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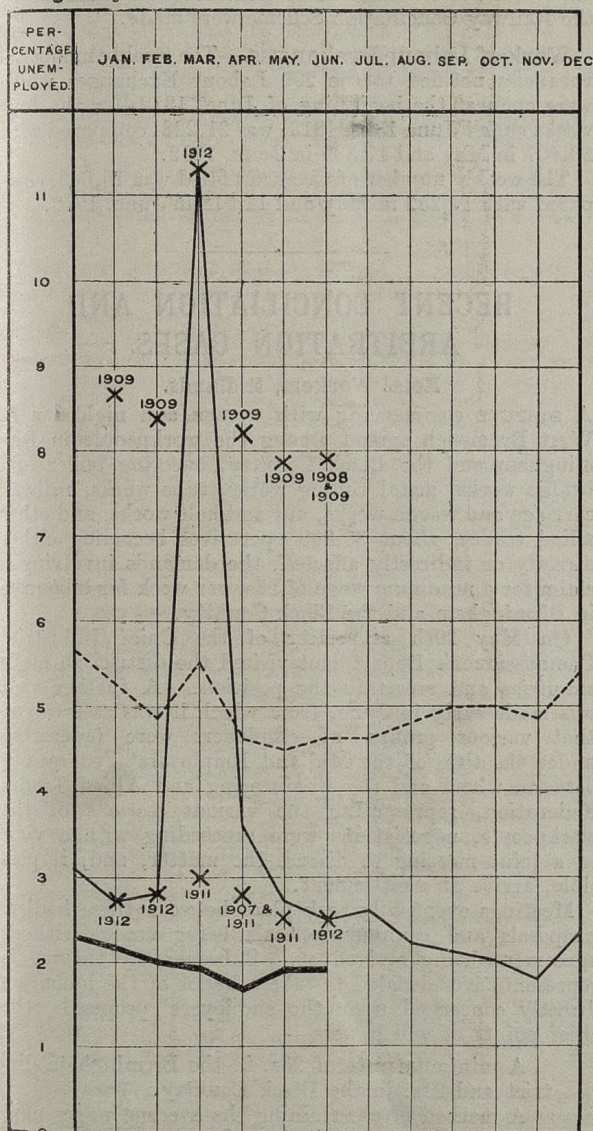
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART

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

THE LABOUR MARKET IN JUNE.

EMPLOYMENT in June continued very good.

There was some falling off in pig iron and iron and steel manufacture, which was partly accounted for by the dispute in the Midlands. The tinplate trade fluctuated downwards, and there was the usual seasonal decline in coal mining. On the other hand the boot and shoe, pottery, glass and brick trades showed some improvement. In the other principal industries there was little change from the good conditions of the previous month.

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

The upward movement in wages continued.

Compared with the high level of a year ago employment generally showed an improvement, especially in the building, pig iron and shipbuilding trades. The tinplate trade, however, was much worse, and the iron and steel and glass trades showed some decrease.

(1) TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

(Based on 3,152 Returns.)

Trade Unions with a net membership of 921,564 reported 17,888 (or 1.9 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of June, 1913, compared with 1.9 per cent. at the end of May, 1913, and 2.5 per cent. at the end of June, 1912.

Trade.	Membership at end of June, 1913, of Unions reporting.	Percentage Unemployed at end of June, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Building	76,722	3.3*	- 0.1	- 1.0
Coal Mining†	156,669	0.4	..	- 0.7
Iron and Steel	35,756	2.7	+ 0.5	+ 1.1
Engineering	218,488	2.1	+ 0.3	- 0.4
Shipbuilding	72,952	3.2	+ 0.6	- 1.7
Miscellaneous Metal... ..	31,656	1.3	+ 0.1	...
Textiles†:—				
Cotton	84,256	1.5	- 0.5	- 0.5
Woollen & Worsted	8,619	2.5	- 3.1	+ 1.3
Other	52,787	1.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	64,065	3.8	- 0.1	- 0.9
Furnishing and Wood-working.	46,136	1.9	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Clothing	61,166	1.5	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Leather	3,047	5.5	+ 0.7	+ 2.2
Glass	977	0.4	...	+ 0.1
Pottery... ..	6,143	0.9	- 0.3	+ 0.5
Tobacco	2,125	4.8	- 0.3	- 3.6
Total... ..	921,564	1.9	...	- 0.6

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

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

(2) UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED" TRADES.

The percentage of "insured" workpeople unemployed at the end of June was 2·8, compared with 2·7 at the end of May.

	Build- ing and Works of Con- struc- tion.	Ship- build- ing.	En- gineer- ing and Iron- found- ing.	Making of Vehi- cles.	Saw- mill- ing.	Other Insured Work- people.	All Insured Work- people.
Percentage un- employed at end of June, 1913 ...	3·5	2·9	2·2	2·1	2·0	0·9	2·8
Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with end of May, 1913	+0·1	-0·2	+0·1	+0·2	-0·1	—	+0·1

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

(Based on 1,910 Returns.)

Returns from firms employing 408,013 workpeople in the week ended June 28th, 1913, showed a decrease of 0·1 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and an increase of 1·3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0·4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and an increase of 2·3 per cent. in wages paid.

Trade.	Number Employed.			Wages Paid.		
	Week ended 28th June, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended 28th June, 1913.	Inc. (+) or D. c. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.*
		per cent.	per cent.	£	per cent.	per cent.
Textiles:—						
Cotton ...	103,277	+0·0	+0·3	105,905	+2·1	+3·9
Woollen ...	24,373	-0·3	-0·9	24,058	-0·6	+0·8
Worsted ...	37,761	-0·9	-3·5	30,802	-0·1	+0·2
Linen ...	43,613	-0·5	-1·9	29,104	-0·8	+3·6
Jute ...	16,879	-0·0	-0·7	14,063	+1·5	+10·7
Hosiery ...	19,380	+0·4	+1·6	16,076	+2·9	+2·0
Lace ...	5,935	-1·3	-1·6	5,959	+1·4	+1·3
Other Textiles ...	16,609	-0·4	-0·4	13,582	+0·5	+1·8
Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.	30,956	-0·1	+0·0	39,532	+1·9	+3·5
Total, Textiles...	298,783	-0·2	-0·7	279,081	+1·2	+3·2
Boot and Shoe ...	68,566	+0·2	+0·3	69,924	+1·1	+0·0
Shirt and Collar ...	6,026	-2·5	-3·9	4,019	-3·4	-4·7
Pottery ...	14,749	+2·0	+4·4	14,750	+1·6	+1·9
Glass ...	8,198	+2·3	-2·0	10,466	+8·5	-3·8
Brick ...	11,691	+0·1	-0·1	14,974	+1·4	+3·9
Grand Total ...	408,013	-0·1	-0·4	393,214	+1·3	+2·3

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

(4) OTHER EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

(Based on 831 Returns.)

The following Table summarises the returns from firms employing 865,321 workpeople in June in the industries mentioned:—

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for June, 1913.	June, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining ...	690,683	5·44	-0·20	+0·09
Iron ,, ...	16,563	5·84	+0·05	+0·24
Shale ,, ...	3,613	5·89	+0·09	+0·15
Pig Iron ...	24,800	Furnaces in Blast. 329	No.	No.
			- 3	+ 23
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	24,900	Mills Working. 498	- 27	- 84
		Shifts Worked (One Week)	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel ...	104,762	578,170	- 2·3	- 1·1

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes taking effect in June were all increases, and amounted to £8,500 per week on the wages of nearly 264,000 workpeople. The principal changes affected 190,000 coal miners in South Wales and Monmouthshire, 25,400 iron and steel workers in the North of England, the Midlands, and South Wales, 15,000 engineers at Coventry, 3,000 dyers and finishers in Lancashire and Cheshire, and 5,000 carters at Bradford and Sheffield.

Trade Disputes.—The dispute involving about 35,000 metal workers in the Midlands continued in progress throughout the whole of June, but was settled in July. The number of disputes beginning in June was 150, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 122,623, as compared with 149,812 in May, 1913, and 135,929 in June, 1912. The estimated number of working days lost by disputes in June was 1,718,200, as compared with 1,088,800 in May, 1913, and 1,505,700 in June, 1912.

Conciliation and Arbitration.—Cases dealt with during the month include a general strike of metal workers in the Midlands; brick-makers in the Stourbridge district; building trade operatives in London, at Cheltenham, Merthyr, Rugby, and Shrewsbury; boot and shoe operatives in the United Kingdom; woollen workers, Morley; explosives workers, Ardeer; settmakers, Penmaenmawr; and gas-producermen, Sheffield. Several appointments of chairmen of Conciliation Boards under the Railway Conciliation Scheme were made.

Work of Labour Exchanges.—The weekly number of vacancies notified to the 290 Labour Exchanges which were open at the beginning of June, 1912, for the four weeks ended June 13th, 1913, was 21,228, compared with 20,407 in May and 17,339 in June, 1912.

The weekly number of vacancies filled was 15,663, compared with 14,252 in May and 12,818 in June, 1912.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

Metal Workers, Midlands.

A DISPUTE commencing with women and nightmen at West Bromwich spread among the workpeople in Birmingham and the Black Country, affecting boiler and bridge works, metal rolling works, tube works, railway carriage and wagon works, nut and bolt works, and other allied trades, about 35,000 operatives becoming either directly or indirectly affected, the demands involving a claim for a minimum wage of 23s. per week for labourers in Birmingham and the Black Country.

On May 29th an officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department visited the district to make enquiries and ascertain the position. A further visit was made early in June, from which it was ascertained that various groups of employers were federating under the title of the Midland Employers' Federation, between whom and the Engineering and Allied Trades Federation, representing the various sections of the workpeople, negotiations were proceeding with a view to a joint meeting to discuss the matter, and, if possible, arrive at a settlement.

Meetings eventually took place between these bodies, proposals and counter-proposals being made, without agreement being arrived at. Subsequently the men's representatives decided to take a ballot of the labourers directly concerned upon the employers' proposals, the chief points of which were—

A minimum rate of 23s. in the Birmingham district and 21s. in the Black Country.

A method of ascertaining the average wages paid to youths and girls, such to have general application.

No general advance on piecework.
No further stoppage of work.

The agreement to be in force for twelve months.

The ballot resulted in 99 voting for the employers'

proposals and 4,717 against, the result being made known on Saturday, June 28th.

On Monday, June 30th, an officer of the Department again visited the district, and on July 2nd the Chief Industrial Commissioner arrived at Birmingham for the purpose of meeting representatives of the Midland Employers' Federation and the Engineering and Allied Trades' Federation.

Various meetings between Sir George Askwith and the parties took place during Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, a number of adjournments for separate consultation being made.

As a result of these negotiations an agreement on all the main issues was arrived at on Friday evening, with the understanding that the two secretaries should meet to draft the agreement, arrangements being made for a further meeting of representatives of the two federations on the following Monday to approve and sign the agreement.

The full text of the Agreement, which, on being put to a subsequent vote of the workpeople, was accepted by 4,944 to 1,236, is as follows:—

Agreement made this 7th day of July, 1913, between the Midland Employers' Federation (hereinafter called the Federation) of the one part and the Workers' Union, the National Union of Gas Workers, and the Amalgamated Workers, Brickmakers, and General Labourers (hereinafter called the Trade Unions) of the other part.

(1) That work shall be resumed forthwith.

(2) Day rates: That the Federation will recommend without delay to its members that the following standard rates of wages for adult able-bodied, unskilled labourers working for not less than a full working week, be established, and paid during the term of this agreement, namely—

(a) 23s. per week for the Birmingham district (which shall include Greater Birmingham, Smethwick, and Oldbury).

(b) 22s. per week for the Black Country, during a period of six months after the date of resumption of work, and thereafter the standard wage in the Black Country to be increased to 23s.

(3) Women, girls, and youths to be paid the rates set forth in Schedule A of this agreement.

(4) Piecework: (a) the prices for piecework have been and shall be fixed by mutual arrangement between the employer and the workman or workmen who perform the work. (b) Each workman's day rate to be guaranteed, irrespective of his piecework earnings. (c) No general advance in piecework can be conceded, nor can any general advances in day rates be agreed to other than those agreed to in Clause 2 during the period of this agreement, it being understood that the word "general" will not be taken to imply that applications from sections of men to be debarred from consideration by the employer. Failing agreement the matter becomes a dispute to be dealt with as herein provided.

(5) Provisions for avoiding disputes.—With a view to avoid disputes deputations of workmen shall be received by their employers by appointment for mutual discussion of any question in the settlement of which both parties are directly concerned, or it shall be competent for an official of the trade union to approach the secretary of the Federation Committee of the trade involved, with regard to any such question, or it shall be competent for either party to bring the question before a sectional conference to be held between the trade committee and the trade union. In the event of a trade committee or trade union desiring to raise any question a sectional conference for this purpose may be arranged by application to the secretary of the trade committee or of the trade union as the case may be. Sectional conferences shall be held within twelve working days from the receipt of the application by the secretary of the trade committee or of the trade union concerned. Failing settlement at a sectional conference of any question brought before it, it shall be competent for either party to refer the matter to the Executive Board of the Federation and the Central Authority of the trade union or trade unions concerned. Central conferences shall be held at the earliest date which can be conveniently arranged by the secretaries of the Federation and of the trade unions. There shall be no stoppage of work either of a partial or a general character, but work shall proceed under the current conditions until the procedure provided for above has been carried through.

(6) The existing agreement specified in Schedule B hereto shall be observed and performed by the parties hereto. Subject thereto this agreement shall be binding on all the present and future members of the federation and the trade unions.

(7) This agreement is entered into on the understanding (which the federation are informed to be the case) that the rules of the various unions involved efficiently deal with breaches of agreement by their members and that the rules in such cases will be enforced.

(8) No notices to stop or suspend work to be given in on account of any dispute in any works outside the membership of the federation. The trade unions agree to abstain from giving notice for the workmen in the employ of members of the federation in the case of an outside dispute, and the federation will not support any firms who are not members of the federation.

(9) This agreement shall remain in force for a period of at least twelve months from the signing of this agreement and within fourteen days of the end of the term of this agreement notice to terminate may be given by either parties. Work, however, shall not be suspended pending any negotiations which may be proceeding. Should the negotiations fail through work shall not be stopped until seven days from the termination of such negotiations.

(10) As soon as possible all men shall be reinstated to their positions, and no workmen shall be prejudiced because of any official position with the trade unions.

The parties hereto agree to recommend the adoption of the foregoing to their respective members.

For the Midland Employers' Federation.

Signed on behalf of the Committee of the Midland Employers' Federation, T. HARRIS SPENCER (Chairman).

For the National Union of Gas Workers (signed), J. FIRTH.

For the Amalgamated Gas Workers, Brickmakers, and General Labourers (signed), H. SIMPSON.

For the Workers' Union (signed), JOHN BEARD, JULIA VARLEY.

Age.	SCHEDULE A.		Age.	Girls.
	Youths.			
14	7s. 0d.	14	6s. 0d.	
15	9s. 0d.	15	6s. 6d.	
16	11s. 0d.	16	7s. 0d.	
17	13s. 0d.	17	8s. 0d.	
18	15s. 0d.	18	9s. 0d.	
19	17s. 0d.	19	10s. 0d.	
20	19s. 0d.	20	11s. 0d.	
		21	12s. 0d.	

SCHEDULE B.

(1) Agreement between the Metropolitan Carriage, Wagon, and Finance Company (Limited) and the Engineers and Allied Trades Societies Federation, and

(2) The Engineering Employers' Federation and the Engineers and Allied Trade Societies Federation.

(Signed) T. H. S.
J. B.
J. F.
H. S.
J. V.

Following the Agreement, work generally was resumed.

Firebrick Makers, Stourbridge District.

EARLY in June a general strike of brickmakers commenced in the Stourbridge district, involving about 1,200 workpeople. The dispute continuing, on July 1st an officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department visited Stourbridge, and entered into negotiations with the parties. Following these negotiations, the parties accepted an invitation to meet Sir George Askwith in conference at Birmingham on July 3rd.

At this conference the following Agreement was arrived at, subject to ratification by the parties. The Agreement was later confirmed by meetings of the workpeople and accepted by the employers:—

AGREEMENT between the undersigned Employers engaged in the manufacture of Fire Brick in the Stourbridge District, on the one hand, and the Amalgamated Society of Gasworkers, Brickmakers and General Labourers, and National Federation of Women Workers on the other.

That 10 per cent. advance on both piece work and day work rates be agreed to for both male and female workers engaged in the preparation of material, making, finishing, burning bricks, and handling and loading same, and that a minimum wage of 10s. per week be established for women workers.

The works to be re-opened on Monday, July 7th, at the advanced rates, all the workpeople to be employed as the work is ready in the various departments in which they are engaged.

In the event of any future questions arising between the employers and their workpeople:—

(a) The workpeople and the works manager concerned shall in the first instance endeavour to settle the difference.

(b) Failing settlement, it shall be considered by the employer and the agent of the workpeople's trade union.

(c) The parties agree to the formation of a Wages Board, and, pending such formation, the dispute failing settlement under (a) and (b) shall be referred to an independent umpire, and failing agreement as to the umpire the dispute shall be referred to the Board of Trade. Pending a decision no stoppage of work to take place.

No discrimination to be made against any person for any action taken during the dispute nor any action taken by any

persons returning to work with reference to any other persons in the employment of the fire brick making employers.

(Signed)—

For E. J. & J. PEARSON, Ltd.—C. W. Thomas, Managing Director.

For KING BROTHERS (Stourbridge, Ltd.)—Charles King, Director.

For RUFFORD & Co., Ltd.—Jas. H. A. Deeley, Secretary.

For HARRIS & PEARSON—Tom P. Harris.

For TIMMIS & Co.—G. H. Timmis.

SAMUEL EVERS & SONS.

For HARPER & MOORE, Ltd.—Howard Moore, Director.

For H. T. HICKMAN—Walter Wood.

For GEORGE KING HARRISON, Ltd.—I. A. Moberley, Director.

For AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF GASWORKERS, BRICKMAKERS AND GENERAL LABOURERS—H. Simpson, General Secretary.

For NATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN WORKERS—(Mrs.) Annie Lowin.

Countersigned—

G. R. ASKWITH, Chief Industrial Commissioner.

July 3rd, 1913.

Building Trades.

London.—The London Master Builders' Association and the National Association of Operative Plasterers having been unable to arrive at an agreement on proposed alterations in the working rules, the men, to the number of about 2,400 (including about 800 labourers thrown out of work owing to the dispute) ceased work on May 10th. The strike continuing, representatives of the parties met Sir George Askwith, at his suggestion, on May 27th, to discuss the position. A settlement was subsequently arrived at by the parties, except upon the points of further increase in wages and different payment for overtime. After further investigation, Sir George Askwith suggested to the men the advisability of effecting an agreement on the basis of the arrangements previously agreed upon and the improvement in wages proposed by the employers. This they decided to do, an agreement being signed on June 30th, and work resumed on the following day.

Cheltenham.—Sir William Collins, the arbitrator appointed to determine certain matters affecting masons at Cheltenham (see LABOUR GAZETTE for June, p. 204), issued his award on June 16th, deciding that the standard rate of wage shall be for masons, 8½d. per hour as from May 1st, 1913, and 8¼d. per hour as from November 1st, 1913; and for fixers, 8¼d. per hour as from May 1st, 1913. On the other working rules referred to him, the arbitrator decided that there should be no alteration.

Merthyr.—A strike of painters and labourers in support of a demand for an advance in wages having commenced at Merthyr on May 1st, the other sections of the building trade were unable to continue working. Early in June the attention of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department was called to the dispute, and an officer visited the district and interviewed representatives of the parties, a further visit being also made later in the month. From these enquiries it appeared that negotiations with a view to a settlement were proceeding between the parties, which negotiations finally resulted in a settlement.

Rugby.—The plasterers, plumbers, painters and labourers at Rugby having stopped work on 2nd June for an advance in wages and an alteration of working rules, an agreement was arrived at between the parties providing for a resumption of work and the reference of the points in dispute to arbitration. In response to a joint application, dated June 26th, the Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed Sir E. Stafford Howard, K.C.B., to act in the desired capacity.

Shrewsbury.—Sir E. Stafford Howard, K.C.B., the arbitrator appointed to decide matters affecting carpenters and joiners and bricklayers at Shrewsbury (see LABOUR GAZETTE for June, p. 204) issued his award on June 27th. With regard to both classes of workpeople a number of alterations in the working rules were made by agreement at the hearing, the rate of wages and the time for leaving off work on Saturdays being left to the decision of the arbitrator. In the case of the bricklayers certain other points were also left to the arbitrator. On the question of wages, the arbitrator decided that the ordinary rate of wages shall be 8½d. per hour as from the date of resumption of work up to December 31st, 1913, and after that 8¼d. per hour.

Boot and Shoe Operatives, United Kingdom.

In response to a joint application, dated June 20th, Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., was appointed to preside as chairman, and, if necessary, as conciliator, at a meeting on July 8th of the Executive Committee of the Incorporated Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland and the General Council of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, and at any conference or conferences which might be the outcome of the meeting on July 8th.

The conference was accordingly held on July 8th, and at the close Mr. Smith submitted certain suggestions, the conference being adjourned to July 16th to enable the parties to consider these proposals.

Woollen Workers, Morley.

Questions having been referred to Sir George Askwith upon the agreement dated April 7th, 1913, between the Morley and District Manufacturers' Association and the General Union of Textile Workers (see LABOUR GAZETTE for April, p. 124), on June 18th Sir George gave his opinion—

(a) That machine fillers under twenty-two years of age were not specifically dealt with under the said Agreement.

(b) That workmen staying during meal hours by request of their employers would be working overtime, but that the rates of such overtime are not specifically dealt with in the Agreement.

Sir George added that in his opinion the Executives of both parties should meet at an early date for the purpose of dealing with points thus omitted from the terms of the Agreement.

Explosives Workers, Ardeer, Ayrshire.

On May 16th a large number of workpeople at Messrs. Nobel's Explosives Factory, Ardeer, Ayrshire, ceased work in support of a demand for a minimum wage of 23s. per week for labourers and for an advance of 3s. per week for other workpeople, resulting in the closing of the works, affecting in all about 2,500 workpeople.

Previous to the commencement of the strike an enquiry, to be held by the Board of Trade, had been promised by the Government with a view to ascertaining the rates of wages of labourers in the neighbourhood of Ardeer. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, having received the result of this enquiry, decided to make further investigation to enable them to decide whether the Fair Wages Clause had been fulfilled or not.

The Chief Industrial Commissioner, who had been in communication with the parties, informed them on June 20th of this decision, pointing out to the representatives of the workpeople that, in the opinion of the Admiralty, it would be difficult to conduct a further inquiry efficiently unless work was resumed.

To this the workpeople agreed, following a statement by the Company that every worker would go back to his or her old position and rate of pay, and work was resumed generally on June 25th.

Settmakers, Penmaenmawr.

At the end of April a strike affecting about 110 workpeople commenced at a quarry at Penmaenmawr owing to disagreement with regard to the annual bill of prices.

A communication having been received from a representative of the workpeople inviting the assistance of the Department, the Chief Industrial Commissioner made enquiries into the matter, from which it appeared that negotiations were then proceeding, and were likely to lead to an early settlement. Shortly afterwards a settlement was arrived at, the men receiving certain advances in prices.

Gas-producers, Sheffield.

His Honour Judge A. O'Connor, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to deal with a claim by the gas-producers at a works at Sheffield (see LABOUR GAZETTE for April, p. 124), issued his award on July 1st, deciding that no case had been made out for an increase of the wages of the leading gasmen. The arbitrator, however, revised the base rate of the gasmen and cellarmen.

RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME.

During the month the Right Hon. Sir Robert Romer, G.C.B., presided at reassembled meetings of Conciliation Boards 3, 4, and 6 of the Midland Railway, and gave his decision on matters referred to him.

The following further appointments of chairmen to preside at meetings of boards have been made:—

The Right Hon. Sir ROBERT ROMER, G.C.B., Board No. 5 of the Midland Railway.

His Honour Judge J. V. AUSTIN, Board No. 1 of the Taff Vale Railway.

Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. MACKENZIE, K.C., Boards Nos. I. II. and VII. of the North British Railway.

His Honour Judge MELLOR, Board No. 1 of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909.

TAILORING TRADE (IRELAND).

Proposal to fix Minimum Rates of Wages.

At a meeting of the Trade Board established for ready-made tailoring and certain branches of bespoke tailoring in Ireland, held on 30th June and 1st July, 1913, it was decided to propose a minimum time-rate for female workers of 3d. an hour and a minimum time-rate for male workers of 6d. an hour.

The Trade Board also decided to propose minimum time-rates for female learners (as defined by them) ranging from 4s. to 12s. per week according to age and experience, and minimum time-rates for male learners (as defined by the Trade Board) ranging from 4s. 6d. per week for persons under 15 years of age to 24s. per week for persons between 23 and 24 years of age.

The learners' rates in both cases are weekly rates based on a week of 50 hours, but are subject to a proportionate deduction or increase according as the number of hours actually spent by the learner in the factory or workshop in any week is less or more than 50.

The official notice of the proposal to fix minimum rates of wages required by the Act will be issued shortly. Objections to the proposed rates may be lodged with the Trade Board within three months from the date of the notice. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Tailoring Trade Board (Ireland), Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

PAPER BOX-MAKING TRADE (GREAT BRITAIN).

Obligatory Order.

The Board of Trade have made an order, dated 7th July, 1913, making obligatory the minimum time-rates of wages for male workers in Great Britain employed in the making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip or similar material, fixed on January 6th, 1913, by the Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain). These rates are 6d. per hour for male workers other than learners, and from 4s. 6d. to 21s. per week of 52 hours for male learners, according to age.

Any agreement for the payment of wages at less than the above-mentioned minimum rates, clear of all deductions, will henceforth be null and void. The penalty for paying wages after 7th July at rates less than those which have now been made obligatory by the Board of Trade is a fine not exceeding £20 for each offence; and in addition the worker is entitled to all arrears, calculated on the basis of the minimum rates. In certain circumstances, however, the Trade Board may, in the case of time-workers who are affected by infirmity or physical injury, grant permits exempting their employment from the operation of the minimum time-rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Claims to Benefit in June.

The total number of claims to unemployment benefit made at Labour Exchanges and other local offices of the Unemployment Fund during the four weeks ended June 27th, 1913, was 68,058, or a weekly average of 17,014. During the five weeks ended May 30th the total was 74,186, or a weekly average of 14,837.

The number of claims made during each of the four weeks ended 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th June and the weekly average for June and May, 1913, are given in the following Table:—

Division.	Week ended 6th June.	Week ended 13th June.	Week ended 20th June.	Week ended 27th June.	Weekly Average of claims made during	
					4 weeks ended June 27th.	5 weeks ended May 30th.
London & South Eastern..	5,397	6,209	5,858	6,681	6,036	5,074
Scotland and Northern..	3,004	2,447	2,328	2,116	2,474	2,379
North Western	1,817	1,853	3,354	2,048	2,268	2,005
Yorkshire and East Midlands.	1,492	1,519	1,460	1,483	1,488	1,705
West Midlands	2,471	2,177	1,325	1,487	1,865	964
South Western	1,141	1,555	1,148	1,323	1,282	1,118
Wales	1,130	744	699	640	803	790
Ireland	840	720	737	855	788	872
Total	17,292	17,224	16,909	16,633	17,014	14,837

The particulars of claims given above include the claims made by members of those associations of workmen in the insured trades which have effected arrangements with the Board of Trade under Section 105 of the National Insurance Act. Under these arrangements members are able to draw unemployment benefit from their Associations instead of directly from the Unemployment Fund through the local offices of the Fund. The Associations subsequently claim repayment from the Fund of the sums to which their individual members would have been entitled. The total number of claims made through such Associations during the four weeks ended June 27th was 20,313, as compared with 47,745 direct claims.

Number and Amount of Claims Paid.

The total number of payments of unemployment benefit made during the four weeks ended June 27th to workpeople claiming direct was 47,379, and the total amount of such payments was £14,609, as compared with 63,639 payments, amounting to £19,678, during the five weeks ended May, 30th, 1913. These amounts, paid in respect of unemployment during the four weeks ended June 27th and the five weeks ended May 30th, are exclusive of the sums due for benefit of members of the Associations referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The number of payments made and the amount paid out on each Friday in June, together with the weekly average of the number and amount of payments during June and May, 1913, are given below:—

Division.	6th June, 1913.	13th June, 1913.	20th June, 1913.	27th June, 1913.	Weekly Average during 4 weeks ended 27th June.	Weekly Average during 5 weeks ended 30th May.
London and Sth. Eastern ..	4,214	4,375	4,915	5,661	4,791	4,555
Scotland and Northern..	1,225	1,137	1,119	1,122	1,151	1,277
North Western	1,260	1,193	1,147	1,132	1,183	1,316
Yorkshire & E. Midlands	1,254	1,239	1,198	1,216	1,227	1,400
West Midlands	929	1,036	1,148	1,254	1,092	986
South Western	1,033	1,023	1,002	967	1,006	1,292
Wales	300	284	278	209	268	344
Ireland	1,234	1,169	1,114	992	1,127	1,039
Total United Kingdom ..	11,449	11,456	11,921	12,553	11,845	12,728
Amounts Paid.*						
London and Sth. Eastern ..	£ 1,411	£ 1,480	£ 1,569	£ 1,769	£ 1,562	£ 1,490
Scotland and Northern..	361	326	328	339	338	367
North Western	374	356	329	339	350	398
Yorkshire & E. Midlands	326	323	315	322	321	371
West Midlands	284	318	363	422	347	285
South Western	296	303	285	280	291	384
Wales	93	86	78	62	80	98
Ireland	385	379	360	328	363	543
Total United Kingdom ..	3,530	3,571	3,627	3,881	3,652	3,936

Unemployment in Insured Trades and Occupations.

Under Regulation 5 (4) of the General Regulations issued by the Board of Trade in accordance with the National Insurance Act, Part II., Section 91, every holder of an unemployment book has, when unemployed, to lodge it at a Labour Exchange or other local office of the Unemployment Fund. From returns made as to the number of unemployment books of unemployed workpeople in the possession of the various local offices on June 27th, 1913, the following Table has been prepared,

* Exclusive of payments made through workmen's associations.

showing the proportion of unemployment books lodged to the total issued in the various industries. The percentages given may be taken to represent approximately the proportion of workpeople in the industries who were unemployed on that date:—

Division.	Building and Works of Construction.	Ship-building.	Engineering and Iron-founding.	Making of Vehicles.	Saw-milling.	Other Insured Work-people.	All Insured Work-people.
	percent.	percent.	percent.	percent.	percent.	percent.	percent.
London and S.E.	6.5	2.3	3.2	2.6	2.5	1.3	4.6
Scotland and Northern.	1.6	2.1	1.8	0.8	1.6	0.6	1.7
North Western.	1.7	1.3	2.2	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.9
Yorkshire and E. Midlands.	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.6
West Midlands.	1.7	3.1	2.3	2.9	1.3	1.0	2.2
South Western.	4.2	7.0	2.8	1.6	3.2	1.1	4.0
Wales.	1.6	8.4	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.4	2.2
Ireland.	8.3	3.7	4.1	3.6	3.9	2.4	5.9
United Kingdom.	3.5	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	0.9	2.8
Percentage unemployed a month ago.	3.4	3.1	2.1	1.9	2.1	0.9	2.7

The following Table shows, both by industry and by district, the proportion of unemployment books lodged to the total books issued on each Friday during June, 1913, and on May 30th, 1913.

INDUSTRIES.	Date.				
	30th May.	6th June.	13th June.	20th June.	27th June.
Building and Works of Construction.	Per Cent. 3.4	Per Cent. 3.4	Per Cent. 3.5	Per Cent. 3.5	Per Cent. 3.5
Shipbuilding	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9
Engineering and Ironfounding.	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Making of Vehicles	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1
Sawmilling	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0
Other Insured Workpeople	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
All Insured Workpeople	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
DIVISION.					
London and South-Eastern	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.6
Scotland and Northern	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
North-Western	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Yorkshire and East Midlands	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
West Midlands	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2
South-Western	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0
Wales	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2
Ireland	6.5	5.6	6.0	6.1	5.9
United Kingdom	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909.

The Board of Trade have issued a Report* on the action taken under the Trade Boards Act, 1909, during the 3½ years for which it has been in force.

The Act provides for the establishment of Trade Boards in certain trades; and, in pursuance of their powers under the Act, the Board of Trade have made the undermentioned Regulations, which are set out in full in Appendix I. to the Report:—

- (1) Establishing a Trade Board for the hammered and dolted or tommied chain trade.
- (2) Establishing a Trade Board for the making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material, in Great Britain.
- (3) As to mode of giving notice.
- (4) Establishing a Trade Board for that branch of the lace trade which is engaged in machine-made lace and net finishing, other than the finishing of the product of plain net machines.
- (5) As to the constitution of district trade committees.
- (6) Establishing a Trade Board for the readymade and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade in Great Britain engaged in making garments to be worn by male persons.†
- (7) Establishing a Trade Board for the making of

* Memoranda in reference to the Working of the Trade Boards Act: H.C. 134. Price 3d.

† By their minute of 19th August, 1912, the Board of Trade have extended the functions of this Trade Board so as to include those branches of the bespoke tailoring trade in Great Britain which are engaged in making garments to be worn by male persons and in which at least three persons or two female persons (in both cases exclusive of cutters) are engaged in making one garment.

boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material, in Ireland.

(8) [Superseded by No. (10) below.]

(9) Varying the Regulations (see No. (5) above) as to the constitution of district trade committees.

(10) Establishing a Trade Board for those branches of the readymade and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade in Ireland which are engaged in making garments to be worn by male persons, and for those branches of the bespoke tailoring trade in Ireland which are engaged in making garments to be worn by male persons and in which at least three persons or two female persons (in both cases exclusive of cutters) are engaged in making one garment.

(11) Extending the Regulations (see No. (4) above) establishing a Trade Board for that branch of the lace trade which is engaged in machine-made lace and net finishing, other than the finishing of the product of plain net machines, so as to include the finishing of those hair nets, veilings and quillings which are the product of plain net machines.

Trade Boards have been established by the Board of Trade, constituted in accordance with the Regulations numbered (1), (2), (4), (6), (7) and (10) above. Each Trade Board consists of equal numbers of members representing employers and members representing workers in the trade, together with a smaller number of "appointed members," who are persons unconnected with the trade and appointed by the Board of Trade.

District Trade Committees.

Nine district trade committees, covering the whole country, have been established by the Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain) for the areas specified in paragraph 3 of the Regulations numbered (2) above, and seven district trade committees, covering the whole country, have been established by the Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain) for the areas specified in paragraph 3 of the Regulations numbered (6) above. No minimum rate of wages can have effect in an area for which a district trade committee has been established unless the committee has recommended it or has had an opportunity of reporting to the Trade Board.

The district trade committees consist partly of appointed members, partly of representative members of the Trade Board, and partly of representatives of local employers and local workers. The local representatives have in all cases been nominated by the Board of Trade.

Minimum Rates Fixed.

The minimum time-rates of wages and general minimum piece-rates of wages which have been fixed by the several Trade Boards are set out in Appendix II. to the Report.

The following table shows, in summary form, the minimum time-rates of wages which have been fixed for workers, other than learners, in the trades to which the Act at present applies:—

Trade.	Females.	Males.
Chain-making	Per hour. 2½d.	Per hour. 5d.—7d.
Lace-finishing	2¾d.	—
Box-making:—		
Great Britain	3d.	6d.
Ireland	2¾d.	6d.
Tailoring:—		
Great Britain	3¾d.	6d.
Ireland	Not yet fixed.	—

The above rates are *minimum rates*, and in practice many workpeople are paid at higher rates, but all are protected from payment at lower rates, with the exception of a small number of workers to whom permits have been granted. The number of permits authorised up to date is: in lace finishing, 2; in box-making (Great Britain), 24; in tailoring (Great Britain), 95. The remaining three Boards have not yet granted any permits.

Investigating Officers.

Officers have been appointed by the Board of Trade for the purpose of investigating complaints and otherwise securing the proper observance of the Act. These officers have power to enter factories, workshops and places used for giving out work, and to require the production of wages sheets, lists of outworkers, and other relevant information.

An important part of the work of the investigating officers has been concerned with cases in which non-observance of the minimum rates has been found to be due to misunderstanding or carelessness, and it has seemed desirable to effect a settlement, on the basis of a revision of the rates of wages and payment of the arrears due to the workers, without recourse to legal proceedings. As examples of the cases dealt with, the following may be of interest:—

(1) Found three workers underpaid. Arrears paid in all cases. Amount, £15 15s. 4½d.

(2) Found that time-workers were receiving minimum or over, and that proportion of piece-workers who earned less than the minimum did not appear to be excessive. Complaint not considered to be substantiated.

(3) Found three time-workers had been underpaid. Arrears paid, £2 15s. 3d.

On first visit 23 per cent. piece-workers earned less than minimum; piece-rates were in some cases increased, and on second visit only 10 per cent. earned less.

(4) Found six time-workers underpaid. Correct rates to be paid in future. Arrears paid, £20 16s. 11d.

Prosecutions under the Act.

Proceedings have been taken against employers in four cases in which breaches of the Act have been brought to the notice of the Board of Trade, and in each case a conviction was obtained.

The first prosecution was that of an employer in the chain trade for failure to pay wages to three workers at the minimum rates fixed for dolted chain-making by the Chain Trade Board. In this case an attempt was made to conceal the infraction of the Act by false entries in the wages books. As the Court considered that the offences were serious, they imposed fines amounting to £15, with £9 9s. costs, and in addition the defendant was ordered to pay to the workers arrears of wages amounting to £7 15s. 10½d.

In the second prosecution, that of a Nottingham middlewoman for failure to pay wages at the minimum rates fixed by the Lace Finishing Trade Board, the defendant was fined £1, with £1 1s. costs, the magistrates intimating that any future offence would be dealt with severely.

The third prosecution was that of a box manufacturer in East London for failure to pay wages to a female worker at the minimum time-rate fixed by the Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain). In this case the defendant was fined £3 3s., with £5 5s. costs, and was also ordered by the magistrate to pay the sum of 17s. to the worker.

The fourth prosecution was that of a man and his wife, who were carrying on business as sub-contractors ("middle-people") in the lace finishing trade, for hindering an investigating officer. The man was fined 10s. and his wife was acquitted with a caution, the magistrates taking into account the poverty of the defendants.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. COURTS OF REFEREES.

A Return* has been issued by the Board of Trade which sets forth the statutory provisions relating to the constitution of Courts of Referees, the districts into which the United Kingdom is divided for the purpose, the chairmen appointed by the Board of Trade, and the panels of employers' representatives and workmen's representatives, with an explanatory memorandum describing the constitution and functions of the Courts and the steps taken for the formation of the employers' and workmen's panels.

When a workman is dissatisfied with the decision of an Insurance Officer with regard to a direct claim for unemployment benefit, he may, in accordance with Section 88 of the National Insurance Act, require the matter to be referred to a Court of Referees consisting of three persons, viz., two members taken by rota from panels of employers' representatives and workmen's representatives respectively, and an impartial chairman. The chairman of a Court of Referees, who must be neither an employer

* H. of C. 527. Price 2½d.

nor a workman in an insured trade, is appointed by the Board of Trade. The members of the employers' panels were appointed by the Board after considering the names of any persons suggested for appointment by, or on behalf of, employers or any associations of employers who appeared to the Board to be interested. The members of the workmen's panels were elected by ballot by workmen in insured trades, duly qualified to vote.

The term of office of the members of the first panels constituted under the Act is such term, not being less than one year, or more than three years, as the Board of Trade may direct.

If the Court of Referees to whom a claim to benefit has been referred make a recommendation in agreement with the decision of the Insurance Officer, their recommendation is final. If the Court of Referees disagree with the Insurance Officer the latter must either accept the recommendation of the Court, or, if desired by them, must refer the matter to the Umpire appointed by the Crown under the Act. The decision of the Umpire is final and conclusive. The Insurance Officer may, if he thinks fit, refer a case direct to a Court of Referees instead of deciding it in the first instance himself. If he takes this course the decision of the Court of Referees is final and conclusive.

In addition to sitting by rota as members of Courts, the duties of members of the panels are to report on local cases submitted to them by the chairman before consideration by a Court of Referees, and to attend special meetings if questions bearing upon the administration of unemployment insurance are referred to them by the Board of Trade for consideration and advice.

For the purpose of constituting the panels the United Kingdom was provisionally divided into 82 districts, particulars of which are given in the Return, together with the names of the chairmen appointed by the Board. For the purpose of electing the members of the workmen's panel in a district, the districts were divided into electoral wards or trade constituencies, which are set out in detail in the Return. Each electoral ward or trade constituency returned a specified number of workmen's representatives, determined with reference to local conditions, and especially to the number of unemployment books issued from local offices of the unemployment fund in the electoral ward or trade constituency. Nomination papers, each of which required 25 signatures, were obtainable at local offices of the unemployment fund on and after September 28th, 1912, and had to be handed in at the proper local office not later than 3 p.m. on October 23rd, 1912.

The total number of nomination papers received (including invalid papers) was 2,950; 263 papers were found to be invalid for various reasons, including 87 rejected on the ground that the names of the nominators had been inserted in the same handwriting, and 71 because the papers were received too late.

The total number of candidates duly nominated was 3,161, in respect of 1,487 seats; for the remaining 92 seats no valid nominations were received. In 295 cases the number of candidates duly nominated did not exceed the number of seats to be filled, and there were thus left 2,866 candidates to contest 1,192 seats. The number of wards in which there were contests was 371, out of a total of 533.

The voting in all wards where voting was necessary took place on Saturday, November 16th, 1912, at the various labour exchanges and other local offices of the unemployment fund. At labour exchanges the hours were as a rule 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. and at other local offices 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; in a few cases at labour exchanges polling began before 8 a.m. or continued after 8 p.m. when this was desirable owing to special local circumstances.

The persons entitled to vote at the election in any ward were those workmen who had unemployment books issued to them through a local office in that ward, and who had satisfied the Board that they had worked at an insured trade for more than twelve months before the commencement of the Act, and were entitled to be credited with additional contributions under the Seventh Schedule to the Act accordingly.

The total number of votes cast was 174,669.

Of the 1,483 elected representatives (excluding four who resigned), 534 (or 36 per cent.) belonged to the building trades or construction of works, 732 (or 49 per cent.) to shipbuilding, mechanical engineering or iron-founding, 79 (or 6 per cent.) to construction of vehicles, and 138 (or 9 per cent.) to other trades or professions (including 62 who were described as trade union secretaries).

The districts and wards already mentioned were utilised also for the appointment of employers' representatives. It was, of course, not necessary to define rigidly the number of employers' representatives to be appointed for each particular ward (as it had been in the case of the workmen's representatives), but the general aim was to appoint approximately the same number of employers' representatives as there were workmen's representatives for each district, and, to some extent, for each ward.

The principal associations of employers consulted by the Board of Trade with a view to the appointment of employers' representatives were the Engineering Employers' Federation, the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, the Federation of Building Trades' Associations, and the various Master Builders' Associations. Suggestions were also received from a number of other associations, such as the Institute of Plumbers, Master Painters' Associations, or individual employers, such as some of the principal railway companies, the Admiralty, War Office, etc. All names thus suggested by any employer or association of employers who appeared to the Board of Trade to be interested received careful consideration.

The total number of employers' representatives appointed up to February 14th, 1913, was 1,145.

A list of the names and addresses of the members of the panels is given in the Return.

QUARTERLY LABOUR STATISTICS OF AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH

THE collection of labour and industrial statistics relating to the Australian Commonwealth as a whole dates from the year 1912 only, when the work was undertaken by the newly-organised "Labour and Industrial Branch" of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Two reports have already been issued by the new branch, one in December, 1912, dealing with Prices, Price Index Numbers and the Cost of Living in Australia, and the second in April, 1913, dealing with Trade Unionism, Unemployment, Wages and Cost of Living. One of the main objects of these two reports was to furnish information for past years as to various matters which it was proposed to deal with regularly in periodical publications.

The first of these periodical publications has now been issued under the title of "Labour Bulletin," and is to appear quarterly. The present issue presents statistics for the first quarter of 1913, together with summarised results for previous years in regard to several of the more important subjects of inquiry. The method of presentation and arrangement of sections adopted in the first "Bulletin" is to be substantially preserved in future issues.

The following summaries of statistics relating to the first quarter of 1913 are taken from the publication under review:—

Industrial Disputes.—The total number of disputes which began during the quarter under review was 39, and of that number 25 occurred in New South Wales. At the end of the year 1912 there were four disputes in existence, all of which terminated in the first quarter of 1913. In the new disputes 11,783 persons were directly and 1,451 indirectly involved, giving a total of 13,234. The total number of working days lost in both new and old disputes was 125,521, and the estimated loss in wages £55,887. The principal disputes occurring during the quarter were the gas-workers' and ferry boat employees' strikes in Sydney, and the strike of miners on the South Coast coalfields of New South Wales. A considerable number of minor disputes occurred on the northern coalfields.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The number of changes reported during the quarter and for which particulars

are available is 49, of which 25 occurred in New South Wales and 12 in Victoria. The total number of persons affected is 33,504, and the aggregate amount of increase in wages per week is £8,394. The largest number of persons affected in any single industrial group was in the building trades, in which 7,070 persons obtained increases aggregating £2,139 per week. No changes resulting in decreases in rates of wages were reported during the quarter.

Variations in Prices and Cost of Living.—The cost of living (retail prices and house rent) index number for 30 of the more important towns in the Commonwealth was somewhat lower in the first quarter of 1913 than in the last quarter of the year 1912. Assuming that cost to have been represented by the figure 100 in 1912 as a whole, the corresponding figure for the last quarter of 1912 was 102.7, while for the first quarter of 1913 it fell to 99.8. In view of the fact that cost of living was still considerably higher (except in Queensland) than in the corresponding quarter of last year, when the index number stood at 94.7, it appears, so far as can be judged from present indications, that the decline in the first quarter of the current year was due almost entirely to the seasonal fall in the price of meat, and certain agricultural produce, such as potatoes, onions, flour, butter and cheese. Other dairy produce and house rents rose. As regards the six capital towns only, the amount necessary on the average to purchase what would have cost £1 in 1911 was £1 2s. in the first quarter of the current year, compared with £1 2s. 7d. in the quarter immediately preceding, and £1 0s. 9d. in the first quarter of 1912.

Miscellaneous.—During the quarter 11,520 assisted and nominated immigrants, comprising 6,950 dependents, arrived in the Commonwealth. The greatest number (4,765) is reported from New South Wales. As regards occupations, of the males no less than 1,388 are classified in the agricultural, pastoral, &c., group, and of the females 1,062 are domestic servants, &c.

The six State free employment bureaux report that during the quarter 21,821 registrations were received from persons seeking employment. During the same period 9,492 applications were received from employers and 7,672 positions were filled.

ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE LABOUR EXCHANGE AT LISBON.*

UNDER a decree of July 27th, 1912, a State Labour Exchange has been established in Lisbon as a branch of the Industrial Section of the Portuguese Ministry of Labour. The object of this institution is to serve as an intermediary between workpeople (including clerks, etc., domestic servants and apprentices) seeking employment, and those needing the services of such persons. No fees are to be charged.

The head of the department is an official of the Ministry of Labour, and he is empowered to enter into communication with municipal, police and other authorities, employers' associations, trade unions, friendly societies and other bodies or individuals in a position to supply information of the kind needed in connection with the work of the exchange. The office is required to register, classify and make public all applications for employment or offers of work which it may receive, and to bring them to the notice of those concerned. It is also required to collect and keep a special register of information relating to the qualifications, conduct, etc., not only of those seeking, but also of those offering, situations. This record is to be regarded as confidential. In addition there is to be kept a register of testimonials, discharges, reports as to capabilities, and similar documents handed in by users of the exchange. Information as to the possibility of finding employment for workpeople in the provinces and as to labour conditions there is also to be collected. An annual report, with statistical data, is to be published in the *Boletim do Trabalho Industrial*. Such statistics are to contain all data necessary for the study of the question of insurance against unemployment. Subsidiary labour exchanges are to be opened in the provinces in due course.

* Soziale Rundschau, April 1913.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Monthly report, compiled by the Emigrants' Information Office, 54, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., from the latest official and other reports, newspapers, &c.*

Canada.

ALL emigrants landing in Canada between March 1st and October 31st must possess \$25 (£5 4s.), and children \$12.50 (£2 12s.) each, and sufficient travelling money, except that the following need have sufficient travelling money only: (1) Farm labourers and female servants, if going to assured employment as such; (2) certain relatives of residents in Canada. All emigrants pecuniarily assisted to Canada by British charitable societies or public funds must obtain certificates from the Canadian Emigration Authorities, Charing Cross, London.

There is a good demand for farm labourers. The demand for female servants, both in towns and on farms, continues. Advice received from reliable sources in Western Canada indicates that there is at present time in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia a plentiful supply of skilled workers, especially in the building trades. This condition, it is stated, has been brought about largely by financial stringency which has curtailed building operations. Artisans are, therefore, cautioned not to go to Western Canada to seek for employment until the conditions have improved. Any considerable arrival of skilled workers would also over-supply Eastern Canada.

Australia.

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

New South Wales.—The general conditions in the country districts continued to be good. In Sydney and suburbs the building (except bricklayers, stonemasons, carpenters and painters), electrical, iron, and furniture trades have been fairly well employed, but there is no particular demand for more mechanics. There is a good demand for female servants.

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

South Australia.—For the week ended May 30th the Superintendent of the Government Labour Exchange stated that the building trade had slackened off somewhat, but it was anticipated that normal conditions would shortly prevail. All competent plumbers and ironworkers were well employed, and joiners were fairly busy; but as regards carpenters, painters, cabinet makers, plasterers, stonecutters, masons, bricklayers, and brickmakers all requirements had been met, and in several trades there were a few men out of work. The demand for builders' labourers was also quiet, a fair number being idle. Carriage-makers and carriage-trimmers were not busy, but all coach-painters were fully employed. In the engineering trades several more boilermakers were required, the supply not being equal to requirements; several tinsmiths could also be placed. The demand for patternmakers had slightly improved; all coppersmiths appeared to be fully employed; but blacksmiths, fitters, and turners were quiet, and a fair number of moulders were unemployed. The demand for experienced farm hands had been fair, although a little quieter than in the past few weeks. Married couples and youths for farms were needed.

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

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

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

New Zealand.

Reduced or nominated passages are granted by the Government of New Zealand to selected farmers, farm labourers, shepherds, their wives and families, and to approved female domestic servants.

The conditions in the building, engineering, clothing, printing, woodworking and coach building trades have been fair, but there is no special demand for more labour. Military training for a limited period is compulsory in New Zealand for all males under the age of 25.

Union of South Africa.

The general condition of the labour market in South Africa renders it inadvisable for mechanics to go there at present in search of employment. Early in July a serious strike occurred among the miners on the Rand. There is some demand for general servants in South Africa. These, however, should not go out alone, but in charge of the South African Colonisation Society, 23, Army and Navy Mansions (No. 2), 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W., or with friends.

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

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. 241-242 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 May.—In the building trades the usual seasonal activity was indicated by an extremely low percentage of unemployment. In the metal trades employment was better than in April, and also better than a year ago. The recovery reported in the textile trades continued, the situation being better as compared both with the previous month and with May last year. Employment in the printing trades was also improving, both in Paris and in the provinces. In the leather trades the situation remained practically unchanged, the percentage of unemployment being still relatively high. In vineyards in the South of France the amount of unemployment remained the same as in April, the work of carrying out the necessary operations for protecting the vines from disease being performed with difficulty, owing to bad weather and floods. Among woodmen, in spite of engagements for bark-peeling and the renewal of certain agricultural operations, employment was only slightly better than in the previous month. Gardeners in the Paris district reported none unemployed.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the middle of the month were received by the French Labour Department from 723 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 231,564. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department 4.7 per cent. of the members were unemployed in May,

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

as compared with 7.4 per cent. in the previous month and 5.6 per cent. in May, 1912.*

Coal Mining in May.—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines during May was 6.0, as compared with 6.0 in the previous month and 5.93 in May, 1912. Taking surface and underground workers together, 94.5 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week) and 5.5 per cent. from 5 to 6 days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 98.4 and 1.6, and in May, 1912, 48.21 and 51.67.

Labour Disputes in May.—One hundred and two disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in May, as compared with 115 in the previous month and 97 in May, 1912. In 90 of the new disputes 10,479 workpeople took part, as compared with 11,546 who took part in 107 disputes in the previous month, and with 11,654 who took part in 93 disputes in May, 1912. The groups of trades in which disputes were most frequent were textile (25 disputes), building (22), metal (13), and agriculture (9). Of 106 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 24 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople and 51 wholly in favour of the employers, while 31 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in May.—Twelve cases of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department during May, the initiative being taken in 2 cases by the workpeople, in 4 cases by the parties jointly, and in 6 cases by a Justice of the Peace. In 2 cases the employers declined to take part in conciliation proceedings. In 5 of the 10 cases in which committees were formed, the points at issue were settled.

GERMANY.

Employment in May.—According to the *Reichsarbeitsblatt*,† the state of the labour market was generally satisfactory, but compared with a year ago employment was on the whole not so good.

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the Imperial Labour Department by 47 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 2,046,818. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 1,976,344, of whom 49,317, or 2.5 per cent., were stated to be unemployed at the end of May, as against 2.3 per cent. in the previous month and 1.9 per cent. in May, 1912.*

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

UNION.	Membership reported on at end of May, 1913.	Percentage of Membership returned as unemployed at end of month.		
		May, 1913.	April, 1913.	May, 1912.
All Unions making Returns ..	1,976,344	2.5	2.3	1.9
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—				
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	557,297	2.2	2.2	1.5
Engineers and Metal Workers ..	25,914	2.1	2.1	1.6
(Hirsch-Duncker)				
Metal Workers (Christian) ..	41,367	1.1	1.2	0.7
Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	143,613	1.0	0.9	0.7
Textile Workers (Christian) ..	37,307	0.8	0.6	0.9
Boot and Shoe Makers ..	42,943	1.8	1.6	1.4
Transport Workers ..	230,452	1.8	1.7	1.4
Printers ..	65,000	3.0	2.2	2.9
Bookbinders ..	33,777	3.0	3.0	2.9
Woodworkers ..	192,377	5.0	4.8	3.0
Bakers ..	28,244	7.1	5.8	7.3
Brewery and Corn Mill Workers ..	49,408	1.2	1.3	1.9
Tobacco Workers ..	33,889	4.1	3.8	1.4
Factory Workers (irrespective of trade)	208,965	1.3	1.2	1.2
State and Municipal Workers ..	52,281	0.7	0.5	0.5

According to the reports by employers, there was full employment in coal mining in the Ruhr, Saar and Aachen districts, while after the termination of the strike in Upper Silesia (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1913, p. 211), employment was good there also. In lignite mining in Central Germany there was a decline in employment, and in Niederlausitz (Western Silesia) it was weak, though it improved towards the end of the

* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 241-242. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

† The Journal of the German Labour Department.

month. In iron ore and copper extracting works and at blast furnaces employment was good, as also in iron smelting, and iron works and at steel rolling mills. In iron mining there was an improvement on the preceding month. In engineering employment was good. In the electrical trades employment continued brisk on the whole, but was worse than during the previous month in the plant installation branch. The chemical trades also continued well employed. In the cotton trade the situation was reported to be still unsatisfactory on the whole in the spinning branch, while in the wool weaving and cloth trades employment was only moderate. In the linen industry there was a decline as compared with the previous month, as also in saw mills and joinery and cabinet making works. The improvement already reported in the building trades continued.

Lock-out in Toy Industry at Sonneberg.—In the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for June last (p. 211) particulars were given concerning a lock-out by exporters and merchants in the toy industry at Sonneberg of workpeople employed in the packing and dispatching departments. A dispatch to the Foreign Office, dated June 29th last, from H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig, reports that the dispute was concluded on the previous day, an agreement being signed by employers and men. It is stated that no details have been published as to the terms of the agreement.

HOLLAND.*

Employment in May.—Returns relating to unemployment in May were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from trade unions and municipal unemployment funds, with a total membership of 61,702. The percentage of members out of work during the month was 4.2, as compared with 3.3 in the preceding month and 3.0 in May, 1912.† This percentage is obtained by taking, for each of the four (or five) weeks in the month under consideration, the number of persons unemployed on one or more days of the week. The proportion of the average of these four (or five) numbers to the total membership of the funds gives the percentage. It is pointed out that the percentage must be regarded as a minimum figure, since many organisations do not know precisely the number of their unemployed members, nor the number of days lost by them in cases where the members have not yet become eligible for, or have exhausted their right to receive, out-of-work benefit.

Group of Trades.	Number of Members entitled to Benefit in M y, 1913.	Percentage unemployed.†			Average Days lost per Week per Member unemployed.		
		May, 1913.	April, 1913.	May, 1912.	May, 1913.	April, 1913.	May, 1912.
All Unions and Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns.	61,702	4.2	3.3	3.0	5.9	5.9	5.8
PRINCIPAL TRADES:—							
Diamond Workers ..	10,377	21.6	16.7	12.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Printing Trades ..	6,744	0.4	0.4	0.7	6.0	5.9	6.0
Building Trades:—							
Bricklayers and Masons ..	1,127	4.3	3.1	1.4	4.6	4.4	4.0
Painters ..	2,447	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	4.0
Carpenters ..	6,086	1.5	1.3	0.8	4.5	4.2	4.4
Mining (Metal and Coal) and Peat-getting ..	1,950	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	8,352	0.3	0.4	0.3	5.4	5.7	5.7
Textile Trades ..	3,998	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.5	4.6	5.5
Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers ..	8,518	0.7	0.6	0.6	5.5	5.8	5.0

BELGIUM.†

Employment in May.—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 2.4 per cent. of the 79,680 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the middle of May, as compared with 1.3 per cent. both in March last and in May, 1912.‡ The above figures exclude returns relating to the diamond workers at Antwerp, among whom the proportion out of work in May increased to 15 per cent., as compared with 6.0 per cent. in March.‡ In connection with the increase

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

† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 241-242. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.

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

§ No figure was published for April owing to the impossibility of distinguishing between involuntary unemployment and idleness due to the "general strike" in progress from the 14th to the 25th of the month.

in the percentage as compared with March, it is stated that a number of the unions regarded persons temporarily or permanently dismissed owing to their participation in the "general strike" of April last as "involuntarily unemployed."

DENMARK.*

Employment in April.—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 4.0 per cent. of the 101,300 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 6.7 at the end of the preceding month and 4.6† at the end of April, 1912.‡ The average number of days lost through unemployment during April was 0.9 per member of the unions reporting, as compared with 1.7 in the previous month and 1.2 in April, 1912.

NORWAY.§

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

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.†		
	May 31st, 1913.	April 30th, 1913.	May 31st, 1912.	May 31st, 1913.	April 30th, 1913.	May 31st, 1912.
Iron and Metal Workers ..	8,154	8,065	7,433	0.7	1.2	1.1
Wood Pulp and Paper Makers ..	866	876	1,041	0.2	0.5	1.8
Bookbinders ..	561	552	463	0.2	0.5	—
Carpenters, &c. ..	1,711	1,676	1,318	0.6	1.4	0.4
Cabinet Makers ..	564	556	513	1.2	1.6	0.4
Planers and Sawyers ..	488	504	454	0.2	1.6	0.4
Bakers ..	415	415	388	2.4	3.9	7.2
Boot and Shoe Makers ..	691	723	720	0.4	1.1	0.5
Masons ..	721	741	634	1.0	3.4	2.1
Painters ..	458	452	353	—	—	—
Printers ..	1,947	1,937	1,851	2.8	2.0	0.5
Total ..	16,576	16,565	15,148	0.9	1.4	1.1

Strike of Stevedores at Fredrikshald.—H.M. Consul at Christiania, in a despatch to the Foreign Office dated July 4th, 1913, reports that for the last four months there has been a strike of stevedores at Fredrikshald. Terms arrived at by representatives of the men and employers on June 21st were rejected by the strikers. In consequence of difficulties experienced in discharging and loading ships, employers in a number of industries, including sawmilling, have given notice of a lockout to begin on July 15th, should the stevedores' strike not be previously settled. The number of men likely to be affected by the lockout is said to be about 2,000.

RUSSIA.

Strike of Labourers at Manganese Ore Mines at Tchiatouri and Port of Poti.—Despatches to the Foreign Office from H.M. Consul at Batoum, dated June 19th-30th, report that on June 18th labourers at the manganese ore mines at Tchiatouri and at the Port of Poti struck work.

The mine labourers demanded, without success up to the latest date of reporting, (1) improved barrack accommodation and living quarters; (2) reduction in hours of labour from 10 to 8 per day; (3) increases in rates of pay ranging from 20 to 50 per cent., and (4) half holidays on Saturday and eves of public holidays, while the dock labourers, having their own grievances, considered it a favourable opportunity for demanding an advance in rates.

The strike at the mines has thrown the railway labourers at Sharopan, where the ore is transferred from narrow to broad gauge trucks, out of employment. Several steamers both at Poti and Batoum have had their charters cancelled, and have proceeded to other ports to load cargo.

* Statistiske Efterretninger (Journal of the Danish Statistical Office).
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 241-242. For reasons see Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics.
‡ Revised figure.
§ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Labour Department.

Strikes in the Lodz District.—H.M. Consul at Warsaw, in dispatches to the Foreign Office dated July 2nd to 10th, reports that for some time past there has been considerable unrest among workpeople employed in various factories, principally textile, in Lodz and the neighbouring manufacturing towns. According to statistics published by the Police on July 9th, the strikers numbered 44,412 in 144 factories. To these figures have to be added 1,000 metal workers who struck on July 8th, and 5,000 workers thrown out of employment owing to the strike. The reports state that the workmen, having learned of large orders being placed with the manufacturers, have taken the opportunity to formulate demands for increases of wages varying from 10 to 30 per cent. to meet the enhanced cost of living. A number of the smaller factories have granted increases of from 7 to 20 per cent. H.M. Consul states that the new orders placed with the manufacturers are insufficient to deplete the stocks on hand after a serious depression lasting eighteen months.

UNITED STATES.

Missouri: Nine Hours Law for Women and Girls.—H.M. Acting Consul at St. Louis, in a despatch to the Foreign Office dated June 19th, forwards the text of a law of March 25th last, amending existing legislation as to the hours of females employed in factories, &c., in the State of Missouri. Such persons may not be employed manually or clerically for more than 9 hours a day, or 54 hours a week, in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, factory, workshop, laundry, bakery, restaurant, or place of amusement, or by any firm or corporation engaged in any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier or public institution, telegraph and telephone companies being excepted. Canning or packing works dealing with perishable farm products and carried on in rural communities or in cities of less than 10,000 inhabitants may obtain exemption for a number of days not exceeding ninety in any one year. The law, the minimum penalty for infringement of which is 25 dollars (£5 4s. 2d.) for each offence, and the maximum 100 dollars (£20 16s. 8d.), came into operation on June 23rd, 1913.

Railway Firemen's Arbitration Award.*—At the end of last year the firemen on 54 railway companies in the Eastern States made certain demands affecting rates of pay, hours of labour, and other matters. For some time negotiations were carried on between the parties without result, and finally a strike was threatened, which would have directly affected some 34,000 men, while those indirectly affected would have numbered about 680,000. This, however, was averted by the railway managers and employees agreeing, on February 18th last, to refer the matters in dispute to arbitration under the Erdman Act, which provides for a committee consisting of three members, one being appointed by each party, and the two thus appointed nominating a third. The questions at issue between the parties were settled by unanimous decision on the part of the arbitrators, their award being in the nature of a compromise. An increase of pay, estimated as between 10 and 12 per cent., has been granted to the firemen, and other concessions, including a ten-hour day, subject to certain exceptions, have also been made.

The arbitrators refused the men's demand that the award should be made retroactive, as from July 1st, 1912, and decided that its provisions should take effect ten days after the date of filing (April 23rd).

Strike of Silk Mill Hands in New Jersey.—From a memorandum received by the Foreign Office from H.M. Embassy at Washington, it appears that an extensive strike has been going on for the past three months among the silk mill hands at Paterson, New Jersey. Attempts have been made to settle the matters in dispute by arbitration, but the offers of the Mayor, the Chamber of Commerce, and others to act as mediators have all

* Based on a memorandum and despatch from H.M. Embassy at Washington, dated March 3rd and June 2nd, and on despatches from H.M. Consul-General at New York, dated November 26th, 1912 to April 24th, 1913.

been rejected. The conduct of the strike is in the hands of the federation known as the Industrial Workers of the World, and the employers refuse to deal with the strikers while they are led by this organisation. The American Federation of Labour have endeavoured to intervene, with a view to getting the workpeople to agree to arbitration, but their efforts have been unsuccessful. It is stated that dissatisfaction existed among the mill hands for some time before the outbreak of the strike. The original cause of the dispute was the installation of the four-loom system, by which each weaver's work was doubled without a corresponding increase in wages. On two occasions the weavers approached the American Federation of Labour, with a view to getting that body to take action against the new system, but without success. The matter was then taken up by the Industrial Workers of the World, and in a few weeks the strike spread from the weavers to the ribbon factories, and then to the dyers, until 25,000 workmen were idle. The demands made by the Industrial Workers of the World on behalf of the strikers are as follows:—For the dyers' helpers, a minimum wage of 12 dollars (50s.) a week and better sanitary conditions in the dye shops; for the broad silk workers, the abolition of the four-loom system and a 25 per cent. increase in wages; for the ribbon workers, a return to the former price scale, on which they were paid from 18 to 118 per cent. more on piecework than they are getting now. There is also a general demand for an eight-hour day. It is generally conceded that the conditions of labour of the dyers' helpers call for improvement. At present this class of work is paid by the hour, which makes it possible for a man to earn 12 dollars (50s.) in a working week of 55 hours. Few men, however, obtain a full week's employment. Silk is dyed by the "lot," six or seven hours being required to finish each "lot." Except in the larger dyehouses, where the work is continuous, the men are dismissed for the day when they have finished one "lot." Consequently, all but a few earn less than 12 dollars a week, and many average only 6 or 7 dollars (25s. or 29s. 2d.). With the present high cost of living this is considered a low wage even for unskilled labour.

"Closed Shop" Contract: Legal Decision.—A dispatch to the Foreign Office, dated April 4th, 1912, from H.M. Consul-General at New York, reported that a decision had been given in an action which had been commenced in the Superior Court of Connecticut to test the legality of a "Closed Shop" Contract. It appears that on the conclusion of a strike of hatters at Danbury, Connecticut, in 1910, the manufacturers entered into an agreement with the United Hatters of North America undertaking to employ only members of the hatters' trade union. The plaintiff in the action ceased to be a member of the trade union in question, and lost his position at the factory in consequence of the agreement above mentioned. In the Superior Court the decision given was against the plaintiff's contention that the "closed shop" contract in question was illegal. The case was therefore carried to a higher court, namely, the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut. A Foreign Office dispatch from H.M. Embassy at Washington, dated May 31st last, reports that the decision of the Supreme Court, which had then been given, was to the effect that the contract of the Danbury hat manufacturers with the labour unions was illegal.

Strike and Lock-out in Building Trades at Chicago.—A dispatch to the Foreign Office from H.M. Consul-General at Chicago, dated June 21st last, encloses an extract from a Chicago newspaper reporting an extensive lock-out in the building trades in that city on June 19th. From this it appears that several months ago 250 men in the employ of a firm of building contractors demanded an increase of pay, and on this being refused they struck work. The lock-out now reported has been declared by the employers' association for the purpose of forcing the 250 men to return to work. The lock-out is stated to involve the discharge of 20,000 members of seventeen various trade unions, while a further 25,000 are stated to be indirectly affected.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES DURING JUNE.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in most districts, but showed a seasonal decline; it was better than a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,289 pits, employing 690,683 workpeople, showed that the average number of days* worked per week during the fortnight ended June 28th, 1913, was 5.44, compared with 5.64 a month ago and 5.35 a year ago.

Of the 690,683 workpeople covered by the returns 593,058 (or 85.9 per cent.) were employed by pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended June 28th, 1913; while 471,839 (or 68.3 per cent. of the total) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest averages were in Ireland (6.00 days) and in South Wales and Monmouthshire (5.92 days), and the lowest was in Warwick, Worcester and Salop (4.66 days).

District.	No. of Work-people employed in June, 1913, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, as compared with a	
		June 28th, 1913.	May 31st, 1913.	June 22nd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ..	45,377	5.21	5.42	5.28	- 0.21	- 0.07
Durham	128,025	5.38	5.50	5.22	- 0.12	+ 0.16
Cumberland .. .	7,598	5.76	5.66	5.41	+ 0.10	+ 0.35
South Yorkshire ..	78,519	5.79	5.88	5.71	- 0.09	+ 0.08
West Yorkshire ..	28,854	5.40	5.71	5.03	- 0.31	+ 0.37
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	60,890	5.29	5.56	5.27	- 0.27	+ 0.02
Derbyshire .. .	48,121	5.30	5.65	5.32	- 0.35	- 0.02
Nottingham and Leicester ..	38,889	4.91	5.34	5.17	- 0.45	- 0.26
Staffordshire .. .	31,267	4.68	5.61	5.42	- 0.93	- 0.74
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop .. .	10,724	4.66	5.59	5.34	- 0.93	- 0.68
Gloucester and Somerset ..	7,561	5.21	5.74	4.67	- 0.53	+ 0.54
North Wales .. .	11,315	5.76	5.90	5.41	- 0.14	+ 0.35
South Wales and Mon. ..	135,823	5.92	5.92	5.43	..	+ 0.49
ENGLAND AND WALES	632,963	5.45	5.66	5.35	- 0.21	+ 0.10
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland .. .	24,665	5.15	5.22	5.21	- 0.07	- 0.06
The Lothians .. .	3,581	5.46	5.47	5.40	- 0.01	+ 0.06
Fife .. .	29,037	5.50	5.45	5.46	+ 0.05	+ 0.04
SCOTLAND .. .	57,283	5.35	5.35	5.35	..	..
IRELAND .. .	437	6.00	5.98	5.53	+ 0.02	+ 0.47
United Kingdom ..	690,683	5.44	5.64	5.35	- 0.20	+ 0.09

In Northumberland, after making allowance for time lost on account of holidays, employment continued good and showed an improvement on the previous month. In Durham it continued good, though it was not quite so good as a month ago, but was better than a year ago. In Cumberland it was very good, and much better than a year ago. In South Yorkshire it continued very good. In West Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire and in Derbyshire employment showed a considerable decline on a month ago; in West Yorkshire, however, it was much better than a year ago. In Nottingham and Leicester it was good (except in the Coalville district, where it was quiet), but worse than a month ago and a year ago. In Staffordshire, Warwick, Worcester and Salop it was quiet owing to the decrease in the demand for house coal, especially in the Pelsall district, and was much worse than both a month ago and a year ago. In Gloucester and Somerset it was good; it showed a decline on a month ago, but was better than a year ago. In North Wales and in South Wales and Monmouthshire it continued very good, and was much better than a year ago.

In West Scotland employment was fairly good. In the Lothians and in Fife it continued good, and showed but little change from a month ago and a year ago.

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

Description of Coal.	No. of Work-people employed in June, 1913, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Pits in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, on a	
		June 28th, 1913.	May 31st, 1913.	June 22nd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite .. .	7,314	5.25	5.72	5.01	- 0.47	+ 0.24
Coking .. .	35,312	5.57	5.69	5.27	- 0.12	+ 0.30
Gas .. .	46,904	5.34	5.64	5.33	- 0.20	+ 0.01
House .. .	86,580	5.06	5.49	5.09	- 0.43	- 0.03
S team .. .	284,472	5.60	5.73	5.43	- 0.13	+ 0.17
Mixed .. .	250,101	5.42	5.60	5.38	- 0.18	+ 0.04
All Descriptions ..	690,683	5.44	5.64	5.35	- 0.20	+ 0.09

Compared with a month ago there was a decline at pits producing all classes of coal; the decline was most marked at anthracite and house coal pits. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement at all pits (except house coal pits), especially at anthracite and coking coal pits.

The Exports (British and Irish) of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel during June, 1913, amounted to 6,266,908 tons, or 119,294 tons more than in May, 1913, and 350,476 tons more than in June, 1912.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in iron mines, and showed a marked improvement on a year ago. It was good and better than a month ago and a year ago in shale mines. It continued fairly good in tin mines and good in lead mines. In and about quarries employment generally continued good, though it showed a decline in slate quarries in North Wales.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the fortnight ended June 28th the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the returns was 5.84, as compared with 5.79 a month ago and 5.60 a year ago.

Districts.	Work-people employed in June, 1913.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, on a	
		June 28th, 1913.	May 31st, 1913.	June 22nd, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland .. .	7,777	5.86	5.89	5.42	- 0.03	+ 0.44
Cumberland and Lancashire .. .	5,272	5.82	5.75	5.16	+ 0.07	- 0.04
Scotland .. .	1,022	5.80	4.98	5.82	+ 0.82	- 0.02
Other Districts .. .	2,492	5.85	5.91	5.53	- 0.06	+ 0.32
All Districts .. .	15,563	5.84	5.79	5.60	+ 0.05	+ 0.24

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the returns 90.5 per cent. worked 11 days or more during the fortnight ended June 28th, as compared with 91.1 per cent. a month ago. Employment showed a considerable improvement in Scotland as compared with May.

Shale Mining.—According to the returns received, there were 3,613 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended June 28th, who worked on an average 5.89 days per week, as compared with 3,588 workpeople in May, who worked 5.80 days, and 3,350 workpeople in June, 1912, who worked 5.74 days.

Tin Mining.—Employment continued fairly good on the whole in Cornwall, though it was still quiet in the Liskeard district and bad in the Calstock district. It was fair in the Dartmoor mines, and generally good in tin streaming works.

Lead Mining.—Employment continued good in the Matlock district and in North Wales.

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment showed a decline in North Wales; it was reported as bad in the Festiniog district, and fair in the Carnarvon district.

Granite.—Employment was good and better than a month ago in the Aberdeen district, and a good deal of overtime was reported. In Cornwall employment continued fair.

Limestone.—Employment was fair in the Weardale district; it was not so good as a month ago at Frosterley,

but showed an improvement at Stanhope. It declined in the Buxton district, and was quiet, with short time. In the Plymouth district it was fair, and better than a month ago.

Other Stone.—Overtime was still worked by chert quarrymen at Bakewell, who were very busy. Employment was good and better than a month ago in road-material (basalt) quarries in the Clee Hill district. It continued good in whinstone quarries in Upper Wear-dale. In sandstone quarries in Forfarshire it was bad.

Settmakers.—Employment generally continued good in Scotland, though it was slack and worse than a month ago at Glasgow. It was good and better than a month ago in Leicestershire. It was also good in the Penmaen-mawr district.

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

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during June continued good on the whole, though there was some decline in the Midlands. It was better than in June, 1912.

The Returns show that 329 furnaces were in blast at the end of June, 1913, as compared with 332 in May, 1913, and 306 in June, 1912. During June 3 furnaces were blown out (2 in Staffordshire and 1 in Worcestershire). The number of workpeople employed at the end of June, 1913, was about 24,800, an increase of 13½ per cent. as compared with June, 1912.

District.	Number of Furnaces included in the Returns in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, on	
	June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES—					
Cleveland .. .	89	89	81	..	+ 8
Cumberland & Lancas. ..	33	33	26	..	+ 7
S. and S.W. Yorks .. .	12	12	11	..	+ 1
Derby & Nottingham ..	41	41	40	..	+ 1
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton ..	31	31	30	..	+ 1
Staff. & Worcester .. .	32	35	33	- 3	- 1
S. Wales & Monmouth ..	12	12	10	..	+ 2
Other districts .. .	5	5	4	..	+ 1
England and Wales ..	255	258	235	- 3	+ 20
Scotland .. .	74	74	71	..	+ 3
Total .. .	329	332	306	- 3	+ 23

The Imports of iron ore in June, 1913, amounted to 645,485 tons, or 7,275 tons more than in May, 1913, and 42,228 tons more than in June, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of pig iron from the United Kingdom in June, 1913, amounted to 91,913 tons, or 5,180 tons less than in May, 1913, and 12,023 tons less than in June, 1912.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued good on the whole in June, although it showed some decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

Compared with a month ago employment showed a great decline in Staffordshire owing to the effects of the metal trades strikes in the district, chiefly affecting puddling forges; it also showed a decline in the Northumberland and Durham, the Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, and the "other Midland Counties" districts. There was a decline at rolling mills and forges and presses; in Bessemer converting departments there was an improvement. The total number of workpeople employed decreased by 2,397 (or 2.2 per cent.), the average number of shifts worked showing practically no change.

Compared with a year ago employment showed an improvement in the Sheffield and Rotherham and Leeds, Bradford, &c., districts, and a decline in Staffordshire, Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, Cleveland and Northumberland and Durham. The improvement was most marked at forges and presses and foundries; while the decline affected puddling forges, Bessemer converters, and rolling mills. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 1,766 (or 1.7 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked decreased by 0.16 of a shift.

Departments.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.				Aggregate number of shifts worked.			
	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	10,008	- 1.9	+ 2.2	58,177	- 0.8	+ 0.5		
Crucible Furnaces ..	580	+ 2.5	+ 2.8	3,209	+ 0.7	+ 0.5		
Bessemer Converters ..	1,854	+ 3.2	+ 0.3	9,542	+ 4.0	- 6.8		
Puddling Forges ..	7,614	+ 15.0	+ 16.5	35,347	+ 15.7	+ 27.7		
Rolling Mills ..	33,167	- 1.2	- 1.2	172,913	- 2.4	- 6.2		
Forging and Pressing ..	4,942	- 3.4	+ 4.9	27,716	- 3.5	+ 4.2		
Founding ..	12,968	- 1.1	+ 3.7	76,038	- 1.1	+ 4.0		
Other Departments ..	14,608	- 1.1	+ 6.9	83,577	- 1.0	+ 6.0		
Mechanics, Labourers ..	19,021	- 0.1	+ 10.5	110,651	- 0.2	+ 9.9		
Total ..	104,762	- 2.2	+ 1.7	578,170	- 2.3	- 1.1		
Districts.								
Northumberland & Durham	11,766	- 1.8	- 1.3	66,109	- 3.9	- 3.2		
Cleveland ..	8,996	+ 0.7	- 1.5	50,810	+ 0.0	- 4.0		
Sheffield and Rotherham ..	21,989	+ 0.4	+ 7.9	125,857	+ 0.5	+ 7.5		
Leeds, Bradford, &c. ..	4,916	+ 1.3	+ 7.4	27,460	- 0.2	+ 4.8		
Cumberland, Lancashire, and Cheshire	9,883	- 1.9	+ 0.0	52,403	- 3.1	- 5.3		
Staffordshire ..	7,834	- 18.7	- 15.7	40,901	- 20.8	- 20.8		
Other Midland Counties ..	5,448	- 0.9	+ 4.1	29,715	- 2.3	+ 0.1		
Wales and Monmouth ..	14,009	+ 1.6	+ 2.0	77,158	+ 1.7	+ 0.5		
Total, England & Wales ..	84,851	- 2.1	+ 0.8	470,413	- 2.9	- 1.6		
Scotland ..	19,911	- 2.8	+ 5.7	107,757	+ 0.3	+ 1.0		
Total ..	104,762	- 2.2	+ 1.7	578,170	- 2.3	- 1.1		

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during June, 1913, amounted to 178,335 tons, or 12,487 tons more than in May, 1913, and 26,936 tons more than in June, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during June, 1913, amounted to 274,701 tons, or 23,250 tons less than in May, 1913, and 61,840 tons more than in June, 1912.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in June showed a decline as compared with May. It was much worse than in June, 1912.

At the end of June, 1913, 427 tinplate mills were in operation, as compared with 456 in May, 1913, and 504 in June, 1912. The steel sheet mills working numbered 71 in June, 1913, as compared with 69 in May, 1913, and 78 in June, 1912.

—	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of June, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of June, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works	71	- 2	- 9	427	- 29	- 77
Steel Sheet Works	9	+ 1	- 2	71	+ 2	- 7
Total ..	80	- 1	- 11	498	- 27	- 84

Exports (British and Irish).

—	June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
	Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.				
To United States ..	4,373	6,747	52	- 2,374	+ 4,321
" British East Indies ..	4,874	7,081	4,274	- 2,207	+ 600
" Germany ..	2,986	2,351	2,329	+ 604	- 66
" France ..	1,473	2,000	1,894	- 527	- 421
" Netherlands ..	2,610	3,019	3,209	- 409	- 599
" Russia ..	683	837	112	- 144	+ 581
" Norway ..	3,180	2,032	2,682	+ 1,148	+ 498
" Belgium ..	1,157	1,268	1,246	- 111	- 89
" Portugal ..	1,365	1,609	877	- 214	+ 518
" Italy ..	2,464	3,052	2,716	- 588	- 252
" Roumania ..	1,486	1,038	457	+ 448	+ 1,029
" China and Japan ..	2,833	3,886	1,741	- 1,053	+ 1,092
" Australia ..	1,226	3,076	649	- 1,850	+ 277
" Canada ..	452	1,356	249	- 904	+ 203
" Argentine ..	2,484	1,051	606	+ 1,433	+ 1,878
" Other Countries ..	7,788	9,988	6,478	- 2,210	+ 1,310
Total ..	41,483	50,441	30,471	- 8,958	+ 11,012
Black Plates for Tinning.					
Total ..	5,998	6,689	3,891	- 691	+ 2,107

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good generally, much overtime being worked in the principal centres. It showed a slight improvement compared with a year ago.

The percentage of "insured" workpeople in the engineering and ironfounding trades who were unemployed was 2.2 on each Friday in June, compared with 2.1 at the end of May.

Trade Unions with 218,488 members reported 2.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, compared with 1.8 per cent. at the end of May, and 2.5 per cent. at the end of June, 1912. As compared with a month ago, nearly all districts showed a slight increase in the percentage unemployed. The marked increase in the Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn district was largely due to a fire at Blackburn, while in the Birmingham and Wolverhampton district employment was affected by strikes of labourers, &c. As compared with a year ago, there was an improvement in every district except Birmingham and Wolverhampton and the South Coast, the improvement being most marked in the London, East of Scotland, and Belfast and Dublin districts.

District.	No. of Members* at end of June, 1913.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, on a	
		June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		North-East Coast	17,563	2.6	1.9	3.4	+ 0.7	- 0.8
Manchester and Liverpool District	21,967	1.4	1.4	2.0	..	- 0.6
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District	13,702	3.2	1.4	3.5	+ 1.8	- 0.3
West Riding Towns	14,694	1.7	1.6	1.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Hull and Lincolnshire District	4,963	1.4	0.9	1.8	+ 0.5	- 0.4
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	9,940	3.2	1.8	1.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.3
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	5,329	1.3	1.1	1.8	+ 0.2	- 0.5
London and neighbouring District	12,980	1.7	1.7	4.6	..	- 2.9
South Coast	4,414	1.4	1.2	1.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
South Wales and Bristol District	7,563	2.8	3.1	3.1	- 0.3	- 0.3
Glasgow and District ..	20,617	2.2	1.7	2.6	+ 0.5	- 0.4
East of Scotland ..	4,266	1.1	1.1	4.8	..	- 3.7
Belfast and Dublin ..	4,164	2.6	1.6	5.1	+ 1.0	- 2.5
Other Districts ..	6,949	0.7	0.8	1.1	- 0.1	- 0.4
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	218,488	2.1	1.8	2.5	+ 0.3	- 0.4

Employment on the North-East Coast and in Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire continued very good, except at Bolton, where it was moderate. It remained quiet, however, with patternmakers at Sunderland, Darlington, Liverpool, and Hull. On the North-East Coast employment was hardly so good as a month ago.

Employment in the Midland and Eastern Counties remained good, with much overtime, but in the Birmingham and Wolverhampton districts some sections continued to be affected by strikes of unskilled and semi-skilled workers. The decline in the motor and cycle industries which is usual at this time of year was stated to have been rather more marked than in 1912 or 1911. At Nottingham employment was moderate; rather better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago.

Employment in the London district continued good, but was affected by a strike of patternmakers. On the South Coast it was still very good; the dispute at Southampton was settled towards the end of the month, though not all the men had been able to resume work by the end of the month. At Bristol employment was good, and rather better than a month ago. At the South Wales ports it was fairly good on the whole.

Employment in Scotland remained very good, with much overtime. At Falkirk, however, it was still affected by a dispute.

At Belfast employment was fairly good, being hardly so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago.

The Imports of machinery in June, 1913, amounted to £595,245, or £55,117 less than in May, 1913, and £51,393 more than in June, 1912.

The Exports (British and Irish) of machinery in June, 1913, amounted to £3,233,910, or £22,066 less than in May, 1913, and £674,386 more than in June, 1912.

* Exclusive of superannuated members.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

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

The percentage unemployed at the end of June among workpeople in the shipbuilding trades insured under the National Insurance Act was 2.9, as compared with 3.1 a month ago.

Trade Unions with 72,952 members reported 3.2 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 2.6 per cent. in May and 4.9 per cent. in June, 1912.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of June, 1913.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, on a	
		June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Tyne and Blyth ..	11,054	7.1	5.2	4.5	+ 1.9	+ 2.6
Wear ..	5,840	2.3	2.8	4.4	- 0.5	- 2.1
Tees and Hartlepool ..	5,777	3.0	1.5	4.5	+ 1.5	- 1.5
Humber ..	2,966	1.8	1.6	3.3	+ 0.2	- 1.5
Thames and Medway ..	4,682	2.6	4.4	21.2	- 1.8	- 18.6
South Coast ..	5,348	3.4	0.4	2.2	+ 3.0	+ 1.2
Bristol Channel Ports ..	2,879	14.1	11.4	17.3	+ 2.7	- 3.2
Mersey ..	5,319	1.4	2.0	3.8	- 0.6	- 2.4
Clyde ..	18,120	0.8	0.7	2.0	+ 0.1	- 1.2
Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen ..	2,586	4.4	3.1	3.4	+ 1.3	+ 1.0
Belfast ..	3,896	0.9	1.2	1.8	- 0.3	- 0.9
Other Districts ..	3,995	1.4	1.6	2.2	- 0.2	- 0.8
United Kingdom	72,952	3.2	2.6	4.9	+ 0.6	- 1.7

* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

Employment was fairly good on the Tyne, but showed a decline compared with the previous month; it continued good, however, at Elswick, Howdon, and Walker. Employment continued good on the Wear. It was also good on the Tees, where, however, repair work showed a decline on a month ago. Employment generally continued very good on the Humber, though reported as only fair with shipwrights at Hull.

Employment was good on repair work in London, and showed a further improvement; it was much better than a year ago, when it was affected by the transport workers' dispute. On the South Coast employment continued very good, but it declined at Southampton and Woolston. It continued fair on the whole on repair work in South Wales.

Employment was very good on the Mersey, overtime being worked by boilermakers on repair work. It continued good, with overtime, at Barrow.

Employment continued very good on the Clyde, and was better than a year ago. It was good on the East Coast of Scotland, but at Leith employment was disturbed by a dispute.

Employment continued very good at Belfast. It was good at Dublin, though not so good as a month ago with boilermakers.

Tonnage under Construction.

ACCORDING to Lloyd's Register there was at the end of June, 1913, a decrease in the tonnage of merchant vessels under construction of 60,453 tons gross (or 2.9 per cent.) compared with the end of March, 1913, and an increase of 229,201 tons gross (or 12.9 per cent.) compared with the end of June, 1912. The war vessels under construction showed a decrease of 21,672 tons displacement, and an increase of 31,636 tons displacement compared with March, 1913, and June, 1912, respectively.

Merchant Vessels.—Compared with the end of March, 1913, the largest decreases were on the Clyde (47,670 tons gross), on the Tyne (22,690 tons gross), and at Hartlepool and Whitby (18,287 tons gross). There was a marked increase at Belfast (30,410 tons gross). Compared with June, 1912, there were large increases on the Clyde (87,505 tons gross), at Belfast (68,450 tons gross), on the Wear (24,018 tons gross), and at Middlesbrough and Stockton (18,138 tons gross). There was a decrease of 13,064 tons gross at Hartlepool and Whitby, and a slight decrease in the Barrow, Maryport, and Workington district.

War Vessels.—Compared with March, 1913, there was a decrease of 26,000 tons displacement at Barrow, Maryport, and Workington. Compared with June,

1912, there were increases of 36,178 and 26,900 tons displacement on the Tyne and on the Clyde respectively, while in the Barrow, Maryport, and Workington district there was a decrease of 42,870 tons displacement.

District.	Merchant Vessels.			War Vessels.		
	End of June, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, on		End of June, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, on	
		Mar., 1913.	June, 1912.		Mar., 1913.	June, 1912.
Clyde ..	761,050	+ 47,670	+ 87,505	166,639	+ 3,362	+ 26,900
Belfast ..	360,800	+ 30,410	+ 68,450	—	—	—
Tyne ..	312,520	- 22,690	+ 2,091	131,312	—	940
Wear ..	238,080	- 7,594	+ 24,018	—	—	—
Hartlepool and Whitby	88,518	- 18,287	- 13,064	—	—	—
Middlesbrough and Stockton	106,980	- 1,230	+ 18,138	—	—	—
Hull ..	31,119	+ 890	+ 9,501	—	—	—
Barrow, Maryport and Workington	2,506	- 130	- 779	65,650	- 26,000	- 42,870
Liverpool ..	35,077	- 9,850	+ 8,014	23,946	—	4,454
Other Districts	66,491	+ 15,698	+ 25,327	14,902	+ 1,906	+ 5,932
Royal Dockyards	—	—	—	132,190	—	+ 9,950
TOTAL ..	2,003,241	- 60,453	+ 229,201	534,639	- 21,672	+ 31,636

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES

EMPLOYMENT in June continued good on the whole, but in the Midlands was affected by disputes. Trade Unions with 31,656 members reported 1.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 1.2 per cent. in May, 1913, and 1.3 per cent. in June, 1912.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, &c.—Employment with brassworkers continued good. With bedstead makers at Birmingham, however, it was reported as bad.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—At Blackheath and Halesowen and on the Tyne employment with nut and bolt makers continued good. At Birmingham and Smethwick employment was affected by disputes; it was fairly good with bolt and nut makers, fair with cut nail makers, and quiet with wire nail and shoe rivet makers.

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

Locks, Hollow-ware, and General Hardware.—Employment in the hollow-ware trade continued slack, and short time was general. At Wolverhampton it was fair with tanners, turners, stampers, and piercers; with hurdle and fence makers it continued good. At Birmingham and West Bromwich employment in the hollow-ware trade was moderate. Employment in the lock trade at Wolverhampton continued to decline, and short time was reported.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment in England was reported as very fair, but a considerable number of workpeople were still losing one day a week. At Falkirk was affected by a dispute.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—The cutlery trades at Sheffield continued well employed in nearly all branches; with saw grinders overtime was reported, but employment was quiet with wool shear makers. In the tool trades at Birmingham employment was very fair; it was good in the edge tool and Brazil hoe trades at Wednesbury, but slack in the hand made hoe trade. At Walsall employment continued good with bit and stirrup workers, but was slack in the harness and saddlery furniture trades. At Redditch employment in the needle trade, though still good, showed some decline; in the fish hook trade it was good.

Tubes.—At Birmingham employment continued moderate on bedstead tubes; on cased and brass tubes it was fairly good. In South Staffordshire work was stopped by a general dispute.

reported. Employment in the spring trade at West Bromwich continued fair. With anchormen on the Tyne and Wear employment was fair.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment with braziers, tinsmiths and sheet metal workers continued good, and was better than a year ago. With ironplate workers it was quiet at the Lye and fair at Bilston, Dudley, Walsall and Wolverhampton; at Birmingham it continued good.

Jewellery, Plated Ware, Britannia Metal, &c.—Employment in the silver trades in Sheffield continued fair; in London it was quiet. With goldsmiths and jewellers in London it was fair and better than a month ago. At Coventry it was fair in the watch trade, and better than a month ago.

Farriers.—Employment was good, about the same as a month ago and better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Cutlery	10,400	14,722	11,640	- 4,322	- 1,240
Hardware	101,434	104,226	80,300	- 2,792	+ 21,134
Exports (British & Irish):					
Cutlery	65,042	68,847	62,377	- 3,805	+ 2,665
Hardware	195,597	215,801	190,454	- 20,204	+ 5,143
Implements and Tools ..	231,773	250,652	205,915	- 18,879	+ 25,858

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in the spinning and in the weaving branches, and showed an improvement compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 103,277 workpeople in the week ended June 28th showed no change in the number employed and an increase of 2.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople		Earnings.	
	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Preparing	12,920	+ 0.4	12,076	+ 3.2
Spinning	22,168	+ 0.1	22,202	+ 3.4
Weaving	49,873	+ 0.0	50,791	+ 3.8
Other	7,880	+ 0.2	9,709	+ 3.5
Not specified	10,436	+ 0.1	11,127	+ 2.9
Total	103,277	+ 0.0	105,905	+ 3.9

Districts.	Workpeople		Earnings.	
	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Ashton	5,529	+ 1.2	5,647	+ 2.1
Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde	5,483	+ 0.6	5,393	+ 8.0
Oldham	10,586	+ 0.8	11,189	+ 6.3
Bolton and Leigh ..	10,992	+ 0.6	10,629	+ 1.4
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden ..	8,631	+ 0.3	8,917	+ 3.6
Manchester	8,606	+ 0.2	7,403	+ 1.0
Preston and Chorley ..	10,827	+ 0.0	10,847	+ 1.9
Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen	14,668	+ 0.1	15,954	+ 0.5
Burnley, Padham, Colne and Nelson	11,757	+ 0.2	14,835	+ 2.0
Other Lancashire Towns ..	4,798	+ 0.5	4,295	+ 0.1
Yorkshire Towns	5,329	+ 0.2	5,299	+ 0.7
Other Districts	6,071	+ 0.2	5,497	+ 2.0
Total	103,277	+ 0.0	105,905	+ 3.9

Employment in the Oldham district was good on the whole with both spinners and weavers, though somewhat adversely affected by disputes. With velvet weavers, however, there was a decline. In the Bolton district employment continued fair. In the Blackburn district it continued good in both the spinning and weaving branches and was better than a year ago. There was a slight decline in the Manchester district in the weaving branch as compared with the previous month; in the Preston district employment was better than a year ago in all the principal branches. In Yorkshire employment continued good.

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

Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

Description of Cotton.	June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
American	227,266	226,234	246,256	+ 1,032	- 18,990
Brazilian	12,496	14,905	4,864	- 2,409	+ 7,632
East Indian	5,027	7,039	3,105	- 2,012	+ 1,922
Egyptian	16,763	20,672	22,017	- 3,909	- 5,254
Miscellaneous	8,473	5,560	6,169	+ 2,913	+ 2,304
Total	270,025	274,410	282,411	- 4,386	- 12,386

Prices of Cotton at Liverpool.

Description.	June, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
Middling American:			
Monthly average of Daily Quotations	6.73	+ 0.04	+ 0.17
Highest Price on any one day ..	6.81	+ 0.02	+ 0.06
Lowest	6.57	- 0.03	+ 0.23
Good Fair Egyptian:			
Monthly average of Daily Quotations	9.48	- 0.21	- 0.17
Highest Price on any one day ..	9.60	- 0.15	- 0.28
Lowest	9.25	- 0.25	- 0.06

Exports of British Cotton Goods.

Description.	June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Cotton Yarn and Twist—					
Grey	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Bleached and Dyed ..	14,126	14,542	16,287	- 416	- 2,261
Total	16,987	17,777	19,992	- 790	- 3,005
Cotton Thread for Sewing ..	1,645	1,809	1,672	- 164	- 27
Cotton Piece Goods—					
Grey or Unbleached ..	206,965	201,116	175,465	+ 5,849	+ 31,500
Bleached	174,676	175,510	149,581	- 634	+ 25,095
Printed	108,705	111,666	90,355	- 2,961	+ 15,350
Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	127,975	121,153	104,464	+ 6,822	+ 23,511
Total	618,321	609,245	519,865	+ 9,076	+ 98,456

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

Woollen Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 24,373 workpeople in the week ending June 28th showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople		Earnings.	
	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Wool Sorting	541	+ 1.1	608	+ 1.3
Spinning	5,107	- 0.0	5,089	+ 0.1
Weaving	10,018	- 0.4	9,281	+ 1.0
Other Department	6,843	+ 0.4	7,221	+ 1.0
Not specified	1,864	- 0.4	1,859	+ 1.7
Total	24,373	- 0.3	24,058	+ 0.8

Districts.	Workpeople		Earnings.	
	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Huddersfield District ..	3,651	+ 0.6	4,189	- 0.9
Leeds District	2,392	+ 1.0	2,375	+ 1.1
Dewsbury & Batley District ..	1,162	+ 1.0	3,463	+ 1.6
Other Parts of West Riding ..	2,509	+ 0.4	2,541	- 1.1
Total, West Riding	11,714	+ 0.7	12,568	+ 0.1
Scotland	6,925	- 2.0	6,607	- 4.0
Other Districts	5,734	- 0.5	4,883	+ 2.5
Total	24,373	- 0.3	24,058	+ 0.8

In Huddersfield overtime and nightwork were reported, but there was a decline in the spinning branch compared with a month ago and a year ago; the weaving branch also showed a slight decline compared with a year ago, but was better than a month ago. In the

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

Leeds district and in the Dewsbury and Batley district employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. In Scotland there was a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago, but employment on the whole was fairly good.

Worsted Trade.

Employment continued good, and showed little change compared with a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 37,761 workpeople in the week ended June 28th showed a decrease of 0.9 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 3.5 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople		Earnings.	
	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Wool Sorting & Combing ..	4,793	- 1.1	4,400	- 1.2
Spinning	19,050	- 1.8	11,850	- 0.7
Weaving	8,273	+ 0.2	7,934	+ 0.6
Other Departments	3,302	+ 0.3	4,238	+ 0.9
Not specified	1,743	+ 1.8	1,474	+ 2.6
Total	37,761	- 0.9	30,802	- 0.1

Districts.	Workpeople		Earnings.	
	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Bradford District	19,541	- 1.3	16,396	- 0.2
Keighley District	6,502	- 0.4	5,036	- 2.4
Halifax District	3,132	- 2.0	2,334	+ 2.0
Huddersfield District	4,111	+ 0.7	3,826	- 0.0
Other Parts of West Riding ..	1,970	- 0.7	1,444	+ 0.7
Total, West Riding	35,256	- 0.9	29,036	+ 0.3
Other Districts	2,505	+ 0.5	1,766	+ 3.8
Total	37,761	- 0.9	30,802	- 0.1

In the Bradford district employment continued good; compared with a year ago there was a decline in wool-combing and an improvement in spinning and weaving. In the Keighley district employment was fair and not so good as a month ago and a year ago, the woolcombing and spinning branches both showing a decline. In the Halifax and Huddersfield districts employment continued good, and was better than a year ago, but some waiting for warps was reported in the latter district. A deficiency of labour was reported, chiefly in the Bradford district.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports and Exports of Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS).					
Imports .. 1,000 lbs.	42,051	65,457	46,077	- 23,406	- 4,026
British Exports ..	1,263	1,374	3,271	- 611	- 2,018
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. 1,000 lbs.	15,691	33,647	14,570	- 17,956	+ 1,121
British and Irish Manufactures Exported					
Woolen .. 1,000 lbs.	389	526	545	- 137	- 156
Worsted	4,075	4,113	4,492	- 40	- 419
Alpaca and Mohair ..	1,564	1,575	1,228	- 11	+ 336
Total, Yarn	6,026	6,214	6,265	- 188	- 239
Piece Goods:					
Woolen .. 1,000 yds.	9,741	7,342	7,279	+ 2,399	+ 2,462
Worsted	5,598	4,936	5,524	+ 662	+ 74
Total, Piece Goods ..	15,339	12,278	12,803	+ 3,061	+ 2,536

Prices of Wool.

Description.	June 1913.			May 1913.			June 1912.		
	Pence per lb.	12 1/2	12	Pence per lb.	12 1/2	12	Pence per lb.	10 1/2	10 1/2
Average Prices:									
Lincoln Hogs	12 1/2	12	10 1/2	12 1/2	12	10 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
40's Crossbred tops ..	16 1/2	16 1/2	13 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	13 1/2	26	26	26
60's Super Botany tops ..	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2			

JUTE TRADE.
EMPLOYMENT was good, and about the same as a month ago. Returns from firms employing 16,879 workpeople in the week ended June 28th showed no change in the

number employed, and an increase 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 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 10.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, this increase being due largely to advances in rates of wages.

Departments.	Workpeople		Earnings.	
	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Preparing	3,969	+ 0.6	3,105	+ 1.7
Spinning	4,590	+ 0.9	3,326	+ 1.0
Weaving	6,101	- 1.3	5,222	+ 0.7
Other	2,219	+ 0.8	2,410	+ 3.7
Total	16,879	- 0.0	14,063	+ 1.5

Employment in the Dundee district (in which are employed 86 per cent. of the total number of workpeople reported on) continued good. In the Forfar, Brechin and Arbroath districts employment was also good. A deficiency in the supply of labour was again reported.

Description.	June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Jute tons	10,653	21,629	3,786	- 10,976	+ 6,867
Exports (British & Irish):					
Jute Yarn .. 100 lbs.	35,816	36,649	53,125	- 833	- 17,309
Jute Piece Goods 100 yds.	146,266	119,342	145,442	+ 26,924	+ 824

LINEN TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 43,613 workpeople in the week ended June 28th showed a decrease

quantities of imported flax, and of British and Irish exports of linen yarn and manufactured goods:—

Description.	June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) tons	5,054	9,005	6,076	- 3,951	- 1,022
Exports (British & Irish):					
Linen Yarn 100 lbs.	13,965	13,975	15,946	- 20	- 1,991
Linen Piece Goods 100 yds.	145,561	139,452	167,649	+ 6,109	- 22,088

SILK TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 8,487 workpeople in the week ended June 28th showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and a. increase of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Throwing	915	- 1.5	449	+ 2.6
Spinning	2,158	- 1.1	1,818	+ 3.2
Weaving	3,864	+ 0.6	2,713	+ 0.1
Other	761	- 0.3	626	+ 3.1
Not specified	789	+ 1.0	612	- 0.3
Total	8,487	- 0.1	6,218	+ 1.1

At Macclesfield employment was good with throwsters and spinners; with hand-loom weavers, power-loom weavers and makers-up it was fair. At Leek employment with throwsters and spinners continued fair, and at Congleton it was good; with trimming weavers it was fair at Leek and moderate at Congleton. In the Lancashire and West Riding district there was a decline compared with a year ago; in the spinning branch there was an improvement compared with a month ago. In the Eastern Counties employment was fair, and showed an improvement compared with a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Raw Silk lbs	79,551	54,937	69,422	+ 24,614	+ 10,129
Thrown Silk lbs	34,864	39,642	32,543	- 4,778	+ 2,321
Spun Silk Yarn lbs	58,374	59,747	67,983	- 1,373	- 9,609
Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	5,919,529	6,534,789	5,875,785	- 615,260	+ 43,744
Exports (British & Irish):					
Thrown Silk lbs	6,678	7,020	8,125	- 342	- 1,447
Spun Silk Yarn lbs	84,834	78,390	82,931	+ 6,444	+ 1,893
Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	290,312	297,931	341,651	- 7,619	- 51,339

HOSIERY TRADE.

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

District.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Leicester	9,357	+ 0.3	8,208	+ 7.8
Leicester Country District	2,281	+ 1.5	1,884	+ 0.2
Notts and Derbyshire	4,947	+ 1.1	3,838	- 3.2
Scotland	2,065	+ 0.0	1,620	+ 0.8
Other Districts	730	- 4.3	526	- 0.9
Total, United Kingdom	19,380	+ 0.4	16,076	+ 2.9

Returns from firms employing 19,380 workpeople in the week ended June 28th showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

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

Description.	June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hosiery, Woollen	35,714	34,962	42,384	+ 752	- 6,670
" Cotton	164,371	157,682	127,028	+ 6,689	+ 37,343
Exports (British & Irish):					
Hosiery, Woollen	138,300	119,372	107,059	+ 18,928	+ 31,241
" Cotton	50,508	45,974	39,203	+ 4,534	+ 11,305

LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the levers branch continued bad, and was worse than a year ago. It was fairly good in the curtain and plain net branches, and better than a year ago, especially in the latter section.

Returns from firms employing 5,935 workpeople in the week ended June 28th showed a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Levers	1,413	- 1.7	1,808	+ 1.2
Curtain	2,429	- 0.4	2,452	+ 2.7
Plain Net	1,549	- 1.1	1,297	+ 1.9
Others	544	- 4.1	402	- 5.9
Total	5,935	- 1.3	5,959	+ 1.4

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

Imports and Exports.

Description.	June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Cotton Lace	126,785	156,698	187,908	- 29,913	- 61,123
Silk Lace	19,116	17,174	23,633	+ 1,942	- 4,517
Exports (British & Irish):					
Cotton Lace	289,121	315,985	287,427	- 26,864	+ 1,694
Silk Lace	1,288	2,623	3,987	- 1,335	- 2,699

CARPET TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 8,122 workpeople, and paying £7,364 in wages, in the week ending June 28th, 1913, showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Kidderminster district employment continued fairly good and was better than a year ago. In the West Riding of Yorkshire employment showed a slight decline as compared with a month ago. In Scotland employment was good on the whole.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT was good and slightly better than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 30,956 workpeople in the week ended June 28th showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 1.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was no change in the number employed and an increase of 3.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Trades:—	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Bleaching	3,428	- 0.6	3,621	+ 4.7
Printing	833	- 0.2	1,100	+ 3.0
Dyeing	16,030	- 0.3	22,910	+ 1.5
Trimming, Finishing, and Other Departments	10,150	+ 0.2	11,238	+ 1.4
Not specified	515	+ 3.8	663	+ 9.0
Total	30,956	- 0.1	39,532	+ 1.9

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire was fair, and better than a month ago; some overtime was reported. At Basford and Bulwell it was slack on lace goods and good on hosiery.

Printing.—Employment with calico printers showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was good on the whole; with engravers it was fairly good. In Scotland employment with engravers and calico printers was disorganised by a dispute.

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

Trimming, Finishing, &c.—At Leicester, Hinckley and Loughborough employment was good with hosiery trimmers, &c.; at Basford and Bulwell it was fair.

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued fair on the whole. Trade Unions with 3,047 members reported 5.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 4.8 per cent. in May and 3.3 per cent. in June, 1912.

Skinner, Tanners, Curriers, Leather Dressers, &c.—Employment was fairly good on the whole. With skinner it was reported as fairly good generally. With curriers a decline was reported at Walsall and Northampton, while in London and at Birmingham employment was slack, and worse than a month ago and a year ago; at Glasgow, Edinburgh and Leeds employment was fair.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—Employment at Walsall was reported as fair, except with brown saddlers, with

whom it was slack. In London, Birmingham and Dublin employment was slack; at other towns it was good generally.

Miscellaneous.—With portmanteau makers employment was reported as very fair in London and dull at Manchester. With fancy and morocco leather finishers in London it continued bad, and worse than a year ago; with other fancy leather workers it continued fair.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry .. cwts.	37,487	49,447	51,334	- 11,960	- 13,847
Ditto, wet cwts.	62,876	70,059	66,345	- 7,183	- 3,469
Total Hides, dry and wet cwts.	100,363	119,506	117,679	- 19,143	- 17,316
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins .. (value) £	897,641	1,013,885	558,667	- 116,244	+ 339,974
Leather* cwts.	290,056	258,306	204,476	+ 31,750	+ 85,580
Exports (British & Irish):					
Leather cwts.	92,345	108,883	111,420	- 16,538	- 19,075
Gloves doz. prs.	18,398	19,734	16,992	- 1,336	+ 1,406
Machinery Belting .. cwts.	12,357	12,120	15,016	+ 247	- 2,649
Saddlery and Harness .. (value) £	4,204	5,057	3,951	- 853	+ 253
Other Sorts .. (value) £	32,367	37,632	30,620	- 5,265	+ 1,847
Total (value) £	54,040	54,936	49,952	- 896	+ 4,088

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was good, slightly better than a month ago and about the same as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 68,566 workpeople in the week ended June 28th showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and no change in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.				
London	2,818	- 0.5	3,279	+ 0.8
Leicester	13,133	- 0.3	14,858	- 0.6
Leicester Country District	3,069	- 1.3	2,926	- 0.9
Northampton	11,475	+ 0.3	12,090	- 0.1
Northampton Country District	9,802	+ 0.4	9,534	- 1.0
Kettering	4,270	- 0.0	4,433	+ 1.9
Stafford & District	3,040	+ 0.2	3,178	+ 4.1
Norwich & District	3,906	- 0.1	3,543	+ 3.4
Bristol & District	1,473	+ 2.1	1,345	+ 2.3
Kingswood	1,879	+ 0.5	1,917	+ 7.5
Leeds & District	2,122	+ 0.2	2,070	+ 8.3
Manchester & District	3,067	+ 1.3	3,051	+ 5.6
Birmingham & District	996	- 4.1	806	- 4.5
Other parts of England and Wales	3,448	+ 0.8	3,047	+ 4.1
ENGLAND & WALES	64,553	+ 0.1	66,004	+ 0.5
SCOTLAND	3,509	- 0.9	3,651	- 1.2
IRELAND	504	+ 31.2	269	+ 1.9
UNITED KINGDOM	68,566	+ 0.2	69,924	+ 1.1

At Leicester employment on the whole continued fairly good; it was not so good as a year ago. At Northampton employment generally was good; the clickers and pressmen reported it as slack; at Kettering it was slightly better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago; army bootmakers in Northamptonshire were fully employed. At Stafford employment was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Norwich employment was quiet, and not so good as a year ago. At Bristol and Kingswood employment on the whole was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago, especially at Kingswood. At Leeds employment was moderate, but better than a month ago; it was slightly worse than a year ago. In Scotland employment was reported as good in all the principal centres, and on the whole was better than a year ago.

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

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

Description of Boots and Shoes.	June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports (less re-exports):					
Leather .. doz. pairs	14,054	17,685	16,643	- 3,631	+ 2,889
.. value £	51,556	68,153	50,884	- 16,597	+ 672
Rubber .. doz. pairs	6,491	5,982	8,703	+ 509	- 2,212
.. value £	7,493	8,580	9,420	- 1,181	- 2,011
Other materials doz. pairs	7,769	9,276	8,414	- 1,507	- 645
.. value £	3,420	4,185	4,503	- 765	- 1,083
Exports (British & Irish):					
Leather .. doz. pairs	101,892	102,220	80,110	- 328	+ 21,782
.. value £	303,363	303,499	226,233	- 136	+ 77,130
Rubber .. doz. pairs	9,096	6,842	6,111	+ 2,254	+ 2,985
.. value £	9,325	7,722	6,796	+ 1,603	+ 2,530
Other materials doz. pairs	17,923	9,278	10,777	+ 8,645	+ 7,146
.. value £	14,729	8,070	8,598	+ 6,659	+ 6,131

HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during June in the *silk* hat trade was dull and worse than a year ago.

In the *felt* hat trade employment was slightly better than a month ago, but there was a considerable amount of short time, and on the whole it was quiet and not so good as a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of June was 1.1, compared with 1.4 a month ago and 1.1 a year ago. At Denton and Stockport employment was reported as quiet, and there was much short time at both centres; in Warwickshire it continued good.

Imports and Exports.

Description	June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hats, Felt .. dozens	33,968	27,710	20,354	+ 6,258	+ 13,614
.. Straw .. "	21,649	19,236	8,030	+ 2,413	+ 13,619
.. Other sorts .. "	61,617	59,893	92,578	+ 1,724	- 30,961
Total .. "	117,234	106,839	120,962	+ 10,395	- 3,728
Exports (British & Irish):					
Hats, Felt .. "	42,618	34,465	36,030	+ 8,153	+ 6,528
.. Straw .. "	53,842	51,878	38,138	+ 1,964	+ 15,644
.. Other sorts .. "	14,683	13,516	10,990	+ 1,167	+ 3,693
Total .. "	111,143	99,859	85,278	+ 11,284	+ 25,855

TAILORING TRADE.

Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment during June continued fairly good and was better than a year ago, when employment during the early part of June was affected by a dispute.

Returns from firms paying £13,369 to their workpeople (indoor workers and outworkers) during the four weeks ended June 28th showed an increase of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago and of 10.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment was reported as good at Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment continued good and was better than a year ago.

Leeds.—Returns from firms employing 9,030 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended June 28th showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 3.2 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment was good, overtime was reported, and there was a general deficiency of labour. The Jewish operatives also reported employment as good.

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

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in June, 1913, were valued at £320,623, as compared with £346,003 in May, 1913, and £310,081 in June, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £626,200, £591,506, and £442,719 respectively.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades was fairly good with retail firms and slightly better than a year ago; with court and private dressmakers it was fair and not so good as a year ago; in the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades employment was fair. Employment generally was fair in the shirt and collar trade and good in the corset trade.

Dressmaking, Millinery and Mantle Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,834 dressmakers in the week ended June 28th, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, compared with a month ago, and of 0.6 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fairly good. Court and private dressmakers employing 1,128 workpeople in the week ended June 28th showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 7.1 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair. With milliners in the West End employment was fair.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, under-clothing and millinery trades, firms in London employing 2,965 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended June 28th, showed a decrease of 6.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 3.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair, but showed a seasonal decline.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade continued good, and was better than a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades, firms employing 2,088 workpeople in the week ended June 28th showed a decrease of 4.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 7.1 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was fair; a deficiency of machinists, &c., was reported.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle and costume trade continued good, and was better than a year ago; there was a deficiency of machinists and finishers.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland employing 6,026 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £4,214 in wages to indoor and outdoor workers in the week ended June 28th, showed a decrease of 3.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 5.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fair.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 5,326 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended June 28th showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.1 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was good during the month.

PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES.

PRINTING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good in June. It showed a slight improvement compared with a month ago and a more decided improvement compared with a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1913.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	21,253	4.8	4.5	6.4	+ 0.3	- 1.6
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,690	3.7	3.7	3.7	..	..
Lancs. and Cheshire ..	7,267	3.9	4.1	4.5	- 0.2	- 0.6
East Midland and Eastern Counties	2,814	2.0	2.6	3.4	- 0.6	- 1.4
West Midlands	2,728	3.4	3.3	5.4	+ 0.1	- 2.0
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	4,037	3.2	3.1	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Scotland	6,085	2.5	3.5	3.5	- 1.0	- 1.0
Ireland	2,564	6.1	6.3	4.6	- 0.2	+ 1.5
United Kingdom ..	52,438	4.0	4.1	4.9	- 0.1	- 0.9

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

Other Centres.—Employment with letterpress printers was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Aberdeen and Dundee it was reported as very good, but at Leeds, Bradford, and Hull it was only moderate. With lithographic printers employment remained good, and was better than a year ago.

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment in London continued quiet, with some short time, but was better than a month ago and a year ago. At Edinburgh employment was dull; at Glasgow and at Leeds it was good.

—	No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1913.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	3,363	4.1	5.3	5.6	- 1.2	- 1.5
Other Districts	3,305	3.1	3.2	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
United Kingdom	6,668	3.6	4.3	4.5	- 0.7	- 0.9

PAPER TRADES.

Employment in these trades continued good.

Returns from firms employing 17,299 workpeople in the last week of the month showed an increase in the total number of workpeople employed by them of 0.2 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 0.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

—	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of June, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:			
Northern Counties	4,760	- 0.4	- 2.1
Midlands, Wales and Ireland ..	1,304	+ 3.0	+ 0.3
Southern Counties	6,457	+ 0.5	+ 3.6
Scotland	4,041	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. Hand-made Paper	16,562	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
	737	- 1.1	- 2.1
Total	17,299	+ 0.2	+ 0.8

Trade Unions in the *machine-made* paper trade with 4,431 members had 0.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 0.8 per cent. a month ago and 1.0 per cent. a year ago. In the *hand-made paper* trade Trade Unions with 528 members had 5.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 4.7 per cent. both in May, 1913, and in June, 1912.

The Imports of paper in June, 1913, were valued at £620,826, as compared with £624,356 in May, 1913, and £455,125, in June, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £294,041, £324,759, and £216,277 respectively.

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good on the whole, and showed little change on a month ago; it was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a total membership of 46,136 reported 1.9 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of June, compared with 1.7 per cent. in May, 1913, and 2.5 per cent. in June, 1912.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment was fairly good, and though worse than a month ago, was better than a year ago. At the end of the month Trade Unions with a membership of 17,842 reported 2.7 per cent. unemployed as compared with 1.9 per cent. in the previous month and 3.4 per cent. in June, 1912. With cabinet makers at Dublin employment was bad owing to a dispute, and it was quiet in some branches at Leeds; at Edinburgh and Plymouth it was reported as very good.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in June, 1913, were valued at £35,170, as compared with £42,972 in May, 1913, and £36,494 in June, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £72,626, £100,185, and £66,253 respectively.

Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment continued good in these occupations, and was better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed at the end of June among the "insured" workpeople usually engaged in saw-milling was 2.0, compared with 2.1 at the end of May.

Trade Unions with a membership of 8,176 reported 2.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 2.5 per cent. a month ago and 3.4 per cent. a year ago. Employment was reported as slack at Bristol, Gloucester, Leeds, and Birmingham. At the last-named place employment was affected by the dispute of railway carriage and wagon builders.

Imports.

Description.	June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn	Loads. 436,809	Loads. 363,510	Loads. 391,643	+ 73,299	+ 45,166
.. sawn	755,890	426,838	560,866	+ 329,052	+ 195,034
House Frames, Fittings, and Joiner's Work (value)	£ 11,679	£ 12,461	£ 11,425	- £ 782	+ £ 254

Coopers.

Employment continued fair on the whole. It was reported as good at Glasgow and Dublin, but slack at Greenock.

Coachbuilding.

In these trades employment continued good, and overtime was worked in many districts. Trade Unions with 12,073 members reported 1.0 per cent. as unemployed at the end of June, compared with 0.8 per cent. a month ago and 0.7 per cent. a year ago. Employment was reported as only moderate at Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmaking.—Employment continued good in this trade. Trade Unions reported 0.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, compared with 0.5 per cent. in May and 1.7 per cent. in June, 1912.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in June, 1913, were valued at £34,098, as compared with £39,063 in May, 1913, and £32,114 in June, 1912; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £20,261, £18,514, and £14,546 respectively.

Other Trades.—Employment was generally good with general wheelwrights and smiths. Packing case makers were well employed on the whole, though slack at Nottingham and Liverpool. Employment was good with skip and basket makers at Oldham, and with cane and wicker workers at Basford.

BUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during June continued good on the whole. With painters it showed a seasonal decline, and with plumbers it remained only moderate. With plasterers, however, it improved to fair, while in other branches it continued good and was rather better than a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was a general improvement except with plumbers, who showed little change.

The percentage unemployed among all classes of "insured" workpeople usually engaged in building and works of construction was 3.5 on June 27th, as compared with 3.4 on May 30th. For the London and South-Eastern district the percentage unemployed at the end of June was 5.6, as compared with 4.8 at the end of May.

Returns from Trade Unions show that the percentage of carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of June was 2.5, compared with 2.8 a month ago and 3.8 a year ago. For plumbers at the same dates the percentages were 7.1, 6.4, and 6.4 respectively. In both cases the lowest district percentages (0.7 for carpenters and 1.9 for plumbers) were for Scotland, where many of the Trade Union members are engaged in shipbuilding; while the highest district percentages (5.4 and 13.0 respectively) were for London.

Returns received from 856 firms show that in the London district there was a decrease of 6.3 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago and an increase of 12.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago. In other districts there was an increase of 2.1 per cent. as compared with

the end of May and of 0.7 per cent. as compared with June, 1912.

District.	No. paid on last pay-day in June, 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		No. paid on last pay-day in June, 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	8,386	+ 606	+ 663	6,284	- 371	+ 1,074		
Northern Counties & Yorks.	3,076	+ 170	+ 368	2,748	+ 273	+ 376		
Lancashire and Cheshire	4,782	+ 8	+ 264	4,013	+ 32	- 599		
Midland & Eastern Counties	3,696	- 13	+ 199	3,193	- 60	+ 264		
S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	4,823	+ 13	- 529	3,294	+ 68	- 30		
Other Districts	666	- 19	+ 47	413	- 28	+ 25		
England and Wales	25,429	- 447	+ 1,012	19,945	- 86	+ 1,110		
Scotland	3,345	- 12	- 62	2,455	+ 249	+ 39		
Ireland	753	+ 98	+ 78	637	+ 62	+ 126		
United Kingdom	29,527	- 361	+ 1,028	23,037	+ 225	+ 1,275		

District.	Lads and Boys.		Total.			
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
					Skilled Tradesmen.		Labourers.
London	422	- 31	- 32	15,092	- 1,008	+ 1,705
Northern Counties & Yorks.	411	+ 3	- 42	6,235	+ 446	+ 702
Lancashire and Cheshire	764	- 13	- 97	9,559	+ 27	- 432
Midland & Eastern Counties	386	+ 13	+ 10	7,275	- 60	+ 473
S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	551	+ 12	- 28	8,668	+ 93	- 587
Other Districts	48	-	- 7	1,127	- 47	+ 65
England and Wales	2,582	- 16	- 196	47,966	- 549	+ 1,926
Scotland	616	- 8	- 110	6,416	+ 229	- 133
Ireland	111	+ 2	+ 3	1,501	+ 162	+ 207
United Kingdom	3,309	- 22	- 303	55,873	- 158	+ 2,000

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

In London employment showed some decline, and was affected by the plasterers' dispute, which terminated on June 30th.

Employment at Leeds continued slack, except with painters. With plumbers employment continued fairly good on the Wear and Tees, and slack at Hull and in the West Riding of Yorkshire. With plasterers it was good at Sheffield and South Shields, but remained slack at York and Hartlepool. It was slack with slaters at Hull.

Employment with plumbers in Lancashire and Cheshire continued slack on the whole. At Warrington employment was still slack with carpenters and plasterers, and at Bury and Rochdale employment with carpenters was still affected by disputes.

Employment with plumbers continued slack at Birmingham and Nottingham; it declined at Leicester and was slack at Derby. At Birmingham employment declined with carpenters, and at Nottingham it was only moderate with painters. At Newark employment was generally slack. With bricklayers employment was slack at Wolverhampton and Northampton, and declined at Norwich. It was slack with carpenters at Wolverhampton and Colchester.

Employment was dull with carpenters and plasterers at Bath, with bricklayers at Brighton, and with plumbers at Bristol. It was slack with carpenters and plumbers at Southampton, and with carpenters, bricklayers and plumbers at Bournemouth. At Exeter it was dull with bricklayers and plasterers, but good with plumbers. It was dull with masons at Plymouth.

With plasterers employment was good at Dundee, but declined at Edinburgh. With slaters at Aberdeen and with carpenters at Dundee employment was dull.

Employment at Dublin remained slack with carpenters and plumbers. It also remained slack with masons at Limerick. At Cork it was good with plasterers. It improved with painters at both Dublin and Cork.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade continued good. In the cement trade it was fair, but showed a decline as compared with a month ago.

Returns from brickmaking firms, employing 11,691 workpeople in the week ended June 28th, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared

with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 3.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,438	+ 0.3	+ 4.0	£ 4,553	+ 3.0	+ 7.2
Midlands and Eastern Counties	3,400	- 1.0	- 4.2	4,006	- 1.5	- 2.9
South and South-Western Counties and Wales	3,255	+ 0.5	+ 2.1	4,480	+ 2.2	+ 8.0
Scotland	788	- 0.3	- 5.8	903	+ 0.6	- 1.5
Other Districts	830	+ 2.3	- 1.4	1,032	+ 4.1	+ 6.4
Total	11,691	+ 0.1	- 0.1	14,974	+ 1.4	+ 3.9

In the Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. An improvement was reported from South Leicestershire, and in the Peterborough district employment was fairly good. In South Staffordshire a shortage of labour was reported. Employment in the glazed brick trade in Shropshire and at Tamworth was reported as good. Throughout the Eastern Counties employment was good, and at Sittingbourne works were reported as fully employed. Employment in the Plymouth and South Western district and in North Wales was fairly good. In Scotland employment continued good.

Employment in the cement trade in Kent and Essex was fair, but not so good as a month ago. In the Tees and Hartlepool districts it was good.

The Imports of cement during June, 1913, amounted to 10,474 tons, compared with 9,784 tons in May, 1913, and 7,997 tons in June, 1912. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were 64,919 tons, 78,342 tons, and 28,823 tons respectively.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good on the whole. Returns from firms employing 8,198 workpeople in the week ended June 28th showed an increase of 2.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 8.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Glass Bottles	5,727	+ 3.4	- 2.9	£ 7,627	+ 12.2	- 5.1
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,829	+ 0.2	- 1.3	2,110	+ 0.1	- 1.3
Other Branches	642	- 0.8	+ 4.6	729	- 1.9	+ 3.3
Total	8,198	+ 2.3	- 2.0	10,466	+ 8.5	- 3.8

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
North of England	825	+ 11.2	- 0.8	947	+ 12.5	- 10.0
Yorkshire	4,503	+ 1.7	- 4.6	6,054	+ 12.3	- 6.4
Lancashire	875	+ 2.7	+ 10.1	1,063	+ 3.4	+ 8.9
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	1,065	+ 0.6	+ 6.8	1,302	+ 0.9	+ 4.4
Scotland	621	+ 0.2	- 6.9	801	+ 0.8	+ 0.4
Other parts of the United Kingdom	308	- 0.3	- 13.2	309	- 1.0	- 12.2
Total	8,198	+ 2.3	- 2.0	10,466	+ 8.5	- 3.8

Employment in the glass bottle trade was reported as good in Yorkshire and at Glasgow, Portobello, Dublin, and Bristol. At St. Helens and on the Wear it was only moderate, some short time being worked.

Employment was fair with sheet glass flatteners and good with sheet and plate glass workers at St. Helens, and with flint glass makers and cutters at Birmingham and in the Wordsley and Stourbridge district. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear it was only moderate, with short time, being worse than a year ago, though rather better than a month ago. With glass blowers in London it was fair, but not so good as a month ago.

Description.	Imports and Exports.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, on a	
	June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Window and German sheet glass, including shades, &c.	85,656	72,966	60,693	+ 12,660	+ 24,963
Plate	43,547	38,197	16,041	+ 5,350	+ 27,506
Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	73,647	77,273	58,756	- 3,626	+ 14,891
Manufactures, othersorts	128	349	1,901	- 221	- 1,773
Bottles	152,341	155,772	116,377	- 3,431	+ 35,964
Exports (British & Irish): Plate	16,916	21,736	17,201	- 4,820	- 285
Flint	6,575	7,888	5,458	- 1,313	+ 1,117
Manufactures, othersorts	50,866	63,789	56,181	- 12,923	- 5,315
Bottles	76,820	94,223	73,374	- 17,403	+ 3,446

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades was fairly good on the whole. Returns from firms employing 14,749 workpeople in the week ended June 28th showed an increase of 2.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 4.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches:—	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
China Manufacture	3,407	+ 1.4	+ 12.1	£ 4,022	+ 4.4	+ 13.2
Earthenware Manufacture	8,946	+ 2.2	+ 2.6	8,337	+ 0.6	- 2.4
Other Branches (including unspecified)	2,496	+ 1.8	+ 1.6	2,391	+ 0.6	+ 0.4
Total	14,749	+ 2.0	+ 4.4	14,750	+ 1.6	+ 1.9

Districts:—	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended June 28th, 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Potteries	10,977	+ 2.5	+ 3.8	£ 10,142	+ 1.5	- 0.7
Other Districts	3,772	+ 0.4	+ 6.3	4,608	+ 2.0	+ 8.1
Total	14,749	+ 2.0	+ 4.4	14,750	+ 1.6	+ 1.9

In the china section employment showed some improvement as compared with a month ago, and a decided improvement as compared with a year ago. In the earthenware section employment in the Potteries district was not so good as a month ago and a year ago, an excess of labour being reported. In other districts employment was good on the whole. At Bristol and Newcastle-on-Tyne it was reported as fair, at Swadlincote as bad; in South Yorkshire it was rather better than a month ago. In Scotland it continued good.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in June, 1913, were valued at £83,633 as compared with £94,329 in May, 1913, and £68,388 in June, 1912. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £294,429, £295,108, and £253,160 respectively.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair in London. At the other principal ports it was fairly good, about the same as a month ago and better on the whole than a year ago.

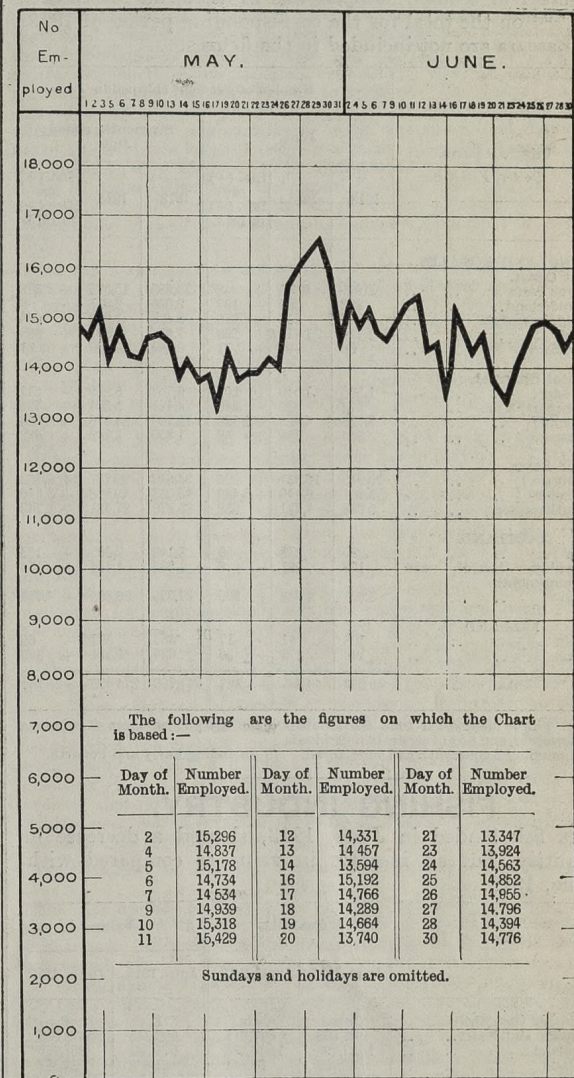
London.*—The number employed during June, 1913, fluctuated between a maximum of 15,429 and a minimum of 13,347.

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.*				
	In Docks.			At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended June 7th	5,075	2,890	7,965	6,951	14,916
" " " 14th	4,967	2,995	7,962	6,716	14,678
" " " 21st	5,121	2,621	7,742	6,591	14,333
" " " 28th	4,976	2,996	7,972	6,609	14,581
Average for 4 weeks ended June 28th, 1913	5,035	2,875	7,910	6,717	14,627
Average for May, 1913	5,081	2,762	7,843	6,790	14,573

*Exclusive of Tilbury.

Employment continued fair generally, some improvement being reported at the Surrey Commercial Docks. The average number of labourers employed at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended June 28th was 14,627, an increase of 0.4 per cent. compared with a month ago. No comparable figures are available for June, 1912, during which month employment was disorganised by a strike.

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at 110 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the month of May and June, 1913.



Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks was 1,451 during June, 1913, as compared with 1,356 a month ago.

Liverpool.—Employment continued fairly good with dock labourers, and was moderate, and worse than a month ago, with quay and railway carters.

Other Ports.—Employment on the Tyne and Wear continued fairly good with dock and quayside labourers and good with trimmers and teamers. It was good and better than a year ago with dock and riverside labourers at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough. At Hull, Grimsby, and Goole employment was fair on the whole, but some decline was reported with coal workers at Grimsby.

With dock labourers at Plymouth employment was slack, and worse than a month ago, but with carters it remained fair. A considerable improvement was reported at Bristol, as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. At the South Wales ports employment continued fairly good.

Employment at Leith and Dundee, though still fair, showed a decline on the previous month. It was fairly good at Glasgow, and continued good at Belfast, where a further improvement was reported.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN JUNE.

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 June 48,385 seamen,* of whom 4,455 (or 9.2 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels.

Compared with June, 1912, there was a net increase of 8,121 in the total number shipped. There were large increases in London and at Cardiff.

During the six months ended June, 1913, the total number of seamen shipped was 274,492, an increase of 26,784 on the total for the corresponding period of 1912. Lascars are not included in the figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	June,			Six months ended June,		
	1912.	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.	1912	1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
East Coast.						
Tyne Ports	2,979	3,021	+ 42	13,696	15,573	+ 1,878
Sunderland	292	399	+ 107	2,028	2,023	- 5
Middlesbrough	572	316	- 256	2,393	1,990	- 403
Hull	1,124	1,419	+ 295	7,416	7,981	+ 565
Grimsby	66	97	+ 31	288	369	+ 81
Bristol Channel.						
Bristol	1,303	1,510	+ 207	6,757	5,945	- 812
Newport, Mon.	872	626	- 246	4,421	5,214	+ 793
Cardiff	3,118	4,238	+ 1,120	19,748	24,576	+ 4,828
Swansea	300	348	+ 48	1,830	2,242	+ 412
Other Ports.						
Liverpool	15,915	16,821	+ 906	93,619	99,787	+ 6,168
London	3,961	9,446	+ 5,485	43,038	49,578	+ 6,540
Southampton	5,029	4,471	- 558	25,679	27,421	+ 1,742
SCOTLAND.						
Leth	290	235	- 55	2,142	2,305	+ 163
Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth	189	181	- 8	1,598	1,484	- 114
Glasgow	3,998	4,988	+ 990	21,779	26,503	+ 4,724
IRELAND.						
Dublin	108	91	- 17	453	397	- 56
Belfast	148	178	+ 30	824	1,114	+ 290
Total	40,264	48,385	+ 8,121	247,708	274,492	+ 26,784

* 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 in June, 1913, showed a decrease in quantity, but an increase in value as compared with June, 1912.

	Quantity.		Value.	
	June, 1913.	June, 1912.	June, 1913.	June, 1912.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Fish (other than Shell):				
England and Wales	947,868	894,871	656,345	572,683
Scotland	1,227,726	1,676,288	573,381	607,000
Ireland	59,486	69,241	21,632	21,332
Total	2,235,080	2,640,400	1,251,358	1,201,015
Shell Fish	—	—	35,769	34,496
Total Value	—	—	1,287,127	1,235,511

Fishermen.—Employment with fishermen was good generally. At Grimsby, Yarmouth and Lowestoft it was good, and at Hull fair. Employment at Aberdeen was good, and better than a year ago. At Peterhead it was good, and about the same as a year ago. It was moderate at Macduff and fair at Fraserburgh. Off the south-western coast of England fishing operations were fairly successful.

Fish Dock Labourers.—Employment was fairly good on the whole. At Grimsby and Hull it was good, at Lowestoft fair, and at Yarmouth bad. At Peterhead and Fraserburgh employment was good and at Aberdeen fair.

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

The Exports (British and Irish) of herrings, cured or salted, during June, 1913, were valued at £286,595, as compared with £56,563 in May, 1913, and £387,089 in June, 1912.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

THERE was practically no interruption from wet weather to outdoor employment in June, and extra labourers (men outside the regular farm staff) were generally well employed in hoeing and haymaking. In certain districts, however, it was reported that there was a smaller demand for these men than usual, as less hoeing was necessary on account of the dry weather having checked the growth of root-crops.

Reports of an insufficient supply of extra men, especially for haymaking, were received from many districts, and several correspondents mention a scarcity of men for permanent situations.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

PART II.—Unemployment Insurance.
SPECIAL EXCLUSION ORDER.

THE SPECIAL EXCLUSION (STONE CARVERS AND SCULPTORS) ORDER, 1913, DATED JULY 2ND, 1913, 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 occupation followed by:—

STONE CARVERS AND SCULPTORS.

(2) This Order may be cited as the Special Exclusion (Stone Carvers and Sculptors) Order, 1913, and shall come in force on the fifteenth day of July, 1913.

Signed by Order of the Board of Trade this 2nd day of July, 1913.

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH,

Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,

Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

APPLICATIONS TO THE UMPIRE.

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, notice is hereby given that the umpire (unemployment insurance) has received applications for a decision as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following class of workmen:—

258. Workmen described as economiser borers and engaged in scaling economisers, involving the removal and replacing of joints.

259. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of temporary wooden stands, such as seats erected on the route of a procession, stands at football matches, exhibition stands, &c.

260. Workmen engaged in polishing miscellaneous ship fittings, such as detachable washstands, tables and lounges.

261. Workmen described as coppersmiths, and engaged in the manufacture of submarine helmets.

DECISIONS BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

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

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

1335. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in machining or fitting moulds for use in the manufacture of gramophone records.

1336. Springmakers, fitters or other workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making, or in fitting, or in machining laminated springs or spring buckles for vehicles. (Application 238.)

This decision supersedes decisions B. 9 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1912 (B. iv.)), B. 466 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1912), and B. 616 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1912), in so far as it conflicts with them.

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

1338. Workmen employed in ordnance factories and described as spring fitters who are engaged in preparing springs for ordnance.

1340. Workmen (including glaziers, painters, polishers, &c.) engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture, fitting or installing of shop fittings of wood. (Application 251.)

This decision modifies decision B. 654 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1912) so far as it relates to racks, counters, showcases, &c., for shops, and decision A. 999 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1912) so far as the latter makes exception of "portable counters, showcases or other similar portable fittings." The word "fittings" does not include articles of furniture which are ordinarily moved when the premises are swept out.

1342. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making pneumatic tyre pumps which are worked by foot and not by hand.

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

1333. Workmen employed by a saddle-making firm, and engaged in fitting together metal and leather parts of cycle and motor cycle saddles.

1334. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of electric condensers.

1337. A woman employed by a manufacturer of knitting machinery to knit by hand on a knitting machine for the purpose of seeing whether the machine works satisfactorily.

1339. Workmen employed by a motor omnibus company, and engaged wholly or mainly in vulcanizing tyres.

1341. Workmen employed by a firm of automobile accessory makers, and engaged wholly or mainly in assembling the parts of automobile lifting jacks. (Application 221.)

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: WHAT IS AN ACCIDENT? : VOLUNTARY EXPOSURE TO RISK. Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, a workman injured during his employment is not entitled to compensation unless the injury was caused by an accident, and that accident was one arising out of and in the course of the employment.

In a certain coal mine there was an extensive but shallow accumulation of water in the pit bottom. There was only one cage, capable of holding eight men, to raise and lower the 200 miners employed, so that the men had often to wait a considerable time after finishing their work for their turn to go to the surface. Those waiting could easily stand on dry ground, but by standing in the shallow water they could get nearer to the cage and so ascend sooner. A miner being anxious to ascend as soon as possible waded into the water, and stood in it near the shaft for some 45 minutes. He was subsequently taken ill with a bad chill, which eventually caused deafness and incapacity for work. He claimed compensation under the Act, but the Sheriff-Substitute refused to make an award in his favour. The workman appealed. The Court of Session dismissed the appeal, holding that though it might be said that there was an accident, as the water in the mine had accumulated because of the breakdown of the pump, there was not the slightest danger to anybody because of that water, and men going to the surface in the ordinary way were not interfered with by it. The claimant, however, voluntarily put himself into the water, and stayed there for three-quarters of an hour for his own purposes, thereby catching a chill. It was impossible in these circumstances to say that his incapacity was due to an accident arising out of and in the course of the employment.—*McLuckie v. John Watson, Ltd.*—Court of Session. 12th June, 1913.

REMEDY AGAINST EMPLOYER AND STRANGER: COMPENSATION PAID BY EMPLOYER: RIGHT TO INDEMNIFY AGAINST STRANGER: RULES OF COURT.

It is provided by the Act that where a workman is injured in circumstances giving him a right to compensation and also creating a legal liability to pay damages to him in some person other than the employer, the workman may take proceedings both against that person for damages and against his employer for compensation, but is not entitled to recover both damages and compensation. If the workman has recovered compensation the employer is entitled to be indemnified by the person liable to pay damages; and all questions as to the right to, and amount of, any such indemnity must in default of agreement be settled by action, or, by consent of the parties, by arbitration under the Act. By the Rules of Court made under the Act, where an employer claims to be entitled to such indemnity he must, ten days before the day fixed for any arbitration between him and the workman seeking compensation, file a notice of his claim to indemnity with the registrar of the court. The third party may then apply to the county court judge for directions, and the judge may give him leave to resist the claim of the workman against the employer, or to take such part in the arbitration as

the judge thinks proper; but the judge cannot decide, except by consent, any question of the liability of the third party to indemnify the employer.

A workman was injured by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment while engaged in unloading his employers' ship. The accident was said to have been caused by the negligence of a third party. The employers paid the workman compensation for some time. The workman then commenced arbitration proceedings under the Act against his employers, and obtained an award in his favour. The employers did not serve upon the third party any notice of their claim to indemnity, as provided by the rules, nor was the third party represented at the arbitration. The employers subsequently brought an action in the High Court against the third party claiming an indemnity in respect of the payments they had made to the injured workman. At the trial the defendants contended that the giving of ten days' notice of their claim to an indemnity was a condition precedent to the plaintiffs' right to recover. The judge, however, decided that the plaintiffs' right to an indemnity was not affected by their non-compliance with the rules; and having heard the evidence he gave judgment in the plaintiffs' favour for the amount they claimed. The defendants appealed, but the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that the rules did not apply to an action in the High Court.—*Nettleingham & Company v. Powell & Company.*—Court of Appeal. 5th June, 1913.

WORKMAN CARRYING ON ANOTHER OCCUPATION: NEGLIGENCE OF STRANGER: ACCEPTANCE OF COMPENSATION: RIGHT TO DAMAGES AGAINST STRANGER.

A man who was employed as a waggoner by a colliery company occupied part of his time in working a small farm. One day in February, 1912, while working for the colliery company on a railway siding, he was severely injured through the negligence of the railway company's servants. From the time of his injury he was paid compensation under the Act by the colliery company for 34 weeks at the rate of 12s. 3d. a week, which was half the wages he had been earning from his employers. He then brought an action for damages against the railway company, claiming for loss of farm earnings and expenses of hiring a substitute to do his farm work, for the difference between the compensation he had received from his employers and the full wages he would have received from them but for the injuries, and for medical fees and other expenses. The defendants contended that as the plaintiff had taken proceedings against his employers for compensation, and had recovered and been paid the compensation, the Act precluded him from recovering damages against them. On the other side it was contended that as the plaintiff had two occupations, namely, that of a farmer and that of a workman, he could not have been compensated by the colliery company in respect of his loss as a farmer, as that loss did not come under the Act at all. The judge, however, decided that the right to get damages for personal injuries was one indivisible right, and that the plaintiff having received compensation from his employer was debarred by the Act from recovering damages against the railway company.—*Woodcock v. London and North-Western Railway Company.*—King's Bench Division. [Reported.] 14th June, 1913.

SEAMEN: CREW OF FISHING VESSEL REMUNERATED BY SHARE IN PROFITS.

The Act applies to seamen in general, but does not apply to such members of the crew of a fishing vessel as are remunerated by shares in the profits or the gross earnings of the working of such vessel.

A steam fishing trawler was sailed on the following terms:—The net profits of each voyage were divided into 14 parts. The skipper received 1½ part, the mate 1 part, and the owner 11½ parts. The owner paid the boatswain £1 a week and also a poundage of 3d. in the £1 on the net profits of the voyage. He also provided him with food and certain perquisites. The boatswain was injured on a certain voyage in circumstances which would have entitled him to compensation if he were a person to whom the Act applied. The net profits of this voyage, which lasted about three weeks, were £97 11s., and the boatswain received, in addition to the £1 a week, £1 4s. 3d. poundage. The boatswain claimed compensation under the Act, but the owner resisted the claim on the ground that the applicant was remunerated by a share in the profits, and was therefore excluded from the benefits of the Act. The county court judge, however, decided that the poundage was a kind of bonus in addition to wages, and that therefore the applicant was not remunerated by a share in the profits within the meaning of the Act, and was entitled to compensation. The owner appealed, and the Court of Appeal reversed the decision of the county court judge, and held that the applicant was one to whom the Act did not apply. The applicant appealed to the House of Lords. The House of Lords held that if men employed on a fishing vessel were co-adventurers with the owner of the vessel, they had not the rights of ordinary workmen. It was impossible to say that this man was not remunerated by a share in the profits, although he was paid wages in addition. Therefore the Act did not apply to him, and he was not entitled to compensation. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—*Costello v. Kelsall.*—House of Lords. 13th June, 1913.

(2) Trade Union Acts.

TRADE DISPUTES ACT: TORTIOUS ACT OF UNION: ACTION AGAINST UNION AND OFFICIALS.

By the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, it is provided that an action against a trade union or against any members or officials thereof

on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trade union, in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of a trade union, shall not be entertained by any court.

A trade union owned and published a certain journal. A man who had been a member and an official of this union alleged that he had been slandered in several issues of the journal. He accordingly brought an action for damages for slander against the union and its officials and its trustees, and also claimed an interdict against the continued publication of such slanders. It was contended on behalf of the defendants that the court had no jurisdiction to entertain the action by reason of the Act. It was contended for the plaintiff that the action might at any rate be brought against the trustees, so that a decree might be got against the union's funds. The judge dismissed the action, holding that the Act gave trade unions an immunity from such proceedings. Such immunity would be worth nothing if actions could succeed against the trustees in respect of the union's funds. The Act applied as well to a claim for interdict as it did to a claim for damages in respect of a tortious act. Therefore the action could not succeed, though an action against individual officials for slander might succeed.—*Shinwell v. National Sailors' and Firemen's Union and others.*—Court of Session. 14th June, 1913.

TRADE DISPUTES ACT : CONSPIRACY : THREATS TO FORCE PERSON TO JOIN UNION.

It is further provided by the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, that an act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment, or that it is an interference with the trade, business or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labour as he wills. An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in furtherance or contemplation of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable.

The stevedores at a certain port formed an association with the object of procuring better terms for the loading and discharge of cargoes in order that they might be in a position to pay better wages to the dockers. Out of the 14 stevedores at the port one only refused to join this association, contending at the same time that he had always, and would always, pay the full rate of wages current at the port. Nearly all the dockers of the port belonged to a trade union. The stevedore in question brought an action against the secretary of this trade union and two other members of it and against three members of the Stevedores' Association, claiming from them personally damages for conspiracy to compel him by threats to join the Stevedores' Association and for inducing the dockers to break their contracts with him and leave his employment. He alleged that the defendants threatened him that they would deprive him of the services of any dockers, and thus prevent him from carrying out his contracts with shipowners and consignees. It was also alleged that these threats had been carried out, and that the plaintiff had suffered great loss and damage in consequence. After a long trial a verdict and judgment for £200 damages was given in favour of the plaintiff, and an injunction was granted against the defendants, who were members of the trade union, restraining them from further interfering with the plaintiff. The defendants appealed, but the Court of Appeal of Ireland dismissed the appeal.—*Long v. Larkin and others.*—Court of Appeal, Ireland. 10th June, 1913.

TRADE DISPUTES ACT : ACT IN FURTHERANCE OF TRADE DISPUTE : EXISTENCE OF DISPUTE.

The expression "trade dispute" in the Act means any dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment, or the terms of the employment, or with the conditions of labour, of any person.

A bandmaster arranged to give a Sunday concert at a London theatre, and engaged performers for the purpose. When the time for the performance arrived it was found that the officials of a musicians' trade union had placed pickets outside the theatre. These pickets persuaded the bandsmen to refuse to perform for the remuneration they had agreed to accept, and the bandmaster was only able to give the concert by paying, under protest, the increased wages the bandsmen demanded. The bandmaster then brought an action against two of the union officials, who had been active in the matter, for damages for conspiracy and for inducing his bandsmen to break their contracts with him. The defendants alleged that the plaintiff had agreed with his bandsmen for less than the trade union rate of wages, but this was denied by the plaintiff. The plaintiff contended that there was no bona fide trade dispute, but there having been friction between himself and the defendants over other matters, they had taken the opportunity of the concert to cause him inconvenience and embarrassment solely from malice.

The action was tried, and resulted in a verdict and judgment in favour of the plaintiff. The defendants appealed, and the Court of Appeal ordered a new trial on the ground that the judge had wrongly directed the jury as to what constitutes a trade dispute. The two hearings are reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1912, and for November, 1912, respectively. The second trial also resulted in a verdict and judgment for the plaintiff, the jury finding that there was no trade dispute when

the bandsmen were induced by the defendants to break their contracts.—*Dallimore v. Williams and another.*—King's Bench Division. 17th, 18th and 19th June, 1913.

(3) Coal Mines Acts.

MINIMUM WAGE ACT : DISTRICT RULES : RULES ULTRA VIRES : AVERAGING WAGES OVER PERIOD.

By the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, in every contract for the employment of a workman underground in a coal mine it is an implied term that the employer shall pay to such workman wages at not less than the minimum rate settled under the Act and applicable to that workman, unless he is a person excluded under the district rules, or unless he has forfeited the right to wages at the minimum rate by failing to comply with the conditions laid down by those rules in respect of the regularity or efficiency of his work. For the purposes of the Act the country is divided into districts, and there is a joint district board for each district representative of employers and workmen, with an independent person as chairman, who has a casting vote. The joint district board settles the minimum rate of wages for the district, and has also power to make district rules, laying down conditions with regard to the exclusion of certain aged and infirm workmen; with respect to the regularity and efficiency of the work to be performed by the workmen; with respect to the time for which a workman is to be paid in the event of interruption of work due to an emergency; and providing that a workman shall forfeit the right to wages at the minimum rate if he fail to comply with the conditions as to regularity and efficiency of work, unless due to some cause over which he has no control.

The chairman of a joint district board made an award settling the minimum rates of wages for that district at 7s. 1½d. a day, and laying down certain district rules. One of these rules required the miner, if at any time he was unable through circumstances over which he alleged he had no control to perform such an amount of work as would entitle him to a sum equal to the minimum rate, to give notice to the official in charge of the district, and if such notice were not given the miner should forfeit the right to wages at the minimum rate for the particular period in which wages were payable. Another rule provided that in ascertaining whether the minimum wage had been earned by any miner on piece-work the total earnings during two consecutive weeks should be divided by the number of shifts he had worked during such two weeks. Upon the average earnings of any such miner for two weeks being ascertained in accordance with this rule his wages should be adjusted, and the amount found to be due to or from him ascertained and paid, or debited to him, as the case might be, and in the latter event the amount debited should be deemed to have been a payment on account of wages to become subsequently due to him.

An action was brought by two miners, on behalf of themselves and all other miners concerned, in the employment of a certain coal company, to test the validity of these two rules and claiming a declaration that they were unauthorised by the Act and ultra vires. It was contended on behalf of the plaintiffs that they were entitled to be paid the minimum wage fixed for the district without taking into account the averaging provision contained in the second of the rules mentioned. As an illustration of the operation of this rule, it was stated that for the week ending September 7th, 1912, the total amount earned by two men working together gave an average of 8s. 9d. each per day. For the week ending September 14th, 1912, the amount was 5s. 10d. each per day. These daily sums, 8s. 9d. and 5s. 10d., added together came to 14s. 7d., and when divided by two gave a daily wage of 7s. 3½d. to each, or just 2d. more than the minimum rate. Hence, if it were right to take an average for two weeks, the men had got all they were entitled to, but for the second week each man had only earned 5s. 10d. per day, whereas he was entitled to 7s. 1½d., therefore the men were losers by averaging over two weeks. It was argued that if an average might be taken over two weeks there was no reason why it should not be taken over a whole year. It was also contended with regard to the first of the rules mentioned that the Act contained no provision authorising the men being required to give any such notice, and that it was therefore ultra vires to provide that failure to give such notice should entail a forfeiture of the right of wages at the minimum rate. It was contended for the defendants that such averaging was essential to enable the employer to insure regularity and efficiency, and that the first rule was necessary as a means of checking a workman's statement of the existence of circumstances beyond his control preventing him from doing the proper amount of work. The judge held that there was nothing in the Act authorising a rule to settle the method of ascertaining the actual wage that had been earned, which was to be compared with the minimum wage. The rule as to averaging was not within the powers conferred by the Act; but as there was no such thing as a day wage paid daily, wages being paid weekly, regard should be had to the week, and not to any longer period, and averaging over a week was within the contemplation of the Act. With regard to the rule as to notice, this was a condition as to regularity and efficiency, and was within the powers given by the Act. There was therefore a declaration that the plaintiffs were entitled to be paid at a minimum wage as a rate not less than the rates fixed for each day on which they had worked during a week, but there was no declaration with regard to the rule as to notice.—*Davis and Another v. Glamorgan Colliery Company, Ltd.*—King's Bench Division. 20th and 23rd June, 1913.

BUILDING PLANS.

RETURNS have been received by the Department from 93 of the principal urban districts (exclusive of the County of London) of the United Kingdom, showing the estimated cost of the buildings for which they passed plans during the second quarter of 1912 and 1913 respectively. The population of the district included in the returns is about 12 millions. The particulars classified by districts and descriptions of building are summarised in the following table:—

District and Population at Census of 1911.	Second Quarter of 1912.			Second Quarter of 1913.		
	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops and other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings, Additions and Alterations.	Total.
Outer London (1,650,000)	£ 287,626	£ 86,590	£ 26,280	£ 40,174	£ 52,884	£ 493,554
Northern Counties (725,000)	21,927	8,600	13,615	20,310	19,608	84,060
Yorkshire (1,925,000)	238,491	95,452	54,854	98,010	67,481	554,288
Lancashire & Cheshire (2,375,000)	269,505	494,130	34,468	113,267	94,917	966,687
Midlands (1,300,000)	140,502	185,811	15,689	45,963	57,562	445,527
Other Districts in England (935,000)	139,770	5,390	25,935	9,700	49,300	230,095
Wales & Mon. (430,000)	102,800	1,440	5,695	14,200	27,676	151,811
Scotland (1,830,000)	119,903	92,548	71,460	123,037	139,437	546,385
Ireland (825,000)	62,405	5,265	39,810	11,035	23,570	142,085
Total	1,383,329	965,226	287,806	478,696	532,435	3,644,492

District and Population at Census of 1911.	Second Quarter of 1912.			Second Quarter of 1913.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Outer London (1,650,000)	348,428	27,036	30,080	101,022	89,389	595,955
Northern Counties (725,000)	49,891	22,050	39,001	90,050	36,367	237,359
Yorkshire (1,925,000)	192,897	219,676	103,525	130,325	95,361	741,784
Lancashire & Cheshire (2,375,000)	328,532	222,475	90,431	60,954	102,378	804,770
Midlands (1,300,000)	235,178	78,182	34,791	44,882	77,956	470,989
Other Districts in England (935,000)	188,370	64,160	37,220	58,650	46,611	386,031
Wales & Mon. (430,000)	103,493	658	34,536	30,103	10,641	179,431
Scotland (1,830,000)	128,541	225,967	27,748	243,554	183,564	809,374
Ireland (825,000)	62,505	5,715	28,800	88,300	30,150	215,470
Total	1,637,835	865,939	426,132	847,840	672,417	4,450,163

As compared with the three months April—June, 1912, there was during the June quarter of 1913 a net increase of £805,671 (or 22·1 per cent.). The most marked increase was £372,144 (or 78·2 per cent.) in the case of churches, schools and public buildings, while there was a decrease of £99,287 (or 10·3 per cent.) in the case of factories and workshops.

The following Table shows for each class of building the increase or decrease in the quarter ended June 30th, 1913, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1912:—

Class of Building.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
	Amount.	Per Cent.
Dwelling Houses	+ 264,506	+ 18·4
Factories and Workshops	- 99,287	- 10·3
Shops and other Business Premises	+ 138,326	+ 48·1
Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings	+ 372,144	+ 78·2
Other Buildings, Additions and Alterations	+ 139,982	+ 26·3
Total	+ 805,671	+ 22·1

The following Table shows for each district the increase or decrease in the quarter ended June 30th, 1913, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1912:—

District.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
	Amount.	Per Cent.
Outer London	+ 102,401	+ 20·7
Northern Counties	+ 153,299	+ 182·5
Yorkshire	+ 187,486	+ 33·8
Lancashire and Cheshire	- 191,917	- 19·3
Midlands	+ 25,462	+ 5·7
Other Districts in England	+ 164,636	+ 17·1
Wales and Monmouthshire	+ 27,620	+ 18·2
Scotland	+ 222,989	+ 48·1
Ireland	+ 73,385	+ 51·6
Total	+ 805,671	+ 22·1

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

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

District.	July 1st, 1913.			June 2nd, 1913.			July 1st, 1912.		
	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.
London —	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. & N.W.	6	5½	5·6	6	5½	5·6	6	5½	5·6
E. & N.E.	6	5	5·5	6	5	5·5	6	5½	5·8
S.E.	5½	5	5·5	5½	5	5·5	6	5½	5·5
S.W.	6	5½	5·8	6	5½	5·8	6	5½	5·8
W. & W.C.	6	6	6·0	6	6	6·0	6	6	6·0
N. Counties & Yorks, Lancs. & Cheshire..	7	5½	6·0	7	5½	6·0	6½	5	6·1
Midlands	6	5	5·5	6	5	5·4	6	5	5·5
Eastern Counties	6	5	5·5	6	5	5·4	6	5	5·5
Southern Counties	6½	5½	6·0	6	5½	6·0	6½	5½	6·2
S. Western Counties and Wales	6	5	5·7	6	5	5·7	6	5	5·7
Scotland	7	5½	6·2	7	5½	6·2	7	5	6·4
Great Britain	7	5	5·8	7	5	5·8	7	5	5·9

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 on July 1st, 1913.*	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Last change.
		Month ago.	Year ago.	
London	d. 5½ & 6	d.	d.	Feb. '12 + ¼
Birmingham	5½ & 6	..	..	May '12 - ¼
Bolton	5½	..	- ½	Jan. '13 - ½
Bristol	5½ & 6	..	..	Feb. '12 + ½
Cardiff	6	..	..	1st Apr. '12 + ½
Derby	5½	..	..	April '12 + ½
Hull	5½	..	..	June '10 + ½
Ipawich	6	..	..	March '12 + ½
Leeds	5½ & 6½	..	..	May '10 + ½
Leicester	5½	..	..	April '12 + ½
Liverpool	5½	..	..	May '12 + ½
Manchester	5½	..	..	Oct. '11 + ½
Middlesbrough	5½ & 6	..	+ ½	July '12 + ½
Norwich	5	..	..	Nov. '09 - ½
Nottingham	5½	..	..	June '10 - ½
Oldham	4½	..	- ½	March '13 - ½
Plymouth	6	..	..	June '10 + ½
Portsmouth	6	..	..	Oct. '10 + ½
Potteries	5½	..	..	April '12 + ½
Southampton	5½ & 6	..	- ½	April '13 + ½
Wolverhampton	5	..	- ½	July '12 - ½
Aberdeen	6	..	..	May '12 + ½
Dundee	5½	..	- ½	Dec. '12 - ½
Edinburgh	6½	..	- ½	Nov. '12 - ½
Glasgow	6	..	..	Oct. '11 + ½
Belfast	6	..	- ½	March '13 - ½
Dublin	6	..	- ½	Feb. '13 - ½

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

As compared with July 1st, 1912, the price is lower in 7 of the towns and higher in one; in the remaining 19 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.	
June 1912	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d. 37 3	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d. 36 0	Per cwt. s. d. 10 11½	Per sack of 280 lbs. s. d. 31 0
May 1913	32 8	36 1	10 5½	28 9½
June 1913	32 8	35 2	10 0½	28 6

The imports of wheat during September, 1912—June, 1913, amounted to 21,448,728 qrs., or 2,266,662 qrs. more than in the corresponding months of 1911-12. The imports of wheatmeal and flour during September, 1912—June, 1913, amounted to 9,717,478 cwt. (equivalent to 3,149,183 quarters of wheat, allowing 28 per cent. for offal), or 1,216,647 cwt. more than in September, 1911—June, 1912.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.*

Number and Magnitude.—The dispute involving about 35,000 metal workers in the Midlands continued in progress throughout the whole of June, but was settled in July (see p. 242). The total number of disputes beginning during the month was 150, as compared with 136 in the previous month, and 61 in June, 1912. In the new disputes 38,434 workpeople were directly, and 12,150 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before June and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, give a total of 122,623 workpeople involved in trade disputes in June, 1913, as compared with 149,812 in May, 1913, and 135,929 in June, 1912.

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

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building	26	3,495	225	3,720
Coal Mining	17	10,006	2,053	12,059
Other Mining and Quarrying	5	233	4	237
Engineering	14	3,517	4,318	7,835
Shipbuilding	15	2,282	1,183	3,465
Other Metal	3	322	39	361
Textile	19	3,679	2,527	6,206
Clothing	8	1,857	589	2,446
Transport	10	4,854	745	5,599
Other Trades	33	8,189	467	8,656
Total, June, 1913	150	38,434	12,150	50,584
Total, May, 1913	136	97,093	28,205	125,298
Total, June, 1912	61	16,912	8,812	25,724

Causes.—Of the new disputes, 108 arose on various wages questions—viz., 94, directly involving 22,283 workpeople, on demands for advances in wages, and 14, directly involving 2,100 workpeople, on other wages questions. Of the remaining disputes, 20, directly involving 5,174 workpeople, arose on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 8, directly involving 4,837 workpeople, on questions of

Principal Disputes that began or ended in June.

Occupations.†	Locality.	Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
		Directly.	Indirectly.				
Building— Plasterers and labourers	London	1,600	800	1913 10 May	43	Refusal of employers to consider demands for advance in wages of 1d. per hour and other concessions if conciliation clause be omitted from proposed new working rules, and unless permissive clause be inserted as to employment of non-unionists.	New working rules agreed upon providing for advance in wages of 1/4d. per hour and other concessions, and containing modified conciliation clause. (See also p. 244).
Quarrying— Quarrymen, delvers, dressers, &c.	Halifax, Brighouse and Bradford Districts.	1,100	—	1 May	43	For advance in wages of 1d. per hour to day-workers and various advances to pieceworkers.	Wages of day-workers advanced 1/2d. per hour, certain advances granted to piece-workers, and conciliation scheme to be established for the settlement of future disputes.
Engineering— Fitters, turners, smiths, pattern-makers, coppersmiths, &c., labourers.	Southampton	2,000§	—	10 Mar.	87	For advance in wages of 3s. per week.	Advance of 1s. 6d. per week granted.
Other Trades— Explosives workers	Ardeer, Ayrshire	2,600	—	16 May	34	For advance in wages to a minimum of 23s. per week for labourers, advances of 3s. per week to other male workers and 25 per cent. to female workers, and other concessions.	(See p. 244).
White marl workers	Potteries	1,500	—	16 April	40	For advance in minimum time rate of wages from 5 1/2d. to 6d. per hour, corresponding advance to piece-workers and concessions as to overtime.	Wages to be advanced to minimum of 5 3/4d. immediately and 6d. on 1st October, and concessions made as to overtime; a joint board to be formed for the purpose of maintaining selling prices. (See p. 245)
Firebrick makers	Stourbridge District	1,200	—	9 June	24	For advance in wages of 10 per cent. on day and piece rates for men and women, and establishment of minimum wage of 10s. for women.	A committee of six farmers and six labourers with independent chairman to meet within ten days and deal with points in dispute.
Agricultural labourers	S.W. Lancashire	2,300§	—	21 June	14	For advance in wages to minimum of 24s. per week, a 12 hours working day with 2 hours off for meals, work to cease at 1 p.m. on Saturdays, overtime to be paid at rate of 6d. per hour and recognition of Trade Union.	

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 days.
† In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.
‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.
§ Estimated number.

trade union principle; 7, directly involving 2,168 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; and 7, directly involving 1,872 workpeople, on questions of hours of labour.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 93 new disputes, directly involving 21,746 workpeople, and 34 old disputes, directly involving 12,078 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 37, directly involving 7,318 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 25, directly involving 6,972 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 65, directly involving 19,534 persons, were compromised.

Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in June by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 556,500. In addition, 1,161,700 working days were lost during June owing to disputes which began before that month, and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in June of all disputes, new and old, was 1,718,200 working days, as compared with 1,088,800 in the previous month, and 1,505,700 in June, 1912.

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

Groups of Trades	Jan.—June, 1912.			Jan.—June, 1913.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building	36	2,570	39,000	105	19,465	351,000
Coal Mining	47	1,042,733	31,081,600	68	110,045	530,600
Other Mining and Quarrying	5	671	30,700	16	3,778	100,900
Engineering	37	12,725	268,100	76	31,236	578,700
Shipbuilding	25	10,787	161,900	65	12,397	66,000
Other Metal	19	2,385	21,400	38	45,281	1,061,400
Textile	51	45,987	3,503,400	129	54,693	1,045,100
Clothing	26	13,213	451,400	47	10,239	136,000
Transport	47	112,469	1,632,900	61	40,186	877,000
Other Trades	70	13,906	197,800	126	30,523	412,400
Total	363	1,260,461	37,444,200	731	357,843	5,149,100

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

Wages.

Changes taking effect in June.—The result of all the changes taking effect in June was an increase of £8,519 per week as compared with one of £14,789 per week in May, 1913, and one of £19,879 per week in June, 1912. All the changes reported were increases, and affected 263,602 workpeople, as compared with 225,171 in May, 1913, and 191,203 in June, 1912.

One change, affecting 210 workpeople, was settled by arbitration; five changes, affecting 190,235 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation boards or by mediation; and eight changes, affecting 27,115 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 46,042 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. In thirty-four cases, affecting 11,100 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for the six completed months of 1913.—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the six months ended June 30th, 1913, was 1,379,819, as compared with 753,415 in the corresponding period of 1912. Of this number, all received net increases, with the exception of 3,500 workpeople, who had an upward and a downward change, which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net amount of the increase was £117,513 per week, as compared with £39,544 per week in the corresponding period of 1912.

The following Table summarises by trades the number of individuals affected by changes in wages at some time during the first six months of 1912 and 1913, and the

net effects of the changes on their weekly wages.

Groups of Trades.	January—June.			
	1912.		1913.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Building	38,028	+ 3,379	92,111	+ 8,596
Coal Mining	520,954	+ 26,576	918,653	+ 81,611
Iron, &c., Mining	9,050	+ 111	19,164	+ 2,426
Quarrying	2,787	+ 32	5,523	+ 583
Pig Iron Manufacture	14,809	+ 504	17,746	+ 1,584
Iron and Steel Manufacture	48,203	+ 2,316	49,306	+ 3,583
Engineering and Shipbuilding	43,799	+ 2,427	102,742	+ 6,075
Other Metal Trades	9,302	+ 961	4,299	+ 375
Textile Trades	34,084	+ 808	105,185	+ 6,091
Clothing Trades	601	+ 34	11,475	+ 1,648
Transport Trades	10,350	+ 960	19,030	+ 2,120
Printing, &c., Trades	1,811	+ 153	3,801	+ 262
Glass, &c., Trades	8,329	+ 486	14,179	+ 991
Other Trades	5,434	+ 377	10,462	+ 1,090
Employees of Local Authorities	5,874	+ 420	6,143	+ 478
Total	753,415	+ 39,544	1,379,819	+ 117,513

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in June affected 25,198 workpeople, of whom 25,147 had reductions amounting to 65,447 hours per week, and the remainder had a slight increase. In the six months ended June 30th 57,393 workpeople had their hours reduced by 127,059 per week and 3,401 had an increase of 713 hours per week.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)	
					Increase.	Decrease.
Building	Edinburgh and District	1 June	Carpenters and joiners † Navvies and labourers in building trades †	1,300 .. 1,000 ..	Increase of 1/4d. per hour (9 1/2d. to 10d.). Increases to a minimum rate of 6d. per hour.	
	Dublin	1 June	Carpenters and joiners † Plasterers † Labourers †	2,700 ..	Increase of 1d. per hour (8d. to 9d.). Increase of 1d. per hour (8d. to 9d.). Increase of 1/4d. per hour. Rates after change: Groundmen, 5d.; hodmen, 5 1/2d.	
Coal Mining	Northumberland	23 & 30 June	Deputies Mechanics Enginemen	1,100 .. 1,600 .. 700 ..	Increase of 4d. per day (5s. 9 1/2d. to 6s. 1 1/2d.). Increase of 4d. per day. Rates after change: Winding, 6s. 10 1/2d., Hauling and Pumping, 6s. 3 1/2d.	
	South Wales and Mon.	1 June	Miners, &c.	250 .. 190,000 ..	Increase of 5 per cent., making wages 39 per cent. above the standard of Nov. 1879. Increase of 2 1/2 per cent., making wages 60 per cent. above the standard of 1879 and 45 per cent. above the standard of 1877.	
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland	2 June	Iron puddlers Iron and steel millmen	750 .. 2,650 ..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton (9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d.). Increase, under sliding scale, of 2 1/2 per cent.	
	Midlands (including parts of S. Yorks and S. Lancs)	9 June	Iron puddlers	20,000 ..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton. Rate after change (including bonus), 11s. 3d. per ton. Increase, under sliding scale, of 2 1/2 per cent.	
Engineering	South Staffs and South Wales and Mon.	9 June	Blastfurnacemen Iron puddlers, iron and steel millmen, &c.	1,000 .. 2,000 ..	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2 1/2 per cent. Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton to puddlers and of 2 1/2 per cent. to millmen, &c.	
	Coventry	1st pay June	Engineers, &c. †	15,000 ..	Increase on piece rates of 2 1/2 per cent., and on time rates of 1s. per week.	
Textile	Dunfermline	6 & 14 June	Fitters, turners, &c. in engineering works and textile factories	2,500 ..	Increase on piece rates of 2 1/2 per cent. and on time rates of 1s. per week.	
	Lancashire & Cheshire	2nd pay June	Workpeople in dyeworks and finishing works	3,000 ..	Increase of 1/4d. per hour to jig dyers, and increases to varying rates for calendermen, stretchers, belt stretchers and giders, with general minimum of 21s. per week.	
Transport	Arbroath	6 June	Mill and factory workers	2,500 ..	Increase of 2 1/2 per cent.	
	Bradford	16 June	Carters †	3,000 ..	Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change: one horse 25s., two horses 27s.	
Other	Sheffield	2 June	Carters	2,000 ..	Increase of 1s. per week. Rates after change: one horse 25s., two horses 27s.	
	Potteries	4 June	White marl workers	1,500 ..	Increase of 1/4d. per hour (5 1/2d. to 5 3/4d.).	

II.—HOURS OF LABOUR.

Building	Edinburgh and District	1 June	Carpenters and joiners †	1,300	Decrease of 1 hour per week.
	Dublin	1 June	Navvies and labourers in building trades †	1,000	Decrease of 1 hour per week.
Engineering	Dublin	1 June	Carpenters and joiners, plasterers, and labourers †	2,700	Re-arrangement of hours, resulting in average decrease for the year of about 3 1/2 hours per week.
	Coventry	1st pay June	Engineers, &c. †	15,000	Decrease of 1 hour per week (54 to 53).
Transport	Bradford	16 June	Carters †	3,000	Decreases to uniform week of 69 hours.

NOTE.—Full particulars will appear in the August Gazette of the following important changes arranged to take effect in July:—**Coal Mining.**—Increase of 6 1/4 per cent. in the wages of miners in Scotland. **Pig Iron Manufacture.**—Increase in the wages of blastfurnacemen of 1/2 per cent. in Cleveland and 1 of 2 1/2 per cent. in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and decrease of 4 1/4 per cent. in Cumberland. **Iron and Steel Manufacture.**—Increase of 2 1/2 per cent. in the wages of iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire.
* Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants.
† See also under Hours of Labour. ‡ See also under Rates of Wages.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES—FOUR WEEKS ENDED 13TH JUNE.

THE total number of workpeople remaining on the Registers* of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges on June 13th, 1913, was 92,330, of whom 66,871 were men, 16,818 women, 4,158 boys under 17, and 4,483 girls under 17, as compared with 85,206 a month ago, and 78,213 on June 28th, 1912.

The total number of registrations of workpeople during the four weeks was 213,104 (men 142,737, women 44,083, boys 14,001, and girls 12,283), a daily average of 8,879, compared with a daily average of 8,102 in the previous four weeks, and of 7,133 in the five weeks ended June 28th, 1912.

The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 75,528, a daily average of 3,147, as compared with 2,960 in the previous four weeks, and with 2,264 in June, 1912. The vacancies filled during the period include 9,695 cases in which persons were placed by Exchanges in districts other than those in which they were registered.

The number of Exchanges open at June 13th, 1913, was 427, and at June 28th, 1912, 354.

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

INSURED TRADES.

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 88,804 (men 87,473, women 226, boys 1,076, and girls 29), a daily average of 3,700, compared with 3,370 in the preceding four weeks. The total number of workpeople on the register at some time or other during the period was 132,717 (men 130,922, women 375, boys 1,387, and girls 33). These figures exclude 8,794 cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed, and represent separate individuals.

The number of workpeople remaining on the register at the end of the period was 46,465 (men 45,978, women 144, boys 334, and girls 9), as compared with 43,913 on May 16th.

Vacancies Notified and Filled.—The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 38,207 (men 36,899, women 80, boys 1,189, and girls 39), a daily average of 1,592, compared with 1,539 in the preceding period. The number of vacancies filled was 30,366 (men 29,367, women 70, boys 893, and girls 36), a daily average of 1,265, compared with 1,208 in the previous four weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 79.5.

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

Groups of Occupations.	Registrations.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Building and Works of Construction	48.9	52.3	52.5
Sawmilling	0.9	0.5	0.4
Shipbuilding	16.4	20.3	19.5
Mechanical Engineering	31.3	24.9	26.2
Making of Vehicles	2.2	1.6	1.2
Cabinet Making, etc.	0.3	0.4	0.2

UNINSURED TRADES.

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 107,391 (men 42,685, women 40,456, boys 12,361, and girls 11,889), a daily average of 4,475 compared with 4,051 in the preceding four weeks. The total number of workpeople on the register at some time or other during the period was 148,684 (men 62,527, women 54,251, boys 16,087, and girls 15,819). These figures are exclusive of re-applications

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

from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 8,115.

The number of workpeople remaining on the register at June 13th was 45,865 (men 20,893, women 16,674, boys 3,824, and girls 4,474), as compared with 41,293 on May 16th.

Vacancies Notified and Filled.—The number of vacancies notified during the period was 64,693 (men 21,398, women 23,586, boys 11,762, and girls 7,947), a daily average of 2,696, compared with 2,547 in the preceding four weeks.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 45,162 (men 16,023, women 17,181, boys 6,619, and girls 5,339), a daily average of 1,882, compared with 1,752 in the preceding four weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 69.8.

Of the vacancies filled during the period, 8,936 (men 4,468, women 3,997, boys 296, and girls 175) were known to be for less than a week's employment; of these 1,813 were for men in conveyance of men, goods, and messages, 1,085 were for general labourers, and 2,448 were women in domestic offices or services.

Of the 11,958 vacancies for boys and girls filled during the period, 3,067 (boys 1,496 and girls 1,571), or 25.6 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situations since leaving school.

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

Trade Group.	Registrations.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Men:—			
Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c.	26.2	24.5	26.5
General Labourers	26.4	19.8	23.6
Textiles	6.0	7.9	7.7
Commercial Occupations	5.5	4.2	3.6
Women:—			
Domestic Offices or Services	53.5	53.5	51.0
Food, Tobacco, Drink, &c.	12.0	13.1	16.1
Textiles	8.8	9.9	10.3
Dress	4.5	6.0	5.2

The following Table gives the figures both for insured and uninsured occupations for the 290 Exchanges which were open at the beginning of June, 1912:—

	4 weeks ended June 13th, 1913.	4 weeks ended May 16th, 1913.	5 weeks ended June 28th, 1912.
Registrations during period	182,826	149,264	197,850
Total Number	7,635	6,490	6,822
Vacancies notified during period	84,912	81,626	86,697
Total Number	3,538	3,549	2,990
Vacancies filled during period	62,853	57,007	64,089
Total Number	2,611	2,479	2,210
Workpeople on register at beginning	73,917	85,111	70,356
" " " " " "	81,288	73,917	74,176

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men given casual employment through the Exchanges was 1,967, and the number of casual jobs given was 16,650, a daily average of 694, compared with 576 in the preceding four weeks and 304 in June, 1912.

Of the jobs given during the period, 10,661 were for dock labourers, 5,952 for cloth porters at Manchester, and 37 for cotton porters at Liverpool. During the period there were 660 cases in which men were given employment through the Clearing House System for Dock Labourers at Liverpool.

UNSATISFIED DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

During the period covered by the Returns, there was a continuance of the demand for workmen in the shipbuilding, engineering, and building trades. A deficiency in the supply of women was reported in the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen and clothing trades and in laundry work. There was also a scarcity of women and girls in the Birmingham plate and jewellery trade.

I.—DISTRICT TABLES.*

Registrations, Vacancies Notified, and Vacancies Filled in the Period of Four Weeks ended June 13th, 1913.

A.—ADULTS AND JUVENILES.

	Exchanges Open.	London and South Eastern.	Scotland and North of England.	North Western.	Yorkshire and East Midlands.	West Midlands.	South Western.	Wales.	Ireland.	Total.
		74	77	79†	67	43	27	37	22	426†
On Register at beginning of period	Insured Trades	14,069	5,803	5,771	4,979	3,046	4,248	2,269	3,738	43,913
	Uninsured Trades	14,890	4,587	6,254	4,638	3,624	3,013	1,500	2,787	41,293
	Total	28,949	10,390	12,025	9,617	6,670	7,261	3,769	6,525	85,206
Registrations †	Insured Trades	26,052	17,633	12,373	11,078	9,368	7,025	9,869	4,200	97,598
	Uninsured Trades	36,140	13,985	21,172	16,199	10,925	6,915	4,582	5,588	115,506
	Total	62,192	31,618	33,545	27,277	20,293	13,940	14,451	9,788	213,104
On Register at end of period	Insured Trades	15,103	6,650	5,368	4,509	5,630	4,224	2,043	2,938	46,465
	Uninsured Trades	15,693	4,714	7,691	5,805	4,504	3,096	1,771	2,591	45,865
	Total	30,796	11,364	13,059	10,314	10,134	7,320	3,814	5,529	92,330
Vacancies Notified	Insured Trades	5,960	7,593	5,270	5,880	2,524	2,622	7,255	1,103	38,207
	Uninsured Trades	18,547	8,764	12,756	9,520	5,224	4,595	2,792	2,495	64,693
	Total	24,507	16,357	18,026	15,400	7,748	7,217	10,047	3,598	102,900
Vacancies Filled	Insured Trades	5,056	5,948	3,935	4,969	1,902	2,212	5,594	750	30,366
	Uninsured Trades	12,858	6,430	8,522	6,864	3,463	3,585	1,900	1,540	45,162
	Total	17,914	12,378	12,457	11,833	5,365	5,797	7,494	2,290	75,528

B.—ADULTS.

District.	REGISTRATIONS.									VACANCIES.					
	On Register at Beginning of Period.			Registrations during Period. †			On Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
London and South Eastern	21,558	4,650	26,208	39,289	13,924	53,213	22,614	5,469	28,083	10,230	6,763	16,993	8,172	5,069	13,261
Scotland and North of England	7,490	1,725	9,215	22,079	6,461	28,540	8,309	1,841	10,150	10,101	4,073	14,174	7,789	3,241	11,030
North Western	8,451	2,716	11,167	21,037	9,087	30,124	8,497	3,563	12,060	9,360	5,264	14,624	6,958	3,765	10,723
Yorkshire and East Midlands	7,133	1,483	8,616	17,842	5,532	23,374	7,152	2,048	9,200	9,038	3,028	12,066	7,488	2,160	9,648
West Midlands	4,815	1,032	5,847	13,831	3,427	17,258	7,772	1,424	9,196	4,280	1,427	5,707	3,020	961	3,981
South Western	5,880	851	6,731	10,606	1,970	12,576	5,689	977	6,666	5,063	1,060	6,123	4,418	749	5,167
Wales (including Mon.)	2,914	519	3,433	11,560	1,722	13,282	2,634	681	3,315	8,227	1,111	9,338	6,301	711	7,012
Ireland	5,050	968	6,018	6,493	1,960	8,453	4,204	815	5,019	1,998	940	2,938	1,244	575	1,819
Total	63,291	13,944	77,235	142,737	44,083	186,820	66,871	16,818	83,689	58,297	23,666	81,963	43,390	17,251	62,641
Total a Month ago	70,682	17,513	88,195	127,005	36,584	163,589	63,291	13,944	77,235	54,369	21,026	75,395	41,628	15,103	56,731
Total a Year ago	46,088	15,758	61,846	125,305	50,517	175,822	51,941	17,478	69,419	46,584	23,971	70,555	24,556	17,801	62,357

C.—JUVENILES. †

District.	REGISTRATIONS.									VACANCIES.					
	On Register at Beginning of Period.			Registrations during Period. †			On 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	1,608	1,133	2,741	5,285	3,694	8,979	1,602	1,111	2,713	4,839	2,625	7,514	2,815	1,838	4,653
Scotland and North of England	500	675	1,175	1,288	1,790	3,078	485	729	1,214	1,209	974	2,183	672	676	1,348
North Western	335	523	858	1,753	1,668	3,421	342	657	999	2,077	1,325	3,402	1,017	717	1,734
Yorkshire and East Midlands	392	609	1,001	1,826	2,077	3,903	389	725	1,114	1,808	1,526	3,334	1,150	1,035	2,185
West Midlands	425	398	823	1,605	1,430	3,035	448	490	938	1,182	859	2,041	785	599	1,384
South Western	303	227	530	813	551	1,364	376	278	654	775	319	1,094	428	202	630
Wales (including Mon.)	152	184	336	480	689	1,169	186	313	499	473	236	709	256	226	482
Ireland	322	185	507	951	384	1,335	330	180	510	538	122	660	389	82	471
Total	4,037	3,934	7,971	14,001	12,283	26,284	4,158	4,483	8,641	12,951	7,986	20,937	7,512	5,375	12,887
Total a Month ago	4,628	5,031	9,659	12,777	9,982	22,759	4,037	3,934	7,971	11,634	6,951	18,585	6,733	4,617	11,350
Total a Year ago	4,438	4,023	8,461	17,743	13,290	31,033	4,932	4,462	9,394	12,643	7,036	19,679	8,056	5,238	13,294

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

II.—TRADE TABLES.
A. INSURED TRADES.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended June 13th, 1913.

OCCUPATION GROUPS.†	ADULTS.				JUVENILES.					
	REGISTRATIONS.		VACANCIES.		REGISTRATIONS.		VACANCIES.			
	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registrations during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registrations during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.
Building—										
Carpenters, Joiners, etc.	4,008	7,458	3,220	3,193	2,499	18	31	10	56	31
Bricklayers	1,982	4,207	1,773	1,870	1,361	—	2	1	2	1
Masons	1,047	1,759	861	703	457	—	3	1	11	4
Painters, Decorators, &c.	1,799	7,095	3,015	3,276	2,479	4	26	4	77	36
Plumbers and Glaziers	1,263	2,092	1,348	401	320	—	4	—	—	25
Other skilled occupations	1,475	2,558	1,349	750	534	5	7	1	13	4
Labourers	8,030	15,425	7,515	4,670	3,740	3	32	8	58	48
Works of Construction	2,355	6,483	2,150	4,471	4,013	—	8	1	4	4
Sawmilling	507	857	604	180	125	6	6	—	42	31
Shipbuilding—										
Platers, Riveters, &c.	2,049	6,326	2,206	2,940	2,048	13	58	31	39	36
Shipwrights	305	1,545	337	743	743	2	11	2	102	9
Labourers	3,144	7,896	3,051	3,671	2,943	56	121	37	102	99
Mechanical Engineering—										
Moulders (Iron and Steel)	1,457	3,214	1,634	649	542	12	72	13	72	53
Smiths	1,642	1,352	825	417	259	4	19	4	27	21
Erectors, Fitters, Turners	4,116	8,135	4,682	2,589	2,171	90	320	109	239	187
Metal Machinists	1,262	2,574	1,747	601	460	18	76	19	53	49
Wiremen	718	1,307	817	358	286	9	34	17	20	21
Other skilled occupations	2,363	4,597	2,715	1,224	872	18	76	14	115	80
Labourers	3,920	8,900	4,458	3,366	3,104	28	91	26	127	97
Making of Vehicles	826	2,055	1,444	587	365	19	64	17	67	52
Cabinet Making, &c.	178	314	230	95	46	5	8	3	19	10
Total Males	43,449	96,219	45,978	36,899	29,367	311	1,103	334	1,189	893
Total Females	149	243	144	80	70	4	33	9	39	36
Grand Total	43,598	96,462	46,122	36,979	29,437	315	1,136	343	1,228	929

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

B. UNINSURED TRADES.

1.—ADULTS.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended June 13th, 1913.

TRADES.	REGISTRATIONS.						VACANCIES.					
	On Register at Beginning of Period.		Registrations during Period.†		On Register at End of Period.		Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mining and Quarrying	289	3	292	932	7	939	282	1	283	715	1	716
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	328	154	482	977	654	1,631	343	233	576	550	416	966
Textiles—												
Cotton	296	374	670	1,594	2,595	4,189	368	693	1,061	1,204	1,632	2,836
Wool and Worsted	139	87	226	632	388	1,020	199	91	290	290	238	528
Other Textiles	160	282	442	547	878	1,425	217	339	556	200	460	660
Dress—												
Boot and Shoe Makers	297	51	348	1,074	270	1,344	432	99	531	415	98	513
Others	129	457	586	3,722	1,720	2,092	139	507	646	275	1,310	1,585
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages—												
On Railways	95	69	164	260	87	347	83	5,928	6,011	479	5,500	6,011
On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c.	5,705	135	5,840	11,906	291	12,457	5,758	—	11,516	3,773	—	15,289
Agriculture	620	755	1,375	1,469	679	2,148	395	1,015	1,410	1,076	537	1,613
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery	473	287	760	835	914	1,749	476	280	756	272	603	875
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations	94	12	106	201	40	241	82	15	97	81	44	125
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, &c.	140	66	206	373	208	581	110	78	188	424	139	563
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass	159	122	281	423	484	907	172	174	346	310	212	522
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging—												
Bread, Biscuit, &c., Makers	271	50	321	528	110	638	277	31	308	239	127	366
Others	663	2,069	2,732	1,519	5,145	6,664	759	2,512	3,271	807	2,964	3,771
Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers	102	49	151	258	139	397	121	47	168	130	101	231
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games	91	28	119	211	145	356	99	36	135	99	99	198
Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	90	—	90	273	1	274	95	1	96	397	—	397
Commercial	1,649	969	2,618	2,575	1,307	3,882	1,655	899	2,554	896	582	1,478
Domestic (Outdoor)—												
Laundry and Washing Service	1,645	496	2,141	2,749	1,792	4,541	1,663	7,764	9,405	1,102	1,709	2,811
Others	—	6,387	6,387	21,661	—	21,661	—	—	—	4,242	4,242	8,484
General Labourers	4,507	—	4,507	12,295	—	12,295	4,820	—	4,820	4,242	—	4,242
Shop Assistants	565	861	1,426	971	1,819	2,790	534	873	1,407	224	694	918
All Others	1,355	787	2,142	3,544	2,543	6,087	1,585	985	2,570	2,209	657	2,866
Total	19,842	13,795	33,637	46,818	43,840	90,358	20,893	16,674	37,567	21,398	23,586	44,984
Casual Employments	1,822	—	1,822	855	—	855	1,936	—	1,936	—	—	—

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

2.—JUVENILES.

Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended June 13th, 1913.

TRADES.	NOTIFIED DURING PERIOD.			FILLED DURING PERIOD.			TRADES.	NOTIFIED DURING PERIOD.			FILLED DURING PERIOD.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Mining and Quarrying	28	—	28	22	—	22	Total brought forward	7,574	4,001	11,575	3,854	2,764	6,618
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	398	353	751	271	261	532	Skins, Leather, Hair, &c.	108	122	230	62	111	173
Textiles	462	730	1,192	281	520	801	Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, &c.	145	110	255	74	68	142
Dress	374	998	1,372	208	652	860	Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	17	—	17	15	—	15
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	5,122	466	5,588	2,358	232	2,590	Commercial	1,141	359	1,500	680	296	976
Agriculture	171	100	271	73	54	127	Domestic (Outdoor)	409	2,606	3,015	2,613	1,833	4,446
Paper, Prints, Books, &c.	336	518	854	180	369	549	Shop Assistants	337	436	773	141	264	405
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c.	46	26	72	27	18	45	All Others	2,031	313	2,344	1,568	223	1,791
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, &c.	73	205	278	56	167	223	Total	11,762	7,947	19,709	6,619	5,339	11,958
Bricks, Cement, Pottery, &c.	139	53	192	100	41	141							
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	435	553	988	278	450	728							

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JUNE, 1913.

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

DURING June 598 fresh applications (298 from domestic servants, &c) for work were registered by 10 bureaux furnishing returns, and 784 situations were offered by employers. Work was found for 203 persons, of whom 122 were domestic servants [including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps]. Of the 203 situations found for applicants, 151 were of a more or less permanent character, while 52 were temporary only.

The demand for cooks, parlour maids, housemaids, and children's nurses much exceeded the supply; the supply of companions was in excess of the demand.

BUREAU.	Applications by Work-people during		Situations offered by Employers during		Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.			
	June, 1913.	June, 1912.	June, 1913.	June, 1912.	Permanently.		Temporarily.	
					June, 1913.	June, 1912.	June, 1913.	June, 1912.
Central Bureau— 5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.	87	106	89	95	29	19	5	17
Y.W.C.A.— 26, George Street, (1) .. Hanover Sq., W. (2) ..	204	286	431	353	43	43	30	20
Dublin— 30, Molesworth Street .. Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh, and Glasgow) ..	49	59	103	65	15	14	5	7
Total of 10 Bureaux ..	598	724	784	669	151	120	52	61
Girls' Friendly Society— 39, Victoria St., S.W. ..	153	—	235	—	43	—	5	—
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c. Shop Assistants .. Dressmakers, Milliners, &c. Secretaries, Clerks, Typists Apprentices and Learners Domestic Servants Miscellaneous ..	43	69	32	34	13	7	3	2
Total of 10 Bureaux ..	598	724	784	669	151	120	52	61

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 45 persons in London and 35 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 272 persons in London, and 96 in the provinces, were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

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

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of nineteen of the principal railways in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended June 28th, 1913, amounted to £4,682,953, a decrease of £59,490 (or 1.3 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1912.

During the twenty-six weeks ended June 28th, 1913, the receipts amounted to £30,623,680, an increase of £3,885,381 (or 14.5 per cent.), as compared with the corresponding period of 1912.

RAILWAY.	4 weeks ended June 28th, 1913.		26 weeks ended June 28th, 1913.	
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1912.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1912.
English Lines—				
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs ..	1,419,608	- 50,961	9,498,466	+1,240,497
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, and Gt. Eastern ..	833,200	- 19,900	5,453,600	+ 705,800
N. Eastern and Lancs and Yorks ..	832,043	- 7,990	5,490,953	+ 843,014
Gt. Western and L. & S. W. S. E. & C. and L. B. & S. C.	156,691	- 2,293	963,929	+ 74,243
Scottish Lines—				
Caledonian, N. British, and Glasgow & S. Western ..	567,400	+ 13,700	3,633,200	+ 424,600
Irish Lines—				
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland & Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern ..	130,811	+ 2,054	859,832	+ 48,233
Total	4,682,953	- 59,490	30,623,680	+3,885,381

† Receipts in 1912 were affected by the coal strike.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Summary for June, 1913, and for the six months ended June, 1913.

Imports.—During June, 1913, the total value of foreign and Colonial merchandise imported into the United Kingdom was £58,323,000, an increase of 15.1 per cent. compared with June, 1912, and of 14.1 per cent. compared with June, 1911.

For the six months ended June, 1913, the amount was £378,760,000, an increase of 7 per cent. and of 13.4 per cent. respectively compared with the corresponding periods of 1912 and 1911. Compared with the first six months of 1912, the chief increases were:—Metal manufactures, £3,917,000; meat, £3,867,000; grain and flour, £3,409,000; wood and timber, £2,943,000; metallic ores, £2,621,000; raw wool, £2,237,000; and oil seeds, fats, &c., £1,577,000. Raw cotton showed a decrease of £6,665,000. Compared with the first six months of 1911, the most marked increases were grain and flour, £7,257,000; food and drink (other than grain, flour, and meat), £5,549,000; metal manufactures, £5,014,000; textile raw materials (other than cotton and wool), £3,214,000; wood and timber, £2,912,000; oil seeds, fats, &c., £2,664,000; meat, £2,375,000; hides and undressed skins, £2,201,000; and raw wool, £1,739,000. Raw cotton showed a decrease of £5,211,000.

Exports.—The total value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom during June, 1913, was £42,837,000, an increase of 22.5 per cent. and of 18.6 per cent. on the total for the corresponding periods of 1912 and 1911 respectively.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

THE total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during June, 1913, was 55, of which 47 were due to lead poisoning and 8 to anthrax. Four deaths, 3 due to lead poisoning and 1 to anthrax, were also reported. In addition there were 23 cases of lead poisoning (2 of which were fatal) reported among house painters and plumbers.

During the six months ended June, 1913, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 330, as compared with 316 in the corresponding period of 1912. The number of deaths was 16 in 1913, as compared with 27 in 1912. In addition there were 135 cases of lead poisoning (including 21 deaths) among house painters and plumbers in the first six months of 1913, as compared with 109 cases (including 18 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1912.

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

Analysis by Industries.

INDUSTRY.	CASES.		DEATHS.	
	Month of June, 1913.	Six months ended June, 1913.	M'th of June, 1913.	Six months ended June, 1913.
	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
Lead Poisoning.				
Among Operatives engaged in—				
Smelting of Metals ..	3	12	24	2
Brass Works ..	—	5	4	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping ..	—	5	2	—
Plumbing and Soldering ..	6	18	15	1
Printing ..	2	8	14	1
File Cutting ..	—	8	6	—
Tinning of Metals ..	—	11	14	—
White Lead Works ..	2	11	14	1
Red and Yellow Lead Works ..	1	7	2	—
China and Earthenware ..	4	36	41	6
Litho-Transfer Works ..	—	1	1	—
Glass Cutting and Polishing ..	1	3	1	1
Vitreous Enamelling ..	—	2	4	—
Electrical Accumulator Works ..	7	26	17	—
Paint and Colour Works ..	2	11	8	—
Coach and Car Painting ..	5	47	39	—
Shipbuilding ..	1	12	20	—
Paint used in other Industries ..	9	27	25	—
Other Industries ..	4	42	27	—
Total in Factories & Workshops	47	282	272	3
House Painting and Plumbing	23	135	109	2
Other Forms of Poisoning.				
Mercurial Poisoning—				
Barometer and Thermometer Making ..	—	2	3	—
Furriers' Processes ..	—	4	6	—
Other Industries ..	—	4	6	—
Total..	—	8	13	—
Arsenic Poisoning—				
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic ..	—	—	—	—
Other Industries ..	—	2	3	—
Total..	—	2	3	—
Total "Other Forms of Poisoning"	—	10	16	—
Anthrax.				
Wool ..	6	23	19	1
Handling of Horsehair ..	1	3	6	—
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) ..	1	10	2	—
Other Industries ..	—	2	1	—
Total Anthrax †	8	38	28	1
Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act	55	330	316	4
Grand Total	78	465	425	6

* The four persons affected in the China and earthenware industry were males. † In addition two cases among labourers and two among vanmen were reported.

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 JUNE.

EXCLUSIVE of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during June, 1913, was 235, a decrease of 25 on a month ago and an increase of 8 on a year ago. The mean number for June during the five years 1908-1912 was 214, the maximum being 244 and the minimum 187 deaths.

Fatal accidents in the railway service in June, 1913, numbered 36, an increase of 6 on May, 1913, and of 18 on June, 1912. The total number of fatal accidents at mines in June, 1913, was 109, an increase of 14 on a month ago and of 3 on a year ago. The fatal accidents at quarries numbered 8 during June, 1913, an increase of 5 on a month ago and a decrease of 5 on a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in June, 1913, was 81, a decrease of 46 on a month ago and of 4 on a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during June, 1913, was 40, a decrease of 27 on a month ago and of 20 on a year ago.

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

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1913, on a	
	June, 1913.	May, 1913.	June, 1912.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service—					
Brakemen & Goods Guards ..	1	2	1	- 1	..
Engine Drivers ..	1	2	..	- 1	+ 1
Firemen ..	1	..	..	..	+ 1
Guards (Passenger) ..	..	8	7	..	+ 1
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers) ..	..	..	..	..	..
Porters ..	2	3	3	- 1	- 1
Shunters ..	1	..	..	+ 1	+ 1
Mechanics ..	1	1	..	- 1	+ 1
Labourers ..	17	2	5	- 1	+ 1
Miscellaneous ..	1	10	5	+ 7	+ 12
Contractors' Servants ..	4	1	2	+ 3	+ 2
Total, Railway Service	36	30	18	+ 6	+ 18
Mines—					
Underground ..	98	83	93	+ 15	+ 5
Surface ..	11	12	13	- 1	- 2
Total, Mines	109	95	106	+ 14	+ 3
Quarries over 20 feet deep	8	3	13	+ 5	- 5
Factories and Workshops—					
Textile—					
Cotton ..	5	4	4	+ 1	+ 1
Wool and Worsted ..	2	3	..	- 1	+ 2
Other Textiles ..	..	1	1	- 1	- 1
Non-Textile—					
Extraction of Metals ..	3	2	13	+ 1	+ 3
Founding and Conversion of Metals ..	13	13	..	..	..
Marine and Locomotive Engineering ..	3	3	4	..	- 1
Ship and Boat Building ..	10	17	9	- 7	+ 1
Gas ..	1	2	2	- 1	- 1
Wood ..	1	3	1	- 2	..
Clay, Stone, &c. ..	1	5	3	- 4	- 2
Chemicals ..	5	7	5	- 2	..
Laundries ..	..	5	4	- 5	- 4
Food ..	..	4	1	- 4	- 1
Drink ..	..	4	..	+ 2	+ 4
Paper, Printing, &c. ..	4	2	..	+ 2	+ 4
Other Non-Textile Industries ..	13	27	15	- 14	- 2
Total, Factories and Workshops.	61	98	62	- 37	- 1
Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5.					
Docks, Wharves, and Quays ..	6	14	10	- 8	- 4
Warehouses ..	1	2	4	- 1	- 3
Buildings to which Act applies ..	13	13	9	..	+ 4
Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5.	20	29	23	- 9	- 3
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	1	5	5	- 4	- 4
Total, excluding Seamen	235	260	227	- 25	+ 8
Seamen—					
On Trading Vessels—					
Sailing ..	1	7	33	- 6	- 32
Steam ..	35	43	25	- 8	+ 10
On Fishing Vessels—					
Sailing ..	1	..	..	+ 1	+ 1
Steam ..	3	17	2	- 14	+ 1
Total, Seamen	40	67	60	- 27	- 20
Total, including Seamen	275	327	287	- 52	- 12

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN JUNE.

THE total number of Distress Committees open in June, 1913, was 17, as compared with 21 in May, 1913, and 31 in June, 1912. All works at Bournemouth were closed down during the month. Of the Distress Committees in operation during June, 1913, 4 were in "Outer London," 9 in other places in England and Wales, 3 in Scotland, and 1 in Ireland.

The total number of persons who received employment relief during June, 1913, was 612, of whom 408 were in London and "Outer London," 45 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 152 in Scotland, and 7 in Ireland.

The average duration of employment relief was 15.9 days* per person employed, and the wages paid amounted to 36s. 3d. per head, or about 2s. 4d. per day.*

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

Districts.	No. of Applicants given Employment Relief.		Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief.		Total Amount of Wages Paid.	
	June, 1913.	June, 1912.	June, 1913.	June, 1912.	June, 1913.	June, 1912.
London:—						
County ..	263	428	4,026	9,412	£ 500	£ 1,361
Outer ..	145	213	2,078	2,685	271	410
Total, London	408	641	6,104	12,107	771	1,771
Northern Counties ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lancs. and Cheshire ..	..	9	..	69	..	4
Yorkshire ..	12	190	39	456	8	91
Midlands ..	31	30	..	..	42	32
Eastern Counties ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern Counties ..	2	..	4	..	1	..
Wales and Monmouth ..	..	96	..	1,353	..	256
England and Wales ..	453	968	6,147	13,985	822	2,154
Scotland ..	17	295	3,029	5,903	275	553
Ireland ..	5	52	77	..	11	27
United Kingdom	612	1,315	9,253	19,888	1,108	2,734

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

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.†

British.—During May, 1913, 62,601 British subjects left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, while 27,753 entered the United Kingdom therefrom, the balance outward thus being 34,848, as compared with 30,202 in May, 1912. Compared with a year ago, there were increases in the numbers to British North America, to Australia, and to the United States.

In the five months ending May, 1913, the number of British subjects who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe was 216,173, while the number entering the United Kingdom therefrom was 74,568, the balance outward thus being 141,605, as compared with 129,438 in the corresponding period of 1912, an increase of 12,167, or 9 per cent.

	May.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.	Five months ended May		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.
	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.	
Outward:						
Total	53,557	62,601	+9,044	197,342	216,173	+18,831
To British N. America ..	31,489	34,021	+2,532	85,043	93,937	+ 8,894
To Australia ..	5,511	5,607	+ 296	33,090	30,914	- 2,176
To United States ..	11,901	17,612	+5,711	51,212	62,983	+11,771
Inward:						
Total	23,355	27,753	+4,398	67,904	74,568	+ 6,664
From British N. America ..	4,147	5,691	+1,544	10,534	12,996	+ 2,462
From Australia ..	3,015	3,727	+ 712	7,085	8,953	+ 1,868
From United States ..	7,013	7,806	+ 793	22,292	22,986	+ 694
Balance Outward:						
Total	30,202	34,848	+4,646	129,438	141,605	+12,167
To British N. America ..	27,342	28,330	+ 988	74,509	80,941	+ 6,432
To Australia ..	2,496	2,080	- 416	26,005	21,961	- 4,044
To United States ..	4,888	9,806	+4,918	29,520	39,997	+10,477

Aliens.—For aliens there was a balance outward of 10,317 in May, 1913, as compared with 3,163 a year ago. For the five months ended May, 1913, the balance outward was 45,197, as compared with 22,048 a year ago. Most of the alien passengers were travelling between overseas countries and the Continent of Europe via the United Kingdom.

* The necessary deductions being made on account of those who were engaged on piecework. † Exclusive of passengers travelling indirectly via Continental ports.

PAUPERISM IN JUNE, 1913.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in June, 1913, in the 35 urban districts named below, corresponded to a rate of 185 per 10,000 of the population.

Compared with May, 1913, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 5,655 (or 1.7 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 4. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 5,144 (or 3.1 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 511 (or 0.3 per cent.). There were decreases in 32 districts, the greatest being in the Central London district (10 per 10,000), and in the Galway district (8 per 10,000); in 3 districts there were increases, the greatest being in the Wolverhampton district (16 per 10,000).

Compared with June, 1912, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 15. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 8,074 (or 4.7 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 16,458 (or 8.7 per cent.). There were decreases in all the districts except one (Belfast), where there was no change, the most marked being in the West Ham district (64 per 10,000), in the Leicester district (29 per 10,000), in the Stockton and Tees district (26 per 10,000), in the Cardiff and Swansea district (25 per 10,000), in the Manchester district (20 per 10,000), in the Dundee and Dunfermline district (19 per 10,000), and in the Wigan district and North Staffordshire district (each 17 per 10,000).

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of June, 1913.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.*						
Metropolis.						
West District ..	12,137	2,074	14,211	174	- 6	- 9
North District ..	15,366	7,615	22,981	225	- 6	- 12
Central District ..	4,658	1,354	6,012	398	- 10	- 3
East District ..	14,120	5,038	19,158	283	- 6	- 13
South District ..	24,409	13,130	37,539	202	- 5	- 12
Total, Metropolis	70,690	29,111	99,801	221	- 5	- 11
West Ham	5,008	10,501	15,509	214</		

HOME OFFICE ORDERS.

Factory Acts: Night Work: Rescission of Special Exceptions.—It is provided by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, that where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Home Secretary that, in any class of non-textile factories or workshops, it is necessary, by reason of the nature of the business requiring the process to be carried on throughout the night, to employ male young persons of 16 years of age and upwards at night, and that such employment will not injure the health of such persons so employed, he may, by Special Order, authorise the employment of such male young persons by night in such factories or workshops, subject to certain conditions as to hours of employment, mealtimes, and other matters set out in the Act. Where an exception of this nature has been granted, and it appears to the Home Secretary that the exception is injurious to the health of the young persons included, or is no longer necessary for the carrying on of the business to which the exception applies, he may, by Special Order, rescind the grant. Several Orders have been granted allowing male young persons to be employed at night in various employments. In pursuance of his power of rescission the Home Secretary has now made an Order,* dated June 14th, 1913, rescinding so much of an Order of May 4th, 1903, as relates to the night employment of young persons in factories engaged in the refining of loaf sugar, in mineral dressing floors in Cornwall, and in factories and workshops connected with lead and zinc works; also rescinding an Order of August 9th, 1904, relating to the processes of pressing and reeling cordite and nitrating and moulding gun-cotton; an Order of February 18th, 1905, relating to the process of continuous wire drawing; and an Order of April 10th, 1911, relating to the process of making artificial silk fibre. It is, however, provided that any young person who was lawfully employed, in pursuance of any of the said Orders, on April 29th, 1913, may continue to be so employed as if the new Order had not been made.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS DURING JUNE, 1913.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination. †
Aughrim (Wicklow)	Dr. W. O'Brien, Aughrim	Aughrim Dispensary, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Broughton-in-Furness (Lancs)	Dr. R. Fawcett, Broughton House, Broughton-in-Furness	Weekdays, 2-2.30 p.m.
Gortin (Tyrone)	Dr. P. McCartan, Gortin	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Halstead (Essex)	Dr. C. S. Wink, 32, High Street, Halstead	Weekdays, 9.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Hoxne (Suffolk)	Dr. H. G. Biddle, The Cottage, Stradbroke, Eye, Suffolk	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Lydbrook (Gloucester)	Dr. E. Bennett, Hillside, Lydbrook	Wednesday, 10-11 a.m. and 7-8 p.m.
Newcastle (Down)	Dr. R. Magill, jun., Newcastle, co. Down	Wednesday, 9.30-10.30 a.m.
Penmachno (Carmarvon)	Dr. D. R. Williams, Mostyn Villa, Penmachno	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Pontyberem (Carmarthen)	Dr. R. S. McClelland, Lister House, Pontyberem	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Sawston (Cambridge)	Dr. K. C. Edwards, Tudor House, Sawston	Weekdays 9-10 a.m. and 5.30-6.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the residence of the Certifying Surgeon.
* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913. No. 639. Price 1d.
† Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING JUNE. (Based on information supplied to the Department by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.)

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

(1) Registered.

Class of Society.	Number Registered.	Class of Society.	Number Registered.
Trade Unions	2	Friendly Societies	36
Industrial and Provident Societies	16	„ „ (Branches)	73
		Building „ „	..

(2) Dissolved.

Class of Society.	Notices received in June of		Registry Cancelled.
	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	
Trade Unions	1	..	1
Industrial and Provident Societies	2	8	3
Friendly Societies	..	47	15
„ „ (Branches)	..	25	..
Building „ „	1	6	..

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JUNE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

All the United Kingdom Official Publications, including Consular Reports, may be purchased either directly or through any Bookseller from Wynman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4, and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, North Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsoby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Colonial and Foreign Agencies of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress. Appendix, Vol. XXXVII. General Consolidated Index. [Cd. 5443; pp. 1086; price 8s. 7d.]

Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1912. Accidents, prosecutions, conferences, &c. Home Office. [Cd. 6852; pp. xxviii. + 274; price 2s. 5d.]

Report on Conferences between Employers, Operatives, and Inspectors concerning Fencing of Machinery and other Safeguards in Cotton Weaving Factories. By Gerald Bellhouse and John Jackson, H.M. Superintending Inspectors of Factories. [Stationery Office Publication; pp. 8; price 8½d.]

Fourth Report to Home Office of the Explosions in Mines Committee. On Coal Dust Explosions. [Cd. 6791; pp. 71; price 8½d.]

Boiler Explosions. Report to the Board of Trade on the Working of the Boiler Explosions Acts, 1882 and 1890, during the year ending 30th June, 1912. [Cd. 6865; pp. 22; price 2½d.]

National Insurance Act, 1911. Part II.—Unemployment Insurance. Courts of Referees. Return. [H.C. 527; pp. 82; price 8½d.]

Report of Departmental Committee appointed to consider the Conditions imposed by Section 15 of the Act on the Supply of Medicines to Insured Persons. Vol. I., Report. [Cd. 6853; pp. 18; price 2½d.] Vol. II., Evidence and Appendices. [Cd. 6854; pp. 158; price 1s. 4d.]

Aliens Act, 1905. Part I. Statement with regard to Expulsion of Aliens. Part II. Seventh Annual Report of the Inspector, 1912. Home Office. [Cd. 6841; pp. 79; price 8d.]

Annual Report of the Land Division, 1912. Part II. Allotments and Miscellaneous. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 6832; pp. 55; price 3d.]

Report of the Departmental Committee on Boats and Davits. Board of Trade. [Cd. 6846; pp. 33, with diagrams; price 2s. 5d.]

Report of Departmental Committee on Reformatory and Industrial Schools. Home Office. [Cd. 6838; pp. 114; price 1s.]

Report of the Consultative Committee on Practical Work in Secondary School. [Cd. 6849; pp. xvi. + 411; price 1s. 9d.]

Eighth Report of the Rural Education Conference. Manual Processes of Agriculture. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and Board of Education. [Cd. 6871; pp. 27; price 3d.]

Fifty-eighth Annual Report of the Registrar-General on the Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered in Scotland, 1912. [Cd. 6843; pp. 11; price 1d.]

Report of the Scottish Land Court of Proceedings under the Small Landowners (Scotland) Act, 1886 to 1911, for the period April 1st, 1912, to December 31st, 1912. [Cd. 6864; pp. xxi. + 124; price 1s. 2d.]

Mining Royalties (Scotland). Return of (1) output of coal, shale and iron ore, and (2) the rents and wayleaves therefor [H.C. 142; pp. 2; price ½d.]

Banking and Railway Statistics (Ireland), December, 1912. Agricultural Credit Societies, &c. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 6836; pp. 44; price 4½d.]

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Canada.—The Labour Gazette, May, 1913. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during April; review of proceedings for six-year period and year 1912-13; changes in wages and hours, wholesale and retail prices, trade disputes, &c. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 170.]

Ontario.—Thirteenth Report of the Bureau of Labour of the Province of Ontario, 1912. Wages and hours of labour, labour organisations, &c. [Toronto: L. K. Cameron: King's Printer: pp. 352.]

—Second Interim Report on the Laws relating to the Liability of Employers. [Toronto: L. K. Cameron, King's Printer: pp. 40.]

—Report re Limitation of the Hours of Labour of Underground Workmen in the Mines of Ontario. By S. Price. [Toronto: L. K. Cameron, King's Printer: pp. 14.]

New South Wales.—The Industrial Gazette, April, 1913. Industrial dislocations from July 1st, 1907, to April 17th, 1912; proceedings under the Industrial Arbitration Act, &c. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. 206.]

—Industrial Arbitration Reports and Records, 1912. Vol. XI. Parts 2, 3, and 4. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

Victoria.—Wages Board Determinations. Fuel and Fodder Board, dated April 18th, 1913. Plasterers' Board, dated April 17th, 1913, cancelling that of November 9th, 1911. Grocers' Sundries Board, dated April 28th, 1913, cancelling that of November 7th, 1912. Tie Makers' Board, dated April 24th, 1913. Country Fuel and Fodder Board, dated April 25th, 1913. Mining Engine Drivers' Board, dated May 2nd, 1913, cancelling that of March 27th 1912. Tea-Packing Board, dated May 1st, 1913, cancelling that of January 8th, 1912. Cycle Trade Board, dated May 12th, 1913, cancelling that of April 24th, 1911. —The State Savings Bank of Victoria. Guide Book, 1913. [Melbourne: McCarron, Bird & Co.]

Queensland.—Wages Board Determinations. Brisbane Board for Masters and Engineers of River and Bay Steam Boats and Barges, dated February 28th, 1913, cancelling that of September 10th, 1909. Brisbane Bedstead Making Trade Board, dated March 7th, 1913. Carving Trade Board, Townsville, dated February 28th, 1913. Candle Making Industry Board, dated April 25th, 1913, cancelling that of March 2nd, 1911. Brisbane Carpentry and Joinery Board, dated April 24th, 1913, cancelling that of June 8th, 1910.

New Zealand.—Journal of the Department of Labour, April and May, 1913. Condition of trade and employment as at March 31st and April 30th; persons assisted to employment; co-operative works; prices of commodities and rents; accidents reported, &c. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer.]

—Awards, Agreements, and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Vol. XIV. Part I. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer.]

South Africa.—Report of the Labour Department, April, 1913. Applications for employment, employment found, &c. (pp. 12).

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International.—Bulletin of the International Labour Office. (German Edition) No. 3-4, 1913. [Jena: Gustav Fischer.]

—Monthly Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence, March, 1913. International Institute of Agriculture (Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence). Central organisations of co-operative credit societies in British India. [Rome: price 1s. 7d.]

United States.—Report on Conditions of Employment in the Iron and Steel Industry in the United States. Vol. III. Working Conditions and the Relations of Employers and Employees. Department of Commerce and Labour. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 594.]

—Report on Conditions of Women and Child Wage-Earners in the United States. Vol. XIX. Labour Laws and Factory Conditions. Department of Commerce and Labour. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 1125.]

—Foreign Tariff Systems and Industrial Conditions. Report by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. [Washington: pp. 66.]

—Massachusetts. The Immigrant Population of Massachusetts. [Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Co., State Printers: pp. 90.]

—Colorado. Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of Colorado, 1911-1912. [Denver: Smith-Brooks Printing Co., State Printers: pp. 292.]

—Kansas. Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society. Vol. XI. 1909-1910 (pp. xxii. + 742). Vol. XII. 1911-1912 (pp. xxvii. + 569). [Topeka: State Printing Office.]

France.—Journal of the French Labour Department, May, 1913. Employment and labour disputes in April: "economic indices" for first quarter, 1913. [Paris: Berger-Levrault: price 2d.]

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

—Statistical Year-book of France. 31st Year, 1911. Statistics of trade unions, labour disputes, co-operative societies, number of factories and workpeople employed, wages, industrial accidents, wholesale prices, &c. French Labour Department. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1912, pp. 361 + 252.]

—Report on Administration of Laws regulating Employment in Factories during 1911. French Labour Department, 1912. [Paris: pp. ccxv. + 520; price 3s. 3d.]

Germany.—Journal of the German Labour Department, June, 1913. Employment and work of labour exchanges in May, wages of miners in first quarter of 1913, the wage-earning population of Germany according to the Industrial Census of 1907, statistics of co-operation. [Berlin: Carl Heymanns Verlag: price 1d.]

—Journal of the Imperial Insurance Office, May 15th, 1913. [Berlin: Behrend & Co.: price 9½d.]

—Conditions in Dwellings provided for Factory Operatives by Employers. By W. Jansson. [Verlag der Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands (C. Legien), pp. 111.]

—Census of Occupations and Industrial Undertakings of June 12, 1907. Part X. General Summary of Occupations. Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin: 1913: Verlag von Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht: pp. 325 + 270; price 7s. 10½d.]

—Statistical Journal of the Grand-Duchy of Baden, May, 1913. Labour exchanges and retail prices in May. [Karlsruhe.]

—Journal of the Statistical Office of Wurtemberg, June, 1913. Labour exchanges in Wurtemberg in May. [Stuttgart: J. Fink.]

—Central Union of Paviers and Workers in Allied Trades. (1) Annual Report, 1912. (2) Report of IX. Congress held at Berlin, 1913. (3) Demands of Road Construction Workmen for Protective Legislation. (4) Wall Sheet—Why the Workers engaged in Road-making should have Shelters. (3) and (4) in English. [Berlin: Zentralvorstand des Verbandes der Steinsetzer, Plasterer und Berufsgenossen Deutschlands, pp. (1) 272, (2) 238, (3) 27.]

Austria-Hungary.—Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, May, 1913. Labour exchanges in April, law of April 21st amending Industrial Code as regards measures for securing protection of life and health of workpeople. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.]

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

—List of Compulsory Trade Guilds in Austria, Part I., Volume V. Austrian Ministry of Commerce [pp. 454].

—Journal of Trade and Industrial Regulations, No. 5, 1913. Austrian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: Verlag der Manzschcken k. k. Hof-, Verlags- und Universitäts-Buchhandlung: price 10d.]

—Statistics of Mining in Austria, 1911. Part III., Miners' Sickness, Funeral and Infirmary Benefit Funds (Bruderladen). Ministry of Public Works. 1912. [Vienna: Verlag der k. k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei: pp. 117.]

—Statistical Yearbook of Hungary, 1911. Prices, co-operative dairies; agricultural accidents; numbers employed, accidents and wages in mining and metal industries. Hungarian Statistical Office. [Budapest: price 4s. 2d.: pp. xx. + 550.]

Italy.—Journal of the Italian Labour Department (Fortnightly issue), 1st and 16th June, 1913. Labour disputes and retail food prices in April: report on work of Italian Labour Department from 1st July, 1908, to 31st December, 1912. [Rome: 1913: Fratelli Treves.]

—Journal of the Italian Labour Department, April, 1913. Labour market and retail prices of food in March. [Rome: 1913: Fratelli Treves: price 4d.]

—Annals of Credit and Thrift, 1912. Proceedings of the Council of Thrift and Social Insurance. 3rd Session, 1912. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: pp. 234; price 2s. 5d.]

—Journal of the Italian Emigration Department, Nos. 4 and 5. [Rome: 1913.]

—Italian Journal of Factory Inspection, March-April, 1913. Italian Labour Department. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d.]

—Report of Central Housing Committee for 1910. Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. 1913. [Rome: Tipografia Nazionale di G. Bertero & C.]

Belgium.—Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, 31st May, 1913. Labour disputes in April, labour exchanges in 1912. [Brussels: E. Daem: price 1d.]

—Report on Belgian Factory Inspection, 1911. Belgian Labour Department, 1912. [Brussels: J. Lebeque & Cie: pp. 560; price 3s. 2½d.]

—Yearbook of Labour Legislation, 1911, Vol. II. Texts of labour laws passed in 1911 in countries other than Germany (which was dealt with in Vol. I.). Belgian Labour Department. [Brussels: 1913: Librairie Albert Dewit: pp. xvii. + 1160; price 6s. 5d.]

Holland.—Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, 31st May, 1913. Employment, labour exchanges and labour disputes in April. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

—Periodical Statistics of Holland and the Dutch Colonies, No. 23, 1912. Wholesale prices of certain articles in 1912. Central Bureau of Statistics. [Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: pp. x. + 116.]

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labourers. [Belgrade: 1913: Imprimerie d'Etat du Royaume de Serbie: pp. 34 + 1096: price 7s. 7d.]

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GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1913.

ADMIRALTY.—CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

ANCHORS.—*J. Rogerson & Co., Ltd.,* Wolsingham.
BED BERTHS.—*Hoskins & Sewell, Ltd.,* Birmingham.
BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c.—*J. Avons & Sons, Ltd.,* Castle Court Factory, Trowbridge; *Brushes, Ltd. (H. Rose & Sons),* Grosvenor Rd., St. Albans; *D. Burrow & Sons, Hunslet Rd.,* Leeds; *D. Clark & Sons, Stafford St.,* Walsall; *E. A. & W. Greenslade, Thomas St.,* Bristol; *H. W. Jones & Sons, 32 and 34, Great Dover St.,* Borough, S.E.; *G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd.,* 75, Farringdon Rd., E.C.; *S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd.,* Harford St., Mile End, E.; *Newton & Cook, 3, Wardour St.,* W.; *A. Reid & Sons, 283, Tabard St.,* Borough, S.E.; *R. A. Rooney & Sons, 166/168, Bishopsgate, E.C.;* *United Institution for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb, Albion St.,* Leeds; *W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd.,* Broad Weir, Bristol.
BRUSHES, PAINTERS'.—*D. Clark & Sons, Stafford St.,* Walsall; *E. A. & W. Greenslade, Thomas St.,* Bristol; *G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd.,* 75, Farringdon Rd., E.C.; *S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd.,* Bancroft Brush Works, Mile End, E.; *W. Morier, Copland Rd.,* Govan, Glasgow; *Newton & Cook, 3, Wardour St.,* W.; *S. D. Page & Sons, Ltd.,* Norwich; *A. Reid & Sons, 283, Tabard St.,* Borough, S.E.; *R. A. Rooney & Sons, 166/168, Bishopsgate, E.C.;* *W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd.,* 9/12, Broad Weir, Bristol.
BUOYS.—*J. Bellamy, Ltd.,* Byng St., Millwall, E.
CABINET WORK.—*W. Bartlett & Son, Sheraton Works, High Wycombe; A. Blain & Son, 35, Paradise St.,* Liverpool; *Brownlee & Co., Ltd.,* City Saw Mills, Glasgow; *Graves & Sons, 15, Fore St.,* Devonport; *O. C. Hawkes, Ltd.,* Globe Works, Bromsgrove St., Birmingham; *Hoskins & Son, Ltd.,* Neptune Works, Upper Trinity St., Birmingham; *Joyson, Holland & Co.,* High Wycombe; *G. A. Large & Son, Jubilee Rd.,* High Wycombe; *Maple & Co., Ltd.,* Tottenham Court Rd., London, W.; *S. Snawdon, The Factory, Yealton, Plymouth; S. Stevenson & Co.,* 59, Logan St., Glasgow; *Spooner & Co.,* Bedford St., Plymouth; *J. P. White & Sons, Ltd.,* The Pyggle Works, Bedford.
CANDLES, WAX, TAPERS, &c.—*Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.,* Belmont Works, Battersea, S.W.; *Palmer & Co., Ltd.,* Victoria Works, Stratford, E.; *Cowan & Co.,* 100, Southville, Wandsworth Rd., S.W.; *Wilkins, Campbell & Co.,* Bermondsey, S.E.
CANVAS SAILCLOTH.—*Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd.,* Dundee; *Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co.,* Port Glasgow; *Richards, Ltd.,* Aberdeen.

COOKING APPARATUS.—*Benham & Sons, Ltd.,* Wigmore St., W. COUPLINGS, HOSE.—*J. Stone & Co., Ltd.,* Deptford, S.E.; *Nunan's Hose Couplings, Ltd.,* 10, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.; *M. W. Swinburne & Sons, Ltd.,* Wallsend Brass Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

FIREBRICKS AND TILES.—*Bonnybridge Silica & Fireclay Co., Ltd.,* Bonnybridge; *H. Foster & Co., Ltd.,* 90, Pilgrim St., Newcastle-on-Tyne; *Westlake & Co.,* Calstock, Cornwall.
GLYCERINE.—*D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd.,* Wapping, E.
GUM SHELLAC.—*Livett, Frank & Son, Ltd.,* 22, Borough High St., S.E.

HIDES, LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.—*G. Angus & Co.,* St. John's Leather Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne; *J. & F. Baker & Co., Ltd.,* Colyton, Devon; *W. Beckworth & Sons, Tanners Lane, Lincoln; Jas. Dawson & Son, Ltd.,* Boultham Leather Works, Lincoln; *J. Dixon, Sons & Taylor, Market St.,* Bermondsey, S.E.; *Fleming, Birkby & Goodall, Ltd.,* West Grove Mill, Halifax; *T. H. Haagen, Son & Co.,* Horseleydown Leather Works, London Bridge, S.E.; *Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd.,* 239, Long Lane, Bermondsey, S.E.; *S. E. Norris & Co.,* St. Paul's Leather Works, Shadwell, E.; *The Patent Anhydrous Leather Co., Ltd.,* Portsmouth; *John Tullis & Son, Ltd.,* St. Anne's Leather Works, Glasgow; *William Walker & Sons, Ltd.,* Rosehill Tannery, Bolton; *Wilkins & Denton, Ltd.,* 24, London Wall, E.C.

HOSES, CANVAS, UNLINED.—*Richards, Ltd.,* Broadford Works, Aberdeen; *F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd.,* Pendleton, Manchester; *G. Angus & Co., Ltd.,* St. John's Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

JAM, STRAWBERRY.—*Lipton, Ltd.,* City Rd., E.C.; *J. Keiller & Son, Ltd.,* Silvertown, E.

OIL, MINERAL LIGHTING.—*Anglo-American Oil Company, Ltd.,* 36, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

PAINT, BLACK.—*John Hare & Co.,* Bath Bridge, Bristol.
POLISHING PASTE, METAL.—*Household Specialties Company, Ltd.,* Parkgate, Rotherham.

ROPE, STEEL WIRE.—*Craven & Speeding Bros.,* Monkwearmouth, Sunderland.

SALVAGE GEAR.—*Bullivant & Co., Ltd.,* 72, Mark Lane, E.C.
SKINS, CHAMOIS.—*J. McRae, 57, Bermondsey St.,* S.E.; *Pocock Bros.,* 235, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.; *J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd.,* 91, New Oxford St., W.C.; *C. F. Stead & Co., Ltd.,* Sheepscar Leather Works, Leeds.

SKINS, MOROCCO, BUFFALO HIDES, &c.—*Connolly Bros.,* Chalton St., Euston Rd., N.W.; *George & Co.,* 21A, Noel St., Soho, W.; *Horsfield, Sons & Mackrell Bros., Ltd.,* Meanwood Street Leather Works, Leeds.

TARGET SPOTTING STRIPS AND NETS.—*Lane & Neeve, Ltd.,* Britannia Works, East Ferry Rd., Millwall, E.

TENTS, BELL.—*J. McLurath & Co., Ltd.,* 7, Victoria St., S.W.

ADMIRALTY.—WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BALLAST FOR H.M. NAVAL DEPOT, DOVER.—*Portsmouth (Langstone Harbour) Development Company, Ltd.,* Portsmouth.

PIPES, CAST-IRON, FOR H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH.—*Sheepbridge Coal & Iron Company, Ltd.,* Chesterfield.

RAILWAY MATERIALS FOR H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH.—*Barrow Haematite Steel Company, Ltd.,* Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.

RECEIVER, FILTER AND VALVES FOR H.M. DOCKYARD, PEMBROKE.—*J. Blakeborough & Sons, Brighouse, Yorks.*

TIMBER FOR H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH.—*Bailey & Whites, Ltd.,* 451, Commercial Rd., Portsmouth.

WORKS SERVICES.—*Ferro-Concrete Railway for Crane, H.M. Dockyard, Chatham, H. Lovatt, Ltd.,* Darlington St., Wolverhampton; *Floating Caisson for H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth, Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd.,* Wallsend-on-Tyne; *Leveling, Filling, Turfing, &c., of Site at Yarmouth, F. R. Hipperson, 95, Northumberland St.,* Norwich; *Painting Oil Fuel Tanks, E. Copland, 9, Union St.,* Aberdeen; *Penstocks for H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth, Stothert & Pitt, Ltd.,* Bath; *Platform, Fencing, &c., at Yarmouth, F. R. Hipperson, Northumberland St.,* Norwich.

WAR OFFICE.

BAGS, NOSE.—*T. Briggs (London), Ltd.,* 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N; *C. Groom, Ltd.,* Dod St., Limehouse, E.; *T. & D. Henry, Duncan St.,* Leman St., E.; *Sly, Dibble & Co., Ltd.,* 209-213, Cable St., E.

BOILERS.—*Davy Bros., Ltd.,* Park Iron Works, Sheffield; *Moorwoods, Ltd.,* Harlston Ironworks, Sheffield.

BRUSHES (TERM CONTRACT).—*J. W. Boaz & Co.,* 73, Garford St., E.; *F. Brockley & Son, Stanley Rd.,* Wallington; *D. Clark & Sons, Stafford St.,* Walsall; *S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd.,* Bancroft Brush Works, Mile End, E.; *S. D. Page & Sons, Ltd.,* Norwich and Wymondham; *A. Reid & Sons, Tabard St.,* S.E.

BRUSHES.—*W. Cleghorn & Son, Walsall; D. Hayward, Ltd.,* Bloxwich, Walsall; *G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd.,* London, N.E., and Hemel Hempstead; *A. Reid & Sons, Tabard St.,* S.E.; *Vale & Bradnack, Green Lane, Walsall; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd.,* Bristol and Stonehouse, Glos.

CABLE, ELECTRIC.—*W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.,* North Woolwich, E.; *Hooper's Telegraph & Indiarubber Works, Ltd.,* Millwall Docks, E.; *Johnson & Phillips, Ltd.,* Victoria Works, Charlton.

CASES, BINOCULAR.—*J. B. Brooks & Co., Ltd.,* Great Charles St., Birmingham.

CREOSOTE (TERM CONTRACT).—*Hardman & Holden, Ltd.,* Miles Platting, Manchester.

CUPBOARDS.—*S. Elliott & Sons, Ltd.,* Caversham and Reading; *Wake & Dean, Ltd.,* Yatton.

CYLINDERS.—*F. Francis & Sons, Ltd.,* Deptford, S.E.

FLANNELETTE.—*Pickles Bros., Ltd.,* Pendle View Shed, Brierfield, Burnley; *Rose, Hewitt & Co.,* Skipton, Yorks.; *Scholfield, Preston & Co., Ltd.,* Manor Mill, Nelson.

HARNESSES.—*Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd.,* 239, Long Lane, Bermondsey, S.E.

HIDES.—*Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd.,* 239, Long Lane, Bermondsey, S.E.

LAMPS, ELECTRIC.—*Cryselco, Ltd.,* Kempston Works, Bedford.

LAMPS, SIGNALING.—*Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.,* Woolwich.

LATHES.—*Darling & Sellers, Ltd.,* Keighley.

PIPING, CAST IRON (TERM CONTRACT).—*Holwell Iron Co., Ltd.,* Asfordby, Melton Mowbray.

SACKS, JUTE.—*Coz Bros., Ltd.,* Lochee, N.B.

STRUCTURAL STEEL, WOOLWICH.—*M. T. Shaw & Co., Ltd.,* Millwall, E.

TARGETS, SOLANO.—*Graham & Latham, Ltd.,* Arundel Works, Chelsea, S.W.

WORKS SERVICES.—*Additions and Alterations, Central Flying School, Upavon.*—*W. Harbrow, South Bermondsey Station, S.E.* Erection of Annexes, Paisley.—*W. Finlayson & Sons, Pilrig Works, Balfour St.,* Leith. Erection of Annexes, Taunton.—*Woodman & Son, Bartholomew St.,* Exeter. Erection of Barracks for Royal Flying Corps, Netheravon.—*W. Harbrow, South Bermondsey Station, S.E.* Erection of Dining Hall, Stable and Riding School, R.M. College, Sandhurst.—*Exors. of J. B. Seward, Crown Works, Wokingham.* Erection of Sergeants' Mess, Worcester.—*R. M. Hughes, 16, Bartholomew St.,* N.W. Installation of Cooking Apparatus, Redford.—*E. Deane & Beal, Ltd.,* 3, Monument St., E.C. Installation of Electric Lighting, &c., R.M. College, Sandhurst.—*V. G. Middleton, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.* Installation of Heating and Hot Water System, R.M. College, Sandhurst.—*E. Deane & Beal, Ltd.,* 3, Monument St., E.C. Periodical Works Services at:—

Bulford.—*D. E. Hutton, Shipley, Yorks.* Curragh, Holywood, Plymouth.—*F. Holdsworth, Shipley, Yorks.* Newcastle.—*A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd.,* Shipley, Yorks. Repair and Maintenance of W.D. Buildings at:—*Camden Fort.*—*T. Kelleher, 4, Miller St.,* Cork. *Dunbar.*—*A. Melville & Sons, 114, High St.,* Dunbar. *Falmouth.*—*W. F. Knight, 23, Claremont Rd.,* Redruth. *Hilsea.*—*G. F. Smith & Co.,* 2, Eldon St., Southsea. *Hounslow.*—*General Building Co.,* Chandos St. W.C. London.—*General Building Co.,* Chandos St. W.C. Longmoor.—*G. Bicknell, Lemon Grove, Whitehill, Bordon.* *Queenstown.*—*T. Kelleher, 4, Miller St.,* Cork. *Youghal.*—*T. Kelleher, 4, Miller St.,* Cork. Sergeants' Mess and Regimental Institute, York.—*A. Robinson, Woodbine Works, Idle, Bradford.*

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

ACCUMULATORS.—*Pritchetts & Gold, 58, Victoria St.,* S.W.; *J. Stone & Co.,* Deptford.

ACID, CARBOLIC.—*R. Graesser, Ruabon.*

AXLEBOXES.—*W. Shaw & Co.,* Middlesbrough.

BOLTS, &c.—*Rivet, Bolt, &c., Company, Glasgow.*

BOLTS, TOWER (Running Contracts).—*J. Harper & Co.,* Willenhall; *G. Dyke & Son, Willenhall.*

BRAKE GEAR.—*Consolidated Brake and Engineering Company, Spencer House, South Place, E.C.*

BRASS, &c., TUBING.—*Elliott's Metal Co.,* Birmingham.

BRASS BOLT, &c.—*Delta Metal Company, E. Greenwich.*

BUCKETS (Running Contract).—*G. Hill, Ltd.,* 87, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BUFFERS.—*G. Turton Platts & Co.,* Sheffield.

BUTTONS (Running Contracts).—*Smith & Wright, Brearley St.* Birmingham; *Firmin & Sons, 108, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.*

CANVAS.—*Baxter Bros. & Co.,* Dundee.

CARRIAGES.—*Leeds Forge Company, Leeds.*

CELLS.—*Pritchett & Gold, 58, Victoria St.,* S.W.

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

CHAIN (Running Contracts).—*Edge & Sons, Shifnal; T. Perrin, Stourbridge.*

CLOTH.—*L. Behrens, Ltd.,* Portland St., Manchester; *Winterbottom Bookcloth Company, Newton St.,* Manchester.

COKE.—*Guthrie, Heywood & Co.,* Cardiff; *North's Navigation Collieries, Ltd.,* Cardiff.

COPPER PLATES.—*Allen, Everitt & Sons, Smethwick.*

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

CRANES.—*J. Blakeborough & Sons, Brighouse.*

CROSSINGS, &c.—*Summerson & Sons, Darlington.*

CRUCIBLES.—*Morgan Crucible Company, Battersea, S.W.*

FILES (Running Contract).—*Jonas & Colver, Sheffield.*

FIRE ENGINE.—*Merryweather & Sons, Greenwich Rd.,* S.E.

FISHBOLTS.—*Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Wolverhampton.*

HEADS, STEEL.—*E. & W. Lucas, Dronfield, Sheffield.*

HELVES.—*W. Rogers & Sons, Watford.*

HOOK BOLTS.—*Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Wolverhampton.*

I. R. ROLLERS, &c.—*D. Gestetner, Tottenham Hale.*

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

IRON, PIG.—*Merry & Cunningsham, 127, St. Vincent St.,* Glasgow.

IRON, HOOP (Running Contracts).—*Monks Hall Company, War-*

PEN NIBS.—*Hinks, Wells & Co.,* Birmingham.

PITCH.—*T. Crow & Sons, W. Ham.*

RAILING, &c.—*A. & J. Main, Glasgow.*

RAILS, &c.—*Cargo Fleet Iron Company, Middlesbrough.*

RULES (Running Contracts).—*Rabone & Sons, Hockley Abbey*

WORKS, Birmingham; Preston & Sons, Cheston Rd., Birmingham.

SCISSORS.—*T. Turner & Co.,* Sheffield.

SCREW COUPLINGS.—*Stableford & Co.,* Coalville.

SPRINGS.—*John Spencer & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*

STEEL SHEETS.—*F. Braby & Co.,* Glasgow. (Running Contract)

J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.

STEEL, MILD.—*Shelton Iron, &c., Company, Stoke-on-Trent;*

Lanarkshire Steel Company, Motherwell; Earl of Dudley's Round

Oak Works, Brierley Hill; Steel Company of Scotland, 9,

Mincing Lane, E.C.; D. Colville & Sons, Motherwell.

STEEL, TOOL.—*Edgar Allen & Sons, Sheffield*

TAPE.—*J. Bonas & Son, Derby.*

TUBING.—*Yorks Copper Works, Ltd.,* Leeds.

TURPENTINE.—*Price's Company, 15, Upper Thames St.,* E.C.

TYRES.—*Taylor Bros. & Co.,* Leeds.

WAGONS.—*Leeds Forge Co.,* Leeds.

WASTE.—*Spencer & Cweddle, Bury.*

WHEELS AND AXLES.—*Patent Shaft, &c., Co.,* Wednesbury.

WIRE.—*Wm. Bain & Co.,* Coatbridge.

ZINCS.—*Eyre Smelting Company, Tonbridge.*

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

BOILER, LOCO.—*Kitson & Co., Ltd.,* Airedale Foundry, Leeds.

BOOTS.—*S. Walker, Walgrave, Northants.*

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

BRICK PRESSES, PORTABLE.—*Brightside Foundry and Engineering*

Company, Ltd., Wicker Works, Sheffield.

BRIDGEWORK, STEEL.—*Tees Side Bridge and Engineering Com-*

pany, Ltd., 36, Lime St., E.C.; *Brandon Bridge Building Company,*

Ltd., 34, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.; *Motherwell Bridge*

Company, Ltd

WASTE, COTTON.—*W. C. Jones, Ltd.*, Manchester; *R. Garside, Butler St.*, Manchester.

WHEELS AND AXLES.—*Owen & Dyson*, Rotherham.

WIRE, COPPER.—*Elliott's Metal Company, Ltd.*, Selly Oak Works, nr. Birmingham.

WIRE, INSULATED.—*Hooper's Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd.*, 31, Lombard St., E.C.

POST OFFICE.

AIR COMPRESSORS.—Cardiff.—*Tilghman's Patent Sand Blast Co., Ltd.*, Broadheath, near Manchester.

LAYING LINES OF PIPES.—Nelson.—*O. C. Summers*, 113, York Rd., Camden Rd., N.W.

LAYING LINES OF PIPES AND MULTIPLE WAY DUCTS.—Nottingham, W. Bridgford and Radcliffe.—*O. C. Summers*, 113, York Rd., Camden Rd., N.W. Bristol.—*T. B. Cooper & Co.*, Sun Buildings, Clare St., Bristol.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT AND TESTING POSITIONS.—Central and City Exchanges, London.—*The Western Electric Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT.—Doncaster.—*The Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd.*, Adelphi, Salford, Lancs. Central Exchange, Edinburgh.—*The Western Electric Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E. Ealing.—*The Western Electric Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E. Museum Exchange, London.—*The Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd.*, Lennox House, Norfolk St., W.C. North Exchange, London.—*The Western Electric Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E. Runcorn.—*The Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd.*, Adelphi, Salford, Lancs. Shipley.—*The Western Electric Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E.

APPARATUS: TELEPHONIC.—*Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd.*, Liverpool; *British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd.*, Beeston, Notts.; *Western Electric Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E.

ARMS, WOOD.—*A. Bailey*, Stone, Staffs.; *British Australian Timber Co., Ltd.*, 165, Queen Victoria St., E.C.; *Millar's Timber & Trading Co., Ltd.*, Purfleet and Grays, Essex.

BICYCLES.—*Alldays & Onions Pneumatic Engineering Co., Ltd.*, Small Heath, Birmingham; *J. O'Neill*, Dublin; *New Hudson Cycle Co., Ltd.*, Birmingham; *Sparkbrook Manufacturing Co., Ltd.*, Coventry.

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

CABLE, TELEPHONIC.—*British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd.*, Prescott; *Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd.*, Belvedere, Kent; *Connolly Bros., Ltd.*, Blackley, Manchester; *W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.*, North Woolwich, E.; *Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Woolwich, S.E.

CASTINGS, IRON.—*Finedon Foundry Co.*, Finedon, Northants. COVERS, TIRE.—*North British Rubber Co., Ltd.*, Woodville, DUCTS, STONWARE.—*Albion Clay Co., Ltd.*, Woodville.

IRONWORK, TELEGRAPHIC.—*Buller's, Ltd.*, Tipton, Staffs.; *T. W. Lench, Ltd.*, Blackheath, Staffs.

IRONWORK, TELEPHONIC.—*Walls, Ltd.*, Birmingham. LINE, SASH.—*Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd.*, Belfast.

PAPER, TELEGRAPH.—*Brown & Murray, Ltd.*, Mildmay Park, N.; *Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.*, Old Ford, E.

PIPE, WROUGHT IRON.—*Scottish Tube Co., Ltd.*, Coatbridge. SCANTLINGS.—*Millar's Timber & Trading Co., Ltd.*, Purfleet. SOLDER.—*McKechnie Bros.*, Birmingham.

TUBES, AIR, FOR TIRES.—*D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd.*, Manchester. WIRE, BRONZE.—*T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd.*, Oakamoor, Staffs.; *Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd.*, Hadley, Salop; *F. Smith & Co.*, incorporated in the *London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd.*, Salford, Manchester.

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