

THE  
**Board of Trade**  
**LABOUR GAZETTE.**

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

Vol. XX.—No. 8.

AUGUST, 1912.

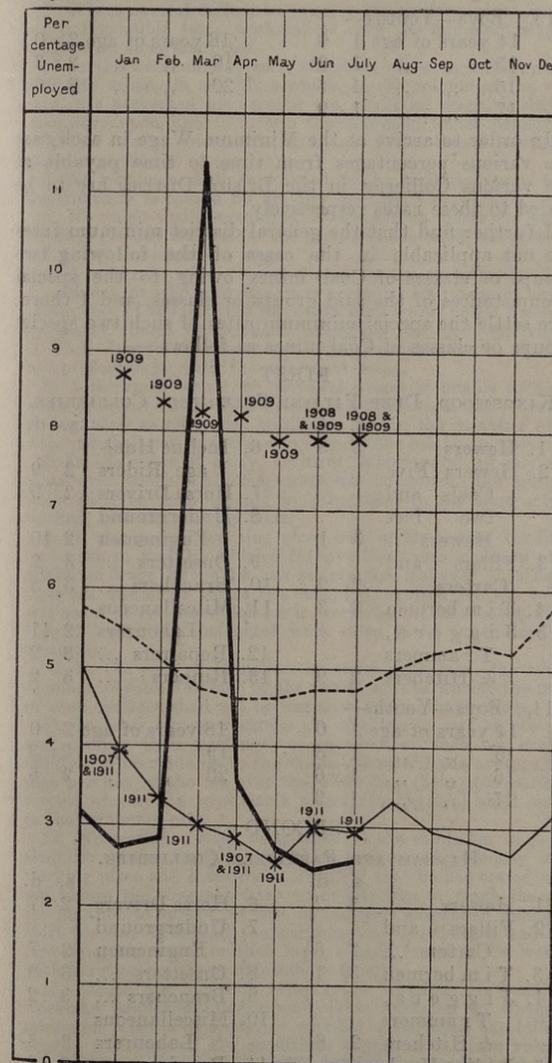
PRICE ONE PENNY.

**EMPLOYMENT CHART.**

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF  
TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

— Thick Curve = 1912. — Thin Curve = 1911.  
----- Dotted Curve = Mean of 1902-1911.

x The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1902-1911.



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.

**STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN JULY.**

EMPLOYMENT in July continued good, and showed some improvement on a year ago. The percentage of trade union members unemployed, so far as reported to the Department, was the lowest in any July since 1900, a year of exceptionally good employment. The upward movement in wages continued.

Compared with a month ago there was an improvement in the pig iron, tinplate, and shipbuilding trades. Employment in the engineering trade continued very good, with much overtime. On the other hand, some decline was apparent in nearly all the textile industries and in the boot and shoe, iron and steel and glass trades. The coal mining and building industries remained about the same as in June.

Compared with a year ago the principal industries showed an improvement, which was most marked in the pig iron, tinplate, iron and steel, and boot and shoe trades.

In the 390 Trade Unions, with a net membership of 863,546, making returns, 22,222 (or 2.6 per cent.) were returned as unemployed at the end of July, 1912, compared with 2.5 per cent. at the end of June, 1912, and 2.9 per cent. at the end of July, 1911.

Returns from firms employing 421,839 workpeople in the week ended July 27th, 1912, showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

**Changes in Rates of Wages.**—The changes in rates of wages reported for July were all increases, and amounted to £13,000 per week on the wages of the 290,000 workpeople affected. Included in this number were 234,000 cotton weavers, winders, reelers, and beamers in North and North-East Lancashire, 17,000 ironstone miners, limestone quarrymen, and blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, 3,400 iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the North of England, 5,750 workpeople in steel works in West Scotland, 6,250 blastfurnacemen and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouth, and 4,000 lock, latch, and key makers in the South Staffordshire district.

**Trade Disputes.**—The most important dispute in progress during July was the London dock strike, which, however, came to an end early in August. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 117,333, as compared with 135,929 in June, 1912, and 189,108 in July, 1911. The estimated number of working days lost by disputes was 1,323,200, as compared with 1,505,700 in the previous month and 1,273,300 in July, 1911.

**Conciliation and Arbitration.**—Cases reported for the month include shipwrights and joiners, Southampton; tube workers, Landore; and boot and shoe operatives, Kingswood and Northamptonshire.

EMPLOYMENT RETURNS FOR JULY.

This Summary is based on 2,917 Returns from Employers, relating to 1,240,007 workpeople, and 3,172 from Trade Unions, relating to 863,546 members.)

I.—TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade.	Membership of Unions reporting.	Percentage Unemployed at end of July, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Building ...	69,957	4.1	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Coal Mining ...	160,934	0.9	- 0.2	...
Iron and Steel ...	30,350	6.1	+ 4.5	+ 1.9
Engineering ...	200,009	2.7	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Shipbuilding ...	68,160	4.4	- 0.5	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Metal... Textiles* :-	29,279	1.3	...	- 0.1
Cotton ...	80,112	1.8	- 0.2	- 0.9
Woolen and Worsted	7,513	1.1	- 0.1	- 2.6
Other ...	47,101	1.2	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Paper, Printing and Bookbinding ...	62,775	4.5	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Furnishing and Wood-working.	43,580	2.9	+ 0.4	- 0.4
Clothing ...	51,156	1.3	...	- 1.5
Leather ...	3,097	3.8	+ 0.5	- 0.9
Glass ...	970	0.3	...	- 0.4
Pottery ...	6,473	0.8	+ 0.4	- 0.4
Tobacco ...	2,080	7.3	- 1.1	+ 1.0
Total ...	863,546	2.6	+ 0.1	- 0.3

\* 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.

II.—EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for July, 1912.	July, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining ...	643,636	5.15*	- 0.20	+ 0.33
Iron ,, ...	16,124	5.74	+ 0.14	+ 0.04
Shale ,, ...	3,487	5.85	+ 0.11	+ 0.52

Trade.	No. of Furnaces in Blast.	No.	No.	
				Days.
Pig Iron ...	23,000	318	+ 12	+ 30
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	29,650	593	+ 11	+ 63
Iron and Steel	102,271	576,400	- 2.3	+ 11.5

Trade.	Number Employed.		Wages Paid.			
	Week ended 27th July, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 27th July, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
				Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cotton ...	115,994	- 0.0	117,050†	+ 0.2†	+ 6.6†	
Woolen ...	25,965	- 0.7	25,740	- 2.2	+ 4.7	
Worsted ...	41,299	- 0.8	32,294	- 0.9	+ 2.4	
Linen ...	43,431	- 0.7	26,624	- 2.5	+ 0.2	
Jute ...	16,161	- 0.4	12,382	+ 1.7	+ 10.6	
Hosiery ...	18,773	- 0.1	14,705	- 1.3	+ 4.2	
Lace ...	5,105	- 0.2	5,126	- 0.1	+ 5.8	
Other Textiles ...	16,578	- 0.3	13,065	- 1.8	+ 2.2	
Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.	31,155	- 0.2	38,294	- 0.8	+ 10.4	
Boot and Shoe ...	63,836	- 0.2	64,806	- 1.2	+ 9.2	
Shirt and Collar ...	5,461	- 2.5	3,763	- 1.6	+ 4.0	
Pottery ...	17,791	+ 0.8	18,216	+ 1.0	+ 8.9	
Glass ...	9,105	- 0.4	11,567	- 3.7	+ 11.8†	
Brick ...	11,185	+ 1.0	13,052	- 2.7	- 5.7	
Total ...	421,839	- 0.3	396,684	- 0.8	+ 6.1	

Note.—For further details see Articles on pp. 341 to 353.  
\* The average number of days worked was reduced by holidays—about 0.25 of a day per week in July, 1911, and July, 1912.  
† A rise of 5 per cent. on uniform list prices for weavers took effect on first pay-day in July, 1912, and the comparison of wages is affected thereby.  
‡ This high figure is partly accounted for by increases in rates of wages.

AWARDS UNDER THE COAL MINES (MINIMUM WAGE) ACT, 1912.

Bristol District.

WHEREAS a Joint District Board has been formed under the above Act and duly recognised by the Board of Trade;

And whereas I, the undersigned, George Pearson, have been appointed by the Board of Trade to act as Chairman of the said Joint District Board;

And whereas the said Joint District Board has failed within three weeks after the time it was recognised as aforesaid to settle the first Minimum Rates of Wages and District Rules for the said District;

Now I, the said Chairman, in pursuance of the terms of the said Act, and after having heard the representatives of the owners and the workmen respectively, do hereby settle the said Rates and Rules as follows:—

1. Hewers ...	3 4	6. Horse Drivers	2 8
2. Fillers and Carters ...	2 8	7. Underground Enginemen	3 0
3. Timbermen	3 3	8. Onsetters	2 11
4. Jiggers ...	2 10	9. Branchers	3 3
Trammers ...	2 6	10. Miscellaneous Labourers	2 11
5. Incline Haulage Riders	2 10	11. Repairers	3 1
12. Rippers	3 1		
13. Boys—Youths—			
14 years of age	1 0	18 years of age	2 0
15 ,, ,,	1 3	19 ,, ,,	2 3
16 ,, ,,	1 6	20 ,, ,,	2 6
17 ,, ,,	1 9		

In order to arrive at the Minimum Wage in each case the various percentages from time to time payable at the various Collieries in the Bristol District are to be added to these rates respectively.

I further find that the general district minimum rates are not applicable in the cases of the following two groups or classes of Coal mines owing to the special circumstances of the said groups or classes, and I therefore settle the special minimum rates of such two special groups or classes of Coal mines as follows:—

FIRST.

KINGSWOOD, DEEP PIT AND SPEEDWELL COLLIERIES.

1. Hewers ...	3 3	6. Incline Haulage Riders	2 9
2. Hewers Five Coals and two feet Hewers ...	3 1	7. Horse Drivers	2 9
3. Fillers and Carters ...	2 9	8. Underground Enginemen	2 10
4. Timbermen	3 3	9. Onsetters	3 2
5. Jiggers, Trammers & Hitchers	2 9	10. Branchers	3 3
11. Miscellaneous Labourers	2 11	12. Repairers	3 2
13. Rippers	3 2		
14. Boys—Youths—			
14 years of age	1 0	18 years of age	2 0
15 ,, ,,	1 3	19 ,, ,,	2 3
16 ,, ,,	1 6	20 ,, ,,	2 6
17 ,, ,,	1 9		

SECOND.

HANHAM AND PARKFIELD COLLIERIES.

1. Hewers ...	3 2	6. Horse Drivers	2 7
2. Fillers and Carters ...	2 8½	7. Underground Enginemen	2 7
3. Timbermen	3 1	8. Onsetters	3 0
4. Jiggers, Trammers & Hitchers	2 8	9. Branchers	3 2
10. Miscellaneous Labourers	2 8	11. Repairers	3 0
12. Rippers	3 1		
13. Boys—Youths—			
14 years of age	1 0	18 years of age	2 0
15 ,, ,,	1 3	19 ,, ,,	2 3
16 ,, ,,	1 6	20 ,, ,,	2 6
17 ,, ,,	1 9		

Bristol District—(continued).

In order to arrive at the Minimum Wage in the cases of each of the foregoing two special groups or classes of Mines, the various percentages from time to time payable at the various Collieries in each of such special groups or classes of Mines are to be added to these rates respectively.

I further find that the Agreement of the 20th November, 1911, signed by H. N. Abbott on behalf of the owners, and W. Whitefield on behalf of the miners, is an agreement entered into before the passing of the Act for the payment of wages at a rate higher than the minimum rates settled under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, within the meaning of Section 2, Sub-section 1 of such Act.

The Rules set out in the Schedule hereto shall be the District Rules applicable to the whole of the District of Bristol.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1912.

(Signed) GEO. PEARSON,  
Chairman of the Joint District Board for Bristol.

RULES.

The following rules shall be the District Rules applicable to the whole district of Bristol:—

- In these rules the word "workman" shall mean any person to whom the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, applies, and the word "day" shall mean a colliery working day.
- Where natural difficulties arise in the working place, rendering it impossible for a workman to earn the minimum wage, it shall be an abnormal place.
- In the event of any such abnormal place occurring, or any difficulty arising in any place which, in the opinion of the workman, has prevented his earning the minimum wage, it shall be obligatory upon him to inform the manager, under-manager, or bailiff as soon as practicable, and in any case before leaving the mine or at the top of the pit.
- No workman shall be entitled to the minimum wage where the difficulty is caused by his own negligence or default.
- No wages shall be required to be made up unless the average earnings per day worked for the period of one week last preceding fall below the minimum wage.
- A workman who is incapacitated by age or infirmity, illness or accident, or who is inefficient or irregular by reason of absence on any day of the time the pit works each week, unless prevented by either illness or accident, medically certified interruption of work due to emergency or other justifiable cause, shall not be entitled to be paid the minimum wage.
- A workman who from physical causes is unable to do the work ordinarily done by a man in his position in the mine shall be regarded as an infirm workman, within the meaning of the Act, and shall not be entitled to be paid the minimum wage.
- In the event of delay, accident, interruption, or any other cause over which the management has no control, the minimum wage shall be payable only in proportion to the time actually worked, plus the walking time.
- In any normal working place and under normal conditions no workman shall be entitled to have his wages made up to the minimum wage unless he can satisfy the manager that he has done his utmost to secure the output recognised for the colliery and seam at and on which he is working, the equivalent of any "yard" or other incidental work done to be taken into consideration.
- In the case of branchers or stone drift men, the average earnings payable for each of the weeks worked during the period of each contract shall not be less than the minimum wage.
- In cases where workmen are working in sets at one place and pooling their earnings, no member of such set shall be entitled to be made up to the minimum rate if the average earnings per day of the set over the whole pay (being the period in respect of which a workman's wages are payable) shall amount to the minimum rate.
- No workman shall be entitled to the minimum wage if it shall be proved that he has failed to proceed promptly to his working place and commenced work, or that he has ceased working before the time necessary to enable him to reach the shaft for his time to ascend, or that he has been suspended during his shift for any breach of the various Acts, regulations and rules governing his work, or that he has been found to be working with blunt or improper or insufficient tools.
- Should any question arise as to whether any particular workman employed underground is a workman to whom the minimum wage is to apply, or whether a workman has failed to comply with any of the conditions contained in these rules, or whether by non-compliance with any of these rules such workman has forfeited his right to the minimum wage, or whether any place is an abnormal place, or as to the alleged negligence or default mentioned in Rule 4, or as to whether any workman has "done his utmost" to secure the recognised output mentioned in Rule 9, such question shall be decided in the following manner—that is to say, the workmen of his pit may appoint a committee of two men working on the same seam at the same colliery to go into the question with the manager, under-manager,

or bailiff, with a view to settling it; and, failing agreement, the question in dispute shall be determined by the chairman for the time being of the Joint District Board.

14. A certificate, in writing, of any decision by any person or persons under the last preceding rule shall be given by such person or persons to both or either of the parties when requested, and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the decision.

15. A certificate, in writing, other than a certificate under Rule 14, that any workman is excluded under these rules from the right to wages at any minimum rate settled under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, shall be given to the employer or workman requesting the same, and shall be conclusive. Such certificate shall, where there is no disagreement, be signed by the workman affected and the manager of the mine; but where there is any disagreement or refusal to sign such certificate, then it shall be given in the manner provided by these rules.

16. In any class where boys are employed, they shall not be entitled to adult rates until they have reached the age of twenty-one years; but they may be advanced above their standard rates of wages according to ability and efficiency, and also when promoted to other grades.

17. Bailiffs (or overmen), firemen, examiners and deputies are to be regarded as not within the Act.

18. Subject to the foregoing rules, the minimum rates of wages payable in pursuance of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, shall be those specified in the Schedule hereunto annexed, to which rates there shall be added in each case the percentage from time to time payable, pursuant to the Agreement dated March 1st, 1907.

(Signed) GEO. PEARSON,  
Chairman of the Joint District Board for Bristol,  
12.7.12.

Scotland.

Supplementary Award.

Whereas we, Alastair Oswald Morison Mackenzie, K.C., Thomas Mason, Knight, and John Burnett, Esquire, were appointed by the Board of Trade to act jointly as Chairmen of the Joint District Board, formed under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, for the District of the Mainland of Scotland, and duly recognised by the Board of Trade; and Whereas the said Joint District Board failed within the time appointed by the said Act, as subsequently extended by agreement made in terms of the said Act between the two sides of the said District Board, to settle the first Minimum Rates and Rules for the said district; and Whereas we, the said Joint Chairmen, thereafter settled the first Minimum Rates and District Rules for the said district, with the exception of Canonbie Colliery, Dumfriesshire, with regard to which colliery we declared that the General District Rates and General District Rules should not be applicable thereto pending the decision of the question whether Special District Rates or Special District Rules ought to be settled in its case; and Whereas it has been shown to us that owing to the special circumstances of the said Canonbie Colliery the General District Rates are not applicable in the case thereof:—

Now we, the said Joint Chairmen, in pursuance of the said Act, do hereby settle the following Special Minimum Rates as the Minimum Rates applicable to the said Canonbie Colliery.

SPECIAL MINIMUM RATES PER SHIFT.

(A.) Adult workmen, being workmen over 21 years of age:—

Class	Rate
Class 1. Hewers	4 6
Class 2. Firemen and shot-firers	4 2
Class 3. Brushers, stonemen, mine-drivers, roadmen, and repairers	4 0
Class 4. Drawers, assistant repairers, bot-tomers, and haulagemen	3 6

The foregoing wages to be without prejudice, and in addition to the benefits presently enjoyed by workmen in the shape of free houses and gardens and coal allowances.

(B.) Boys, being workmen under 21 years of age:—

Class	Rate
Class 1. Boys employed at oncost work:—	
14 years of age to 15	2 0
15 ,, ,, 16	2 3
16 ,, ,, 17	2 8
17 ,, ,, 18	2 10
18 ,, ,, 19	3 0
19 ,, ,, 20	3 3
20 ,, ,, 21	3 6

Class 2. Boys, excepting those employed at oncost work:—

14 years of age to 16	2	6
16 " " 18	3	0
18 " " 21	3	6

And further we, the said Joint Chairmen, do settle that the district rules applicable to the said Canonbie Colliery shall be the district rules settled for the district of the mainland of Scotland.

(Signed) A. O. M. MACKENZIE.  
THOMAS MASON.  
J. BURNETT.

Glasgow, July 30th, 1912.

#### RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME.

In connection with the revised conciliation scheme for dealing with questions affecting wages, hours, or conditions of service of railway employees engaged in the manipulation of traffic, the Board of Trade have in the following further cases (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE for July, p. 275) intimated that, should the services of a chairman be required at a meeting of a conciliation board, they will be prepared to appoint the following chairmen selected by the parties to act in that capacity:—

His Honour Judge J. V. AUSTIN, Port Talbot Railway.

Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. MACKENZIE, K.C., Highland Railway.

His Honour Judge E. A. PARRY, North Staffordshire Railway.

Sir THOMAS R. RATCLIFFE-ELLIS, Glasgow and South-Western Railway.

Right Hon. Sir ROBERT ROMER, G.C.B., Great Eastern Railway.

#### North British Railway.

On July 20th and on July 31st joint applications were made by the secretaries of Conciliation Boards No. II. and No. I. respectively of the North British Railway, the former dealing with passenger guards and the latter with signalmen, for the appointment of Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., to preside at further meetings of the boards to consider certain questions upon which the boards were unable to agree.

The Board of Trade had previously (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE for July, p. 275), intimated that should the services of a chairman be required at a meeting of a conciliation board of the North British Railway, as provided for in paragraph 41 of the revised conciliation scheme, they would be prepared to appoint Sheriff Mackenzie, who had been selected by the parties, to act in that capacity. Sheriff Mackenzie was accordingly appointed to act.

#### Midland Railway.

In response to joint applications, dated July 23rd, July 26th, and August 3rd respectively, the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Romer, G.C.B., has been similarly appointed to preside at further meetings of Conciliation Boards Nos. 3 and 6 (goods guards and shunters and goods workers, etc.), No. 5 (permanent way men, etc.), and No. 4 (passenger guards, etc.), to deal with certain matters upon which the boards were unable to agree.

#### Great Northern Railway.

Conciliation Boards "B" (permanent way department staff) and "D" (goods and passenger guards and shunters) having on 6th and 9th August, respectively, desired the appointment of their chairman in connection with certain matters, upon which they were unable to agree, His Honour Judge Austin has been appointed to preside over further meetings of the Boards.

### RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS.

#### Transport Workers, London.

Following a private conference on July 12th between the Prime Minister, Mr. Sydney Buxton, Sir George Askwith, and Lord Devonport, chairman of the Port of London Authority, Messrs. H. Gosling and H. Orbell, who are members of the Port of London Authority, had interviews with Lord Devonport with the view of dis-

cussing a possible settlement of the strike, but it was subsequently announced that these negotiations had failed to effect a settlement. On July 18th Lord Devonport, in a letter to the Press, stated that during these negotiations he had explained to Mr. Gosling in full detail, at his request, how far existing agreements would remain in force, also what variation would be made, and the reason for such variation. He further stated that the conditions existing at the commencement of the strike, as regards actual wages and hours of working, would remain intact, but that variation would be made with regard to the "taking-on" places.

On July 23rd Mr. O'Grady, M.P., in the House of Commons, moved the adjournment of the House—

"On a matter of definite and urgent public importance—namely, the refusal of the London Port employers to allow the men to return to work on the agreements in existence prior to the dispute, which were signed by the Rt. Hon. John Burns, the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, the Rt. Hon. Sydney Buxton, C. F. G. Masterman, Sir Geo. Askwith, and others, thus causing suffering by starvation of a large number of women and children in the East End of London, and involving the ruin of many businesses not connected with the dispute."

After debate, however, this motion was negated by 253 votes to 58.

On July 27th the Strike Committee issued a manifesto recommending an immediate resumption of work, and in the course of the following week this recommendation was acted upon.

#### Shipwrights and Joiners, Southampton.

Mr. Alderman T. Smith, the arbitrator appointed to deal with certain questions of demarcation of work between shipwrights and joiners at Southampton (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1912, p. 232), issued his award on July 25th. The award covers the demarcation of work on the following six points:—

Whose work is it:—

1. To prepare, fit and fix engine and steering telegraph casings under promenade and boat decks.
2. To prepare, fit and fix "washboards" or "washstrakes" on any deck.
3. To erect and fit special storage arrangements for the carrying of fruit. (The decision not to have any bearing upon the question of insulation.)
4. To prepare and repair air tanks for deck seats, when made of fibre or papier mache.
5. To prepare, fit and fix fore and aft gangways or footways on boat decks for members of the crew, on American line vessels.
6. To fit beams and decks on boats of 50 feet or under, when the work is executed in the boatshop.

#### Tube Workers, Landore.

The Conciliation Board at the works of the British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd. having been unable to arrive at an agreement upon a question as to the payment of piecework in one section of the Tube Rolling Mills, joint application was made on July 30th for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide the matter.

The Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed His Honour Judge A. O'Connor, K.C., to act in the desired capacity.

#### Boot and Shoe Operatives (Government Contract Work), Northamptonshire.

The Joint Standing Committee in connection with the Government Boot and Shoe Contractors having, after two meetings, failed to agree upon certain claims made by the operatives' representatives, the matters in dispute were referred to Sir George Askwith, as umpire. Having heard the parties at Kettering, Sir George issued his award on July 29th, deciding that the minimum wage of lasters, finishers, and clickers be 30s. per week; of sole (outsole) cutters, 30s. per week; of insole and stiffener cutters, 28s. per week; and of other pressmen, 26s. per week.

These rates are to be in force up to the last pay day in February, 1914, and thereafter subject to three months' notice on either side, such notice not to be given before November, 1913. By request of the parties Sir George intimated in the award that these dates and rates were fixed in order that it might be possible for the award to end on or about the same date as the awards or agreements in surrounding districts, and with the suggestion that, although legal notice may be given to terminate it, the terms of the award should by mutual

consent be continued until the awards or agreements in Northampton and Kettering districts should fall in, that is to say, in July, 1914, in order that the minimum wages of the whole district may be considered at the same time.

The umpire also awarded that in like manner, and for the same period, overtime shall be paid as follows:—

"That for the period of four weeks next before, or next after, or partly before and partly after, the usual holidays—viz., Easter, Whitsuntide, and August Bank Holiday—overtime may be made to the extent of five hours per week without extra payment, and that time lost through a breakdown of machinery, or through the temporary illness of a workman, may also be made up without extra payment. In all other cases, time and a quarter shall be paid to each workman upon weekly wages for all time made beyond fifty-four (now fifty-two and a half) hours in any one week. This award shall not apply to pieceworkers."

A number of other variations were also made in the rates in the existing statement.

#### Boot and Shoe Operatives, Kettering.

Mr. Alderman T. Smith, the umpire appointed to deal with the question of a piece-work statement for adult workers engaged in lasting and making men's welted work (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE for May, p. 171), upon which the No. 1 Board of Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Kettering were unable to agree, issued his award on July 24th, drawing up a piecework statement. This statement is to come into force from the first pay day after August 5th, 1912, and to remain in force for two years from that date, continuing in operation thereafter subject to three months' notice on either side. Provision is made in the award that any amendments or adjustments that may at any time be required shall be dealt with in accordance with the rules of procedure of the arbitration board.

At the request of the Conciliation Board, Mr. Smith has since been appointed to make certain adjustments in the above statement.

#### Boot and Shoe Operatives, Kingswood.

In response to an application, dated July 29th, from the Kingswood Boot and Shoe Federated Arbitration Board, Mr. Alderman T. Smith has been appointed to act as umpire in connection with a question of minimum wages, upon which the arbitration board were unable to agree.

### INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1911.\*

THE following particulars relating to Industrial Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom are based upon returns made direct by the Societies to the Labour Department, supplemented by information supplied by the Co-operative Union and the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies:—

#### PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

##### General Summary.

At the end of 1911 there were at work in the United Kingdom 1,535 Industrial Co-operative Productive and Distributive Societies, with an aggregate membership of 2,682,942, a total share, loan, and reserve capital of £53,652,644, a total trade (distributive and productive) of £136,538,989,† and a total profit, before payment of interest on share capital, of £12,926,383. The total number of persons directly employed by the Societies was 126,942,† and the total amount of wages paid during the year £7,339,090.† This is a decrease on 1910 of 27 Societies, but an increase of 97,821 members, £3,141,582 in capital, £4,735,506 in sales, and £958,825 in profit.

The societies are of various types, some being engaged only in distribution and some only in production, while others are engaged in both productive and distributive operations. It will therefore be convenient to deal with production and distribution separately.

##### Production.

In 1911 there were 1,122 Industrial Co-operative Societies of various types engaged in production, con-

\* Exclusive of Irish Home Industries Societies.

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

sisting of 990 retail and 2 wholesale distributive societies having productive departments, and of 130 associations for production—5 corn-milling societies, 34 bread-making and other consumers' societies, and 91 associations of workers. The total number of persons employed in production by these societies was 53,409, the amount of wages paid during the year being £2,979,486, and the value of productions £25,982,450.

In the following Table the sales of each group of societies, together with the totals for all the societies, are shown for each of the ten years 1902-11:—

Year.	Sales and Transfers of Productions.*					Grand Total of All Societies.
	Associations of Consumers.				Associations of Workers.	
	Productive Departments of Distributive Societies.	Productive Societies.	Associations of Consumers.			
Retail Societies.	Wholesale Societies.	Corn-Milling Societies.	Baking and other Societies.	Workers.		
1902	£ 5,153,880	£ 4,850,026	£ 1,303,882	£ 570,139	£ 1,149,664	£ 13,027,391
1903	5,417,227	5,189,673	1,377,703	618,588	1,133,712	13,736,903
1904	5,265,029	5,515,161	1,345,207	674,461	1,109,318	14,802,246
1905	6,263,110	5,854,355	1,313,323	689,546	1,105,166	15,236,506
1906	6,675,646	6,804,924	965,018	700,603	1,203,639	16,349,850
1907	8,277,974†	8,102,380	954,733	782,949	1,319,117	19,417,763
1908	11,085,095†	8,464,021	1,048,403	880,670	1,299,556	22,777,745
1909	12,034,137	8,993,922	1,111,563	906,823	1,286,482	24,332,927
1910	12,790,935	9,399,283	1,019,569	992,940	1,432,032	25,634,750
1911	12,839,697	9,615,748	1,024,331	1,019,136	1,483,538	25,982,450
Percentage increase in 1911 over 1902.	149.1	98.3	21.4	78.8	29.0	99.4

The total value of productions has increased by no less than 99.4 per cent., the greatest increase being shown by the productive departments of the retail distributive societies with 149.1 per cent., followed by the productive departments of the wholesale societies with 98.3 per cent.; the baking and other consumers' societies show an increase of 78.8 per cent., and the associations of workers one of 29.0 per cent. Corn-milling societies alone show a decrease (21.4 per cent.), this being largely due to the fact that two of the mills at work in 1902 have been absorbed by the English Wholesale Society.

The next Table shows the number of persons employed, the amount of wages paid, and the amount of sales and transfers of productions in the year 1911 by associations of consumers and associations of workers respectively, arranged by groups of industries:—

Groups of Industries.	Associations of Consumers.			Associations of Workers.		
	No. of Em-ployees.	Wages paid during 1911.	Sales and Transfers of Productions.*	No. of Em-ployees.	Wages paid during 1911.	Sales of Productions.
Food and Tobacco	13,546	915,530	18,904,017	189	13,796	131,765
Clothing	22,255	1,067,750	2,960,711	3,419	151,670	572,751
Soap, Candles and Starch	1,185	63,866	915,240	—	—	—
Textiles	1,763	78,103	392,633	1,666	91,176	481,445
Building, Quarrying and Woodworking.	3,597	284,414	768,479	333	24,356	59,904
Printing	1,940	100,690	236,333	967	63,800	160,798
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.	588	37,233	122,631	552	29,568	65,711
Other Industries	1,313	51,863	138,868	96	5,172	11,164
Totals 1911	46,187	2,599,449	24,498,912	7,222	380,037	1,483,538
Totals 1910	44,088	2,503,538	24,202,727	7,081	361,925	1,432,927

A total profit of £485,967 was made upon industrial production by societies other than retail societies, the profit of the productive departments of the latter being merged in their general profits. Of the total, £258,885 was made by the wholesale societies, £37,980 by the corn mills, £113,167 by bread-making and other consumers' societies, and £75,935 by the associations of workers.

*Profit-sharing with Employees.*—Of the 1,122 societies engaged in industrial production, 158, employing in production 15,256 persons, with wages amounting to

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

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

‡ Decrease.

£819,122, allotted a sum of £39,417 to their employees, this being equal to 4·8 per cent. upon wages. Of the total amount, £8,278 was allotted by 115 retail distributive societies, £10,091 by the Scottish Wholesale Society, £7,930 by 3 consumers' productive societies, and £13,118 by 39 associations of workers.

*Associations of Workers: Share of Employees and Others in the Membership, Capital, and Management.*—Seventy-nine of the associations of workers for production, with sales amounting to £1,415,969, or 95·4 per cent. of the total sales of the 91 associations at work in 1911, made returns showing the extent to which their employees and others shared in the membership, capital, and management of the associations. The returns show that the total membership of the 79 associations was 22,919, of which 3,862, or 16·9 per cent., consisted of employees, 15,520, or 67·7 per cent., of other individuals, and 3,537, or 15·4 per cent., of other societies. Thus of 6,802 persons employed by the associations, 56·8 per cent. were members of the associations employing them.

Of the £651,444 share and loan capital, £88,036, or 13·5 per cent., belonged to employees, £232,808, or 35·8 per cent., to other individual members, and £271,057, or 41·6 per cent., to other societies. The remaining £59,543, or 9·1 per cent., consisted of loans from non-members, including bank overdrafts.

The total number of directors or committeemen of the associations was 713, of whom 264, or 37·0 per cent., were employed by their societies, 304, or 42·7 per cent., were other individual members, and 145, or 20·3 per cent., were representatives of other (shareholding) societies.

#### Distribution.

At the end of 1911 there were at work 1,405 industrial societies engaged in distribution. These societies had an aggregate membership of 2,642,416; a total share, loan, and reserve capital of £48,315,976\* ; sales amounting to £110,556,539, and a profit on distribution, before payment of interest on share capital, of £12,440,416,\* while the total number of persons directly employed in distribution by these societies was 73,533, and the total wages paid £4,359,604.

In the following Table the sales for each of the years 1902-1911 are shown separately for the retail and wholesale industrial societies:—

Year.	Retail Societies.		Wholesale Societies.	
	Number.	Sales.	English Sales.	Scottish Sales.
1902 .. ..	1,454	£ 55,319,282	£ 13,397,559	6,059,119
1903 .. ..	1,455	57,512,887	13,333,142	6,395,488
1904 .. ..	1,454	59,311,885	13,809,196	6,801,272
1905 .. ..	1,452	61,066,991	14,785,469	6,939,738
1906 .. ..	1,441	63,353,772	15,510,035	7,140,183
1907 .. ..	1,432	68,103,376	16,786,568	7,603,460
1908 .. ..	1,418	69,785,798	17,902,842	7,531,126
1909 .. ..	1,430	70,423,359	18,675,938	7,457,136
1910 .. ..	1,421	71,861,383	19,567,833	7,738,159
1911 .. ..	1,403	74,812,469	21,892,930	7,851,080

Of the total profit of £12,440,416,\* a sum of £11,693,920\* was made by the retail societies and £746,496 by the wholesale societies.

In the case of the retail societies, the greater part of the profit was distributed to the members as a dividend upon purchases, at an average rate of 2s. 6½d. in the £1, and in the case of the wholesale societies, English and Scottish, as a dividend to members of 4d. and 8½d. in the £1 respectively.

*Profit-sharing with Employees.*—Of 1,403 retail societies, 185, employing 14,410 persons in distributive departments, and paying wages in such departments amounting to £799,229, allotted a total of £34,854 to the employees as a bonus on wages, this being equal to about 4·4 per cent. upon the wages. The Scottish Wholesale Society, with 1,896 distributive employees, and paying wages amounting to £143,548, allotted £5,084 as a bonus on wages, this being equal to 3·5 per cent.

\* The figures include all capital used in the productive departments of Retail Societies and the profit upon the production of these societies, the amounts not being available separately. The capital used in the productive departments of the Wholesale Societies (£3,400,561) and the profit (£258,885) are not included.

## CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.

The first instalment of the detailed abstracts of the census returns recently issued contains statistics relating to the areas and population enumerated in the several Administrative Counties, in Urban Districts (including County and Municipal Boroughs) with their constituent Civil Parishes and Wards, and in Rural Districts with their constituent Civil Parishes; the population enumerated in Petty Sessional Divisions, County Court Circuits, County Court Districts, etc.; also the population in institutions, on board vessels, and in barns, sheds, caravans, etc.

In the reviews of the Preliminary Report on the Census which appeared in the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1911 (p. 204), and July, 1911 (p. 245), some of the points arising out of the above classification were dealt with, and the following three points are now selected for consideration, namely, the cause of the decline in the rate of increase of population in England and Wales, the comparative rate of increase and the proportion of males to females, in various countries.

#### CAUSE OF DECLINE IN RATE OF INCREASE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The total number of persons returned as living in England and Wales at midnight on Sunday, April 2nd, 1911, was 36,070,492. The difference between the first and the final count of the total population has never been material in any recent census; in the present instance the unrevised total published in the Preliminary Report exceeded the final count by 4,777. The revised total showed an increase of 3,542,649 upon the number returned at the preceding enumeration in April, 1901, or a decennial rate of increase of 10·9 per cent. This rate of increase was the lowest met with since the date of the first census in 1801.

Census Year.	Population.	Increase of Population since last Census.	Decennial Increase per cent. of Population.*
1861 .. ..	20,066,224	21,38,615	11·90
1871 .. ..	22,712,266	2,646,042	13·21
1881 .. ..	25,974,439	3,262,173	14·36
1891 .. ..	29,002,525	3,028,086	11·65
1901 .. ..	32,527,843	3,525,318	12·17
1911 .. ..	36,070,492	3,542,649	10·89

The rate of increase of population depends on two factors: (1) the balance between births and deaths, and (2) the balance between emigration and immigration. Of these factors the former has in this country always been a cause of increase since the commencement of registration, as the births have invariably outnumbered the deaths; while the latter is a cause of decrease at each census, as the emigrants are more numerous than the immigrants in each decennium; such at any rate has been the case since 1851. The decline in the growth of population in the past intercensal period was due entirely to the excess of emigrants over immigrants. From the next Table it will be seen that the decennial increase of population due to excess of births over deaths ("natural increase"), which had fallen from 15·09 per cent. in 1871-81 to 12·39 in 1891-1901, rose during the past decennium to 12·43 per cent. This rise, however, is so slight that for practical purposes the rate or natural increase may be regarded as having remained stationary.

Intercensal Period.	Increase per cent. by Births.	Decrease per cent. by Deaths.	Gain per cent. by Excess of Births over Deaths or Natural Increase.
1861-1871 .. ..	37·56	23·98	13·58
1871-1881 .. ..	37·89	22·80	15·09
1881-1891 .. ..	34·24	20·27	13·97
1891-1901 .. ..	31·57	19·18	12·39
1901-1911 .. ..	28·66	16·13	12·43

\* In computing the decennial rate of increase the varying lengths of the intercensal periods have been taken into account, and the rates for the periods 1831-1841 and 1841-1851 have been further corrected by the exclusion of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service from the population for 1841, and of the persons on board vessels from the population for 1851.

Although the rate in question has been maintained during the last decennium as a result of the remarkable decline in mortality throughout the period, it must be pointed out that there is no present likelihood of prolonged continuance of this experience, since there is as yet no indication of any check in the decline in the birth-rate, while it is obvious that the death-rate cannot continue to decline indefinitely.

It follows, therefore, that as the decline in the rate of growth in the population was not caused by a falling-off in natural increment, it must have been due to loss by migration.

The following table shows approximately the balance between emigration and immigration from the difference between the actual increase of population as recorded at the census, and the natural increase, or that which would have occurred in the absence of any disturbing effect of migration.

Census Year.	Enumerated Population of England and Wales.	Actual Intercensal Increase.	Natural Increase.	Difference between Actual Increase and Increase to be accounted for as Loss by Excess of Emigration over Immigration.
1871 .. ..	22,712,266			
1881 .. ..	25,974,439	3,262,173	3,426,480	164,307
1891 .. ..	29,002,525	3,028,086	3,629,475	601,389
1901 .. ..	32,527,843	3,525,318	3,593,648	68,330
1911 .. ..	36,070,492	3,542,649	4,044,647	501,998

The above figures show that the loss of population due to the excess of emigration over immigration, which had amounted to over 164,000 in 1871-1881, and over 600,000 in 1881-1891, fell to 68,000 in 1891-1901, and rose to over 500,000 persons in the past intercensal period. Had these half-million persons remained in the country, the rate of increase of population in the decennium, 1901-1911, would have been slightly greater than that in the preceding decennium.

#### International Comparison.

The present volume furnishes figures relating to the international growth of population since 1881 by means of which a comparison can now be made between the rate of increase of population in this and other countries.

#### RATE OF INCREASE.

The following statement, extracted from returns furnished by the Registrars-General of Scotland and Ireland, by some of the census authorities in other parts of the Empire, and by the heads of the several foreign statistical bureaux shows for the last three intercensal periods the rate of growth of population in twenty-one countries. In some of these, viz., New Zealand, Denmark and France, a quinquennial census is usually taken, but for purposes of this comparison the decennial rate of increase is given:—

Countries.	Increase per cent. in			Population in 1911
	1881 to 1891	1891 to 1901	1901 to 1911	
United Kingdom .. ..	8·2	9·9	9·1	45,211,888*
England and Wales .. ..	11·7	10·9	10·9	36,070,492
Scotland .. ..	7·8	11·1	6·4	4,759,445*
Ireland .. ..	-9·1	-5·2	-1·7	4,381,951*
Australian Commonwealth .. ..	41·1	38·9	18·1	4,455,005
New Zealand† .. ..	27·9	23·3	30·5	1,008,468
Dominion of Canada .. ..	11·8	11·1	34·1	7,204,527
Indian Empire .. ..	13·2	2·5	7·1	315,132,537
Ceylon .. ..	9·0	18·6	15·1	4,105,535
Union of South Africa .. ..	—	—	15·1	5,988,499
Denmark .. ..	10·3	12·8	12·6	2,757,076
Norway .. ..	10·3	12·0	6·8	2,391,782
Sweden .. ..	4·8	7·3	7·5	5,521,943
German Empire .. ..	9·3	14·0	15·2	64,925,993
Austria .. ..	7·9	9·4	9·3	28,571,834
Hungary .. ..	11·0	10·3	8·5	20,886,487
The Netherlands .. ..	—	12·4	14·8	5,858,175
Belgium .. ..	9·9	10·6	10·9	7,423,784
France † .. ..	1·8	1·6	1·6	39,601,509
Switzerland .. ..	3·1	13·4	13·2	3,766,002
Italy .. ..	—	—	6·8	34,686,683
United States .. ..	25·5	20·7	21·0	91,972,266

\* Subject to revision. † Exclusive of Maoris. ‡ *de jure* population.

The prominent features in the above Table are, on the one hand, the continuance of the decrease, although at a diminishing rate, of the population of Ireland, the almost stationary character of the French population, and the remarkable fall in the rate of growth in the last intercensal period in the Norwegian and Scottish populations. On the other hand, among the European countries the German Empire showed the highest rate of increase (15·2 per cent.), and in the British Empire abnormal rates of growth were shown in the last decennium in the populations of the Dominion of Canada and of New Zealand. Comparing, for the period 1901-1911, the rate of growth of population in the United Kingdom with that prevailing in other European countries, it will be observed that in five countries—France, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Hungary—the rate of growth was below that in the United Kingdom, while in six—Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, the Netherlands and the German Empire—the rate was above that in the United Kingdom.

Accelerated rates of increase were recorded throughout the three decennia in Sweden, Belgium, the Netherlands and the German Empire, while in the United Kingdom, Norway, Austria and Switzerland the rate of growth, which had increased in the decennium 1891-1901, fell in the decennium 1901-1911. In the Australian Commonwealth, New Zealand, the Dominion of Canada and the United States the rates of increase were, as might be expected, much above the European average. Commenting on the figures for the Indian Empire the Census Commissioner states "between 1891-1901 there were two widespread and disastrous famines which not only caused a heavy fall in the birthrate, but also, with the diseases which followed in their train, led to a mortality, chiefly in the Native States, of about five millions in excess of the normal. The ensuing ten years, though marked by a few local famines, were, on the whole, favourable to agriculture, and the result has been an accelerated growth of population."

#### SEX PROPORTIONS.

Certain particulars were given in the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1911 (p. 245), with regard to the proportion of females to males in the United Kingdom as a whole and in different parts of the country. The new Census volume contains figures which render possible an international comparison on this subject.

The following Table shows the numbers of males and females enumerated at the recent censuses in the population of the three divisions of the United Kingdom and in a number of other countries and shows how widely the sex proportion varies in the different countries:—

Country.	Number of females to 1,000 males.	Country.	Number of females to 1,000 males.
Norway .. ..	1,069	Belgium .. ..	1,017
England and Wales .. ..	1,068	Italy* .. ..	1,010
Scotland .. ..	1,063	Ireland .. ..	1,004
Denmark .. ..	1,061	India .. ..	953
Sweden .. ..	1,046	United States .. ..	943
Austria .. ..	1,036	Union of South Africa .. ..	941
France* .. ..	1,033	Australian Commonwealth .. ..	926
Switzerland .. ..	1,031	New Zealand .. ..	896
German Empire .. ..	1,026	Ceylon .. ..	888
The Netherlands .. ..	1,021	Dominion of Canada .. ..	886
Hungary .. ..	1,019		

In the United Kingdom and all the European countries included in the above Table, the number of females exceeds the number of males, the proportion varying from 1,069 females to 1,000 males in Norway to 1,004 females to 1,000 males in Ireland; the proportion in England and Wales being 1 per 1,000 less than in Norway. In the extra-European countries the males predominate, the proportion varying from 953 females to 1,000 males in India to 886 females to 1,000 males in Canada.

As regards the proportions observed in England and Wales, the Report states that "although more boys are born than girls (the average proportion during the last 50 years was 1,041 boys to 1,000 girls), this initial predominance of the male sex is soon lost and the relative proportion of the sexes transposed, as the mortality of males is greater than that of females in infancy and in

\* Census 1901.

adult life. This natural excess of females is further accentuated by the temporary absence of men abroad serving as soldiers or seamen, etc., and by the great excess of the emigration of males over females."

### MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN 1911.

At the end of 1911 the total membership of the 1,168 registered and unregistered Trade Unions known to the Department was 3,010,346, an increase of no less than 23.3 per cent. as compared with a year ago. This is the greatest annual rate of increase recorded during the period for which comparative figures are available (1892-1911), the highest previously attained being 13.9 per cent. in 1907. The past year was characterised by important disputes in the transport trades, and it was in this group that the rate of increase was most marked. In unions of seamen and canal, dock, and wharf labourers the membership in 1911 was treble that in 1910; the combined membership of unions of transport workers and general and builders' labourers showed an increase of 102.9 per cent., as compared with 8.9 per cent. for all the remaining unions. In this connection it will be remembered that the upheaval in the transport trades in 1889-90 was also accompanied by a very large increase in the membership of the Trade Unions affected.

The membership by trades and the percentage increase or decrease in each trade compared with a year ago are shown in the following Table:—

Groups of Trades.	No. of Unions at end of 1911.	Membership at end of 1911.	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in membership compared with 1910.
Building:			
Carpenters and Joiners .. .. .	4	72,602*	+ 11.0
Builders' Labourers .. .. .	18	18,945	+ 55.1
Others .. .. .	45	81,489	+ 2.8
Mining and Quarrying:			
Coal Mining:			
Northumberland, Durham and Cumberland .. .. .	11	196,803	+ 7.6
Yorkshire .. .. .	4	94,991	+ 4.5
Lancashire and Cheshire .. .. .	17	72,021	+ 21.7
Midlands .. .. .	23	127,610	- 0.1
Wales and Monmouth .. .. .	9	140,846	- 12.4
Scotland .. .. .	11	92,040	+ 6.3
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	10	23,508	+ 7.9
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding:			
Iron and Steel Manufacture .. .. .	15	60,327	+ 14.3
Ironfoundry .. .. .	10	38,984	+ 5.2
Engineering .. .. .	81	138,722*	+ 12.1
Shipbuilding .. .. .	14	82,065	+ 10.0
Miscellaneous .. .. .	85	33,985	+ 21.6
Textile:			
Cotton:			
Weavers .. .. .	43	189,616	+ 27.2
Others .. .. .	103	128,506	+ 2.4
Other Textiles .. .. .	95	70,419	+ 5.4
Textile Printing, Dyeing, Packing, &c. .. .. .	36	46,848	+ 23.6
Clothing:			
Boot and Shoe .. .. .	12	39,021	+ 12.3
Other .. .. .	30	35,649	+ 10.4
Transport:			
Railway .. .. .	8	185,379	+ 59.5
Tramway and other Land Transport .. .. .	16	84,089	+ 77.0
Seamen .. .. .	14	88,575	+ 241.6
Canal, Dock and Riverside Labour .. .. .	26	156,784	+ 187.8
Printing and Allied Trades .. .. .	38	77,161	+ 3.9
Woodworking, &c. .. .. .	88	45,386	+ 17.0
Shop Assistants, &c. .. .. .	4	58,375	+ 3.7
Other Trades .. .. .	200	135,261	+ 25.9
General Labour .. .. .	18	227,306	+ 91.4
Employees of Public Authorities .. .. .	80	107,033	+ 8.9
Totals .. .. .	1,168†	3,010,346*	+ 23.3

Considerable increases took place in the membership of unions of cotton weavers (who were also affected by disputes during the year), and of unions in the textile printing, dyeing, packing, &c., industries, but the remaining textile trades showed little change.

In the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades an average increase of 12.0 per cent. was shown.

With unions of carpenters and joiners the increase was largely in the membership of foreign and colonial branches of the Amalgamated Society, and of branches in shipbuilding districts. The membership of unions of

\* The total membership (all trades) includes 28,970 members in colonial and foreign branches, of whom 14,946 belonged to the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and 12,475 to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.  
† Exclusive, as usual, of a few Unions (generally unimportant) from which complete returns have not been received.

bricklayers, masons, plumbers, plasterers, painters, &c., showed little increase.

The total membership of unions in the coal mining industry increased by 2.2 per cent., the Lancashire and Cheshire district showing an increase of nearly 22 per cent., whilst in Wales and Monmouth there was a decline of over 12 per cent.

The next Table shows the membership of Trade Unions in the main groups of trades for each of the ten years 1902-1911:—

Groups of Trades.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Building .. .. .	245,799	238,641	225,689	205,759	196,932
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	532,586	529,442	502,105	497,232	571,803
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	337,293	337,376	338,067	341,152	362,159
Textile .. .. .	248,945	246,376	249,166	268,952	305,681
Clothing .. .. .	64,094	61,713	58,598	60,419	59,831
Railway Service .. .. .	74,727	74,895	76,999	82,605	102,086
Tramway and other Land Transport .. .. .	34,674	34,220	36,181	35,944	38,311
Seamen, Dock and Riverside Labour .. .. .	59,426	57,886	58,492	57,668	60,356
Printing .. .. .	59,062	60,138	62,428	62,368	64,451
Other Occupations .. .. .	198,787	200,129	209,509	226,482	256,072
General Labour .. .. .	109,956	100,230	95,664	94,361	109,345
Total .. .. .	1,965,349	1,941,045	1,909,888	1,932,942	2,127,026
Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on the previous year.	- 0.7	- 1.2	- 1.6	+ 1.2	+ 10.0

Groups of Trades.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Building .. .. .	193,697	177,655	162,126	156,909	173,036
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	703,964	718,494	731,439	729,958	747,819
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	377,556	364,915	359,604	369,684	414,083
Textile .. .. .	357,524	362,687	366,569	379,226	435,389
Clothing .. .. .	68,833	65,637	65,882	67,038	74,670
Railway Service .. .. .	138,887	118,713	112,130	116,214	185,379
Tramway and other Land Transport .. .. .	41,950	41,547	42,759	47,503	84,089
Seamen, Dock and Riverside Labour .. .. .	68,369	69,782	69,148	80,406	245,359
Printing .. .. .	68,221	72,970	71,531	74,275	77,161
Other Occupations .. .. .	278,719	282,639	283,097	300,785	346,055
General Labour .. .. .	125,136	110,927	111,498	118,745	227,306
Total .. .. .	2,422,856	2,385,956	2,365,783	2,440,723	3,010,346
Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on the previous year.	+ 13.9	- 1.5	- 0.8	+ 3.2	+ 23.3

The total membership in 1911 showed an increase of 53.2 per cent. on that of 1902, and of 57.6 per cent. on that of 1904, when the lowest membership of the ten-year period was reached. An increase in membership occurred in the building trades for the first time since 1900, between which year and 1910 there had been a continuous decline. The membership of unions in the clothing trades exceeded that for any year since 1896. In each of the remaining principal trade groups the membership was the highest on record.

The total membership was inclusive of females, who numbered 272,858 in 1911, as compared with 221,283 in 1910 (an increase of 23.3 per cent.), and with 125,423 in 1902 (an increase of 117.6 per cent.). Over 60 per cent. of the female trade unionists were engaged in the cotton industry.

#### Federations of Trade Unions and Trades Councils.

The number of Federations of Trade Unions in existence at the end of 1911 was 110, with a membership of 3,812,599, an increase of 13.2 per cent. compared with 1910, and of 107.2 per cent. compared with 1902. This is the gross membership, in which many Trade Union members are counted more than once, owing to some unions being affiliated to more than one Federation. The largest Federations were the General Federation of Trade Unions, with a membership of 861,482 (an increase of 21.4 per cent. compared with 1910), the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, with a membership of 588,000 (a decrease of 1.5 per cent.), the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades of the United Kingdom, with a membership of 401,472 (an increase of 7.9 per cent.), and the National Transport Workers' Federation, which was established in 1911, and had a membership of 200,185 at the end of the year.

At the end of 1911 the number of Trades Councils in existence was 247. Their affiliated membership was 1,176,551, an increase of 16.4 per cent. compared with 1910, and of 44.8 per cent. compared with 1902.

### COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS IN GERMANY IN 1910.

THE following particulars as to collective Agreements between employers and workpeople in Germany in 1910 for the regulation of wages, working hours, and other conditions of labour which entered into force in 1910 are based upon a report\* issued by the German Labour Department, the data for which were obtained mainly from trade unions, but also from Employers' Associations, from individual employers, and from Industrial Courts.†

The number of Agreements reported as being in force on January 1st, 1910, was 6,667, relating to 138,785 establishments and to 1,139,974 workpeople, while on December 31st there were 8,293 Agreements, covering 173,727 establishments and 1,361,086 workpeople. Between these dates 3,240 Agreements had lapsed and 4,866 had come into force.

It has to be observed with regard to these figures that a certain amount of duplication is unavoidable. This arises from the fact that when two or more unions belonging to the same trade, but of different political complexions, conclude identical Agreements with the same employer, the figures relating to such Agreements are included more than once in the above totals. In the case of Agreements which entered into force in 1910 the German Labour Department, in order to avoid duplication, have regarded identical Agreements regulating conditions of labour in the same trade and operative within the same area as constituting a single group-agreement, irrespective of their number. The effect of this process is seen in the following Table:—

Group of Trades.	Before Adjustment.	After Adjustment.
Number of Agreements entering in force .. .. .	4,866	3,756
Number of Establishments covered .. .. .	112,846	73,204
Number of Workpeople affected .. .. .	879,989	735,360

As regards the following particulars, all figures given as to the number of Agreements or of establishments and workpeople affected are to be understood as having undergone the process of consolidation just referred to.

The Table given below shows the distribution according to trade groups of Agreements which entered into operation in the course of 1910. The figures cannot be regarded as indicating the extent to which conditions of labour in the various trades are regulated by Agreements, since no corresponding particulars are available for Agreements in operation at the beginning of 1910:—

Group of Trades.	Number of Agreements.	Number of Establishments covered.	Number of Workpeople affected.
Building .. .. .	1,314	45,263	466,370
Metal and Engineering .. .. .	280	2,465	27,371
Textile .. .. .	171	228	5,262
Clothing .. .. .	11	6,215	43,504
Transport .. .. .	77	952	11,889
Paper .. .. .	69	1,076	11,263
Woodworking .. .. .	429	11,150	84,338
Chemical, Glass, Pottery .. .. .	193	1,389	21,982
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	630	2,469	42,232
Commercial Occupations .. .. .	198	933	11,163
Other .. .. .	156	1,024	9,326
Total .. .. .	3,756	73,204	735,360

A considerable number of these Agreements relate to a small number of workpeople only. Two hundred and thirty-six applied to less than 5 persons, 845 affected from 6 to 20, 1,472 from 21 to 100, 465 from 101 to 200, 333 from 201 to 500, and 249 more than 500 workpeople; as regards the remaining 156, the number of persons affected is not stated. The average number of workpeople per Agreement was greatest in the building, woodworking and clothing trades, the averages for these groups of trades being respectively 363, 202, and

\* Die Tarifverträge im Jahre 1910 nebst einem Anhang: Die Tarifgemeinschaften des Jahres 1910 im Handwerke. Berlin, 1911: Carl Heymanns Verlag. Price 6 marks (5s. 11d.).

† These tribunals are formed in virtue of Imperial laws of July 29th, 1890, and June 30th, 1901. The law requires such a Court to be formed in every town of over 20,000 inhabitants. The members are elected in equal numbers by employers and workpeople, voting separately. Their main function is to adjust individual disputes and claims, but at the request of both parties to a collective labour dispute they act as Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration.

182. In the textile trades the average was only 31. For all groups of trades together it was 196.

Ninety-three per cent. of the Agreements were concluded for a definite period. The duration of 1 per cent. of these was less than one year, in the case of 16 per cent. it was one year, in 47 per cent. more than one but less than three years, in 28 per cent. it was three years, and in 8 per cent. more than three years.

In the following Table the number of persons affected by Agreements in which the minimum rates of wages of skilled workers were determined is shown:—

Group of Trades.	Number of Workmen covered by Agreements in which the Hourly Rates of Wages for Skilled Workmen fell within the undermentioned limits.					
	35 pf. (4¼ d.) and under.	36-45 pf. (4½ d.).	46-55 pf. (5¼ d.).	56-65 pf. (6¼ d.).	66-75 pf. (7¾ d.).	Over 75 pf. (8¾ d.).
All Trades together .. .. .	12,189	120,538	163,164	137,081	48,477	89,008
Building .. .. .	3,232	83,678	128,707	108,236	46,512	87,092
Metal and Engineering .. .. .	707	4,980	6,764	7,196	497	48
Woodworking .. .. .	3,100	11,377	18,247	16,881	337	631
Clothing .. .. .	2,106	9,922	3,127	2,307	18	4
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	180	983	1,035	291		
Chemical, Glass, Pottery .. .. .	838	5,764	3,563	1,787	1,015	1,104

These rates are inclusive of any increments to the initial rates provided under the Agreements.

It is similarly possible to summarise the data given in the source relating to workpeople affected by Agreements of 1910, in which the normal hours of labour per day are fixed. For the same groups of trades as shown above the figures are as follows:—

Group of Trades.	Number of Workmen covered by Agreements in which the Hours of Labour for an Ordinary Day (exclusive of intervals) fell within the undermentioned limits.				
	8½ or less	Over 8½ up to 9.	Over 9 up to 9½.	Over 9½ up to 10.	Over 10.
All Trades together .. .. .	37,491	215,000	124,271	286,106	13,608
Building .. .. .	6,418	147,793	81,264	228,263	1,646
Metal and Engineering .. .. .	3,122	8,759	4,803	2,595	25
Woodworking .. .. .	21,039	29,472	10,539	4,568	741
Clothing .. .. .	304	5,268	4,929	10,268	1,619
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	318	9,235	14,297	14,447	2,854
Chemical, Glass, Pottery .. .. .	2,908	4,600	2,220	9,706	179

The hours of labour dealt with in the above table refer to the summer season.

### MINIMUM WAGES BOARDS IN MASSACHUSETTS: NEW ACT.

MR. MITCHELL INNES, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires, at Washington, in a despatch to the Foreign Office dated July 8th, reports the passage by the Massachusetts Legislature of an Act establishing a Minimum Wage Commission, with power to organise Wages Boards in any industry in which, as the result of an enquiry, it shall appear that the wages received by women are insufficient to supply the necessary cost of living and to support them in health. Each such Wages Board is to consist of not less than six representatives of employers in the industry in question and an equal number of persons to represent the female employees, together with one or more disinterested persons appointed by the Commission to represent the public; but the representatives of the public must not exceed one-half of the number of representatives of either of the other parties. The Commission will appoint the chairman from among the representatives of the public, and will make rules governing the selection of members and the procedure of the Board.

It will be the duty of a Wages Board to endeavour to determine the minimum wage, whether by time-rate or piece-rate, suitable for a female employee of ordinary ability in the occupation in question, or for any or all of the branches thereof, and also suitable minimum wages for learners and apprentices and for minors below the age of 18 years.

The Boards are required to report their minimum wage determinations to the Commission, together with the names (so far as they can be ascertained) of employers who pay less than the minima so determined.

If the Commission approves the rates recommended by a Wages Board it must, after giving not less than 14 days' notice to employers paying lower rates, give a public hearing to such employers, and if, after such public hearing, the Commission finally approves the rates, it must file a decree of its findings, and note thereon the names of the employers (so far as they may be known to the Commission) who fail or refuse to observe those rates. Within 14 days following the filing of such decree the Commission will publish the names of all such employers in at least four newspapers in each county of the Commonwealth, together with the material part of its findings and a statement of the minimum rates paid by every such employer.

Whenever a minimum wage rate has been established in any occupation the Commission may, upon petition of either employers or employees, reconvene the Wages Board or establish a new Board, and any recommendation made by such Board will be dealt with in the same manner as the original recommendation of a Board.

The Commission may at any time inquire into the wages paid to minors in any occupation in which the majority of employees are minors, and may, after giving public hearings, determine minimum wages suitable for such minors. When the Commission has made such a determination it may proceed in the same manner as if the determination had been recommended by a Wages Board.

The Commission is given power to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony, and to examine such part of the books and records of employers as relate to the wages paid to women and minors.

Any newspaper refusing or neglecting to publish the findings, decrees, or notices of the Commission at its regular rates for the space taken is liable to be fined not less than £20 for each offence.

Mr. Mitchell Innes states that the above Act is based upon the report of a Commission appointed a year ago to investigate the subject. In several particulars its provisions differ from those embodied in the Bill recommended by the Commission. The chief item of difference is that that body was in favour of making compulsory such "determinations" of Wages Boards as were adopted by the Central Authority whereas under the Act that authority is simply empowered to recommend certain rates and to publish the names of employers who fail to comply with their recommendation. Further, under the Act an employer who files a declaration under oath in the Supreme Court to the effect that compliance with the decree of the Commission will endanger the prosperity of his business may procure exemption from the execution of such decree.

In view, it is said, of the fact that the value of Wages Boards is expected to lie chiefly in the element of publicity, rather than in their power to effect a substantial rise in wages, these deviations from the original Bill were not opposed by its supporters.

The Act does not come into force until July 1st, 1913. This stipulation was not opposed by the drafters of the original measure, as it was anticipated that in the interval employers who are sensitive to public opinion would take steps to establish a better standard in their trade than prevails to-day.

## SASKATCHEWAN BUREAU OF LABOUR FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

THE mechanical and industrial development of the Canadian province of Saskatchewan during the past few years has been rendered possible by the introduction of an army of wage workers, and the various economic problems attendant upon the influx of this body of workers from all parts of the world has made necessary the establishment of a Bureau of Labour. The Act under which it was created received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on March 23rd, 1911. This new branch of the public service of Saskatchewan is attached to the Department of Agriculture, and its objects, as stated in the Act, are "to collect, assort, systematise and publish informa-

tion and statistics relating to (a) employment, wages and hours of labour throughout the province; (b) strikes or other labour difficulties; (c) co-operation, trade unions, labour organisations; (d) the relations between capital and labour, and other subjects of interest to working men; (e) the commercial, industrial and sanitary conditions surrounding working men; and (f) such other matters as relate to the permanent prosperity of the industries of the province."

The first annual report\* of the new Bureau has now been issued, covering its work during 1911, and including special reports on the work of the factory inspectorate, and on the enforcement of fair wage clauses in Government contracts.

It is reported that not one strike, lock-out, or other serious labour trouble occurred within the province during 1911. Where differences arose between employers and workpeople they were adjusted before hostilities began. On one or two occasions the Bureau of Labour acted as mediator in threatened disputes.

In the report of the Inspector of Factories, reference is made to two changes in the Factories Act of Saskatchewan. One is an amendment whereby the number of operatives necessary to bring an establishment within the provisions of the Act was reduced from six to four, the effect of which was almost to double the number of places to be inspected (from 78 in 1910 to 150 in 1911) and to increase the number of workpeople employed in such establishments by 36 per cent. (from 2,522 in 1910 to 3,437 in 1911). The second amendment was an increase in the working hours permissible for youths, young girls or women, the number being raised from forty-five to fifty per week.

Among other subjects dealt with in the report are harvest help and wages, immigration, trade unions, strikes and lock-outs, recent legal decisions, and labour legislation in Saskatchewan. Particulars are given as to numbers employed, earnings, output, etc., in reference to agriculture, lumbering, woodworking, flour-milling, brick and tile making.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

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

### Canada.

ALL emigrants landing in Canada between March 1st and October 30th must possess \$25 (£5 4s.), and children \$12 50 (£2 12s.) each (and between November 1st and last day of February \$50 (£10 8s.) and \$25 (£5 4s.) respectively), and sufficient travelling money, except that the following need have sufficient travelling money only: (1) Farm labourers and female servants, if going to assured employment as such, (2) competent labourers going to assured permanent employment at railroad reconstruction work, if they arrive between May 1st and September 30th, 1912; and (3) 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 large demand in all parts during the next two or three months for farm labourers, for railway navvies, for mechanics in outdoor trades, and for female servants at all times both in towns and on farms. The coal mining industry in Nova Scotia has been very active. Some 3,000 to 4,000 garment workers at Montreal, 2,000 railway labourers in British Columbia, many carpenters at Winnipeg, and 500 garment workers and 200 tailors at Toronto, are on strike.

The Canadian Assistant Superintendent of Emigration has been informed from Canada that cards issued by a regular Canadian agent exempting the holder from

\* First Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Saskatchewan, 1911. Regina, 1912: John A. Reid Government Printer, pp. 79.

† Handbooks (with maps) on the different British Dominions Oversea may be obtained from the Emigrants' Information Office at a penny each post free. The office remains open till 8 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays in July.

monetary qualification will remain operative up to the 30th of September, 1912, and not as stated in paragraph (c), page 5, of the Canada Circular for July, up to the 31st of July, 1912, only.

## Commonwealth of Australia.

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

*New South Wales.*—In Sydney and suburbs, the building, furniture, iron and clothing trades have been fairly well employed, and competent men in these trades can get work. Miners at Broken Hill and Newcastle have been busy. There is a good demand for female servants and tailoresses (factory). In the country employment has been curtailed by the drought. All emigrants should take sufficient money with them for board and lodging till they secure work.

*Victoria.*—There is a good opening for farmers, farm labourers, wheelwrights, bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, painters, plumbers, blacksmiths, electricians and fitters. There is also a good demand for female servants, and for female operatives at 20s. to 35s. a week in the clothing, hat and boot trades.

*South Australia.*—Work of nearly all kinds is plentiful, and a large amount of money is being spent on public works. There is a good demand for plasterers, bricklayers, masons, galvanised ironworkers, carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, copper-smiths, pattern-makers, boiler-makers, female servants, women and girls in factories, and experienced farm labourers and married couples in the country. The demand for unskilled labour is quiet.

*Queensland.*—There is a good demand for farm labourers, dairy hands and female servants. All assisted emigration is temporarily suspended.

*Western Australia.*—The principal demand is for farmers, farm labourers (especially those who are accustomed to machinery), and female servants.

### New Zealand.

Agricultural operations have been quiet; the cycle and motor, coach-building, printing, engineering, meat-freezing, woodworking, building, clothing and leather trades, and unskilled labour have been fairly busy. There is a demand for women workers, but not much for mechanics.

### Union of South Africa.

The building trades at Johannesburg continue to be fairly well employed; but the supply of carpenters and other labour is quite sufficient; mechanical engineering has been very quiet. There is no demand for more labour at Pretoria or Kimberley. At Cape Town there is no demand except for a few harness makers, sheet metal workers, and female stenographers, typists, and confectionery hands; at Durban the only demand is for a few sheet metal workers and tailors.

## 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. 329-330 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 June.\**—In the building trades employment continued unsatisfactory for the time of year, especially in Paris, where there was considerable unemployment. Employment declined somewhat in the metal trades compared with May. In the printing trades a marked improvement was observed, particularly in Paris. No change of any importance was re-

\* Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department).

ported in the textile trades, and unemployment and short time were still prevalent—to a somewhat less extent than in May, but greater than a year ago. In the skin and leather trades the improved conditions reported in May continued during June. There was no change in employment in vineyards in the South of France, the work done consisting in the carrying out of measures for protecting the vines from disease. Woodmen also reported little change in employment; the bark-peeling season had come to an end, but employment was provided by haymaking, and the proportion out of work was about the same as a year ago. Gardeners in the Paris district continued well employed.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the middle of the month were received by the French Labour Department from 804 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 225,415. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 6.1 per cent. of the members were unemployed in June, as compared with 5.6 per cent. in May and 4.7 per cent. in June, 1911.\*

*Coal Mining in June.†*—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground was 5.98 in June, as compared with 5.93 in the previous month and 5.97 in June, 1911. Taking surface and underground workers together, 94.07 per cent. worked full time (6 days or over per week), and 5.90 per cent. from 5 to 6 days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 48.21 and 51.67, and in June, 1911, 76.0 and 23.1.

*Labour Disputes in June.‡*—Seventy-eight labour disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in June, as compared with 97 in the previous month and 158 in June, 1911. In 73 of the new disputes 12,795 workpeople took part, as compared with 11,654 who took part in 93 disputes in the previous month and 18,125 in 140 disputes in June, 1911. The groups of trades in which the greatest number of disputes occurred were building (18 disputes), textile (15), metal (15), and transport (12). Of 100 new and old disputes reported to have terminated 19 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople and 48 wholly in favour of the employers, while 33 were compromised.

*Conciliation and Arbitration in June.†*—Fourteen instances of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration, including 2 in which work had not been suspended, were reported to the French Labour Department during June, the initiative being taken in 3 cases by both employers and workpeople jointly, in one case by the workpeople, and in 10 cases by the Justices of the Peace. In 5 cases the proffered intervention was declined, in 4 by the employers, and in one by both employers and workpeople. In the remaining 9 cases committees of conciliation were formed, resulting in the settlement of 6 of the disputes, a collective agreement being signed in each case.

*Strike of Registered Seamen.*—Despatches from H.M. Ambassador at Paris and H.M. Representatives at the various ports report concerning a strike of registered seamen (*inscrits maritimes*), which broke out at Havre on June 9th and spread rapidly to Dunkirk, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and St. Nazaire. The strikers demanded a revision of the scale agreed upon in 1901, which would raise wages from £3 4s. to £4 8s. per month for seamen and £4 8s. to £5 4s. for stokers. Government proposals for settling the dispute by arbitration were declined by the shipping companies, with the exception of the "Messageries Maritimes," which, however, attached conditions not acceptable to the men. In order to continue the service between France and Algeria, Tunis, Corsica, and Morocco men were transferred from the Navy to a certain number of steamers, while at Dunkirk the military authorities lent some 400 men to the merchants for the discharge of vessels laden with wheat.

Sympathetic strikes of dock labourers occurred at Bordeaux, Dunkirk, Havre, and Marseilles.

\* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 329-330. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

† Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department).

‡ All seamen in the French mercantile service are enrolled on the list of the *inscription maritime* and serve for several years in the French navy. They then go into the Naval Reserve and have the right to a small pension at the age of fifty.

At Havre the strike terminated on August 2nd, the men returning to work under the old conditions.

[Later press reports indicate that the dispute may also be considered as at an end at Bordeaux, Dunkirk, and St. Nazaire, the men having resumed work on terms approximating to the old conditions. At Marseilles, however, the strike is still in progress.]

GERMANY.

*Employment in June.*—According to the *Reichsarbeitsblatt* (the journal of the German Labour Department) there were various indications of a further weakening, but beyond this it was not possible to generalise concerning the state of the labour market in June.

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the German Labour Department by 52 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 2,113,855. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 2,053,767, of whom 35,138, or 1·7 per cent., were stated to be unemployed at the end of June, 1912.\* Further particulars for each of the principal unions for which statistics are available are given in the following table:—

UNION.	Membership reported on at end of June, 1912.	Percentage of Membership returned as unemployed at end of month.*		
		June, 1912.	May, 1912.	June, 1911.
<b>All Unions making Returns ..</b>	<b>2,053,767</b>	<b>1·7</b>	<b>1·9</b>	<b>1·6</b>
<b>PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—</b>				
Miners .. .. .	118,612	0·1	0·2	0·1
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) .. ..	533,400	1·3	1·5	1·3
Engineers and Metal Workers .. .. (Hirsch-Duncker)	30,832	1·4	1·6	1·0
Metal Workers (Christian) .. ..	43,093	0·6	0·7	0·6
Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.) .. ..	135,563	0·6	0·7	0·8
Textile Workers (Christian) .. ..	39,954	0·4	0·9	0·7
Boot and Shoe Makers .. .. .	45,242	1·5	1·4	1·5
Transport Workers .. .. .	211,138	1·1	1·4	0·9
Printers .. .. .	69,043	5·5	2·9	4·3
Bookbinders .. .. .	32,567	3·0	2·9	2·9
Woodworkers .. .. .	190,204	2·8	3·0	2·1
Brewery and Mill Workers .. ..	46,381	1·0	1·9	1·4
Tobacco Workers .. .. .	31,964	1·6	1·4	2·7
Factory Workers (irrespective of trade)	194,443	0·9	1·2	1·1
State and Municipal Workers .. ..	49,166	0·4	0·5	0·3

The number of days lost owing to unemployment during the second quarter of 1912 by members of trade unions making returns was calculated to be 1·1 per cent. of the possible working days during that period, as compared with 1·8 per cent. in the previous quarter, and 1·0 per cent in the second quarter of 1911.

According to returns furnished by employers, the favourable state of employment reported in May was maintained during June in many trades, but others were passing through their slack season, and showed a decline as compared with the preceding month.

In the *coal mining industry* in the Ruhr district the general situation was in part unchanged, and in part described as good, chiefly owing to the brisk demand from industrial consumers. It was, on the whole, good in Upper Silesia, although a slight falling-off was observed compared with the preceding month. Employment continued slack in the coal and coke industry of Lower Silesia. As regards lignite mining employment was unsatisfactory in Central Germany, while in Niederlausitz (Western Silesia) sales were not so favourable, and there was a slight improvement compared with May.

In *blastfurnaces* the situation continued good in Western and Central Germany, and there was some improvement as compared with May. *Copper and brass foundries* also appeared, on the whole, to be well supplied with orders. In the *potash mining industry* employment was generally satisfactory, and on the whole rather better than in May; in *iron foundries and steel works and rolling mills* it was also good, and in some cases better than in the preceding month. In *general engineering works* the situation continued good, most establishments being fully employed. Favourable reports were also received from the *electrical and chemical trades*. Some decline took place during June in *cotton spinning mills* in Rhenish-Westphalia; in Southern Germany

\* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 329-330. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

the situation was described as satisfactory. Employment, on the whole, was normal in the *woollen cloth manufacture*. The condition of the *Silesian linen industry* was also satisfactory. The *men and boys' ready-made clothing trades* were, in the main, again busy. Some of the reports from the *paper trades* described business as slack, while others stated it to be satisfactory. In the *building trades* the situation in Berlin was described as continuously unsatisfactory, while at Kiel, Cassel, Nuremberg, Halle, and Magdeburg business was described as by no means good, owing to the unfavourable condition of trade generally.

HOLLAND.\*

*Employment in June.*—Returns relating to unemployment among their members in June were received by the Dutch Central Statistical Office from trade unions and municipal unemployment funds with 53,720 members entitled to benefit. The percentage of these out of work in June, 1912, was 2·9, as compared with 3·0 in May and 2·0 in June, 1911.† This percentage is obtained by taking, for each of the four (or five) weeks in the month under consideration, the number of persons unemployed on one or more days of the week. The proportion of the average of these four (or five) numbers to the number of members entitled to benefit gives the percentage.

The average number of days lost in the week per member unemployed on one or more days of the week was 5·8 in June, as also in the previous month, and was 5·7 a year ago.

The following Table shows the above figures, together with corresponding particulars for the larger trade groups:—

Group of Trades.	Number of Members entitled to Benefit in June, 1912.	Percentage unemployed.†			Average Days lost per Week.		
		June, 1912.	May, 1912.	June, 1911.	June, 1912.	May, 1912.	June, 1911.
<b>All Unions and Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns.</b>	<b>53,720</b>	<b>2·9</b>	<b>3·0</b>	<b>2·0</b>	<b>5·8</b>	<b>5·8</b>	<b>5·7</b>
<b>PRINCIPAL TRADES:—</b>							
Diamond Workers .. .. .	10,373	12·0	12·0	5·1	6·0	6·0	6·0
Printing Trades .. .. .	6,230	0·6	0·7	0·5	6·0	6·0	5·7
Building Trades:— .. .. .	10,558	1·1	1·0	2·1	5·7	4·7	4·6
Bricklayers and Masons .. .. .	895	2·8	1·4	4·7	5·0	4·0	4·7
Painters .. .. .	1,992	0·1	8	0·5	4·2	4·0	4·8
Carpenters .. .. .	4,997	1·0	0·8	2·1	4·3	4·4	4·5
Mining (Metal and Coal) and Peat-getting .. .. .	2,147	0·1	0·0	0·0	6·0	0·0	0·0
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	6,065	0·3	0·3	0·7	5·3	5·7	5·7
Textile Trades .. .. .	2,748	0·2	0·1	0·5	5·2	5·5	5·2
Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers .. .. .	6,102	0·6	0·6	1·6	5·6	5·0	5·7

BELGIUM.‡

*Employment in June.*—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 1·1 per cent. of the 66,285 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the middle of the month, as compared with 1·3 per cent. in May and 1·2 per cent. in June, 1911.† The above figures exclude returns relating to diamond workers at Antwerp, who were still experiencing an exceptional amount of unemployment, the percentage increasing from 8·3 in the previous month to 11·0 in June.

DENMARK.§

*Employment in May.*—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 4·5 per cent. of the 97,000 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 4·0 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 7·6 per cent. a year ago.† The average number of days lost owing to unemployment during May was just over one per member of the unions reporting, as compared with 1·2 in the previous month and 1·7 in May, 1911.

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

† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 329-330. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

‡ Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.

§ Less than 0·1 per cent.

¶ *Revue du Travail* (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).

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

NORWAY.\*

*Employment in June.*—The following table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of June in certain trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Labour Department, comparative figures relating to the same unions being added for the previous month and for June, 1911:—

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.†		
	June 30th, 1912.	May 31st, 1912.	June 30th, 1911.	June 30th, 1912.	May 31st, 1912.	June 30th, 1911.
Bricklayers and Masons .. ..	639	634	495	1·4	2·1	—
Carpenters, &c. .. .. .	1,391	1,318	1,179	0·1	0·4	1·0
Painters .. .. .	353	353	280	—	—	—
Metal Workers .. .. .	7,609	7,433	6,659	1·0	1·1	0·9
Printers .. .. .	1,981	1,970	1,767	0·1	0·5	0·2
Bookbinders .. .. .	465	463	375	0·2	—	0·3
Wood Pulp & Paper Makers .. ..	1,391	1,420	1,518	0·6	1·3	0·4
Sawyers and Planers .. .. .	483	503	413	1·7	4·2	5·6
Cabinet Makers .. .. .	522	513	485	—	0·4	1·6
Bakers .. .. .	388	388	330	3·6	7·2	0·6
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>15,222</b>	<b>14,975</b>	<b>13,501</b>	<b>0·8</b>	<b>1·2</b>	<b>0·8</b>

UNITED STATES.

New York State.

*Employment at the End of March, 1912.*—The Bulletin of the New York State Department of Labour for June contains statistics of unemployment on March 31st last, based on returns from all trade unions in the State. These show that, of the 458,070 members reporting (comprising 92 per cent. of the total trade union membership of the State), 81,435, or 17·8 per cent., were unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 8·8 per cent. out of a total of 467,825 at the end of September, 1911 (the last date for which similar returns for all unions were made), and 18·8 per cent. out of a total of 475,890 at the end of March, 1911.†

The following Table classifies the membership reporting and the percentage of such membership unemployed at the end of March, 1912, according to groups of trades, corresponding percentages for the end of September, 1911, and March, 1911, being added for comparison:—

Group of Trades.	Membership reporting at end of March, 1912.	Percentage reported unemployed owing to causes other than disputes or disability at end of †		
		March, 1912.	Sept., 1911.	March, 1911.
Building, Stoneworking, etc. .. ..	126,993	35·5	13·1	38·3
Metal, Engineering, Shipbuilding ..	28,954	7·2	12·2	12·4
Clothing .. .. .	110,135	15·6	9·2	16·6
Transport .. .. .	76,032	11·1	4·2	13·9
Printing, Book-binding, etc. .. ..	26,666	7·1	3·7	3·6
Woodworking and Furniture .. ..	9,793	16·8	12·7	15·3
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	25,138	9·0	7·5	7·7
Hotels and Restaurants .. .. .	6,316	9·5	10·2	8·7
Stationary Enginemen .. .. .	11,443	7·0	7·5	6·0
Public Employment .. .. .	15,606	1·7	0·6	1·4
Other .. .. .	17,994	5·8	6·1	5·4
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>458,070</b>	<b>17·8</b>	<b>8·8</b>	<b>18·8</b>

*Strike of Freight Handlers at Chicago.*—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago, in a despatch dated July 3rd, reports the termination of a strike of freight handlers involving nearly 6,000 men, which had been in progress since May 4th. The men's demands were for an increase in wages of ½d. per hour, Saturday afternoons off, and two weeks' holiday annually with full pay, but none of these points were conceded. Under the agreement offered by the mediators the railway companies promised to take back not less than 1,800 of the men before July 31st, provided they returned as individuals and unconditionally. Others will be employed later, if it is necessary, to fill the places of the men taken on during the strike. There will be no discrimination as regards trade unionists unless guilty of acts of violence against persons or property.

\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Labour Department.

† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 329-330. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES DURING JULY.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good generally during July, and was better than a year ago. In several districts time was lost on account of holidays during July, both in 1911 and 1912.

Returns relating to 1,220 pits, employing 643,636 workpeople, showed that the average number of days\* worked per week during the fortnight ended July 27th, 1912, was 5·15, compared with 5·35 a month ago and 4·82 a year ago. In July, 1911 and 1912, about 0·25 of a day per week was lost on account of holidays.

Of the 643,636 workpeople covered by the returns, 504,458 (or 78·4 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended July 27th, 1912, while 334,877 (or 52 per cent. of the total) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest averages were in Cumberland (5·78 days) and South Wales and Monmouthshire (5·69 days). The lowest averages were in Scotland, where much time was lost on account of holidays.

The following Table shows the average number of days worked during the fortnight ended July 27th, 1912, together with the figures for similar periods in June, 1912, and July, 1911. Collieries at which there were disputes, causing stoppage of work, are excluded from the figures:—

Districts.	No. of Work-people employed in July, 1912, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1912, on a	
		July 27th, 1912.	June 22nd, 1912.	July 22nd, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
Northumberland .. .. .	16,149	5·27	5·28	5·20	- 0·01	+ 0·07
Durham .. .. .	123,322	5·21	5·22	5·19	- 0·01	+ 0·02
Cumberland .. .. .	7,463	5·78	5·41	5·12	+ 0·37	+ 0·66
South Yorkshire .. .. .	77,372	5·62	5·71	5·19	- 0·09	+ 0·43
West Yorkshire .. .. .	27,218	5·08	5·03	4·71	+ 0·05	+ 0·37
Lancashire and Cheshire .. .. .	59,821	5·05	5·27	4·41	- 0·22	+ 0·64
Derbyshire .. .. .	45,873	4·91	5·32	4·33	- 0·41	+ 0·58
Nottingham and Leicester .. ..	38,342	4·77	5·17	4·29	- 0·40	+ 0·48
Staffordshire .. .. .	28,325	5·26	5·42	4·09	- 0·16	+ 1·17
Warwick, Worcester and Salop .. .. .	8,488	4·73	5·34	4·31	- 0·61	+ 0·42
Gloucester and Somerset .. .. .	7,261	4·86	4·67	4·16	+ 0·19	+ 0·70
North Wales .. .. .	11,426	5·34	5·41	4·96	- 0·07	+ 0·38
South Wales and Mon. .. .. .	136,649	5·69	5·43	5·33	+ 0·26	+ 0·36
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>587,325</b>	<b>5·30</b>	<b>5·35</b>	<b>4·91</b>	<b>- 0·05</b>	<b>+ 0·39</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
West Scotland .. .. .	23,298	4·22	5·21	3·95	- 0·99	+ 0·27
The Lothians .. .. .	3,906	4·19	5·40	4·52	- 1·21	+ 0·33
Fife .. .. .	28,568	2·97	5·46	3·51	- 2·49	- 0·64
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>55,772</b>	<b>3·58</b>	<b>5·35</b>	<b>3·77</b>	<b>- 1·77</b>	<b>- 0·19</b>
<b>IRELAND</b>						
<b>IRELAND</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>5·42</b>	<b>5·53</b>	<b>5·45</b>	<b>- 0·11</b>	<b>- 0·03</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>643,636</b>	<b>5·15</b>	<b>5·35</b>	<b>4·82</b>	<b>- 0·20</b>	<b>+ 0·33</b>

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

In Northumberland employment continued fair generally, and was about the same as a year ago. In Durham it was better than a month ago, and the same as in July, 1911. In Cumberland employment was good, and much better than a year ago. In South Yorkshire it was good; in West Yorkshire, fair; in both it was better than a year ago. In Lancashire there was a decline on a month ago, but an improvement on a year ago. In Derbyshire employment was fair; in Staffordshire it was fairly good generally. In Leicestershire employment was fair, and better than a year ago. In Warwickshire it was moderate. In the Forest of Dean coalfield employment was fair generally, and, on the whole, better than a month ago; in the Bristol district it was quiet, and worse than a month ago. In North Wales employment was fairly good, and in South Wales it was good, and better than a month ago. In Scotland there was

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

† These averages are reduced on account of holidays.

but little change on a month ago, and employment was not so good as a year ago.

The following Table shows the numbers employed and the average number of days worked per week distributed according to the principal kind of coal produced at the pits at which the workpeople were engaged.

Description of Coal.	No. of Work-people employed in July, 1912, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Pits in fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1912, on a	
		July 27th, 1912.	June 22nd, 1912.	July 22nd, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite .. .. .	6,463	5.56	5.01	5.08	+ 0.55	+ 0.48
Coking .. .. .	34,884	5.29	5.27	4.99	+ 0.02	+ 0.30
Gas .. .. .	47,573	5.13	5.33	5.21	- 0.20	- 0.08
House .. .. .	82,690	4.84	5.09	4.23	- 0.25	+ 0.61
Steam .. .. .	234,389	5.42	5.43	5.11	- 0.01	+ 0.31
Mixed .. .. .	237,627	4.97	5.38	4.59	- 0.41	+ 0.38
<b>All Descriptions ..</b>	<b>643,636</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>4.82</b>	<b>- 0.20</b>	<b>+ 0.33</b>

Compared with a month ago there was some decline at gas and house coal pits, and an improvement at anthracite pits. Compared with a year ago there was a marked improvement at house and anthracite pits, and a slight decline at gas coal pits.

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel during July, 1912, amounted to 7,319,789 tons, or 1,403,357 tons more than in June, 1912, and 2,228,353 tons more than in July, 1911.

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

EMPLOYMENT was good and better than a month ago in iron mines, while about the same as a year ago. It was also good and better than a month ago in shale mines, where there was a considerable improvement on a year ago.

Employment continued fair in tin mines. It was good in lead mines. It was fairly good on the whole in the quarries, and good with settmakers (except where affected by the dispute in Scotland).

#### Mining.

*Iron Mining.*—During the fortnight ended July 27th the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the returns was 5.74, as compared with 5.60 a month ago, and 5.70 a year ago. The averages for July, 1912 and 1911, were much reduced in Scotland on account of holidays; the effect on the average for the United Kingdom was but slight.

Districts.	Work-people employed in July, 1912.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July 1912, on a	
		July 27th, 1912.	June 22nd, 1912.	July 22nd, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland .. .. .	7,471	5.78	5.42	5.69	+ 0.36	+ 0.09
Cumberland and Lancashire .. .. .	5,245	5.84	5.86	6.00	- 0.02	- 0.16
Scotland .. .. .	999	4.35*	5.82	4.37*	- 1.47	- 0.02
Other Districts .. .. .	2,409	5.93	5.53	5.83	+ 0.40	+ 0.10
<b>All Districts .. ..</b>	<b>16,124</b>	<b>5.74*</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>5.70*</b>	<b>+ 0.14</b>	<b>+ 0.04</b>

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the returns 88.1 per cent. were employed at mines working 11 or more days during the fortnight ended July 27th, 1912, compared with 78.0 per cent. a month ago, and 93.1 per cent. a year ago.

*Shale Mining.*—According to the returns received there were 3,487 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended July 27th, who worked on an average 5.85 days per week, as compared with 3,350 workpeople in June, who worked 5.74 days, and 3,245 workpeople in July, 1911, who worked 5.33 days.

*Tin Mining.*—Employment in Cornwall was reported as steadily improving; it was fairly good in the Camborne district and quiet at Calstock.

*Lead Mining.*—Employment continued good in Wear-dale, and fairly good in the Matlock district. The North Wales mines were fully employed.

\* These averages are reduced on account of holidays.

#### Quarrying.

*Slate.*—Employment was fairly good in the Festiniog district. It continued good at Delabole (Cornwall) and was also good at Ballachulish (Argyll).

*Granite.*—Employment was fair in the Aberdeen district and about the same as a month ago, but better than a year ago. It was fair but rather worse than a month ago in Leicestershire. In Gornwall it continued dull in the Penryn district and fair generally at the other centres; it was not so good as a year ago.

*Limestone.*—Employment in the Weardale district continued fair at Stanhope, and bad, with short time, at Frosterley; it was, however, better than a year ago. It was good and slightly better than a month ago in the Buxton district and continued fair in the Plymouth district.

*Other Stone.*—Employment continued good with chert quarrymen at Bakewell, and some overtime was worked. It continued fair in grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district. It was good and better than a month ago in road-material quarries in the Clew Hill district. It was good in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale, and fair, but somewhat interrupted by wet weather, in freestone quarries on the Tyne. With sandstone quarrymen in Forfarshire employment was reported as bad, but better than a month ago. Employment was good at Barnsley and Normanton.

*Settmakers, etc.*—Employment was generally good with settmakers in the Glasgow district and the West of Scotland. At Aberdeen the lock-out continued. It was good and better than a month ago at Stoney Stanton, and was also good at Penmaenmawr. Employment was good with monumental masons in the Aberdeen district.

*China Clay.*—Employment continued good in the St. Austell and Lee Moor districts.

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during July was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

The returns show that 318 furnaces were in blast at the end of July, compared with 306 at the end of June, 1912, and 288 at the end of July, 1911. During July 12 furnaces were relit (2 each in the Cleveland district and in Lancashire, and 1 each in Cumberland, South-West Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Monmouthshire, Shropshire, Lanarkshire, Ayrshire, and Stirlingshire).

The number of workpeople employed at the end of July, 1912, was about 23,000; an increase of 9.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces included in the returns in blast at the end of July, 1912, together with the increases and decreases as compared with a month ago and a year ago:—

District.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July as compared with	
	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES—					
Cleveland .. .. .	83	81	78	+ 2	+ 5
Cumberland & Lancs. S. and S. W. Yorks ..	29	26*	26	+ 3	+ 3
Derby & Nottingham	12	11	9	+ 1	+ 3
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	40	40*	35	..	+ 5
Stafford & Worcester	30	30*	26	..	+ 4
Stafford & Worcester S. Wales & Monmouth	34	33	35	+ 1	- 1
Other districts .. ..	11	10	4	+ 1	+ 7
<b>England &amp; Wales ..</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>235*</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>+ 9</b>	<b>+ 26</b>
Scotland .. .. .	74	71	70	+ 3	+ 4
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>306*</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>+ 12</b>	<b>+ 30</b>

The Imports of iron ore in July, 1912, amounted to 615,614 tons, or 12,357 tons more than in June, 1912, and 89,525 tons more than in July, 1911.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in July, 1912, amounted to 110,675 tons, or 6,739 tons more than in June, 1912, and 40,145 tons more than in July, 1911.

\* Revised figure.

### IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works during July showed a decline as compared with a month ago, but was much better than a year ago. According to returns covering 102,271 workpeople, the volume of employment (*i.e.*, number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended July 27th, 1912, showed a decrease of 2.3 per cent. on a month ago, and an increase of 11.5 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week ended July 27th, 1912, was about 576,400, or 13,400 less than a month ago, and 59,200 more than a year ago.

Departments.	Workpeople.				Average Number of Shifts worked per man.			
	Week ended July 27th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 27th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
<b>IRON :</b>								
Puddling Forges .. ..	9,447	- 68	+ 722	5.33	- 0.04	+ 0.40		
Rolling Mills .. .. .	3,614	+ 85	+ 123	5.05	- 0.28	+ 0.04		
Forging .. .. .	355	- 64	+ 20	5.58	+ 0.08	+ 0.95		
Founding .. .. .	2,239	+ 49	+ 572	5.96	+ 0.03	+ 0.21		
Other Departments ..	657	+ 16	- 43	5.77	- 0.02	+ 0.16		
Mechanics, Labourers ..	1,994	- 168	+ 285	5.72	+ 0.05	+ 0.29		
<b>Total, Iron .. ..</b>	<b>18,306</b>	<b>- 150</b>	<b>+ 1,690</b>	<b>5.42</b>	<b>- 0.06</b>	<b>+ 0.32</b>		
<b>STEEL :</b>								
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces .. .. .	9,935	+ 49	+ 1,033	5.84	- 0.07	+ 0.03		
Crucible Furnaces .. ..	518	- 4	- 26	5.44	- 0.18	+ 0.20		
Bessemer Converters ..	1,874	+ 25	+ 342	5.38	- 0.16	+ 0.36		
Rolling Mills .. .. .	16,555	- 1,543	+ 992	5.55	- 0.04	+ 0.21		
Forging and Pressing ..	3,642	- 15	+ 351	5.52	- 0.09	+ 0.01		
Founding .. .. .	9,537	- 28	+ 1,514	5.79	- 0.04	- 0.05		
Other Departments ..	8,946	+ 206	+ 522	5.78	- 0.03	- 0.03		
Mechanics, Labourers ..	8,609	- 265	+ 199	5.96	..	..		
<b>Total, Steel .. ..</b>	<b>69,516</b>	<b>- 1,575</b>	<b>+ 4,733</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>- 0.04</b>	<b>+ 0.06</b>		
<b>IRON OR STEEL (not distinguished):</b>								
Rolling Mills .. .. .	12,413	- 14	+ 1,264	5.35	- 0.03	+ 0.18		
Forging and Pressing ..	648	- 17	- 2	5.76	- 0.13	+ 0.09		
Founding .. .. .	814	- 1	+ 105	5.84	- 0.03	- 0.04		
Other Departments ..	3,862	+ 30	+ 106	5.91	- 0.01	+ 0.10		
Mechanics, Labourers ..	6,512	+ 114	+ 582	5.80	..	+ 0.07		
<b>Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished) ..</b>	<b>24,349</b>	<b>+ 112</b>	<b>+ 2,055</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>- 0.02</b>	<b>+ 0.12</b>		
<b>Grand Total .. ..</b>	<b>102,271</b>	<b>- 1,613</b>	<b>+ 8,478</b>	<b>5.64</b>	<b>- 0.04</b>	<b>+ 0.13</b>		
<b>Districts.</b>								
Northumberland & Durham .. .. .	12,049	+ 13	+ 1,201	5.73	..	+ 0.12		
Cleveland .. .. .	9,174	+ 42	+ 773	5.76	- 0.04	+ 0.41		
Sheffield and Rotherham ..	20,536	+ 130	+ 2,313	5.72	- 0.03	+ 0.07		
Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns .. .. .	4,554	- 132	+ 21	5.63	- 0.09	+ 0.33		
Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches. .. .. .	9,785	- 95	+ 2,496	5.50	- 0.11	+ 0.27		
Staffordshire .. .. .	9,599	- 25	+ 338	5.51	- 0.04	+ 0.04		
Other Midland Counties ..	5,456	- 41	+ 274	5.63	- 0.04	+ 0.09		
Wales and Monmouth .. ..	12,243	- 1,560	- 223	5.64	+ 0.04	+ 0.10		
<b>Total, England and Wales ..</b>	<b>83,396</b>	<b>- 1,668</b>	<b>+ 7,193</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>- 0.03</b>	<b>+ 0.15</b>		
Scotland .. .. .	18,875	+ 55	+ 1,285	5.67	- 0.10	+ 0.01		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>102,271</b>	<b>- 1,613</b>	<b>+ 8,478</b>	<b>5.64</b>	<b>- 0.04</b>	<b>+ 0.13</b>		

Compared with a month ago, the volume of employment showed a considerable decline in Wales and Monmouth; there was also a decline in Leeds, Bradford, &c. The other districts showed little change. In the departments the decline was most marked at iron forges, steel rolling mills, and crucible furnaces. The total number of workpeople employed decreased by 1,613 (1.6 per cent.), and the number of shifts worked by 0.04 of a shift.

Compared with a year ago, the volume of employment showed increases in every district except Wales and Monmouth, where there was little change. The increases were greatest in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, Cleveland, Sheffield and Rotherham, and in Northumberland and Durham; and affected all the principal departments. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 8,478 (9.0 per cent.), and the number of shifts worked by 0.13 of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during July amounted to 180,661 tons, or 29,262 tons more than in June, 1912, and 55,680 tons more than in July, 1911.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during July, 1912, amounted to 256,047 tons, or 43,186 tons more than in June, 1912, and 57,691 tons more than in July, 1911.

### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued very good, and was much better than a year ago. It was reported that there was difficulty in keeping some of the mills going owing to a scarcity of millmen.

At the end of July, 515 tinplate mills were working, an increase of 11 on a month ago, and of 49 on a year ago. The steel sheet mills in operation numbered 78 in both June and July, 1912, compared with 64 in July, 1911. The works to which these figures relate are chiefly in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 29,650 workpeople.

Works.	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of July, 1912.	Increase on a		At end of July, 1912.	Increase on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works .. .. .	81	1	3	515	11	49
Steel Sheet Works .. ..	11	..	1	78	..	14
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Exports.</b>						
	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1912, on a		
				Month ago.	Year ago.	
<b>Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.</b>						
To United States .. .. .	Tons. 148	Tons. 52	Tons. 280	+ 96	+ 132	
" British East Indies ..	4,891	4,274	2,540	+ 617	+ 2,351	
" Germany .. .. .	5,235	2,929	3,654	+ 2,365	+ 1,601	
" France .. .. .	3,604	1,834	2,931	+ 1,710	+ 673	
" Netherlands .. .. .	5,694	3,209	2,803	+ 2,385	+ 2,791	
" China and Japan .. ..	2,147	1,741	3,869	+ 406	- 1,722	
" Australia .. .. .	1,883	949	2,761	+ 934	- 878	
" Canada .. .. .	497	249	852	+ 248	- 355	
" Other Countries .. ..	26,102	15,174	16,450	+ 10,928	+ 9,652	
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>50,161</b>	<b>30,471</b>	<b>36,180</b>	<b>+ 19,690</b>	<b>+ 13,981</b>	
<b>Black Plates.</b>						
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7,121</b>	<b>3,891</b>	<b>6,265</b>	<b>+ 3,230</b>	<b>+ 856</b>	

### ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued very good, with much overtime, and was better than a year ago.

Returns from Trade Unions with a membership of 200,009 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of July was 2.7, as compared with 2.5 a month ago and 3.3 at the end of July, 1911. Compared with a month ago there was a decrease in the percentage unemployed in eight districts, and an increase in five districts, the most marked being in the Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn district, where employment was affected by a dispute at Blackburn. In the West Riding District the percentage unemployed remained unchanged. Compared with a year ago there was an increase in three districts; all the other districts showed a decrease, which was especially noticeable in the South Wales and Bristol District and the East of Scotland District.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of July, 1912.	Percentage returned as Un-employed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1912, on a	
		July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-East Coast .. .. .	16,681	2.4	3.4	3.4	- 1.0	- 1.0
Manchester and Liverpool ..	21,370	2.2	2.0	3.4	+ 0.2	- 1.2
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District .. .. .	12,217	8.4	3.5	3.9	+ 4.9	+ 4.5
West Riding Towns .. .. .	13,474	1.9	1.9	2.8	..	- 0.9
Hull and Lincolnshire District ..	4,780	1.6	1.8	2.6	- 0.2	- 1.0
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District .. .. .	8,516	1.4	1.9	2.5	- 0.5	- 1.1
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District .. .. .	4,893	1.9	1.8	3.4	+ 0.1	- 1.5
London and neighbouring District .. .. .	11,911	4.1	4.6	1.6	- 0.5	+ 2.5
South Coast .. .. .	5,232	1.2	1.3	1.5	- 0.1	- 0.3
South Wales and Bristol District .. .. .	7,524	2.7	3.1	12.0	- 0.4	- 9.3
Glasgow and District .. .. .	18,901	3.9	2.6	4.5	+ 1.3	- 0.6
East of Scotland .. .. .	4,192	3.1	4.8	8.2	- 1.7	- 5.1
Belfast and Dublin .. .. .	4,162	6.				



On the Tyne, Wear, and Tees employment was very good generally; overtime and night shifts were reported.

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was good generally, and little short time was now reported in textile machinery shops. At Blackburn a large number of men were thrown out of employment in consequence of a strike of labourers.

In the West Riding of Yorkshire and in the Hull and Lincolnshire district employment continued good.

In the Midland and Eastern Counties employment was very good generally, with much overtime in the motor industry. In the cycle industry overtime was reported at Birmingham, but some short time at Wolverhampton and Nottingham.

In the London district employment was fairly good, except in the dock area, where it had not recovered from the effects of the transport workers' dispute.

Employment was good at Southampton, Weymouth, and Bristol. In South Wales it was good in engine shops, foundries, etc.; on ship repair work it was fair, not so good as at the end of June, but much better than a year ago, when it was affected by the seamen's dispute.

In the Glasgow district employment continued good; works were closed for several days on account of annual holidays. In the East of Scotland employment was good, better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago; brass founders at Edinburgh, however, reported it as worse than a month ago, with short time.

At Belfast employment continued dull with engineers; with ironfounders it was good. At Dublin employment remained fairly good.

The Imports of machinery in July, 1912, amounted to £553,811, or £9,959 more than in June, 1912, and £127,334 more than in July, 1911.

The Exports of machinery in July, 1912, amounted to £2,758,505, or £198,981 more than in June, 1912, and £535,895 more than in July, 1911.

**SHIPBUILDING TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT during July continued good. In the London district it was still affected to some extent by the transport workers' dispute, and it was rather slack on repair work at the Bristol Channel ports.

Trade Unions with a membership of 68,160 reported 4.4 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of July compared with 4.9 per cent. a month ago and 4.5 per cent. a year ago.

Compared with a month ago there was some increase in the percentage unemployed on the Mersey and on the East Coast of Scotland, and a decrease on the Thames and Medway and at the Bristol Channel ports; in the other districts there was but little change.

Compared with a year ago there were increases on the Thames and Medway, and on the Mersey and at Belfast. There was a large decrease at the Bristol Channel ports; in July, 1911, in this district employment was much hampered by disputes in other trades.

District.	No. of Mem- bers * of Unions at end of July, 1912.	Percentage returned as Un- employed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1912, on a	
		July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth .. .. .	10,494	3.2	4.5	3.9	- 1.3	- 0.7
Wear .. .. .	5,106	5.1	4.4	3.7	+ 0.7	+ 1.4
Tees and Hartlepool .. .. .	5,815	3.4	4.5	4.7	- 1.1	- 1.3
Humber .. .. .	2,889	3.2	3.3	3.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Thames and Medway .. .. .	4,587	12.4	21.2	5.6	- 8.8	+ 6.8
South Coast .. .. .	4,686	1.5	2.2	1.8	- 0.7	- 0.3
Bristol Channel Ports .. .. .	2,746	15.0	17.3	32.0	- 2.3	- 17.0
Mersey .. .. .	5,071	6.4	3.8	4.4	+ 2.6	+ 2.0
Clyde .. .. .	16,772	2.6	2.0	1.7	+ 0.6	+ 0.9
Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen .. .. .	2,536	5.4	3.4	7.5	+ 2.0	- 2.1
Belfast .. .. .	3,320	3.1	1.8	0.6	+ 1.3	+ 2.5
Other Districts .. .. .	3,728	1.6	2.2	1.6	- 0.6	-
<b>United Kingdom</b> .. .. .	<b>68,160</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>

\* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

Employment was generally good with shipwrights, riveters, caulkers, and platers on the Tyne; owing to lack of material platers lost a good deal of time in the early part of the month, but towards the close of the month, when there was a better supply of material, night shifts were worked. On the Wear employment continued good, but was somewhat slacker than a month

ago with shipwrights on both old and new work. Employment was generally good in the Tees and Hartlepool district, though only moderate on repair work at Hartlepool.

On the Humber employment was generally good, but dull with shipwrights at Hull.

Employment on the Thames continued to be affected by the transport workers' dispute; on the Medway it was fair. Employment was fair, and better than a month ago, at Southampton. At the Bristol Channel ports employment on repair work was reported as fair with shipwrights, but slack with shipbuilders at Cardiff and Newport.

Employment was fairly good on both sides of the Mersey, where some overtime was worked. It continued good, with overtime, at Barrow.

On the Clyde employment was very good with boiler-makers, though platers were still somewhat affected by shortage of material; shipwrights were fully employed. Employment was generally fair at Leith and Dundee. At Belfast it was very good.

**MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES**

EMPLOYMENT continued good generally, except in the gold, silver, and Britannia metal trades, where it was quiet.

Trade Unions with 29,279 members reported 1.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 1.3 per cent. a month ago and 1.4 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, &c.—Employment continued good with brassworkers, and was better than a month ago and a year ago; a fair amount of overtime was reported and no short time. With bedstead makers at Birmingham employment continued fair.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment in these trades continued good generally.

Wire.—Employment continued good generally.

Locks, Keys, and General Hardware.—With hollow-ware workers employment remained good at Wolverhampton and fair at West Bromwich. Lock, latch and key makers at Wolverhampton and Willenhall reported employment as good, not quite so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment in England was fair, on the whole, and not so good as a month ago. Some short time was again reported at Rotherham. At Falkirk employment was reported as good.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—At Sheffield employment continued good generally in the cutlery trade. With makers of hammers, adzes, pincers, light steel tools, &c., at Birmingham and Wednesbury it remained fairly good, though at Wednesbury it was not so good as a month ago. At Walsall it continued good with buckle, chain and cart gear makers; with makers of harness furniture it was slack. At Redditch it continued fairly good with needle makers; with fish-hook makers it remained moderate, but was rather better than a month ago. In the watch trade at Coventry employment was still quiet.

Tubes.—Employment with makers of brass and copper tubes at Birmingham continued good. In the South Staffordshire tube trade it continued good, and was better than a month ago and a year ago.

Chains, Anchors, and Springs.—At Cradley Heath employment continued good with chainmakers, and only moderate with anchorsmiths. With anvil and vice makers at Dudley it continued good. It was fairly good with spring makers at West Bromwich.

Sheet Metal Workers.—With ironplate, tinplate, and sheet metal workers and braziers employment continued good generally, and was better than a year ago.

Gold, Silver, and Britannia Metal.—With silver and electro-plate operatives in Sheffield and London little change in employment was reported. At Birmingham employment was moderate, and rather better than a month ago, with silver and electro plate operatives; it was moderate also with jewellers and Britannia metal workers. Employment with goldsmiths and jewellers in London was slack, with much short time, and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

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

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:—</b>					
Cutlery .. .. .	10,594	11,640	14,020	- 1,046	- 3,426
Hardware .. .. .	108,827	80,300	82,419	+ 28,527	+ 26,408
<b>Exports:—</b>					
Cutlery .. .. .	80,094	62,377	67,835	+ 17,717	+ 12,259
Hardware .. .. .	217,946	190,454	207,792	+ 27,452	+ 10,154
Implements and Tools .. .. .	215,059	205,915	186,387	+ 9,144	+ 28,672

**COTTON TRADE.**

EMPLOYMENT continued good in both the spinning and weaving branches, and was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 115,994 workpeople in the week ended July 27th, 1912, showed no change in the number employed, and an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Compared with a month ago the wages paid showed a slight decrease in the preparing and spinning departments, and an increase in the weaving department. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 8.5 per cent. in the weaving department and of 4.4 and 4.8 per cent. respectively in the preparing and spinning departments.

In the Oldham district both spinners and weavers reported employment as very good, and better than a year ago. In the Bolton district employment was fair, and better than a year ago. In the Preston district employment was much better than a year ago. In the Blackburn district the workpeople were well employed in all branches, and there was a marked improvement compared with a year ago. In the Burnley district employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

Departments.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended July 27th, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 27th, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing .. .. .	14,636	+ 0.1	+ 1.7	14,495	- 1.6	+ 4.4		
Spinning .. .. .	24,811	- 0.2	+ 2.9	24,536	- 1.0	+ 4.8		
Weaving .. .. .	52,017	- 0.2	+ 0.8	52,379	+ 1.5	+ 8.5		
Other .. .. .	9,316	- 0.3	+ 2.5	11,452	+ 0.9	+ 6.8		
Not specified .. .. .	15,214	+ 0.9	+ 4.7	15,188	- 1.0	+ 4.9		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>115,994</b>	<b>- 0.0</b>	<b>+ 2.0</b>	<b>117,050</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 6.6</b>		

Districts.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended July 27th, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 27th, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Ashton .. .. .	6,385	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	6,549	- 0.5	+ 3.9		
Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde .. .. .	6,461	+ 0.4	+ 2.3	6,060	- 2.2	+ 2.1		
Oldham .. .. .	13,855	- 0.3	+ 2.2	14,960	- 0.8	+ 4.9		
Bolton and Leigh .. .. .	15,261	- 0.2	+ 1.5	14,406	- 0.3	+ 4.3		
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden .. .. .	9,403	- 0.2	+ 3.0	9,389	- 1.8	+ 6.8		
Manchester .. .. .	7,097	- 1.3	+ 0.7	6,504	- 2.4	+ 5.3		
Preston and Chorley .. .. .	11,507	- 0.1	- 0.7	11,241	+ 1.5	+ 7.9		
Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen .. .. .	15,730	+ 0.3	+ 1.3	16,937	+ 2.6	+ 9.8		
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson .. .. .	14,060	+ 0.7	+ 4.1	16,803	+ 2.3	+ 7.5		
Other Lancashire Towns .. .. .	5,661	- 0.1	+ 8.1	4,673	+ 0.1	+ 14.7		
Yorkshire Towns .. .. .	5,293	- 0.4	+ 0.1	5,224	+ 0.4	+ 5.0		
Other Districts .. .. .	5,281	- 0.1	+ 1.7	4,304	- 1.4	+ 7.4		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>115,994</b>	<b>- 0.0</b>	<b>+ 2.0</b>	<b>117,050</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 6.6</b>		

**Prices of Raw Cotton at Liverpool.**

	July, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1912, on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Middling American:</b>			
Monthly average of Daily Quota-tions .. .. .	7.11	+ 0.55	- 0.44
Highest Price on any one day .. .. .	7.53	+ 0.78	- 0.55
Lowest " " " " .. .. .	6.97	+ 0.23	-
<b>Good Fair Egyptian:</b>			
Monthly average of Daily Quota-tions .. .. .	10.05	+ 0.40	+ 0.50
Highest Price on any one day .. .. .	10.25	+ 0.37	+ 0.44
Lowest " " " " .. .. .	9.75	+ 0.44	+ 0.56

The visible supply of American Cotton for the United Kingdom on August 9th, 1912, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 625,370 bales, as compared with 334,060 bales on August 11th, 1911.

**Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.**

Particulars of the various descriptions of cotton forwarded from ports to inland towns are given below for the months stated:—

Description of Cotton.	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
American .. .. .	Bales. 264,492	Bales. 246,256	Bales. 193,202	+ 18,236	+ 71,290
Brazilian .. .. .	6,761	4,864	7,531	+ 1,897	- 770
East Indian .. .. .	4,069	3,105	6,417	+ 964	- 2,348
Egyptian .. .. .	23,489	22,017	14,376	+ 1,472	+ 9,113
Miscellaneous .. .. .	8,050	6,169	6,393	+ 1,881	+ 1,657
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>306,861</b>	<b>282,411</b>	<b>227,919</b>	<b>+ 24,450</b>	<b>+ 78,942</b>

**Exports of Cotton Goods.**

The Table below shows the quantity of exported cotton yarn and cotton piece goods for the months stated:—

Description.	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Cotton Yarn and Twist—</b>					
Grey .. .. .	1,000 lbs. 16,825	1,000 lbs. 16,387	1,000 lbs. 12,357	+ 438	+ 4,468
Bleached and Dyed .. .. .	3,799	3,605	2,495	+ 194	+ 1,304
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>20,624</b>	<b>19,992</b>	<b>14,852</b>	<b>+ 632</b>	<b>+ 5,772</b>
<b>Cotton—</b>					
Thread for Sewing .. .. .	1,924	1,672	1,728	+ 252	+ 196
<b>Cotton Piece Goods—</b>					
Grey or Unbleached .. .. .	1,000 yds. 216,652	1,000 yds. 175,465	1,000 yds. 146,654	+ 41,187	+ 69,998
Printed .. .. .	171,927	149,581	126,626	+ 22,346	+ 45,301
Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn .. .. .	118,332	90,355	94,944	+ 27,977	+ 23,388
Total .. .. .	128,450	104,464	101,642	+ 23,966	+ 26,808
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>635,361</b>	<b>519,865</b>	<b>469,866</b>	<b>+115,496</b>	<b>+166,495</b>

**WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES**

**Woollen Trade.**

EMPLOYMENT was good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 25,965 workpeople in the week ending July 27th showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended July 27th, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 27th, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting .. .. .	729	- 0.3	+ 1.1	811	- 1.7	+ 6.9		
Spinning .. .. .	5,378	- 0.6	+ 3.9	5,193	- 2.4	+ 6.9		
Weaving .. .. .	10,866	- 1.3	+ 1.3	10,015	- 2.6	+ 4.6		
Other Departments .. .. .	7,193	+ 0.1	+ 2.4	7,732	- 1.6	+ 3.4		
Not specified .. .. .	1,799	- 0.9	- 0.3	1,989	- 1.6	+ 4.2		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>25,965</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>	<b>+ 2.0</b>	<b>25,740</b>	<b>- 2.2</b>	<b>+ 4.7</b>		

Districts.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended July 27th, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 27th, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Huddersfield District .. .. .	3,835	- 3.2	+ 4.6	4,290	- 5.3	+ 6.8		
Leeds District .. .. .	2,360	- 0.8	+ 4.2	2,415	+ 0.1	+ 17.9		
Dewsbury & Batley District .. .. .	4,465	- 0.1	- 0.1	4,896	+ 1.3	+ 4.9		
Other Parts of West Riding .. .. .	2,508	- 0.1	+ 4.8	2,473	- 4.0	+ 3.1		
<b>Total, West Riding .. .. .</b>	<b>13,158</b>	<b>- 1.1</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>	<b>14,073</b>	<b>- 1.9</b>	<b>+ </b>		

## Worst Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 41,299 workpeople in the week ended July 27th showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended July 27th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 27th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Wool Sorting & Combing ..	5,143	- 1.8	- 4.7	5,647	- 2.4	- 3.4		
Spinning .. .. .	22,089	- 1.2	+ 0.4	13,153	- 0.8	+ 3.3		
Weaving .. .. .	3,280	+ 0.3	+ 1.3	7,730	- 0.1	+ 5.6		
Other Departments ..	4,524	- 0.2	- 1.8	4,745	- 1.2	+ 1.5		
Not specified .. ..	1,263	+ 0.2	+ 2.3	1,019	+ 1.2	+ 6.4		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>41,299</b>	<b>- 0.8</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>32,294</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>+ 2.4</b>		

In the Bradford district there was a slight decline in the wool sorting and combing and in the spinning departments, and a slight increase in the weaving department. In the Keighley, Halifax, and Huddersfield districts there was a slight decline in both the spinning and weaving departments, but employment was still good, and in the Halifax and Huddersfield districts was better than a year ago.

## Imports and Exports.

Description.	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS).</b>					
Imports .. 1,000 lbs.	38,084	46,077	37,799	- 7,993	+ 285
British Exports ..	5,731	3,271	2,200	+ 460	+ 1,531
Re-Exports of Wool .. 1,000 lbs.	15,200	14,570	13,350	+ 630	+ 1,850
<b>British and Irish Manufactures Exported.</b>					
Woolen .. 1,000 lbs.	625	545	481	+ 80	+ 144
Worsted .. .. .	5,097	4,482	4,734	+ 605	+ 363
Alpacas and Mohair ..	1,425	1,228	1,189	+ 197	+ 236
<b>Total, Yarn ..</b>	<b>7,147</b>	<b>6,255</b>	<b>6,404</b>	<b>+ 882</b>	<b>+ 743</b>
<b>Piece Goods:</b>					
Woolen .. 1,000 yds.	10,901	7,279	9,369	+ 3,622	+ 1,532
Worsted .. .. .	6,352	5,524	6,241	+ 828	+ 111
<b>Total Piece Goods ..</b>	<b>17,253</b>	<b>12,803</b>	<b>15,610</b>	<b>+ 4,450</b>	<b>+ 1,643</b>

## Prices of Raw Wool.

The prices of raw wool and tops in Bradford are shown below for the months specified:—

Average Prices:	Pence per lb.		Pence per lb.	
	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	July, 1911.
Lincoln Hogs .. .. .	10%	10%	10%	10%
40's Crossbred tops ..	13%	13%	14%	14%
60's Super Botany tops ..	26%	26%	27%	27%

## LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was not so good as a month ago, and showed but little change on a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 43,431 workpeople in the week ended July 27th showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended July 27th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 27th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Preparing .. .. .	5,595	- 0.1	- 0.9	3,161	- 3.6	- 1.0		
Spinning .. .. .	10,252	- 1.1	- 1.5	5,174	- 2.9	- 2.6		
Weaving .. .. .	15,237	- 0.2	- 0.4	9,892	- 0.2	+ 1.6		
Other .. .. .	6,623	- 1.8	+ 1.9	5,010	- 6.4	- 1.5		
Not specified .. ..	5,724	- 1.0	+ 3.4	3,387	- 1.3	+ 4.1		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>43,431</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>26,624</b>	<b>- 2.5</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>		

In Belfast employment was moderate with flax dressers, and better than a year ago; with power loom tenters it was fair, and with flax roughers fairly good. In other parts of Ireland there was a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland employment continued good.

## Imports and Exports.

Description.	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) .. .. tons	5,498	6,076	2,952	- 578	+ 2,546
<b>Exports:</b>					
Linen Yarn 100 lbs.	14,826	15,946	13,532	- 1,120	+ 1,294
Linen Piece Goods 100 yds.	179,267	167,649	133,335	+ 11,618	+ 45,932

## JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was good, and rather better than a month ago. It showed a general improvement compared with a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 16,161 workpeople in the week ended July 27th\* showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 3.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 10.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended July 27th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 27th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Preparing .. .. .	3,896	- 0.2	+ 0.7	2,647	+ 2.5	+ 9.7		
Spinning .. .. .	4,451	- 0.8	+ 1.4	2,986	+ 2.3	+ 10.6		
Weaving .. .. .	5,892	- 0.1	+ 7.6	4,344	- 0.4	+ 12.3		
Other .. .. .	1,540	- 0.1	+ 3.3	1,693	+ 5.4	+ 8.7		
Not specified .. ..	882	- 0.7	+ 0.3	712	+ 0.6	+ 8.2		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>16,161</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>+ 3.4</b>	<b>12,382</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>	<b>+ 10.6</b>		

Compared with a month ago there was but little change in the numbers employed in any of the departments; the wages paid in the preparing and spinning departments increased by 2.5 and 2.3 per cent. respectively. Compared with a year ago the number employed in the weaving branch increased by 7.6 per cent., and there were marked increases in the wages paid in every department. Of the 16,161 workpeople reported on, 14,364 (or 88.9 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district.

## Imports and Exports.

The Table below shows the quantities of imported jute and of British and Irish exports of jute yarn and manufactured goods for the months stated:—

\* In cases where the works were closed for holidays during this week the figures relate to some other week of the month not so affected.

Description.	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Jute .. .. . tons	4,337	3,786	6,015	+ 551	- 1,678
<b>Exports:</b>					
Jute Yarn .. 100 lbs	46,418	53,125	36,217	- 6,707	+ 10,201
Jute Piece Goods 100 yds	150,991	145,442	109,128	+ 5,549	+ 41,863

## LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair, and was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 5,105 workpeople in the week ended July 27th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 5.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Nottingham employment in the levers branch was bad, and worse than a month ago, but better than a year ago; in the curtain branch it was fair, but slightly worse than a month ago; in the plain net branch it was fair. In the Long Eaton district there was a further decline, but employment was much better than a year ago. In the West of England employment was better than a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland it continued fair.

Branches.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended July 27th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 27th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Levers .. .. .	1,251	- 1.0	+ 7.9	1,611	- 6.6	+ 17.9		
Curtain .. .. .	2,560	+ 0.0	- 2.9	2,576	+ 1.8	+ 0.9		
Plain Net .. .. .	737	- 0.7	- 1.1	555	+ 5.9	+ 1.6		
Others .. .. .	557	+ 1.1	- 5.3	384	+ 8.8	+ 1.9		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>5,105</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>5,126</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>+ 5.8</b>		

Description.	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Cotton Lace .. ..	216,667	187,908	189,621	+ 28,759	+ 27,046
Silk Lace .. .. .	35,387	23,633	12,948	+ 11,754	+ 22,439
<b>Exports:</b>					
Cotton Lace .. ..	363,792	287,427	306,571	+ 76,365	+ 57,221
Silk Lace .. .. .	1,953	3,987	6,377	- 2,034	- 4,424

## SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good generally. It showed some decline on a month ago, but was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 8,430 workpeople in the week ended July 27th showed a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Macclesfield employment with throwsters and spinners was good; with hand loom weavers in factories it was fair, and with "outside" hand loom weavers, bad; with power loom weavers it was moderate. At Leek employment was fair generally, and better than a month ago. At Congleton it was good with throwsters and spinners, and fair with trimming weavers. In the Bradford district employment continued fairly good. In the Eastern Counties it continued fair. Employment was also fair at Dublin.

Branches.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended July 27th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 27th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Throwing .. .. .	898	- 1.8	- 3.5	441	- 0.5	- 0.5		
Spinning .. .. .	2,822	- 1.4	- 3.9	2,225	- 0.3	+ 0.6		
Weaving .. .. .	3,205	- 0.3	+ 1.7	2,194	- 0.8	+ 2.0		
Other .. .. .	732	- 5.5	+ 3.7	586	- 9.1	+ 10.2		
Not specified .. ..	773	+ 1.8	- 7.2	551	- 1.3	+ 6.2		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>8,430</b>	<b>- 1.1</b>	<b>- 1.5</b>	<b>5,997</b>	<b>- 1.5</b>	<b>+ 2.4</b>		

## Imports and Exports.

The Table below shows the quantities of raw and manufactured silk imported and exported for the months stated:—

Description.	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:—</b>					
Raw Silk .. .. lbs	92,683	69,422	111,776	+ 23,261	- 19,093
Thrown Silk .. .. lbs	38,566	32,543	35,397	+ 6,023	+ 3,169
Spun Silk Yarn .. lbs	73,255	67,983	54,121	+ 5,272	+ 19,134
Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	6,041,035	5,876,785	5,488,374	+ 165,250	+ 552,661
<b>Exports:—</b>					
Thrown Silk .. .. lbs	6,815	8,125	4,238	- 1,310	+ 2,577
Spun Silk Yarn .. lbs	86,287	82,931	123,355	+ 3,356	- 37,068
Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	385,404	341,651	367,517	+ 43,753	+ 17,887

## HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 18,773 workpeople in the week ended July 27th showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended July 27th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended July 27th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
Month ago.		Year ago.	Month ago.		Year ago.			
Leicester .. .. .	8,301	- 0.5	+ 1.4	6,883	- 3.1	+ 3.9		
Leicester Country District ..	2,704	- 0.5	+ 4.2	2,306	- 0.6	+ 4.2		
Notts and Derbyshire .. ..	4,725	+ 0.2	+ 1.4	3,495	- 1.9	+ 1.7		
Scotland .. .. .	2,241	- 0.2	+ 4.7	1,689	+ 3.8	+ 7.2		
Other Districts .. ..	802	+ 3.0	+ 15.9	532	+ 6.2	+ 18.0		
<b>Total, United Kingdom</b>	<b>18,773</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>+ 2.7</b>	<b>14,705</b>	<b>- 1.3</b>	<b>+ 4.2</b>		

At Leicester employment was fairly good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; at Hinckley and Loughborough it was fairly good. With power frame workers in Nottinghamshire employment was fairly good; with hand frame workers in the country districts it was good. In Scotland employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

## Imports and Exports.

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

Description.	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hosiery, Woollen ..	43,588	42,384	37,541	+ 1,204	+ 6,047
" Cotton .. .. .	206,812	127,028	202,210	+ 79,784	+ 4,602
<b>Exports:</b>					
Hosiery, Woollen ..	175,282	107,059	148,902	+ 68,223	+ 26,380
" Cotton .. .. .	52,194	39,203	51,355	+ 12,991	+ 839

**CARPET TRADE.**

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

Returns from firms employing 8,148 workpeople and paying £7,068 in wages in the week ended July 27th, 1912, showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Kidderminster district employment was fairly good, and better than a year ago. In the West Riding of Yorkshire there was but little change compared with a month ago, but an improvement on a year ago. In Scotland employment continued good.

**BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.**

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

Returns from firms employing 31,155 workpeople in the week ended July 27th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 3.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 10.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Trades:—	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 27th July, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month Ago.		Week ended 27th July, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month Ago.	
	Month Ago.	Year Ago.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.
Bleaching .. ..	3,466	+ 0.3	+ 4.9	3,623	- 0.2	+ 11.8		
Printing .. ..	1,078	+ 1.6	+ 0.1	1,347	+ 1.3	+ 6.7		
Dyeing .. ..	16,309	- 0.1	+ 3.3	22,039	- 1.3	+ 11.6		
Trimming, Finishing, and Other Departments	9,852	- 0.4	+ 2.5	10,711	- 0.2	+ 8.4		
Not specified .. ..	450	+ 0.7	- 0.9	514	+ 5.8	+ 2.4		
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>31,155</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 3.0</b>	<b>38,294</b>	<b>- 0.8</b>	<b>+ 10.4</b>		

Districts:—	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended 27th July, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month Ago.		Week ended 27th July, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month Ago.	
	Month Ago.	Year Ago.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.
Yorkshire .. ..	14,141	+ 0.2	+ 3.3	19,328	- 1.4	+ 9.4		
Lancashire .. ..	9,903	- 0.4	+ 2.2	12,057	- 0.4	+ 13.7		
Scotland .. ..	3,234	- 0.9	+ 2.3	2,992	+ 2.4	+ 8.3		
Ireland .. ..	845	- 0.9	+ 10.6	647	+ 5.8	+ 10.2		
Other Districts .. ..	3,032	- 0.3	+ 3.0	3,270	- 0.4	+ 6.5		
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>31,155</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 3.0</b>	<b>38,294</b>	<b>- 0.8</b>	<b>+ 10.4</b>		

**Bleaching.**—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire was good, and much better than a year ago. At Basford and Bulwell employment was good, and some overtime was reported. At Dundee it continued fair.

**Printing.**—Employment with machine calico printers continued good. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it was fair.

**Dyeing.**—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers was good, and better than a year ago. With cotton dyers in Lancashire and Yorkshire employment was good, and much better than a year ago. With silk dyers employment was reported as fair at Macclesfield and Leek, and as bad at Congleton. With lace dyers at Nottingham it was bad.

**Trimming, Finishing, &c.**—At Leicester employment with hosiery trimmers, &c., showed a further slight decline; at Hinckley and Loughborough it continued good; at Basford and Bulwell it was fair. With calender workers at Dundee employment was good.

**LEATHER TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT during July was fairly good. It was not quite so good as a month ago, but better than in July, 1911. Trade unions with 3,097 members reported 3.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, compared with 3.3 per cent. a month ago and 4.7 per cent. a year ago.

**Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, Dressers, &c.**—With skinners employment was reported quiet generally, about the same as a month ago, but worse than a year ago; at Leeds, however, it was fairly good, and in London fair. With curriers employment was good, on the whole, and

better than a year ago; at Edinburgh and Leeds it was only moderate generally, and worse than a month ago. Grounders reported a decline on both a month ago and a year ago. General leather workers reported employment as continuing fair at Bolton, Bury, and Wigan, and as good, and better than a month ago, at Manchester.

**Saddle and Harness Makers.**—Employment was fair in London. At Walsall it was good with brown saddlers and harness makers, and fair with gig saddlers. With saddlers it was good at Glasgow, moderate at Birmingham, and quiet at Dublin.

**Miscellaneous.**—With portmanteau makers employment was fair in London and good at Manchester; in both cases it was better than a year ago. With fancy leather workers it was good generally, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago. With fancy morocco leather finishers in London employment was quiet, and worse than a year ago.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry .. cwts.	51,045	51,334	41,057	- 289	+ 9,988
Ditto, wet .. .. cwts.	90,928	66,345	62,383	+ 24,583	+ 28,546
<b>Total Hides, dry and wet .. .. cwts.</b>	<b>141,973</b>	<b>117,679</b>	<b>103,440</b>	<b>+ 24,294</b>	<b>+ 38,533</b>
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins .. (value) £	1,307,336	558,667	892,804	+ 748,669	+ 414,532
Leather* .. .. cwts.	120,171	111,420	109,724	+ 8,751	+ 10,447
<b>Exports:</b>					
Leather .. .. cwts.	19,473	16,992	17,556	+ 2,481	+ 1,917
Gloves .. .. doz. prs.	22,296	15,016	16,847	+ 7,280	+ 5,449
Machinery Belting .. cwts.	3,713	3,951	2,805	- 238	+ 908
Saddlery and Harness .. (value) £	40,228	30,520	36,841	+ 9,708	+ 3,387
Other Sorts .. (value) £	61,086	49,952	49,598	+ 11,134	+ 11,488

**BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.**

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 63,836 workpeople in the week ended July 27th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 5.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 9.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended July 27th, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month Ago.		Week ended July 27th, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month Ago.	
	Month Ago.	Year Ago.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>								
London .. ..	2,554	- 3.8	+ 9.1	2,885	- 5.5	+ 8.3		
Leicester .. ..	12,870	- 0.7	+ 3.8	14,449	- 4.6	+ 9.2		
Leicester Country District	3,003	+ 0.1	+ 3.6	2,994	- 0.3	+ 14.4		
Northampton .. ..	9,849	+ 0.3	+ 5.9	10,221	+ 1.2	+ 10.7		
Northampton Country District	9,061	- 0.1	+ 9.1	8,969	+ 0.3	+ 12.3		
Kettering .. ..	3,730	+ 0.1	+ 4.7	3,857	- 1.0	+ 8.8		
Stafford & District .. ..	2,863	+ 0.0	+ 7.6	2,839	- 4.5	+ 13.6		
Norwich & District .. ..	3,956	+ 0.3	+ 10.2	3,478	- 2.2	+ 9.6		
Bristol & District .. ..	1,455	+ 1.4	+ 5.0	1,320	+ 1.9	+ 8.3		
Kingswood .. ..	1,724	+ 1.0	+ 3.7	1,752	+ 8.3	+ 9.1		
Leeds & District .. ..	2,395	+ 2.0	+ 5.3	2,328	+ 3.9	+ 9.9		
Manchester & District .. ..	3,292	- 1.0	+ 5.3	3,254	- 0.5	- 0.1		
Birmingham & District .. ..	1,017	- 0.6	+ 4.0	821	- 4.9	+ 5.1		
Other parts of England and Wales	2,125	- 1.9	+ 1.2	1,799	- 2.7	+ 4.0		
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES .. ..</b>	<b>59,893</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>	<b>+ 5.9</b>	<b>60,966</b>	<b>- 1.4</b>	<b>+ 9.5</b>		
SCOTLAND .. ..	3,571	+ 0.6	+ 2.0	3,605	+ 1.8	+ 4.3		
IRELAND .. ..	372	+ 1.4	- 0.3	235	- 0.8	+ 3.5		
<b>UNITED KINGDOM .. ..</b>	<b>63,836</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 5.6</b>	<b>64,806</b>	<b>- 1.2</b>	<b>+ 9.2</b>		

At Leicester employment was fairly good, but showed a decline compared with a month ago; it was considerably better than a year ago. At Northampton employment was good; at Kettering it was fairly good; with Army bootmakers in Northamptonshire it continued fairly

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

**OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trade showed the usual seasonal decline, and was worse than a year ago; in the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, etc., trades it was fair. Employment generally was fair in the shirt and collar trades and fairly good in the corset trade.

**Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades.**—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,739 dressmakers in the week ended July 27th, showed a decrease of 6.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2.7 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair. Court and private dressmakers, employing 625 workpeople in the week ended July 27th, showed a decrease of 19.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 16.1 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was moderate. With milliners in the West End employment was fair.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, under-clothing and millinery trades, firms in London, employing 2,571 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended July 27th, showed a decrease of 8.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair, but was somewhat affected by holidays.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the costume, skirt, and blouse trade firms employing 2,087 workpeople in the week ended July 27th showed a decrease of 4.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2.0 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment was fairly good.

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

**Shirt and Collar Trade.**—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, employing 6,176 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £4,381 in wages, in the week ended July 27th, showed a decrease of 2.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fair.

**Corset Trade.**—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 5,049 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended July 27th showed a decrease of 2.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fairly good.

**PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.**

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good. Returns from firms employing 17,802 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0.5 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Workpeople paid Wages in last week of July, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:</b>		
Northern Counties .. ..	4,793	+ 0.1
Midlands, Wales and Ireland .. ..	1,393	- 1.1
Southern Counties .. ..	6,102	+ 0.3
Scotland .. ..	5,164	+ 0.6
<b>Total, Machine-made Paper, &amp;c.</b>	<b>17,452</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>
<b>Hand-made Paper .. ..</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>- 0.8</b>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>17,802</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>

Per cent.	Per cent.	
	Month ago.	Year ago.
Per cent.	+ 0.1	+ 2.5
Per cent.	- 1.1	- 1.1
Per cent.	+ 0.3	+ 2.1
Per cent.	+ 0.6	- 0.6
Per cent.	- 0.2	- 0.2

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 3,308 members had 1.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of July as compared with 1.0 per cent. a month ago, and 1.7 per cent. (out of 1,509 members) a year ago. In the hand-made paper trade Trade Unions with 530 members had 5.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of

good. At Norwich employment was fairly good, and slightly worse than a month ago, but better than a year ago. At Bristol employment was fair. At Kingswood it was good and better than both a month ago and a year ago. At Leeds employment showed an improvement, and was better than a year ago. In Scotland it was fairly good, and better than a year ago.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports (less re-exports):</b>					
Leather .. doz. pairs	14,515	16,643	10,208	- 2,128	+ 4,307
.. value £	59,324	60,894	39,637	+ 8,440	+ 19,627
Rubber .. doz. pairs	10,477	8,703	12,238	+ 1,774	- 1,761
.. value £	13,133	9,420	14,193	+ 3,713	+ 1,060
Other materials doz. pairs	14,622	8,414	9,654	+ 6,205	+ 4,968
.. value £	7,573	4,503	4,649	+ 3,070	+ 2,924
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Leather .. doz. pairs	117,404	80,110	87,430	+ 37,294	+ 29,974
.. value £	326,885	226,233	253,139	+ 100,632	+ 73,726
Rubber .. doz. pairs	14,430	6,111	14,875	+ 8,319	- 445
.. value £	14,101	6,795	15,114	+ 7,306	- 1,013
Other materials doz. pairs	11,086	10,777	11,252	+ 309	+ 166
.. value £	8,170	8,598	7,781	- 428	+ 389

**HAT TRADE.**

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

In the felt hat trade employment was fairly good, and better than a year ago. At Denton employment was reported as quiet on men's stiff hats, but better on soft hats and ladies' felts. At Stockport employment was good. In Warwickshire it continued good, and was about the same as a year ago.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hats, Felt .. doz.	34,788	20,354	8,061	+ 14,434	+ 26,727
.. Straw .. ..	6,175	8,030	2,009	- 1,855	+ 4,166
.. Other sorts .. ..	70,585	92,578	35,003	- 21,993	+ 35,582
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>111,548</b>	<b>120,962</b>	<b>45,073</b>	<b>- 9,414</b>	<b>+ 66,475</b>
<b>Exports:</b>					
Hats, Felt .. ..	56,837	36,090	42,915	+ 20,747	+ 13,922
.. Straw .. ..	62,070	38,198	47,011	+ 23,872	+ 15,059
.. Other sorts .. ..	18,125	10,990	12,750	+ 7,135	+ 5,375
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>137,032</b>	<b>85,278</b>	<b>102,676</b>	<b>+ 51,754</b>	<b>+ 34,356</b>

**TAILORING TRADE.**

**Bespoke Branch.**

London.—Employment during July was fairly good, and better than a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £11,157 to their workpeople in the four weeks ended July 27th showed an increase of 0.9\* per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 10.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

**Ready-made Branch.**

London.—Employment was fairly good, and about the same as a year ago.

Leeds.—Returns from firms employing 9,102 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended July 27th showed a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.7 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment in this branch was only fair, some short time and slackness being reported. The Jewish operatives reported employment as slack.

Other Centres.—At Glasgow employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. At Norwich and Bristol it was fairly good. At Manchester it continued moderate.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in July, 1912, were valued at £279,911, as compared with £310,081 in June, 1912, and £231,598 in July, 1911; and the Exports for the same months at £751,826, £442,719, and £604,819 respectively.

\* The comparison with a month ago is somewhat affected by the dispute which was in progress during the early part of June.

July, as compared with 4.7 in June and 4.5 in July, 1911.

The Imports of paper in July, 1912, were valued at £633,718, as compared with £455,125 in June, 1912, and £516,005 in July, 1911; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £269,651, £216,277, and £251,390 respectively.

PRINTING TRADES.

Employment was fairly good, and rather better than a month ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1912.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	21,594	6.8	6.4	6.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,646	2.5	3.7	2.8	- 1.2	- 0.3
Lancs. and Cheshire	7,151	3.8	4.5	4.3	- 0.7	- 0.5
East Midland and Eastern Counties	2,738	2.2	3.4	1.6	- 1.2	+ 0.6
West Midlands	2,710	2.7	5.4	2.5	- 2.7	+ 0.2
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	4,015	2.6	2.8	0.9	- 0.2	+ 1.7
Scotland	5,924	3.5	3.5	2.5	+ 1.0	+ 1.0
Ireland	2,548	4.9	4.6	5.6	+ 0.3	- 0.7
United Kingdom	52,326	4.7	4.9	4.4	- 0.2	+ 0.3

London.—Employment with letterpress printers was reported as fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. A considerable number of Trade Union members were, however, still out of employment. With lithographic printers employment was quiet, but better than a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment was fairly good generally, and rather better than a month ago, overtime being worked on voters' lists. With letterpress printers at Liverpool, Bolton, and Leeds, however, employment was slack, and at Glasgow it was worse than a month ago.

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment was quiet in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. In other principal centres it was fairly good, and better than a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1912.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	3,494	6.0	5.6	3.8	+ 0.4	+ 2.2
Other Districts	3,117	3.4	3.4	5.0	- 1.6	- 1.6
United Kingdom	6,611	4.8	4.5	4.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.5

BUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was fair during July. It showed little general change as compared with a month ago, and was rather better than a year ago.

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of July was 3.4, as compared with 3.8 a month ago and 3.0 a year ago. In Lancashire and the Midland and Eastern Counties the percentage unemployed was less than 2.5, while in Scotland (where, however, many of the Trade Union members are engaged in shipyards) the percentage remained at less than 1.0. The percentage of Trade Union plumbers unemployed at the end of July was 7.1, as compared with 6.4 a month ago and 7.6 a year ago. Employment with bricklayers was better than a year ago in nearly all districts.

In London employment generally was better than at the end of June. The Trade Union returns show that the percentage of carpenters and joiners unemployed was 6.5, as compared with 9.8 a month ago and 6.4 a year ago; the corresponding figures for plumbers were 9.1, 14.7 and 11.4 respectively.

Returns received from 1,009 firms, employing 49,419 workpeople at the end of July, show that in the London district there was an increase in the number employed of 4.3 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 11.9 per cent. as compared with a year ago; in other districts there was a net decrease of 0.5 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and a net increase of 0.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

District.	No. paid on last pay-day in July, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		No. paid on last pay-day in July, 1912.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	<b>Skilled Tradesmen.</b>				<b>Labourers.</b>			
London	6,491	+ 257	- 867	4,276	+ 206	- 645		
Northern Counties & Yorks.	2,527	+ 169	+ 67	1,967	- 27	- 159		
Lancashire and Cheshire	4,480	+ 97	- 13	4,760	+ 175	+ 548		
Midland & Eastern Counties	3,602	+ 99	+ 180	2,975	+ 11	+ 375		
S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	4,627	- 311	+ 39	2,990	- 133	- 232		
Other Districts	622	- 2	+ 21	412	+ 12	- 12		
England and Wales	22,349	+ 309	- 573	17,380	+ 239	+ 359		
Scotland	3,324	- 14	- 377	2,266	- 184	- 239		
Ireland	412	- 7	- 70	404	- 2	- 147		
United Kingdom	26,085	+ 288	- 1,020	20,050	+ 53	- 27		
	<b>Lads and Boys.</b>				<b>Total.</b>			
London	293	- 3	+ 5	11,160	+ 460	- 1,507		
Northern Counties & Yorks.	406	- 8	- 33	4,900	+ 134	- 123		
Lancashire and Cheshire	829	- 12	- 54	10,069	+ 260	+ 481		
Midland & Eastern Counties	350	- 11	- 18	6,927	+ 99	+ 537		
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	524	- 13	- 45	8,141	+ 462	+ 246		
Other Districts	53	- 1	..	1,087	+ 9	+ 9		
England and Wales	2,555	- 43	- 145	42,284	+ 500	- 359		
Scotland	664	- 36	- 25	6,254	- 334	- 641		
Ireland	65	- 3	- 5	881	- 12	- 222		
United Kingdom	3,284	- 87	- 175	49,419	+ 254	- 1,222		

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

Employment improved with carpenters at Leeds and Sheffield, and with slaters and tilers in the Tyne, Wear, and Tees districts. It was slack with plumbers at Sheffield and Bradford, with plasterers at Newcastle and Hartlepool, with painters and plumbers at Huddersfield, and with painters, plumbers, and plasterers at Hull. At Sunderland it declined with carpenters, and was dull with bricklayers.

Employment with plumbers in Lancashire and Cheshire was slack generally. Employment was slack with plasterers at Manchester and Liverpool. With painters it declined at Liverpool and was slack at Stockport. At Oldham and Bolton a general improvement was reported.

At Birmingham employment was exceptionally good with bricklayers; it improved with carpenters, but declined with plumbers. At Derby, Leicester, and Northampton employment improved with bricklayers and carpenters, and declined with painters. An improvement was reported with plumbers at Nottingham and Leicester, and with painters and plumbers at Cambridge. A general improvement was reported at Norwich.

Employment with bricklayers improved at Plymouth and Cardiff, but was dull at Brighton and Cheltenham. With masons, painters, and plumbers at Bristol employment was slack. With carpenters employment declined at Cardiff, and continued slack at Swansea.

Employment improved with painters and plasterers at Edinburgh. It was slack with masons and plasterers at Dundee, and with plasterers at Belfast.

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued fair generally. It was not quite so good as a month ago, but was slightly better than a year ago; coachmakers continued well employed. Trade Unions with a membership of 43,580 reported 2.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of July compared with 2.5 per cent. a month ago and 3.3 per cent. a year ago.

Furnishing Trades.

In these trades employment was fair, but in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Nottingham it was affected by disputes. Trade Unions reported 4.3 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of July, 1912, compared with 3.4 per cent. a month ago and 4.7 per cent. a year ago. Cabinet makers reported employment as good at Glasgow and Leeds, and fairly good at Edinburgh and Newcastle. Upholsterers were well employed at Glasgow and Belfast.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in July, 1912, were valued at £32,830, as compared with £36,494 in June, 1912, and £34,360 in July, 1911; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £93,631, £66,253, and £79,696 respectively.

Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 3.0 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of July compared with 3.4 per cent. a month ago and 4.5 per cent. a year ago. In London and at Hull and Nottingham employment was quiet; at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Birmingham it was fair; and at Belfast it was good.

Imports.

Description.	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn	445,243	391,643	368,319	+ 53,600	+ 76,924
"   sawn	717,818	560,856	809,586	+ 156,962	- 91,768
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value)	£ 16,886	£ 11,425	£ 12,660	+ 5,461	+ 4,226

Coopers.

Employment continued fairly good, but was not quite so good as a year ago. At Burton it was quiet, and at Edinburgh, Leith, Glasgow, and Cork, good; at the other principal centres it was fair generally.

Coachbuilding.

In this industry employment continued very good, and much overtime was worked. Trade Unions reported 1.1 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of July compared with 0.7 per cent. a month ago and 1.3 per cent. a year ago. Employment was fair at Dublin and moderate at Coventry.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmaking.—Employment, though still good, showed a decline compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 3.8 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of July, compared with 1.7 per cent. a month ago and 4.9 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in July, 1912, were valued at £40,256 as compared with £32,114, in June, 1912, and £36,564 in July, 1911; the Exports for the same months were valued at £19,865, £14,546, and £18,027 respectively.

Other Trades.—General wheelwrights and smiths reported employment as moderate. With packing-case makers it was fair in London and at Manchester; at Bradford it was good, with overtime worked. Skip and basket makers reported employment good at Oldham, Leicester, and Basford.

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued good, and was much better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 17,791 workpeople in the week ended July 27th showed an increase of 0.8 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 an increase of 2.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 27th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended July 27th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
China Manufacture	3,545	+ 1.1	+ 5.4	4,159	+ 3.6	+ 13.5
Earthenware Manufacture	11,239	+ 0.6	+ 1.3	11,301	+ 0.6	+ 7.6
Other Branches (including unspecified)	2,947	+ 1.1	+ 4.2	2,766	- 1.1	+ 7.8
Total	17,791	+ 0.8	+ 2.6	18,216	+ 1.0	+ 8.9
Districts:—						
Potteries	13,017	+ 0.3	+ 1.7	12,826	+ 0.3	+ 8.7
Other Districts	4,774	+ 1.9	+ 5.2	5,390	+ 2.8	+ 9.4
Total	17,791	+ 0.8	+ 2.6	18,216	+ 1.0	+ 8.9

Employment in the Potteries continued good, and some firms worked overtime. In Yorkshire, Scotland, and the West of England employment was also good, and better than a year ago. With clay tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow it was fair, and rather better than a year ago.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in July, 1912, were valued at £88,176, as compared with £68,388 in June, 1912, and £78,878 in July, 1911; the Exports for the same months were valued at £264,906, £253,160, and £216,304 respectively.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was fair generally, and not so good as a month ago. It was worse than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 11,185 workpeople in the week ended 27th July, 1912, showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 2.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 4.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 5.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 27th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended July 27th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	2,907	+ 1.7	+ 1.8	£ 3,603	+ 0.3	+ 6.5
Midlands and Eastern Counties	3,545	+ 1.8	- 5.0	3,882	- 3.8	- 7.1
South and South-Western Counties and Wales	3,023	+ 1.5	- 3.7	3,655	- 3.4	- 9.8
Scotland	721	- 5.4	- 10.9	822	- 4.9	- 9.7
Other Districts	989	- 0.8	- 14.0	1,090	- 3.7	- 16.9
Total	11,185	+ 1.0	- 4.3	13,052	- 2.7	- 5.7

In the Northern Counties, Yorkshire and Lancashire employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. In the Midland and Eastern Counties there was a decline on both a month ago and a year ago; in South Staffordshire it was fair; in Nottinghamshire it was slack. In the Southern and South-Western Counties employment continued fair, but was not so good as a month ago and was much worse than a year ago; in North Wales it was, on the whole, dull. In Scotland it was worse than either a month ago or a year ago.

GLASS TRADES.

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

Returns received from firms employing 9,105 workpeople in the week ended 27th July, 1912, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 6.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 11.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended July 27th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended July 27th, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Glass Bottle	6,348	- 0.5	+ 7.8	£ 8,331	- 4.5	+ 15.5
Plate Glass	711	- 0.3	+ 6.4	935	+ 1.7	+ 10.0
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,844	- 0.4	+ 1.0	2,080	- 2.4	..
Other Branches	202	- 1.5	+ 6.3	221	- 7.1	+ 8.9
Total	9,105	- 0.4	+ 6.2	11,567	- 3.7	+ 11.8*
Districts.						
North of England	821	- 1.3	+ 0.1	1,025	- 2.6	+ 5.9
Yorkshire	5,264	- 0.4	+ 9.5	6,915	- 4.7	+ 17.2
Lancashire	808	- 0.6	+ 0.6	947	- 4.3	+ 8.1
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	1,279	- 0.2	+ 3.2	1,629	- 2.4	+ 3.4
Scotland	572	- 0.3	+ 1.2	691	- 0.4	- 0.9
Other parts of the United Kingdom	361	+ 1.7	+ 5.9	360	+ 2.3	+ 8.4
Total	9,105	- 0.4	+ 6.2	11,567	- 3.7	+ 11.8*

With glass bottle makers employment was good in all districts. At St. Helens employment was reported as moderate with sheet glass flatteners, and good with sheet

\* This is partly due to increases in wages.

and plate glass workers. At Birmingham employment was good with flint glass makers and cutters and with plate glass bevellers and silverers; at Wordsley and Stourbridge it was very good with flint glass cutters and fairly good with makers. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear employment was fair, and better than a month ago, but some short time was still worked. With glass blowers in London employment was good, and better than a month ago.

## Imports and Exports.

Description.	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1912, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	101,076	60,693	82,330	+ 40,383	+ 18,746
Plate .. .. .	27,067	16,041	26,493	+ 11,026	+ 574
Flint, plain, out or ornamental, &c.	78,944	58,756	64,123	+ 20,188	+ 14,821
Manufactures, other sorts	1,525	1,901	1,652	- 376	- 127
	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.
Bottles .. .. .	133,519	116,377	120,616	+ 17,142	+ 12,903
<b>Exports:</b>					
Plate .. .. .	17,179	17,201	18,616	- 22	- 1,437
Flint .. .. .	5,754	5,458	6,061	+ 296	+ 307
Manufactures, other sorts	52,663	56,181	48,824	- 3,518	+ 3,539
	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.
Bottles .. .. .	79,261	73,374	69,481	+ 5,887	+ 9,780

## AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

Outdoor agricultural employment was somewhat irregular during July on account of rain in many districts in the Northern, Midland, and South-Western counties, and men outside the regular farm staff lost time in consequence. There was otherwise a fairly good demand for such men, principally for haymaking and hoeing, and more men could have been employed if available in several of the districts reported on. There was still some scarcity of men for permanent situations in parts of the Southern and South-Western counties.

**Northern Counties.**—Rain caused a good deal of interruption to outdoor employment in these counties during July, and extra labourers suffered loss of time in consequence. When fine there was a good demand for these men in most districts for haymaking and cleaning the root crops, the supply being insufficient for the demand in parts of the Clitheroe (*Lancashire*), and Leyburn, Northallerton, and Pickering (*Yorkshire*) Rural Districts.

**Midland Counties.**—Extra labourers were in fairly good demand for haymaking and hoeing and singling roots until towards the end of the month, when wet weather interfered with employment in many districts, particularly in the more northern and western counties. The supply of men was usually sufficient, but some scarcity was reported in parts of the Tarvin (*Cheshire*), Cannock, Leek and Stone (*Staffordshire*), Oswestry (*Shropshire*), Banbury (*Oxfordshire*), and Buntingford (*Hertfordshire*) Rural Districts.

**Eastern Counties.**—Employment was for the most part regular throughout the month in these counties, and the supply of extra labourers was generally about balanced by the demand, which was especially good in the last week of the month in some of the more southern districts on account of the corn harvest having begun. Some scarcity of such men was reported in parts of the Erpingham and Swaffham (*Norfolk*) Rural Districts, while a surplus was reported in the Henstead Rural District in the same county.

**Southern and South-Western Counties.**—Haymaking, hoeing roots, and, in certain districts at the end of the month, the corn harvest, provided a good deal of employment for extra labourers in these counties, although this was somewhat irregular in some of the western districts on account of rain. The supply of extra men was generally about equal to the demand; a scarcity of such men was, however, reported in the Godstone (*Surrey*), Andover (*Hampshire*), and Axminster (*Devon*) rural districts, as against a surplus in the Blean (*Kent*) and Guildford (*Surrey*) Rural Districts.

## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

**London.**—Dock and riverside labour continued to be seriously affected by the dispute throughout July. A number of vessels were discharged and loaded, and the usual wool sales took place. The usual statistics as to numbers employed are not available.

**Liverpool.**—Apart from a dispute early in the month, employment was fair generally, and considerable overtime was worked at the North-end docks; quay and railway carters reported an improvement. On the Birkenhead side employment was much affected by a prolonged dispute.

**Other Ports.**—Employment with dock and quayside labourers was fairly good generally on the Tyne and good on the Wear; it continued good with trimmers and teamers on both rivers. It was also good at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough, and, on the whole, better than a month ago. At Hull employment was moderate with dock labourers and good with coalporters; with both classes it was good at Grimsby and fair at Goole. Dock labourers were well employed at Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Parkeston, and Harwich. Employment was bad with dock labourers at Plymouth and worse than a month ago. Employment at Bristol showed some improvement; it was quiet at Gloucester. It was fairly good at the South Wales ports.

Employment with dock labourers was fair at Glasgow and fairly good at Greenock. Dock labourers were well employed at Grangemouth, and there was a marked improvement on a month ago. At Dundee employment was fair and better than a month ago; at Aberdeen it was good. At Belfast employment was slack and worse than a month ago; at Londonderry it was fair.

## SEAMEN SHIPPED IN JULY.

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) show that during July 54,178 seamen,\* of whom 5,219 (or 9.6 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with July, 1911, there was a net increase of 4,659 in the total number shipped. At Cardiff there was a large increase; there were also increases at the Tyne Ports, Southampton and Glasgow.

During the seven months ended July, 1912, the total number of seamen shipped was 301,886, a decrease of 1,640 on the total for the corresponding period of 1911. There was a marked increase at Southampton. At Cardiff, Glasgow and the Tyne ports there were decreases. Lascars are not included in the figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	July,			Seven months ended July,		
	1911.	1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1912.	1911.	1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1912.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
<b>East Coast.</b>						
Tyne Ports .. .. .	2,790	3,673	+ 883	19,269	17,368	- 1,901
Sunderland .. .. .	504	459	- 45	2,450	2,487	+ 37
Middlesbrough .. .. .	394	540	+ 146	2,682	2,933	+ 251
Hull .. .. .	2,203	2,024	- 179	8,813	9,440	+ 627
Grimsby .. .. .	527	542	+ 15	879	830	- 49
<b>Bristol Channel.</b>						
Bristol .. .. .	1,491	1,457	- 34	8,265	8,214	- 51
Newport, Mon. .. .. .	779	1,219	+ 440	6,306	5,640	- 666
Cardiff .. .. .	2,580	5,249	+ 2,669	27,040	24,997	- 2,043
Swansea .. .. .	569	660	+ 91	3,095	2,490	- 605
<b>Other Ports.</b>						
Liverpool .. .. .	18,342	18,433	+ 91	111,392	112,052	+ 660
London .. .. .	8,947	8,478	- 469	52,074	51,516	- 558
Southampton .. .. .	4,438	5,085	+ 647	26,808	30,764	+ 3,956
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Leth .. .. .	703	702	- 1	2,872	2,844	- 28
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth .. .. .	523	406	- 117	1,613	2,004	+ 391
Glasgow .. .. .	4,510	5,006	+ 496	28,380	26,785	- 1,595
<b>IRELAND.</b>						
Dublin .. .. .	37	35	- 2	359	488	+ 129
Belfast .. .. .	172	210	+ 38	1,230	1,034	- 196
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	49,519	54,178	+ 4,659	303,526	301,886	- 1,640

\* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.  
† Including Avonmouth and Portishead. ‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

## FISHING INDUSTRY.

THE fish landed during July, 1912, showed an increase in both quantity and value compared with July, 1911.

The following Table shows the quantity and value of the fish landed in July, 1912 and 1911:—

	Quantity.		Value.	
	July, 1912.	July, 1911.	July, 1912.	July, 1911.
<b>Fish (other than Shell):</b>				
England and Wales..	Cwts. 956,496	Cwts. 1,023,511	£ 642,616	£ 533,414
Scotland .. .. .	2,033,633	1,353,900	835,351	526,089
Ireland .. .. .	64,431	51,651	22,322	18,506
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	3,054,560	2,429,062	1,500,289	1,078,009
<b>Shell Fish</b> .. .. .			31,715	31,810
<b>Total Value</b> .. .. .			1,532,004	1,109,819

Employment at the principal ports was fairly good. At Grimsby it was good with fishermen and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers; it was on the whole worse than a year ago. At Hull it was bad with fishermen and moderate with fish dock labourers and fish curers. Employment at Lowestoft was good with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and fair with fish curers. At Great Yarmouth it was good with fishermen and bad with fish dock labourers and fish curers. Employment at Aberdeen was good with fishermen and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Fraserburgh it was good with all classes, and better than a year ago. Employment at Peterhead was good with fishermen and fish curers, and fair with fish dock labourers. At Macduff it was fair generally. Off the south-western coast of England fishing operations were fairly successful.

The Exports of cured and salted herrings in July, 1912, were valued at £611,816, as compared with £387,089 in June, 1912, and £484,336 in July, 1911.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

## Part II.—Unemployment.

## APPLICATIONS TO THE UMPIRE.

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

198. Persons employed by a steamship company engaged in the repair and manufacture of a ship's binnacles and binnacle lamps.

199. Workmen employed by a firm of calender bowl makers.

200. Lads employed by a firm of electrical engineers engaged in turning joints on key fibre conduit by means of lathes.

201. Workmen engaged in making steel and metal doctors used by calico printers for scraping superfluous colour from copper rollers.

202. Workmen employed by a firm of steeplejacks and lightning conductor makers engaged in repairing chimneys, towers, and spires and fixing lightning conductors.

203. Workmen employed by a firm making panelling, fittings, etc., and described as trellageurs, engaged in fixing pergolas and trelliswork in gardens and on outside of buildings, and also on walls inside buildings—e.g., inside porches and winter gardens, for decoration and otherwise.

204. Workmen employed in—(a) building up in factory panels of glass cut to required shape in comes of copper to be used as ornamental glazing material in windows, etc.; (b) setting in factory by means of cement blocks of glass into cast-iron frames for pavement lights, and fixing the same into pavements in front of buildings.

205. Workmen employed in the manufacture of portable buildings of wood and iron, and of glasshouses.

206. Workmen engaged in making—(a) ventilation appliances to be fixed in buildings or ships; (b) dust and fume removing plant, or plant for conveying purposes, including the making of fans, heads, and the necessary piping, and workmen engaged in fixing the same.

207. Workmen employed in: (a) The maintenance and repair of lighthouse towers and fog signal houses. (b) the construction, erection and repair of the machinery and plant for lighthouses and light vessels, such as revolving clocks, burners, incandescent system, revolving carriages, sirens, reeds, actuating and admission valves, etc.

208. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of engineers' small tools, such as: Taps, stocks and dies, rimers, cutters, spanners,

\* Applications Nos. 1-197 were published in the Labour Gazette for April, May, June and July.

twist drills, ratchet braces, tube expanders, tube vices, tube wrenches, wrought iron parallel and staple vices, hammers, blacksmiths' tools, platelayers' tools, etc.

209. Turbine blade makers.

210. Workmen engaged in making: (a) Instruments used for the testing of gas products; (b) recording instruments for general use in engineering works.

211. Smiths and riveters making frames for hanging bells and clappers for bells. Carpenters making bell wheels and pulleys and hanging bells in churches and other buildings.

212. Workmen erecting organs in buildings.

213. Workmen employed in the construction and repair of Station Gasometers and Governors.

214. Workmen employed by a firm of school furnishers and engaged in the manufacture of folding partitions.

215. Bricklayers engaged in repairing and fixing up boiler-blocks, &c.

## DECISIONS BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

504. Workmen engaged in writing signs on buildings, ships or vehicles. This decision is intended to modify decision 67 (Board of Trade Labour Gazette of June, 1912, page 255).

505. Workmen engaged in erecting all classes of steel chimneys and steel bunkers, etc.

506. A workman described as a marble mason, working on his employer's premises and making marble basins, etc., to fit into barbers' premises.

507. Workmen employed by a firm of manufacturers of railway signals and safety appliances, and described as follows:—(1) Fitters, labourers wholly or mainly engaged in making wrought iron lattice posts of railway signals; (2) fitters, machinists engaged in making small tools, jigs, gauges and templates for use in the manufacture of railway signalling apparatus; (3) smiths and strikers wholly or mainly engaged in repairs and additions to small tools, not being machine tools, used in the manufacture of railway signals and safety appliances; (4) machinists engaged wholly or mainly in making screws and pins for use in—(a) the manufacture of railway signalling apparatus; (b) the manufacture of small compressed air hammers and drills; (5) workmen engaged in case hardening steel castings and iron forgings; (6) general labourers loading and unloading and stacking materials, and general labour in open and covered yards; (7) carpenters, joiners, and labourers when employed wholly or mainly in repairs or additions to buildings or in making fittings of wood of a kind intended to form part of the structure of buildings or fixtures in connection with railway signalling installations; (8) sawmill machinists and labourers engaged wholly or mainly in preparing timber to be used by any of the workmen mentioned above; (9) belt repairers; (10) shafting oilers; (11) workmen employed in the erection of signalling installations on railways or tramways; (12) painters; (13) drop stamp forgers and steam hammer forgers.

509. Workmen employed by the Congested Districts Board for Ireland, and engaged in—(1) erection, repair or demolition of buildings; (2) making new roads; (3) construction of bridges, piers and boat slips; (4) boat-building.

511. Workmen employed by a firm of wheel and axle manufacturers, and engaged in—(1) turning axles; (2) turning rolls; (3) labourers unloading pig iron, etc., for iron foundry; (4) welding spokes and centres, and punching boss lump.

512. Workmen employed by a firm of cycle manufacturers, and described as: (1) Persons employed wholly or mainly in making from stampings, castings and bar steel, small essential parts of cycles, such as ball races, spindles, hubs, etc.; (2) persons brazing, filing, polishing, nickel-plating cycle frames, parts, etc.; (3) machinists; (4) enamellers of tubes for cycle frames; (5) persons spoking cycle wheels, tightening spokes, nipples and washers, and adjusting wheels; (6) persons assembling parts and cycles; (7) persons lining cycle frames; (8) annealers, hardeners, and the like; (9) tinner making gear cases; (10) gas engine driver; (11) charge hands over platers, polishers, enamellers, and the like, if employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour; (12) painters of tradesmen's carriers, etc., and signs thereon; (13) labourer stoking fire, etc., and general labourers in the shops.

513. Workmen employed by a firm of cycle and motor accessory makers, and engaged in work as die sinkers and tool setters.

514. Workmen employed at ordnance works, and engaged in the manufacture of fuses (exclusive of filling) for use in connection with artillery ammunition. (Application 159.)

516. Workmen employed by a firm of engineers, and engaged (1) in the manufacture and assembling of main switchboard parts; (2) in fixing pipes for petrol or acetylene gas in buildings; (3) as foreman (employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour); (4) as electricians and wiremen, running wire, tubing, etc., to buildings.

520. Workmen engaged: (1) in all the various processes required for making motor-vehicle frames and parts; (2) in making steel tools for the machinists, filers, chippers in above.

A.—The *Umpire* has decided that contributions are payable in respect of:—

523. Workmen engaged in the work of carriage straighteners, straightening the carriage to ensure an upright position in the machine.

526. A workman employed by a firm of laundry engineers, and engaged in the work of repairing outdoor wringing machines (not being small domestic wringing machines).

527. Persons engaged in making dies for the extrusion of copper zinc-alloys.

531. Workmen employed by a firm of alkali manufacturers, and engaged as block and fall men preparing erection of machinery.

533. Workmen engaged in the work of making piston rings for engines.

534. Workmen employed by a firm of gas engine makers, and described as: (1) Patternmakers in iron (including steel) foundry; (2) sheeters; (3) Workmen repairing steam boilers; (4) boiler-makers.

538. Workmen employed at chemical works, and described as fitters and their assistants, if employed in connection with buildings or machinery.

540. Workmen employed by a firm of steel wheel manufacturers, and described as: (1) Wheel pressmen mounting wheels on axles; (2) Workmen engaged in machining wheels; (3) Overhead crane driver, assisting machine men; (4) labourers: (a) painting and stencilling, etc.; (b) testing and stamping wheels; (c) cleaning axles preparatory to mounting wheels.

542. Workmen employed at steel works, and engaged in the millwrights' department.

545. Workmen employed at salt works, and described as: (a) Coppersmiths, shipwrights, fitters, blacksmiths, not being usually members of a ship's crew, repairing river craft or their engines, etc.; (b) carpenters, painters, lifters, blacksmiths, drillers, repairing wagons and vans; (c) riveters and drillers, repairing and renewing boilers of steam flats, not being usually members of a ship's crew; (d) brass moulders, remoulding wagon and engine brasses, craft and land engine valves; (e) wheelwrights, turning up wagon wheels.

548. A workman described as a gasfitter, fixing and running gas pipes and fittings to buildings.

549. Workmen engaged in the work of reconstruction of the rubble mound of Holyhead Breakwater.

551. Persons employed in the work of laying composition flooring in buildings.

553. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of fluted rollers used as parts of textile machinery, including the processes of turning, fluting, drilling, squaring, pegging, etc.

554. Workmen engaged in the erection of fittings and iron divisions in stables, cowsheds, and other farm buildings, and of mangers of concrete and glazed earthenware, including the fixing of woodwork connected therewith. (Application 187 (e)).

557. Workmen described as weighing machine fitters, engaged in fitting bearings and knife edges in weighing machines (of a kind not commonly used in the retail trade), and erecting and adjusting same.

567. Workmen employed by a firm of manufacturers of office apparatus, and described as: (1) Press tool makers engaged in making or repairing press tools for stampings in connection with office apparatus; (2) engineers' turners and machinists.

570. Workmen engaged in the construction, reconstruction or alteration of coke ovens or bye-product plant. "Alteration," in the opinion of the *Umpire*, relates to work which involves a substantial change or variation in the original design. (Application 161).

574. Workmen described as boiler and steam pipe coverers, and engaged in the work of applying non-conducting material to steam boilers and steam pipes for preventing loss of heat by radiation. (Application 96 (c)).

576. Workmen employed in shipbuilding yards, and described as follows:—Workmen employed in or about shipyards, and engaged in the construction, alteration, repair or decoration of ships, boats or other craft, not being usually members of a ship's crew; scrap gatherers; bolt screwers; block makers; pipe coverers; bellows menders; labourers engaged wholly or mainly in assisting in the work necessary for the carrying on of the trade of shipbuilding; divers; rafters. Coal dischargers: (a) Discharging coal for general consumption in the shipyards; (b) bunkering ships for trial runs. (Application 174.)

578. Workmen employed by cement manufacturers, and engaged in the work of engine drivers, stokers and machinery attendants, driving, etc., engines and machinery used wholly or mainly in connection with repair shops.

582. Workmen engaged in the making of tools and dies used for bolt, screw and rivet making, and tools for metal stamping.

586. Workmen engaged in the construction, reconstruction or alteration of tanks, furnaces and kilns used in the manufacture of glass. "Alteration," in the opinion of the *Umpire*, refers to work which involves a substantial change or variation in the original design. (Application 104).

588. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making biers on wheels.

591. Workmen employed by a firm of engineers and mill furnishers, and described as bench hands working with hammer and chisel.

594. Workmen employed at forge, rolling mill and steel works, and described as follows:—(1) Workmen employed in the motor frame department, shearers, pressmen, chippers, smiths, riveters, planers, dressers; (2) workmen employed in flanging shops, flangers, welders, labourers, if engaged in a process of mechanical engineering (including boiler-making).

597. Workmen engaged in coach smithing, tyre smithing, axle repairing, wheel making and repairing.

600. Workmen employed by a town council, and described as: (1) Water meter repairer; (2) gas fitter, fitting up pipes into customers' premises.

602. Iron moulders (including machine moulders), core makers, iron dressers and cupola men engaged in making castings for fenders.

605. Workmen employed by a firm of explosive, signal, detonator, etc., manufacturers, and described as: (1) Carpenters engaged wholly or mainly in repairs to buildings, including wooden huts; (2) workmen employed wholly or mainly in tarring and touching up paintwork of buildings, including huts; (3) tinsmiths engaged wholly or mainly in covering steam pipes; or in repairs to huts and other buildings or to machinery.

609. Workmen employed in military railway workshops, and described as labourers assisting military blacksmith, and moulder and boiler-maker.

617. Workmen engaged in decorating outdoor wringing and mangling machines (not being small domestic machines).

620. Workmen engaged as turners and tool makers, making tools and superintending use of same in machines for the manufacture of small arms components.

623. Workmen engaged: (1) In making dies, tools and taps for nut, bolt and spike industry; (2) as turners and shapers of same.

625. Workmen employed at a constructional steel works, and engaged in: (1) Rigging, erecting and dismantling building and repair work, mainly when climbing is necessary; (2) cutting girders, etc., down to exact size required for constructional work by cutting machine; (3) general dressing of girders for structures, etc.

628. Workmen engaged in the preparation of the timber, and the fixing of such timber (together with other materials) to buildings, for cold storage purposes.

631. Workmen employed by ironfounders (common and malleable) producing castings not for use as parts of the products of a mechanical engineering establishment, and engaged wholly or mainly in fettling castings.

635. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in repairing trolleys in dye works.

636. Workmen employed by a firm of manufacturers of bolts and nuts, joiners' cramps, vices and other tools, steel drawers and ironfounders, and described as tool setters.

642. Workmen described as masons engaged in chipping and grinding terra cotta blocks for buildings. (Application 90.)

643. Workmen engaged in fixing terra cotta blocks to buildings. (Application 90.)

644. Workmen engaged in the work of installing pipes, etc., in buildings for acetylene gas.

649. Ejector makers for sporting guns.

651. Workmen assisting in the erection of ice-making and refrigerating machines.

660. Iron moulders, core makers, iron dressers, cupola men, moulders (machine) employed in an iron foundry, and engaged in the manufacture of cast-iron hollow-ware, saucepans, kettles and pots.

663. Workmen employed in a printing machinery establishment: (1) In punch-cutting department, operating engraving machines; (2) in matrix department, making matrices for Linotype machines; (3) in magazine escapement department, machine work and fitting and assembling; (4) as testers and examiners, if employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour; (5) as operators on punching, cutting off, grinding machines, and on special machines cutting channels in brass plates; (6) as hardeners.

671. Workmen employed by Harbour Commissioners, and engaged wholly or mainly in: (1) The construction of a new dock; (2) the construction, alteration, repair, decoration or demolition of buildings; (3) the construction or repair of machinery; (4) the construction, alteration, repair or decoration of ships, boats or other craft (not being usually members of a ship's crew).

672. Workmen employed in a buckle factory, and described as: (1) Machinists engaged wholly or mainly in making tools for hand and power presses for use in making braces and belts; (2) tool makers, fitting and preparing same; (3) tool makers, making tools for the production of wire articles.

674. Workmen employed by a firm of salt manufacturers, and engaged wholly or mainly in repairing wagons.

675. Workmen employed by a firm of alkali manufacturers, and engaged as block and fall men, lifting and taking down the heavy parts of machinery, and otherwise preparing erections for fitters and their labourers.

677. Workmen employed by a firm of timber merchants and manufacturers, and engaged wholly or mainly in: (1) Converting any kind of timber into machined wood, sawn or shaped for the use of wheelwrights, builders or others in carrying on insured trades mentioned in the Sixth Schedule of the National Insurance Act, 1911; (2) repairing vehicles of the firm; (3) sawing wood for use in production of doors and windows; (4) the manufacture of wood mouldings intended for use of insured trades; (5) working machines planing up wood for use in insured trades; (6) manufacture of doors for buildings, ships or vehicles; (7) preparing wood for joiners for use of insured trades; (8) making up for insured trades wood prepared by the joiners' machinists; (9) assisting generally in work necessary to the carrying on of sawmilling and manufacturing industries which are principally of the kinds mentioned above (shop and yard labourers, enginemen and stokers).

A.—The *Umpire* has decided that contributions are payable in respect of:—

Workmen employed by a cable and construction company in their mechanical engineering shop, and engaged in the manufacture and assembling of parts of electrical distribution appliances, such as feeder boxes and pillars, joint boxes, network boxes, service boxes, etc.

683. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making and fixing shop fronts of wood and glass.

685. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making agricultural buildings, such as loose boxes, hay sheds, fold yard roofs, piggeries, etc.

691. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of free-wheel clutches for cycles and motor-cycles.

694. Workmen engaged in fixing into buildings sprinkler installations for fire prevention and extinction.

695. Persons described as electrical wiremen, and engaged in installing electric light or bells on ships.

699. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making, including painting: (1) Agricultural and garden machinery; (2) agricultural implements, whether worked or drawn by horse or mechanical power; (3) hand machines, such as chaff-cutters, etc. (Application 188.)

702. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly as linotype mechanics in keeping in good order an installation of linotype type-setting machines.

703. A workman employed by a shipbuilding company, and engaged in shafting hammers for the works, and making boxes for the riveters connected with the works.

704. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the construction, repair or decoration of boats, punts or canoes.

706. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making and erecting portable and permanent greenhouses, glasshouses, vineries, etc., wood and iron portable and permanent buildings, including the sawmilling and machine woodwork carried on in connection therewith (but excluding the making or erecting of portable dog kennels and poultry appliances). (Application 205.)

708. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly: (1) In making wicker and cane basket bodies for use on invalid carriage frames; (2) in making wicker and cane bodies for use on side-car chassis; (3) as fitters of wood and ironwork for abovementioned basket bodies and side-cars; (4) as blacksmiths and strikers making fittings and frames for invalid carriages and parcel basket handcarts.

710. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the preparation and erection of pulpits, puerdos, fonts, which are fixed to the buildings. (Application 182.)

712. Workmen employed by a firm of manufacturers of colliery trams, and engaged in the manufacture of iron, steel or wooden coal trams or tubs for use underground in coal mines.

714. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly as masons, machinists, marble polishers, labourers, sawyers and letter cutters on stone work in connection with buildings, or in fixing such stone work to buildings, and not engaged wholly or mainly in the preparation or dressing of stone for monuments of a simple character, such as are ordinarily found in cemeteries, or for mural tablets, or in fixing such monumental stone or tablets to buildings.

715. Workmen employed by a firm of brewers' and distillers' engineers, and engaged wholly or mainly as coppersmiths in the manufacture and repair of machinery, including copper vessels and pipes connected therewith. (Application 177.)

716. Workmen engaged in making gyroscopes and other apparatus for use in torpedoes. (Application 108.)

720. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in: (1) Making, including painting, farm water carts; (2) repairing farm machinery, etc.

725. Workmen employed by builders and contractors, who are engaged in building or construction of works, and who may be incidentally employed as: (1) brick dressers, engaged in dressing old bricks; (2) concrete breakers; (3) can boilers, engaged in boiling water for operatives.

728. Workmen employed by a firm of electrical and general engineers, and engaged wholly or mainly—(1) in the manufacture of transformers, (excluding the coil winding); (2) as toolsmiths, toolmakers.

729. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making ventilator cowls for ships.

731. A workman employed in a mechanical engineering establishment wholly or mainly by way of manual labour, as a tester of water meters and other hydraulic fittings.

736. Workmen employed by a town council, and engaged wholly or mainly in painting water vans, scavenging and slop carts and other vehicles, or in painting buildings.

739. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in dressing, machining and painting axle-boxes, axle-box fittings and bearings.

740. Workmen engaged in building upon the site constructional work, such as fire escape staircases, fireproof doors, iron roof work, switchboard galleries for electric stations, etc., and the preparation of the material for such on site or in a constructional yard or shop. (Application 187.)

742. Workmen employed by a firm of bifurcated rivet manufacturers, and described as tool makers.

744. Workmen engaged on electro welding repairs to steam boilers, steel castings and other iron and steel structures, being mainly repairs to boilers of steam vessels.

745. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in repairing locks in and about railway station buildings.

746. Brass foundries and other brass workers engaged wholly or mainly in the casting and machining of brass trolley wheels for tram cars.

749. All classes of labourers employed in factories and workshops or in yards or stores immediately connected therewith, when the aforesaid factories or workshops are wholly or mainly engaged in carrying on any of the trades set out in Schedule VI. of the National Insurance Act, 1911. This decision supersedes the following previous decisions in as far as they conflict with it:—

No. 102, Packers of ammunition for big guns ("Board of Trade Labour Gazette" of June, 1912, page 255).

No. 222, Packers ("Board of Trade Labour Gazette" of July, 1912, p. 308).

No. 273, (f) Window cleaners; (i) and (j) Packers and labourers in shipping department; (b) Storemen, if labourers ("Board of Trade Labour Gazette" of July, 1912, p. 309).

No. 285, so far as it relates to labourers ("Board of Trade Labour Gazette" of July, 1912, p. 309).

No. 286, so far as it relates to labourers who are not employed wholly or mainly as packing-case makers ("Board of Trade Labour Gazette" of July, 1912, p. 309).

No. 480, Packers ("Board of Trade Labour Gazette" of July, 1912, p. 311).

No. 575, Window cleaners (see decision B. 575 below).

750. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in connection with insured trades, and described as: Markers off; working charge-men; "workmen" employed as inspectors, gaugers, viewers. This decision is substituted for decision No. 425 ("Board of Trade Labour Gazette" of July, 1912, p. 305).

751. Workmen employed in shipbuilding yards, and engaged in the work of: Liners off and loftsmen; ships' model makers. (Application 174.) This decision supersedes decision No. 446 ("Board of Trade Labour Gazette" of July, 1912, p. 310), so far as it relates to ship models of the kind made for the use of shipbuilders.

754. Workmen engaged in grinding and corrugating rolls used in flour mills, chocolate factories, etc., and in regrinding and recorrugating such rolls.

761. Workmen employed by a firm of hollow-ware, iron and tinplate and copper workers, and engaged in work as toolmakers and toolsetters.

765. Workmen employed by a firm of electrical engineers, and engaged on work as armature disc notchers; armature disc stampers; core builders.

766. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in boat building, as builders, painters, carpenters, blacksmiths, sawyers and wood-working machinists, oar and scull makers.

768. Workmen engaged in blocking, teeing, pressing, spoke bending, wheel bossing and dressing, and as crane drivers and labourers, all being engaged in the work of making wheel centres, and putting on tyres for railway wagons.

770. Workmen employed by a firm of truck builders, and engaged wholly or mainly in making small hand trucks and hand carts.

772. Workmen engaged in French polishing railway carriage fittings and general upholstery of same.

776. Workmen employed in the manufacture of copper cylinders (turning and polishing, hammering and piercing). (Application 177.)

780. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture and assembling of parts of lever spring suspensions and premier shock absorbers, except in so far as the workmen are covered by decision 9 ("Board of Trade Labour Gazette" of June, 1912, p. 254) relating to the making of springs.

781. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in laying wood block flooring in a building.

784. Workmen employed in factories or workshops, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of: (1) Electro-plating cycles or other vehicles or parts thereof; (2) enamelling ditto; (3) lining ditto.

786. Workmen employed by an electric light and traction company, and engaged in the work of repairs to boilers, dismantling same for inspection, and in repairs to engines in a power station.

787. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of: (1) Cycle forks, back rails and chain stays; (2) wood, wire and steel wheels and steel rims for motor-cars and lorries (including painting, enamelling, nickeling and brassing parts of wheels).

788. Workmen described as enamellers or japanners, and engaged in the work of coating (1) typewriter parts; (2) cycle frames, forks and wheels.

789. Persons engaged in repairing controllers on tramcars.

790. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making sheet metal work for motor-cars, such as petrol tanks, hoods, guards, silencers, etc.

791. Workmen employed by a firm of rim benders, and engaged in the work of bending and circling motor-car rims, filing up and polishing.

798. Workmen engaged in cutting glazing or fixing lead lights in connection with buildings, ships or vehicles. This decision modifies decision B. 565 below.

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

482. Workmen employed at a slate quarry, and engaged in making slates and removing rock or rubbish.

483. Workmen employed by an alkali company, and engaged in the work of working and revolving black ash furnace, and attending to fires.

485. Workmen employed by an alkali company, and engaged

B.—The Umpire has decided that contributions are not payable in respect of:—

in the work of: (1) Making and repairing barrels and casks for use in works; (2) discharging and loading materials used in making chemicals, and also manufacture of goods; (3) engine oilers (not repairing machinery); (4) shunters.

487. Workmen employed at an iron works wholly or mainly in driving, tenting or minding the machinery, and not wholly or mainly employed in upkeep and repair of machinery, and described as follows:—Blast engine driver; lift or hoist engine drivers; boiler minders and cleaners; engine driver of slag-breaking plant; machinery tender of slag-breaking plant; locomotive drivers, cleaners and shunters.

488. Workmen employed by an electric supply company, and described as follows:—(1) Boiler cleaners; (2) crane attendant; (3) coal labourer; (4) coal meter; (5) fireman.

494. Workmen employed by a railway company in the ordinary maintenance of canals, such as banksmen, lengthsmen, hedge-trimmers, etc.

500. Workmen employed by a firm of screw makers, and engaged wholly or mainly in: (1) Oiling and cleaning shafting, etc.; (2) running and cleaning electric light and power plant (and not engaged wholly or mainly in repair of same).

503. Workmen engaged in the work of deal porters employed on a timber pond.

508. Workmen employed by a firm of manufacturers of railway signals and safety appliances, and described as follows:—(1) Tinsmiths wholly or mainly engaged in making lamps; (2) workmen engaged wholly or mainly in pickling brass castings for parts of the electrical appliances, and in connection with signalling and safety appliances; (3) carpenters and joiners mainly engaged in making packing cases and packing material; (4) patternmakers wholly or mainly engaged in making patterns for use in connection with the manufacture of electrical appliances used in connection with signalling and safety appliances; (5) sawmill machinists and labourers engaged wholly or mainly in preparing timber for the use of any of the classes of workmen mentioned above; (6) workmen employed in the manufacture of electrical appliances for railway signalling and for electric control of railway signalling installation.

510. Workmen employed by a firm of wheel and axle manufacturers, and engaged: (1) as labourers, unloading materials and loading cases; (2) in making boss lumps.

515. Workmen employed by a firm of engineers, and described as follows:—(1) Foreman (not employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour); (2) stores assistants; (3) labourers, unloading cable; (4) workmen adapting gas and candle fittings for electric light.

518. Workmen engaged in: (1) Making parts and assembling magnetos, and repairing same; (2) making cut-outs for automobiles; (3) X-ray and medical coil work; (4) general bath and lavatory brass fittings; (5) making cinematograph apparatus. (Application 162 (a) and (b).)

519. Workmen employed in sawmills, and engaged in making timber into woodwool or fibre for packing and stuffing purposes.

521. Workmen engaged in making, drilling, etc., forgings for fences, hurdles and gates.

522. Workmen employed in the manufacture and repair of conductors' ticket punches.

524. Workmen engaged in making patent incandescent oil lamps, other than tool makers or workmen engaged in the maintenance and upkeep of machinery or buildings.

525. Workmen employed in wire working (weaving and melting), and engaged wholly or mainly in the production of such articles as window guards, fireguards, paper baskets, lockers, etc.

528. Workmen employed by a wireless telegraph company, and engaged: (1) In making scientific instruments other than tool-makers, or those engaged in the maintenance and upkeep of the machinery or buildings; (2) in superintending and assisting in superintending the erection and maintenance of stations, and employed not wholly or mainly by way of manual labour; (3) as works manager and assistant and foreman.

529. Workmen employed at a school of musketry, and engaged wholly or mainly as: (1) Carpenter, making targets and other rifle range appliances; (2) range wardens, in rough carpentry for the maintenance of targets and rifle range appliances; (3) labourers, assisting carpenter; (4) blacksmith and assistant, repairing iron fittings for targets, shelters, repairing telephones, etc.

530. Workmen employed by a firm of motor accessory manufacturers, and engaged wholly or mainly in: (1) The manufacture of switchboards, switches and lamps for electric lighting on motor-cars; (2) planing and sandpapering sticks for cape hoods, and making switch boxes.

532. Workmen employed by a firm of edge tool manufacturers, and engaged in counting, oiling, wrapping, etc., wooden handles.

535. Workmen employed by a firm of gas engine makers, and described as engravers.

536. Workmen engaged in making wrought iron tubes and tube fittings.

537. Workmen employed at chemical works, and described as: Tar stillmen; oil stillmen; benzol man; boiler firemen and their assistants; ammonia stillmen and their assistants; cooperers; process man; labourers.

539. Workmen employed by a firm of steel wheel manufacturers, and described as: (1) Pressman, operating presses forging steel slabs for the manufacture of solid, forged and rolled steel wheels; (2) rollers and assistants, rolling forgings in the manufacture of solid, forged and rolled steel wheels.

541. Workmen employed at steel works, and described as follows:—(1) Men working boiler feed pumps; (2) boiler firers; (3) coal elevator men; (4) hydraulic engine men; (5) men in charge of engines producing power; (6) switch board attendants. *Steel disc wheel plant:* (7) men producing gas for heating blankets and blooms for forging and rolling mills; (8) men at hydraulic presses; (9) men at rolling mill; (10) crane men; (11) men at furnaces.

544. Workmen engaged in making tin sheet, copper and galvanised urns, ventilators, stoves, etc. (Application 166).

547. Workmen described as: (1) Painters, painting street lamps; (2) blacksmith making wrought iron cradles and brackets for lamps; (3) brass moulder, casting parts for gas lamps, etc.; (4) brass finisher, finishing small parts for gas appliances; (5) metal stamper of parts of street lamps.

550. Men working in factory as mixers of ingredients for the laying of composition flooring, and filling bags with the mixture.

552. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of bright steel bars by either drawing through a die, or turning in patent turning machines or lathes, together with the necessary straightening, pickling, annealing, and other processes.

555. A superintendent stevedore and contractor, engaged in taking timber from rafts, and guiding up shoots to the saw, and loading in trucks after sawn.

556. Workmen employed in the scaling of all types of stationary boilers, economisers, etc., by means of pneumatic tools, or by hand.

558. Workmen engaged in sawing, moulding, etc., brake blocks for cycles, from compressed paper and (or) vulcanised fibre.

560. Workmen employed in the repair of kilns and ovens used for the firing of pottery, tiles, sanitary ware, etc. (Application 160.)

561. Workmen employed in the manufacture of syphons and capsules, tyre inflators, metallic hose covering and vacuum flasks, surgical apparatus, fire extinguishers, etc. (other than workmen employed in the upkeep and maintenance of machinery, machine and workshop tools).

562. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of small tanks and cisterns, not being of a kind usually made in a mechanical engineering (including boilermaking) shop or establishment, and not of a kind covered by Decision 321 ("Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE of July, p. 304).

564. Workmen employed by a firm of dyers and cleaners, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of fitting up and wiring smoothing irons, etc.

565. Workmen described as lath renders and fret lead glazers, who do not fit to buildings. (See decision A 798 above.)

566. Workmen engaged in the work of electroplaters, metal polishers and art metal workers of ornaments in connection with shop fronts, marble work and monuments, and are not engaged in fixing same to buildings.

568. Workmen employed in the manufacture of office apparatus (other than press tool makers and engineers' turners and machinists).

569. Workmen employed at iron foundries, and engaged: (1) In fitting grindstone frames; (2) as tilters, mounters of cast-iron hollow-ware; (3) as tin cover makers.

571. Workmen employed in the repair of ovens for the manufacture of coke and of bye-product plant (other than buildings or machinery). (Application 161.)

572. Workmen employed by a town council, and engaged in: (1) Making dust baskets; (2) making and repairing harness; (3) making ordinary brick-lined graves.

573. Workpeople employed by the Ordnance Survey Office, and engaged in the work of sinking pits for the purpose of setting a bench mark in concrete.

575. Persons engaged in shipbuilding yards, and described as follows:—Charwomen; window cleaners; cabinet makers and French polishers making detachable chairs and tables, not being fittings of wood of a kind commonly made in a shipbuilding yard; engravers. (Application 174.) (See decision A 749 above.)

577. Workmen employed by cement manufacturers, and engaged wholly or mainly as: (1) Boiler cleaners and water softener attendants; (2) pile enginemen and cranemen, working engines and cranes for doing minor and not substantial alterations and repair of timber wharves; (3) engine drivers, stokers, etc., driving and attending to engines and machinery in co-operation works.

580. Workmen employed in the manufacture of taximeters.

583. Workmen engaged in taking up existing paving of streets, and relaying surface of same with new asphalt and concrete.

584. Workmen engaged in the work of scouring and cleaning metal pieces, and placing them in vats for electroplating.

585. Workmen engaged in paving existing public and private roadways with granite cubes, and described as follows:—Foremen; labourers mixing and laying concrete, boiling pitch and tar; paviors; labourers excavating road foundations, mixing tar-macadam; night watchmen.

587. Workmen employed in the manufacture of metal belt fasteners used for the joining of machine driving belts, and engaged in: (1) Hot forging of bolts; (2) metal stamping in power and hand presses; (3) threading, trimming and finishing screws, nuts and bolts; (4) putting together parts forming belt fasteners.

589. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the maintenance and repair of tanks, furnaces and kilns used in the manufacture of glass. (Application 104.)

B.—The Umpire has decided that contributions are not payable in respect of:—

590. Workmen engaged in: (1) Repairing and polishing movable furniture; (2) erecting temporary wooden stands.

592. Workpeople described as general labourers in a clayfield, who are engaged at times in sharpening spades, picks and other simple tools, not being machine tools, used in the clay pits.

593. Workmen employed by a firm of tinware manufacturers, and engaged in: (1) Making travelling cases, baths, despatch boxes, and aluminium culinary ware; (2) polishing aluminium ware, brass kettles, etc.; (3) making washstands, tables and fancy ornaments in iron.

595. Workmen engaged in making: (1) Tool steel; (2) machine knives; (3) drills and cutters; (4) files; (5) saws; (6) augers.

596. Workmen engaged in making rangefinders.

598. Workmen employed by a firm of wire weavers and metal perforators, and described as wire weavers by hand and by mechanical power, needle winders, bobbin winders, beam winders, metal perforators and labourers attendant upon same.

599. Workmen engaged in making chain in copper, brass and zinc.

601. Workpeople employed by a firm of cotton driving rope and cotton mill banding makers, and engaged in rope splicing.

604. Workmen employed in tin plate works, and engaged in making or repairing tongs for use in the works.

607. Workmen employed by the gas department of a city council, and engaged in fixing and removing (removable) gas stoves.

610. Workmen employed by a firm of artificial stone merchants, and engaged in: (1) Casting in moulds concrete blocks and slabs; (2) making moulds for same.

611. Workmen engaged in the work of engravers to calico printers.

614. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in: (1) Sawing timber for ladders and gates; (2) making ladders and gates.

615. Workmen engaged in making: (1) Dustbins, tallboys, cowls, stovepipes and general goods in black and galvanised light metal sheets; (2) small riveted tanks and cisterns, not being made in mechanical engineering establishments (including boiler-making shops), and not being covered by decision 321 ("Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE" of July, p. 304). (Application 60.)

616. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in marking, gauging, fitting, testing, drilling and machining of railway springs and spring buckles.

618. Workmen employed at lead works, and engaged: (1) In making red lead, ground litharge, orange, white, sheet, pipe and pig lead; (2) as cooperers and werymen.

619. Workmen engaged in making powder cases.

621. Workmen engaged in sharpening saws in a sawmilling establishment which is not carried on for the purposes of an insured trade.

622. Workmen described as: (1) Septic tank attendants; (2) labourers repairing river bank, cleaning out ditches, repairing roads, etc.

626. Workmen employed by a firm of electrical engineers, and engaged in making fuses from cut tubes made of fibre, etc., and filling same. (Application 178.)

627. Workmen employed by a firm of dyers and cleaners, and engaged wholly or mainly in making and repairing movable woodwork, such as movable dye baths, tables, benches, frames, etc., not being fittings of wood of a kind commonly forming part of the construction or decoration of buildings.

629. Persons engaged in drilling, bronzing, and carrying out other work (not being ironfounding) on iron and steel piano frames.

632. Workmen employed by ironfounders (common and malleable) producing castings not for use as parts of the products of a mechanical engineering establishment, and described as follows:—(1) Workmen employed in warehouse; (2) workmen employed wholly or mainly in drilling small castings; (3) workmen employed wholly or mainly in varnishing castings. *Note.*—"Workmen" includes both males and females.

633. Workmen employed by an iron and steel company, and described as follows:—(1) Overhead steam, electric, hydraulic and bogie cranemen employed at crane work in connection with the conversion of iron into steel, rolling of steel bars, rails, etc., and loading same into railway wagons; (2) lamp trimmers trimming electric lamps; (3) blowing, hydraulic and mill enginemen producing blast for steel converters and pressure hydraulic plant for rolling steel bars.

634. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making movable dye vats, racks, counters, screens, show cases, etc., not being fittings of wood of a kind commonly forming part of the construction or decoration of buildings.

637. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of bolts, nuts, joiners' cramps, bench screws, vices, tube cutters and small screw lifting jacks.

638. Workmen employed by a firm of knife makers and grinders, and engaged in the work of making and grinding knives for envelope, label, brace and paper makers, and in making and grinding guillotine knives for printers, all being edge tools.

639. Workmen engaged: (1) In making artificial stone or flags in cement concrete; (2) in a warehouse supplying builders' materials; (3) in the manufacture of crushed bricks, granite, slag, etc.

640. Workmen engaged in melting steel by the crucible steel process.

641. Workmen engaged in casting in moulds terra cotta or artificial stone. (Applications 103 and 163.)

645. Workmen engaged in: (1) Engraving lettering on lens mounts, and filling in letters; (2) assembling lens mounts and parts of same, and work connected therewith: fitting up, preparing for lacquering, and lacquering lens mounts, etc.; (3) turning parts of lens mounts, etc.

646. Workmen engaged in cutting tinplate sheets, notching, bending, clamping, soldering same, and generally making tin boxes.

647. Workmen engaged in: (1) Cutting small dies for jewellery; (2) making small tools (not being machine tools) for same; (3) stamping articles of jewellery.

648. Workmen engaged in making logs of boxwood and lignum vite.

650. Workmen employed in fixing revolving shutters on shops. (Application 149.)

652. Workmen employed by timber and slate merchants, and engaged in: (1) Converting timber or logs into planks, boards and scantlings; (2) making posts and planks, pheasant coops and gates.

653. Workmen employed by timber merchants, and engaged in the work of handling, preparing and creosoting telegraph poles and other timber.

654. Workmen employed by a canal company, and engaged in: (1) The ordinary work of repairing the canal, its locks, bridges, tunnels, etc. (other than buildings or machinery); (2) cutting hedges, clearing ditches, etc., dam driving, pumping water, ice-breaking, etc., etc.; (3) driving engines or pumps, navigating boats; (4) acting as lockkeepers, and assisting in leak stopping, etc.

655. Persons employed by a canal company, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of repairing the coping and walls of quays or locks, or bridges crossing the canal.

656. Workmen engaged in the work of brush board cutters and shive turners.

657. Workmen employed by a mining company, and described as: Underground miners; underground labourers; underground timbermen; underground pitmen; underground hauliers, trammers and fillers.

658. Workmen engaged in: (1) Generating and compressing acetylene gas; (2) filling cylinders, and making boxes to carry same.

659. Persons engaged in the manufacture of agricultural drainpipes.

661. Persons engaged in the manufacture of portable apparatus for use in a gymnasium, such as vaulting horses, parallel bars, and similar articles.

662. Workmen employed by a firm of ironfounders, and engaged in work as painters and blackers of ranges at the works.

664. Workmen engaged in the work of making, piecing and repairing machinery belting of leather, cotton, hemp or other material other than those employed in an establishment or shop in which is being carried on any of the trades described in the Sixth Schedule to the National Insurance Act, 1911. (Applications 122 and 175.) This decision supersedes decisions Nos. 3/7 (1) and 419 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE of July, p. 305), so far as they relate to strap piecers or their labourers.

665. Workmen employed by a firm of weighing machine, and gas and petrol engine makers, and engaged in the manufacture of small scales for use by retail traders. (Application 73.)

666. Workmen employed by a firm of artistic foundries, and engaged in casting in bronze statues, statuettes, and other bronze work connected with art.

667. Workmen who are employed: (1) In trimming the rough edges of glass sheets as they come out of the annealing oven, and cutting out defective portions; (2) cutting glass to the size which glaziers will require, but not employed in fixing glass in windows.

668. Workmen engaged in making and assembling metal parts of sparking plugs with porcelain and other insulators. (Application 189.)

669. Workmen engaged in hooping and finishing barrels for herrings.

670. Workmen employed by Harbour Commissioners, and engaged wholly or mainly in the ordinary upkeep and repair of the harbour and docks (including wharves, roads, railways and appliances, but excluding buildings, machinery, ships, boats or other craft).

673. Workmen employed by a firm of salt manufacturers, and engaged wholly or mainly as labourers working in connection with the manufacture of salt in loading and unloading salt, coal, removing cinders, and cleaning up.

676. Workmen employed by a firm of timber merchants and sawmillers as raftsmen bringing timber down the river to the sawmills.

678. Workmen employed by a firm of timber merchants and manufacturers, and engaged wholly or mainly in: (1) Converting timber of any kind into wood sawn or shaped or planed for sale to, and for use of, cabinet makers, brush makers, or for use of other non-insured trades; (2) sawing and cross-cutting wood for parquet floor blocks; (3) making troughs, ladders and other similar movable articles for farmers.

680. Workmen described as spool turners, making wooden spools for sewing cotton.

681. Workmen employed by a firm of landscape gardeners, and engaged in laying out gardens, forming lawns and paths, preparing and planting.

682. A workman described as a fence fixer, and engaged in fixing fences round buildings, public parks; hanging gates, etc. (Application 194.)

B.—The *Umpire* has decided that contributions are not payable in respect of:—

684. Workmen employed by a firm of safe makers, and engaged in repairing safes, delivering and removing same. (Application 169.)

686. Carpenters and joiners employed at steel and tinplate works, engaged wholly or mainly in keeping in order barrows and trolleys, and not engaged on buildings.

687. Workmen employed by the General Post Office as wood machinists, and engaged in making arms for telegraph and telephone poles; telephone cabinets, casing and cover for electric light wires, cabinet work for telephones, packing cases, etc. (Application 184.)

688. Persons employed in the manufacture of damp course materials, and not engaged in laying same.

689. Workmen employed by a firm of rock and water garden specialists, and engaged in making rock gardens, miniature pools, caves, streams, etc., not being buildings or works of construction within the meaning of the Sixth Schedule of the National Insurance Act, 1911. (Application 193.)

690. A workman engaged in making railings and gates.

692. Workmen, not employed in an iron foundry, who are engaged: (1) In carding boot protectors, including male and female workers, forewomen and unindentured apprentice; (2) in dressing brass patterns; (3) as night watchmen, packers, sorters.

693. Workmen engaged in making and fitting steel wire brushes.

696. Persons engaged in smelting refractory ores by electricity.

697. Workmen employed by drainage commissioners, and engaged wholly or mainly in: (1) Cleaning watercourses, and repairing same; (2) repairing shafts and underground water levels.

698. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in putting in and taking out tools for making tin boxes, and not engaged wholly or mainly in making or repairing tools.

700. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making simple agricultural or garden implements, such as rakes, scythes, hoes, spades and other similar implements, not being covered by decisions with regard to ironfounding. (Application 188.)

701. Workmen described as newspaper stereotypers, and engaged in casting plates for use on newspaper printing machines.

705. Workmen employed by a caterer of pleasure boats, and engaged wholly or mainly in letting or rowing out boats.

707. Workmen engaged in the work of making and fixing turret clocks. (Application 179.)

709. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in making general household baskets, skips and hampers.

711. Workmen, described as gas stokers, employed during most of the year as stokers at a gas works, and part of the year as labourers in the works and yard, assisting in the overhauling, cleaning and repairing of plant and apparatus, provided they are not employed wholly or mainly on repairs to buildings or machinery.

713. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly as moulders, casting clay models for stone carvers and sculptors, and not employed wholly or mainly on buildings.

717. Workmen engaged in the construction of wooden vats for brewers.

718. Workmen engaged in making wood articles, candles, brass and silver work for church use (not being ironfounding).

719. Persons employed in the manufacture of billiard tables, fittings and accessories, including the manufacture of gas and electric fittings for same, but not including the installation of gas and electric light in billiard rooms.

721. Workmen employed by a firm of linoleum manufacturers, and engaged in the work of: (1) Block cutters, preparing blocks for printing linoleum; (2) brass finishers and stencil cutters, preparing brass moulds and zinc stencil plates used in the manufacture of linoleum.

722. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly as: (1) Brick dressers, dressing old bricks, and concrete breakers, and not engaged in the trade of building or construction of works; (2) can boilers, supplying hot water for operatives engaged in insured trades.

723. Workmen employed by builders and contractors, and described as: (1) Draughtsmen; (2) resident caretakers at builder's yard; (3) timekeepers; (4) watchmen; (5) charwomen.

724. Workmen employed by manufacturers of brass and copper sheets, tubes, wire, etc., and engaged wholly or mainly in the repair of furnaces for heating metal.

726. Workmen employed in making or repairing electrical manufactures for torsion meters and other light instrument work.

727. Workmen employed by a firm of electrical and general engineers, and engaged wholly or mainly in making movable electrical cooking and heating apparatus.

730. A workman described as a scientific instrument maker, and engaged in assembling electrical measuring, testing and recording instruments.

732. Workmen employed in an iron and steel works, and wholly or mainly engaged in making tools for puddlers and mill-men.

735. Persons engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of wooden barrows.

734. Workmen employed by a town council, and engaged wholly or mainly in painting park seats, gymnastic apparatus, lamp columns, street orderly bins, etc., and cleaning windows.

735. Workmen employed by salt manufacturers, and described as: (1) Workmen engaged in the repair of salt pans or vats; (2) joiners and sawyers, making salt moulds and tools to be used in making salt of various kinds; (3) workmen engaged in making and repairing railway wagon sheets and tarpaulins.

737. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of stained glass for windows and for cabinet makers' work. (Application 81.)

738. Workmen engaged in laying asphalt or tarred macadam on the yards of, and the paths leading to, buildings.

741. Joiners making tool chests and varnished cases for small tools, such as stocks, dies, etc.

743. Workmen engaged in making the parts of fire extinguishers, putting them together, and finishing them.

747. Workmen employed by a firm of cement manufacturers, and engaged in repairing rotary and other kilns used in the manufacture of cement (not being buildings).

748. Workmen employed by a local authority, and engaged wholly or mainly in repairing the furnaces of refuse destructors.

752. Persons engaged in making bricks by hand or machinery, and burning same in chamber kilns.

753. Workmen employed on an estate, and engaged as woodmen in planting and felling trees, cleaning ditches and waterways, and pruning and planting hedges, erecting and taking down wire fences, making duck ponds, etc., repairing drives, walks, etc.

755. Workmen employed by a firm of ironfounders, and engaged in porcelain enamelling on baths and other castings at the works (except in so far as any part of the work may be covered by decisions *re* ironfounding).

756. Workmen employed by a firm of electro platers, and engaged wholly or mainly in the work of electroplating, enamelling and lacquering miscellaneous metal goods.

757. Workmen employed by a railway company, and engaged in erecting telegraph poles and wires, being chiefly for the purpose of maintenance and renewals.

758. Workmen engaged as furnacemen, quartz-glass cutters, quartz-glass grinders, quartz-glass blowpipe workers, storekeepers, packers, clerks and general labourers in the manufacture of pure fused silica ware.

759. Workmen engaged in making: (1) Brass moulds in the manufacture of teeth; (2) cabinets and chair parts for dentists; (3) instruments for dental purposes; (4) dental chairs (no casting); (5) instruments and electrical appliances for dentists; (6) springs and screws in precious metal, etc.

760. Workmen engaged in making electrically welded chain by machinery, mainly for pulley blocks.

762. Workmen engaged in making, assembling, installing and maintaining instruments for sending or receiving sounds under water. (Application 186.)

763. A workman engaged in scraping, painting, stencilling, fastening grumets fixing augmenting strips, in connection with the filling of explosives.

764. Workmen engaged in the work of type roller casting in compo.

767. Workmen engaged in making small carpet sweepers.

771. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in: (1) Woodwork in connection with the manufacture of addressing machines, including metal address plates used therein; (2) producing plates for use in addressing machines.

773. Workmen employed by a steamship company, and engaged in: (1) Making and repairing (a) ships' binnacles and binnacle lamps; (b) ships' compasses; (c) nautical instruments; (2) swinging steamers in the river for the deviation and correction of compass error. (Application 198.)

774. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly as painters, painting street lanterns and steel bookstacks.

775. Persons engaged in making domestic woodware, such as clothes horses, housemaids' boxes, or kitchen steps.

777. Workmen employed by a firm of china clay merchants, and engaged in the work of: (1) Unloading from railway trucks stoneware, iron pipes, etc.; (2) engine drivers, shunters, cleaners and checkers; (3) packers on railway; (4) raising stone in granite quarry; (5) removing overburden of clay; (6) cutting small leats on moors for conveyance of water, not being works of construction; (7) shaft sinking for china clay production; (8) hedging and general carting; (9) sharpening picks for quarry and clay-work men; (10) making pick shafts, and sawing wood for micas for refining the clay.

778. Persons engaged in melting and refining type-metals for the printing trade.

779. Workmen engaged in (a) running gas services from the main to the consumers' meter; (b) fixing gas meters in houses.

782. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in: (1) Cleaning and making small counter scales for use by retail traders in customers' shops; (2) cleaning and adjusting weights.

785. Workmen employed in the tramways department of a county council, and engaged in the work of inspecting material for tramway service.

792. Workmen employed by a firm of clockmakers, and engaged in the work of clockcase makers, movement makers and French polishers.

793. Workmen engaged in making brass band instruments.

794. Workmen engaged in screwing, turning, boring, enamelling and boxing conduit fittings for electrical wiring.

796. Persons engaged wholly or mainly in cutting veneers, and making panels which are chiefly for use in the cabinet-making trade.

797. Persons employed in lace-making factories as: (1) Lace curtain machine inside hands; (2) foremen lace machine adjusters.

799. Workmen engaged in: (1) Painting, staining, cementing lead lights in connection with buildings, ships or vehicles; (2) embossing, brilliant cutting, bevelling, silvering and gilding glass.

NOTE.—WHERE NO REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO AN APPLICATION, THE QUESTION HAS BEEN DECIDED BY THE UMPIRE, WITHOUT NOTICE, AS A MATTER NOT ADMITTING OF REASONABLE DOUBT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH (2) OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UMPIRE) REGULATIONS.

DECISIONS RELATING TO INDIVIDUAL WORKMEN WHICH RAISE NO QUESTION OF GENERAL INTEREST, OR WHICH MERELY APPLY A PRINCIPLE LAID DOWN IN A PREVIOUS DECISION, ARE NOT PUBLISHED.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

### Part II.—Unemployment.

THE SPECIAL EXCLUSION (DRIVERS, &C.) ORDER, 1912, (DATED JULY 31ST, 1912, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE UNDER PART II. OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911 (1 AND 2 GEO. 5, c. 55).)

In pursuance of Section 104 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, the Board of Trade hereby make the following Special Order:—

(1) The Board of Trade hereby exclude from the occupations which are to be deemed employment in an insured trade for the purposes of Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911 (Unemployment Insurance) the occupations followed by:—

(a) The drivers or attendants of any vehicle.

(b) Stablemen or other workmen employed in tending horses or to clean any vehicle.

(c) Wood-carvers.

(d) Workmen employed in the manufacture and fitting of upholstery for the purpose of the construction, alteration, repair or decoration of buildings, ships, boats or other craft, unless such manufacture and fitting is substantially the sole occupation of such workmen.

(e) Workmen employed in the manufacture of fittings of leather or celluloid for cycles or motor-cycles.

(2) This Order may be cited as the Special Exclusion (Drivers, &c.) Order, 1912, and shall take effect as from the commencement of the Act.

Signed by Order of the Board of Trade this 31st day of July, 1912.

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

Board of Trade,  
Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE following are among the more interesting legal cases affecting labour reported in July. The reports are based principally upon reports appearing in newspapers.

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

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT: UNEXPLAINED DISAPPEARANCE OF COOK FROM SHIP.

Compensation is payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, only where injury is caused by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment.

A man employed as a cook on board a steamship was seen at 6.0 a.m. cooking in the galley. He left his work and was never seen again, nor could any explanation of his disappearance be discovered. A strong wind was blowing at the time, the sea was rough, and the ship was rolling considerably. The man suffered from a kidney disease which caused him to retire very frequently to the lavatory. His dependants claimed compensation under the Act, but the claim was resisted by the employers on the ground that there was no evidence of any accident arising out of the employment of the deceased man. The judge made an award of compensation, holding that there was a strong probability that the deceased had accidentally fallen overboard as he was going to the lavatory for a necessary purpose, and that in such circumstances the accident was one, not only in the course of the employment, but also arising out of the employment. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that though the inference was irresistible that the man had been drowned, the burden of proof was on the dependants to show, not merely that the accident arose in the course of the employment, but also that it arose out of the employment. Here the man's duty was that of a cook to work in his galley, and there was no evidence at all to connect the accident with his work or to show how he came to be drowned. Hence the cause of death was merely a surmise, and as the

dependants were unable to sustain the burden of proof cast upon them, they were not entitled to an award. The appeal was therefore allowed.—*Burwash v. Frederick Leyland & Company, Limited.*—*Court of Appeal.* 18th July, 1912.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: SEAMAN DROWNED WHILE RETURNING TO SHIP.

A fireman employed on a steamship had to find his own food and other necessaries. One evening while the ship was in harbour he went ashore to buy provisions. It was not necessary for him to obtain permission so to do, provided he were on board by 6 a.m. the next morning. He did not return to the ship in the morning, but his cap was found on the quay, and later his body was recovered, by dredging, ten or fifteen feet from gangway giving access to the ship. The gangway was about fifteen feet long, sloping down from the quay to the ship, and was protected by stanchions and guide ropes. The night had been a dark one, and the quay was very imperfectly lighted, but the gangway was lighted by a lamp seven feet above the deck. The man's handkerchief was found containing articles of food. The widow claimed compensation. The county court judge found as a fact that the deceased had lost his life by falling into the water, somehow or other, within a few yards of the gangway, and that the accident had arisen in the course of, but not out of, the deceased's employment. He therefore refused to make an award in the widow's favour. The widow appealed.

The Court of Appeal refused to interfere with the decision of the county court judge, and dismissed the appeal.—*Mitchell v. Owners of s.s. Saxon.*—*Court of Appeal.* 11th July, 1912.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: BURDEN OF PROOF: BALANCE OF PROBABILITIES.

A collier went to work on the 14th August, 1911, apparently in good health and not walking as if there were anything the matter with his feet. After working for some time alone in a stall he came out and complained to the headman that his foot hurt him. The headman went to the stall and saw on the floor a piece of rock of 3 lbs. or 4 lbs. in weight, which had apparently fallen from the roof. The man continued to work till the end of his shift, and walked home. He made the same complaint to his wife about his foot, but returned to work as usual on the next day without further complaint. On the 16th August his wife examined the man's foot and found it swollen and bruised, with a sore or scratch on the side. On the 19th August a doctor examined the foot, and found a small wound that might, in his opinion, have been caused by a piece of stone falling on the booted foot. There was also a nearly-healed scar on the sole of the foot. On the 25th August the man got worse, and went to the hospital, where he was found to be suffering from tetanus. He died of that disease the following day. The dependants claimed compensation, but their claim was resisted by the employers on the ground that there was no evidence to show that any accident had caused the wounds, or either of them. The county court judge decided that the probable conclusion from the evidence was that an accident had happened to the deceased arising out of and in the course of his employment. The inference to be drawn from this conclusion was that the wounds on the foot were caused by that accident, and therefore that the death was caused by that accident. He therefore made an award in the claimant's favour. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that there was sufficient evidence to support the finding of the county court judge, and that therefore they were unable to interfere with the finding.—*Stapleton v. Dinnington Main Coal Company, Limited.*—*Court of Appeal.* 11th July, 1912.

INJURY BY NEGLIGENCE OF THIRD PERSON: ACCEPTANCE OF COMPENSATION: RIGHT TO BRING ACTION FOR NEGLIGENCE.

Where an injury for which compensation is payable under the Act was caused in circumstances creating a liability for damages in some person other than the employer, the workman may take proceedings against such third person for damages, and also against his employer under the Act, but he is not entitled to recover both damages and compensation.

A workman in the employment of a firm of coal merchants was injured while at work for his employers by the alleged negligence of a servant of the Harbour Authority in working a crane. For three weeks after the accident the employers paid the man fourteen shillings a week as compensation. The man then commenced an action for damages in the High Court against the Harbour Authority. The defendants accordingly applied to the court to have the whole matter remitted to the county court, on the ground that, having accepted compensation from his employers, he was disentitled to proceed with an action for damages. The plaintiff filed an affidavit stating that when he accepted the three weeks payment he was ignorant of his rights against the Harbour Authority. The High Court refused to make the order asked for, and the defendants appealed.

It was contended for the defendants that the fact that the plaintiff had signed a receipt for payment of compensation by his employers deprived him of his right to bring an action. There was, however, no evidence brought before the court to displace the affidavit made by the plaintiff that he had accepted this compensation in ignorance of his rights. In these circumstances the Court of Appeal held that the plaintiff had a right to proceed with his action, and the appeal was dismissed.—*Davidson v. Belfast Harbour Commissioners.*—*Court of Appeal of Ireland.* 12th July, 1912.



**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: BASIS OF COMPUTATION: NOTHING EARNED IN CERTAIN WEEKS THROUGH SLACKNESS OF TRADE.**

Where total or partial incapacity results from an injury, and the injured workman is entitled to compensation under the Act, he is entitled to weekly payments not exceeding 50 per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, if he has been so long employed, but if not, then for any less period during which he has been in the employment of the same employer, such weekly payment not to exceed £1. Average weekly earnings are to be computed in such manner as is best calculated to give the rate per week at which the workman was being remunerated.

A workman met with an accident which admittedly entitled him to compensation on the footing of total incapacity. An application for an award was made to the county court judge, the only question being as to the amount of the average weekly earnings. The workman had been employed for the first part of the preceding year as a time-worker, but for the rest of the year as a piece-worker. As a piece-worker his wages were somewhat higher than as a time-worker. There were three weeks recognised holidays at the works, i.e., a week at Christmas, a week at Easter, and a week in August. During five or six other weeks the applicant earned nothing from the employers because of slackness of trade, there being no work for him to do. In computing the average weekly earnings the judge decided that he ought to disregard those weeks in which the workman earned nothing through no fault of his. He therefore awarded the sum of 12s. a week during incapacity. The employers appealed on the grounds that the weeks during which, owing to slackness of trade, full wages were not earned, should be taken into account, and that on this basis the weekly payments should be 10s. The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal. They held that here there had been no interruption of work through illness or due to any disaster; they were dealing with incidents which were inevitable in many employments. The pay sheets for the whole twelve months were available, showing very considerable variations in weekly earnings. The judge must take into account weeks when the man earned large sums by working overtime, and also weeks when he was able to earn little or nothing, in order to arrive at the true average weekly earnings.—*White v. Wiseman. Court of Appeal. 17th July, 1912.*

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: BASIS OF COMPUTATION: TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT IN HIGHER GRADE THAN USUAL.**

For the purposes of assessing the amount of weekly payments, employment by the same employer means employment by the same employer in the grade in which the workman was employed at the time of the accident.

A man had been for several years in the employment of ship-owners in various capacities. Some time before 1910 he was employed as mate on a ship, and while so employed was injured by accident, for which he received compensation. Subsequently he was employed as a watchman at £1 a week. Later, and up to February, 1912, he worked as a "hobler" (that is a person who assists in mooring and unmooring vessels in dock), in which employment his wages were from 12s. to 14s. a week. In February, 1912, a son of this man, who was serving as mate on one of the ships of the same employers, was temporarily incapacitated for work, and the father was taken on as mate pending the son's recovery. A few days after this arrangement the ship foundered, and the man was drowned. His dependants claimed compensation, and the only question which was contested in the County Court was the basis upon which compensation should be assessed. The judge decided that he ought to consider the deceased as working in the grade of a mate at the time of his death, and that the compensation should be assessed on the basis of a mate's remuneration; and he accordingly made an award on that basis. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal decided that, as the deceased was merely a *locum tenens* employed temporarily to discharge the duties of another, he did not occupy the grade of a mate. His employment as mate was casual in the contemplation of both parties, and not intended to continue. At his death the man was really in the grade of hobler, though temporarily discharging the duties of mate, and the average weekly earnings should have been assessed on that footing. The appeal was therefore allowed.—*Jury v. Owners of s.s. Atlanta—Court of Appeal. 22nd July, 1912.*

**REVIEW: CESSER OF INCAPACITY: SUSPENSORY AWARD: ENDING PAYMENTS.**

Any weekly payment under the Act may be reviewed at the request of the employer or of the workman, and on such review may be ended, diminished, or increased. Where an injured workman, who has been receiving compensation, is alleged to have completely recovered, and the arbitrator, though satisfied that the incapacity is removed, is not satisfied that it will not recur, it has been held by the House of Lords that a suspensory order may be made that the weekly payments be ended until further order, or an order may be made reducing the payments to a nominal amount.

Employers who had been making a weekly payment to a workman applied for a review, and that the payment should be ended. The County Court judge found as a fact that the incapacity for work had wholly ceased, and he made an order ending the payment, and refusing to make a suspensory award. The workman appealed on the ground that the judge ought at least to have made a suspensory order.

The Court of Appeal held that the judge, having found (on ample evidence) that the workman was no longer

suffering from any incapacity due to the accident, they ought not to interfere with such finding of fact; that the judge had jurisdiction to make an award ending all further liability of the employers to make any weekly payment; and that he was not bound to make a suspensory award.—*Wheeler, Ridley & Co. v. Dawson.—Court of Appeal. 16th July, 1912.*

**DUTY OF MEDICAL ASSESSOR: EXAMINATION OF CLAIMANT BY ASSESSOR: WEIGHT OF ASSESSOR'S OPINION.**

In hearing any disputed claim as to compensation under the Act, the County Court judge may, if he thinks fit, summon a medical referee to sit with him as assessor.

A workman, employed by a company carrying on business as boiler-makers, was injured in 1908 in circumstances entitling him to compensation, and he was paid compensation for over three years. In 1911 the employers applied for a review, and asked that the payments should be ended or diminished. The Sheriff-Substitute heard the application, assisted by a medical assessor. At the end of the evidence, with the consent of all parties, the assessor examined the workman; and subsequently he made a report on the man's condition as disclosed by this examination. Acting under this report the Sheriff-Substitute made an award ending the compensation. The workman appealed. The questions submitted to the Court of Session were: (1) Whether the assessor was entitled to examine the workman and report on his condition; (2) whether the Sheriff-Substitute was entitled to take the assessor's report into consideration and so end the compensation. The Court of Session dismissed the appeal, holding that, although a medical assessor may not be entitled to examine a workman in the ordinary case, he certainly may examine him by consent of all parties; and that the services of the medical assessor having been requisitioned, the arbitrator is entitled, if not bound, to accept his opinion on medical questions.—*Thomas Hudson, Limited v. Wishart.—Court of Session. 2nd July, 1912.*

**(2) Coal Mines Act.**

**BRAKES ON LOWERING MACHINERY: NEGLIGENCE: COMMON EMPLOYMENT: BREACH OF STATUTORY DUTY.**

It is provided by the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, that certain rules contained in the Act are to be observed so far as is reasonably practicable in every coal mine. By one of these rules it is provided that there shall be attached to every machine worked by steam, water, or mechanical power, and used for lowering or raising persons, an adequate brake or brakes.

In a mine belonging to a colliery company a steam engine was used for lowering and raising a cage containing persons going to, or returning from, their work in the pit. The cage had been used for some years for dealing with twenty men, and no more, at one time, and for this purpose it was provided with an adequate brake. In 1909 a new manager was appointed, who gave orders that twenty-six men should be lowered or raised at a time in the cage. Soon after this change was made there was an accident to the cage while being lowered, and a man was killed. The widow of the deceased brought an action for damages against the colliery company for the loss of her husband through the breach by them of a statutory duty and through the negligence of the manager—their servant.

The defence of the company was that, having provided machinery and brakes which were adequate when supplied as part of the equipment of the mine, and having been themselves guilty of no negligence, they were not liable. They relied on the doctrine of common employment by which employers are not liable at Common Law for injuries negligently done to a servant by a fellow servant in a common employment.

This defence was not accepted by the judge at the trial; and on the finding of the jury that the defendants had not, but that the manager, their servant, had, been guilty of negligence, judgment was entered for the plaintiff for £500, the agreed amount of the damages. The defendants appealed.

The Court of Appeal reversed the decision of the judge, holding that the Act did not impose upon the company an absolute and unqualified obligation, but only an obligation to provide such machinery as their expert advisers deemed to be adequate. The plaintiff appealed further.

The House of Lords reversed the judgment of the Court of Appeal and restored the judgment of the court of first instance in favour of the plaintiff. They held that there was an absolute statutory obligation upon the company to provide adequate brakes for the purpose for which the machinery was used, and that they were liable in damages for any breach of that obligation.—*Watkins v. Naval Colliery Company.—House of Lords. 19th July, 1912.*

**(3) Trade Union Act.**

**WRONGFUL EXPULSION OF MEMBER BY UNION: SOCIETY WITH BRANCHES: UNLAWFUL CONFEDERATION: EFFECT OF TRADE UNION ACTS ON OLD ACTS AGAINST COMBINATION.**

By the Unlawful Societies Act, 1799, every society composed of different divisions or branches acting separately from each other, or having distinct delegates or other officers, was deemed to be an unlawful combination and confederacy. By the Seditious Meetings Act, 1817, every society that should elect delegates or representatives to meet or communicate with delegates or representatives of other societies was declared to be an unlawful combination and confederacy. Any person belonging to any such society is guilty of a criminal offence.

In October, 1910, a man who was a check-weighman at a colliery became a member of a trade union, duly registered under

**PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.**

**I.—BREAD.**

RETURNS showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on August 1st, 1912, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom and 30 from other sources. The returns are summarised in the following Table:—

District.	August 1st, 1912.			July 1st, 1912.			August 1st, 1911.		
	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.
London—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. & N.W.	6	5½	5·6	6	6	6·0	5½	5	5·3
E. & N.E.	6	5	5·8	6	5½	5·8	5½	5	5·1
S.E.	5½	5	5·5	6	5½	5·6	5½	5	5·1
S.W.	6	5½	5·8	6	5½	5·8	6	4½	5·3
W. & W.C.	6	6	6·0	6	6	6·0	5½	5	5·6
N. Counties & Yorks.	6½	5½	6·1	6½	5½	6·1	6½	5	5·6
Lancs. & Cheshire..	6	5	5·5	6	5	5·5	5½	4½	5·2
Midlands..	6½	5	5·6	6½	5	5·6	6	5	5·4
Eastern Counties..	6½	5	5·8	6½	5½	6·2	6	4½	5·8
Southern Counties	6	5	5·8	6	5	5·7	6	4½	5·6
S. Western Counties and Wales	6	5	5·8	6	5	5·7	6	4½	5·6
Scotland..	7	5½	6·4	7	6	6·4	6½	5	5·7
Great Britain..	7	5	5·8	7	5	5·9	6½	4½	5·5

As compared with a month ago the mean of the predominant rates shows a slight decrease. Compared with August 1st, 1911, there was an increase of ·3d. per 4 lbs.

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

Place.	Predominant Price per 4 lbs. on Aug. 1st, 1912.*	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Last Change.	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am't per 4 lbs.
London..	d. 5½ & 6	d.	d.	Feb. '12	+ ½
Birmingham..	5½ & 6	..	+ ½	May '12	- ½
Bristol..	6	..	+ ½	April '12	+ ½
Cardiff..	6	..	+ ½	Feb. '12	+ ½
Derby..	6	..	+ ½	1st Apl. '12	+ ½
Hull..	6	..	+ ½	April '12	+ ½
Ipswich..	6	..	+ ½	June '12	- ½
Leeds..	6	..	+ ½	March '12	+ ½
Leicester..	6	..	+ ½	May '10	+ ½
Liverpool..	6	..	+ ½	April '12	+ ½
Manchester..	6	..	+ ½	May '12	+ ½
Middlesbrough..	5½ & 6	+ ½	+ ½	Oct. '11	+ ½
Norwich..	6	..	+ ½	July '12	+ ½
Nottingham..	6	..	+ ½	Nov. '09	- ½
Oldham..	6	..	+ ½	June '10	- ½
Plymouth..	6	..	+ ½	April '12	+ ½
Portsmouth..	6	..	+ ½	June '10	- ½
Potteries..	6	..	+ ½	Oct. '10	+ ½
Southern Counties..	6	..	+ ½	April '12	+ ½
Wolverhampton..	5½ & 6	..	+ ½	May '12	+ ½
Aberdeen..	6	..	+ ½	July '12	- ½
Edinburgh..	6	..	+ ½	May '12	+ ½
Glasgow..	6	..	+ ½	April '12	+ ½
Belfast..	6	..	+ ½	Oct. '11	+ ½
Dublin..	6	..	+ ½	June '12	+ ½
				April '12	+ ½

As compared with July 1st, 1912, the price of bread has risen ½d. per 4 lbs. at Middlesbrough, and fallen ½d. per 4 lbs. at Wolverhampton. As compared with August 1st, 1911, the price is higher in 19 of the towns; in the remaining 7 towns no change is shown.

**II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.**

Month.	British Wheat Mean London Gazette Price (England and Wales).	Imports. (Average Declared Value.)		Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for Cash).
		Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	
July 1911.	Per cwt. s. d. 7 6	Per cwt. s. d. 7 7½	Per cwt. s. d. 10 0	Per cwt. s. d. 10 2½
July 1912.	8 8½	8 4½	10 11½	11 11½
June ..	8 11½	8 4½	11 0	12 5½

The imports of wheat during September, 1911—July, 1912, amounted to 91,815,594 cwts., or 299,518 cwts. more than in the corresponding months of 1910-11. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1911—July, 1912, amounted to 9,346,926 cwts., or 109,728 cwts. more than in September, 1910—July, 1911.

\* Where two prices are quoted, about equal quantities were sold at each price. † Mean of three weekly quotations.

the Trade Union Acts. In November, 1910, the Executive Committee of the trade union passed a resolution purporting to expel the man from the union. He accordingly brought an action against the union, claiming: (1) A declaration that he was and had at all times since October, 1910, been a member of the society; (2) a declaration that the resolution expelling him was *ultra vires* and void; and (3) an injunction restraining the society from acting upon the resolution and excluding him from membership. The plaintiff alleged that the status of a member of a trade union was necessary for him to enable him to carry out his duties as check-weighman and to earn his living in that capacity; that at all times he had paid or had been ready to pay all subscriptions due from him to the society under its rules; and that the rules did not provide for the expulsion of members except by a vote of a majority of the members present at a meeting. The defendant society contended that by the rules the council had power to make bye-laws; that in March, 1910, the council passed a resolution that "the questions of taking action against persons who had not acted straight to the Association were left in the hands of the solicitors and executive committee"; that this resolution constituted a bye-law; and that the council had power to act as they had done in expelling the plaintiff from the society, as he had been guilty of conduct offensive to the society. The defendants also pleaded that their Association was an unlawful combination and confederacy within the meaning of the Acts of 1799 and 1817, by reason of the fact that the Association was divided into a number of lodges or branches acting separately from each other and appointing delegates to meet and confer with delegates of other associations. The judge held that the defendants had no power under their rules to expel the plaintiff, and that this attempt at expulsion was illegal. He also held that as the existence of trade unions has been repeatedly recognised by Parliament, and that even the fact that trade unions are commonly divided into branches has been referred to in Acts of Parliament, trade unions had been in effect exonerated from the provisions of the old Acts relied upon, though it was incorrect to say that those Acts had become obsolete. Judgment was therefore given for the plaintiff in the terms of his claim.—*Luby v. Warwickshire Miners' Association.—Chancery Division. 2nd July, 1912.*

**TRADE DISPUTE: INDUCING BREACH OF CONTRACT OF SERVICE: RULES OF UNION ILLEGAL: PROTECTION OF TRADE DISPUTES ACT.**

By the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, an act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute is not actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment or interferes with the right of some person to dispose of his capital or his labour as he wills. An action against a trade union, or against any members thereof on behalf of themselves and of other members of the union, in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the union may not be entertained by any court.

Certain men were working at a colliery who did not belong to the trade union of which the majority of those working in the mine were members. The union called upon these men to join their society, but they refused. The employers continued to employ the non-unionists; and thereupon the union gave notice terminating the contracts of all their members who were working in the colliery, and the employers were definitely informed that unless the men who were not members were at once dismissed the bulk of the men would come out. The non-unionists were accordingly discharged. Three of the men discharged then brought an action against the union and against an officer of the union who had been active in the matter. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants had maliciously and wrongfully and with intent to injure the plaintiffs procured and induced the plaintiffs' employers to break their contracts with the plaintiffs and to cease to employ them; and they claimed an injunction against the defendants interfering with any persons with a view of causing them to break contracts of employment with the plaintiffs; they also claimed damages for loss occasioned to them by the defendants wrongfully causing the employers of the plaintiffs to cease to employ them. The defendants said in defence that a trade dispute had arisen, and that all their acts were in contemplation or furtherance of such dispute; and that the individual defendant had acted throughout merely on behalf of the union; therefore, under the Act the action could not succeed against them. The plaintiffs replied that the defendant society was not, either in law or in fact, a trade union within the meaning of the Act, as their registration was void by reason of certain of their purposes being illegal, namely, the contributing out of their funds to the fund of the Parliamentary Labour Party; and therefore they were not entitled to the protection of the Act. At the trial it was alleged that the official sued had threatened the plaintiffs that if they did not become members of the federation voluntarily they would be compelled to do so by the calling out of the rest of the workmen. Judgment was given in favour of the defendants, and the plaintiffs appealed.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal. They held that there clearly was a trade dispute when the question arose as to whether non-union men should be employed at the colliery; also, that the union was none the less a trade union, and therefore entitled to the protection of the Trade Disputes Act, because their rules provided for the disposal of funds in a way which had been held to be *ultra vires* in the Osborne case. They also refused to interfere with the decision of the judge that there had been no threats by the individual defendant and that all that was done was done in furtherance of a trade dispute.—*Gaskell and others v. Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation and others.—Court of Appeal. 5th July, 1912.*

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS  
IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

[Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.]

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshops Act, during July, 1912, was 62, of which 60 were due to lead poisoning and 2 to mercurial poisoning; 7 deaths, all of which were due to lead poisoning, were also reported. In addition, 29 cases of lead poisoning (5 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During the seven months ended July, 1912, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 378, as compared with 396 in the corresponding period of 1911. The number of deaths was 34 in 1912, as compared with 27 in 1911. In addition, there were 138 cases of lead poisoning (including 23 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first seven months of 1912, as compared with 140 cases (including 31 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1911.

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

## Analysis by Industries.

INDUSTRY.	CASES.			DEATHS.		
	Month of July, 1912.	Seven months ended July, 1912.	Month of July, 1911.	Month of July, 1912.	Seven months ended July, 1912.	Month of July, 1911.
<b>Lead Poisoning.</b>						
Among Operatives engaged in—						
Smelting of Metals .. ..	8	32	24	2	4	3
Brass Works .. ..	—	4	4	—	—	1
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping ..	—	2	5	—	—	—
Plumbing and Soldering .. ..	3	18	26	—	3	1
Printing .. ..	2	16	24	—	—	—
File Cutting .. ..	—	6	13	—	—	1
Tinning of Metals .. ..	2	10	7	—	1	—
White Lead Works .. ..	4	18	18	—	—	1
Red Lead Works .. ..	—	2	7	—	—	—
China and Earthenware* .. ..	8	49	59	2	11	3
Litho-Transfer Works .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—
Glass Cutting and Polishing ..	—	1	3	—	—	—
Vitreous Enamelling .. ..	—	4	14	—	—	1
Electrical Accumulator Works	6	23	11	—	—	—
Paint and Colour Works .. ..	1	9	13	—	—	—
Coach and Car Painting .. ..	10	49	50	2	5	3
Shipbuilding .. ..	3	25	11	—	—	3
Paint used in other Industries..	4	29	25	—	—	—
Other Industries .. ..	9	36	46	1	1	4
<b>Total in Factories &amp; Workshops</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>House Painting and Plumbing</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Other Forms of Poisoning.</b>						
Mercurial Poisoning—						
Barometer and Thermometer Making .. ..	—	3	2	—	—	—
Furriers and Felt Hat Works ..	1	5	2	—	—	—
Other Industries .. ..	1	7	4	—	—	—
<b>Total..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Arsenic Poisoning—						
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic .. ..	—	—	4	—	—	—
Other Industries .. ..	—	3	1	—	—	—
<b>Total..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Anthrax.</b>						
Wool .. ..	—	19	11	—	3	3
Handling of Horsehair .. ..	—	6	3	—	—	1
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	—	2	8	—	—	—
Other Industries .. ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
<b>Total Anthrax .. ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Grand Total .. ..</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>58</b>

\* Of the 8 persons affected in the china and earthenware industry 3 were females.

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

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS  
REPORTED IN JULY.

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

Exclusive of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during July, 1912, was 318, an increase of 91 as compared with June, 1912, and an increase of 75 as compared with July, 1911. The mean number for July during the five years 1907-1911 was 220, the maximum year being 1911 with 243 deaths, and the minimum year 1908 with 201 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines in July, 1912, was 188, an increase of 82 on a month ago and of 78 on a year ago. The fatal accidents at quarries numbered 3 during July, 1912, a decrease of 10 on June, 1912, and of 2 on July, 1911. The total number of accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in July, 1912, was 95, as compared with 85 in June, 1912, and 85 in July, 1911.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in July, 1912, was 52, as compared with 60 in June, 1912, and 57 in July, 1911.

During the seven months ended July, 1912, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was 1,660, as compared with 1,642 in 1911. The number of seamen killed in the same period was 1,607 in 1912 and 698 in 1911.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in July, 1912, on a	
	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Railway Service—</b>					
Brakemen & Goods Guards .. ..	1	1	3	—	- 2
Engine Drivers .. ..	2	..	1	+ 2	+ 1
Firemen .. ..	..	..	1	..	- 1
Guards (Passenger) .. ..	9	7	9	+ 2	..
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	1	3	4	- 2	- 3
Porters .. ..	1	..	4	+ 1	- 3
Shunters .. ..	1	..	19	+ 7	- 7
Miscellaneous .. ..	12	5	19	+ 7	- 7
Contractors' Servants .. ..	2	2	1	..	+ 1
<b>Total, Railway Service</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>+ 10</b>	<b>- 15</b>
<b>Mines—</b>					
Underground .. ..	177	93	99	+ 84	+ 78
Surface .. ..	11	13	11	- 2	+ 7
<b>Total, Mines .. ..</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>+ 82</b>	<b>+ 78</b>
<b>Quarries over 20 feet deep ..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>- 10</b>	<b>- 2</b>
<b>Factories and Workshops—</b>					
<b>Textile—</b>					
Cotton .. ..	7	4	1	+ 3	+ 6
Wool and Worsted .. ..	1	..	5	+ 1	- 4
Other Textiles .. ..	..	1	3	- 1	- 3
<b>Non-Textile—</b>					
Extraction of Metals .. ..	3	..	4	+ 3	- 1
Founding and Conversion of Metals	14	13	3	+ 1	+ 11
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	..	4	3	- 4	- 3
Ship and Boat Building .. ..	7	9	11	- 2	- 4
Wood .. ..	..	1	..	- 1	..
Chemicals .. ..	2	5	2	- 3	..
Laundries .. ..	..	..	2	..	- 2
Other Non-Textile Industries	29	25	30	+ 4	- 1
<b>Total, Factories and Workshops.</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>- 1</b>
<b>Accidents reported under Factory Act, 85, 104-5.</b>					
Docks, Wharves, and Quays .. ..	22	10	10	+ 12	+ 12
Warehouses .. ..	2	4	2	- 2	..
Buildings to which Act applies	8	9	9	- 1	- 1
<b>Total under Factory Act, 85, 104-5.</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>+ 9</b>	<b>+ 11</b>
<b>Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>- 1</b>	<b>+ 4</b>
<b>Total, excluding Seamen</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>+ 91</b>	<b>+ 75</b>
<b>Seamen—</b>					
On Trading Vessels—					
Sailing .. ..	8	33	7	- 25	+ 1
Steam .. ..	44	25	47	+ 19	- 3
On Fishing Vessels—					
Sailing .. ..	..	..	1	..	- 1
Steam .. ..	..	2	2	..	- 2
<b>Total, Seamen .. ..</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>- 8</b>	<b>- 5</b>
<b>Total, including Seamen</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>+ 83</b>	<b>+ 70</b>

## DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN JULY.

THE total number who received employment relief during July was 747, of whom 410 were in London and "Outer London," 77 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 213 in Scotland, and 47 in Ireland. The average duration of employment relief was 18.5 days per person employed; and the wages paid amounted to about 44s. 6d. per head, or about 2s. 4½d. per day.

The net total number of applicants remaining on the registers at the end of July (after deduction where practicable of persons disqualified, those who had found work, &c.) was 12,735, of whom 1,109 were in "Outer London," 8,452 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 255 in Scotland, and 2,919 in Ireland.

During the month the Distress Committees at Edmon-ton, Erith, Willesden, Leeds, Loughborough, and Brighton reported that their registers were closed for the season.

The total number of Distress Committees in operation at the end of July, 1912, was 24, as compared with 31 at the end of June, 1912, and 21 at the end of July, 1911. Of the Distress Committees in operation at the end of July, 1912, 4 were in "Outer London," 14 in other places in England and Wales, 5 in Scotland, and 1 in Ireland.

The following Table summarises the information received from the various Distress Committees:—

Districts.	No. of Applicants given Employment Relief.			Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief.		
	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.
<b>London:—</b>						
County .. ..	306	428	361	6,262	9,412	7,247
Outer .. ..	104	213	191	2,012	2,686	2,254
<b>Total, London .. ..</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>8,274</b>	<b>12,107</b>	<b>9,501</b>
<b>Northern Counties</b>						
Lancs. and Cheshire .. ..	..	..	..	..	69	..
Yorkshire .. ..	..	190	..	..	466	..
Midlands .. ..	28	30	63	piecework	piecework	192
<b>Eastern Counties .. ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Southern Counties</b>						
Wales and Monmouth .. ..	49	98	41	567	1,353	531
<b>England and Wales .. ..</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>8,841</b>	<b>13,985</b>	<b>10,224</b>
Scotland .. ..	213	295	212	4,994	5,903	4,287
Ireland .. ..	47	52	..	piecework	piecework	..
<b>United Kingdom .. ..</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>13,835</b>	<b>19,888</b>	<b>14,511</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
				<b>Total Amount of Wages Paid.</b>	<b>Net No.* of Applicants Remaining on the Registers at end of</b>	
	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.
<b>London:—</b>						
County .. ..	£ 741	£ 1,361	£ 866	1,109	2,580	1,342
Outer .. ..	251	410	319	2,580	1,342	..
<b>Total, London .. ..</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>1,771</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>1,342</b>
<b>Northern Counties</b>						
Lancs. and Cheshire .. ..	..	..	..	63	71	..
Yorkshire .. ..	..	91	..	32	27	259
Midlands .. ..	..	40	..	2,512	3,463	2,881
<b>Eastern Counties .. ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>1,430</b>
<b>Southern Counties</b>						
Wales and Monmouth .. ..	128	256	139	116	136	317
<b>England and Wales .. ..</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>9,661</b>	<b>12,135</b>	<b>7,081</b>
Scotland .. ..	488	653	561	255	274	429
Ireland .. ..	15	27	..	2,919	2,898	..
<b>United Kingdom .. ..</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>12,735</b>	<b>15,307</b>	<b>7,510</b>

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

Of the 12,735 applicants remaining on the registers at the end of July, 1912, 9,637 were stated to be labourers, porters, &c.; 1,961 were connected with the building trades; 177 were carters, &c.; 114 were clerks, shop assistants, &c.; the occupations of the remainder were not specified.

\* In some cases it has been necessary to take the actual number on the registers, as the Distress Committees were unable to furnish the particulars necessary for deducting persons disqualified, &c.

## PAUPERISM IN JULY.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in July, 1912, in the 35 urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 205 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with June, 1912, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 4,454 (or 1.2 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 2. The number of outdoor paupers relieved increased by 8,351 (or 4.4 per cent.), and the number of indoor paupers decreased by 3,897 (or 2.3 per cent.). There were decreases in twenty-nine districts, increases in five districts, and the remaining district showed no change. Of the increases, the most marked were in the West Ham district (134 per 10,000), and in the East Metropolitan district (38 per 10,000).

Compared with July, 1911, the rate per 10,000 increased by 9. The number of outdoor paupers increased by 19,047 (or 10.6 per cent.), and the number of indoor paupers increased by 265 (or 0.2 per cent.). There were decreases in 20 districts, the greatest being in the Coat-bridge and Airdrie district (27 per 10,000). There were increases in 11 districts, the most marked being in the West Ham district (199 per 10,000), the Birmingham district (67 per 10,000), and in the East Metropolitan district (51 per 10,000). In the remaining four districts no change was indicated.

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of July, 1912.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population on a	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.*</b>					
<b>Metropolis.</b>					
West District .. ..	11,338	2,130	13,468	168	- 5
North District .. ..	15,741	7,677	23,418	229	- 8
Central District .. ..	5,880	1,364	7,244	422	- 10
East District .. ..	14,715	7,971	22,686	334	+ 38
South District .. ..	25,338	13,313	38,656	209	- 5
<b>Total, Metropolis .. ..</b>	<b>72,992</b>	<b>32,460</b>	<b>105,452</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>+ 1</b>
<b>West Ham .. ..</b>	<b>5,062</b>	<b>24,371</b>	<b>29,433</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>+ 134</b>
<b>Other Districts.</b>					
Newcastle District .. ..	2,601	5,075	7,676	166	- 3

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.\*

**Number and Magnitude.**—The London dock strike continued throughout July, but towards the end of the month the men began to resume work, and the strike was brought to a close during the first few days in August. The number of disputes beginning during the month was 68, as compared with 61 in the previous month, and 66 in July, 1911. In these new disputes 31,546 workpeople were directly, and 10,071 indirectly involved, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before July, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 117,333 workpeople involved in trade disputes in July, 1912, as compared with 135,929 in June, 1912, and 189,108 in July, 1911.

**New Disputes in July, 1912.**—In the following Table the disputes beginning in July are summarised by trades affected:—

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building .. .. .	7	3,160	1,338	4,498
Coal Mining .. .. .	14	3,797	6,513	10,310
Engineering .. .. .	9	2,275	20	2,295
Shipbuilding .. .. .	6	3,449	194	3,643
Other Metal .. .. .	7	1,034	1,401	2,435
Textile .. .. .	11	1,285	449	1,734
Clothing .. .. .	6	2,043	254	2,297
Transport .. .. .	3	14,165	2	14,165
Other Trades .. .. .	5	340	—	340
<b>Total, July, 1912</b> .. .. .	<b>68</b>	<b>31,546</b>	<b>10,071</b>	<b>41,617</b>
<b>Total, June, 1912</b> .. .. .	<b>61</b>	<b>16,912</b>	<b>8,812</b>	<b>25,724</b>
<b>Total, July, 1911</b> .. .. .	<b>66</b>	<b>17,185</b>	<b>20,220</b>	<b>37,405</b>

**Causes.**—Of the new disputes, 41 arose on various wages questions, viz., 20, directly involving 4,944 workpeople on demands for increased wages, and 21, directly involving 6,564 workpeople, on other wages questions. Of the remaining disputes 14, directly involving 3,577 persons, arose on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 7, directly involving 14,907 persons, on questions affecting working arrangements, 3, directly involving 1,020 persons, on questions

Principal Disputes that began or were settled in July.

Occupations.†	Locality.	Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object. ‡	Result. ‡
		Di-rectly.	Indi-rectly‡				
<b>Building—</b> Builders' labourers, masons and bricklayers.	Bradford ..	900	200	1912 22 July	15	For advance in wages from 6d. to 6½d. per hour.	Advance of ¼d. per hour to be given immediately and a further ¼d. on 1st January, 1913.
Builders' labourers, bricklayers masons, joiners, &c.	Manchester ..	3,000	—	22 July	—	For advance in wages to a minimum of 7d. per hour and other concessions.	No settlement reported.
<b>Tailoring—</b> Jewish tailors, tailoresses, machinists and pressers.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	64	135	8 July	18	Dispute arising out of the dismissal of an employee by one firm followed by demands for a working day from 8 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., payment of wages not later than 4 p.m. on Saturdays, preference for union members, and other concessions.	Men's demands for improvements in working conditions conceded.
<b>Other Clothing—</b> Shirt and collar workers .. .. .	Taunton ..	400	—	8 July	2	Against imposition of a charge for cotton, &c., used in manufacture.	Work resumed on employers' terms.
	Bridgwater and Taunton.	1,450	—	10 July	13		
<b>Transport—</b> Dock labourers .. .. .	Liverpool and Birkenhead.	14,000§	—	11 July	26	Refusal to conform to the requirements of the new dock labour clearing house scheme.	Liverpool men resumed on employers' terms after two days stoppage, and Birkenhead men ultimately agreed to conform to the new requirements.
Lightermen, dock-workers, stevedores, carters, &c.	Port of London and the Medway.	60,000§	—	16 May	—	Strike of lightermen arising out of a dispute at one firm on the non-unionist question, followed by a general strike of transport workers.	(See p. 332.)

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

of hours of labour, and 3, directly involving 534 persons, on questions of trade union principles.

**Results.**—Settlements were effected in the case of 56 new disputes, directly involving 27,300 workpeople, and of 8 old disputes, directly involving 63,652 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes 18, directly involving 5,966 persons, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 23, directly involving 79,314 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 23, directly involving 5,672 persons, were compromised. In the case of one other dispute, directly involving 177 persons, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

**Aggregate Duration.**—The number of working days lost in July by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 1,037,100. In addition, 286,100 working days were lost during July owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus, the total duration in July of all disputes, new and old, was 1,323,200 working days, as compared with 1,505,700 in the previous month, and 1,273,300 in the corresponding month of last year.

Summary for the First Seven Months of 1911 and 1912 †:—

Groups of Trades.	Jan.-July, 1911.			Jan.-July, 1912.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in Progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in Progress.
Building .. .. .	17	2,307	69,300	43	7,049	83,400
Coal Mining .. .. .	86	70,185	3,039,700	65	1,064,969	31,195,400
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	4	566	7,000	5	671	35,700
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	76	34,451	296,800	78	31,584	631,300
Other Metal .. .. .	23	3,113	52,300	26	4,461	39,900
Textile .. .. .	54	40,240	607,400	63	45,878	3,523,600
Clothing .. .. .	21	6,729	69,900	32	20,515	471,500
Transport .. .. .	21	117,574	1,057,500	49	126,517	2,536,300
Other Trades .. .. .	58	9,888	308,100	78	16,543	323,200
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>360</b>	<b>285,053</b>	<b>5,493,000</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>1,308,187</b>	<b>38,840,300</b>

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

**Changes in Wages in July.**  
THE net result of all the changes taking effect in July was an increase of £13,242 per week, as compared with one of £19,879 per week in June, 1912, and one of £2,085 per week in July, 1911. The number of workpeople affected was 290,165, all of whom received advances. The total number affected in June, 1912, was 191,203, and in July, 1911, 106,407.

Three changes, affecting 6,700 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation boards, and nineteen changes, affecting 25,054 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 258,411 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In two cases, affecting 203 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Changes in Hours.

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in July affected 1,331 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 1,512 hours per week. In the seven months ended July 31st the number of workpeople whose hours were changed was 42,181, and the net amount of the reduction 71,056 hours per week.

Changes in Wages—January to July.

The following Table summarises by trades the number

of workpeople affected, and the net effects of the changes on their weekly wages:—

Groups of Trades.	January—July.			
	1911.		1912.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Building .. .. .	8,762	+ 794	43,398	+ 3,902
Coal Mining .. .. .	390,050	- 7,431	521,244	+ 26,605
Iron, &c., Mining .. .. .	10,309	- 164	9,590	+ 417
Quarrying .. .. .	2,909	- 38	3,086	+ 128
Pig Iron Manufacture .. .. .	15,751	- 227	14,809	+ 961
Iron and Steel Manufacture .. .. .	38,582	+ 1,218	48,468	+ 3,074
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	147,164	+ 9,729	46,525	+ 2,747
Other Metal Trades .. .. .	1,716	+ 219	10,372	+ 1,317
Textile Trades .. .. .	8,886	+ 557	273,395	+ 11,448
Clothing Trades .. .. .	2,751	+ 184	601	+ 34
Transport Trades .. .. .	2,141	+ 262	10,453	+ 967
Printing, &c., Trades .. .. .	196	+ 16	1,854	+ 157
Glass, &c., Trades .. .. .	3,332	+ 333	8,489	+ 505
Other Trades .. .. .	2,928	+ 311	7,118	+ 631
Employees of Local Authorities .. .. .	4,382	+ 297	7,446	+ 549
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>639,889</b>	<b>+ 6,010</b>	<b>1,006,848</b>	<b>+ 53,442</b>

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN JULY, 1912.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by	Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics.)	
					In-crease.	De-crease.
<b>I.—RATES OF WAGES.</b>						
Building	Bradford and Dist.	1 July	Plasterers .. .. .	200	..	Increase of ¼d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.)
		1 July	Plumbers † .. .. .	440	..	Increase of ¼d. per hour (9¼d. to 10d.)
		4 July	Joiners .. .. .	450	..	Increase of ¼d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.)
Ironstone Mining	Cleveland .. .. .	1 July	Ironstone miners .. .. .	2,500	..	Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.)
				9,000	..	
Quarrying	West and South Durham .. .. .	22 July	Limestone quarrymen .. .. .	2,500	..	Increase of 2½ per cent., making wages 28¾ per cent. above the standard of 1879.
				5,500	..	
Pig Iron Manufacture	West Cumberland	6 July	Blastfurnacemen .. .. .	1,400	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 22½ per cent. above the standard of 1879.
				600	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 7½ per cent., making wages 37½ per cent. above the standard of 1889.
Other Metal	North Staffs .. .. .	July	Blastfurnacemen .. .. .	600	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2 per cent., making wages 23½ per cent. above the standard.
				1,250	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 5½ per cent., making wages 16 per cent. above the standard of 1895.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland .. .. .	29 July	Iron puddlers .. .. .	750	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton (8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.).
			Iron and steel millmen .. .. .	2,650	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
Other Metal	South Wales and Mon. .. .. .	1 July	Iron and steel workers and mechanics .. .. .	5,000	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 5½ per cent., making wages 16 per cent. above the standard of 1895.
				2,750	..	
Engineering	West Scotland .. .. .	29 July	Steel millmen .. .. .	1,750	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
			Engineers, cranesmen, &c. .. .. .	1,000	..	
Engineering	Stafford .. .. .	1 July	Gas producers and charge wheelers .. .. .	250	..	Increase of 2½ per cent.
			Other workpeople .. .. .	577	..	Increase of 1s. per week.
Other Metal	Wolverhampton, Walsall, Willenhall, Birmingham and District .. .. .	15 July	Fitters, turners, smiths, machine-makers, drillers, moulders, pattern-makers, dressers and cupola men .. .. .	4,000	..	Increase of 5 per cent.
			Lock, latch and key makers .. .. .	—	..	
Textile	Bolton and Dist. .. .. .	1st pay July	Cotton weavers, winders, reelers and beamers .. .. .	234,000	..	Increase under the Uniform List of 5 per cent. on gray work, and under the Colne Coloured Goods List of 7½ per cent. on coloured stripes and 2½ per cent. on coloured checks.
				1,900	..	Average increase of 6 per cent.
Woodworking and Furnishing	Manchester, Salford and Bolton .. .. .	1 July	Blanket, sheet, quilt and cover weavers .. .. .	750	..	Increase of 2s. per week on time work, and of 5 per cent. on piecework.
			Wood packing-case makers † .. .. .	2,000	..	Increase of 2½ per cent. on piece rates, and of ¼d. per hour on time rates.

II.—HOURS OF LABOUR.

Building	Liverpool .. .. .	1 July	Plumbers † .. .. .	440	
Woodworking	Manchester, Salford and Bolton	1 July	Wood packing-case makers † .. .. .	750	Adoption of uniform week of 46½ hours throughout the year, resulting in average decrease of 1 hour per week. Decrease of 1 hour per week (54 to 53).

Note.—Full particulars will appear in the September GAZETTE of the following important changes which have been arranged to take effect in August:—  
Pig Iron Manufacture.—Increase of 2½ per cent. in the wages of blastfurnacemen in Scotland.  
Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Increase of 3d. per ton and 2½ per cent. in the wages of iron puddlers and iron millmen respectively in the Midlands and Scotland.  
Shipbuilding.—Increase of 5 per cent. on piece rates and of 1s. per week or ¼d. per hour on time rates to workpeople in federated shipyards in England and Scotland.  
\* Exclusive of Agricultural Labourers, Seamen and Railway Servants.  
† See also under Hours of Labour.  
‡ See also under Rates of Wages.

WORK OF BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN JULY.

**Summary.**—The total number of workpeople's applications on both the General and Casual Registers\* of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges at the end of July was 96,381, compared with 77,129 a month previously, and 75,293 a year ago. The number of Exchanges open at July 26th was 383, compared with 369 a month ago and 224 a year ago.

GENERAL REGISTER.

**Applications Received.**—The number of applications received during the period was 193,185 (men 127,032, women 39,175, boys 14,946, and girls 12,032), a daily average of 8,049, compared with 6,686 in June, 1912. The total number of applications on the register at some time or other during the period was 270,314 (men 177,938, women 56,004, boys 19,878, and girls 16,494). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 10,932 in July, and represent separate individuals, except in so far as there may have been duplicate registrations in London and other places where more than one Exchange is easy of access to the same person.

Of the men's applications on the register at some time during the month the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:—Metals, machines, implements and conveyances, 20.1; building, 20.0 (labourers 4.8, others 15.2); general labourers, 17.2; conveyance of men, goods, and messages, 13.3.

Of the women's applications, the largest percentages occur in domestic (outdoor) service, 47.2; food, tobacco, drink, and lodging, 12.5; textiles, 7.9; and dress, 5.4.

The total number of applications remaining on the register at July 26th was 92,090 (men 64,597, women 16,948, boys 5,568, and girls 4,977), as compared with 77,129 (men 50,906, women 16,829, boys 4,932, and girls 4,462) at June 28th and 73,650 at July 26th, 1911.

The following Table shows the number of applicants on register at end of each week during July, 1912; June, 1912; and July, 1911:—

Month.	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.
1st week .. .. .	79,105	67,192	74,204
2nd week .. .. .	81,267	77,398	72,736
3rd week .. .. .	87,133	79,068	74,294
4th week .. .. .	92,090	81,002	73,650
5th week .. .. .	—	77,129	—

**Vacancies Notified.**—The number of vacancies notified during the period was 83,850 (men 46,522, women 20,478, boys 10,676, and girls 6,174), a daily average of 3,494, compared with 3,033 in June, 1912, and 2,724 in July, 1911.

Of the men's vacancies notified during July the largest percentage occurs in metals, machines, implements, and conveyances, 22.3; building, 17.6 (labourers 4.8, others 12.8); general labourers, 13.0; and conveyance of men, goods, and messages, 8.9. Of the women's vacancies notified, the largest percentages occur in domestic (outdoor) service, 37.9; food, tobacco, drink, and lodging, 22.9; textiles, 9.5; and dress, 5.5.

**Vacancies Filled.**—The number of vacancies filled during the period was 61,749 (men 35,229, women 15,105, boys 6,772, and girls 4,643), a daily average of 2,573, compared with 2,187 in June, 1912, and 2,146 in July, 1911.

Of the vacancies filled during July, 12,609 (men 8,191, women 3,675, boys 387, and girls 356) were temporary, in the sense of being known to be for less than a week's employment.

\* Certain employments of a peculiarly casual nature followed by men and women are dealt with on a separate register, described as the Casual Register, and the statistics for these employments are shown in Table V. Tables I. to IV. below referring only to applications and vacancies on the General Register.

The vacancies filled during July include 7,820 cases in which persons were placed by the Exchanges in districts other than those in which they were registered. Of the total number of such transferences 3,255 were in London, 1,297 in the North-Western Division, 955 in Scotland and North of England, 916 in the Yorkshire and East Midlands Division, and 576 in the West Midlands Division, representing respectively 26.9, 12.8, 8.3, 9.3, and 11.9 per cent. of the vacancies filled in these areas.

The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers was 73.6 per cent. (men 75.7, women 73.8, boys 63.4, and girls 75.2), as compared with 72.1 per cent. during June, 1912.

Of the men's vacancies filled during July the largest percentages occur in metals, machines, implements, and conveyances, 24.2; building, 17.4 (labourers 5.0, others 12.4); general labourers, 14.9; and conveyance of men, goods, and messages, 8.8.

Of the women's vacancies filled, the largest percentages occur in domestic (outdoor) service, 32.5; food, tobacco, drink, and lodging, 27.0; textiles, 10.1; and dress, 5.0.

Of the 11,415 vacancies for boys and girls filled during July, 3,043 (boys 1,638, and girls 1,405) were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school, representing 26.7 per cent. (boys 24.2 and girls 30.3) of the vacancies filled by juveniles.

The following Table gives the figures for the 223 Exchanges which have been open for a year or more:—

	July, 1912.	June, 1912.	July, 1911.
Applications received during month ..	177,080	178,335	156,296
Total Number ..	177,080	178,335	156,296
Daily Average ..	7,378	6,149	6,512
Vacancies notified during month ..	73,593	77,511	65,379
Total Number ..	73,593	77,511	65,379
Daily Average ..	3,066	2,673	2,724
Vacancies filled during month ..	54,623	57,359	51,497
Total Number ..	54,623	57,359	51,497
Daily Average ..	2,276	1,978	2,146
Applications remaining on register at beginning of month ..	68,052	63,303	75,167
Applications remaining on register at end of month ..	78,780	68,052	73,650

CASUAL REGISTER.

The total number of applicants given work in the casual employments included in the Casual Register was 3,811 (men 3,628, women 183). The total number of separate jobs given in such employments was 20,620 (men 20,268, women 352), a daily average of 859, as compared with a daily average of 381 a month ago and 337 in July, 1911.

Unsatisfied Demand for Labour.

The demand for workers during the month exceeded the supply in the case of women in the clothing trade and in laundry work. In the building and shipbuilding trades there was also a large demand for workmen of all classes, and in the engineering and metal trades there was a scarcity of workers in some districts.

New Exchanges.

The following 14 Exchanges were opened during the month, and their returns are incorporated in the Tables:—*Chelmsford*, 221, Moulsham Street; *Eastville*, 394, Stapleton Road, Bristol; *Erith*, High Street; *Gravesend*, 4, High Street; *Horwich*, 74, Winter Hey Lane; *Kendal*, 55, Highgate; *Margate*, 9, Cecil Square; *Mossley*, 127/129, Manchester Road; *Newport Docks*, 20 and 21, Watch House Parade, Docks, Newport, Mon.; *Uttoxeter*, Carter Street; *Waterfoot*, 681, Bacup Road; *Whitehaven*, 17, King Street; *Winsford*, 151, High Street; *Wishaw*, 32-38, Hill Street.

ADULTS—DISTRICT TABLE.\*

Table I.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended July 26th, 1912. (General Register.)

Districts. (The numbers in brackets refer to the number of Exchanges.)	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.									VACANCIES.							
	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.			Received during Period.†			On Live Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.				
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Temporary.	Other.	Men.	Women.	Total.
London and South-Eastern (59)	17,352	5,674	23,026	40,392	14,849	55,241	22,393	5,716	28,109	8,612	6,929	15,541	2,586	9,123	6,273	5,436	11,709
South-Western (26)	4,777	840	5,617	8,885	1,762	10,447	5,686	840	6,525	2,790	781	3,571	216	2,554	2,236	534	2,770
West Midlands (42)	5,004	1,678	6,582	10,120	3,493	13,613	5,354	1,482	6,836	3,884	1,534	5,418	377	3,376	2,554	1,199	3,753
Yorkshire and East Midlands (69)	6,675	2,470	9,145	17,385	5,123	22,508	7,767	2,125	9,892	7,293	2,551	9,844	1,515	6,383	5,909	1,989	7,896
North-Western (74) †	6,601	2,903	9,504	19,269	8,232	27,501	8,479	3,123	11,602	7,731	4,605	12,336	1,651	7,064	5,497	3,218	8,715
Scotland and North of England (58)	5,895	1,903	7,798	20,428	5,687	26,115	7,244	2,144	9,388	9,645	2,377	12,022	2,807	7,042	8,058	1,791	9,849
Wales (including Mon.) (34)	1,734	603	2,337	10,777	1,453	12,230	3,766	620	4,386	4,873	784	5,657	2,457	1,707	3,664	500	4,164
Ireland (20)	2,868	858	3,726	6,517	1,947	8,464	3,908	898	4,806	1,694	917	2,611	257	1,219	1,038	438	1,476
<b>Total (382) †</b>	<b>50,905</b>	<b>16,829</b>	<b>67,735</b>	<b>133,573</b>	<b>42,546</b>	<b>176,119</b>	<b>64,597</b>	<b>16,948</b>	<b>81,545</b>	<b>45,522</b>	<b>20,478</b>	<b>67,000</b>	<b>11,866</b>	<b>38,468</b>	<b>35,229</b>	<b>16,105</b>	<b>50,334</b>
Total a month ago (368) †	45,692	15,080	60,772	124,193	49,492	173,635	50,906	16,829	67,735	45,564	22,703	68,267	7,675	42,444	33,586	16,533	50,119
Total a year ago (224) †	52,342	14,191	66,533	96,916	34,027	130,943	50,628	13,782	64,410	35,102	16,120	51,222	7,571	32,958	28,140	12,389	40,529
<b>TOWNS.</b>																	
(Pop. 500,000 and over).																	
London (30)	13,036	4,412	17,508	31,312	12,220	43,532	16,944	4,385	21,329	5,895	5,465	11,360	2,164	6,433	4,147	4,450	8,597
Glasgow, Govan, Partick (6)	1,180	339	1,519	3,757	853	4,610	1,353	414	1,767	1,739	402	2,141	739	1,174	1,614	239	1,853
Liverpool and Bootle (5)	865	282	1,147	2,583	1,114	3,697	1,062	593	1,655	578	354	932	151	609	476	284	760
Manchester (2)	1,056	213	1,269	2,286	818	3,104	1,349	270	1,619	727	383	1,110	63	519	329	258	587
Birmingham (5)	1,513	404	1,917	3,441	965	4,406	1,730	399	2,129	807	400	1,207	63	847	620	290	910
(Pop. 250,000 and over).																	
Sheffield (3)	441	137	578	1,456	346	1,802	652	136	788	503	117	620	31	339	294	86	370
Leeds (4)	806	219	1,025	2,118	503	2,621	1,157	227	1,384	653	304	957	192	574	559	207	763
Edinburgh and Leith (2)	823	316	1,139	1,289	552	1,841	665	209	874	515	136	650	152	446	466	132	608
Belfast	507	95	602	993	184	1,177	565	101	666	176	36	212	36	101	115	22	137
Bristol (2)	559	214	773	1,381	440	1,821	763	207	970	312	190	502	57	345	261	141	402
Dublin	1,162	250	1,412	2,517	621	3,138	1,597	281	1,978	330	64	394	50	253	248	55	303
Bradford	275	56	331	868	185	1,053	393	65	446	231	115	396	160	185	245	100	345
Hull	512	193	705	811	319	1,130	534	166	700	134	124	258	29	141	96	74	170
Newcastle-on-Tyne	439	90	529	1,178	548	1,726	630	152	782	201	187	388	69	213	137	145	282
Nottingham	514	178	692	1,274	551	1,825	766	170	936	236	318	554	58	423	213	268	481
Salford and Eccles (2)	367	175	542	1,023	492	1,515	450	161	611	203	122	325	26	209	155	80	235
(Pop. 100,000 and over).																	
Stoke-on-Trent (4)	458	242	700	844	498	1,332	403	607	1,014	204	192	419	34	243	145	132	277
Portsmouth	1,118	80	1,198	1,335	186	1,521	422	60	1,581	227	192	419	34	243	145	132	277
Leicester	411	163	574	896	318	1,214	452	141	593	279	133	412	19	356	262	113	375
Cardiff (3)	333	114	447	1,031	468	1,499	519	176	695	146	126	272	51	190	131	110	241
Bolton	212	61	273	720	245	965	363	117	480	212	87	299	66	143	153	56	209
Dundee	222	87	309	770	412	1,182	109	80	189	196	51	247	121	85	173	33	206
Aberdeen	157	91	248	317	224	541	151	84	235	98	92	190	20	104	62	43	105
Sunderland	176	84	260	922	236	1,158	510	96	606	88	68	156	7	84	62	43	105
Oldham	104	307	411	510	273	783	235	96	331	164	119	283	47	146	110	48	163
Blackburn	101	39	140	330	179	509	128	48	176	138	75	213	9	134	85	58	143
Brighton	288	146	434	708	355	1,063	377	118	495	196	217	413	46	224	124	146	270
Birkenhead (2)	199	119	318	1,392	367	1,759	772	152	904	213	185	398	34	287	199	122	321
Chatham, Rochester and Gillingham	1,027	99	1,126	953													

JUVENILES—DISTRICT TABLE.\*

Table II.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended July 26th, 1912.

Districts. (The numbers in brackets refer to the number of Exchanges.)	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.									VACANCIES.								
	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.			Received during Period.†			On Live Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
London and South Eastern (59)	1,594	1,176	2,770	5,294	3,332	9,126	1,721	1,304	3,025	3,929	2,072	6,001	2,497	1,555	4,052			
South Western (26)	477	227	704	891	407	1,298	476	228	704	582	203	785	367	145	512			
West Midlands (42)	551	522	1,073	1,560	1,276	2,836	568	520	1,088	1,059	625	1,684	642	458	1,100			
Yorkshire and East Midlands (69)	671	897	1,568	2,133	1,952	4,090	684	805	1,489	1,637	1,115	2,752	1,097	880	1,977			
North Western (74)‡	420	638	1,058	1,823	1,557	3,355	540	654	1,194	1,569	1,011	2,580	778	604	1,382			
Scotland and North of England (53)	560	630	1,240	2,457	2,637	5,094	896	1,093	1,989	1,275	868	2,143	942	772	1,714			
Wales (including Mon.) (34)	214	165	379	533	410	943	237	189	426	239	135	374	163	119	282			
Ireland (20)	445	157	602	873	353	1,226	446	184	630	386	145	531	236	110	346			
<b>Total (332)‡</b>	<b>4,932</b>	<b>4,462</b>	<b>9,394</b>	<b>15,574</b>	<b>12,424</b>	<b>27,998</b>	<b>5,568</b>	<b>4,977</b>	<b>10,545</b>	<b>10,676</b>	<b>6,174</b>	<b>16,850</b>	<b>6,772</b>	<b>4,643</b>	<b>11,415</b>			
Total a month ago (368)‡	4,498	4,023	8,521	17,743	13,290	31,033	4,932	4,462	9,394	12,643	7,036	19,679	8,056	5,238	13,294			
Total a year ago (224)‡	5,037	3,597	8,634	15,143	10,210	25,353	5,192	4,048	9,240	9,503	4,654	14,157	7,226	3,742	10,968			
<b>TOWNS:</b>																		
Population 500,000 and over:—																		
London (30)	1,291	956	2,247	4,634	3,356	7,990	1,421	1,131	2,552	3,436	1,700	5,136	2,171	1,328	3,499			
Glasgow, Govan, Partick (6)	83	75	158	587	594	1,181	223	226	449	208	212	420	182	207	389			
Liverpool and Bootle (5)	105	221	326	671	496	1,067	169	227	396	287	146	433	215	125	340			
Manchester (2)	27	30	57	191	88	279	38	20	58	305	87	392	104	44	148			
Birmingham (5)	182	89	271	560	315	875	197	101	298	381	212	593	224	161	375			
Population 250,000 and over:—																		
Sheffield (3)	23	54	77	147	158	305	31	47	78	157	83	245	91	69	160			
Leeds (4)	27	71	98	247	260	507	39	52	91	205	164	369	158	131	289			
Edinburgh and Leith (2)	113	102	215	166	97	263	180	118	298	99	56	155	51	41	92			
Belfast	65	30	95	135	13	148	93	39	132	47	4	51	28	1	29			
Bristol (2)	92	69	161	231	133	364	117	71	188	199	61	260	92	43	135			
Dublin	7	8	15	44	15	59	9	35	126	142	26	168	121	23	144			
Bradford	7	8	15	44	15	59	9	35	126	142	26	168	121	23	144			
Hull	77	196	273	163	241	404	69	196	265	39	36	74	35	33	68			
Newcastle-on-Tyne	8	30	38	95	291	386	19	90	109	87	69	156	61	62	123			
Nottingham	48	42	90	168	194	362	65	56	121	164	133	297	102	121	223			
Salford and Eccles (2)	17	29	46	64	83	157	14	16	30	43	89	137	16	42	58			
Population 100,000 and over:—																		
Stoke-on-Trent (4)	46	74	120	159	213	372	45	75	120	78	88	166	44	72	116			
Portsmouth	87	10	97	129	27	156	99	8	107	47	13	60	38	12	50			
Leicester	14	15	29	123	50	178	30	26	56	97	31	128	57	26	83			
Cardiff (3)	49	26	75	185	124	309	66	46	112	84	41	125	69	35	104			
Bolton	8	5	13	43	22	65	9	7	16	56	29	85	24	16	40			
Dundee	17	12	29	66	50	116	3	6	9	19	14	33	13	7	20			
Aberdeen	46	31	77	325	190	515	60	31	91	115	39	154	104	39	143			
Sunderland	18	43	61	115	85	198	38	34	72	50	14	64	13	27	46			
Oldham	9	1	10	41	14	55	7	6	13	42	5	47	18	4	22			
Blackburn	11	4	15	38	78	150	17	9	26	81	60	141	47	32	79			
Brighton	23	15	38	78	121	179	34	75	109	42	80	122	13	41	54			
Birkenhead (2)	136	22	158	133	35	168	144	20	164	32	9	41	13	7	20			
Chatham, Rochester and Gillingham	37	12	49	97	62	159	30	17	47	102	32	134	58	27	85			
Derby	14	22	36	113	55	168	25	16	41	83	47	130	71	31	102			
Norwich	19	10	29	64	37	101	17	15	32	53	10	63	43	9	52			
Southampton (2)	13	5	18	47	24	71	14	7	21	47	29	76	18	14	32			
Preston	14	6	20	56	16	72	16	7	23	16	7	23	16	7	23			
Gateshead	12	26	38	243	311	14	53	67	116	75	91	167	16	75	91			
Swansea	12	32	44	44	56	100	12	20	32	43	17	60	17	17	34			
Plymouth and Devonport (3)	179	71	250	227	93	320	150	75	225	88	36	124	71	29	100			
Stockport	18	26	44	62	87	149	23	35	58	45	17	62	25	16	41			
South Shields (2)	19	3	22	127	33	160	17	8	25	102	43	145	80	29	109			
Huddersfield	9	1	10	37	21	58	7	6	13	26	23	49	15	9	24			
Coventry	8	2	10	14	11	25	6	1	7	11	10	21	6	9	15			
Bury (2)	33	40	73	76	105	131	33	43	81	55	29	84	50	28	78			
Middlesbrough	8	6	14	31	13	44	14	6	19	33	20	53	21	15	36			
Halifax	12	14	26	19	21	40	4	13	17	19	—	19	12	—	12			
Population 50,000 and over:—																		
St. Helens	2	77	79	103	111	214	17	80	97	95	31	126	63	17	80			
Wolverhampton	6	15	21	65	52	117	21	16	37	54	22	76	18	20	38			
Walsall	8	7	15	17	12	29	8	7	15	25	15	40	9	6	15			
Rochdale	6	8	14	41	27	68	6	9	15	54	39	93	31	19	50			
Northampton	15	3	18	73	13	86	23	6	34	43	6	49	37	2	39			
Paisley	33	6	39	55	32	87	20	12	32	17	24	41	10	16	26			
Newport (Mon.)	16	29	45	61	68	129	18	30	48	41	26	67	27	26	53			
York	74	12	86	114	57	171	33	7	40	52	48	100	33	42	80			
Merthyr Tydvil	2	7	9	19	9	28	10	6	16	4	2	6	4	2	6			
Cork	103	33	141	139	87	226	108	35	144	68	51	119	57	49	106			
Reading	12	35	47	57	49	106	26	23	54	31	28	57	32	25	57			
Greenock	12	19	31	52	72	124	19	36	55	25	16	41	15	14	29			
Grimsby	27	24	51	95	56	151	21	16	37	61	36	97	59	26	85			
Ipswich	17	16	33	36	70	106	12	21	33	29	20	49	19	20	39			
Warrington	6	41	47	56	157	213	16	90	105	51	41	92	23	39	62			
Bath	21	7	28	43	25	68	17	12	29	37	9	46	21	3	24			
West Bromwich	28	21	49	57	59	105	32	19	51	21	17	38	15	16	31			
West Hartlepool (2)	14	44	58	57	78	135	23	57	80	46	30	76	17	25	42			
Barrow	21	27	48	52	41	97	7	20	27	16	22	38	13	16	29			
Rotherham	4	1	5	11	2	13	2	—	2	9	12	21	5	1	6			
Bury	2	18	20	11	34	45	6	16	22	7	14	21	5	11	16			
Lincoln	3	16	19	20	51	51	3	14	17	17	21	38	9	13	22			
Derlington	4	2	6	23	16	44	2	5	7	35	9	44	22	8	30			
Dewsbury	16	22	38	42	84	13	22	35	49	11	29	40	12	24	36			
Stockton and Thornaby	12	20	32	46	27	73	12	10	22	23	15	41	16	13	29			
Wakefield	12	15	27	45	63	118	4											

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JULY, 1912.

(NOTE.—These are not connected with the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.) DURING July 686 fresh applications (358 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 9 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 679 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 197 persons, of whom 108 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 197 situations found for applicants, 130 were of a more or less permanent character, while 67 were temporary only. The demand for cooks and parlourmaids greatly exceeded the supply; the supply of companions exceeded the demand.

Bureau	Applications by Work-people during		Situations offered by Employers during		Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.			
	July, 1912.	July, 1911.	July, 1912.	July, 1911.	Perma- nently.	July, 1912.	July, 1911.	Tem- porarily.
Central Bureau :— 5, Princes Street, Caven- dish Square, W.	104	131	122	101	36	29	19	13
Y. W. C. A. :— 26, George Street, (1). Hanover Sq. (2)..	306	309	378	341	37	38	30	29
Dublin :— 30, Molesworth Street..	32	36	22	16	2	6	4	3
Other Bureaux (Liver- pool, Manchester, Bir- mingham, Leeds, and Glasgow)..	194	161	102	102	48	39	10	11
Total of 9 Bureaux ..	686	697	679	624	130	125	67	63

Occupation	Superintendents,		Forewomen, &c.		Shop Assistants ..		Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.		Secretaries, Clerks, Typists		Apprentices and Learners		Domestic Servants ..		Miscellaneous ..	
	July, 1912.	July, 1911.	July, 1912.	July, 1911.	July, 1912.	July, 1911.	July, 1912.	July, 1911.	July, 1912.	July, 1911.	July, 1912.	July, 1911.	July, 1912.	July, 1911.	July, 1912.	July, 1911.
Total of 9 Bureaux ..	686	697	679	624	130	125	67	63								

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 94 persons in London and 23 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 356 persons in London and 70 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.\*

THE total number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe in the 6 months, January-June, 1912, was 311,544, of whom 235,675 were British subjects; the corresponding number for January-June, 1911, was 304,818, of whom 232,418 were British subjects. The total number of passengers who arrived in the United Kingdom from places out of Europe in January-June, 1912, was 155,498, of whom 96,161 were British subjects; the corresponding number for January-June, 1912, was 162,240, of whom 94,892 were British subjects. The balance outward during January-June, 1912, was 156,046, as compared with 142,578 in January-June, 1911, and an annual average of 114,068, in January-June, for the 5 years 1907-11; the corresponding numbers for British subjects only were 139,514 and 137,526, and an average of 94,409. Of the balance outward of British subjects 64 per cent. left for British North America in January-June, 1912, as compared with 68 per cent. in January-June, 1911, and 67 per cent. in January-June, 1907-11, while for the United States the corresponding percentages were 19, 23 and 33 respectively.

Direction	Six months, Jan.-June, 1912		Six months, Jan.-June, 1911		Average for Jan.-June, 1907-1911.	
	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	British.	Total.
<b>Outward:</b>						
Total ..	235,675	311,544	232,418	304,818	177,596	263,243
To British N. America ..	106,401	122,421	111,604	126,147	76,729	90,797
To Australia ..	38,282	38,491	26,972	27,146	†	†
To United States ..	59,567	114,695	64,517	117,873	61,581	129,372
<b>Inward:</b>						
Total ..	96,161	155,498	94,892	162,240	83,187	149,175
From British N. America ..	17,477	25,427	18,084	26,053	13,794	20,479
From Australia ..	9,280	9,398	8,461	8,556	†	†
From United States ..	32,591	77,798	32,883	87,098	30,120	84,158
<b>Balance Outward:</b>						
Total ..	139,514	156,046	137,526	142,578	94,409	114,068
To British N. America ..	88,324	96,994	93,520	100,094	62,935	70,318
To Australia ..	29,002	29,063	18,511	18,591	†	†
To United States ..	22,966	36,897	31,634	30,776	31,461	45,214

\* Exclusive of passengers travelling indirectly via Continental ports.  
† Not shown separately previous to 1910.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Summary for July, 1912, and for the Seven Months ended July, 1912.

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.

—	July, 1912.			Seven Months ended July, 1912.		
	Amount.	Inc. as compared with		Amount.	Inc. as compared with	
		1911.	1910.		1911.	1910.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	24,684	+ 2,471	+ 4,684	153,217	+ 11,061	+ 6,594
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured	17,697	+ 2,619	+ 500	152,769	+ 7,613	+ 7,031
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	15,687	+ 2,157	+ 3,715	104,601	+ 8,217	+ 14,651
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	236	+ 19	+ 31	1,645	+ 174	+ 199
Total value of Imports	58,304	+ 7,266	+ 8,930	412,232	+ 27,065	+ 28,475

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 the "free on board" values.

—	July, 1912.			Seven Months ended July, 1912.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with		Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with	
		1911.	1910.		1911.	1910.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	2,706	+ 470	+ 168	17,075	+ 2,732	+ 3,676
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured	5,810	+ 1,866	+ 1,393	31,182	+ 908	+ 570
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	32,759	+ 5,060	+ 1,984	213,639	+ 4,781	+ 18,843
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	711	- 17	+ 53	5,403	+ 602	+ 1,237
Total value of Exports of British Produce	41,986	+ 7,379	+ 3,598	267,299	+ 9,023	+ 24,326

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £7,094,000 during July, 1912, a decrease of £1,085,000, compared with July, 1911, and of £1,128,000 compared with July, 1910. During the seven months ended July, 1912, they amounted to £64,927,000, an increase of £1,861,000, and £1,394,000 on the amounts for the corresponding period of 1911 and 1910 respectively.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

(Based on information published weekly in the "Times.") THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of 20 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the 4 weeks ended July 27th, 1912, amounted to £4,698,410, an increase of £405,973 (or 9.0 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1911. During the 30 weeks ended July 27th, 1912, the receipts amounted to £32,133,242, a decrease of £1,248,315 (or 3.7 per cent), as compared with the corresponding period of 1911.

—	4 weeks ended July 27th, 1912.		30 weeks ended July 27th, 1912.	
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1911.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1911.
<b>English Lines:—</b>				
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs ..	1,463,701	+ 118,276	10,236,269	- 353,453
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury ..	769,236	+ 55,593	5,173,396	- 245,531
Lancs and Yorks, .. ..	865,926	+ 83,693	5,756,033	- 361,895
N. Eastern .. ..	741,200	+ 55,500	4,964,000	- 159,400
L. & S. W., and Gt. Western L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C.	169,537	+ 5,415	1,122,039	- 56,813
<b>Scottish Lines:—</b>				
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian ..	566,500	+ 94,000	3,930,500	- 69,200
<b>Irish Lines:—</b>				
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern ..	115,910	- 6,504	951,005	- 2,221
Total ..	4,698,410	+ 405,973	32,133,242	- 1,248,313

\* Raw cotton, wool, wood and timber, metallic ores, oils and oil-seeds, hides and skins, &c.  
† Yarns and textile fabrics, manufactures of metal and leather, chemicals, &c.  
‡ Coal, wool, oil, seeds, &c., hides and skins.  
§ Yarns, textile fabrics and apparel, metal manufactures, chemicals, &c.

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:—

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	
			A Year ago.	A Year ago.
<b>Coal.</b>				
Durham (Average of all classes of coal at pit's mouth)	1912. April-June	s. d. 8 0-65	s. d. -0 0-82	s. d. +0 5-90
<b>Pig Iron.</b>				
Cleveland .. ..	April-June	50 0-43	+ 1 8-27	+ 1 0-27
Cumberland .. ..	April-June	70 0-725	+ 5 10-897	+ 7 8-327
West of Scotland ..	May-July	61 4	+ 3 3-44	+ 8 11-35
<b>Manufactured Iron.</b>				
North of England:—				
(Bars, angles, tees, and plates.)	May-June	133 0-84	+ 5 6-59	+ 7 6-66
Midlands:—				
(Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, &c.)	May-June	144 9-81	+ 4 4-53	+ 15 5-25
West of Scotland:—				
(Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods.)	May-June	130 3-34	+ 3 9-30	+ 8 10-87

**Pig Iron.**—As a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blastfurnacemen have been increased by 2½ per cent. in Cleveland, by 7½ per cent. in West Cumberland, and by 2½ per cent. in the West of Scotland.

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

COAL MINES ACT, 1911.

The Home Secretary desires to give notice that he has approved the following additional \*Mining Schools and Authorities for the purpose of granting certificates to firemen, examiners and deputies under the provisions of Section 15 (1) (b) of the Coal Mines Act, 1911:—

Birmingham University; Carmarthenshire Education Committee; Newcastle-upon-Tyne Education Committee; Rotherham Education Committee; Stoke-on-Trent Education Committee; Swansea Local Education Authority; Wrexham—Chester-street School.

All applications for information as to the examinations to be held for the purpose of the grant of certificates should be addressed to the approved Mining Schools, Institutions and Authorities, and not to the Home Office.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEONS DURING JULY, 1912.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.†
Adare (Limerick)	Dr. W. Clifford .. ..	Adare Dispensary, during Dispensary hours.
Frodingham (Lincoln)	Dr. T. R. Coudrey, Scunthorpe, Doncaster	Surgery, Home Street, Scunthorpe. Weekdays, 2-3 p.m. Monday, 9-10 a.m.
Holsworthy (Devon)	Dr. E. O. Kingdon, Elm Tree House	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Jedburgh (Roxburgh)	Dr. D. MacGregor, Seton House, High Street	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Medbourne (Leicester)	Dr. W. Thyne, The Cross, Hallaton, Uppingham	Surgery, Newnham. Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Newnham (Gloucester)	Dr. J. A. Atkinson, The Cottage, Elton	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
St. Austell (Cornwall)	Dr. A. Shaw, Ardmore .. ..	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Snodland (Kent)	Dr. T. Gash, Anburn .. ..	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m. and 2-3 p.m.
Tenby (Pembroke)	Dr. C. D. Mathias, 2, Rock Houses	

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

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION.

According to the June Immigration Bulletin of the United States Department of Commerce and Labour, the total number of immigrant aliens admitted into the United States during June, 1912, was 92,425, as compared with 71,019 in June, 1911, and 105,025 in June, 1910. The inward balance of immigrant aliens during the year ended June, 1912, was 504,910, as compared with 582,921 and 839,134 in the years ended June, 1911 and 1910 respectively.

\* A previous list appears in the Board of Trade Labour Gazette for June, 1912, p. 251.  
† i.e. of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JULY.

UNITED KINGDOM.

(All the United Kingdom Official Reports may be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., direct, or through any bookseller.)

Census, 1911. England and Wales. Vol. 1. Administrative Areas. Counties, Urban and Rural Districts, &c. [Cd. 6258: pp. xxviii. + 649: price 5s. 4d.] Vol. 2. Registration Areas. [Cd. 6259: pp. ix. + 441: price 3s. 7d.] Scotland. Vol. 1., Part 13. County of Dumfries. [Cd. 6097—xii.: pp. 79; price 8½d.] Part 14. County of Dumfries. [Cd. 6097—xiii.: pp. 54: price 5½d.] Part 15. County of Edinburgh. [Cd. 6097—xiv.: pp. 78: price 8½d.] Ireland. Munster. County and City of Cork. [Cd. 6050—i.: pp. 383: price 3s. 1d.] Ulster. County of Fermanagh. [Cd. 6051—iii.: pp. 102: price 11d.] County of Monaghan. [Cd. 6051—viii.: pp. 105: price 11½d.]

Mines and Quarries in 1911. District Reports. Persons employed, output, accidents, &c. No. 1. Scotland District. [Cd. 6237: pp. 94: price 1s. 6d.] No. 2. Newcastle District. [Cd. 6237—i.: pp. 39: price 4d.] No. 3. Durham District. [Cd. 6237—ii.: pp. 54: price 5½d.] No. 4. Yorkshire and North-Midland District. [Cd. 6237—iii.: pp. 84: price 1s. 4d.] No. 6. Liverpool and North Wales District. [Cd. 6237—v.: pp. 55: price 10d.] No. 7. North Wales District. [Cd. 6237—vi.: pp. 57: price 10½d.]

National Insurance Act, 1911. Health Insurance. Memorandum and Report on Substituted Benefits under Section 13, together with an Actuarial Memorandum. [Cd. 6292: pp. 50: price 5½d.] Second List of Societies Approved. [Cd. 6284: pp. 15: price 2d.] Report of Sir William Plender on the result of his investigation into existing conditions in respect of Medical Attendance and Remuneration in certain towns. [Cd. 6305: pp. 6: price 1d.] Second Report of Inter-Departmental Committee on Employment under the Crown. [Cd. 6315: pp. 4: price 1d.] Official Representations by the British Medical Association regarding the Administration of Medical Benefit, and the Reply of the Joint Committee thereto. [Cd. 6328: pp. 9: price 1½d.]

Unemployment Insurance. Summary of decisions given by the Unemployment Insurance Board, 4th July, 1912. [Cd. 6295: pp. 74: price 4d.]

Report of the Departmental Committee on Deep Excavations, with Minutes of Evidence and Appendix. Home Office. [Cd. 6261: pp. xi. + 130: price 1s. 2d.]

First Report of the Explosions in Mines Committee. To inquire into the causes and means of prevention of coal dust explosions in mines. Home Office. [Cd. 6307: pp. 17, with diagrams: price 11½d.]

Forty-Eighth Annual Report on Alkali, &c., Works, by the Chief Inspector, 1911. Local Government Board and Secretary for Scotland. [H.C. 197: pp. 147: price 1s. 8d.]

Seventy-Third Annual Report of the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in England and Wales, 1910. [Cd. 5988: pp. cvi. + 522: price 2s. 9d.]

Pauperism (England and Wales).—Half-yearly Statement for 1st January, 1912. Local Government Board. [H.C. 141: pp. xx. + 39: price 6d.]

Report of the Committee on the Customs Waterguard Service and the Customs Watchers. To inquire into the organisation, pay, conditions of employment, &c. Report. [Cd. 6290: pp. 23: price 2½d.] Evidence. [Cd. 6299: pp. 164: price 1s. 4d.]

Departmental Committee on Local Taxation. To inquire into the changes which have taken place in the relations between Imperial and Local Taxation since the Report of the Local Taxation Commission in 1901. First Report. [Cd. 6304: pp. 3: price ½d.] Appendix to First Report.—Memoranda submitted to the Committee. [Cd. 6305—ii.: pp. iv. + 160: price 1s. 4d.]

Agricultural Statistics, 1911. Part III. Prices of Corn, Live Stock, and other Agricultural Produce in Great Britain. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 6272: pp. 95: price 4½d.]

Correspondence Respecting the Treatment of British Colonial Subjects and Native Indians employed in the Collection of Rubber in the Putumayo District. [Cd. 6266: pp. 165: price 1s. 5d.]

Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1911. Report and Tables relating to Irish Agricultural Labourers. Irish migratory agricultural labourers, and wages of agricultural labourers in Ireland. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 6198: pp. 37: price 2½d.]

Labourers' Cottages (Ireland).—(1) Return, number built, &c. [H.C. 157: pp. 13: price 2d.] (2) Cottages and allotments provided, &c. [H.C. 158: pp. 13: price 2d.]

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH COLONIES.

Canada.—The Labour Gazette, June, 1912. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during May; labour organisations in Canada, special report; trade disputes, wholesale and retail prices, industrial accidents during May, &c. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmalee, King's Printer: pp. 96.]

Saskatchewan.—First Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour, 1911. [Regina: John A. Reid, Government Printer: pp. 70.]

New Zealand.—Awards, Recommendations, &c., made under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, Vol. XII., 1911. [pp. 977.] Digest of Decisions and Interpretations. Supplement 3, 1911. (pp. 32.) [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer.]



TOWELS, WHITE TURKISH.—*Barlow & Jones*, 2, Portland St., Manchester.  
 WAISTBELTS.—*Thos. Briggs (London), Ltd.*, 2, Budge Row, E.C.; *Hookway, Sons & Cook*, 11-12, Monkwell St., Wood St., E.C.  
 WINCHES.—*Carron Company*, Carron, Stirlingshire, Scotland.

## WAR OFFICE.

BATTERIES, ACCUMULATOR.—*Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd.*, 119, Victoria St., S.W.  
 BICYCLES AND PARTS.—*C. J. Adie & Nephew*, Warstone Lane, Birmingham; *Birmingham Small Arms Co., Ltd.*, Small Heath, Birmingham; *J. B. Brooks & Co., Ltd.*, Birmingham; *Allan Cooper*, 91, Aston St., Birmingham; *J. Lucas, Ltd.*, Birmingham; *G. Main & Co.*, Leamington; *W. Richardson & Son*, Earlsdon, Coventry.  
 BINOCULARS.—*Ross, Ltd.*, 3, North Side, Clapham Common; *W. Watson & Sons, Ltd.*, High Barnet.  
 BOOTS AND SHOES, SUPPLY AND REPAIR OF, FOR QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL, DUNBLANE (Running Contract).—*R. McGregor*, Dunblane, N.B.  
 BOXES, STATIONERY, &c.—*T. Johnson & Co.*, Bilston; *Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd.*, Wolverhampton; *J. Tann*, Old Ford, E.  
 BRUSHES.—*D. Clark & Sons*, Walsall; *W. Cleghorn & Son*, Walsall; *E. A. & W. Greenlade*, Bristol; *G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd.*, 15, Robinson Rd., Cambridge Heath; *S. D. Page & Sons, Ltd.*, Wymondham and Norwich; *W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd.*, Bristol and/or Stonehouse, Glos.  
 CABLE, ELECTRIC.—*Hooper's Telegraph and India-Rubber Works, Ltd.*, Millwall.  
 CANVAS AND HESSIAN (Running Contract).—*Boase Spinning Co., Ltd.*, Dundee; *J. & D. Grimond, Ltd.*, Bow Bridge Works, Dundee.  
 CAPS, FORAGE.—*J. Compton & Sons*, 421, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; *Hobson & Sons*, 154/164, Tooley St., S.E.; *Myers & Co.*, 222-226, Cambridge Rd., N.E.  
 CASES, BINOCULAR.—*Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd.*, Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.; *W. Jenkinson & Co.*, 23, White St., Moorfields, E.C.  
 CLOTHING (UNIFORM).—*Chamberlins, Ltd.*, Botolph St., Norwich; *J. Compton & Sons*, Swindon, Crewe, and Old Ford, E.; *English Fusian Manufacturing Co., Ltd.*, Scarbottom Mills, Mytholmroyd and Vale Mills, Todmorden; *J. Hammond & Co., Ltd.*, Enderley Mills, Newcastle, Staffs; *Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd.*, Prospect Hill, Limerick; *J. & B. Pearse & Co.*, 28, Floral St., W.C., and 95/97, Church St., Bethnal Green, E.; *C. & J. Webb & Co., Ltd.*, Burdett Rd., E.  
 CLOTHS, SPONGE (Running Contract).—*C. E. Austin & Sons, Ltd.*, Marlborough Mills, Manchester.  
 COOKING APPARATUS (Running Contract).—*Richmond Gas Stove and Meter Co., Ltd.*, Academy St., Warrington.  
 CORDAGE (Running Contract).—*Dixon & Corbitt and E. S. Newall & Co., Ltd.*, Teams, Gateshead; *Frost Bros., Ltd.*, 342, Commercial Rd., E.  
 COTTON AND LINEN, OLD.—*S. Moses & Sons, Ltd.*, 17, Tenter St., E.; *S. & M. Myers*, 97, Wentworth St., E.  
 COVERS, RETORTS AND STILL.—*The Widnes Foundry Co., Ltd.*, Widnes.  
 CRANE, TRAVELLING.—*Craven Bros., Ltd.*, Vauxhall Works, Osborne St., Manchester.  
 CREOSOTE (Running Contract).—*Grindley & Co., Ltd.*, Poplar, E.  
 DISHES, BAKING, &c.—*S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd.*, Wolverhampton; *Welsh Tin Plate and Metal Stamping Co., Ltd.*, Llanelly.  
 FENCING, WIRE.—*W. Bain & Co., Ltd.*, Coatbridge.  
 FILES, DREADNOUGHT (Running Contract).—*The Patent File and Tool Co., Ltd.*, Plough Lane, Tooting, S.W.  
 FITMENTS, LAUNDRY (Running Contract).—*Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd.*, Falkirk; *Wilmer & Sons*, 30, High St., Stratford, E.  
 FLANNEL.—*J. Harper & Sons*, Eccleshill, Bradford; *Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd.*, Rochdale; *J. Lee & Sons, Ltd.*, Bankfield Mills, Rochdale; *T. & C. Littlewood & Co., Ltd.*, Smallbridge; *J. Radcliffe & Co.*, Rochdale; *J. Schofield & Sons*, Buckley Mills, Rochdale.  
 FLANNELETTE.—*Pickles Bros., Ltd.*, Brinfield, near Burnley.  
 HULL FOR W.D. VESSEL "HURST."—*Cox & Co. (Engineers), Ltd.*, Falmouth.  
 KETTLES, &c.—*J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd.*, Bilston.  
 LAMPS, ELECTRIC, INCANDESCENT.—*Brimdown Lamp Works, Ltd.*, Brimdown, Middlesex; *British-Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.*, Rugby; *Corona Lampworks, Ltd.*, Ascham St., N.W.; *Cryselco, Ltd.*, Kempston Works, Bedford.  
 LINEN.—*W. M. Kirk & Partners, Ltd.*, Armvare Keady, Co. Armagh; *Redford Linen Co., Ltd.*, Keady, Co. Armagh; *Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd.*, Linfield, Belfast.  
 LORRIES, MOTOR.—*Commercial Cars, Ltd.*, Luton, Beds.; *J. E. Hall & Co., Ltd.*, Deptford, S.E.; *Leyland Motors, Ltd.*, Leyland, Lancs.; *J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd.*, Basingstoke.  
 OIL, SPERM (Running Contract).—*C. Price & Co.*, Belvedere, Kent.  
 POLES, TELEGRAPH.—*Bullers, Ltd.*, Tipton, Staffs.  
 SACKS, CORN.—*Cox Bros., Ltd.*, Lochee; *Sly, Dibble & Co., Ltd.*, 209/213, Cable St., E.  
 SADDLERY.—*J. B. Brooks & Co., Ltd.*, Great Charles St., Birmingham; *M. Harvey & Co., Ltd.*, Glebeland Works, Walsall; *Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd.*, Grange Mills, Bermondsey; *D. Mason & Sons, Ltd.*, Wisemore, Walsall, and Bath Row, Birmingham.

SANITARY APPLIANCES (Running Contract).—*G. Howson & Sons, Ltd.*, "Eastwood," Hanley, and "Northwood," Berryhill, Stoke-on-Trent.  
 SAUCEPANS.—*Hill Top Foundry Co.*, West Bromwich; *J. & J. Siddons, Ltd.*, West Bromwich.  
 SERGE.—*R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd.*, Broom Mills, Farsley, Leeds; *A. W. Hainsworth & Sons*, Spring Valley Mills, Farsley, Leeds; *J. Harper & Sons*, Eccleshill, Bradford; *T. & H. Harper, Ltd.*, Dyehouse Mills, Apperley Bridge, Bradford; *J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd.*, Washpit Mills, and Bridge Mills, Holmfirth, Huddersfield.  
 SPIRIT, METHYLATED (Running Contract).—*May & Baker, Ltd.*, Battersea, S.W.  
 STEEL CEILING PLATES.—*J. Brown & Co.*, Atlas Works, Sheffield.  
 STEEL PLATES &c.—*J. Westwood & Co.*, Napier Yard, Millwall, E.  
 STRUCTURAL STEEL AND IRONWORK FOR GANTRY, &c.—*Whessoe Foundry Co.*, Darlington.  
 TABLE TOPS, &c.—*East & Son*, Berkhamsted; *Fosters, Ltd.*, Boxmoor; *Vickers, Ltd.*, Dartford.  
 TARTAN.—*Colbeck Bros., Ltd.*, Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield; *A. W. Hainsworth & Sons*, Spring Valley Mills, Farsley, Leeds; *J. Harper & Sons*, Eccleshill, Bradford; *T. & H. Harper, Ltd.*, Dyehouse Mills, Apperley Bridge, Bradford; *J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd.*, Washpit Mills and Bridge Mills, Holmfirth, Huddersfield.  
 TELESCOPES.—*A. Clarkson & Co.*, 63, Farringdon Rd., E.C.; *W. Ottway & Co., Ltd.*, Orion Works, Ealing; *Troughton & Simms*, 340, Woolwich Rd., Charlton.  
 TRANSMISSION GEAR.—*Davy Bros., Ltd.*, Park Iron Works, Sheffield.  
 WAGONS.—*Bristol Wagon and Carriage Works Co., Ltd.*, Bristol.  
 WORKS SERVICES.—  
 Addition of a Roof Storey and Sanitary Annexes, and Remodelling Part of Staff College, Camberley.—*J. Crockerell*, Stanhope Lines, Aldershot.  
 Alterations to Block C., Royal Military College, Sandhurst.—*Turner & Kersley*, Blackwater, Hants.  
 Artificers' Work:  
 Brighton.—*Bostel Bros., Ltd.*, 18, Duke St., Brighton.  
 Dover.—*G. Lewis & Sons*, 14, Widred Rd., Dover.  
 Omagh.—*Jas. McGrath*, Dublin Rd., Omagh.  
 Paull-on-Humber.—*E. Weatherley*, Villa Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
 Tralee, &c.—*Patrick Murphy*, Greenview Terrace, Tralee.  
 Asphalte Work, Redford, Cavalry Barracks, Edinburgh.—*Bradshaw's Asphalte Co., Ltd.*, 52, Queen Victoria St., E.C.  
 Brick Chimneys, Bordon.—*Martin, Wells & Co., Ltd.*, Victoria Rd., Aldershot.  
 Feltwork at Royal Arsenal and Dockyard, Woolwich.—*Engert & Rolfe, Ltd.*, Borchester St., Poplar, E.  
 New Offices, Army Ordnance Dept., Forthside, Stirling.—*Watson & Sons*, 53, Caledonian Rd., Perth.  
 PERIODICAL SERVICES:  
 Arbour Hill and Montpelier Hill, Dublin.—*G. Morrow & Sons, Ltd.*, Clifton St., Belfast.  
 Bordon.—*A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd.*, Shipley, Yorks.  
 Canterbury.—*A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd.*, Shipley, Yorks.  
 Colchester.—*E. Fearley & Sons*, St. Jude's Place, Bradford.  
 Dover.—*A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd.*, Shipley, Yorks.  
 North Aldershot.—*A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd.*, Shipley, Yorks.  
 Sandhurst, Deepcut and Blackdown.—*A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd.*, Shipley, Yorks.  
 Tidworth.—*D. E. Hutton*, Shipley, Yorks.  
 Woking and Pirbright.—*A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd.*, Shipley, Yorks.  
 Quarters for Resident Engineer, Curragh.—*T. O'Mahony*, Sun Mount, Fermoy.  
 Remount Stables, Additions to Officers' Quarters and Mess Block, Aliwal Barracks, Tidworth.—*Wakeham Bros.*, Friary Yard, Plymouth.  
 Remount Stables, Alterations to Drill Shed, Band Block, &c., Additions to Officers' Quarters and Mess Block, Assaye Barracks, Tidworth.—*C. Grace & Sons*, Clatford, Andover.  
 Removal of Camp Buildings, Salisbury Plain.—*W. E. Chivers & Son*, Devizes.  
 Stables, Stores, Offices, &c., and Additions to Officers' Quarters and Mess Block, Mooltan Barracks, Tidworth.—*Wakeham Bros.*, Friary Yard, Plymouth.  
 Stores, Workshops, Markers' Galleries, Firing Platforms, &c., Rainham Rifle Range.—*Kirk & Randall*, Warren Lane Works, Woolwich.  
 Temporary Camp Buildings, &c., Hereford.—*J. C. Vaughan & Son*, 27, Commercial St., Hereford.

## INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

ACID, CARBOLIC.—*Gas Light, &c., Co.*, 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.  
 ARRESTERS, &c.—*General Electric Co.*, 67, Queen Victoria St., E.C.  
 BOLTS AND NUTS.—*C. Richards & Sons*, Darlaston.  
 BRIDGEWORK.—*Cleveland Bridge, &c., Works*, Darlington; *Braithwaite & Kirk*, West Bromwich; *P. & W. Maclellan*, Glasgow; *Brandon Bridge Building Co.*, Motherwell.  
 BRUSHES.—*G. B. Kent & Sons*, 75, Farringdon Rd., E.C.; *A. Reid & Sons*, Tabard St., Borough, S.E.  
 BUFFERS.—*P. & W. Maclellan*, Glasgow.  
 CANVAS.—*A. McGregor & Co.*, 21, Lawrence Lane, E.C.; *McKerrow & Co.*, 38, Victoria St., S.W.

CHEMICALS.—*Howards & Sons*, Stratford, E.; *Burgoyne, Burbidge & Co.*, 12, Coleman St., E.C.  
 CHOCOLATE.—*Lipton, Ltd.*, City Rd., E.C.  
 CHLOROFORM.—*Duncan, Flockhart & Co.*, Edinburgh.  
 CLOTH.—*Colbeck Bros.*, Alverthorpe Mills, near Wakefield; *J. Hainsworth & Sons*, Farsley, Leeds; *A. Stockwell & Co.*, 4, Chatham St., Manchester; *J. Watkinson & Sons*, Holmfirth, near Huddersfield.  
 COMPRESSORS.—*Alley & Maclellan*, Glasgow.  
 COPPER PLATES.—*Elliott's Metal Co.*, Selly Oak, near Birmingham.  
 CRANE.—*Grafton & Co.*, Bedford.  
 CROSSINGS.—*Darlington Railway Plant, &c., Co.*, 110, Cannon St., E.C.  
 CRUCIBLES.—*Morgan Crucible Co.*, Battersea.  
 DRILLS.—*Consolidated Pneu. Tool Co.*, Palace Chambers, Westminster.  
 DRILL.—*Stockwell & Co.*, 4, Chatham St., Manchester.  
 DRUGS.—*Baiss Bros. & Stevenson*, 4, Jewry St., E.C.  
 ENGINES.—*Hathorn, Davey & Co.*, Leeds; *Laurence, Scott & Co.*, Norwich.  
 FLANNEL.—*W. Clegg*, Milnrow; *J. Harper & Sons*, Eccleshill, Bradford; *J. Smith, Ltd.*, Milnrow.  
 FLAX SHEETING.—*Richards, Ltd.*, Aberdeen.  
 GLYCERINUM.—*Price's Pat. Candle Co.*, Battersea, S.W.  
 HAMMERS.—*B. & S. Massey*, Openshaw.  
 HANDLES.—*W. Shepherd & Sons*, Staveley, near Kendal.  
 INSTRUMENTS.—*Arnold & Sons*, Giltspur St., E.C.; *J. Weiss & Son*, 287, Oxford St., W.  
 IRON, FIG.—*North Lonsdale Iron, &c., Co.*, Ulverston, Lancs.  
 MACHINERY.—*Fairbairn Macpherson, Ltd.*, Leeds; *Glenfield & Kennedy*, Kilmarnock.  
 MACHINES, DRILLING.—*W. Asquith, Ltd.*, Halifax.  
 MIXERS, CONCRETE.—*Ransome, Ver Mehr Machine Co.*, Caxton House, S.W.  
 MOTOR CONVERTOR, &c.—*Bruce, Peebles & Co.*, Edinburgh.  
 NAVVY.—*Ruston, Proctor & Co.*, Lincoln.  
 OLEUM ANETHI, &c.—*May & Baker*, Golden Wharf, Battersea, S.W.  
 PAINT.—*Fenner & Alder*, Millwall, E.  
 PAPER.—*R. Craig & Sons*, 189, Upper Thames St., E.C.; *J. Dickinson & Co.*, 65, Old Bailey, E.C.; *Wiggins, Teape & Co.*, 10, Aldgate, E.  
 PLATES, BEARING.—*North-Eastern Steel Co.*, Middlesbrough.  
 POTU. IODIUM.—*G. Atkinson & Co.*, St. Andrew's Hill, E.C.  
 PROJECTORS, &c.—*Siemens Bros. & Co.*, Woolwich.  
 RIVETING PLANT.—*Fielding & Platt*, Gloucester.  
 RIBBONS, TYPEWRITER.—*Roneo, Ltd.*, 26, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.  
 SCREWS.—*Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss*, 139/41, Cannon St., E.C.  
 SHOT, NICKEL.—*Mond Nickel Co.*, 39, Victoria St., S.W.  
 SPRINGS.—*T. Turton & Sons*, Sheffield; *Cammell, Laird & Co.*, Sheffield.  
 TRACK, RAILWAY.—*R. Hudson*, Leeds.  
 TRUCKS.—*Leeds Forge Co.*, Leeds.  
 TUBES.—*Weldless Steel Tube Co.*, Birmingham.  
 VARNISH.—*Kearsley & Co.*, Ripon; *Naylor Bros.*, Southall, W.  
 WAGONS.—*R. Hudson*, Leeds; *Metropolitan Amalgamated Rly. Car, &c., Co.*, Birmingham; *G. R. Turner*, Langley Mill; *Hurst, Nelson & Co.*, Motherwell.  
 WHEELS AND AXLES (2).—*Bearmore & Co.*, Parkhead, Glasgow; *Pat. Shaft, &c., Co.*, Wednesbury.  
 WOOL, BORIC.—*The Darton Gibbs Co.*, Oldbury.  
 ZINC.—*Brunner, Mond & Co.*

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

BRIDGEWORK.—*Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd.*, 5, Victoria St., S.W.; *The Horseley Co., Ltd.*, Tipton, Staffs.  
 BUILDING, WORKSHOP.—*Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd.*, Middlesbrough.  
 CANVAS.—*Willesden Paper and Canvas Works, Ltd.*, Willesden Junction, N.W.  
 CAR SPARES.—*Albion Motor-Car Co., Ltd.*, South St., Scotstoun, Glasgow.  
 CARRIAGES, RAILWAY.—*Gloucester Rly. Carr. and Wagon Co., Ltd.*, 1, Victoria St., S.W.  
 CEMENT.—*Assoc. Portland Cement Mfrs., Ltd.*, 8, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.  
 CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS AND RIDGING.—*Wolverhampton Corr. Iron Co., Ltd.*, Mersey Ironworks, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.  
 DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—*Burgoyne, Burbidge & Co.*, 16, Coleman St., E.C.; *May & Baker*, Battersea, S.W.  
 ENGINE AND BOILER, STEAM.—*Ruston, Proctor & Co., Ltd.*, 46, Queen Victoria St., E.C.  
 EXPLOSIVES.—*Nobel's Explosives Co.*, West George St., Glasgow.  
 FISHING BOLTS AND NUTS.—*Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd.*, 66, Cannon St., E.C.  
 GUTTERS, &c., C.I.—*W. Macfarlane & Co.*, Saracen Foundry, Possilpark, Glasgow.  
 IRON BARS.—*S. Tyrack & Co., Ltd.*, Monkwearmouth Iron and Steel Works, Sunderland.  
 IRONWORK, CARRIAGE.—*Gloucester Rly. Carr. and Wagon Co., Ltd.*, 1, Victoria St., S.W.  
 JOINERS.—*John Lysaght, Ltd.*, St. Vincent Ironworks, Bristol.  
 LAMPS AND BRACKETS.—*Linley & Co., Ltd.*, River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.  
 LOCOMOTIVES.—*Nasmyth, Wilson & Co., Ltd.*, Bridgewater Foundry, Patricroft, near Manchester.  
 METERS, "VENTURI."—*G. Kent, Ltd.*, 199, High Holborn, W.C.  
 PIPES, C.I.—*Robt. Maclaren & Co.*, Eglington Ironworks, Port Eglington, Glasgow.

PIPING AND FITTINGS, STEEL.—*Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd.*, Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C.  
 PUMPING PLANT.—*Hathorn, Davey & Co., Ltd.*, Sun Foundry, Leeds.  
 REPAIRS TO STEAM YACHT.—*Harland & Wolff, Ltd.*, Belfast.  
 ROOFING, CLYDESDALE.—*McKerrow & Co., Ltd.*, 38, Victoria St., S.W.  
 ROOF WORK.—*Braithwaite & Kirk*, Crown Bridge Works, West Bromwich.  
 SHEDS, GOODS.—*J. Lysaght, Ltd.*, St. Vincent Ironworks, Bristol.  
 SIGNALING MATERIALS.—*Saxby & Farmer, Ltd.*, 53, Victoria St., S.W.  
 SPARES FOR STEAMER.—*John I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd.*, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.  
 STEEL PLATES, "SHIP."—*Bailey, Toms & Co.*, 8, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.  
 TELEPHONE MATERIALS.—*British L.M. Ericsson Mnfq. Co., Ltd.*, 82, Fleet St., E.C.; *Western Electric Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E.  
 TOWING MACHINE, STEAM.—*C. E. Soley & Farrar*, 6, Water St., Liverpool.  
 TRAIN LIGHTING DYNAMOS.—*Mather & Platt, Ltd.*, Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.  
 TRAVERSER.—*Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd.*, 32, Victoria St., S.W.  
 TUBES, BRASS BOILER.—*Elliott Metal Co., Ltd.*, Selly Oak Works, near Birmingham.  
 TUBING, WATER.—*Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd.*, Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C.  
 VACUUM BRAKE FITTINGS.—*Vacuum Brake Co., Ltd.*, 32, Queen Victoria St., E.C.  
 VALVES, FILTER REGULATING.—*Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd.*, Kilmarnock, N.B.  
 WAGONS, COVERED BOGIE.—*Leeds Forge Co., Ltd.*, Leeds.  
 WAGONS, LOWSIDED GOODS.—*Bristol Wagon and Carr. Works Co., Ltd.*, Lawrence Hill, Bristol.  
 WAGONS, BALLAST.—*R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd.*, Wishaw, Glasgow.  
 WAGONS, COVERED GOODS.—*Birmingham Rly. Carr. and Wagon Co., Ltd.*, Smethwick, Birmingham.  
 WASTE, COTTON.—*W. C. Jones, Ltd.*, Manchester; *R. Garside*, Manchester.  
 WHEELS AND AXLES.—*J. Baker & Co., Ltd.*, 8, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.  
 WIRE, COPPER.—*Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd.*, 17, Lime St., E.C.

## OFFICE OF WORKS.

BOILERS.—  
 South Kensington Generating Station—Two Water-Tube Boilers.—*Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd.*, Oriol House, Farringdon St., E.C.  
 BUILDERS' WORK.—  
 Accrington New Telephone Exchange, Erection.—*W. H. Bury & Son*, Pleasant View, Stanhill, Oswaldtwistle.  
 Birmingham New Parcel Office, Erection, Third Contract.—*E. Crowder*, Farm St., Birmingham.  
 Blyth New Post Office, Completion.—*G. Park*, Tynemouth Rd., North Shields.  
 Bow New Sorting Office, Erection.—*H. Hann*, High St., Colliers Wood, S.W.  
 Brixton Sorting Office, Extension.—*Pasterfield & English*, 27, High St., Colliers Wood, S.W.  
 Cardiff Labour Exchange, Adaptation.—*W. A. Linton*, Chepstow Rd., Newport, Mon.  
 Chesham Post Office, Alterations and Additions.—*J. Mead*, 176, Berkhamstead Rd., Chesham.  
 Liverpool Docks: Birkenhead and South South End and North South End Clearing Houses.—*J. Williams*, 70, Collingwood St., Liverpool.  
 Liverpool Docks: Alexandra and Canada Docks and Coastwise Clearing Houses.—*G. L. Desoer*, Everton Rd., Liverpool.  
 Newcastle-under-Lyne Post Office, Erection.—*J. Meiklejohn & Son*, Edward St., Stoke-on-Trent.  
 Portsmouth Ordinary Works.—*Portsmouth Water Fittings Co., Ltd.*, Hyde Park Rd., Southsea.  
 Stockport Post Office, Enlargement.—*W. Bowers & Co.*, Bath St., Hereford.  
 ELECTRICAL CONDUIT BOXES.—*Barton & Sons*, Green Lane, Walsall; *General Electric Co.*, 81, Queen Victoria St., E.C.; *Perfecta Co.*, Plume St., Aston; *Walsall Hardware Manufacturing Co.*, Walsall.  
 ENGINEERING LABOUR IN DAYWORK.—  
 Birmingham.—*Walker Bros.*, Upper Priory, Birmingham.  
 Liverpool.—*Pulford Bros., Ltd.*, 108/110, Whitechapel, Liverpool.  
 Manchester.—*Saunders & Taylor, Ltd.*, 43, Lower Mosley St., Manchester.  
 GENERATING SET.—  
 British Museum Extension.—*Browett Lindley & Co., Ltd.*, Sandon Works, Patricroft, Manchester.  
 MECHANICAL STOKERS AND CONVEYING GEAR.—  
 South Kensington Generating Station.—*J. Hodgkinson (Salford), Ltd.*, Ford Lane Works, Pendleton, Manchester.  
 PAINTING WORK.—  
 Natural History Museum, External Painting.—*G. Trollope & Sons, and Colls & Sons, Ltd.*, West Halkin St., S.W.  
 Imperial Institute, External Painting.—*T. W. Heath & Son*, 154, Cromwell Rd., Kensington, S.W.  
 STEAM EXHAUST AND CONDENSE MAINS.—  
 British Museum.—*Moorwoods, Ltd.*, 143, Queen Victoria St., E.C.



## SWITCHBOARD.—

British Museum Extension, Main Switchboard.—*Drake & Gorham, Ltd.*, 3, Felix St., Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E.  
Natural History Museum, Main Cables and Additions to Switchboard.—*Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Telegraph Works, Woolwich.

## TAR PAVING.—

Liverpool Docks Clearing Houses.—*Constable, Hart & Co., Ltd.*, Clarence House, Albert St. West, E.C.

## TEMPORARY BUILDINGS.—

Goole Labour Exchange.—*W. Harbrow*, Iron Building Works, S. Bermondsey, S.E.  
Liverpool Docks, Pay and Voucher Boxes; Liverpool Docks, Birkenhead Clearing House; Liverpool Docks, North South End Clearing House (Stanchions, &c.).—*G. P. Banbury*, East Surrey Ironworks, Croydon.

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PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS.—*J. Allen & Sons (Ivybridge), Ltd.*, Ivybridge; *Arnold & Foster, Ltd.*, Eynsford Mills, Kent; *J. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd.*, King's Norton, Birmingham; *A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd.*, Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik; *J. Craig & Son, Ltd.*, Dalsholm Mill, Maryhill, Glasgow; *R. Craig & Sons, Ltd.*, Moffat and Caldercruix Mills, Airdrie; *J. R. Crompton & Bros., Ltd.*, Elton Paper Mills, Bury, Lancs.; *J. B. Green & Son*, Hayle Mill, Maidstone; *Greville, James & Co., Ltd.*, Turkey Mills, Wrexham; *Hele Paper Co., Ltd.*, Hele Paper Works, Cullompton; *Hollingworth & Co.*, Turkey Mill, Maidstone; *Hyde Paper Mfg. Co., Ltd.*, Broomstair Mills, Denton; *C. Marsden & Sons, Ltd.*, Tamworth; *North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd.*, Ballyclare, Co. Antrim; *Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd.*, Northfleet; *A. Pirie & Sons, Ltd.*, Stoneywood Mill, Aberdeenshire; *R. Sommerville & Co.*, Creech, near Taunton; *Team Valley Paper Mills, Ltd.*, Gateshead; *Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd.*, Glory Paper Mill, Wooburn, Bucks.

PASTEBOARDS.—*J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd.*, Apsley Mills, Hemel Hempstead; *J. English & Co.*, Radsworth St., E.C.

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Binding 9,850 Skeleton Guard Books; 2,000 Copying Letter Book; 5,000 books "Record of Labour Employment"; 5,000 books, "D. 491A"; 24,500 Army Books; Printing, Binding, &c., 25,000 Army Book 153; 1,300 Army Book 148; 1,500 Army Book 60 A; 6,000 books, Cert. of Posting Regd. Postal Packets; 2,000 Pension Order Book; 5,000 Army Book 66; 2,000 Letter Books, "Army Book 213"; 33,500 Army Books; 2,750 Customs Book 166; Supplying 1,000 Army Book 166; 150,000 Cards in 22 sorts.—*Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.*, Finsbury, E.C.  
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Binding, &c., 1,000 books D. 459; Printing, Binding, &c., 1,000 Index to Register of Marriages; 10,250 Army Books; 1,500 "England No. 4"; Supplying 700 Portfolios "D. 17A"; 36,450 Portfolios; 2,650 books "T.S. 33."—*McCorquodale & Co., Ltd.*, Wolverton, Bucks.  
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Printing, binding, &c., 1,100 books "D. 4 Pass Notes"; 750 books "S. 519"; 1,000 Record of Forward, &c., Postal Packets.—*Swiss & Co.*, Fore St., Devonport.  
Printing, binding, &c., 13,000 Army Books; Supplying 500 Portfolios, "D. 475."—*Fenner, Appleton & Co., Ltd.*, 77, St. John St., E.C.  
Printing, binding, &c., 7,000 "Army Book 193."—*Willmott & Sons, Ltd.*, 52/56, Bartholomew Close, E.C.  
Printing, binding, &c., 3,000 Army Books.—*Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd.*, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.  
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Printing, &c., 250,000 Insurance Pamphlets; 4,150,000 Insurance Books; Supplying 300,000 Suppy. List of Approved Societies.—*Harrison & Sons*, London and Hayes.  
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Printing, &c., 500,000 Insurance Books.—*Ballantyne, Hanson & Co.*, Paul's Work, Edinburgh.  
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Supplying 2,400,000 Suppy. List of Approved Societies; 500,000 List No. 14.—*Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd.*, Hatton Garden, E.C.  
STORES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—  
Cash Bags.—*Warner's*, Brooklyn Rd., Shepherd's Bush, W.  
Letter Clips.—*M. A. Lloyd & Son*, 47, Princip St., Birmingham.  
Paper Fasteners.—*H. Hipkiss & Co., Ltd.*, Goodman St. Works, Birmingham.  
Pins.—*Perkins & Marmont, Ltd.*, Frogmarsh Mills, Woodchester, near Stroud, Glos.  
Tape.—*J. N. Hardy & Son*, Heaton Park Mills, Manchester.

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## APPARATUS.—

Telephonic.—*British L.M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd.*, Beeston, Notts; *Gent & Co., Ltd.*, Leicester; *Sterling Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd.*, Dagenham, Essex.  
Mail Bag.—*Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd.*, Bermondsey, S.E.; *J. T. Davis, Ltd.*, Bow, E.  
BELTS, SAFETY.—*Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd.*, Bermondsey, S.E.  
BUILDINGS, &c.—*Caldwell & Perkins*, Penzance.

## CABLE.—

Electric Light.—*Hooper's Telegraph and India Rubber Works, Ltd.*, Millwall Docks, E.  
Submarine.—*Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich.  
Telephonic.—*Henley's Tele. Works Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E.; *Johnson & Phillips, Ltd.*, Charlton, Kent.  
CLOTH.—*Colbeck Bros., Ltd.*, Wakefield; *A. W. Hainsworth & Sons*, Farsley, Leeds; *W. T. Huggan*, Bramley, Leeds.

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Waterproof.—*Abbott, Anderson & Abbott, Ltd.*, Harpenden, Herts; *Chamberlins, Ltd.*, Norwich; *Francis Casey*, Belfast; *Rinder & Co.*, Cambridge Heath, N.E.  
COVERS, TIRE.—*D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd.*, Ardwick, Manchester.  
HEADRESSES.—*E. Altman*, Aldershot; *J. Compton & Sons*, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; *P. J. Hickmott*, Bethnal Green Rd., N.E.; *Myers & Co.*, Hackney, E.  
INSULATORS.—*Taylor, Tunnicliff & Co., Ltd.*, Eastwood, Hanley.  
IRONWORK, TELEGRAPHIC.—*Bullers, Ltd.*, Tipton, Staffs; *F. W. Cotterill, Ltd.*, Darlaston; *John Elwell, Ltd.*, Birmingham; *T. W. Lench, Ltd.*, Blackheath, Staffs; *David Willetts, Ltd.*, Cradley Heath.

LUGS, LEAD.—*T. Francis & Co., Ltd.*, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.  
PIPES, C.I.—*Bailey, Pegg & Co., Ltd.*, Brierley Hill; *D. King & Sons*, Possilpark, Glasgow; *Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd.*, Stanton-by-Dale, Nottingham.

POTS, POROUS, LECLANCHE.—*C. T. Maling & Sons*, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

RODS, ZINC.—*Eyre Smelting Co., Ltd.*, Tonbridge.

STRING.—*J. & L. F. Goodbody, Ltd.*, Clara, King's County; *J. Mulholland & Co.*, Dublin.

## WIRE.—

Telegraphic.—*Rylands Bros., Ltd.*, Warrington; *Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd.*, Hadley, Salop; *F. Smith & Co., Wire Mfrs., Ltd.*, Halifax.  
Telephonic.—*T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd.*, Oakamoor, Staffs; *British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd.*, Prescott; *J. C. Fuller & Son, Ltd.*, Bow, E.; *London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd.*, Leyton, E.; *Chas. Macintosh & Co., Ltd.*, Derby; *Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd.*, Hadley, Salop; *F. Smith & Co., Ltd.*, incorporated in the London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd., Salford, Manchester.

AUTOMATIC CALL WIRE DISTRIBUTING EQUIPMENT, Central Telephone Exchange, London, E.C.—*Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich, Kent.

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