

# THE Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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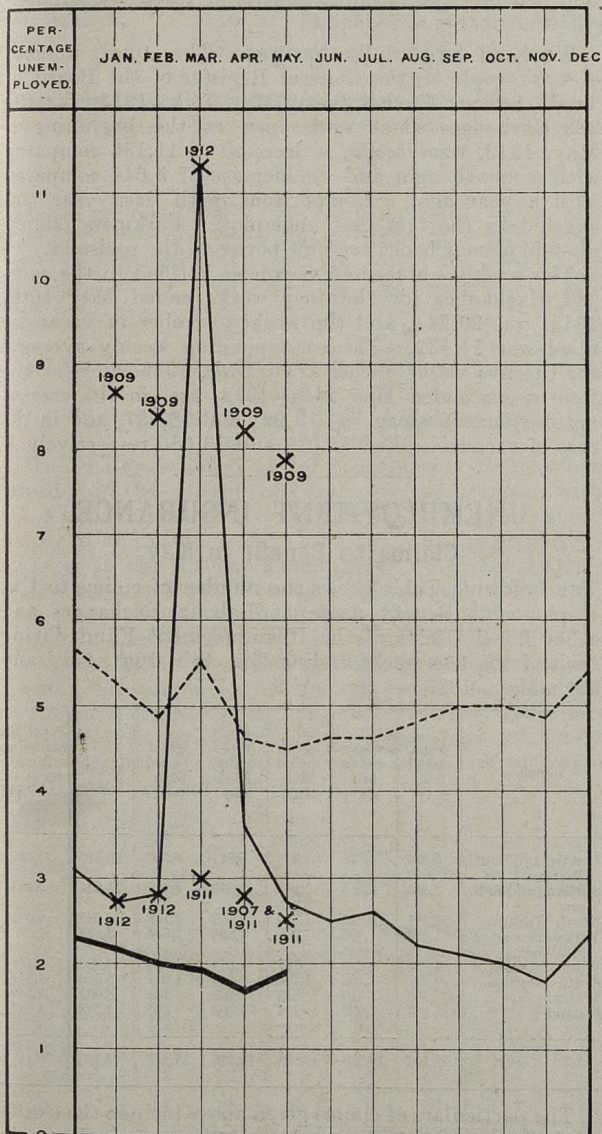
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

## EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



### NOTE TO CHART.

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

## THE LABOUR MARKET IN MAY.

EMPLOYMENT in May continued, on the whole, very good.

There was a considerable improvement in the tinplate and brickmaking industries, and a further advance in the building trades. On the other hand, there was some falling-off in the textile, boot and shoe, and glass trades; and employment at iron and steel works, though still good, showed a further decline. Employment in coal mining, engineering and shipbuilding remained at about the same high level as in April.

It is reported by the Labour Exchanges that there was a continuance of the demand for workmen of all classes in the shipbuilding and engineering trades. In the case of women, the demand exceeded the supply in the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen, and clothing trades, and in laundry work. There was also a demand for women in the Birmingham plate and jewellery trade.

The upward movement in wages continued.

Compared with a year ago, most of the principal industries showed an improvement, which was most marked in the coal mining, engineering, shipbuilding, and printing trades. There was, however, some decline in the tinplate, textile, glass, and boot and shoe trades.

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

(Based on 3,138 Returns.)

Trade Unions with a net membership of 910,692 reported 17,138 (or 1.9 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of May, 1913, compared with 1.7 per cent. at the end of April, 1913, and 2.7 per cent. at the end of May, 1912.

Trade.	Membership at end of May, 1913, of Unions reporting.	Percentage Unemployed at end of May, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Building ... ..	73,522	3.4*	- 0.1	- 0.9
Coal Mining† ... ..	156,634	0.4	..	- 1.1
Iron and Steel ... ..	32,485	2.2	- 0.8	- 1.1
Engineering ... ..	217,537	1.8	+ 0.4	- 0.8
Shipbuilding ... ..	73,087	2.6	- 0.1	- 1.7
Miscellaneous Metal... ..	31,612	1.2	- 0.3	- 0.3
Textiles†:—				
Cotton ... ..	84,045	2.0	+ 0.5	- 0.1
Woollen & Worsted	8,608	5.6	+ 4.9	+ 4.7
Other ... ..	51,697	1.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	63,545	3.9	+ 0.4	- 1.7
Furnishing and Wood-working.	46,052	1.7	..	- 0.8
Clothing ... ..	59,553	1.7	..	..
Leather ... ..	3,059	4.8	- 0.3	+ 0.9
Glass ... ..	986	0.4	+ 0.1	..
Pottery... ..	6,141	1.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Tobacco ... ..	2,129	5.1	- 1.2	- 0.1
Total... ..	910,692	1.9	+ 0.2	- 0.8

\* 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 May was 2.7, as compared with 2.8 at the end of April.

	Build- ing and Works of Con- struc- tion.	Ship- build- ing.	En- gineer- ing and Iron found- ing.	Making of Vehi- cles.	Saw- mill- ing.	Other Insured Work- people	All Insured Work- people
Percentage un- employed at end of May, 1913 ...	3.4	3.1	2.1	1.9	2.1	0.9	2.7
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with end of April, 1913	-0.4	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1

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

(Based on 1,957 Returns.)

Returns from firms employing 420,327 workpeople in the week ended May 24th, 1913, showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number of workpeople 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 of workpeople employed, and of 0.6 per cent. in wages paid.

Trade.	Number Employed.			Wages Paid.		
	Week ended 24th May, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 24th May, 1913.	Inc. (+) or D c. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.*
		per cent.	per cent.	£	per cent.	per cent.
Textiles:—						
Cotton ...	115,266	+0.0	+0.5	114,501	-2.8	-1.1
Woollen ...	26,294	+0.0	+0.5	26,007	+0.4	+1.0
Worsted ...	36,842	+0.6	-2.5	29,572	+1.0	+0.6
Linen ...	43,953	-0.4	-1.7	29,371	+0.3	+5.1
Jute ...	15,327	+0.4	-1.0	12,641	-0.7	+9.1
Hosiery ...	19,154	+0.1	+1.0	15,720	-2.0	-0.8
Lace ...	5,879	-0.4	-1.5	5,691	-3.4	-5.1
Other Textiles ...	16,344	-1.0	-0.4	13,207	+0.3	+0.4
Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.	32,396	-0.7	-0.1	40,165	-4.8	-2.8
Total, Textiles...	311,455	-0.1	-0.4	286,875	-1.9	+0.0
Boot and Shoe ...	66,728	-0.5	+0.0	66,909	-2.1	-2.5
Shirt and Collar ...	6,179	-0.2	-1.2	4,152	-2.3	-3.6
Pottery ...	16,192	+0.0	+1.4	15,878	+1.1	-0.1
Glass ...	8,145	-1.3	-3.6	9,856	-7.8	-10.5
Brick ...	11,628	+3.0	+0.2	14,607	+8.6	+3.1
Grand Total ...	420,327	-0.1	-0.3	398,277	-1.6	-0.6

\* In some cases, especially in the cotton, linen, jute and glass trades, the comparison with a year ago is affected by increases in the rates of wages since May, 1912.

## (4) OTHER EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

(Based on 848 Returns.)

The following Table summarises the returns from firms employing 870,244 workpeople in May in the industries mentioned:—

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for May, 1913.	May, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
			Days.	Days.
Coal Mining ...	691,605	5.64	-0.05	+0.23
Iron ,, ...	16,642	5.79	-0.12	+0.36
Shale ,, ...	3,588	5.80	-0.05	+0.37
Pig Iron*	25,000	Furnaces in Blast. 332	No. - 4	No. + 61*
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	26,250	Mills Working. 525 Shifts Worked (One Week).	+ 44	- 42
Iron and Steel	107,159	591,862	Per cent. - 1.0	Per cent. + 3.4

\* In May, 1912, the effects of the coal dispute were still being felt in the Pig Iron industry.

**Changes in Rates of Wages.**—The changes in rates of wages taking effect in May resulted in a net increase of £14,800 per week in the wages of 225,000 workpeople. With the exception of one 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, 15,500 bricklayers and masons in London, and 6,000 building trade operatives in the Tyne and Blyth district.

**Trade Disputes.**—The most important disputes in progress during May were those involving about 50,000 coal miners in South Wales and about 25,000 tube and other metal workers in S. Staffordshire and N. Worcestershire. The number of disputes beginning in May was 136, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 149,812, as compared with 80,110 in April, 1913, and 99,156 in May, 1912. The estimated number of working days lost by disputes in May was 1,088,800, as compared with 588,400 in April, 1913, and 981,700 in May, 1912.

**Conciliation and Arbitration.**—Cases dealt with during the month include building trade operatives at Letchworth, Cheltenham, Leicester, St. Helens and Shrewsbury; boiler-makers' helpers at Gainsborough; blastfurnacemen at Falkirk; steel workers in Glamorganshire; boot and shoe operatives at Leicester; bakers in London; granite workers at Aberdeen; and quarrymen at Holyhead. Under the Railway Conciliation Scheme several appointments of Chairmen of Conciliation Boards were made.

**Work of Labour Exchanges.**—The total number of workpeople on the General Register of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges at May 16th, 1913, for the 282 Exchanges which were open at the beginning of May, 1912, was 73,505, a decrease of 11,136 compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3,644 compared with a year ago. Comparisons with last year are affected by the fact that unemployed workmen lodging unemployment books are now borne on the registers.

The weekly number of vacancies notified to the same 282 Exchanges for the four weeks ended May 16th, 1913, was 20,241, and the weekly number of vacancies filled was 14,132. The corresponding weekly averages for the five weeks ended April 18th, 1913, and for the four weeks ended May 24th, 1912, are, in the case of notifications of vacancies, 19,221 and 18,637, and in the case of vacancies filled 14,019 and 13,686 respectively.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

## Claims to Benefit in May.

The following Table shows the number of claims to Unemployment Benefit made at Labour Exchanges and other Local Offices of the Unemployment Fund during each of the five weeks ending 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th May, 1913:—

Division.	Week ended 2nd May.	Week ended 9th May.	Week ended 16th May.	Week ended 23rd May.	Week ended 30th May.	Total.	Total No. made dur- ing 4 weeks en- ded April 25th.
London and South Eastern.	5,324	4,810	4,933	5,543	4,760	25,370	21,588
Scotland & North- ern.	2,364	2,253	1,965	2,870	2,442	11,894	9,925
North Western	2,111	2,236	1,754	2,158	1,766	10,025	8,674
Yorkshire and E. Midlands.	1,616	1,476	1,776	1,698	1,956	8,522	7,277
West Midlands	1,003	889	767	1,074	1,064	4,822	4,188
South Western	1,317	1,156	1,052	1,047	1,017	5,589	4,952
Wales	803	719	632	760	788	3,602	2,580
Ireland	951	1,057	784	766	804	4,362	4,345
Total	15,494	14,596	13,563	15,916	14,617	74,186	63,447

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 5 weeks ended May 30th was 22,295, as compared with 51,891 direct claims.

## Number and Amount of Claims Paid.

The total number of payments of unemployment benefit made during the five weeks ended May 30th to workpeople claiming direct was 63,639, and the total amount of such payments was £19,678, as compared with 68,043 payments amounting to £21,656 during the four weeks ended April 25th, 1913. These amounts paid in respect of unemployment during the five weeks ended May 30th and the four weeks ended April 25th are exclusive of the sums due for benefit of members of the associations referred to in the preceding paragraph.

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

Division.	2nd May, 1913.	9th May, 1913.	16th May, 1913.	23rd May, 1913.	30th May, 1913.	Total during 5 weeks ended 30th May	Total during 4 weeks ended 25th Apr
	Number of Payments.*						
London and Sth. Eastern	4,851	4,690	4,348	4,504	4,281	22,674	26,315
Scotland and Northern	1,285	1,319	1,243	1,202	1,329	6,378	6,762
North Western	1,324	1,279	1,175	1,411	1,394	6,583	6,675
Yorkshire & E. Midlands	1,390	1,342	1,586	1,389	1,338	7,045	7,622
West Midlands	968	933	945	886	906	4,628	4,051
South Western	1,332	1,321	1,354	1,309	1,147	6,463	6,540
Wales	281	291	347	411	392	1,722	1,432
Ireland	1,809	1,696	1,643	1,578	1,420	8,146	8,596
Total United Kingdom	13,230	12,871	12,641	12,690	12,207	63,639	68,043
Amounts Paid.*							
London and Sth. Eastern	1,621	1,542	1,387	1,484	1,414	7,448	8,783
Scotland and Northern	380	377	366	340	374	1,837	2,163
North Western	391	379	361	446	412	1,989	2,084
Yorkshire & E. Midlands	352	348	432	371	351	1,854	1,986
West Midlands	296	280	287	284	279	1,426	1,253
South Western	384	397	422	388	327	1,918	2,012
Wales	84	84	101	118	109	490	426
Ireland	605	594	549	523	445	2,716	2,952
Total United Kingdom	4,107	4,001	3,905	3,954	3,711	19,678	21,656

## 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 May 30th, 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:—

Divisi-n.	Build- ing and Works of Con- struc- tion.	Ship- build- ing.	En- gineer- ing and Iron- found- ing.	Making of Vehi- cles	Saw- mill- ing.	Other Insured Work- people.	All In- sured Work- people.
London and S.E.	4.8	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.6	1.5	4.1
Scotland and Northern.	1.5	2.0	1.7	0.7	1.9	0.7	1.7
North Western	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.5	1.0	2.0
Yorkshire and E. Midlands.	1.9	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.7
West Midlands	2.3	4.5	2.4	2.5	1.5	1.1	2.4
South Western	4.3	7.1	2.6	1.4	2.6	1.0	4.0
Wales	2.1	10.0	1.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	2.7
Ireland	9.2	4.8	4.0	3.4	3.1	2.1	6.5
United Kingdom	3.4	3.1	2.1	1.9	2.1	0.9	2.7
Percentage un- employed a month ago.	3.8	3.0	2.0	1.8	2.5	1.0	2.8

\* Exclusive of payments made through workmen's associations.

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 May, 1913:—

INDUSTRIES.	2nd May.	9th May.	16th May.	23rd May.	30th May.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Building and Works of Construc- tion.	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4
Shipbuilding .. .. .	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1
Engineering and Ironfound- ing.	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
Making of Vehicles .. .. .	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
Sawmilling .. .. .	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1
Other Insured Workpeople .. .. .	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
All insured Workpeople	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
DIVISION.					
London and South-Eastern .. .. .	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1
Scotland and Northern .. .. .	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
North-Western .. .. .	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
Yorkshire and East Midlands .. .. .	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7
West Midlands .. .. .	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
South-Western .. .. .	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
Wales .. .. .	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7
Ireland .. .. .	7.5	7.4	7.0	6.6	6.5
United Kingdom	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7

## MINIMUM WAGE BOARD LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1912 (p. 337), details were given of an Act passed by the Massachusetts Legislature establishing a Minimum Wage Commission with power to organise Wage Boards in any industry in which it might appear that the wages received by women were insufficient to meet the necessary cost of living. A despatch to the Foreign Office dated April 30th from H.M. Ambassador at Washington reports that laws somewhat similar, but much wider in their operation, have now been passed by the States of Oregon and Washington.

The new Oregon law (which is stated to be substantially identical with that of the State of Washington) begins by prohibiting the employment of women or minors (persons under the age of eighteen) in any occupation for unreasonably long hours, or in conditions detrimental to health or morals, or for wages which, in the case of minors, are unreasonably low, and which, in the case of women, are inadequate to meet the necessary cost of living and to maintain health. For the purpose of determining "standards" of hours, wages and working conditions, an Industrial Welfare Commission is created, composed of three commissioners, who are all to be appointed by the Governor. So far as practicable, one of the commissioners is to represent the interests of the employers, another the interests of the employed class, while the third is to be impartial and to safeguard the interests of the public as a whole.

While the investigatory duties of the Commission established by the Massachusetts law are limited to the wages paid, those of the Oregon Commission are much wider in their scope, since they embrace not only the wages, but also the hours and other conditions of labour of women and minors. The Commission is authorised to ascertain and declare (a) standards of hours of employment for women and for minors, and what are unreasonably long hours for such persons in any occupation; (b) standards of conditions of labour for women or for minors, and what surroundings or conditions, sanitary or otherwise, are detrimental to the health or morals of women or minors employed; (c) standards of minimum wages for women in any occupation, and what wages are inadequate to meet the necessary cost of living, and to maintain the health of such persons; and (d) standards of minimum wages for minors, and what wages are unreasonably low for any such workers.

For the purposes of such inquiries the Commission has authority to inspect and examine all or any books and pay-rolls of employers of women or minors, to require from such employers full statements of wages paid, hours

worked and conditions of labour, and may subpoena and compel the attendance of any witness.

If the Commission, after investigation, is of opinion that any substantial number of women are working for unreasonably long hours or under conditions detrimental to health or morals, or are receiving inadequate wages, it may then convene a Conference to consider and report upon the matter already investigated. The Commission is to appoint the members of the Conference, which corresponds to the Wages Boards created by the Massachusetts law. The Conference is to consist of not more than three representatives of the employers in the occupation into which the Commission has made investigation, three representatives of the employees, a like number of disinterested persons, and one or more commissioners. The Conference is to consider the information and evidence in the possession of the Commission, and to hear any witnesses deemed necessary by the Commission. It is then to report to the Commission, and is to make recommendations affecting standards of hours for women workers, conditions of labour, and minimum wages. It may recommend such minimum piece rates as will in its judgment be adequate to meet the necessary cost of living for women workers of average ability, and may also recommend suitable minimum wages for learners and apprentices, and the maximum length of time any woman worker may be kept at such wages as a learner or apprentice. The recommendation or report of two-thirds of the members of the Conference shall be deemed to be the recommendation or report of the whole body.

If the Commission approves the recommendations of the Conference, it is required to hold a public meeting within a specified time, at which all persons in favour of or opposed to such recommendations will be given a hearing; after which the Commission may make an order requiring all employers concerned, within sixty days after publication of such order, to comply with the recommendations of the Conference. A copy of the order is to be posted to each employer in the occupation concerned, who must exhibit such order in a conspicuous place. Employers disregarding or violating the orders of the Commission are subject to fines or imprisonment, or both; while those victimising employees who give evidence may be fined.

In the element of compulsion thus imported lies the essential difference between the new laws and the Massachusetts Act. Under the latter the Commission has no power to enforce its recommended minimum rates, but by publishing the names of employers who refuse to observe those rates, relies upon the force of public opinion alone.

In dealing with the wages, hours and conditions of labour of minors, the Oregon Act follows the procedure of the Massachusetts Act, inasmuch as the Commission has power to make any determination it may deem necessary with respect to them without convening a Conference. The Oregon law, however, also gives the Commission authority to enforce such determinations.

## RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

### Building Trade Operatives.

*Letchworth.*—On May 1st a general strike of building trade operatives commenced at Letchworth in support of the men's demand for an advance in wages and other alterations in working rules. Negotiations between the parties having failed to effect a settlement, and a ballot of the men having decided by a large majority against referring the matter to arbitration, an officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department visited Letchworth and succeeded in arranging for a conference of the parties, under the chairmanship of Sir George Askwith. This conference was held on June 2nd, and an agreement was arrived at, subject to the approval of the organisations on both sides, by which it was arranged that wages should be at once raised  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for all classes, the men to be at liberty to propose an increase in wages in March next, after reporting the result of negotiations in the surrounding

districts. A settlement was also arrived at on the other points in dispute. This agreement, with some small alterations, was accepted by the associations.

*Cheltenham.*—In response to an application from the Cheltenham Master Builders' Association and their workpeople, Sir William J. Collins has been appointed as arbitrator to decide matters affecting the rate of wages and other working rules for masons at Cheltenham.

*Leicester.*—(A) On May 10th joint application was made by the Leicester and District Building Trades Employers' Association and the Operative Plasterers and Plasterers' Labourers' Societies for the appointment of Mr. Alderman T. Smith to preside at a meeting of the parties, with a view to arriving at a settlement of difficulties respecting proposed alterations of the working rules. Mr. Smith was accordingly appointed, and at a conference held on May 14th, under his chairmanship, an agreement was arrived at, whereby the wages of plasterers and plasterers' labourers were advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour, and other matters settled.

(B) A number of electrical wiremen at Leicester having ceased work towards the end of April in support of an advance in the rate of wages from  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9d. per hour, Mr. Smith was appointed to preside at a meeting with the object of arriving at a settlement. Conferences were held on May 9th and 19th, and on the latter date an agreement was arrived at, raising the rate to 9d. per hour for competent men who had worked at the trade for not less than six years, the minimum for men not qualified being  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. Other working rules were also agreed to.

*St. Helens.*—On May 5th the operative plumbers at St. Helens ceased work in support of their demand for an advance in wages. On the matter being brought to the notice of the Chief Industrial Commissioner, an officer of his Department arranged a conference of the parties, at which new working rules were agreed upon, the rate of wages being raised to  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. These rules, with a slight amendment, were accepted by a vote of the workpeople, and work was resumed.

*Shrewsbury.*—The carpenters and bricklayers in the Shrewsbury building trade having struck work on May 1st for an advance in the rate of wages from 8d. to 9d. per hour, and for certain alterations in the working rules, the parties met several times, but the negotiations proved unavailing. On the matter being brought to the notice of the Chief Industrial Commissioner, an officer of his Department visited Shrewsbury on June 2nd, and presided at a conference, where certain terms were agreed to by the representatives of the parties, subject to ratification by their respective Associations. The terms of the proposed agreement were accepted by the Employers' Association, but were declined by the Bricklayers' and Carpenters' Unions. As a result of further meetings the bricklayers agreed to the proposed terms on June 5th, and the carpenters on June 6th. The men returned to work at the rate of  $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour, the agreement providing for subsequent arbitration on the whole question of the general rate of wages, together with other points in dispute. Sir Stafford Howard, K.C.B., has now been appointed to act as arbitrator in the matter.

### Metal and Engineering Trades.

*Gainsborough.*—A question having arisen between the Lincoln, Gainsborough and Newark Engineering Employers' Association and the National Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers (East Coast District) as to the meaning of an Agreement dated 31st March, 1913, so far as regards boiler-makers' helpers, the matter was referred to the Chief Industrial Commissioner, who decided that the agreement does not mean that boiler-makers' helpers working with boiler-makers on piecework are to have 1s. per week advance in addition to their piecework earnings calculated on the old basis. Sir George Askwith added that it appears to him desirable that any agreements affecting boiler-makers' helpers' wages should commence and end at the same time as agreements affecting the boiler-makers with whom they work, and recommended that negotiations with this object be entered into before any other changes are made.

*Falkirk.*—The Court of Arbitration appointed to deal with matters affecting blastfurnacemen in the employ of Carron Company (see LABOUR GAZETTE for April, p. 124) sat at Falkirk on May 9th, and at Edinburgh on May 10th, Professor Richard Lodge acting as chairman of the Court, in place of Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., who was unavoidably prevented from sitting.

The award of the Court, dated May 10th, made certain reductions in wages in the case of the keepers and assistant keepers, fillers, and chargers, the classes of workpeople covered by the arbitration proceedings. The Court, in the award, also expressed the opinion that an arrangement should be made by which the fillers and chargers should be paid upon the basis of the amount of raw material handled rather than upon the output.

*Glamorgan.*—His Honour Judge Austin, the arbitrator appointed to determine the tonnage rates to be paid for heating at a steelworks in Glamorgan (see LABOUR GAZETTE for April, p. 124), issued his award on May 16th. The employers claimed that the rate should be reduced from  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton to  $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ton, and the workmen that the rate should be raised to 4d. per ton. The arbitrator decided that no alteration should be made in the present rate.

### Boot and Shoe Operatives, Leicester.

(A) A strike arising out of the dismissal of a woman worker, and involving 1,927 boot and shoe operatives, at the works of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, having commenced on March 8th, 1913, representatives of the parties, at the invitation of Sir George Askwith, after some negotiations attended on April 14th and laid the whole position before him. The parties failing to agree upon a settlement, negotiations between the parties were subsequently conducted by the Joint Committee of Trade Unionists and Co-operators, and work was resumed on May 5th (see also p. 228).

(B) Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., the umpire appointed to deal with a matter upon which the arbitrators to the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Leicester were unable to agree (see LABOUR GAZETTE for May, p. 164), had two conferences with the arbitrators, at which they agreed upon the main point, namely, that a graduated scale and minimum for females employed in the closing departments should be fixed for Leicester. They also agreed on the classification and general conditions upon which the minimum should be based, but could not agree upon the amounts to be specified in the scale and minimum. This last point was not covered by the terms of reference, but was made by the arbitrators the subject of a further reference to Mr. Smith.

(C) The Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Leicester being unable to settle or determine a dispute in relation to a claim by the operatives' union for an extra of  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. for cutting unfair or badly marked materials, and the alternative suggestion of the union that the limitation with regard to the footage of chrome glass kid in the Clicking Statement should be removed, the matter was referred to two arbitrators representing the employers' and workmen's side respectively. The arbitrators were unable to agree, and Mr. Smith has been appointed umpire to determine the question.

### Bakers, London.

The Joint Committee representing the Incorporated Society of Principal Wholesale and Retail Bakers and Confectioners and the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers and Confectioners of Great Britain and Ireland having requested the Chief Industrial Commissioner, in furtherance of the Agreement of 13th March, 1913 (see LABOUR GAZETTE for March, p. 82), to decide a point of difference between them as to whether it is possible for a shop to exist within a factory, Sir George Askwith, after hearing the parties, decided that it is possible, the classification being determined by the product and the method of arriving at the product, and that any instances where doubt may exist can be considered on the facts by the Joint Committee.

### Granite Workers, Aberdeen.

A strike of about 1,500 granite workers at Aberdeen having commenced on April 1st in support of a demand for an advance in wages and other alterations in working conditions, Mr. I. H. Mitchell, of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department, visited Aberdeen early in May, and entered into negotiations with the parties. No settlement was effected at the time, but on May 23rd Mr. Mitchell presided at a meeting of representatives of the parties, at which terms of settlement suggested by the Chief Industrial Commissioner were, with certain amendments, accepted, and work was accordingly resumed. These terms provide that the granite cutters and toolsmiths shall receive an advance in wages of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour, and that as soon as possible after work is resumed a conference shall be convened by the Board of Trade for the purpose of framing byelaws for all sections of the trade, provided they are represented by separate bodies.

### Quarrymen, Holyhead.

About 90 men employed at a quarry near Holyhead having struck work in consequence of the dismissal of an employee, the parties came to an agreement on May 31st to submit the question to an arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade, and the Chief Industrial Commissioner accordingly appointed Mr. Charles Doughty to act as arbitrator in the matter. At the hearing before Mr. Doughty on June 3rd the parties came to an agreement, the employers agreeing to reinstate the dismissed workman.

### RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Romer, G.C.B., has been appointed to preside at further meetings of Conciliation Boards 4 and 6 of the Midland Railway, to decide matters upon which the Boards are unable to agree.

The Board of Trade have intimated that, in accordance with the selection of the parties, they are prepared to appoint His Honour Judge Parry to act as chairman of the Cambrian Railways Conciliation Boards and His Honour Judge Mellor to act as chairman of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Conciliation Boards (in place of the late Judge Bradbury), should the services of a chairman be required.

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

The Joint District Board for North Staffordshire under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act have unanimously selected His Honour Judge Mellor to be chairman of the Board, in place of the late Judge Bradbury.

## CENSUS OF IRELAND, 1911.

The following particulars are based on the General Report on the Census of Ireland taken in 1911, which has recently been published.\*

### Population.

The total population of Ireland in that year was 4,390,219, consisting of 2,192,048 males and 2,198,171 females. This total was 68,556 (or 1.54 per cent.) less than in 1901; but the decline is much less than in any previous intercensal period since 1841. In Leinster and in Ulster there was an increase in the male but a decline in the female population, resulting in the case of Leinster in a slight increase in the total population (male and female together), and in the case of Ulster in a slight decline.

The following table shows the population at the censuses of 1821, 1841, 1861, 1881, 1901, and 1911:—

	1821.	1841.	1861.	1881.	1901.	1911.
Leinster ..	1,757,492	1,982,169	1,457,635	1,278,989	1,152,829	1,162,044
Munster ..	1,935,612	2,404,460	1,513,558	1,331,115	1,076,188	1,035,495
Ulster ..	1,998,494	2,389,263	1,914,236	1,743,075	1,582,826	1,581,696
Connaught ..	1,110,229	1,420,705	913,135	821,657	646,932	610,984
Males ..	3,341,926	4,041,019	2,836,977	2,533,277	2,200,040	2,192,048
Females ..	3,459,901	4,155,548	2,961,587	2,641,569	2,258,735	2,198,171
Total ..	6,801,827†	8,196,567	5,798,564‡	5,174,836	4,458,775	4,390,219

\* Cd. 6663, price 5s. 3d.

† Exclusive of the Navy and Military serving in Ireland.

‡ Exclusive of 403 persons at sea on Census night.

It will be seen that since 1841, the year of the highest census figures, there has been a total decline in the population of 3,806,378: this decline has been most pronounced in the provinces of Munster and Connaught, which are almost wholly agricultural, and have few large towns, the decline in Munster having been 1,368,965, and in Connaught 809,721, or about 57 per cent. in each case.

It will also be noted that the proportion of male to female population has been steadily rising in each successive census since 1881: the male population in 1911 actually exceeded the female population in every province except Ulster, where large numbers of women and girls are engaged in the linen, shirt and collar, and dressmaking and millinery trades. In this connection it may be mentioned that the total number of female emigrants from Ireland has exceeded the number of male emigrants during each of the last two intercensal periods, the excess taking place among the emigrants from Munster and from Connaught.

The population of Belfast rose in the decennial period (1901-1911) from 349,180 to 386,947, an increase of 37,767, or 10·8 per cent.; and that of Dublin rose from 290,638 to 304,802, an increase of 14,164, or 4·9 per cent.: there were also small increases in the other county boroughs (Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford), and in the aggregate of all urban districts. The total increase in "civic areas," *i.e.*, towns having in 1911 a population of 2,000 and upwards, was 82,913, or 6·0 per cent., the total population of such areas in 1911 being 1,470,595: in the remainder of the country there was a decrease of 4·9 per cent. The counties showing the largest actual decreases are Cork (13,058), Galway (10,325), and Clare (8,102); the greatest decreases relative to population were in Leitrim (8·31 per cent.), Roscommon (7·70 per cent.), and Clare (7·21 per cent.). These are among the counties from which emigration during the last twenty years has been greatest, the average annual rate of emigration having exceeded 1 per cent. of the population during that period in the five counties named, and also in Kerry, Mayo, Sligo, Cavan, and Longford.

#### Housing.

The total number of inhabited houses in Ireland on the night of the 1911 census was 861,879, an increase of 3,717 compared with the total for 1901. This increase compares with a decrease in each of the five preceding intercensal periods. There was an increase in "civic areas" (*i.e.*, areas with a population of more than 2,000) of 19,935 houses, but a decrease of 16,218 in rural districts, compared with 1901.

The total number of occupiers, or heads of families, in occupation of less than five rooms at the census of 1911 was 635,399, or 70 per cent. of the total number of families in the country, as against 682,434, or 75 per cent. in 1901. The number of tenements of only one room was 58,334 (or 6·4 per cent.) in 1911, as compared with 79,149 (or 8·7 per cent.) in 1901.

#### Age and Conjugal Condition.

The following statement shows the proportion of the population who were (a) under 20, (b) between 20 and 55, and (c) 55 years of age and upwards, at the last two censuses:—

	1901.		1911.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Under 20 years ...	40·95	39·26	44·79	44·26
20—55 ...	44·79	44·26	14·26	16·48
55 and upwards ...	14·26	16·48	100·00	100·00

It will be seen that the proportion of persons under 20 years of age has decreased considerably, and that there has also been a slight decrease in the proportion of those between 20 and 55; while the proportion of those over 55 has largely increased. The number of those over 70, which had fallen from 212,019 to 187,315 between the censuses of 1891 and 1901, rose to 295,027 at the census of 1911.

The following statement shows the number of un-

married, married, and widowed persons, respectively, at the census of 1911:—

	Males.	Females.
Unmarried ...	1,510,664	1,392,150
Married ...	589,861	601,281
Widowed ...	91,523	204,740
Total ...	2,192,048	2,198,171

The proportion of married persons, both males and females, to the total population was slightly higher in 1911 than in 1901, *taking all ages together*; but there was a considerable decline for males at ages between 25 and 55, and a slight decline for women at ages 25—35. The proportion of women between the ages of 15 and 45 who were unmarried was 63·5 per cent.; 2·1 per cent. were widows, and only 34·4 per cent. were married. The proportion of married women between these ages rose to 40 per cent. in the county borough of Belfast and in Kildare County only.

In this connection it may be mentioned that 77 per cent. of the emigrants from Ireland during the ten years 1901-10 were between 15 and 30 years of age. Of the female emigrants (who slightly outnumbered the males), more than two-fifths were between 20 and 25, and nearly four-fifths between 15 and 30.

#### Occupations.

The following Table shows the occupations of the population according to the censuses of 1901 and of 1911:—

Classes.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
	Professional Class ..	98,361	103,603	32,674	37,531	131,035
Domestic Class ..	26,087	25,831	193,331	144,918	219,418	170,749
Commercial Class ..	92,863	101,396	5,026	9,747	97,889	111,143
Agricultural Class ..	790,475	721,669	85,587	59,198	876,062	780,867
Industrial Class ..	406,157	434,699	233,256	178,698	639,413	613,397
Indefinite and Non-productive Class ..	786,097	804,850	1,708,861	1,768,079	2,494,958	2,572,929
Total ..	2,200,040	2,192,048	2,258,735	2,198,171	4,458,775	4,390,219

The outstanding features of this Table are the decline in the agricultural and domestic classes, and the decline in the industrial class, among females, the males showing an increase. The magnitude of the "indefinite and non-productive" class is also noticeable, the proportion being 58·60 per cent. of the population at the census of 1911, as compared with 55·96 per cent. in 1901. It should, however, be understood that this class consists mainly of women and children, almost exactly half of the total number being persons under 15 years of age. The proportion of males over 15 years of age not engaged in a specified occupation is only 10·1 per cent. of the total number at that age, and the proportion at 20 years and over only 7·3 per cent. The proportion of females unoccupied at all ages is 80·4 per cent.; deducting those under 15 years of age the proportion is 73 per cent.: the corresponding percentages at the census of 1901 were:—All ages, 75·7 per cent.; over 15 years, 66·3 per cent.

The decrease in the female industrial population was principally in the millinery, dressmaking, etc., and shirtmaking trades, those returned under the heading of "milliner, dressmaker, staymaker" having declined from 44,513 in 1901 to 30,588 in 1911, and those returned as "shirtmakers, seamstresses" from 56,196 to 30,633. There were minor decreases in other occupations, including one from 48,886 to 46,799 in the linen industry. On the other hand, there were small increases in a few occupations, including one from 3,896 to 4,793 among "embroiderers."

The apparent increase in the number of males employed in industry is mainly due to an increase in the number tabulated as "general labourers." It should be noted, however, that those who returned themselves as "labourers" simply, and who increased from 117,863 in 1901 to 148,770 in 1911, were tabulated as "general labourers" in the industrial class; but that, in the rural districts, these men may be assumed to be largely agricultural labourers.

## CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.

### AGES AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

THE seventh volume of the Report of the Census of England and Wales has just been published, containing particulars as to the age and condition as to marriage of the population at the Census of 1911.

The Report shows that more than one-tenth of the total population is under five years of age, more than one-fifth under ten years, and nearly two-fifths under twenty; ages 20-55 include nearly one-half the total, while the survivors at ages over 55 number but little more than one-tenth of the whole.

Comparing the sexes age by age, it is shown that the excess of females at all ages is maintained, though very unequally, at each period, except the first (under five years). Under five years of age the preponderance of male births (which average about 1,041 to 1,000 female births) is reflected in the population figures, and is of course most marked in the first year of life. But the greater mortality of males under five years of age (1,171 male to 1,000 female deaths in equal numbers living during the period 1838-1910) reduces that sex to a minority in the following quinquennium.

The following Table shows the proportion of persons, of males, and of females living at certain age periods:—

Age Period.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All Ages.	1,000,000.	1,000,000.	1,000,000.
Under 5 years ..	103,857	110,980	102,994
5 and under 15 ..	193,511	206,065	193,374
15 " " 45 ..	480,016	477,238	482,620
45 " " 65 ..	161,535	159,233	163,607
65 and upwards ..	62,081	45,394	57,405

The proportions of persons in England and Wales at the above age groups can be compared with those in similar groups in France, the German Empire, Sweden and Holland.

Age Period.	England and Wales.	France. (Census 1906.)	German Empire. (Census 1910.)	Sweden. (Census 1910.)	Holland. (Census 1909.)
All Ages.	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Under 5 years ..	10,686	9,220	11,999	11,220	12,588
5 and under 15 ..	19,951	16,801	22,052	20,491	21,941
15 " " 45 ..	48,002	45,140	45,607	42,377	44,152
45 " " 65 ..	16,153	20,507	15,310	17,472	15,199
65 and upwards ..	5,208	8,332	5,032	8,440	6,120

It will be seen that of the five countries compared France has the lowest proportion of children under five years of age, and that England and Wales has the next lowest. The two countries occupy the same relative position with regard to children under 15 years of age. England and Wales, however, shows a considerably higher proportion than any of these countries of persons of 15 and under 45 years of age. France shows the largest proportion of persons over 45 years of age, and Germany the lowest.

Comparing the age distribution of the population of England and Wales with that at previous censuses, it is shown that the proportion of children in the population has decreased to an extraordinary extent since 1881. For each million at all ages in 1881 there were 135,551 children under five years of age, and this proportion had been fairly constant at previous censuses. In 1891 the proportion was only 122,523; in 1901 it fell to 114,262; and in 1911 to 106,857. The proportions of older children have also been lessened, but in their case the change has naturally set in later.

*Urban and Rural Districts.*—The age-constitution of the urban population as a whole differs from that of the rural. The rural population starts with a slight disadvantage in numbers living at ages 0-5 in consequence of the smaller proportion of potential parents it contains. In the next age-period the deficiency in rural births is more than compensated for by the smaller mortality of the children born, and the proportion of the population aged 5-10 becomes

appreciably larger than in the urban districts. This continues until the attraction of the town is felt by the country dwellers at age 15-25, when the relative position is reversed. The proportions living in the rural districts remain below the mean for the country at large till age 45 is reached, after which they are in excess, and as old age advances, in very great excess, of the corresponding proportions in the towns.

With regard to sex distribution, the figures for rural districts show males in excess of females at all ages up to 20, and thereafter but little fewer than females for all ages up to 65. The figures for urban districts show an excess of females for every age period except the period 0-5.

In the Table below, the age and sex distribution are shown for London, county boroughs, other urban districts, rural districts, and England and Wales:—

Age Period.	London.	County Boroughs.	Other Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	England and Wales.
MALES.					
Under 5 years ..	5,187	5,479	5,381	5,294	5,368
5 and under 15 ..	9,175	9,939	10,009	10,388	9,966
15 " " 45 ..	23,042	23,240	23,242	22,626	23,081
45 " " 65 ..	7,644	7,451	7,475	8,466	7,707
65 and upwards ..	1,977	1,836	2,097	3,197	2,243
Total Males ..	47,025	47,945	48,204	49,971	48,365
FEMALES.					
Under 5 years ..	5,150	5,439	5,335	5,220	5,319
5 and under 15 ..	9,304	10,068	10,045	10,159	9,986
15 " " 45 ..	26,888	25,697	25,188	22,294	24,919
45 " " 65 ..	8,723	8,269	8,344	8,705	8,448
65 and upwards ..	2,910	2,582	2,884	3,651	2,963
Total Females ..	52,975	52,065	51,793	50,029	51,635
Total Persons ..	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

#### CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

According to the recent Census, there were 372 married males and 356 married females per 1,000 of each sex, against 357 married males and 340 married females in 1901; and these latter numbers had shown a similar but rather less marked increase over the proportions in 1891. Owing to the changes in the age constitution of the population a much larger proportion of the total is now living at the marriageable ages. If the proportion of married persons is calculated separately for each age group, it is shown that there has been a general decrease among both sexes at each age group since 1881.

In the following Table the proportions of unmarried men and unmarried women in 1,000 males and 1,000 females at each age period are shown for every alternate Census from 1851:—

Age Period.	1851.	1871.	1891.	1911.
MALES.				
15 and under 20	996	995	998	998
20 " " 25	797	767	805	857
25 " " 35	396	316	343	386
35 " " 45	162	137	147	169
45 " " 55	115	97	100	122
55 " " 65	88	89	84	98
65 and upwards ..	82	79	73	80
Total 15 years and upwards.	411	384	406	403
FEMALES.				
Age Period.	1851.	1871.	1891.	1911.
15 and under 20	975	968	981	988
20 " " 25	687	652	701	757
25 " " 35	329	294	326	356
35 " " 45	163	156	164	196
45 " " 55	122	120	124	158
55 " " 65	115	109	110	132
65 and upwards ..	110	102	107	121
Total 15 years and upwards.	385	361	387	390

The number of widowers per 1,000 males of 15 and upwards shows an uninterrupted decline from 60 in 1851 to 52 in 1911. The number of widows in 1,000 females of 15 and upwards increased from 111 in 1851 to 116 in

1871 and 1881, and then decreased to 114 in 1891, 108 in 1901, and 104 in 1911.

#### FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

THE forty-fifth annual congress of delegates from co-operative societies in the United Kingdom was held in Aberdeen during Whitweek, when 1,320 delegates, representing 541 societies and district associations, were present, in addition to fourteen visitors forming deputations from outside bodies in the United Kingdom, co-operative organisations in Finland, France, Germany, Holland, and Sweden, and from the International Co-operative Alliance. The Congress was presided over by Mr. James Deans, the secretary of the Scottish section of the Co-operative Union.

The Congress was convened by the Co-operative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, which is a federation of 1,264 societies with an aggregate membership of 2,694,320, or about 94 per cent. of the total membership of industrial co-operative societies making returns to the Co-operative Union.

The Report presented to the Congress by the Central Board of the Union stated that 1,520 societies had made statistical returns for the year 1912, showing an aggregate membership of 2,876,892 (an increase of 116,361 over 1911); a total capital (share, loan, and reserve) of £56,495,529 (an increase of £2,527,640 over 1911); sales for the year amounting to £122,885,411 (an increase of £6,785,312) and profits on the year amounting to £13,289,306 (an increase of £323,787). The total number of employees was 135,190, an increase of 6,997.

Among the subjects dealt with in the report was that of the minimum wage scale for co-operative employees, which has been endorsed by several previous congresses. It was stated that 341 societies, employing 2,510 female and 21,372 male employees, had now adopted the scale, in the case of 272 societies for both sexes, and in 69 for males only; and that 281 societies had reported that they were not paying up to the scale. More than half of the societies, however, had failed to give any information on the subject. In view of the difficulties of the subject the committee recommended that the movement should actively co-operate in the agitation for a national minimum wage, but this was not approved by Congress.

A proposal to take steps to secure a closer union between the forces of organised labour and the co-operative movement led to an animated debate, an amendment being carried by a large majority instructing the Central Board to "strictly maintain the neutrality of the movement in respect of party politics."

The next Congress will be held in Dublin.

#### PUBLIC AID FOR NECESSITOUS WIDOWS WITH CHILDREN IN DENMARK.\*

A NEW Danish law, dated April 24th, 1913, which is to come into force on January 1st, 1914, provides for public assistance being given to widows with children under the following conditions:—

Widows deemed to be necessitous, provided they are persons entitled to permanent support in Denmark in the event of their becoming indigent, may receive assistance from the public funds, without recourse to the Poor Law, for the purpose of maintaining and educating their legitimate children or children adopted during marriage. Such persons may possess property to a value not exceeding £222, with an addition of £28 for each child under 14 years of age, provided that their income does not exceed two-thirds of the amount exempted from tax in the commune in which they reside, plus £5 11s. for each child under 14. In exceptional circumstances the Local Authority may decide whether a widow otherwise ineligible shall receive assistance, and whether she shall receive the whole or part of the amount prescribed.

The amounts to be granted are: (1) £5 11s. 1d. per annum until the child has completed 2 years; (2) £4 8s. 10d. per annum until the child has completed 12 years; (3) £3 6s. 8d. per annum until the child has completed 14 years.

\* Lov om Understøttelse til Børn af Enker, Copenhagen, 1913; Foljagt af V. Pios Boghandel.

The assistance is to cease if the mother remarries, if she conducts herself in a scandalous manner (i.e., by drunkenness, &c.), or if she receives relief from the Poor Law Authorities or from a friendly society which is subsidised by the authorities. She and her children may, however, in case of sickness, receive benefit from a sick fund. The grant of assistance is also to cease if her circumstances substantially improve by increase to her property or income otherwise than by the work of herself or her children. In exceptional cases the assistance may be continued until the child or children have completed 18 years.

The amounts are to be paid quarterly or monthly in advance by the commune in which the widow has permanent residence, half of such payments being refunded by the State. The communal authorities making such payments may recover three-fourths of the share payable by themselves from the parish in which the widow may be entitled to claim poor relief.

The authorities who receive applications for assistance under this law may strictly investigate the economic circumstances of the persons in question, and any other matters which may help them in deciding what amount of relief shall be granted and how it shall be applied. They may also exercise supervision as to the application of the grant. If it appears desirable, private organisations may co-operate with the authorities in their work of investigation or supervision.

Widows are not to be excluded from the benefit of the Act who at the date of its coming into force are in receipt of poor relief or are receiving aid from friendly societies subsidised by the public authorities.

#### SMALL HOLDINGS IN SCOTLAND.

THE Small Landholders (Scotland) Act, which came into force on April 1st, 1912, is intended to encourage the formation of small agricultural holdings in Scotland. Tenants under this Act have the advantages of "fair rents," and of fixity of tenure. The Act sets up two new bodies—a Land Court, which supersedes the late Crofters' Commission, with increased powers; and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, an administrative body which is concerned not only with small holdings, but with Scottish agriculture generally. The Board thus established has recently published its first Report,\* summarising the work done during the nine months ending December 31st, 1912, and the following particulars relating to small holdings under the new Act are taken from this Report:—

**Applications for Land.**—Up to the end of the year 1912, 5,352 applications were received under the Act—viz., 3,370 for new holdings and 1,982 for enlargements of existing holdings. Of the applications for new holdings, about two-thirds came from Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, and Argyll, and more than one-third of the total from the Outer Hebrides; the demand from the island of Lewis was especially great.

**Experience and Qualification of Applicants.**—The Report states that a large proportion of the applicants are men of good character and of adequate experience; many of them are farm servants who have saved money. Of the total of 3,370 applicants, 124 stated their capital as over £400, 293 as between £200 and £400, 509 as between £100 and £200, and 744 as between £50 and £100.

**Size of Holdings Required.**—About 50 per cent. of the number of applicants asked for holdings of over 25 acres. For holdings up to 10 acres and of 10 to 25 acres there were over 500 applicants in each case. Many stated no area at all.

In the Outer Hebrides the applicants are generally either (1) fishermen, who want only from 5 to 8 acres of arable ground, with 20 to 30 acres of rough pasture; or (2) crofters, who require from 10 to 30 acres of arable ground, with up to 100 acres rough pasture; or (3) existing landholders, applying for an enlargement of their holdings.

On the mainland, in the north, applicants in crofting districts wanted 5-20 acres of arable land, and pasture

\* CA. 6757. Price 5½d.

for from 40-200 sheep; and in the non-crofting districts usually 25-50 acres of arable land, with pasture in addition. In the south two types of holding were in demand—the one sufficient to occupy the whole time of the holder and his family; the other about 10 acres, to be used either by those who have some regular employment, and only require sufficient land to keep 1 or 2 cows, pigs, and poultry, or by those who wish to use the ground for market gardening. Several persons in the south have also applied for purely pastoral land for sheep rearing.

**Supply of Land.**—In selecting land to satisfy these demands the Board have sought, as far as possible, to avoid interference with existing leases or with arable farms of reasonable size, and they desire to utilise the large area of land which was formerly under cultivation, but which during the past century has relapsed into the condition of permanent pasture.

At the beginning of the Board's operations a number of landowners were approached with a view to ascertaining their willingness to let their land for small holdings. The replies were at first for the most part unfavourable, except in the Hebrides and on the west coast of Inverness-shire, where the creation of crofter settlements was already familiar. This unwillingness is attributed, in the Report, partly to misconceptions as to the procedure provided by the Act; and it was found that when these misconceptions were removed a number of proprietors were ready to negotiate with the Board. The Board had, however, decided by the end of the year 1912 to make application to the Land Court for compulsory orders for the constitution of new holdings sufficient to settle 477 applicants on a total of 29,036 acres. These applicants were principally in the Outer Hebrides and in Argyllshire.

#### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN 1912.

THE total number of deaths from accidents reported in 1912 was 5,046, an increase of 742 on 1911 and of 725 on the mean number for the five years 1907-1911. The number of seamen killed is considerably above the average owing to the wreck of the *Titanic* in April.

INDUSTRY.	Total Number of Deaths from Industrial Accidents reported in					Mean for the five years 1907-1911
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	
<b>Shipping—</b>						
Deaths by wreck .. .. .	625	585	506	649	1,351	600
Other causes .. .. .	658	567	596	605	632	631
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>1,231</b>
<b>Mines—</b>						
Underground .. .. .	1,194	1,354	1,659	1,152	1,134	1,298
Surface .. .. .	151	139	159	156	177	151
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>1,493</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>1,449</b>
<b>Quarries (over 20 feet deep)</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Railway Service—</b>						
Companies' Servants ..	413	364	413	430	389	424
Contractors' Servants ..	19	8	7	16	14	12
<b>Factories &amp; Workshops—</b>						
Textile Trades (except Printing, Dyeing and Bleaching) .. .. .	82	64	82	99	73	84
Metal Trades .. .. .	148	152	155	133	190	157
Engineering, Shipbuilding, Machinery, &c. ..	236	200	267	317	332	253
Other Non-Textile Trades (including Laundries) ..	301	284	318	358	350	315
<b>Total Factories and Workshops</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>809</b>
<b>Works under Sections 104-5 of Factory Act 1901 (Docks, Warehouses, Buildings, &amp;c.)</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>276</b>
<b>Under Notice of Accidents Act</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4,226</b>	<b>4,075</b>	<b>4,522</b>	<b>4,304</b>	<b>5,046</b>	<b>4,321</b>

The total number of seamen killed during 1912 was 1,983, an increase of 729 on the total for 1911, and of 752 on the mean for the five years 1907-1911. Of the total for 1912, 1,876 deaths occurred among seamen em-

ployed on trading vessels, and 107 among those employed on fishing vessels. The corresponding figures for 1911 were 1,080 and 174 respectively.

Of the 1,311 deaths from accidents to miners, 177 occurred on the surface and 1,134 underground. Of the deaths from accidents underground, 583 were due to falls of ground, 191 to men being run over or crushed by trams or tubs, 124 to explosions of fire-damp, and 81 to shaft accidents.

The number of fatal accidents to railway servants (excluding contractors' servants) was 389 in 1912, a decrease of 41 on the number for 1911, and of 35 on the mean number for the 1907-1911 period. Of the accidents in 1912, those connected with the "movement of railway vehicles" accounted for 336 deaths. The greatest number of accidents in any one occupation was among permanent-way men, the deaths among these men (excluding labourers) numbering 85.

Of the 945 factory and workshop operatives killed by accidents in 1912, 14 were women, 99 were "young persons," 831 were men, and one a child. The total number was 38 more than in 1911, and 136 more than the mean for 1907-11. There were 73 fatal accidents in textile factories during 1912, compared with 99 in 1911; in the metal group, 190 in 1912 and 133 in 1911; and in shipbuilding, 155 in 1912, compared with 156 in 1911.

The 315 fatal accidents reported under Sections 104-5 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, included 183 at docks, etc., and 105 at buildings, etc., in course of construction. These figures compare with 152 and 83 respectively in 1911.

In comparing the figures of the several trades, it is important to bear in mind the proportion which the number of fatal accidents bears to the total number of workpeople engaged in the several industries. Accordingly, the results have been reduced as far as possible to ratios showing for the five years 1908-1912 the mean annual death-rate from accidents per 10,000 employed in each group of trades, and these are given in the following table:—

	Mean annual death rate from accident per 10,000 employed.
Seamen .. .. .	50.4
Miners .. .. .	13.6
Quarrymen .. .. .	10.6
Railway Servants .. .. .	6.5
Non-textile Factory and Workshop Operatives	2.2
Textile Factory Operatives .. .. .	0.7
For all Occupations enumerated above ..	6.3

It must be understood that these ratios are only approximately correct, as accurate figures respecting the numbers employed are not available for each of the years covered. The industries included in this table employed nearly 6,600,000 workpeople.

#### DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN 1912.

DURING the year 1912 the total number of cases of lead poisoning was 587, a decrease of 82 as compared with 1911, and of 3 on the average for the five years 1907-11. The percentage of deaths to cases was 7.5 in 1912 as compared with 5.5 in 1911 and 7.5 in 1910. In addition to the above-mentioned cases contracted in factories or workshops, 256 cases (47 deaths) affecting house painters and plumbers were reported in 1912, as compared with 263 cases (48 deaths) in 1911.

Of the 587 cases of lead poisoning 84 occurred in the coach and car painting industry, 80 in the china and earthenware industry, and 56 in the metal smelting industry. Of the total number of cases 70 (including 39 at china and earthenware works) occurred among females and 517 among males; the mortality rate of the females was 2.9 per cent., and of the males 8.1 per cent.

The cases of other forms of poisoning (mercurial, phosphorus and arsenical) numbered 22 both in 1912 and 1911, and 17 in 1910.

The number of cases of anthrax in 1912 was 47, a decrease of 17 on 1911. The number of deaths was 6 during 1912, as compared with 11 in 1911.

The following statistics are extracted from the Annual

Reports of the Chief Inspector of Factories, with the exception of the particulars of 1912, which have been compiled from a preliminary Table issued by the Home Office. The number of cases shown for any one year is the same as the number of persons attacked, second notifications of persons already included in a return within the preceding 12 months not being regarded as fresh cases. Such cases numbered 13 in 1912.

## Analysis by Industries.

INDUSTRY.	CASES.					DEATHS.				
	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
<b>Lead Poisoning.</b>										
Smelting of Metals .. .. .	70	66	34	48	56	2	5	5	3	7
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping ..	14	9	4	12	6	—	2	—	—	—
Printing .. .. .	30	21	33	32	37	2	1	4	2	—
Tinning of Metals .. .. .	17	29	34	13	15	—	—	—	—	1
File Cutting .. .. .	9	8	9	18	13	2	—	1	2	—
White Lead .. .. .	79	32	34	41	23	3	2	1	2	—
Red Lead .. .. .	12	10	10	13	3	—	—	—	—	1
China and Earthenware .. .. .	117	58	77	92	80	12	5	11	6	14
Litho-Transfers .. .. .	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glass Cutting and Polishing ..	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electric Accumulators .. .. .	25	27	31	24	38	1	2	—	1	1
Paints and Colours .. .. .	25	39	17	21	19	—	2	1	—	—
Coach and Car Painting .. .. .	70	96	70	104	84	3	6	6	5	7
Shipbuilding .. .. .	15	27	21	36	34	—	1	2	6	2
Paints used in other Industries ..	47	42	51	56	48	1	—	3	1	3
Other Industries .. .. .	111	85	79	153	129	5	2	4	8	7
<b>Total, Lead Poisoning*</b> .. .. .	<b>646</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>44</b>
House Painting & Plumbing† ..	239	241	232	263	256	44	47	35	48	47
<b>Other Forms of Poisoning.</b>										
<b>Mercurial Poisoning—</b>										
Barometer and Thermometer Making ..	2	1	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Furriers' Processes .. .. .	5	4	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—
Other Industries .. .. .	3	4	4	7	7	—	—	—	1	—
<b>Total..</b> .. .. .	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Phosphorus Poisoning ..</b> .. .	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Arsenic Poisoning—</b>										
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic ..	16	4	5	7	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Industries .. .. .	7	—	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	1
<b>Total..</b> .. .. .	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"</b> ..	<b>34</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Anthrax.</b>										
Wool .. .. .	18	28	28	35	31	3	3	3	10	6
Handling of Horsehair .. .. .	10	8	6	8	7	—	2	1	1	—
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) ..	13	18	14	20	8	1	6	3	—	—
Other Industries .. .. .	6	2	3	1	1	3	1	2	—	—
<b>Total, Anthrax ..</b> .. .	<b>47</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act</b> ..	<b>727</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Grand Total ..</b> .. .	<b>966</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>97</b>

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

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

## Canada.

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

There is a good demand for farm labourers and mechanics; the demand for female servants both in towns and on farms continues. There are strikes of moulders and coremakers (250) at Hamilton (Ont.), of electrical workers (250) at Toronto, and of coal and metal miners (over 1,000) in British Columbia.

\* Reportable under the Factory and Workshop Act.  
† Not compulsorily reportable under the Factory and Workshop Act.  
‡ Handbooks (with maps) on the different British Dominions Oversea may be obtained from the Emigrants' Information Office at a penny each, post free.

## Australia.

Assisted or nominated passages are granted—mainly to agriculturists and female servants—by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania. By a new Act passed in 1912 all persons are prohibited from landing in Australia who are not possessed of the prescribed certificate of health. Such certificate must be obtained in this country from a Medical Referee appointed by the Commonwealth, or in his absence from the ship's medical officer, or on arrival in Australia from a Medical Referee there. Military training for a limited period is compulsory in Australia for all men under the age of 26.

**New South Wales.**—In Sydney and suburbs the building (except stonemasons, carpenters and painters), electrical, iron, and furniture trades, and factory workers have been fairly well employed; but there is no demand for more mechanics. Strong railway labourers are in some demand. Miners at Broken Hill continue busy, but at the Newcastle coal mines employment is uncertain. There is a good demand for female servants and for tailoresses (factory). In country districts there is a good demand for farm labourers and lads.

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

**South Australia.**—For the week ended May 2nd the Superintendent of the Government Labour Exchange reported that carpenters, joiners, and carriage-makers appeared to be fully employed, while the demand for cabinet-makers was quiet. This latter also applied to bricklayers and masons, several of whom were out of work. For plasterers the demand was steady and trade was very fair. Very little work was offering to stonecutters; there were only a few, however, unemployed. The demand for brickmakers was steady, and all hands were fairly well employed. Painters, plumbers, and ironworkers were sought after, there being a fair amount of work in hand. There was little demand for builders' labourers. In the engineering trades, boilermakers, blacksmiths, fitters and turners, and moulders were mostly well engaged; for the former there were several vacancies, and men accustomed to heavy work moulding could be placed. The demand was very fair for tinsmiths and copper-smiths, and all brass-finishers appeared to be employed. Although there was not much request for carriage-trimmers, patternmakers, and coach-painters, these tradesmen were apparently all engaged. There had been a fair demand for experienced farm hands and youths, chiefly those capable of driving a team. Men accustomed to this class of work could easily be placed. Unskilled labourers had not been in strong request; a few men had been asked for and supplied. There was a shortage of labour on public works in country districts, but it was difficult to get men to accept this.

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

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

## New Zealand.

The building trades have been quiet. The clothing trades have been busy in Wellington and Wanganui, and fair elsewhere; and there has been a continued demand for dressmakers, for shirtmakers, for women in the woollen and hosiery mills, and for tailors and tailoresses. There has been a demand for experienced miners at Grey-mouth and Dunedin. Other trades have been fairly well employed, but there is no special demand for more labour. In country districts men and boys accustomed to dairying are wanted. Military training for a limited period is compulsory in New Zealand for all males under the age of 25.

## Union of South Africa.

The building trades at Johannesburg continue to be fairly active, but the local supply of labour is quite sufficient; the engineering trades are still dull; a limited number of skilled practical miners can get work. There is no demand for more labour at Pretoria; new arrivals at Pretoria in search of work should register their names with the Registration Officer. At Cape Town employment has been good; but there is no demand for more labour except for a few skilled sheet metal workers, brushmakers, tailors (coat hands), furniture makers, and plumbers. At Durban there is no demand for more labour, except for a few skilled carpenters and joiners. There is some demand for general servants in 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., or with friends.

## 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. 201-202 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in foreign countries. (For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see pp. xxiv.-xxvi. and 8-20 of the Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics, Cd. 5415 of 1911.)]

## FRANCE.\*

**Employment in April.**—The building trades showed a satisfactory activity, the proportion out of work being only one-half that reported for March. In the metal trades there was a decline, and employment was worse than in April, 1912. As regards the textile trades, the improvement reported in the weaving branches in March was maintained. Employment declined in the printing trades, particularly at Paris. In the leather trades employment, while improving slightly, underwent no marked change. Gardeners in the Paris district again reported no unemployed. Among vineyard workers in the South of France the rains put an end to the activity reported in the previous month, and, in spite of certain necessary work, such as sulphuring, tilling and grafting, there was a considerable increase in the percentage out of employment compared with March. For woodcutters there was little change, and, although some found employment at bark-peeling or in agricultural work, the percentage unemployed was about the same as in the preceding month.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the middle of the month were received by the French Labour Department from 773 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 242,620. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 7.4 per cent. of the members were unemployed in April, as compared with 7.5 per cent. in the previous month and 7.4 per cent. in April, 1912.†

**Coal Mining in April.**—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines during April was 6.00, as compared with 5.98 in the previous month and 5.90 in April, 1912. Taking surface and underground workers together, 98.4 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week) and 1.6 per cent. from 5 to 6 days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 89 and 11, and in April, 1912, 94.23 and 5.72.

**Labour Disputes in April.**—One hundred and fifteen disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in April, as compared with 91 in the previous month and 120† in April, 1912. In 107 of the new disputes, 11,546 workpeople took part, as compared with 7,678 who took part in 82 disputes in the previous month, and with 6,521 who took part in 88 disputes in April, 1912. The groups of trades in which disputes were most frequent were building (28 disputes), metal (23), textile (23), transport (11). Of 108 new and old

\* Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department).  
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 201-202. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.  
‡ Revised figure.

disputes reported to have terminated, 18 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople and 54 wholly in favour of the employers, while 36 were compromised.

**Conciliation and Arbitration in April.**—Thirteen cases of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department during April, the initiative being taken in 6 cases by the workpeople and in 7 by a Justice of the Peace. In 5 cases the employers declined to take part in conciliation proceedings. Of the 8 cases in which committees were formed, the points at issue were settled in 2 (by conciliation).

## GERMANY.

**Employment in April.**—According to the *Reichs-arbeitsblatt*\* the state of the labour market showed some improvement in April as compared with the previous month, and was on the whole satisfactory.

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the Imperial Labour Department by 46 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 2,042,554. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 1,962,964, of whom 44,194 or 2.3 per cent., were stated to be unemployed at the end of April. This percentage is the same as that recorded for March, but is considerably higher than that recorded for April, 1912, which was 1.7.†

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

UNION.	Member-ship reported on at end of April, 1913.	Percentage of Member-ship returned as unemployed at end of month.†		
		April, 1913.	Mar., 1913.	April, 1912.
<b>All Unions making Returns ..</b>	<b>1,962,964</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—</b>				
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) .. .. .	659,111	2.2	2.1	1.5
Engineers and Metal Workers .. .. .	22,876	2.1	1.4	1.9
(Hirsch-Duncker)				
Metal Workers (Christian) .. .. .	41,073	1.2	0.7	0.7
Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.) .. .. .	144,188	0.9	1.0	0.5
Textile Workers (Christian) .. .. .	34,651	0.6	0.3	0.6
Boot and Shoe Makers .. .. .	44,211	1.6	1.7	1.4
Transport Workers .. .. .	230,028	1.7	1.6	1.3
Printers .. .. .	64,310	2.2	3.4	1.6
Bookbinders .. .. .	33,410	3.0	2.7	2.7
Woodworkers .. .. .	190,708	4.8	4.6	3.2
Bakers .. .. .	48,927	5.8	6.4	6.8
Brewery and Corn Mill Workers .. .. .	49,751	1.3	1.0	1.1
Tobacco Workers .. .. .	34,890	3.8	4.6	1.8
Factory Workers (irrespective of trade)	196,010	1.2	1.4	1.2
State and Municipal Workers .. .. .	51,999	0.5	0.5	0.3

According to reports furnished by employers there was much activity in coal mining in the Ruhr district. The same condition prevailed in the coal mining districts in Upper and Lower Silesia, where, however, in the last part of the month, the strike (see below) had an adverse effect upon employment. In lignite mining in Central Germany and Niederlausitz (Western Silesia) employment was generally satisfactory. In engineering employment was good on the whole. In the cotton trade, and to a great extent in the woodworking trades, there was still a good deal of unemployment, but a seasonal improvement was gradually being experienced.

**Strike of Coal Miners in Upper Silesia.**—The strike reported upon in the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for May, p. 170, has now been terminated, the employers having refused to make any concessions. The Berlin journal *Soziale Praxis* reports that the leaders of the Polish Miners' Unions, which were chiefly concerned, resolved, on May 9th, to end the strike, and, with few exceptions, work was resumed on May 13th.

**Lock-out in Toy Industry at Sonneberg.**—H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig reports, in a despatch of June 10th, concerning a lock-out by exporters and merchants in the toy industry at Sonneberg of workpeople employed in the packing and despatching departments. The dispute began by the packers of two firms asking for an increase of wages. The employers refused, whereupon the workpeople's union took up the matter. The employers declined to negotiate except with their own men, and,

\* The Journal of the German Labour Department.  
† These percentages are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 201-202. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

upon the packers being joined by other classes of workers, declared a lock-out of all workpeople concerned on June 9th. Between 60 and 70 firms are stated to be affected by the dispute, and the number of men locked out is stated to amount to "some thousands." H.M. Vice-Consul states that the lock-out will paralyse the whole industry, the large number of home workers (who are not organised) in the neighbourhood of Sonneberg being particularly affected.

**HOLLAND.\***

*Employment in April.*—Returns relating to unemployment in April were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from trade unions and municipal unemployment funds with a total membership of 62,235. The percentage of members out of work during the month was 3.3, as compared with 3.4 in the preceding month and 5.1 in April, 1912.† This percentage is obtained by taking, for each of the four (or five) weeks under consideration, the number of persons unemployed on one or more days of the week. The proportion of the average of these four (or five) numbers to the total membership of the funds gives the percentage. It is pointed out that the percentage must be regarded as a minimum figure, since many organisations do not know precisely the number of their unemployed members, nor the number of days lost by them, in cases where such members have not yet become eligible for, or have exhausted their right to receive, out-of-work benefit.

Group of Trades.	Number of Members entitled to Benefit in April, 1913.	Percentage unemployed.†			Average Days lost per Week per Member unemployed.		
		April, 1913.	Mar., 1913.	April, 1912.	April, 1913.	Mar., 1913.	April, 1912.
<b>All Unions and Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns.</b>	62,235	3.3	3.4	5.1	5.9	5.6	8.9
<b>PRINCIPAL TRADES:—</b>							
Diamond Workers ..	10,352	16.7	14.1	21.7	†	†	†
Printing Trades ..	7,274	0.4	0.4	0.6	5.9	5.7	6.0
Building Trades:—							
Bricklayers and Masons ..	1,253	5.1	7.1	2.7	4.4	5.8	4.8
Painters ..	2,523	0.01	2.0	0.2	1.0	5.9	4.6
Carpenters ..	6,083	1.3	1.9	1.7	4.2	4.4	4.6
Mining (Metal and Coal) and Peat-getting.	1,955	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.	8,003	0.4	0.3	0.5	5.7	5.5	5.8
Textile Trades ..	3,136	0.04	0.02	0.2	4.6	5.5	5.3
Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers.	8,579	0.6	0.6	1.0	5.8	5.5	5.4

**BELGIUM.**

*Employment in April.*—In the *Revue du Travail* for May 15th the Belgian Labour Department states that, owing to the impossibility of distinguishing between involuntary unemployment and idleness due to the "general strike" in progress from the 14th to the 25th of the month, it has been decided not to publish the usual statistics as to unemployment in April.

**SWEDEN.**

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

Union.	Membership reporting on March 1st, 1913.	Percentage Unemployed on 1st of Month.†		
		Jan., 1913.	Feb., 1913.	March, 1913.
<b>All Unions making Returns ..</b>	<b>50,392</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Principal Unions:—</b>				
Stonecutters ..	2,245	8.0	7.3	4.9
Bricklayers and masons ..	1,220	39.0	42.9	48.8
Founders ..	2,568	1.3	2.0	1.6
Thimble workers ..	1,406	11.7	14.0	15.5
Engineering and metal workers ..	14,427	3.7	3.9	4.0
Bakers and confectioners ..	1,232	11.6	13.7	13.1
Brewery workers ..	1,414	0.6	0.9	0.1
Sawmill workers ..	2,243	21.2	7.9	6.3
Woodworkers ..	4,593	11.3	15.6	13.4
Municipal workers ..	2,121	9.2	5.3	0.9
General labourers and factory operatives (trades not distinguished)	5,067	17.0	17.5	12.0

\* 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. 201-202. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.  
‡ Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.

**DENMARK.\***

*Employment in March.*—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 6.7 per cent. of the 102,800 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 12.1 per cent. at the end of the preceding month and 8.3 per cent. at the end of March, 1912.† The average number of days lost through unemployment during March was 1.7 per member of the unions reporting, as compared with 2.8 in the previous month and 2.0 in March, 1912.

**NORWAY.†**

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

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.†		
	April 30th, 1913.	March 31st, 1913.	April 30th, 1912.	April 30th, 1913.	March 31st, 1913.	April 30th, 1912.
Iron and Metal Workers ..	8,065	8,119	7,396	1.2	2.0	1.4
Wood Pulp and Paper Makers ..	496	497	599	—	—	0.2
Bookbinders ..	552	542	463	0.5	0.2	0.4
Carpenters, &c. ..	1,675	1,668	1,269	1.4	2.0	2.2
Cabinet Makers ..	565	569	504	1.6	1.3	1.0
Planers and Sawyers ..	504	505	469	1.6	0.8	2.1
Bakers ..	415	425	386	3.9	5.6	7.3
Tinned Goods ..	463	446	459	12.3	10.8	2.8
Boot and Shoe Makers ..	723	710	712	1.1	0.7	0.6
Masons ..	741	772	603	3.4	8.8	6.6
Painters ..	452	411	298	—	1.2	—
Printers ..	1,997	1,951	1,854	2.0	0.4	0.9
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>16,648</b>	<b>16,605</b>	<b>15,012</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>

**AUSTRIA.**

*Labour Disputes in 1911.*—A report relating to labour disputes in 1911, recently issued by the Austrian Labour Department, shows that industrial strikes and lock-outs in that year numbered 728, as compared with 676 in 1910. The number of workpeople directly concerned in these was 128,376, as compared with 74,766 in 1910, the number of working days lost being 1,710,277, as compared with 1,129,460 in 1910. In addition to the actual participants, 10,455 workpeople employed in the establishments affected by strikes were thrown out of employment, bringing the total number of persons affected up to 138,831 in 1911, compared with 83,406 in 1910. Taking the number of days lost as the criterion, the amount of interruption due to strikes in 1911 was greatest in the textile trades, the strikers in this group losing 755,870 working days in the aggregate. Second in this respect came the clothing trades (344,863 days lost), then the building trades (177,291 days lost), and the metal and engineering trades (169,042 days lost). Nearly 80 per cent. of those involved in strikes in 1911 were only partially successful in achieving their objects.

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**

*Strike at Rosario.*—A despatch from H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires dated May 5th, reports that on April 20th a strike broke out among drivers and conductors employed by the Rosario Tramway Company. A demand for a reduction of their working hours to eight per day had been conceded, but had led to a decrease in the number of cars running and the consequent dismissal of 100 men. The men's Union thereupon demanded their reinstatement, and upon this being refused, they declared a general strike as a mark of sympathy. In the meantime the company had endeavoured to maintain a partial service with men from other towns. After much disorder the Federation, owing, it is stated, to a quarrel between two sections of workers, declared the strike at an end on May 1st, and the men returned to work.

\* Statistiske Efterretninger (Journal of the Danish Statistical Office).  
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 201-202. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.  
‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Labour Department.  
§ Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussparungen im Jahre 1911. Compiled by Austrian Labour Department. Vienna, 1912: A. Hölder: pp. 181 & 347: price 2s.  
|| Exclusive of working days lost by workpeople locked out, particulars of which are not given in the source.

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

**COAL MINING.**

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

Returns relating to 1,296 pits, employing 691,605 workpeople, showed that the average number of days\* worked per week during the fortnight ended May 31st, 1913, was 5.64, compared with 5.69 for the previous month and 5.41 a year ago.

Of the 691,605 workpeople covered by the returns, 652,927 (or 94.4 per cent.) were employed by pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended May 31st, 1913; while 568,456 (or 82.2 per cent. of the total) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest averages were in Ireland (5.98 days) and in South Wales and Monmouthshire (5.92 days), and the lowest average was in West Scotland (5.22 days).

District.	No. of Work-people employed in May, 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 May, 1913 as compared with a	
		May 31st, 1913.	April 26th, 1913.	May 25th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>		<b>Days.</b>	<b>Days.</b>	<b>Days.</b>	<b>Days.</b>	<b>Days.</b>
Northumberland ..	47,739	5.42	5.50	5.41	- 0.08	+ 0.01
Durham ..	127,409	5.50	5.56	5.36	- 0.06	+ 0.14
Cumberland ..	7,631	5.66	5.79	5.64	- 0.13	+ 0.02
South Yorkshire ..	78,809	5.88	5.88	5.71	- 0.07	+ 0.17
West Yorkshire ..	27,883	5.71	5.73	5.24	- 0.02	+ 0.47
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	60,634	5.56	5.62	5.26	- 0.06	+ 0.30
Derbyshire ..	48,029	5.65	5.67	5.11	- 0.02	+ 0.54
Nottingham and Leicester ..	38,614	5.34	5.43	4.88	- 0.09	+ 0.46
Staffordshire ..	31,125	5.51	5.53	5.19	- 0.07	+ 0.32
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop ..	10,744	5.59	5.78	5.29	- 0.19	+ 0.30
Gloucester and Somerset ..	7,544	5.74	5.86	4.31	- 0.12	+ 1.43
North Wales ..	11,189	5.90	5.92	5.58	- 0.02	+ 0.32
South Wales and Mon. ..	126,509	5.92	5.99	5.91	- 0.07	+ 0.01
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>633,859</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>- 0.06</b>	<b>- 0.21</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
West Scotland ..	24,523	5.22	5.27	5.05	- 0.05	+ 0.17
The Lothians ..	3,622	5.47	5.15	5.46	+ 0.32	+ 0.01
Fife ..	29,141	5.45	5.51	4.99	- 0.06	+ 0.46
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>57,286</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.05</b>	<b>- 0.03</b>	<b>- 0.30</b>
<b>IRELAND ..</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>- 0.02</b>	<b>+ 0.72</b>
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>691,605</b>	<b>5.64</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>- 0.05</b>	<b>+ 0.23</b>

In Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland employment was good, but showed some decline on a month ago; in Durham it was better than a year ago. In South Yorkshire it continued very good, and was better than a year ago. In West Yorkshire, in Lancashire and Cheshire, and in Derbyshire, employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago. In Nottingham and Leicester, in Staffordshire, and in Warwick, Worcester, and Salop it continued good; it showed a decline on a month ago, but was 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 year ago. In North Wales it continued very good, and was much better than a year ago. In South Wales and Monmouthshire it continued very good, although it showed some decline on the exceptionally high figure of a month ago.

In West Scotland employment was better than a year ago. In the Lothians it was good, and much better than in the previous month. In Fife it continued good, and was much better than a year ago.

Compared with a month ago employment showed a decline at pits producing all classes of coal except gas coal; the decline was most noticeable at pits producing anthracite coal and house coal.

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

Description of Coal.	No. of Work-people employed in May, 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 May, 1913, on a	
		May 31st, 1913.	April 26th, 1913.	May 25th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite ..	7,416	Days 5.72	Days 5.93	Days 5.78	Days - 0.21	Days - 0.06
Coking ..	35,273	5.69	5.74	5.38	- 0.05	+ 0.31
Gas ..	47,057	5.54	5.52	5.45	+ 0.02	+ 0.09
House ..	86,764	5.49	5.61	4.89	- 0.12	+ 0.60
Steam ..	264,593	5.73	5.78	5.64	- 0.05	+ 0.09
Mixed ..	250,502	5.60	5.64	5.36	- 0.04	+ 0.24
<b>All Descriptions ..</b>	<b>691,605</b>	<b>5.64</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>- 0.05</b>	<b>+ 0.23</b>

The Exports (British and Irish) of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel during May, 1913, amounted to 6,147,614 tons, or 457,600 tons less than in April, 1913, and 481,633 tons less than in May, 1912.

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

EMPLOYMENT was generally good in iron mines, but showed a decline on a month ago. It continued good in shale mines. Compared with a year ago employment showed an improvement in both iron and shale mines. In tin mines employment continued fair, and in lead mines it was good and better than a month ago. It generally continued good in and about quarries, though only fair in slate quarries in North Wales.

**Mining.**

*Iron Mining.*—During the fortnight ended 31st May the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the returns was 5.79, as compared with 5.91 a month ago and 5.43 a year ago.

Districts.	Work-people employed in May, 1913.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1913, on a	
		May 31st, 1913.	April 26th, 1913.	May 25th, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland ..	7,801	Days 5.83	Days 5.33	Days 5.32	Days - 0.04	Days + 0.77
Cumberland and Lancashire ..	5,308	5.75	5.94	5.98	- 0.19	- 0.23
Scotland ..	1,029	4.93	5.80	4.89	- 0.82	+ 0.09
Other Districts ..	2,504	5.91	5.81	5.40	+ 0.10	+ 0.51
<b>All Districts ..</b>	<b>16,642</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>- 0.12</b>	<b>+ 0.36</b>

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the returns, 91.1 per cent. worked 11 days or more during the fortnight ended 31st May, as compared with 95.4 per cent. a month ago. Employment showed a considerable decline in Scotland as compared with April.

*Shale Mining.*—According to the returns received, there were 3,588 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended 31st May, who worked on an average 5.80 days per week, as compared with 3,524 workpeople in April, who worked 5.85 days, and 3,380 workpeople in May, 1912, who worked 5.43 days.

*Tin Mining.*—Employment was fairly good on the whole in Cornwall, especially in the Camborne and St. Just districts, where a shortage of miners was reported. It was quiet, however, in the Liskeard district and bad in the Calstock district. In the Dartmoor mines employment was moderate.

*Lead Mining.*—Employment was good and better than a month ago in the Weardale district. It was generally good in the Matlock district and in North Wales.

**Quarrying.**

*Slate.*—Employment continued fair on the whole in North Wales, though slackness was reported in the Festiniog district. It was still fairly good at Delabole (Cornwall), but was slack at Ballachulish (Argyll).

*Granite.*—Employment was good in Leicestershire and better than a month ago. It continued fair in Cornwall. In the Aberdeen district it was adversely affected by a dispute at the beginning of the month, but was reported as good after the termination of the dispute towards the end of the month.

*Limestone.*—Employment was good in the Weardale district, and showed some improvement on the previous

month, mainly owing to better weather conditions. It continued good at Buxton, fair in North Wales, and moderate in the Plymouth district.

**Other Stone.**—Overtime was still worked in chert quarries at Bakewell, where employment was good.

Employment was also good in road material (basalt) quarries in the Cleve Hill district, and an improvement on the previous month was reported. It continued good in freestone quarries on the Tyne and in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale. In sandstone quarries in Forfarshire it was bad.

**Sett-making, &c.**—Employment continued good on the whole in Scotland, though it was reported as slack in the Glasgow district, and was only fair at Ratho (Midlothian). It was still good in Leicestershire. It was good, and better than a month ago, in the Cleve Hill district, and good at Rowley Regis (Staffs).

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

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during May continued good, and was better than in May, 1912, when, however, it had not completely recovered from the effect of the dispute in the coal mining industry.

The returns show that 332 furnaces were in blast at the end of May, 1913, as compared with 336 in April, 1913, and 271 in May, 1912. During May 3 furnaces were relit (in Lincolnshire, Glamorganshire and Stirlingshire), while 7 were either damped down or blown out (2 in Lanarkshire and 1 each in Cleveland, Lincolnshire, Glamorganshire, Ayrshire, and Stirlingshire).

District.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May 1913, on	
	May, 1913.	April, 1913.	May, 1912.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES—Cleveland ..	89	90	82	- 1	+ 7
Cumberland & Lancs. S. and N. W. Yorks ..	35	33	22	..	+ 11
Derby & Nottingham	12	12	10	..	+ 2
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	41	41	33	..	+ 8
Staffs & Worcester ..	31	31	23	..	+ 8
S. Wales & Monmouth	35	35	32	..	+ 3
Other districts ..	12	12	9	..	+ 3
	5	5	3	..	+ 2
England & Wales ..	268	269	214	- 1	+ 44
Scotland .. ..	74	77	57	- 3	+ 17
Total .. ..	332	336	271	- 4	+ 61

The Imports of iron ore in May, 1913, amounted to 638,210 tons, or 58,820 tons less than in April, 1913, and 190,376 tons more than in May, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of pig iron from the United Kingdom in May, 1913, amounted to 97,093 tons, or 4,320 tons less than in April, 1913, and 18,319 tons less than in May, 1912.

### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during May was better than in April. It was much worse than in May, 1912.

At the end of May, 1913, 456 tinplate mills were in operation, as compared with 412 in April, 1913, and 493 in May, 1912. The steel sheet mills working numbered 69 in both April and May, 1913, as compared with 74 in May, 1912.

The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employed about 26,250 workpeople in May, 1913.

District.	Number of Works open			Number of Mills in operation		
	At end of May, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of May, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works	73	+ 5	- 7	456	+ 44	- 37
Steel Sheet Works	8	- 2	- 3	69	..	- 5
Total ..	81	+ 3	- 10	525	+ 44	- 42

### Exports (British and Irish).

To	May, 1913.	April, 1913.	May, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.</b>					
To United States ..	6,747	276	37	+ 6,471	+ 6,710
" British East Indies ..	7,081	6,232	2,739	+ 849	+ 4,342
" Germany .. ..	2,391	2,471	2,555	- 80	- 164
" France .. ..	2,000	1,690	1,741	+ 310	+ 269
" Netherlands ..	3,019	5,528	1,674	- 2,509	+ 1,345
" Russia .. ..	837	144	642	+ 693	+ 195
" Norway .. ..	2,032	1,973	1,151	+ 881	+ 881
" Belgium .. ..	1,288	1,053	681	+ 215	+ 587
" Portugal .. ..	1,509	1,238	1,414	+ 271	+ 185
" Italy .. ..	3,052	2,395	663	+ 687	+ 2,389
" Roumania .. ..	1,638	466	2,537	+ 572	+ 1,499
" China and Japan ..	3,886	6,282	1,097	- 2,386	+ 2,789
" Australia .. ..	3,076	2,468	2,502	+ 608	+ 574
" Canada .. ..	1,356	702	307	+ 654	+ 1,049
" Argentine .. ..	1,051	1,532	166	+ 481	+ 885
" Other Countries ..	9,998	7,432	4,080	+ 2,566	+ 5,918
Total .. ..	50,441	41,882	23,986	+ 8,559	+ 26,455
<b>Black Plates for Tinning.</b>					
Total .. ..	6,689	5,448	2,344	+ 1,241	+ 4,345

### IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued good in May, though there was a slight decline in some districts as compared with the previous month. Employment was, however, better than a year ago. According to returns from employers relating to 107,159 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended May 24th, 1913, was 591,862, a decrease of 5,889 (or 1.0 per cent.) on a month ago, and an increase of 19,400 (or 3.4 per cent.) on a year ago.

District.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.			Aggregate number of shifts worked.		
	Week ended May 24th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Week ended May 24th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Departments.</b>		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	10,203	- 0.9	+ 4.8	58,661	- 2.5	+ 2.4
Crucible Furnaces ..	595	+ 6.1	+ 16.0	3,187	+ 1.5	+ 9.0
Bessemer Converters ..	1,797	- 0.4	- 2.8	9,171	+ 3.3	- 2.8
Puddling Forges ..	8,958	+ 1.8	- 1.3	41,914	- 1.7	- 14.7
Rolling Mills .. ..	33,562	- 1.0	+ 1.7	177,035	- 2.0	- 1.7
Forging and Pressing ..	5,118	- 1.3	+ 10.0	28,731	- 2.1	+ 9.8
Founding .. ..	13,111	+ 0.1	+ 5.9	76,847	+ 1.1	+ 6.2
Other Departments ..	14,768	- 0.0	+ 12.9	85,398	- 0.5	+ 11.7
Mechanics, Labourers ..	19,047	- 0.3	+ 12.7	110,858	- 0.2	+ 12.5
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>107,159</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>+ 5.9</b>	<b>591,862</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>	<b>+ 3.4</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Northumberland & Durham	11,985	- 1.1	+ 3.5	68,825	- 0.3	+ 4.3
Cleveland .. ..	8,531	- 0.2	- 3.3	50,796	+ 2.7	- 5.2
Sheffield and Rotherham	21,905	- 0.0	+ 9.4	128,291	+ 0.6	+ 8.9
Leeds, Bradford, &c.	4,853	- 0.5	+ 8.4	27,522	+ 0.1	+ 9.2
Cumberland, Lancs., and Cheshire	10,084	- 1.0	+ 7.1	54,073	- 0.3	+ 2.7
Staffordshire .. ..	9,634	+ 0.4	+ 6.7	51,639	- 0.6	+ 6.1
Other Midland Counties ..	5,496	- 0.2	+ 6.0	30,426	+ 0.3	+ 3.4
Wales and Monmouth ..	13,787	- 2.0	+ 3.1	75,899	- 3.4	+ 1.4
Total, England & Wales ..	86,675	- 0.6	+ 5.3	484,471	- 0.5	+ 4.1
Scotland .. ..	20,484	+ 0.8	+ 8.4	107,391	- 2.9	+ 0.3
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>107,159</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>+ 5.9</b>	<b>591,862</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>	<b>+ 3.4</b>

Compared with a month ago employment showed some improvement in the Cleveland district, while in Wales and Monmouth and in Scotland it showed a decline. The other districts showed little change. Taking the country as a whole, there was a decline in most of the departments, which was most noticeable at open hearth melting furnaces, forges and presses, and rolling mills; but an improvement at Bessemer converters, crucible furnaces, and foundries. The total number of workpeople employed decreased by 367 (or 0.3 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked by 0.04 of a shift.

Compared with a year ago employment showed an improvement in every district except Cleveland, where there was a decline. The improvement was greatest in the Leeds and Bradford, Sheffield and Rotherham, and Staffordshire districts. The most marked increases in

the departments were at forges and presses, crucible furnaces, and foundries; but there was a considerable decrease at puddling forges. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 5,967 (or 5.9 per cent.), while the average number of shifts worked decreased by 0.14 of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during May, 1913, amounted to 165,848 tons, or 17,514 tons less than in April, 1913, and 2,953 tons more than in May, 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 May, 1913, amounted to 297,951 tons, or 13,662 tons less than in April, 1913, and 112,844 tons more than in May, 1912.

### ENGINEERING TRADES.

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

The percentage of "insured" workpeople in the engineering and ironfounding trades who were unemployed at the end of May was 2.1, compared with 2.0 at the end of April.

Trade Unions with 217,537 members reported 1.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, compared with 1.4 per cent. in April and 2.6 per cent. in May, 1912. As compared with a year ago the improvement was general, with hardly an exception.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of May, 1913.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1913, on a	
		May, 1913.	Apr., 1913.	May, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-East Coast	16,062	1.9	1.5	3.1	+ 0.4	- 1.2
Manchester and Liverpool District	21,200	1.4	1.3	3.3	+ 0.1	- 1.9
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District	12,874	1.4	1.4	3.0	..	- 1.6
West Riding Towns	13,935	1.6	1.4	2.7	+ 0.2	- 1.1
Hull and Lincolnshire District	4,536	0.9	1.3	1.6	- 0.4	- 0.7
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	8,653	1.8	1.2	1.6	+ 0.6	+ 0.2
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	5,057	1.1	1.5	1.8	- 0.4	- 0.7
London and neighbouring District	12,469	1.7	1.5	2.4	+ 0.2	- 0.7
South Coast .. ..	4,264	1.2	0.6	1.4	+ 0.6	- 0.2
South Wales and Bristol District	7,538	3.1	2.1	3.3	+ 1.0	- 0.2
Glasgow and District ..	18,641	1.7	1.6	3.2	+ 0.1	- 1.5
East of Scotland .. ..	3,995	1.1	1.7	4.7	- 0.6	- 3.6
Belfast and Dublin .. ..	3,990	1.6	1.5	6.8	+ 0.1	- 5.2
Other Districts .. ..	7,053	0.8	0.7	1.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
<b>United Kingdom (including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)</b>	<b>217,537</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>

\* Exclusive of superannuated members.

Employment on the North-East Coast and in Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire continued very good, much overtime being worked. At Manchester, Bolton, and Oldham an improvement was reported. At Hull employment showed a decline with brassfounders, and was moderate with patternmakers.

Employment in the Midland and Eastern Counties continued good, with much overtime; but in the Birmingham and Wolverhampton districts was disturbed in some sections by strikes of unskilled and semi-skilled workers. At Nottingham employment was moderate on the whole, and hardly so good as a year ago.

Employment in the London district continued good, with a large amount of overtime. It was very good, on the South Coast, except at Southampton, where it continued to be affected by a dispute. It was good at Bristol, though hardly so good as a year ago. At the South Wales ports it was fairly good, but there was a considerable increase in the number of Trade Union members unemployed as compared with a month ago.

Employment in Scotland was still very good, with much overtime. In the Glasgow district it was reported as better than a month ago. At Falkirk employment was disturbed by a dispute at the end of the month.

Employment at Belfast and Dublin was good.

The Imports of machinery in May, 1913, amounted to £650,362, or £27,877 less than in April, 1913, and £18,623 less than in May, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of machinery in May, 1913, amounted to £3,255,976, or £88,618 less than in April, 1913, and £496,550 more than in May, 1912.

### SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good on the whole, particularly on the Clyde, on the South Coast, and at Belfast; it was generally better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed at the end of May among workpeople in the shipbuilding trades insured under the National Insurance Act was 3.1, as compared with 3.0 a month ago.

Trade Unions with 73,087 members reported 2.6 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 2.7 per cent. in April, and 4.3 per cent. in May, 1912.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of May, 1913.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1913, on a	
		May, 1913.	Apr., 1913.	May, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth .. ..	11,177	5.2	2.5	4.0	+ 2.7	+ 1.2
Wear .. ..	5,829	2.8	2.2	3.1	+ 0.6	- 5.3
Tees and Hartlepool ..	5,773	1.5	3.1	5.4	- 1.6	- 3.9
Humber .. ..	2,964	1.6	3.7	5.0	- 2.1	- 3.4
Thames and Medway ..	4,690	4.4	6.9	4.0	- 2.5	+ 0.4
South Coast .. ..	5,424	0.4	0.4	2.4	..	- 2.0
Bristol Channel Ports ..	2,924	11.4	11.2	17.0	+ 0.2	- 5.6
Mersey .. ..	4,758	2.0	3.3	3.6	- 1.3	- 1.6
Clyde .. ..	13,654	0.7	0.8	2.8	- 0.1	- 2.1
Dumfries, Leith and Aberdeen	2,620	3.1	5.6	6.1	- 2.5	- 3.0
Belfast .. ..	3,880	1.2	1.1	1.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Other Districts .. ..	3,984	1.6	1.4	1.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
<b>United Kingdom .. ..</b>	<b>73,087</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>- 1.7</b>

\* Exclusive of superannuated members.

Employment continued good on the whole on the Tyne, but was not so good as a month ago with platers at Wallsend, and with shipwrights at Elswick, Bill Quay, and on the lower reaches of the river; while less overtime was worked generally. It continued good on the Wear, and showed an improvement on a year ago; overtime was worked by shipwrights in all the yards. Employment was very good on the Tees and on the Humber, and better than both a month ago and a year ago.

Employment showed an improvement on the Thames, and was generally fairly good; it continued good on the Medway. It continued very good on the South Coast. It continued fair generally on repair work in South Wales, but declined towards the end of the month.

On the Mersey employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago; some overtime was worked by shipwrights. Employment continued good, and overtime was worked, at Barrow.

On the Clyde employment was generally very good, though still only moderate on repair work; some overtime was worked by shipwrights and by smiths and strikers in several yards. Employment was good on the East Coast of Scotland, and repair work at Leith showed an improvement on the previous month, overtime being worked.

Employment continued very good at Belfast, and was good, and rather better than a month ago, at Dublin.

### MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES

EMPLOYMENT in May continued good on the whole, apart from the disturbance caused in some trades by disputes. Trade Unions with 31,612 members reported 1.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 1.5 per cent. in April, 1913, and in May, 1912.

**Brasswork, Bedsteads, &c.**—Employment with brassworkers continued good. With bedstead-workers at Birmingham it was reported as moderate.

**Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.**—At Birmingham and Smethwick the nut and bolt trades continued good, the wire nail and shoe rivet trades slack, and the cut nail trade fair. With makers of nuts, bolts, &c., at Blackheath and Halesowen and on the Tyne employment continued good.

**Wire.**—Employment continued good, and showed little general change compared with a month ago and a year ago. It was quiet, however, with spring trap makers at Wolverhampton.

**Locks, Hollow-ware, and General Hardware.**—In the hollow-ware trade employment was slack—worse than a month ago and much worse than a year ago, many work-



men being on short time; at Birmingham and West Bromwich, however, employment was reported as fair. At Wolverhampton in the lock trade short time was worked in several branches, employment being worse than a month ago and a year ago; with makers of iron fences and hurdles employment was good.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment in England was reported as fair, the same as a month ago and rather better than a year ago, though many workpeople were still losing one day a week. At Falkirk employment was disturbed by a dispute which occurred at the end of the month.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—The cutlery trades at Sheffield continued well employed in all branches. Employment was fairly good in the tool trades at Birmingham, though showing a slight decline; at Wednesbury it was fair with edge tool makers, good with makers of Brazil hoes, and bad on hand-made hoes. At Walsall employment was good with bit and stirrup makers, and greatly improved in all branches of the harness and saddlery furniture trades. At Redditch employment in the needle trade remained very good, and in the fish-hook trade fairly good.

Tubes.—Employment in the iron and steel tube trades in South Staffordshire was much disturbed by disputes. At Birmingham employment on bedstead tubes continued moderate, and on brass and copper tubes good.

Chains, Anchors, Springs, &c.—All branches of the chain trade at Cradley reported employment as good, and much better than a month ago; in the wrought anchor trade employment was only moderate. At Walsall employment was very good with buckle, chain, and cart gear makers, overtime being worked by makers of steel motor chains. Employment in the anvil and vice trade in the Dudley district was slack, with much short time, and was worse than a month ago and a year ago. Employment in the spring trade at West Bromwich was fair.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment with braziers, tinplate and sheet metal workers was good generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago. With iron-plate workers it was moderate in the Lye district and quiet at Dudley, Bilston, Walsall, and Wolverhampton; at Birmingham it was good.

Jewellery, Plated Ware, Britannia Metal, &c.—Employment in the silver trades was fair in Sheffield; in London short time continued general. With goldsmiths and jewellers in London employment was quiet, and worse than a year ago, though rather better than a month ago. At Birmingham an improvement was reported in the gold section of the jewellery trade, the silver section remaining quiet; electroplaters and silversmiths reported employment as quiet, but improved, and britannia metal workers as bad. At Coventry the watch trade remained moderate.

Farriers.—Employment was good, and better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Table with 6 columns: Description, May, 1913, April, 1913, May, 1912, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1913, on a Month ago, Year ago.

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good both in the spinning and in the weaving branches, but showed a decline as compared with a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 115,266 workpeople in the week ended May 24th showed no change in the number of workpeople employed as compared with a month ago, while in the amount of wages paid there was a decrease of 2.8 per cent. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed and a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with 6 columns: Departments, Workpeople, Earnings, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.

Employment in the Oldham district was affected by a strike of cop packers, and also by a number of strikes of spinners. In the Bolton district employment was reported as fair; all the principal branches showed some decline compared with a month ago and a year ago. In the Blackburn district employment was good, and there was a slight improvement in preparing, spinning and weaving compared with a month ago and a year ago. In Manchester employment was fair and better than a year ago, the improvement being chiefly in the weaving department. In Yorkshire employment was reported as good.

Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

Table with 6 columns: Description of Cotton, May, 1913, April, 1913, May, 1912, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1913, on a Month ago, Year ago.

Prices of Cotton at Liverpool.

Table with 6 columns: Middling American, Highest Price on any one day, Lowest, Good Fair Egyptian, etc.

Exports of British Cotton Goods.

Table with 6 columns: Description, May, 1913, April, 1913, May, 1912, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1913, on a Month ago, Year ago.

\* The quotations of Egyptian cotton for May, 1913, and April, 1913, are for cotton sold new terms, i.e., without discount.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

Woollen Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 26,294 workpeople in the week ended May 24th showed no change in the number employed and an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with 6 columns: Departments, Workpeople, Earnings, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.

In the Huddersfield district employment showed considerable activity; overtime and nightwork were reported in a number of mills. In the Leeds district there was a decline in the weaving branch compared with a month ago, but employment on the whole was reported as good, and was about the same as a year ago. In the heavy woollen district employment was very good, and much better than a year ago, there being an improvement in every department. In Scotland employment continued good, and was about the same as a year ago.

Worsted Trade.

Employment continued good. Returns from firms employing 36,842 workpeople in the week ended May 24th showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number 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 2.5 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with 6 columns: Departments, Workpeople, Earnings, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.

In the Bradford district employment was good, and rather better than a month ago. In the Keighley district all the principal branches showed a decline compared with a year ago, and employment, though good, was not so good as a month ago. In the Halifax and Huddersfield districts employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. In Bradford, Halifax, and other parts of Yorkshire a deficiency of labour was reported.

Imports and Exports.

The following Table shows the quantities of wool imported, and of British and Irish exports of woollen and worsted yarns and piece goods for the months stated:—

Table with 6 columns: Imports and Exports of Wool, Imports and Exports of Piece Goods, Yarn, etc.

Prices of Wool.

The average prices and the course of prices of Lincoln Hogs, crossbred tops, and Botany tops in Bradford, are shown below for the months specified:—

Table with 6 columns: Average Prices, Course of Prices, etc.

LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was good, and showed little change compared with a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 43,953 workpeople in the week ended May 24th showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed and an increase—due mainly to advances in rates of wages—of 5.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with 6 columns: Departments, Workpeople, Earnings, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.

In the Belfast district employment continued good in all the principal branches; in other parts of Ireland there was a slight decline compared with a month ago. Employment in Fife and other parts of Scotland was good, and showed on the whole some improvement compared with a month ago.

In all districts there continued to be a deficiency of workpeople, especially of weavers.

\* The comparison with a year ago is affected by an increase in the rates of wages.

















II.—TRADE TABLES.

A. INSURED TRADES.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended May 16th, 1913.

Table with columns for Occupation Groups, Registrations, and Vacancies for Adults and Juveniles. Includes sub-columns for On Register at Beginning/End of Period, Registrations during Period, and Notified/Filled during Period.

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

B. UNINSURED TRADES.

1.—ADULTS.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended May 16th, 1913.

Table with columns for Trades, Registrations, and Vacancies for Uninsured Adults. Includes sub-columns for Men, Women, and Total for both Registrations and Vacancies.

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

2.—JUVENILES.

Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended May 16th, 1913.

Table with columns for Trades, Notified during Period, and Filled during Period for Uninsured Juveniles. Includes sub-columns for Boys, Girls, and Total.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADE.

THE results of the ascertainment of the selling prices of coal and iron in various districts are given in the Table below:—

Table showing Price according to last Audit and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on for various Coal and Iron products like Durham Coal, West of Scotland Pig Iron, etc.

Coal.—In connection with the ascertained selling price of Durham coal, it was decided by the Durham Conciliation Board that the wages of miners should be advanced by 6 1/2 per cent. on standard.

Pig Iron.—As a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blastfurnacemen in the West of Scotland were reduced by 2 1/2 per cent. on standard.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England and the Midlands the wages of puddlers were advanced by 3d. per ton, and those of millmen by 2 1/2 per cent., whilst in the West of Scotland wages remain unchanged, as a result of the ascertainment of the specified classes of manufactured iron in those districts.

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.\*

British.—During April, 1913, 57,576 British subjects left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, while 17,439 entered the United Kingdom therefrom, the balance outward thus being 40,137, as compared with 37,961 in April, 1912.

In the four months ending April, 1913, the number of British subjects who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe was 153,572, while the number entering the United Kingdom therefrom was 46,815, the balance outward thus being 106,757, as compared with 99,236 in the corresponding period of 1912, an increase of 7,521, or 8 per cent.

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

Table showing passenger movements to and from places out of Europe for April 1912 and 1913, categorized by Outward and Inward movements.

Aliens.—For aliens there was a balance outward of 14,979 in April, 1913, as compared with 7,239 a year ago. For the four months ended April, 1913, the balance outward was 54,880, as compared with 18,885 a year ago.

\* Exclusive of passengers travelling indirectly via Continental ports.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for May, 1913, and for the five months ended May, 1913.

Imports.—During May, 1913, the total value of foreign and Colonial merchandise imported into the United Kingdom was £61,278,000, an increase of 11.3 per cent. compared with May, 1912, and of 13.6 per cent. compared with May, 1911.

For the five months ended May, 1913, the amount was £320,459,000, an increase of 5.7 per cent. and of 13.2 per cent. respectively compared with the corresponding periods of 1912 and 1911. Compared with the first five months of 1912, the chief increases were metal manufactures, £3,513,000; meat, £2,969,000; grain and flour, £2,454,000; metallic ores, £2,424,000; raw wool, £2,174,000; wood and timber, £2,170,000; and hides and undressed skins, £1,250,000.

Exports.—The total value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom during May, 1913, was £43,858,000, an increase of 12.9 per cent. and of 16.6 per cent. on the total for the corresponding periods of 1912 and 1911 respectively.

During the five months ended May, 1913, the exports amounted to £214,219,000, an increase of 12.5 per cent. and of 14.2 per cent. on the total for the corresponding periods of 1912 and 1911 respectively. Compared with 1912, the chief increases for the five-months' period were:—Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel, £7,849,000; metal manufactures, £6,426,000; cotton manufactures, £3,406,000; and machinery, £2,061,000.

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.

Table showing Imports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise for May 1913 and five months ended May 1913, categorized by I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco; II. Raw Materials; III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured; IV. Miscellaneous and Unclassified.

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.

Table showing Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom for May 1913 and five months ended May 1913, categorized by I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco; II. Raw Materials; III. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured; IV. Miscellaneous and Unclassified.

\* 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.







Cheshire; *J. Lysaght, Ltd.*, St. Vincent Ironworks, Bristol.  
 SIGNALLING MATERIALS.—*Tyer & Co., Ltd.*, 16, Ashwin St., N.E.  
 SLEEPERS, HARDWOOD.—*Millars' Timber & Trading Co., Ltd.*,  
 Pinners Hall, E.C.  
 SLEEPERS, STEEL, ETC.—*Workington Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.*,  
 14, Sherbourne Lane, King William St., E.C.  
 STATIONERY.—*Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.*, Gt. Winchester St., E.C.  
 STORE, TIMBER.—*F. Morton & Co., Ltd.*, 17, Victoria St., S.W.  
 SWITCHES AND CROSSINGS.—*Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd.*,  
 Middlesbrough; *Darlington Railway Plant and Foundry Co.,*  
*Ltd.*, Darlington; *Isca Foundry Co., Ltd.*, 53, Victoria St., S.W.  
 TROUGHING, STEEL.—*Dorman, Long & Co.*, Middlesbrough.  
 TUBES, BRASS BOILER.—*Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd.*, Selly Oak  
 Works, Birmingham.  
 TURNABLES.—*Horschay Co., Ltd.*, Horsehay, R.S.O. Salop.  
 UNDERFRAMES FOR FISH VANS.—*Bristol Wagon & Carriage*  
*Works Co., Ltd.*, Lawrence Hill, Bristol.  
 UNDERFRAMES FOR CATTLE WAGONS.—*R. Y. Pickering & Co.,*  
*Ltd.*, Wishaw, Glasgow.  
 UNDERFRAMES FOR BOGIE CARRIAGES.—*Cravens, Ltd.*, Sheffield.  
 VAN, MOTOR.—*Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd.*, South St., Scots-  
 town, Glasgow.  
 WAGONS, GOODS.—*Leeds Forge Co., Ltd.*, Leeds.  
 WAGONS, BALLAST, FLAT CARS, AND HIGH SIDED COAL.—*Bristol*  
*Wagon & Carriage Works Co., Ltd.*, Lawrence Hill, Bristol.  
 WAGONS, LOW SIDED GOODS.—*Midland Railway Carriage &*  
*Wagon Co., Ltd.*, Midland Works, Birmingham.  
 WAGONS, COVERED GOODS.—*Gloucester Railway Carriage &*  
*Wagon Co., Ltd.*, 1, Victoria St., S.W.  
 WHEELS AND AXLES.—*Cravens, Ltd.*, Darnall, Sheffield; *Patent*  
*Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd.*, Brunswick Ironworks, Wednesbury.  
 WIRE, COPPER.—*Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd.*, Selly Oak Works,  
 Birmingham; *T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd.*, 57, Bishopsgate, E.C.

## POST OFFICE.

APPARATUS, TELEPHONIC.—*Automatic Telephone Manufacturing*  
*Co., Ltd.*, Liverpool; *D. H. Bonnell & Son, Ltd.*, Whitfield  
 Place, W.; *British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd.*, Helsby;  
*British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd.*, Beeston, Notts;  
*Karabon Company, Ltd.*, 3, Long Acre, W.C.; *London Electric*  
*Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd.*, Leyton; *Peel Conner Telephone*  
*Works, Ltd.*, Salford, Manchester; *Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*,  
 Woolwich; *Sterling Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd.*, Dagen-  
 ham; *Western Electric Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich.  
 APPARATUS, TELEGRAPHIC.—*Gell Telegraphic Appliances Syndi-*  
*cate, Ltd.*, Holloway.  
 ARMS, WOOD.—*R. Lauder & Co.*, West Hartlepool.  
 BOOTS.—*R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd.*, Raunds; *Finedon Co-*  
*operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company, Ltd.*, Finedon;  
*Owen Smith, Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros.*, Raunds.  
 BOXES, PACKING.—*J. W. Torrance & Co.*, Woolwich.  
 CABINETS, SILENCE.—*Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich.  
 CABLE, TELEPHONIC.—*British Insulated and Helsby Cables,*  
*Ltd.*, Prescott; *Callenders Cable and Construction Co., Ltd.*,  
 Belvedere; *Western Electric Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich.  
 TELEGRAPHIC.—*Callenders Cable and Construction Co., Ltd.*,  
 Belvedere.  
 DETECTORS, No. 2.—*General Electric Company, Ltd.*, Salford.  
 LATHS, REDWOOD.—*J. Wilesmith & Co.*, Worcester.  
 PUTTERS.—*T. & J. Tinker, Holmfirth.*  
 RODS, SWEEPS.—*Cakebread, Robey & Co.*, Wood Green, N.  
 SCANTLINGS.—*Gabriel and Sons & Burtons*, Lambeth, S.E.  
 SOLDER.—*British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd.*, Prescott.  
 SPIRIT, MOTOR.—*Carlless, Capel & Leonard*, Hackney Wick.  
 TENTS, JOINTERS.—*Berthon Boat Co., Ltd.*, Romsey, Hants.  
 TIRES, DERMATINE.—*Dermatine Co., Ltd.*, Camberwell, S.E.  
 TOOLS.—*Thewlis, Griffith & Edelsten, Ltd.*, Warrington.  
 WIRE, BRONZE.—*Bolton & Sons, Ltd.*, Oakamoor; *Shropshire*  
*Iron Co., Ltd.*, Wellington, Salop; *F. Smith & Co., Ltd.*, Salford.  
 WIRE, G.I. STRAND.—*Rylands Bros., Ltd.*, Warrington.  
 WIRE, COPPER, ANNEALED.—*T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd.*, Oakamoor.  
 WIRE, FLAMEPROOF.—*C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd.*, Derby;  
*London Electric Wire Company and Smiths, Ltd.*, Leyton.  
 ZINCS, ROD, LECLANCHE.—*Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich.  
 LAYING LINE OF MULTIPLE-WAY DUCTS, Kingsland Rd., N.E.—  
*W. Griffiths & Co., Ltd.*, 35-39, Hamilton Hse., Bishopsgate, E.C.  
 LAYING LINES OF MULTIPLE-WAY DUCTS AND PIPES, Watford.—  
*J. A. Ewart, Ltd.*, 21, Old Queen St., S.W. Reigate.—*J. A.*  
*Ewart, Ltd.*, 21, Old Queen St., S.W. Ascot.—*J. Mowlem &*  
*Co., Ltd.*, Grosvenor Wharf, Westminster, S.W.  
 LAYING LINES OF PIPES, Edinburgh (Canonmills, &c.).—*W.*  
*Gibson, Martin & Co.*, 37, Duff St., Edinburgh. (Morningside).  
 —*Crawford Bros.*, Burnmouth, Largs.  
 STEEL MAST, Malin Head, Co. Donegal.—*Marconi Wireless*  
*Telegraph Co., Ltd.*, Marconi House Strand, W.C.  
 TELEPHONE EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT, Tunbridge Wells.—*The*  
*Western Electric Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E.  
 H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.  
 PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—*J. Allen & Sons (Ivy-*  
*bridge), Ltd.*, Stowford Mills, Ivybridge; *Arden Paper Making*  
*Company, Ltd.*, Arden Mills, Woodley, nr. Stockport; *Arnold &*  
*Foster, Ltd.*, Eynsford, Kent; *J. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd.*, King's  
 Norton; *J. Bracken & Sons, Ltd.*, Dean Mills, Luddenden,  
 Yorks; *Caldwell & Co. (Papermakers), Ltd.*, Inverkeithing,  
 Fife; *A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd.*, Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik; *R.*  
*Craig & Sons, Ltd.*, Moffatt and Caldercruix Mills, Airdrie;  
*J. Cropper & Co., Ltd.*, Burnside Mills, Kendal; *Fisher & Co.,*  
*Ltd.*, Kettlebrook Mill, Tamworth; *R. Fletcher & Son, Ltd.*,  
 Kearsley Mill, Stoneclough, Manchester; *Golden Valley Paper*

*Mills, Bitton, nr. Bristol; Hele Paper Company, Ltd.*, Hele,  
 Cullompton; *C. T. Hook & Co., Ltd.*, Snodland, Kent; *Hyde*  
*Paper Manufacturing Company, Ltd.*, Broomstair Mills, Denton;  
*Ilford Paper Mills Company, Ilford; J. & J. Makin, Ltd.*,  
 Disley, Cheshire; *C. Marsden & Sons, Ltd.*, Alders Mill, Tam-  
 worth; *W. Nash, St. Pauls, Cray; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd.*,  
 Northfleet; *Reed & Smith, Cullompton; T. H. Saunders & Co.,*  
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