vol. XI., Part 5 (pp. 60). Part 6 (pp. 25). [Sydney : W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

Victoria.—*Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops for the Year Ended December 31st*, 1912. Average wages paid in "Board" trades and in other than "Board" trades, determinations, prosecutions, overtime permits, &c. [Melbourne : A. J. Mullett, Government Printer : pp. 162.]

—*Wages Board Determinations. Builders' Labourers*, dated June 26th, 1913. *Brassworkers*, dated June 24th, 1913, cancelling that of July 12th, 1911. *Motor Drivers*, dated July 7th, 1913. *Drapers*, dated July 7th, 1913, cancelling that of July 31st, 1911. *Tinsmiths*, dated July 9th, 1913, cancelling that of March 14th, 1913. *Starch Board*, dated July 7th, 1913, cancelling that of June 26th, 1911. *Dyers and Clothes Cleaners*, dated July 9th, 1913.

Western Australia.—*Statistical Register*, 1911. *Part VI.* Industrial Establishments (exclusive of mines). [Perth : F. W. Simpson, Government Printer : pp. 89.]

Queensland.—*Determinations under the Industrial Peace Act*, 1912. *Bread and Pastry Cooking Trade for the South-Eastern Division*, dated June 6th, 1913, cancelling that of January 20th, 1910. *Brisbane Motor Drivers' Board*, dated June 25th, 1913.

New Zealand.—*Journal of the Department of Labour, July*, 1913. Condition of trade and employment as at June 30th, 1913; cases under the Workers' Compensation Act; persons assisted to employment; co-operative works; accidents, &c. [Wellington : John Mackay, Government Printer : pp. 80.]

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

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International.—*Bulletin of the International Labour Office. English Edition, Nos.* 11 and 12, 1912. Notes on laws and orders contained in Volume VII.; summary of labour legislation in the United States in 1911. [London : Pioneer Press, Ltd.] *French Edition, No.* 2, 1913. [Paris : Berger-Levrault.] *German Edition, Nos.* 6, 7, 1913. [Jena : Gustav Fischer.]

—*International Metal Workers' Federation.* Report of the Secretary to the Seventh International Congress of Metal Workers, Berlin, 1913. [Stuttgart : Alexander Schlicke : pp. 24.] *Do.* Reports of the affiliated national organisations to the Seventh International Congress, Berlin, 1913. [Stuttgart : Alexander Schlicke : pp. 90.]

—*Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, August* 1913. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome.]

—*Monthly Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence, July*, 1913. Co-operation in dairy farming and in agriculture. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome.]

United States.—*Bulletins of the Bureau of Labour Statistics.* No. 112. Decisions of Courts and Opinions Affecting Labour, 1912. [pp. 184.] No. 114. Wholesale Prices, 1890 to 1912. [pp. 160.] No. 115. Retail Prices, 1890 to February, 1913. [pp. 168.] [Washington : Government Printing Office.]

—*Report on Condition of Women and Child Wage-earners in the United States. Vol. XVIII.* Employment of women and children in selected industries. [Washington : Government Printing Office : pp. 531.]

—*New York. Department of Labour Bulletin, No. 5, June*, 1913. Unemployment; labour organisation; strikes and lock-outs; State intervention in labour disputes; labour laws of 1913, &c. [Albany : J. B. Lyon Co., State Printers : pp. 216.]

—*Minnesota. Social and Economic Survey of a Rural Township in Southern Minnesota.* By Carl W. Thompson and G. P. Warber, University of Minnesota. [Minneapolis : pp. v. + 75.]

—*Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.* December, 1912. [Washington : Government Printing Office : pp. 224.]

France. — *History and Publications of the Statistical Department of France, from the end of the 18th Century to the beginning of the 20th.* General Statistical Department of France. [Paris : Imprimerie Nationale : pp. 164.]

—*Bulletin of the Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift, July*, 1913. Mineral statistics (production, accidents, benefit funds, &c.), 1911; industrial accidents (railways, steam boilers), 1911; employment and labour disputes in June. [Paris : Berger-Levrault.]

—*Bulletin of the French Statistical Department, July*, 1913. Statistics relating to employment, wholesale prices, retail prices of food and coal at various towns in first quarter of 1911 and 1913 respectively; wages of domestic servants in large towns in France in 1913; distribution of wages and earnings in various countries. [Paris : Librairie Félix Alcan : price 3s. 3d.]

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

Germany. — *Supplement to Labour Statistics, No.* 12. *Scope and Methods of Official Statistics of Labour in the Principal Industrial States.* Berlin : Carl Heymann : pp. 65 : price 6s. 11d.]

—*Report on Work of German Seaman's Insurance Association*, 1888-1912. [Hamburg, 1913.]

—*Labour Exchanges, Strikes, Lock-outs, and Collective Labour Agreements in Baden.* Extract from Statistical Yearbook of Baden, 1913. Baden Statistical Office. [Karlsruhe.]

—*Trade and Labour Conditions in Baden.* Extract from Statistical Yearbook of Baden for 1913. Baden Statistical Office. [Karlsruhe.]

—*Statistical Journal of the Grand Duchy of Baden, July*, 1913. Labour exchanges and prices of food, &c., in July, 1913. [Karlsruhe.]

—*Report of the Rhineland Federation of Labour Exchanges for the Year* 1912-1913. [Düsseldorf : Druck von Gebr. Tonnes : pp. 67.]

—*Increased Cost of Living in Foreign Countries.* (Reports on Commerce and Industry, Vol. XIX., No. 1. February 22nd, 1913.) Countries dealt with : Great Britain, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Hungary, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark. Imperial Home Office, Berlin. [Berlin : Carl Heymann : pp. 152.]

—*Insurance Association for Miners. Report for* 1912. Published as a supplement to "Der Kompass," the organ of the Association. 1913. [Berlin : pp. 100.]

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

—*Journal of the Statistical Office of Saxony*, 1913. Part 1. Population of Saxony compared with that of the German Empire (analysis of the industrial censuses of 1882, 1895, and 1907); census of unemployed taken on October 12th, 1912. [Dresden : Von Zahn und Jaensch : pp. 188.]

—*Journal of the Statistical Office of Wurtemburg, August*, 1913. Labour exchanges in Wurtemburg in July. [Stuttgart : J. Wink.]

—*Statistical Yearbook of Königsberg*, 1912. Work of the municipal labour exchange, 1903-1912; retail prices of food, &c., 1905-1912. Municipal Statistical Office. 1913. [Königsberg, Verlag der Hartungschen Zeitung : pp. viii. + 90 : price 6d.]

Infant Nourishment and Infant Mortality in Munich. Municipal Statistical Office. 1913. [Munich : pp. 20.]

Austria-Hungary.—*Lead Poisoning. Part VIII. Pottery, Glass and Enamelling Trades.* Austrian Labour Department. [Vienna : A. Hölder : pp. 136.]

—*Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, July*, 1913. Government Bill for insurance of miners against accidents; work of Austrian Labour Department during 1912; miners' pension and sick funds (*Bruderladen*) in 1910; summary of final volume of report on child labour in Austria; work of labour exchanges in June. [Vienna : A. Hölder : price 2d.]

—*Journal of Workmen's Insurance, August 1st*, 1913. Austrian Ministry of the Interior. [Vienna : k.k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei.]

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

—*Journal of Trade and Industrial Regulations. No.* 7, 1913. Austrian Ministry of Commerce. [Verlag der Manzschen k.k. Hof-, Verlags-, und Universitäts-Buchhandlung.]

—*Statistical Journal of Hungary.* Factory inspection in 1911; accident insurance in 1912; work of Budapest labour exchange in 1912. [Vienna : A. Hölder.]

Italy.—*Census of Factories and Workshops and Workpeople employed therein on June 10th*, 1911. Vol. 1. Census Office of Statistical Department of Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce. 1913. [Rome : Fratelli Treves : pp. 247 : price 1s. 7d.]

—*Statistics of Labour Disputes in Italy in* 1907. Italian Labour Department. 1913. [Rome : Tipografia Nazionale di G. Bertero e C. : pp. xxxi. + 190 : price 1s. 7d.]

—*Wages and Hours of Labour in the Building Trades*, 1911. Ministry of Agriculture. Industry and Commerce. 1913. [Rome : Oficina Poligrafica Italiana : pp. 69 : price 3d.]

—*Journal of the Italian Labour Department (fortnightly series), August 1st and 16th*, 1913. Labour disputes in June; re-

organisation of seamen's pension fund (law of June 22nd); retail prices in June; labour disputes (excluding agricultural) in second half of July. [Rome : Fratelli Treves : price 3d.]

—*Journal of the Italian Labour Department (monthly series), July*, 1913. Retail prices of food, &c., in April and May. [Rome : Fratelli Treves : price 3d.]

—*Journal of the Italian Emigration Department, July*, 1913. [Rome : Fratelli Bocca : price 3d.]

—*The Italian Labour Code. Handbook of Italian Social Legislation.* Edited by Prof. E. Noseda (Manuali Hoepli). 1913. [Milan : Ulrico Hoepli : pp. xiii. + 605 : price 5s. 2d.]

—*High Prices and the Feeding of the People.* By A. Sassi. Extract from the journal "Nuova Antologia," August 1st, 1913. [Rome : Direzione della "Nuova Antologia."]

Belgium.—*Statistics of Industrial Accidents*, 1906. Two vols. Belgian Labour Department. [Brussels, 1912 : J. Lebègue et Cie; pp. (Vol. I.) 863 and (Vol. II.) 685.]

—*Industrial Monographs; Engineering Trades. Volume IV.* Belgian Labour Department. 1913. [Brussels : J. Lebègue et Cie; pp. 249.]

—*Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, July 31st*, 1913. Labour disputes in June. [Brussels : E. Daem; price 1d.]

Holland. — *Report of Commission on Unemployment instituted under Royal Decree of July 30th*, 1909. 8 vols. General introduction as to nature and extent of unemployment; also reports of seven sub-committees. [The Hague, 1913 : Ter Algemeene Landsdruckkerij; pp. (Vol. I.) 86, (II.) v.+389, (III.) xi. + 320, (IV.) vii. + 145, (V.) 186, (VI.) xiii. + 264, (VII.) iv. + 135 + 11 diagrams, (VIII.) x. + 426.]

—*Statistical Year-Book of Dutch Colonies*, 1911. Wages of native labourers on plantations; prices, &c. Dutch Central Statistical Bureau. [The Hague : Gebroeders Belinfante; pp. xxvii + 151.]

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—*Reports on Membership, Finances, Work, &c., of Federation of Trade Unions of Holland*, from January 1st, 1910, to December 31st, 1911. [pp. 121.] *Report of Federation of Trade Unions of Holland in* 1912. [pp. 52.]

Switzerland.—*Zürich Municipal Labour Bureau.* Report on operations during 1912. [Zürich : Genossenschaftsdruckerei.]

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GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1913.

ADMIRALTY : CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

Glass Tubes.—*S. & C. Bishop & Co.*, St. Helens, Lancs; *J. Moncrieff, Ltd.*, North British Glass Works, Perth; *J. Tomey & Sons, Ltd.*, Manor Glass Works, Aston, Birmingham.

Gymnastic Apparatus, &c.—*F. H. Ayres, Ltd.*, 111, Aldersgate St., E.C.; *Frank Bryan*, 195 and 197, Long Lane, Borough, S.E.; *G. G. Bussey & Co., Ltd.*, Peckham, S.E.; *T. M. Gardiner*, Burford Works, Hoddesdon, Herts; *H. Hunt & Son*, 89 and 93, Windsor St., Liverpool; *W. Rogers & Sons*, Watford, Herts; *Spencer, Heath & George, Ltd.*, 48 and 52, Goswell Rd., E.C.

Jam, Plum.—*C. Southwell & Co., Ltd.*, Jacob St., Dockhead, S.E.; *J. Keiller & Son, Ltd.*, Silvertown, E.

Linoleum Floor Cloth and Cork Carpet.—*Barry Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd.*, Forth Works, Kirkcaldy; *Miles, Sykes & Son, Ltd.*, Calder Works, Sowerby Bridge; *M. Nairn & Co., Ltd.*, Kirkcaldy.

Linoleum for Table Covers.—*Barry Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd.*, Forth Works, Kirkcaldy; *Fife Linoleum Co., Ltd.*, Kirkcaldy; *M. Nairn & Co., Ltd.*, Kirkcaldy.

Oil, Rapeseed.—*J. L. Seaton & Co., Ltd.*, Hull.

Oils, Linseed, Raw and Boiled.—*Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd.*, Hull; *F. F. Fox & Co.*, Bristol; *Smith Bros. & Co.*, Marshgate, Stratford, E.

Silk, Sewing and Silk and Shalloon Braid.—*G. Hattersley & Son, Ltd.*, Cabbage Mills, Keighley; *Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd.*, Leek, Staffs; *J. Maygrove & Co., Ltd.*, 51, Aldersgate St., E.C.

Valves.—*Steven & Struthers*, Eastvale Place, Kelvinhaugh, Glasgow; *M. W. Swinburne & Sons, Ltd.*, Wallsend Brass Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Varnishes, Lacquers, &c.—*Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd.*, 201, Morning Lane, Homerton, N.E.; *W. T. Bigsby & Sons*, Morden Rd., Mitcham, Surrey; *Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd.*, Hull; *Craig & Rose, Ltd.*, British Lion Wharf, 47 and 48, Bankside, S.E.; *Griffiths Bros. & Co.*, Macks Rd., Bermondsey, S.E.; *Naylor Bros. (London), Ltd.*, 407, Oxford St., W.; *G. Purdom & Co.*, 49, Commercial Rd. East, E.; *Conrad W. Schmidt (F. A. Glaeser), Ltd.*, Carpenter's Rd., Stratford, E.; *T. & R. Williamson, Ltd.*, Ripon; *Yorkshire Varnish Co., Ltd.*, Ripon.

ADMIRALTY : WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Alterations to Hopper Barge, Harbour of Refuge Works, Peterhead.—*Hall, Russell & Co., Ltd.*, Aberdeen Iron Works, Aberdeen.

Foundations for Steel Tanks.—*L. P. Nott*, Caxton House, Westminster.

Horse Hire, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.—*G. & G. Curtiss*, Commercial Rd., Portsmouth.

Painting of Steel Tanks.—*A. Dewey*, George St., Barton-on-Humber.

Police Section House, Bedenham.—*Jno. Hunt*, South Wharf, Cleveland Rd., Gosport.

Pump House and Pipe Line.—*Geo. Hall*, Back Hilton Rd., Aberdeen.

Steel Tanks.—*Whessoe Foundry Co., Ltd.*, Darlington.

WAR OFFICE.

Boots and Shoes.—*Adams Bros.*, Raunds; *R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd.*, Raunds; *Cridland & Rose*, King Square, Bristol; *Finedon Co-operative Boot & Shoe Manufacturing Society, Ltd.*, Obelisk Hill, Finedon; *Howlett & White, Ltd.*, Norwich; *G. Knight*, Finedon; *C. E. Nichols*, Raunds; *W. Nichols & Son, Ltd.*, Kettering; *St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd.*, Raunds; *Tebbutt & Hall Bros.*, Raunds.

Cable, Electric.—*Hooper's Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd.*, Millwall Dock, E.; *Johnson & Phillips, Ltd.*, Charlton, Kent.

Canvas.—*J. Lowson, Jun., & Co., Ltd.*, Victoria Works, Forfar.

Canvas, &c. (Term Contract).—*Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Dens Works, Dundee; *Boase Spinning Co., Ltd.*, Arbroath.

Cisterns (Term Contract).—*F. Braby & Co., Ltd.*, Deptford, S.E.

Clothing, &c., for the Queen Victoria School, Dunblane (Term Contract).—*Moore, Taggart & Co.*, 18, Albion St., Glasgow.

Composition, Steel Moulding (Term Contracts).—*G. Longford & Son, Ltd.*, Parkwood Rd., Neepsend, Sheffield; *Pickford, Holland & Co., Ltd.*, Eclipse Ganister Works, Sheffield.

Constructional Steel for Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.—*J. Westwood & Co., Ltd.*, Napier Yard, Millwall, E.

Cottons.—*J. Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd.*, Wellington Mills, Radcliffe; *Cottrill & Co.*, Pendleton, Manchester; *G. Hardman & Co., Ltd.*, Albion Mills, Rawtenstall; *J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd.*, Summerseat; *W. A. Rothwell*, Primrose Mills, Walkden, Manchester; *Rylands & Sons, Ltd.*, Swinton, Lancs.

Duck and Linen.—*T. Adair & Son*, Cookstown, Co. Tyrone; *Richards, Ltd.*, Broadford Works, Aberdeen; *Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd.*, Linfield, Belfast.

Duck, Tent.—*D. & R. Duke*, Den Burn Works, Brechin, N.B.; *Lamb & Scott, Ltd.*, Brechin, N.B.; *Leadbetter Bros. & Co.*, Cupar, Fife.

Fencing, Steel (Term Contract).—*W. Bain & Co., Ltd.*, Lochrin Iron Works, Coatbridge.

Files (Term Contract).—*Patent File & Tool Co., Ltd.*, Old Coppermills Lane, Summerstown, S.W.

Fire-bricks, &c. (Term Contracts).—*Lucas Bros., Ltd.*, Teams Firebrick Works, Dunston, Gateshead-on-Tyne; *Martin Bros., Ltd.*, Lee Moor, Roborough, Devon.

Gymnastic Apparatus (Term Contract).—*T. M. Gardiner*, Hoddesdon, Herts.

Harness and Saddlery (Flaps, &c.).—*D. Mason & Sons, Ltd.*, Bath Row, Birmingham, and Wisemore, Walsall.

Knives and Forks.—*Boswell, Hatfield & Co., Ltd.*, Mary St., Sheffield; *Gregory Bros.*, Egerton St., Sheffield; *H. G. Long & Co.* (1911), *Ltd.*, New Hallamshire Works, Sheffield; *F. Mills & Co., Ltd.*, Sheffield; *Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd.*, Milton St., Sheffield.

Lorry Bodies.—*Wantage Engineering Co., Ltd.*, Wantage.

Mops.—*W. Smith & Co. (Witney), Ltd.*, Bridge St. Mills, Witney.

Nails.—*D. Bennie & Sons, Ltd.*, Glasgow; *Whitecross Co., Ltd.*, Warrington.

Piping, Steel, &c.—*Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd.*, Coatbridge.

Roller, Road.—*Wallis & Steevens, Ltd.*—Basingstoke, Hants.

Sheets, Ground.—*C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd.*, Cambridge St., Manchester.

Structural Steel and Iron, Woolwich.—*J. Tildesley, Ltd.*, Darlaston, Staffs.

Tents.—*T. Briggs (London), Ltd.*, 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N.; *C. Groom, Ltd.*, Ramornie Wharf, Dod St., Limehouse, E.; *Sly Dibble & Co., Ltd.*, 209/213, Cable St., E.

Tyres, Rubber.—*Sirdar Rubber Co., Ltd.*, Greenland Mills, Bradford-on-Avon.

Works Services.—Alterations and Additions to Canteen for Brigade Serjeants' Mess, Hilsea Barracks, *G. F. Smith & Co.*, Eldon St., Southsea. Brick Chimneys at Bordon, *J. Crockerell*, Stanhope Lines, Aldershot. Erection of Latrines, Ablution and Drying Rooms, Ad Fines, *F. R. Hipperson*, Northumberland St., Norwich. Erection of Magazine, Budbrooke Barracks, Warwick, *J. E. Harper*, 76-80, Lombard St., Birmingham. Erection of Mobilisation Shed for Motor Vehicles for Royal Flying Corps, Farnborough, *Exors. of J. B. Seward*, Crown Works, Wokingham. Erection of Reception Station, Weymouth, *Wakeham Bros.*, Friary Yard, Knighton Rd., Plymouth. Erection of Sea Wall, Cliff End, Isle of Wight, *W. White*, Clovelly Yard, Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Erection of Two Barrack Blocks, Gravesend, *W. F. Blay, Ltd.*, Spital St., Dartford. Installation of Heating Apparatus in Aeroplane Sheds, Farnborough, *Strode & Co.*, 48, Osnaburgh St., N.W. Installation of Heating and Hot Water Service, New Barrack Blocks, Whittington Heath Barracks, Litchfield, *Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd.*, Craven House, Kingsway, W.C. Periodical Works Services at : Bordon, *F. Holdsworth*, 32, Saltaire Rd., Shipley; Colchester, *A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd.*, Market Buildings, Shipley, and *E. Fearnley & Sons*, St. Jude's Place, Bradford; Gosport, *T. Carr*, 55, New Crown St., Halifax; Millbark Military Hospitals, *F. Holdsworth*, 32, Saltaire Rd., Shipley; Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, *G. F. Smith & Co.*, Eldon St., Southsea; Sandhurst, Deepcut and Blackdown, *A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd.*, Market Buildings, Shipley. Re-appropriations, Golden Hill, Isle of Wight, *W. & H. Simmonds*, Cambridge Villa, Brading, Isle of Wight. Repair and Maintenance of W. D. Buildings at Belfast, *J. Miskimmin*, 5 and 7, Donegall Lane, Belfast. Steelwork in Alterations to Airship Shed, Farnborough, *Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd.*, Darlington. Steelwork for Gymnasium, &c., Royal Military College, Sandhurst, *Dorman Long & Co., Ltd.*, Middlesbrough. Windmill Pumping Plant, &c., St. Peter's Barracks, Jersey, *Hayward, Tyler & Co., Ltd.*, 99, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Bearing Plates, Steel.—*Barrow Haematite Steel Company, Ltd.*, Barrow-in Furness.

Boots.—*Pocock Bros.*, 235, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.

Bridgework.—*Cleveland Bridge Building and Engineering Co., Ltd.*, Darlington; *F. Morton & Co., Ltd.*, 17, Victoria St., S.W.

Bungalows.—*J. Rawlinson & Sons*, Garston, Liverpool.

Carriages.—*Cravens, Ltd.*, Darnall, Sheffield.

Cells, Train Lighting.—*Chloride Electoral Storage Company, Ltd.*, 39, Victoria St., S.W..

Cement.—*Assoc. Portland Cement Mnfrs., Ltd.*, 8, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; *Brit. Portland Cement Mnfrs., Ltd.*, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; *Martin, Earle & Co., Ltd.*, London House, Crutched Friars, E.C.

Changkols.—*Wm. Hunt & Sons (The Brades), Ltd.*, Brades Steel Works, nr. Birmingham.

Couplers, A.B.C.—*A.B.C. Coupler, Ltd.*, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill St., S.W.

Crane, Steam.—*Stothert & Pitt, Ltd.*, Bath.

Engines, Gas.—*R. Hornsby & Sons, Ltd.*, Spittlegate Iron Works, Grantham.

Explosives.—*Christopher & Co.*, Prudential Bldgs., Wigan.

Filters.—*Ransome Vermehr Machinery Company, Ltd.*, Brunswick House, Westminster, S.W.

Firebox, Plates, Copper.—*Vivian, H. H., & Co., Ltd.*, Icknield Port Rd., Birmingham.

Gas Plant.—*Power Gas Corporation, Ltd.*, Parkfield Works, Stockton-onTees.

Ingots, Copper.—*Williams, Foster & Co. & Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons, Ltd.*, Morfa and Middle Bank Works, Swansea.

Joinery.—*Gloucester Joinery Company*, Gloucester.

Joints, Spiral, &c.—*Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich, Kent.

Joists.—*P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd.*, 129, Trongate, Glasgow.

Locomotives.—*North British Loco. Company, Ltd.*, Hyde Park Works, Glasgow; *Nasmyth, Wilson & Co., Ltd.*, Patricroft, nr. Manchester.

Metal, Expanded.—*Wm. Jacks & Co., Ltd.*, 5, East India Avenue, E.C.

Motor Cars.—*Albion Motor Car Company*, South St., Scotstoun, Glasgow.

Phosphor Bronze.—*Phosphor Bronze Company, Ltd.*, 87, Summer St., S.E.

Pipes, C.I.—*Staveley Coal & Iron Company, Ltd.*, Staveley Ironworks, nr. Chesterfield.

Plates, Bars, &c., M.S.—*P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd.*, 129, Trongate, Glasgow.

Plates, "Ship" Steel.—*G. Bailey, Toms & Co.*, 8, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.

Poles, Telegraph.—*Bullers, Ltd.*, 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.

Pumps.—*Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd.*, 20, Tothill St., S.W.

Tank, C.I., & Water Columns.—*Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd.*, Thorncliffe Ironworks, nr. Sheffield.

Tents.—*T. Briggs & Co.*, 2, Budge Row, E.C.

Tools, Solder, &c.—*Buck & Hickman, Ltd.*, 2, Whitechapel Rd., E.

Tubes, Steel.—*Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd.*, Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C.

Underframes, Steel.—*Stableford & Co., Ltd.*, 38-39, Parliament St., S.W.

Vacuum Brake Gear.—*Metropolitan Carr., Wagon & Finance Co., Ltd.*, Saltley, Birmingham; *Leeds Forge Co., Ltd.*, Leeds.

Vans, Goods Brake.—*Bristol Rly. Carr. & Wagon Company, Ltd.*, Lawrence Hill, Bristol.

Wagons, Railway.—*Gloucester Rly. Carr. & Wagon Company*, 1, Victoria St., S.W.

Water Mains.—*Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd.*, Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C.

Wheels and Axles.—*Cravens, Ltd.*, Darnall, Sheffield; *Owen & Dyson, Ltd.*, Rother Ironworks, Rotherham.

INDIA OFFICE : STORE DEPARTMENT.

Accumulators.—*Hart Accumulator Company*, Stratford, E.

Beams, &c.—*H. Simon, Ltd.*, 20, Mount St. Manchester.

Bearing Plates.—*Barrow Hem. Steel Company*, Barrow-in-Furness.

Bogie Centres.—*R. Stephenson & Co.*, Darlington; *N. British Locomotive Co.*, Glasgow.

Bottles (Running Contract).—*Lewis & Towers*, Hartwell St., Dalston Junction, N.E.

Bridgework.—*Tees-side Bridge, &c., Co.*, Middlesbrough.

Buffers.—*P. & W. Maclellan*, Glasgow; *George Turton Platts & Co.*, Sheffield.

Carriages and Couplings.—*Stableford & Co.*, Coalville.

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

Cement.—*Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd.*, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

Cloth.—*Winterbottom Book Cloth Company*, Newton St., Manchester; *J. Harper & Sons*, Eccleshill, Bradford.

Coke (Running Contract).—*Spencer Whatley & Co.*. 65, Bishop's Rd., Paddington, W.

Couplings.—*Stableford & Co.*, Coalville.

Crossings, &c.—*Patent Shaft, &c., Co.*, Wednesbury.

Drawers.—*G. Braund, Ltd.*, Loughborough.

Drill.—*E. Spinner & Co.*, Albert Sq., Manchester.

Engines.—*Robey & Co.*, Lincoln.

Glass (Running Contracts).—*T. & W. Farmiloe*, Rochester Row, S.W.; *Chance Bros. & Co.*, Birmingham.

Hammers (Running Contracts).—*F. G. Pearson & Co.*, Hope Works, Sheffield; *C. Whitehuse & Sons*, Cannock, Staffs; *R. Ibbotson & The Sheffield Saw, & Co.*, Whitecroft, Sheffield; *Whitehouse Bros.*, Cannock, Staffs.

Insulators.—*Taylor, Tunnicliff & Co.*, Eastwood, Hanley; *Bullers, Ltd.*, 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.

Lamps.—*General Electric Co.*, 67, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Linotype Parts.—*Linotype & Machinery, Ltd.*, 188, Fleet St., E.C.

Locomotives.—*Vulcan Foundry, Ltd.*, Newton-le-Willows; *Kitson & Co.*, Leeds.

Mixers.—*Stothert & Pitt*, Bath.

Paint.—*Fenner & Alder*, 120, Fenchurch St., E.C.

Paper.—*Basted Paper Mills Company*, 17/18, Great Earl St., W.C.; *R. Somerville & Co.*, Taunton.

Parts for Oil Gas Lights.—*Pintsch's Patent Lighting Co.*, New Broad St., E.C.

PHOWRAHS (Running Contracts).—*J. Yates & Co.*, Aston Manor, Birmingham; *Whitehouse Bros.*, Cannock, Staffs.

PICKAXES (Running Contract).—*W. G. Birkinshaw & Co.*, Derry St., Wolverhampton.

PIPES.—*Stewarts & Lloyds*, Oswald St., Glasgow.

PLATES AND SPRINGS.—*W. Griffith & Sons*, Napier Works, Sheffield.

PRINTERS.—*Creed Bille & Co.*, Selsdon Rd., Croydon.

PROJECTORS.—*Siemens Bros.' Dynamo Works Co.*, Caxton House, Westminster.

PUGGRIS.—*L. Behrens & Sons*, Portland St., Manchester.

PUTTEES.—*T. & J. Tinker*, Thongsbridge, Huddersfield.

RAILS AND FISHPLATES.—*Workington Iron, &c., Co.*, Workington.

SERGE.—*T. & H. Harper*, Apperley Bridge, Bradford; *J. Casson*, Norton Mills, Elland.

SPRINGS.—*Turton Bros. & Matthews*, Sheffield; *Griffiths Bros.*, Sheffield; *Willford & Co.*, Sheffield.

TELEGRAPH APPARATUS.—*Elliott Bros.*, Lewisham.

TRAVELLERS.—*H. Morris, Ltd.*, Loughborough.

TYPE.—*Caslon & Co.*, 22, Chiswell St., E.C.

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

WAGONS.—*Metropolitan Carriage, &c., Co.*, Saltley, Birmingham.

WHEELS AND AXLES.—*R. Y. Pickering & Co.*, Wishaw.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

CARDBOARDS OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—*J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd.*, Hemel Hempstead; *J. Spicer & Sons, Ltd.*, Red Cross St., Southwark, S.E.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—*A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd.*, Penicuik, N.B.; *R. Craig & Sons, Ltd.*, Airdrie; *J. R. Crompton & Bros., Ltd.*, Bury; *Fisher & Co., Ltd.*, Tamworth; *Golden Valley Paper Mills*, Bitton, nr. Bristol; *C. T. Hook & Co., Ltd.*, Snodland, Kent; *Ilford Paper Mills Co.*, Ilford; *Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd.*, Northfleet; *T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd.*, High Wycombe.

PRINTING, BINDING, &C.—Binding, &c., 4,000 Copying Letter Book "D. 458," 6,000 Skeleton Guard Book, printing, binding, &c., 1,500 books England No. 1, 1,250 Army Book 194, *Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd.*, Rosebery Avenue, E.C. Printing, binding, &c., 1,000 Record of through, &c., Registered, &c., Packets, 1,000 Postmen's Attendance Books, 1,200 Army Book 38, 2,000 Army Book 94B, 2,000 Army Book 70, 4,000 Army Book 108, 3,500 Army Book 220, 1,000 Army Book 79, 5,000 Army Book 123, 2,500 books "England No. 4," 1,500 books "Casual relief," 10,000 "Revised Diaries C.I.D.," supplying 1,000 books T.S. 33, 1,000 books T.S. 20, *McCorquodale & Co., Ltd.*, Wolverton, Bucks. Printing, binding, &c., 10,000 Army Book 69, 3,000 Army Book 60, 1,000 Army Book 10, 2,000 Army Book 27, 1,500 Army Book 98, 2,000 Engineers' Pocketbook; 1,000 Telephone Message Books, printing, &c., 450,000 Regulations for Underground Workmen in Naked Light Mines, *J. Truscott & Son, Ltd.*, Tonbridge, and Suffolk Lane, Cannon St., E.C. Printing, &c., 550,000 Regulations for Underground Workmen in Safety Lamp Mines, *Hazell, Watson & Viney*, Kirby St., Hatton Garden, W.C. Printing, &c., 250,000 Regulations for Surface Workers, &c., *Charles & Dible*, Emerson St., Southwark, S.E. Binding, &c., 800 Books No. 145, 7,800 "D. 475B" Skeleton Guard Book, printing, binding, &c., 1,000 Postmen's Attendance Books, 10,000 Army Book 23, 10,000 Army Book 22A, 1,000 Army Book 96, 2,500 Army Book 148, supplying 6,000 Brown Millboards, 357 Army Book 166, 500 Covers for Army Book 155, *Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.*, Finsbury, E.C. Printing Plates for Torpedo Manual, Vol. I., *Weller & Graham, Ltd.*, 42, Denmark Hill, S.E. Binding, &c., 10,000 Army Book 39, *Watson & Co.*, Exchange St., Bolton. Binding, &c., 10,000 Instructions to Pension Officers, *M. Bell & Co.*, Cursitor St., E.C. Binding, &c., about 16,000 Naval Library Books, *J. Adams*, 76-78, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. Printing, binding, &c., 2,000 Army Book 121, *Willmott & Sons, Ltd.*, 52-56, Bartholomew Close, E.C. Supplying 10,000 Recruiting Cards, *Harrison & Sons*, St. Martin's Lane, W.C., and Hayes.

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APPARATUS, TELEPHONIC.—*Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd.*, Liverpool; *British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd.*, Beeston, Notts; *London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd.*, Leyton, E.; *Phœnix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd.*, Cricklewood, N.W.; *Siemens Bros., & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich.

CABLE, ELECTRIC LIGHT.—*Hooper's Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd.*, Millwall Docks, E.

CABLE, TELEPHONIC.—*Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd.*, Belvedere, Kent; *Connolly Bros., Ltd.*, Blackley, Manchester; *W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E.; *Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich, S.E.; *Western Electric Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E.

CARRIERS, CYCLE.—*Middlemore & Lamplugh, Ltd.*, Coventry.

CHAINS, CYCLE.—*Hans Renold, Ltd.*, Didsbury, Lancs.

DUCTS, STONEWARE.—*Albion Clay Co., Ltd.*, Woodville, Derbyshire.

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