Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETI

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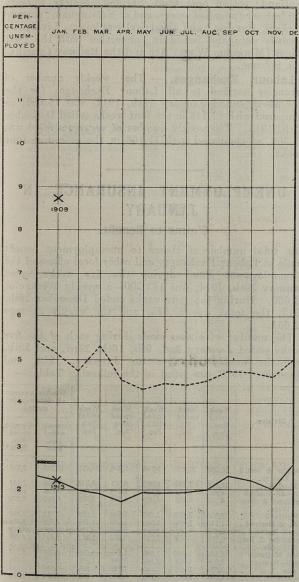
PRICE ONE PENNY.

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

- Thick Curve = 1914. --- Thin Curve = 1913. ----- Dotted Curve = Mean of 1904-1913.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1904-1913.



NOTE TO CHART.

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

THE LABOUR MARKET IN JANUARY.

Employment in January was good on the whole, and showed no marked change compared with the previous month. The engineering and shipbuilding trades continued busy, and employment at coal mines was still very good. There was, however, a further was still very good. There was, however, a further falling-off in the textile industries, especially in cotton weaving. The seasonal decline in the building trades continued, and there was some slackening in the brick, pottery and glass trades.

It was reported by the Labour Exchanges that there was a continuance of the demand for labour in the shipbuilding trades. A deficiency in the supply of women was reported in the linen trades, and some shortage was experienced in the clothing trades and in laundry work.

Wages in the iron and steel trades continued to fall; in other trades there was still some upward movement.

Compared with the high level of January, 1913, employment showed a falling-off. There was a marked decline in the pig iron, iron and steel and tinplate trades, and the engineering and shipbuilding trades were not so fully employed. There was also a decline in the textile industries, which was particularly noticeable in cotton weaving, in the woollen and worsted trades generally, and in some branches of the lace trade.

(1) TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED. (Based on 3,108 Returns.)

Trade Unions with a net membership of 962,242 reported 24,548 (or 2.6 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of January, 1914, compared with the same percentage at the end of December, 1913, and 2.2 per cent. at the end of January, 1913.

Trade.	Membership at end of Jan., 1914,	Percentage Unemployed at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as com pared with a			
NOT WASH TO SE	of Unions reporting.	Jan., 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Building	74,534	6.3*	+ 1.5	+ 0.5		
Coal Miningt	162,257	0.6		+ 0.1		
Iron and Steel	36,850	3.7	- 1.0	+ 2.2		
Engineering	228,596	2.4	- 0.3	+ 0.8		
Shipbuilding	71,945	2.8	- 0.5	+ 0.1		
Miscellaneous Metal Textilest:—	36,681	1.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1		
Cotton	88,002	2.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.5		
Woollen & Worsted	8,787	3.8	- 3.2	+ 3.4		
Other	60,588	1.8	- 0.1	- 0.7		
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	65,149	3.7	+ 0.1	- 0.7		
Furnishing and Wood- working.	51,859	3.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2		
Clothing	63,330	2.4	- 0.3	+ 0.6		
Leather	3,018	6.7	+ 1.6	+ 1.8		
Glass	978	0.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2		
Pottery	7,335	0.8	- 0.1	- 0.2		
Tobacco	2,333	2:3	- 09	- 2.4		
Total	962,242	2.6		+ 0.4		

* 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 January was 5.5, compared with 4.6 at the end of December, and 5.0 at the end of January, 1913.

_	Build- ing and Works of Con- struc- tion.	Ship-build-ing.	Engineering and Ironfounding.	Making of Vehi- cles.	Saw- mill- ing.	Other Insured Work- people.	All Insured Work- people.
Percentage un- employed at end of Jan., 1914	8.6	4.0	3.1	2.8	4.0	2:0	5.5
Inc. (+) or dec. (-) compared with :— December, 1913	1.7	1 0.1	1 0:1	0:1	1 0.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
TY GENTHAL	15. 56	10000	TE SEA	1		+ 0.2	

(3) EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.—MINING AND METAL TRADES. (Based on 830 Returns.)

The following Table summarises the returns from firms employing 900,069 workpeople in January, 1914, in the industries mentioned:—

Trade.	Workpeople included in the	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
South trackers and	Returns for Jan., 1914.	1914.	Month ago.	Year ago. Days.	
		Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.		
Coal Mining	723,863	5.67	+ 0.01	+ 0.03	
Iron ,,	16,133	5.75	+ 0.05	+ 0.05	
Shale ,,	3,653	5.66	- 0.23	- 0.53	
-mark tellownessel	20. 12.00	Furnaces in Blast.	No.	No.	
Pig Iron	25,922	273	+ 2	- 61	
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	26,850	Mills Working. 537 Shifts Worked	- 1	- 39	
Iron and Steel	103,648	(One Week). 573,826	Per cent. + 0.4	Per cent	

(4) EMPLOYERS' RETURNS:—TEXTILE AND OTHER INDUSTRIES. (Based on 1.931 Returns.)

Returns from firms employing 408,996 workpeople in the week ended January 24th, 1914, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.9 per cent. in wages paid.

	Numbe	r Empl	oyed.	W	ages Pai	d.	
Trade.	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	24th Jan. 1914.	Month Year ago.		24th Jan. 1914.	Mon th	Year ago.*	
Textiles :—	T-1 Arci	per cent.	per cent.	£	per cent.	per cent.	
Cotton	120,274	- 0.4	- 0.8	118,223	- 2.1	- 3.6	
Woollen	24,722	- 0.3	- 3.4	23,026	-2.2	- 7.0	
Worsted	39,515	- 0.1	- 5.0	30,332	- 1.6	- 6.4	
Linen	43,126	-1.2	- 2.3	28,469	- 2.8	+ 3.6	
Jute	15,128	-0.4	- 1.1	12,509	- 0.6	+ 4.0	
Hosiery	17,722	- 1.4	- 1.2	14,371	- 2.9	- 1.6	
Lace	5,806	- 0.5	- 3.3	6,226	-20	- 5.6	
Other Textiles Bleaching, Dyeing,	15,535	- 0.3	- 0.4	12,261	- 1.4	+ 0.0	
etc.	20,779	+ 0.2	- 1.8	23,484	+ 0.3	- 1.6	
Total, Textiles	302,607	- 0.5	- 1.9	268,901	- 1.8	- 2.8	
Boot and Shoe	67,546	+ 0.1	- 1.0	69,017	- 0.6	+ 0.4	
Shirt and Collar	4,584	- 1.2	- 0.4	3,057	- 5.8	+ 0.4	
Pottery	16,385	- 1.1	- 0.6	15.221	- 5.3	- 3.8	
Glass	7,061	- 0.2	- 1.2	9,056	-8.2	- 1.5	
Brick	10,813	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	12,708	- 3.7	+ 7.5	
Grand Total	408,996	- 0.4	- 1.6	377,960	- 2.0	- 1.9	

^{*} In the woollen, worsted, linen and jute trades the comparison with a year ago is affected by increases in the rates of wages since January, 1913.

Changes in Rates of Wages. — The changes taking effect in January affected 46,400 workpeople, of whom 19,700 received increases and 26,700 sustained reductions, the net effect of all the changes being an increase of just over £200 per week. The principal increases affected 1,850 enginemen, etc., in steel works in Scotland, 2,540 workpeople in engineering works at Nottingham, and 2,250 printing trade operatives at Manchester. Amongst those whose wages were reduced were 17,000 ironstone miners, limestone quarrymen and blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, 1,400 blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland, and 4,000 steel millmen, etc., in West Scotland.

Trade Disputes.—The most important dispute in progress during the month was that affecting building trade operatives in London, which began on January 26th, and is still unsettled. The number of new disputes in January was 54, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 61,783, as compared with 59,026 in December, 1913, and 52,066 in January, 1913. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 694,800 working days, as compared with 907,700 in December, 1913, and 651,200 in January, 1913.

Conciliation and Arbitration.— Cases dealt with during the month include building trade operatives at Nelson, Burnley, and Dartford, Erith and Bexley; enginemen, cranemen, etc., in steelworks in the West of Scotland; cotton operatives, Skipton; hosiery workers at Fleckney (near Leicester), and at Nottingham; pottery workers, Burslem; and theatrical employees, Liverpool. Awards were also issued in connection with the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act at d the Railway Conciliation Scheme.

Labour Exchanges. — The weekly number of vacancies notified to all Labour Exchanges for the five weeks ended January 16th, 1914, was 19,680, as compared with 22,146 in the four weeks ended December 12th, 1913. The weekly number of vacancies filled was 15,306, as compared with 17,166 in the preceding four weeks.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN JANUARY.

C'aims to Benefit.

The total number of claims to unemployment benefit made at Labour Exchanges and other local offices of the Unemployment Fund during the five weeks ended January 30th, 1914, was 163,300—a weekly average of 32,660. During the four weeks ended December 26th, 1913, the total was 90,615, and the weekly average 22,654

The number of claims made during each of the five weeks ended January 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th, and the weekly averages for January, 1914, and December, 1913, are given in the following Table:—

	Week.	Week	Week	Week	Week	Weekly Average of claims made during	
Division.	ended 2nd Jan.	ended 9th Jan.	16th Jan.	23rd Jan.	30th Jan	weeks ended Jan. 30th.	4 weeks ended Dec. 26th.
London & South- Eastern,	15,958	10,455	9,746	8,996	18,818	12,794	7,543
London	11,101	7,702	6,958	6,501	16,233	9,699	5,431
South-Eastern	4,857	2,753	2,788	2,495	2,585	3,095	2,112
Scotland & Nor-	4,307	5,452	4,935	4,342	3,952	4,697	3,979
Scotland :.	3,066	3,458	3,250	2,762	2,526	3,012	2,391
N. of England	1,741	1,994	1,685	1,580	1,426	1,685	1,588
North-Western	6,492	4,513	4,284	3,901	3,729	4,584	3,629
Yorkshire & East Midlands.	6,705	3,558	3,211	2,806	2,823	3,820	2,637
West Midlands	3.188	1,895	1,892	1,639	1,529	2,029	1,181
South-Western	3,006	1,868	2,148	2,241	1,870	2,227	1,674
Wales	1,634	1,603	1,195	1,149	907	1,298	941
Ireland	1,509	1,237	1,167	1,162	978	1,211	1,070
United Kingdom	43,299	30,581	28,578	26,236	34,606	32,660	22,654

The particulars of claims given above include the claims made by members of those Associations of workmen in the insured trades which have effected arrange-

ments with the Board of Trade under section 105 of the National Insurance Act. Under these arrangements members are able to draw unemployment benefit from their Associations instead of directly from the Unemployment Fund through the local offices of the Fund. The Associations subsequently claim repayment from the Fund of the sums to which their individual members would have been entitled. The total number of claims made through such Associations during the five weeks ended January 30th was 50,312, as compared with 112,988 direct claims.

Number and Amounts of Payments of Benefit.

The total number of payments of unemployment benefit made during the five weeks ended January 30th to workpeople claiming direct was 215,728, and the total amount of such payments was £66,809. For the same period the estimated amount repayable to Associations from the Unemployment Fund in respect of payments made by them under arrangements was £29,144, and the estimated number of such payments was 101,976. During the four weeks ended December 26th, 1913, 118,001 payments, amounting to £36,051, were made to workpeople claiming direct. In the case of Associations for the same four weeks an estimated sum of £14,344 was repayable from the Fund in respect of 50,550 payments to members.

The weekly averages of the number and amount of payments during January, 1914, and December, 1913, are given below:—

Saudy amile at	5 week	oth, 1914	anuary	4 weeks ended December 26th, 1913.		
Division.	Direct.	Associa- tion.	Total.	Direct.	Associa-	Total.
	A	verage W	eekly Nu	mber of	Paymen	t°.
London and S. Eastern : — London South Eastern	12,846 5,997	2,501 642	15,347 6,639	9,826 3,790	2,011 390	11,837 4,180
Scotland and Northern:— Scotland North of England North Western Yorkshire and East Midlands West Midlands South Western Wales Ireland.	2,782 1,719 4,596 4,954 2,647 3,630 831 3,144	2,571 1,970 5,056 3,481 1,170 1,090 558 1,356	5,353 3,689 9,652 8,435 3,817 4,720 1,389 4,500	1,641 1,059 2,942 2,920 1,774 2,437 516 2,595	1,384 1,281 2,911 1,861 691 792 321 996	3,025 2,340 5,853 4,781 2,4€5 3,229 837 3,591
Total	43,146	20,395	63,541	29,500	12,638	42,138
		Avera	ge Week	ly Amou	nts Paid	
London and S. Eastern :-	£	£	£	£	£	£
London South Eastern	4,114 1,924	700 181	4,814 2,105	3,085 1,209	573 113	3,658 1,322
Scotland and Northern: Sociland No:th of England North Western Yorkshire and East Midlands West Midlands South Western Wales Ireland	852 534 1,397 1,375 806 1,101 251 1,008	684 568 1,476 1,003 346 290 138 438	1,536 1,102 2,873 2,383 1,152 1,391 389 1,446	489 309 874 811 540 717 156 823	361 362 838 525 211 197 82 324	850 671 1,712 1,336 751 914 238 1,147
Total	13,362	5,829	19,191	9,013	3,586	12,599

The average amount of each payment in January was 6s. 3d. in the case of direct claims, as compared with 6s. 1d. in December, and in the case of claims through Associations the average amount was 5s. 9d. in January, as compared with 5s. 8d. in December.

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 January 30th, 1914, the following Table has been prepared, showing the proportion of unemployment

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

Division.	Building and Works of Construction.	Ship- build- ing.	Engi- neering and lron- found- ing.	Con- struc- tion of Vehi- cles.	Saw- milling.	Other Insured Work- people.	All Insured Work- people.
Part Ballanta	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per	Pe: cent.	Per cent.
London and S. Eastern: London South-Eastern Scotland and	14·1 8·8	8·9 3·9	4.4 3.4	4·1 1·8	7·8 3·0	3·9 2·8	10·5 6·6
Northern: Scotland North of England North-Wes ern Yorks. and East	5·0 5·0 7·3 6·9	2·7 3·1 2·1 2·5	2·3 2·4 3·7 2·7	2·4 1·8 2·8 2·1	1·9 3·9 3·8 2·8	1·4 1·5 2·4 1·8	3·1 3·2 4·7 4·1
Midla ds. West Midlands South-Western Wales Ireland	7·1 8·9 3·1 17·5	10·1 5·2 5·3	3·1 3·2 1·9 4.4	3·1 1·7 2·2 7·7	3·1 5·2 2·3 7·0	2·0 2·6 0·7 3·1	4 3 6·9 3·0 10·6
United Kingdom	8.6	4.0	3.1	2.8	4.0	2.0	5.5
Percentage unemployed a month ago	6.9	39	3.0	2.9	3.3	1.7	4-6
Percentage unempioyed a year ago.	8.8	3.3	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.5	5.0

The following Table shows, both by industry and by district, the proportion of unemployment books lodged to the total current on each Friday during January,

American of <u> </u>	2nd Jan.	9th Jan	16th Jan	23rd Jan.	30th Jan.
State Southern Co.	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
INDUSTRIES.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.
Building and Works of Construc-	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.1	8.6
hipbuilding	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0
Ingineering and Ironfound-	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1
Construction of Vehicles	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8
	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	4.0
ther Insured Workpeople	2.1	2.0	5.0	1.9	2.0
All Insured Workpeople	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5
DIVISION. London and South-Eastern: London South-Eastern South-Eastern Sectland and Northern: Sectland North of England	10·0 6·9 3·4 3·4	10·4 6.9 3·5 3·5	10·6 7·1 3.5 3·4	10·4 6.9 3·2 3·2	10·5 6 6
North-Western	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7
Yorkshire and East Midlands	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.3	4-1
West Midlands	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	7.0
South-Western	6.8	6.9	7.0	3.2	3.0
Wales	3.2	3.6	3.1	10.6	10.6
	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5

WORK OF THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN 1913.*

THE total number of Board of Trade Labour Exchanges open at January 16th, 1914, was 423; the number at January 18th, 1913, being 422.

Of these Exchanges, one was established to deal exclusively with work of a casual nature in connection with the Manchester cloth porters, and another deals only with men in the building trades and in works of construction. There are 19 Exchanges which at present deal solely with male applicants, two are for female applicants only, two for adults only, and one has been established solely for juveniles.

The total number of registrations of workpeople (including re-registrations of the same individual) on the General Register† of the Exchanges during 1913 was 2,965,893. The number of individuals who were dealt with on the Casual Register was 7,296.

The total number of individuals who were registered at some time or other during the year was 1,877,221, of whom 5,550 were on the Casual Register only and 1,746 were borne on both registers.

* The figures for 1913 relate to the period from January 18th, 1913, to January 16th, 1914, both dates inclusive.
† Dock labourers, cloth porters, and cotton porters are not included on the General Register but are dealt with separately on the Casual Register.

February, 1914. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The number of vacancies filled by the Exchanges during the year was 921,853, and, in addition, 204,629 jobs of a more or less casual nature were found for dock labourers, cloth porters, and cotton porters. The number of individuals given work was 652,306 on the General Register and 5,510 on the Casual Register, and deducting the number of workmen for whom employment was found on both registers, the net number was 656,411.

The above figures exclude 18,977 cases in which men were given employment through the clearing house system for dock labourers at Liverpool.

The average number of workpeople on the registers of the Exchanges at any one time during the year was 112,835. The maximum at the middle of any month in the period was 180,949 at January 18th; 1913, and the minimum 87,046 at May 16th, 1913.

On and after January 18th, 1913, all workpeople lodging their Unemployment Books either at Labour Exchanges or at other local offices of the Unemployment Fund established under the National Insurance Act, 1911, Part II. (Unemployment Insurance), were, if unemployed, included in the registers of the Exchanges. The coming into force of the Act on July 15th, 1912, also considerably affected the operations of the Exchanges from that date. The scheme of insurance against unemployment embodied in Part II. of the Act applies compulsorily to all workmen in building, construction of works, shipbuilding, mechanical engineering, ironfounding, the construction of vehicles, and sawmilling carried on in connection with any other insured trade, or of a kind commonly so carried on. Figures showing the work of the Exchanges in each Division in connection with the insured and in connection with the uninsured trades, respectively, during 1913 are given below:—

REGISTRATIONS AND VACANCIES 1913

	TIONS A	ND VAC	ANCIES	, 1913.		
Division.	Insured	l Trades.	Uninsur	ed Trades.	11/21/2011	
21111011	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	fuveniles.	Total.	
	REGIS	TRATIONS.				
London and South Eastern Scotland and Northern North Western Yorkshire and E. Midlands West Midlands South Western Wales Ireland	429,574 236,513 201,604 172,836 95,943 107,813 120,508 68,910 1,433,700	2,791 3,567 1 851 2,410 2,211 1,039 648 418	384,518 150,140 223,302 154,214 98,150 75,563 43,492 57,716 1,187,095	120,651 45,833 40,302 46,037 33,874 15,721 12,318 15,527 330,263	937,534 436,053 467,069 375,496 230,178 200,136 176,866 142,571 2,965,893	
	VACANCII	ES NOTIFIE	D	= 1		
London and South Eastern Scotland and Northern North Western Yorkshive and E. Midlands West Midlands South Western	61,594 84,530 52,757 63,853 25,337 3)599 88,927 9,295 416,892	2,168 3,713 2,274 3,273 1,520 577 381 287	140,261 83,963 128,618 80,968 39,877 44,440 26,394 23,182	81,132 27,164 33,859 34,295 21,409 12,307 7,170 6,704	285,155 199,370 217,503 182,389 83,143 87,923 122,872 39,468 1,842,828	
100 200 000 800	VACANCII	ES FILLED.		1		
London and South Eastern Scotland and Northern North Western Yorkshire and E. Midlands West Midlands South Western Wales	51,060 68,083 39,471 54,099 18,663 27,015 68,806 6,503	1,847 2,431 1,430 2,692 1,139 410 279 242	111,547 64,994 95,087 62,551 26,559 37,691 18,548 14,868	55,188 18,125 18,480 22,787 14,059 7,305 5,026 4,968	219,642 -153,633 154,468 142,029 60,420 72,421 92,659 26,581	
Total	333,700	10,370	431,845	145,938	921,853	

No exact separation between the figures relating to insured and to uninsured trades can be made for the year 1912, and in the tables which follow it should further be noted that a number of workmen shown as general labourers in 1912 are in 1913 included in the insured trades to which they were attached.

I.—GENERAL REGISTER.

The number of registrations of men was 31.0 per cent. greater in 1913 than in 1912, the increase being mainly due to the coming into operation of Part II. of the National Insurance Act. The numbers of registrations of women and girls showed slight increases, and those of boys a slight decrease. The number of vacancies filled, however, showed an all-round increase, the per-

centage increases for men, women, boys and girls being 10.2, 18.2, 2.6, and 13.9 respectively.

REGISTRATIONS, INDIVIDUALS REGISTERED AND VACANCIES, 1911, 1912 and 1913.

	90 (100) 	Number of Registrations.	Number of Individuals Registered.	Number of Vacancies (Situations) Notified.	Number of Vacancies (Situations) Filled.	Number of Individuals given work.
Men	{\begin{pmatrix} 1911 \\ 1912 \\ \\ 1913 \\ \\ \end{pmatrix}}	1,323,162 1,594,236 2,038,735	978,211 1,025,332 1,267,077	446,035 626,756 714,270	362,670 513,649 566,150	268,794 336,341 390,141
Women	$\begin{cases} 1911 \dots \\ 1912 \dots \\ 1913 \dots \end{cases}$	414,459 518,775 532,060	307,641 360,873 351,755	178,446 226,276 270,325	136,409 168,555 199,395	97,598 118,650 133,424
Boys	$\begin{cases} 1911 & \dots \\ 1912 & \dots \\ 1913 & \dots \end{cases}$	185,108 200,403 186,574	138,684 146,434 137,668	106,920 130,601 143,715	77,881 88,086 90,387	64,752 70,565 74,535
Girls	\begin{cases} 1911 \\ 1912 \\\ 1913 \\\\ \\ \\ \end{cases} \end{cases}	117,718 151,890 158,524	88,833 110,948 115,171	57,208 78,941 94,518	44,450 57,940 65,921	38,066 48,153 54,206
Total	{\begin{pmatrix} 1911 \\ 1912 \\\ 1913 \\\ \end{pmatrix}	2,040,447 2,465,304 2,965,893	1,513,369 1,643,587 1,871,671	788,609 1,062,574 1,222,828	621,410 828,230 921,853	469,210 573,709 652,306
Perce increas 1913 over 1913 over	1912	20·3 45·4	13·9 23·7	15·1 55·1	11·3 48·3	13·7 39·0

The following table shows the number of individuals for whom work was found by the Exchanges, expressed as a percentage of the number of persons registered in each of the years 1911, 1912, and 1913.

	Year	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1911 1912 1913	+	 per cent. 27.5 32.8 30.8	per cent. 31 7 32 9 37.9	per cent. 46.7 43.2 54.1	per cent. 42.9 43.4 47.1	per cent. 31.0 34.9 34.9

It will be seen that, as regards women, boys, and girls, there were increases both in 1912 and 1913 in the proportion of persons given work as compared with the previous year, but there was a slight drop in 1913 in the proportion of men given work as compared with 1912. There was, however, an absolute increase in the number of men (336,341 in 1912 and 390,141 in 1913) for whom situations were found, the decreased proportion being due to the large number of insured workmen registered in accordance with the procedure referred to above.

Registrations.

Men and Women.—Of the men's registrations, the largest percentages occurred in the following groups of trades:—Building and works of construction, 39.2; engineering, shipbuilding, construction of vehicles, and other metal trades, 29.6; conveyance of men, goods and messages, 7.9; and general labourers, 7.4.

Of the women's registrations the largest percentages occurred in domestic service (outdoor, including laundry and washing service), 52.6; food, tobacco, drink and lodging, 9.6; textiles, 8.8; and dress, 5.7. The corresponding percentages for 1912 were: 48.4, 10.3, 9.1, and 6.0 respectively.

The numbers of registrations and of individuals registered in 1912 and in 1913 are summarised below:—

(1) Number of Registrations

Groups of Trades.	М	len	Women.		
Cloups of Italies.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	
Building and Works of Construction Engineering, Shipbuilding, Construc- tion of Vehicles, and Other Metal Trades.	347,120 306,936	819,828 618,738	11,868	13,988	
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Massages.	202,719	163,993	2,306	3,146	
General Labourers Domestic Service (Outdoor—Including Laundry and Washing Service).	261,842 2 3,370	154,387 35,700	251,230	279,734	
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging Textiles Dress All other Trades	3°,238 41,954 24,682 347,375	26,228 35,000 19,607 215,254	53,559 47,251 30,918 121,643	51,254 47,048 30,463 106,427	
To'al	1,591,236	2,088,735	518,775	532,060	

Adult registrations showed a total increase in 1913, as compared with 1912, of 507,784, or 24 per cent. In the case of men, the increase was 31 per cent., and in the case of women, 2.6 per cent. The increases are almost wholly in the groups of trades which roughly correspond to those in which compulsory insurance against unemployment is in force.

(2) NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS REGISTERED.

OUR Street, may make the	M	en.	Women.		
Groups of Trades.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	
	007.500	445 107			
Building and Works of Construction	203,720	447,123			
Engineering, Shipbuilding, Construc- tion of Vehicles, and Other Metal Trades.	188,064	358,031	8,509	10,072	
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages.	. 138,954	104,278	1,786	2,390	
General Labourers	162,936	107,518	_	1-	
Domestic Service (Outdoor—including Laundry and Washing service).	20,679	26,405	172,735	178,256	
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	22,348	19,039	34,880	31,501	
Textiles	25,185	21,509	31,785	31,097	
Dress	18,048	14,367	23,505	22,513	
All other Trades	245,398	168,807	87,673	75,926	
Total	1,025,332	1,267,077	360,873	351,755	

The proportion of individuals registered to total registrations was 61.8 per cent. in 1913, as compared with 65.6 per cent. in 1912. The lowest proportion, 54.5 per cent., occurred in building and works of construction, as in 1912. Apart from the insured trades, the only groups showing an increase in 1913 were domestic service (men and women) and conveyance of men, goods and messages (women only), and in these groups of industries the increases were small.

Vacancies Filled

Men and Women.—Of the total men's vacancies filled during the year, the largest proportions were in engineering, shipbuilding, construction of vehicles, and other metal trades, 30.0 per cent.; building and works of construction, 29.7 per cent.; conveyance of men, goods and messages, 8.9 per cent.; and general labourers, 7.5 per cent.

Of the 199,395 women's vacancies filled, the largest percentages were in domestic service (outdoor, including laundry and washing service), 51.5; food, tobacco, drink and lodging, 13.8; textiles, 11.4; and dress, 5.1. The corresponding percentages for 1912 were: 42.4, 16.2, 12.6, and 6.0 respectively.

The following table shows the number of vacancies filled by men and by women for the principal groups of trades:

NUMBER OF VACANCIES FILLED.

	м	en.	Women.		
Groups of Trades.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	
Building and Works of Construction	115,278	168,323			
Engineering, Shipbuilding. Construction of Vehicles, and Other Metal Trades.	126,751	169,853	5,304	5,650	
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages.	35,742	50,315	355	466	
Gener 1 Labourers	60,390	42,444	h h -	_	
Domestic Service (Outdoor—including Laundry and Washing Service).	3,970	7,297	71,396	102,717	
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging -	7,713	7,539	27.316	27.581	
Textiles	14,927	14 179	21,217	22,772	
Dress - 4	5.206	4.024	10.117	10,244	
All other Trades	143,672	102,176	32,850	29,965	
Total	513,649	566,150	168,555	199,395	

The increase in the men's vacancies filled was chiefly in what roughly correspond to the insured trades; but increases were also shown in conveyance of men, goods and messages, and in domestic service, as well as in all the women's trades.

In the summary below the numbers of men and women placed are shown for each of the principal groups of trades. The number of cases in which men and women were placed more than once by the Exchanges during the year was 241,980, representing 31.6 per cent. of the vacancies filled, as compared with 33.3 per cent. in 1912.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS PLACED.

	7	Ien.	Wo	men.
Groups of Trades.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Building and Works of Construction Engineeing, Shipbuilding Construc- tion of Vehicles and other Metal Trades.	89,536 79,101	136,409 109,411	4,839	5,199
Conveyance of Men, Goods and	31,019	30,801	343	450
Messages. General Labourers Domest c Service (Outdoor—including Laundry and Washing Service).	44,971 3,628	33,529 6,647	51,919	77,703
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging Textiles Dress All other Trades.	6,814 10.164 4,442 102,974	6,575 10,207 3,534 88,195	21,109 15,573 9,084 29,076	19,214 16,760 9,035 26,536
Total	372,649	425,308	131,943	154,897
Deduct for placings of individuals in more than one occupation.	36,308	35,167	13,293	21,473
Net Total	336,341	390,141	118,650	133,424

Boys and Girls.—In certain districts the work of placing juvenile applicants is carried on in co-operation either with special advisory committees for juvenile employment, of which some 45 have been appointed under the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, or with committees appointed under the Education (Choice of Employment) Act, 1910, under which about 60 schemes have been approved. The London Advisory Committee for Juvenile Employment has, in addition, appointed local advisory committees in connection with 19 London Exchanges; while the Surrey Committee has appointed 15 district advisory committees. The duty of the committees is to give advice with regard to the management of any Labour Exchanges in their districts in relation to juvenile applicants for employment; and they may take steps, either by themselves or in co-operation with any other bodies or persons, to give information, advice and assistance to boys and girls and their parents with respect to the choice of employment and other matters bearing thereon.

Number of Vacancies (Boys and Girls) Filled.

	Во	ys.	Girls.		
Groups of Trades.	1912.	1913	1912	1913.	
Building and Works of Construction Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages.	2,541 32,270	2,851 30,167	2,006	2,942	
En ineering, Shipbuilding, Construc- tion of Vehicles and Other Metal Trades	13,328	16,195	3,120	3,449	
Domestic (Outdoor)	1,740 2,322 3,267 3,240 6,882 22,496	2,744 2,105 3,188 3,341 8,549 21,247	14,739 7,530 5,846 5,866 1,974 16,859	20,181 7,793 6,165 5,324 3,154 16,913	
Total	88,086	90,387	57,940	65,921	

The increase in the number of vacancies filled, by boys and girls, in commercial occupations is noticeable.

Of the boys' vacancies filled in 1913, 21,696, or 24.0 per cent., and of the girls' vacancies filled 20,013, or 30.4 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situations since leaving school.

Number of Individuals (Boys and Girls) Placed.

G	Во	ys.	Girls.		
Groups of Trades.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	
Building and Works of Construction	2,475	2,770	_	_	
Conveyance of Men, Goods, and Messages	28,600	27,224	1,914	2,765	
struction of Vehicles and other Metal Trades	12,798	15,643	2,925	3,229	
Domestic (Outdoor)	1,649	2.590	12,947	17,334	
Dress	2,322	1,994	7,144	7,400	
Textiles	3,010 3,240	2,977 3,257	5,441	5,847	
Commercial	6,351	8,019	5,723 1.837	5,166	
All other Trades	21,166	20,339	16,139	2,880 16,071	
Total	81,611	84,813	54,070	60,692	
Deduct for placings of individuals in more than one occupation	11,046	10,278	5,917	6,486	
Net Total	70,565	74,535	48,153	54,206	

The total vacancies filled by men, women, boys and girls during the period included 110,992 cases in which persons were placed by the Exchanges in Exchange districts other than those in which they were registered. Of these cases, 5,496 represent transferences from one division to another. Of the total number of vacancies filled by transferences, 42,555 were in the London and South-Eastern Division, 23,551 in Scotland and the North of England, 18,950 in the North-Western Division, and 9,586 in the Yorkshire and East Midlands Division, representing respectively 20.8, 15.9, 12.8, and 7.0 per cent. of the vacancies filled in these areas.

Vacancies Notified.

The number of vacancies notified by employers during 1913 was 1,222,828 (men 714,270, women 270,325, boys 143,715, and girls 94,518), as compared with 1,062,574 (men 626,756, women 226,276, boys 130,601, and girls 78,941) in 1912.

Of the men's vacancies notified during the year, the largest percentages occurred in engineering, shipbuilding, construction of vehicles, and other metal trades, 3.0; building and works of construction, 29.4; conveyance of men, goods and messages, 8.6; and general labourers,

Of the women's vacancies notified during the year, the largest percentages were in domestic service (outdoor, including laundry and washing service), 53.2; textiles, 11.2; food, tobacco, drink and lodging, 11.7; and dress, 5.7. The corresponding percentages for 1912 were: 43.4, 12.2, 14.2, and 7.0 respectively.

The proportion of the vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers was 75.4 per cent. (men 79.3, women 73.8, boys 62.9, and girls 69.7), as compared with 77.9 per cent. (men 82.0, women 74.5, boys 67.4, and girls 73.4) in 1912. These percentages are shown by groups of trades in the following Table :-

PROPORTION OF VACANCIES FILLED TO VACANCIES

Groups of Trades.	Men Wor		Boys an	d Girls.	Total.		
Groups of Trades.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	
Building and Works of	81.8	80.6	59.1	55.8	81.1	80.0	
Construction Engineering, Shipbullding, Construction of Vehicles, and Other Metal Trades.	83-6	78.1	77.1	77 3	82.9	78.0	
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	78.5	82.3	64.0	55.4	70.7	69.1	
General Labourers . Domestic Service (Outdoor, including Laundry and Washing Service)	90·2 72·3	88·2 70·9	67.3	60.9	90·2 71·4	88·2 69·0	
Food, Tobacco, Drink, and	80.7	81.1	81.0	76.2	80.8	80.1	
Lodging Textiles Dress	75·7 59·2 71·0 81·1	72·7 62·2 69·4 79·2	70·3 62·7 71·6 73·5	69.6 62.4 70.1 72.0	74.6 60.5 71.3 79.5	72·1 62·3 69·8 77·5	
Total	80.0-	77.8	69.7	65.6	77.9	75.4	

Unsatisfied Demand for Labour.

Throughout the year the demand for workers exceeded the supply in the shipbuilding industry. In the engineering trades there was a scarcity of workers in some districts during the first eight months of the year, and, owing to seasonal activity, a number of vacancies in the building trades could not be filled during the period from April to October. In the case of women there was a shortage of labour in the linen and clothing trades, and in laundry work. From April to December a deficiency of labour was reported in the Birmingham plate and jewellery trade.

Seasonal Labour.

During the months of June, July, August, September and October the number of vacancies filled through the Exchanges for fruit, hop, etc., pickers was 4,933.

As in previous years, arrangements were made by the General Post Office to recruit through the Exchanges the temporary labour (sorters, postmen, and porters) required in connection with Christmas pressure. The number of applications registered solely for this work was 46,894, and the number of vacancies filled was

42,343 (men 41,786, women 47, and boys 510), as compared with 39,700 in 1912 and 33,264 in 1911. These figures are included in the various Tables above.

Advances to Workpeople.

The sum of approximately £2,900 was advanced during the year ended 30th September, 1913, towards meeting the expenses of workpeople travelling to places where employment had been found for them through the Exchanges. This amount is repayable by the persons to whom the advances were made. The number of cases in which fares were advanced was about 9,200.

The total amount advanced from the commencement of the scheme in 1910 up to 30th September, 1913, was approximately £10,400, and the number of cases was about 34,000.

II.—CASUAL REGISTER.

The number of men given casual employment during 1913 was 5,510, and the number of casual jobs given was 204,629. Of these jobs 133,658 were for dock labourers, 69,013 for cloth porters at Manchester, and 1,958 for cotton porters at Liverpool. The corresponding figures for 1912 were: Dock labourers 158,881, cloth porters 62,047, and cotton porters 3,108.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

Building Trade Operatives.

Painters, Nelson and Burnley.—Application having been made by the master and operative painters of Nelson and of Burnley for the appointment in each case of an arbitrator to decide matters upon which the parties were unable to agree, Mr. Alderman T. Smith was appointed to act in the desired capacity. The arbitrator, having heard the parties in the Nelson case, issued his award on January 30th, 1914, raising the rate of wages from 81d. to 9d per hour.

Building Trade Operatives, Dartford, Erith, and Bex-ley.—Difficulties having arisen between the Master Build-ers' Association and the United Building Trades Committee of Dartford, Erith and Bexley with regard to au alleged infringement by the employers of the local working rules, after some negotiations the parties agreed to refer the matter to an arbitrator, and Mr. R. E. Moore was appointed to act in that capacity. Mr. Moore, having heard the parties, issued his award on March 12th, deciding that owing to a misunderstanding breaches of the rules had unintentionally been committed by both sides—by the employers in that certain of the firms have employed non-union men for longer hours than those sanctioned by the rules; by the employees in that they have permitted members of unions to be employed by firms not bound by these rules on terms which contravened the

Steel Workers, West of Scotland.

On November 26th, 1913, joint application was made for the appointment of a Court of Arbitration of three members, the Board of Trade to appoint a chairman and each party to appoint an arbitrator from the panels of arbitrators, for the purpose of dealing with a claim made by the operatives connected with the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Steam, Electrical and Hydraulic Service of the Steel Trade of the West of Scotland for an advance of 1s. per shift for day work and 2s. per shift for night work, with double time for Sunday work.

In accordance with this application Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed to act as chairman of the Court, with Sir Charles Macara, Bart., and Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., the arbitrators nominated by the employers and workpeople respectively. The Court sat at Glasgow on January 23rd, and awarded the claimants an advance of sixpence per shift (whether day or night) on the base rate, and also decided that such of the claimants as are employed between twelve midnight Saturday and twelve midnight Sunday shall be paid at double rate for such The Court added a recommendation that the base rate should not be altered with too great frequency.

Cotton Operatives, Skipton.

Early in August, 1913, a stoppage of work involving about 120 workpeople in the employ of a firm of cotton manufacturers at Carleton, near Skipton, commenced in support of the workpeople's demand for an advance in wages of 10 per cent. Negotiations proceeded between the firm and the Yorkshire Cotton Operatives' Association, to which Association a number of the workpeople belonged, but no settlement was arrived at, the firm claiming an allowance for local disadvantages in the application of the Yorkshire Spinners' list, or a guarantee of a minimum production. At the beginning of the present year the attention of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department was called to the dispute, and an officer of the Department accordingly had interviews with representatives of the parties, and subsequently presided at a conference of the parties on January 27th. At this conference a settlement was arrived at providing for the resumption of work, the spinners to return to work under the conditions existing prior to the stoppage, and the firm agreeing to pay the Yorkshire list to all spinners who, after the expiration of four weeks from February 26th next, can obtain a certain production, and can also piece their own bands and straps, and do all the ordinary duties of a spinner.

Hosiery Workers, Fleckney (near Leicester).

A stoppage of work of about 380 hosiery workers employed at a works near Leicester commenced on December 1st, 1913, owing to differences arising out of alterations in methods of German seaming and moving of machinery. Difficulties arose owing to the refusal of the firm to recognise the Union officials, and towards the end of January, 1914, Mr. Alderman T. Smith was appointed to make enquiries into the matter. Mr. Smith had an interview with the firm, and they consented to meet a deputation of their workpeople under Mr. Smith's chairmanship for the discussion of the matters in dispute. As a result of these conferences an agreement was arrived at on February 7th, providing among its clauses for the resumption of work and for certain ad-vances in rates of wages. The firm agree to confer and negotiate with a Committee of their own workpeople, in case of future disputes, and matters of difference that may arise are to be referred to conciliation or arbitration before any cessation of work takes place.

Hosiery Workers, Nottingham.

A stoppage of work involving about 1,500 workpeople in the hosiery finishing industry at Nottingham having begun in December in support of a demand for advances in wages, negotiations proceeded between the parties, but no settlement was arrived at, and the negotiations were discontinued. On January 9th application was made on behalf of the workpeople asking the Chief Industrial Commissioner to take steps to bring the parties together. From enquiries which were made it appeared that there were reasonable expectations of an early settlement, and accordingly no further action was for the time taken in the matter. Shortly afterwards, as a result of the negotiations which had been resumed between the parties, an agreement was arrived at providing for the resumption of work, certain rates being advanced and other rates referred to a Joint Com-

Pottery Workers, Burslem.

A dispute having occurred at the works of a firm of pottery manufacturers at Burslem as to the price to be paid for handling banded goods, the matter was referred to a committee of two manufacturers and two operatives, who were, however, unable to arrive at an agreement upon the matter, and on January 15th application was made by representatives of the parties for the appointment of an arbitrator to consider and settle the question.

Mr. R. E. Moore has accordingly been appointed to act in the desired capacity.

Theatrical Employees, Liverpool.

Negotiations having taken place between the National Association of Theatrical Employees and the Liverpool Theatrical Managers' Association with regard to conditions of employment, at the end of December the parties came to an agreement to refer the matters in dispute to

the arbitration of the Chief Industrial Commissioner or someone appointed by him.

Application having been made by the parties in accordance with this agreement, Sir George Askwith appointed Mr. Alderman T. Smith to act as arbitrator in

COAL MINES (MINIMUM WAGE) ACT, 1912. South Yorkshire.

The following is copy of an award recently issued by the Chairman of the South Yorkshire District Board,

revising certain of the district rules and rates:

Whereas on the 22nd May, 1912,* Minimum Rates of Wages and District Rules for the purposes of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, were duly settled for the District of South Yorkshire; and whereas upon the 30th October, 1912, an applica-tion under Section 3 of the said Act was duly made on behalf of the members of the Joint District Board representing the work-men for revision and variation of the said rates and rules; and whereas I, as Chairman of the said District Board, and with the consent of all parties, directed that the period of two months should be substituted for the period of three weeks named in Section 4 of the said Act; and whereas several meetings of the Board have taken place and upon some questions the parties have differed, now I, in exercise of the powers given to me by the said Act and the Rules thereunder made, decide the said questions and determine that the following rates and rules shall be the rates and rules under the said Act for the District of South Yorkshire and the said District of the Ganister Mines.

(1) Aged workmen and infirm workmen are not entitled to the

minimum rate of wages.

Aged workmen and infirm workmen are defined as follows:—

(a) Aged workmen shall be those who are over 65 years, and workmen over 60 years who, in the opinion of the committee hereinafter mentioned, are by reason of age unable to do a fair day's work.

(b) Infirm workmen are those who from bodily infirmity, illness, or accident, or disease, are unable to

day's work.

Where a workman from a serious illness has been off work for a period of one month or more, he shall, upon resumption of work, be deemed to be infirm for one week after such resumption.

resumption.

(2) Any man who through his own default fails to do a fair day's work, or to work his place to the best advantage, or who refuses or neglects to carry out any reasonable order given to him by the deputy or other superior official to ensure him working his place to the best advantage, or who without good cause delays in going to his work, or who ceases work before the customary time at the pit unless there is no work for him to do, shall forfeit his right to the benefit of the minimum rate of wages.

wages.

(3) A workman who in any week fails to attend and work 80 per cent. of the possible number of shifts he might have attended and worked during that week, Saturday afternoons and Sundays excepted, unless prevented by illness or accident or other justifiable cause, of which proper notice shall be given to the management, shall forfeit the right to receive payment at the

management, shall forfeit the right to receive payment at the minimum wage rate.

For the purpose of this Rule the expression Saturday afternoon means that portion of Saturday which commences after the termination of the ordinary morning shift, and the expression "justifiable cause" includes absence to attend meetings or deputations, or urban district councils, or boards of guardians,

deputations, or urban district councils, or boards of guardians, or county councils.

(4) In ascertaining the earnings of coal getters or their workmen paid by the piece, there shall not be deducted from their gross earnings for their trammers, fillers, or others working under them a wage more than one shilling in excess of the minimum rate of wages fixed for those classes of workmen remortivals.

respectively.

(5) A workman shall forfeit the right to receive payment at the minimum rate of wages in any shift or shifts in which a stoppage occurs by reason of strikes of any men or boys employed

stoppage occurs by reason of strikes of any men or boys employed at the colliery, but this rule shall not apply to any workman prevented by such stoppage from doing his own work who is ordered to perform and does perform some other work in lieu thereof.

(6) (a) If a workman, when he presents himself at the pit bottom or at the lamp station within 150 yards thereof where his lamp is examined, is informed that something has happened in or about the mine to prevent his working, he shall not be entitled to claim any wages at the minimum rate in respect of that day

(b) If a workman is informed at any part of the shift that, in (b) It a workman is informed at any part of the shift that, in consequence of any accident or other unavoidable cause he cannot continue his work, he shall only be entitled to that proportion of the minimum wage which the time for which he was at work bears to the total period of the full time in the shift.

(c) In the case of any accident or breakdown in the shaft or mine which would prevent the further output of coal in that shaft, and the workman is informed of it, he shall only be entitled

to the proportion of the daily minimum wage up to the time in relation to the total period of the shift when he was informed

that further coal winding during the shift was stopped.

(d) If from any cause on the surface, such as shortness of wagons or the like, it becomes necessary to "knock off" at

^{*} See LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1912, p. 218.

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an earlier hour than that at which the shift would ordinarily terminate, e.g., one-quarter, one-half, or three-quarters of the shift, a workman shall only be entitled to one-quarter, onehalf, or three-quarters of the minimum wage, as the case may be for that shift.

(e) If a workman is prevented from working and has to come out of the mine, he shall be allowed to do so without any

out of the mine, he shall be allowed to do so without any unreasonable delay.

(f) Where no dispute exists any sum of money due or payable to a workman in order to make up the amount of the ordinary wages earned by him during any day to the minimum rate shall be paid to him at the same time as along with such ordinary

(7) Any question as to the interpretation of these rules shall be referred to the Chairman of the District Board, whose decision shall be final.

Any dispute under those Rules shall, after discussion between the workman or workmen concerned and the officials of the mine, and after they have failed to agree, be submitted to the manager of the mine and some person working in or about the mine nominated by the workman, and if they fail to agree the same shall then be referred to a Committee. Such Committee shall be appointed from time to time where and as required by the two secretaries for the time being of the District Board or by the District Board sitting with or without a Chairman to settle the difference. Such Committee shall in the event of their failing to agree refer the matter to a Chairman, whose decision

Such Chairman shall be agreed upon between the parties or in default of such agreement be nominated by the Chairman of the Board.

Pending the decision of any dispute, which shall be given as promptly as possible, and in any case within twenty-one days of the refusal of the Company to pay, unless such time shall be extended by the Committee or the Chairman of the District

extended by the Committee or the Chairman of the District Board, the workman shall continue at work, his right to receive the benefit of the minimum wage, as from the date of the complaint, being reserved until the decision shall be given.

The certificate of exclusion or forfeiture of the right to a minimum wage under this Act shall be valid if signed by the manager of the mine and some person working in or about the mine nominated by the workman, or by three members of the Committee, or by the Chairman chosen by them or nominated by the Chairman, of the District Board, and shall take effect as from the date of the forfeiture.

Any such certificate may be cancelled by the Committee or by such Chairman after the expiration of one month from the date of the certificate, or from the date of a refusal to cancel it, as the case may be.

Any expenses incurred by any Committee shall be paid by the District Board, and the costs apportioned in the same manner as the expenses of the District Board.

RATE	S'FOR THE	DISTRICT.	Per day.
			s. d.
Class 1. Qualified	coal getters	(hand or mach	ine) 7 3
Class 2. Trammers			
Class 3. Leading h	oye-workme	n (those in ch	arge
of pit	bottom or	otherwise entru	sted
with su	perintender	nce)	6 6
Class 4. All other			
Class 5. Boys—	THE RESERVE	ON THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	
	s. d.		s. d.
14 years of age	. 2 2	18 years of ag	e 3 10
144 years of age	. 2 4	18½ years of ag	e 4 0
15 years of age	. 2 4	19 years of ag	ge 4 0 ge 4 3 ge 4 5
	. 2 9	19½ years of ag	ge 4 5
	. 3 0	20 years of ag	
16½ years of age	. 3 2	20½ years of ag	
17 years of age	. 3 5	21 years of ag	ge 5 0
	. 3 7		
RATES FOR GANISTER	DISTRICT (I	N DON AND LOX	LEY VALLEYS).

	Class 1.	Coal ge	tters	3					6	0	
	Class 2.										
	Class 3.										
	Class C.						rwise en				
										7	
									5		
	Class 4.	All othe	er we	ork	men	(over 2	1 years	of age)	5	U	
Box	rs :			8	d.	Boys				S.	d.
	years				0		years	10.1.1			8
		•••									
	years	***					years				10
15	years			2	5	19	years				1
154	years			2	17	191	years			4	3
16	years	25000000		2	10	20	years			4	6
164				3	0-	20분	years			4	8
	years				3	21	years				10
		•••				21	years				10
171	years			3	5						
						6850000 E E E	Sad I Fr	THADD	O.T. AT	TET	

January 30th, 1914.

(Sgd.) EDWARD CLARKE.

Forest of Dean.

The following is a copy of the rates as recently revised for the Forest of Dean district:-

RATES OF WAGES TO BE PAID WHEN THE MINIMUM WAGE ACT APPLIES Extract from the Minutes of the Board, dated December 10th, 1913.

"That the following be the minimum rates of wages to be paid in the Forest of Dean District under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912.

"That the district per cent., less 5 per cent., be added to the standard of 4s. per day for colliers working in abnormal places.
"That leading timbermen and contracting timbermen and colliers on day work receive 4s. per day, plus the existing per-

YΘ	,													
1	In	the	case	of	those	paid	on	the	3	10	standard	5	0	
	In	the	case	of	those	paid	on	the	3	8	standard	4	9	
					those					7	standard	4	8	
					those					6	standard	4	61	
					those						standard	4	4	
					those						standard	4	1	
					those					0	standard	3	11	
	In	the	case	of	those	paid	on	the	2	11	standard	3	91	
											standard	3	8	
					those						standard	3	7	
					those					8	standard	3	51	
					those						standard	3	3	
					those					4.55TT-0	standard	3	0	
					those						standard	2	11	
					those						standard		7	
					those						standard		3	
					those						standard		111	
					those						standard		71/2	
					those						standard	1	31	
	111	one	Case	OI	ULLUSE	paru	OII	UITE	1	U	Svandaru	-	2	

RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME.

At a meeting of Conciliation Board B of the Rhondda and Swansea Bay Railway on January 15th, presided over by the Chairman, the Rt. Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., an agreement was arrived at on the question of the walking time of guards and brakesmen.

On January 8th the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Romer, G.C.B., presided at meetings of Conciliation Boards 3 and 4 of the Midland Railway, and issued his decisions on matters referred to him. These decisions include an important one on the question of working split turns.

TRADE BOARDS ACT. 1909.

Establishment of New Trade Boards.

By the Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1913,* the application of the Trade Boards Act was extended to certain trades, including Shirtmaking and Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving; and after consulting persons affected, the Board of Trade recently made Regulations with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Trade Boards to be established in Great Britain in the two trades named. The Board of Trade have now established a Trade Board for the Shirtmaking trade, consisting of three appointed members (who are persons unconnected with the trade, and appointed by the Board of Trade) and of 18 representatives of employers and 18 representatives of workers. They have also established a Trade Board for the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving trade, consisting of three appointed members, together with 22 representatives of employers and 22 representatives of workers. In both cases the representative members have been selected by the Board of Trade after considering names supplied by employers and workers respectively. The Board of Trade have appointed Mr. Ernest Aves, Sir Shirley F. Murphy, F.R.C.S., and Mrs. Lucy Deane Streatfeild as "appointed members" of the Shirtmaking Trade Board, and Mr. Ernest Aves, Sir Lawrence J. Jones, Bart., and Miss M. Bertha Synge as "appointed members" of the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board Mr. Aves will act as Chairman and Mr. G. T. Reid as Secretary of both Boards.

Hammered and Dollied or Tommied Chain-making Trade.

The Trade Board established for the hammered and dollied or tommied chain-making trade have issued notices, dated January 19th, 1914, announcing that they have varied (a) certain minimum piece-rates of wages xed by them, by the addition to such minimum rates of sums amounting approximately to 10 per cent., and (b) the minimum time-rates of wages fixed by them, in the manner set out on page 323 of THE LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1913.

Any employer or worker in the trade who is likely to be affected by the above-mentioned variations of minimum rates may obtain further information about them on application to the Secretary of the Chain Trade Board, Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

SEAMEN'S PENSIONS IN ITALY.*

In conformity with a law promulgated on June 22nd last there has been established, as from January 1st, 1914, a Seamen's Old Age and Infirmity Fund having its headquarters at Rome and branches at the principal Italian ports. This fund has been formed by the amalgamation of existing institutions having similar objects.

Contributions are levied upon shipowners and seamen (including foreigners) employed on vessels sailing under the Italian flag. As regards ships' crews the principle of compulsory contribution was already in operation under a law of July 28th, 1861, now repealed; but the obligation imposed by the present law upon shipowners is a new principle in Italian legislation on this subject. The normal scale of contributions is as follows:

vanish to got statement	Contrib	ution per	30 Days o	f Servi	
Rating.	Shipo	wners.	Officers and Seamen.		
suppodes of the Age of the line	s.	d.	8. 6	d.	
Masters of vessels in the foreign trade and chief engineers	2	0	6	0	
Masters of vessels in the home trade and second engineers	1	43/4	4	21/2	
Navigating officers of small vessels	1	21/2	2	91/2	
Mates and other officers	1	21/2	1	71/4	
Leading stokers and boatswains	1	21/2	1	43/4	
Seamen (including A.B.'s, ordinary seamen and firemen).	1	2½ 2½ 2½ 2½ 2½	1	21/2	
Boys or apprentices	-	91/2	-	91/2	

For an indefinite period after January 1st, 1914, however, the contributions as stated above will be increased by amounts varying, according to rating, from 71d. to 3d. in the case of those payable by owners, and from 2s. to 3d. in the case of those paid by officers and seamen, the additional funds thus raised being distributed as increased allowances to existing members of the component societies which are merged in the new fund, who are already receiving, or will receive, pensions or periodical allowances. The masters or shipowners are authorised to deduct from wages the contributions payable by the officers and crews of their vessels; but shipowners are held responsible for the payment of their employees' contributions in the first instance.

The funds out of which the pensions and allowances payable under the law will be met will be formed from the following sources:—(a) the contributions of the shipowners and seamen; (b) interest derived from the existing property of the fund; (c) State grants (for 1913-14 the grant will amount to £10,154); (d) sums already assigned to the component funds under special laws; (e) sums which may be assigned to the new fund under special laws; (f) gifts, legacies, etc.; (g) fines imposed under certain clauses of the Merchant Shipping Law, and penalties for contravention of the laws relating to sea fishing; (h) the unclaimed property of seamen dying at sea intestate.

Persons who have reached the age of 60, and who have served at least 20 years upon Italian vessels, are entitled to an annual pension varying, according to rating and years of service, as shown below:-

The state of the s	Amount of A	nnual Pension.		
Rating.	Minimum (after 20-21 years of service).	Maximum (after 32-33 years of service).		
Masters of vessels in the foreign trade and	£ s.	£ s. 36 0		
chief engineers. Masters of vessels in the home trade and second engineers.	16 16	25 4		
Navigating officers of small vessels Mates and other officers Leading stokers and boatswains Seamen (Including A.B.'s, ordinary seamen and firemen).	13 4 10 16 10 12 9 12	19 16 16 4 15 4 14 8		

Where the years of service exceed thirty-three the amount of the pension is increased by one-twentieth of the maximum for each extra year of service.

In addition to these pensions, allowances will be paid to seamen who are physically incapacitated from following their calling. These will be paid periodically where at least 10 years of service have been completed, and in

* Based on the text of the law contained in the journal of the Italian Labour Department (Bollettino dell' Ufficio del Lavoro) for August 1st, 1913, on a despatch from H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, and on information supplied by the Italian Labour Department.

the form of a single payment where the service has been less than 10 years. Grants will also be made to seamen who have lost their effects owing to shipwreck or to other casualty to the vessels upon which they are employed.

Widows and young orphans of seamen who die after acquiring the right to a pension will be entitled to pensions; and, where the seaman dies before acquiring such right, the widow and orphans will be entitled to special allowances.

Foreign seamen employed on Italian vessels will be entitled to pensions and allowances, provided that the country of which they are subjects grants corresponding

privileges to Italian seamen.

The expression "seamen," as used in the Act, includes all persons employed on deck or in the engine-room, or in occupations connected with the navigation of the vessel. Special regulations apply in the case of seamen employed upon subsidised liners, these persons being excluded from the provisions of the present law. Service qualifying under the law is that given upon registered vessels engaged in trading, fishing, pleasure trips, or voyages of scientific research.

It may be noted that no general scheme of old-age and invalidity pensions for workpeople is in operation in

TRADE UNIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to an estimate published in the "Bulletin" of the New York State Department of Labour the aggregate membership of trade unions in the United States at the latest date for which information was available was 2,389,723. This total includes only those unions from which actual returns were received, and excludes 136,389 members residing in Canada.

In the following Table showing, so far as the figures are available, the average membership in 1912 and 1911 of the more important constituent groups comprised in this total, it has not been possible to exclude the Canadian members of the unions.

Course of Wales	Member	ship.
Group of Unions.	1912.	1911.
American Federation of Labour	 1,770,145	1,761,835
Independent unions of railway workers :—	124,360	119.107
736	85,292	77,338
	66.261	63,812
2 1	 44 329	43.627
	 14.800	3,850
Others	 14,000	0,000
Daishlamana and massans	81,638	75.914
T 14	27,800	27,551
Industrial Workers of the World	 23,061	6,039
Electrical workers (dissenting branch).	 23,000	22,000
COLUMN TO THE CO	22,210	15,213
	22,110	20,000
	221,106	46,075
Others	221,100	40,010
Total	2,526,112	2,282,361

Except in the case of the figures for the American Federation of Labour and for two smaller unions with a combined membership of 11,442, the date to which the figures shown in the column for 1912 refer is some month of 1913—January in the majority of cases. The figures for the Federation represent the average number of members paying per capita contributions to the Federation in 1912; while the totals for the railway guards, engine drivers and firemen are based upon the number of members assessed for benefits.

Taking those unions only for which information is available for both years, the combined membership rose from 2,280,539 to 2,367,050, showing an increase of 3.8 per cent. The greatest increase took place in the group of unions known as the Industrial Workers of the World, the membership of which advanced from 6,039 in 1911 to 23,061 in 1912.

The estimated total of 2,526,112 is considered to be somewhat below the actual number of trade unionists in the United States, inasmuch as the computation of the membership of the American Federation of Labour from per capita contributions does not represent the full strength of the Federation, owing to the fact that no contributions are paid by members on strike. Moreover,

^{*} See Labour Gazette for May, 1913, page 165, and for September, 1913, page 323.

no returns were received from a certain number of national unions, and in collecting the figures no attempt was made to canvass the membership of independent local unions outside New York State.

Details given in the "Bulletin" permit the following classification according to trades of members of the American Federation of Labour for each of the years 1910-1912, the numbers, as stated above, representing the average membership paying contributions to the

the bases were shown and	Membership.					
Group of Trades.	1910.	1911.	1912.			
Building	328,200	343,700	331,500			
Mining and Quarrying (including Stoneworking).	267,400	334,000	350,700			
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuild-		The state of the same	demaker u			
ing	213,200	223,700 13 200	213,100			
Clothing (including Laundries)	131.600	178,200	165,100			
Transport	144.800	158.100	161.100			
Printing, Paper and Bookbinding	90,400	97,300	102,500			
Woodworking and Furnishing	22,000	22 000	13,000			
Glass, Pottery, Chemical and Cement	30,000	29,700	30,200			
Food, Drink and Tobacco	105,700	109,500	108,800			
Hotels and Restaurants	37,000 26,500	43,000 28,500	47,600 29,900			
Commercial Employees (including	20,000	20,000	29,900			
Shop Assistants and Telegraphists)	42,400	47,500	47,800			
Music and Theatres	50,100	67,800	72 000			
Other Trades	39,300	38.200	43,300			
Local Unions (trades not specified)	20,412	27,735	40,245			
Total	1,562,112	1,761,835*	1,770,145*			

The following particulars of benefits paid during 1912 by 69 national or international unions (with a total membership of 1,050,845) affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, are exclusive of considerable sums expended upon benefits by the local branches of these unions and not reported to the central offices of the organisations. The total expenditure on benefits of all kinds in 1912 was £574,409. The only form of benefit which appears to be at all generally paid by these unions is funeral benefit. Of the total stated above, £355,361 was accounted for under this head (£343,580 for members and £11,781 for members' wives), this being paid by 63 unions with a total membership of 1.045.145. Sick benefit amounting to £165,262 was paid by 27 unions with 450,445 members, travelling benefit amounting to £8,452 by 4 unions with 83,745 members, unemployed benefit amounting to £44,875 by 6 unions with 142,645 members, and tool insurance, amounting to £459, by 3 unions with 47,245 members.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN STRIKE.†

THE South African State Railway Administration, partly as a result of a report made by its Workshops Committee in 1912 to the effect that the workshops were overstaffed, and partly in view of the diminution in railway receipts, inaugurated a policy of retrenchment last October, and discharged a number of men. This was followed by a threat on the part of the men's leaders to call a strike as soon as 25 men should have been dismissed. The Government thereupon appointed a Special Commission to inquire into the grievances of the railwaymen. Fresh discharges were, however, stated to have taken place before the Commission had reported, and on January 6th the Railwaymen's Union sought an interview with the Minister of Railways and Harbours, who agreed to receive the suggested deputation as individuals, but not as representing the Railwaymen's Union. At this interview, which took place on the same day at Pretoria, the Minister stated that only 70 men out of a total of 35,000 Europeans employed had received notice. The deputation in turn replied that 494 men had been marked down for retrenchment. At a public meeting held in the evening, and attended by 700 railway employees, the Executive Council of the Railway men's Society carried a resolution to call a strike for January 8th unless the dismissed employees were reinstated and the policy of retrenchment was dropped. On January 7th formal notice was issued to all the Railway Union branches throughout

to arms the Active Citizen Force and the Citizen Force Reserve in the Transvaal and in portions of the Orange Free State, and the same evening seven strike leaders were arrested in Johannesburg. Three more labour leaders were arrested the next morning, and a proclamation was issued calling out the Active Citizen Force in Natal. The strike was now reported to have assumed serious dimensions in Pretoria, Johannesburg, Germiston, and Bloemfontein. On the 9th a mass meeting of the members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway and Harbour Servants, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and the Boilermakers' Society on strike was held at Pretoria, when it was agreed to submit the following demands to the Minister of Railways and Harbours as a basis of settlement:-1. The abolition of the piece-work system.
2. Time and a half for all overtime work except for Sundays and public holidays, when double rates should be

South Africa ordering a strike at midnight (subsequently

altered to 7 a.m. on January 8th). The Citizen Defence

Force was called out in Pretoria the same night.

On January 8th the Transvaal Federation of Trades

issued a notice invoking the assistance of all workers,

unionist and non-unionist. On the afternoon of the 9th

the Governor-General issued a proclamation summoning

3. Abolition of local allowance, and (a) a consolidated 3. Abolition of local allowance, and (a) a consolidated district rate of pay for artisans on the basis of £1 per day for the Transvaal and Orange Free State, less one shilling per day for privileges; (b) the present local allowance to be added to the substantive wages to be paid to all those other than artisans; (c) a 48-hour week to be instituted throughout the service.
4. Apprentices to be rated as improvers immediately on a consolidation of 5 years' service. 12 months later to be rated.

completion of 5 years' service; 12 months later to be rated as skilled artisans and obtain full wage rates.

5. No further retrenchment to take place, and all those men retrenched in the months of December, 1913, and January, 1914, on account of slackness of work, to be at

The Minister of Railways and Harbours replied on the 10th that the questions involved in 1, 2, 3 and 4 were practically all subjects under consideration by the Railway Commission; while as to 5, he referred them to his statement at the recent interview, when he regretted the necessity for retrenchment, but stated that a similar course had been forced upon other employers of labour throughout the country.

On January 13th a general strike was declared by the Federation of Trades, in the Transvaul and Orange Free State. On the same day martial law was proclaimed in certain districts in the Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Natal. On January 15th the strike leaders, members of the committee of the Federation of Trades, who had barricaded themselves in the Trades Hall at Johannesburg, surrendered, and were sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment. At Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Durban, Germiston, and Benoni certain strike leaders were also arrested. About the same time signs appeared in several places of the collapse of the strike, and on the 21st the general strike was declared at an end as from the following day. Some 10 days later the Government decided to deport 10 labour leaders, a decision which was carried out in the case of 9 of the men on

The area chiefly affected by the strike was the Transvaal and parts of Natal and the Orange Free State. The railwaymen in Cape Colony did not take part in the

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BRITISH

DOMINIONS OVERSEA.

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

Canada.

ALL emigrants landing in Canada between November and March 1st must possess \$50 (£10 8s.), and children \$25 (£5 4s.) each (being double the amounts required at other times), and sufficient travelling money, except that the following need have sufficient travelling money only: (1) Farm labourers and female servants, if going to assured employment as such; (2) certain relatives of residents in Canada. Owing to the very large over-supply

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

of mechanics and labourers at the present time these restrictive regulations are being rigidly enforced, and all such persons are warned against emigrating to Canada now. There will be no demand for farm labourers till the spring. Female servants are wanted both in towns and on farms, though the demand in Vancouver seems to be somewhat smaller than usual. The coalminers' strike on Vancouver Island is stated to be over, but no official confirmation of this report has been received. A complete settlement of the strike of garment workers at Montreal has not yet been arranged.

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.

New South Wales.—In Sydney and suburbs there has been "fair to very brisk" employment in the building, iron, bespoke tailoring, and furniture trades. There is a good demand for carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, bridge carpenters, and boilermakers. There is no demand for bootmakers, printers, or bookbinders; and unskilled labourers are in excess of the demand. Skilled farm hands are wanted. There is a good demand for skilled labour at Newcastle; and mining at Broken Hill has been busy. Lads willing to learn farming may procure a cheap passage and a year's free training and maintenance at a Government Experiment Farm in New South Wales; there is an insufficiency of farm students in the State. There is a good demand for female servants

Victoria.—There is a demand for farmers in irrigation and other districts, for farm and general labourers, for British lads from 16 to 20 years old on farms, and for female servants. The building trades have been brisk, and boiler makers have been busy, but there is no special demand for more mechanics; and the supply of miners and female factory hands is sufficient.

South Australia.—There is no demand for more labour, except for a few first-class galvanised ironworkers and tinsmiths. Youths between 16 and 18 years of age are in strong demand for farm work, and general labourers are wanted in the country. An Act assented to last December authorises the South Australian Government to apprentice lads under nineteen years of age, who come out with the assistance of the State, and to deduct expenses from their wages.

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

Western Australia. During the last two or three months there has been a good demand for farm labourers, general labourers, bushmen, and lads for farms; but the demand is now beginning to abate. There is a constant demand for cook-generals, general servants, daily laundress-charwomen at 6s. a day, and other female domestics. The supply of mechanics and miners is sufficient.

Tasmania.—There is a demand for a limited number of miners, general labourers, men on sheep or cattle stations, mechanics, and female servants.

Military Service.—Military training in the Citizen Forces for a limited number of days is, subject to certain exceptions, obligatory under penalties in Australia for men under the age of twenty-six; but this obligation does not apply to any person who reached the age of eighteen years before the 1st January,

New Zealand,

Reduced or nominated passages are granted by the Government of New Zealand to approved farmers, farm labourers, shepherds, their wives and families, and female domestic servants, for whom there is a good demand. Employment has been quiet to fair in the various trades in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin, except that the cycle and motor trades have been busy in Auckland and the clothing trade in Dunedin. In smaller towns like Napier and Nelson the clothing and building trades have been busy, and the printing trades in Oamaru and Palmerston North; but there is no longer any demand for mechanics or for

general labourers. There is a good demand for dairy hands; and in several places for dressmakers. There is a fairly constant demand for coal miners in the Province

of Auckland at 12s. to 14s. per day.

Military Service.—All males in New Zealand from 14 to 18 years of age must serve in the senior cadets, from 18 to 25 years in the Territorial Force, and from 25 to 30 years in the Reserve.

Union of South Africa.

There is no demand for more labour, and industrial conditions are still much disturbed everywhere.

Military Service.—All citizens in the Union must undergo a certain period of training in time of peace for military service, and those between their seventeenth and sixtieth years are liable to serve in time of war.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Labour Statistics: Third Quarter of 1913.*

Employment.—The percentage of persons unemployed in the Commonwealth owing to lack of work; according to returns received from trade unions, decreased since the preceding quarter (April to June) from 6.2 to 5.3+, the decrease occurring in all industries except the engineering trades and mining. In New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland there was a decrease in the proportion out of work, while in South and Western Australia and in Tasmania there was an increase.

Industrial Disputes.—The total number of disputes which began in the Commonwealth during July, August and September was 60 (35 of which occurred in New South Wales), compared with 49 in the preceding quarter. The number of workpeople involved directly and indirectly in these new disputes was 11,673, and this number, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before July and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, gives a total of 13,885 workpeople involved in disputes in the third quarter, as compared with 21,041 during the second and 13,825 during the first quarter of 1913. The number of working days lost through new disputes in the third quarter was 80,249, as compared with 126,602 in the second quarter, and 98,601 in the first quarter of the year. Eight disputes which commenced prior to the beginning of July continued into the third quarter, and were responsible for a loss of 58,570 working days.

Changes in Rates of Wages .- During the three months under review particulars were collected concerning 58 changes in rates of wages, 30 of which occurred in New South Wales and 15 in Victoria. The total number of workpeople affected by these changes was 45,069, and the aggregate increase in wages per week was £9,242. The largest number of persons affected in any single industrial group was in the building trades, in which 7,300 persons obtained increases aggregating £2,190 per

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 lower in the third quarter of 1913 than in the preceding quarter. Assuming that cost to have been represented by the figure 100 for the whole of the year 1912. the corresponding figure for the third quarter of 1913 was 99.8, as compared with 101.2 in the second quarter, and 99.8 in the first quarter. There was thus a fall of 1.4 per cent. since the preceding quarter. In the corresponding period of 1912 the index number rose from 98.8 in the second quarter to 103.7 in the third quarter, an increase of 5.0 per cent. Thus, compared with the corresponding period of 1912, the index number for the third quarter of 1913 showed a decrease of 3.8 per cent. the decrease being common to all the States. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1912, prices of groceries, dairy produce, and meat were lower, while house rents were generally higher. As regards the six capital towns only, the amount necessary on the average to purchase what would have cost £1 in 1911 was £1 2s. 1d. in the third quarter of 1913, as compared with

**Labour Bulletin, No. 3, the quarterly journal of the Bureau of Census and Statistics of the Commonwealth of Australia.

† These percentages are based, not on the numbers unemployed on a given day, but on the number unemployed "for any three days or more during a specified week." For this reason, "part from the fact that "ccurate and complete records of unemployment are difficult to obtain in Australia, owing to few of the unions paying unemployed benefit the fivures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 41-42.

^{*} The details in the Bulletin add to 1,762,135 for 1911 and 1,771,045 for 1912. The slight discrepancies are not explained.

† Based on reports published in the British and South African Press.

£1 2s. 4d. in the second quarter of 1913, and with £1 2s. 11d. in the third quarter of 1912.

Immigration.—During the quarter 7,016 assisted immigrants, including 3,705 dependants, arrived in the Commonwealth. The greatest number (2,757) is reported from Victoria. As regards occupations, 957 of the males were classified in the agricultural, pastoral, etc., group, and 737 of the females were domestic

State Employment Bureaux.—The Labour Office of the New South Wales Public Works Department has now been amalgamated with the State Labour Bureau of the same State under the name of the "State Labour Branch" of the Department of Labour and Industry. During July, August and September the six State free employment bureaux received 27,137 applications for employment. There were 8,933 applications by employers for workers, and 8,189 positions were filled

LABOUR IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[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. 41-42 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 December.—The percentage of persons out of work in the building trades, although higher than the exceptionally low figure recorded for November, was yet below the general average for the month of December and also below the corresponding figures for December, 1912. In the metal and textile trades employment remained fair. The printing trades reported the usual seasonal improvement, the revival being more marked than at the same period in the preceding year, both in Paris and in the provinces. The improvement reported in the leather trades was maintained. Among vineyard workers in the South of France an improvement was reported, owing to work on the vines (chiefly pruning and fumigating) being resumed. Winter work began in the forests, and in consequence employment improved with woodmen. Employment among gardeners in the Paris district was satisfactory.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the middle of the month were received by the French Labour Department from 728 trade unions with an aggregate membership of 248,876. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 4.5 per cent. of the members were unemployed in December, as compared with 4.3 per cent. in the previous month and

5.7 per cent. in December, 1912.+

Coal Mining in December.—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines during December was 5.68, as compared with 5.57 in the previous month and 5.53; in December, 1912. Taking surface and underground workers together, 10.6 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 89.4 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 54.2 and 35.0, and in December, 1912, 12.14 and 87.18. The figures for November are somewhat affected by a strike in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais districts.

Labour Disputes in December .- Fifty-five labour disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in December, as compared with 74 in the previous month and 60‡ in December, 1912. In 49 of the new disputes 8,037 workpeople took part, as compared with 61,363 who took part in 69 disputes begun in the previous month, and 5,444 who took part in 51 disputes begun in December, 1912. The groups of trades in which disputes were most frequent were textile (16 disputes). transport (9), chemical (7), food preparation (5), metal * Bulletin du Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale (Journal of the French Ministry of Labour).

† See Note under "Labour in Foreign Countries " above.

† Revised figure. (5), and building (4). Of 69 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 10 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople, 39 wholly in favour of the employers, and 20 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in December .- Eight cases of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department during December. The initiative was taken in three cases by the workpeople, in one by the parties jointly, and in four by a Justice of the Peace. Intervention was declined in four cases by the employers; while in the remaining four cases conciliation committees were formed, resulting in the settlement of all the disputes concerned, a collective agreement being signed in each

GERMANY.

Employment in December.—According to the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (the journal of the German Labour Department) there was in December a still further decline in employment compared with the previous month: the figures also showed a decline compared with December,

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the Imperial Labour Department by 49 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 2,023,051. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 1,980,297, of whom 95,659, or 4.8 per cent., were stated to be unemployed at the end of December, as compared with 3.1 per cent. in the previous month and 2.8 per cent. in December, 1912.*

The number of days lost owing to unemployment during the fourth quarter of 1913 by members of trade unions making returns was calculated to be 2.5 per cent. of the possible working days during that period, as compared with 2.1 per cent. in the previous quarter and 1.4 per cent. in the fourth quarter of 1912.

Union.	Member- ship reported on at end of	Percentage of Member ship returned as un- employed at end of month.*			
The same of the sa	December, 1913.	Dec., 1913.	Nov., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	
All Unions making Returns _	1,980,297	4.8	3.1	2.8	
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:-			1		
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.)	540,369	3.9	3.1	2.1	
Engineers and Metal Workers (Hirsch-				10000	
Duncker)	36,300	3.7	3.0	1.8	
	40,836	1.3	1.1	3.1	
Textile Workers (Christian)	136,405	2.5	1.7	1.4	
Boot and Shoe Makers	37,087 41,050	1.2	1.8	2.2	
Transport Workows	230,025	4.3	2.1	3.1	
Printers	67,571	4.7	3.7	1.9	
Bookbinders	33,302	3.2	2.1	4.7	
Woodworkers	189,219	11.1	5.8	6.9	
Bakers	28,695	10.7	7.4	6.4	
Brewery and Corn Mill Workers	47,360	1.5	2.1	1.2	
Tobacco Workers	31,158	13.6	1.3	106	
Factory Workers (irrespective of trade)	207,112	3.5	2.2	1.9	
State and Municipal Workers	53.792	1.6	1.4	0.8	

According to reports from employers, employment in coal mining continued to decline in the Ruhr district, resulting in short time being worked, but in Upper and Lower Silesia employment was still satisfactory. In lignite mining in Central Germany employment further declined. In metalliferous mining, and in the potash, electrical, and chemical trades employment continued to be fair; but it was still slack at blast furnaces, in steelworks, and in the textile trades. Employment was generally satisfactory in most branches of the engineering trades, as also in shipbuilding; but in consequence of the want of activity in the building trades, employment in woodworking further declined.

BELGIUM†

Employment in December .- According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 2.5 per cent. of the 69,870 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the middle of December, as compared with 2.1 per cent. in the previous month and 1.1 per cent. in December, 1912.* Among the 4,090 diamond workers at Antwerp (who are excluded from the foregoing figures) the proportion out of work increased from 10.0 per cent. in the previous month to 21.0 per cent. in December.

HOLLAND.*

Employment in December .- Returns relating to unemployment in December were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from trade unions and municipal unemployment funds with a total membership of 70,318. The percentage of members out of work during the month was 9.1, as compared with 6.5 in the previous month, and 8.0 in December, 1912.†

The following Table shows for each of the principal

groups of trades the percentage reported unemployed, together with the average number of working days lost per week by each member unemployed in December as compared with November, and with December, 1912:—

Group of Trades.	Number of Members entitled to	Pe	rcenta	ge ed.†	Average Days los per Week per Men ber unemployed.		
Group of Trades.	Benefit in Dec., 1913.	Dec., 1913.	Nov., 1913.	Dec., 1912.	Dec., 1913.	Nov., 1913.	Dec., 1912.
Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns.	70,318	9.1	6.5	8.0	5.7	5.8	5.8
Do. Do excluding Diamond Workers	59,890	2.9	1.8	2.4	-	-	_
PRINCIPAL TRADES: Diamond Workers Printing Trades Building Trades:	10,428 7,848	44·8 0·5	32·6 0·8	34·1 0·5	5.8	‡ 5·8	‡ 6·0
Bricklayers and Masons Painters Carpenters	1,384 2,690 7,008	8·6 23·3 6·0	4·1 11·8 4·8	4·1 21·6 3·7	4·7 5·2 5·2	5.0 5.2 5.2	4·2 5·4 4·8
Mining (Metal and Coal) and Peat-getting. Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.	1,950 9,625	0.0	0.0	0.0	0·0 5·6	0·0 5·6	0·0 5·1
Textile Trades Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers.	3,470 10,545	0·1 0·4	0.08 0.1	0.8	5·2 5·5	5·0 5·5	5·1 5·1

DENMARK.§

Unemployment in November .- According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 8.2 per cent. of the 110,800 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 5.0 per cent. at the end of the preceding month and 7.1 per cent. at the end of November, 1912.†

NORWAY.||

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

to some best skips		embersh Reporting		Percentage Unemployed.†		
Group of Trades.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
	31st,	30th,	31st,	31st,	30th,	31st,
	1913.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1913.	1912.
Bricklayers and Masons (Christiania) Carpenters, &c. Painters (Christiania) Iron & other Metal Workers Boot and Shoe Makers Printers Bookbinders (Christiania). Wood Pulp and Paper Makers Cabinet Makers Bakers (Christiania) Tinned Goods (Stavanger)	664	677	711	33·6	6·6	0.6
	1,570	1,634	1,586	3·8	5·0	6.0
	407	418	376	14·7	7·2	10.9
	8,185	8,200	7,772	1·8	1·2	1.6
	681	674	700	1·2	0·1	1.0
	2,080	2,098	2,061	1·3	1·0	1.3
	584	587	486	0·7	0·3	0.8
	1,141	1,177	1,098	0·2	0·1	0.1
	590	610	536	4·4	2·3	2.2
	450	450	417	8·0	5·6	3.4
	404	427	476	12·9	15·7	2.3
Total	16.756	16 952	16,219	38	2.2	2.1

UNITED STATES.

Unemployment in San Francisco.-In a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated January 9th, H.M. Consul-General at San Francisco reports that the local labour market is very much overstocked, that large numbers of men are out of employment, and that, the State Legislature not being in session, a Committee has been formed by the leading citizens for the purpose of devising some means of meeting the situation.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT

IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES DURING JANUARY.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good during January, and showed little change from either a month ago or a year

Returns relating to 1,296 pits, employing 723,863 workpeople, showed that the average number of days* worked per week during the fortnight ended January 24th, 1914, was 5.67, compared with 5.66 a month ago and 5.64 a year ago.

of the 723,863 workpeople covered by the Returns, 709,231 (or 98 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended January 24th, 1914; while 612,336 (or 84 6 per cent.) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest average was in South Wales and Mon-mouthshire (5.97 days), and the lowest averages were in Ireland (5.16 days) and in West Scotland (5.17 days).

Districts.	No. of Work- people employed in Jan., 1914,	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1914, on a		
	at the Collieries included in the Table.	Jan. 24th, 1914.	Dec. 20th, 1913.	Jan. 25th 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES. Northumberland Durham Cumberland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Portyshire Nottingham and Leicester Staffordshire Warwick, Worcester, and Salop. Glouester and Somerset North Wales South Wales and Mon. ENGLAND AND WALES	56,540 127,081 7,703 80,173 29,136 61,787 48,626 43,026 32,150 11,151 7,655 10,924 150,980	Days. 5:43 5:50 5:72 5:86 5:63 5:76 5:49 5:63 5:74 5:61 5:87 5:97	Days. 645 553 574 587 560 571 549 571 575 587 587 587	Days. 5:30 5:50 5:65 6:85 6:50 6:55 5:71 6:36 6:68 5:69 5:19 6:86 5:97	Days, - 0.02 - 0.03 - 0.02 - 0.01 + 0.03 + 0.13 + 0.05 - 0.08 - 0.01 + 0.16 + 0.03	D ys. + 0·13 + 0·07 + 0·01 + 0·13 + 0·08 + 0·05 + 0·05 + 0·05 + 0·05 + 0·05	
	656,932	5.70	6.68	5.66	+ 0.02	+ 0.04	
SCOTLAND. West Scotland The Lothians Fife	24,471 3,365 28,517	5·17 5·43 5·44	5·34 5·41 5·44	5·29 5·47 5·51	- 0·17 + 0·02	- 0·12 - 0·04 - 0·07	
SCOTLAND	56,353	5.32	5.39	5.41	- 0.07	- 0.09	
IRELAND	578	5.16	6.00	5.42	- 0.84	- 0.26	
United Kingdom	723,863	5.67	5.66	5.64	+ 0 01	+ 0.03	

In Northumberland and Durham employment continued good, and in Northumberland it was better than a year ago. In Cumberland and in South Yorkshire it continued very good. In West Yorkshire it continued good, and showed an improvement compared with a year ago. In Lancashire and Cheshire it continued good, and was better than a month ago. In Derbyshire it was very good. In Nottingham and Leicester it was good, and better than a year ago. In Staffordshire and in Warwick, Worcester and Salop it was good; in the Cannock Chase district in particular it was reported very good. In Gloucester and Somerset it continued good; it was better than a month ago, and showed a great improvement on a year ago. In North Wales and in South Wales and Monmouthshire it continued very good.

In West Scotland employment showed a decline on both a month ago and a year ago. In the Lothians and in Fifeshire it was good, but not quite so good as a year

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

^{*} See Note under "Labour in Foreign Countries" in preceding column: † Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).

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

† See Note under "Labour in Foreign Countries," on p. 52,

‡ Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week,

§ Statistiske Efferreturinger (Journal of the Danish Statistical Office).

|| Information supplied through the courtesy of the Notwegian Department of Labour, Commerce, Industry, and Fisheries.

^{*}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 bewn and wourd 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.

No. of Work-people employed in Jan, of Coal.		worked	e number per wee in Forti ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1914, on a			
		Collieries included in the Table.	Jan. 24th, 1914.	Dec. 20th, 1913.	Jan. 25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite		7,835 36,226 50,688 86 603 289,159 253,352	Days. 5.81 5.65 5.52 5.59 5.77 5.61	Days. 5·49 5·72 5·53 6·56 5·76 5·61	Days. 5·80 5·68 5·44 5·50 5·72 5·62	Days. + 0·32 - 0·07 - 0·01 + 0·03 + 0·01	Days. + 0.01 - 0.03 + 0.08 + 0.09 + 0.05 - 0.01
All Descriptions	1.00	723,863	5.67	5.66	5.64	+ 0.01	+ 0.03

Compared with a month ago there was a marked improvement at pits producing anthracite coal. Compared with a year ago there was little general change, though house coal, gas coal, and steam coal pits all showed a slight improvement.

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel during January, 1914, amounted to 6,088,971 tons, or 437,336 tons less than in December, 1913, and 285,181 tons less than in January, 1913.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good in iron mines, and was rather better than both a month ago and a year ago. It was fairly good in shale mines, but was not so good as either a month ago or a year ago. Employment showed a further decline in tin mines. It was good in lead mines, and about the same as a month ago.

Employment generally continued good in and about quarries, though only moderate in slate quarries.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the fortnight ended January 24th the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the returns was 5.75, as compared with 5.70 both a month ago and a year ago. Employment improved in Cleveland, but declined somewhat in Cumberland and Lancashire.

There was a second	Work- people	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan. 1914, on a		
Districts.	employed in Jan., 1914.	Jan. 24th, 1914.	Dec. 20th, 1913.	Jan. 25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cleveland	7,417 5,031	Days. 5.75 5.73	Days. 5:54 5:86	Days. 5.52 5.92	Days. + 0.21 - 0.13	Days + 0.23 - 0.19	
shire Scotland Other Districts	1,170 2,515	5·77 5·77	5·70 5·81	5·79 5·73	+ 0.07	- 0.02 + 0.04	
All Districts	16,133	5.75	5.70	5.70	+ 0.05	+ 0.02	

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the returns 87:2 per cent. worked eleven days or more during the fortnight ended January 24th, as compared with 86:0 per cent. a month ago.

Shale Mining.—According to the returns received there were 3,653 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended January 24th, who worked on an average 5.66 days per week, as compared with 3,717 workpeople in December, who worked 5.89 days, and 3,538 workpeople in January, 1913, who worked 5.89 days.

Tin Mining.—Employment showed a further decline in tin mines in Cornwall and was much affected by the cessation of work in some mines in the Camborne and St. Just districts. Tin streaming work was reported as fair.

Lead Mining.—Employment was very good in Weardale. It continued good in North Wales and fairly good at Darley Dale (Matlock).

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment continued moderate on the whole in North Wales, and was not so good as a year ago. It was fair, but showed some falling-off at Delabole (Cornwall).

Granite.—Employment continued good in Leicestershire and in Aberdeenshire, and showed an improvement on a year ago in the latter district. It continued fairly good in Cornwall.

Limestone.—Employment continued good in the Weardale district. It continued fair at Buxton and moderate in the Plymouth district.

Other Stone.—Employment continued good in the Clee Hill road-material (basalt) quarries. It continued good in chert quarries at Bakewell, where overtime was worked. It was also good in grindstone and buildingstone quarries in the Rowsley district. In sandstone quarries in Forfarshire employment was bad, and worse than a month ago. It continued good in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale.

Settmaking, etc.—Employment generally continued good with settmakers, though there was some broken time on account of unfavourable weather. Monumental masons in the Aberdeen district were well employed.

China Clay.—Employment in Cornwall was reported as fair and steady at Lee Moor and Shaugh.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during January showed little change as compared with the previous month. It was much worse than in January, 1913.

The returns received show that 273 furnaces were in blast at the end of January, 1914, as compared with 271 in December, 1913, and 334 in January, 1913. During January 10 furnaces were relit (4 in Cumberland, 2 each in Monmouthshire and the Cleveland district, and one each in Glamorganshire and Lanarkshire); while 8 were either damped down or blown out (4 in Cumberland and 1 each in Northamptonshire, Glamorganshire, North Wales, and Lanarkshire).

		f Furnaces in urns in Blast	Inc. (+) or Dec.(- in Jan., 1914, on		
District.	Jan., 1914.	Dec., 1913.	Jan., 1913.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES-	Luceliti)	-	2 502251	HOULE DE	Patty G
Cleveland	76	74	89	+ 2	- 13
Cumberland & Lancs. S. and S. W. Yorks	26 10	26 10	33 12		- 7
Derby & Nottingham	35	35	42	LAN THE	- 7
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	26	27	31	- 1	- 5
Staffs & Worcester	30	30	34		- 4
3. Wales&Monmouth	11	9	12	+ 2	- 1
Other districts	4	5/11	4	- 1	
England & Wales	218	216	257	+ 2	- 39
Scotland	55	55	77		- 22
Total	273	271	334	+ 2	- 61

The Imports of iron ore in January, 1914, amounted to 528,325 tons, or 8,888 tons less than in December, 1913, and 160,397 tons less than in January, 1913.

The Exports (British and Irish) of pig iron from the United Kingdom in January, 1914, amounted to 82,182 tons, or 8,049 tons more than in December, 1913, and 19,782 tons less than in January, 1913.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued fairly good, but was not so good as in January, 1913.

At the end of January, 1914, 473 tinplate mills were in operation, as compared with 468 in December, 1913, and 503 in January, 1913. The steel sheet mills working numbered 64 in January, 1914, 70 in December. 1913, and 73 in January, 1913. Fourteen steel sheet mills were idle at the end of January, 1914, owing to a dispute

The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 26,850 workpeople.

	Numbe	er of Works	open.	Number of Mills in operation.			
steed and	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Jan., 1914.		Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan., 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Tinplate Works Steel Sheet Works	75 11	+ 1 + 2	- 1 6 + 1	473 64	+ 5 - 6	- 30 - 9	
Total	86	+ 3	- 5	537		- 39	

holt, and machin	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. in Jan., 1914, or		
ologie Tabbillates	1914.	1913.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
A STATE WAY DELL	1	Tinned Pla	tes and T	inned Sheet	8.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
o United States	3,817	4,829	286	- 1,012	+ 3,531	
British East Indies	5,891	5,797	6,136	+ 94	- 245	
Germany	2,461	4,015	3,191	- 1,554	- 730	
France	2,754	1,566	1,958	+ 1,188	+ 796	
Netherlands	4,223	2,418	4,919	+ 1,805	- 696	
Russia	2,543	966	959	+ 1,577	+ 1,584	
Norway	1,906	1,885	3,472	+ 21	- 1,566	
, Belgium	1,997	649	1,515	+ 1,348	+ 482	
Portugal	800	1,190	1,572	- 390	- 772	
Italy	1,070	1,110	1,279	- 40	- 209	
Roumania	414	792	1,196	- 378	- 782	
China and Japan	4,927	2,619	4,324	+ 2,308	+ 603	
Australia	2,982	2,055	2,057	+ 927	+ 925	
Canada	1,157	456	456	+ 701	+ 701	
Argentine	372	1,618	1,609	- 1,246	- 1,237	
Other Countries	5,850	6,875	11,331	- 1,025	- 5,481	
Total	43,164	38,840	46,260	+ 4,324	- 3,096	
redow as solven	Dis	Black Pi	ates for T	inning.	W moon	
Total	5,906	5,089	6,208	+ 817	- 302	

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works showed little change, on the whole, from a month ago. It showed a decline compared with a year ago.

Returns from employers relating to 103,648 work-people show that the aggregate number of shifts worked in the week ended January 24th, 1914, was 573,826, an increase of 2,057 (or 0.4 per cent.) on a month ago, and a decrease of 31,099 (or 5.1 per cent.) on a year ago.

	emp	of Workp loyed by king retu	firms	Aggre	Aggregate number of shifts worked.				
bus disconlined bus disconlined was an analysis and was a second with the second secon	Week ended Jan.	Dec. ((+) or (-) as pared h a	Week ended Jan.	Dec. (+) or -) as pared h a			
	24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Departments. Open Hearth Melting Fur-	10,015	Per cent.	Per cent.	58,926	Per cent. + 1.5	Per cent.			
naces Crucible Furnaces	588 1,745 7,999 32,800 5,023 12,443 14,378 18,657	- 1·0 - 0·9 + 0·3 - 0·1 + 0·1 - 0·3	+ 7.9 - 4.1 - 13.9 - 3.5 - 0.2 - 2.3 + 0.4 - 1.2	3,174 8,796 36,966 173,295 28,216 73,007 83,562 107,884	- 1.0 - 0.5 - 0.7 + 0.6 + 0.8 + 0.1 - 0.4	+ 1.4 - 7.7 - 24.1 - 6.0 - 1.2 - 2.1 - 0.1 - 2.9			
Total	103,648	- 0.4	- 3.2	573,826	+ 0.4	- 5.1			
Districts. Northumberland & Durham Cleveland Sheffield and Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, &c. Cumberland. Lancashire, and Cheshire	11,511 9,266 21,315 4,843 9,683	- 0.9 + 1.9 - 0.4 + 0.3 - 5.5	- 5·2 + 4·1 - 0·6 + 0·4 - 4·2	64,893 52,535 120,802 26,725 52,649	- 0.4 + 2.3 + 0.3 - 0.7 - 6.4	- 6.7 + 4.6 - 2.6 - 1.8 - 6.7			
Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	9,619 5,245 13,867	- 0·1 - 2·4 - 0·1	+ 0.7 - 9.0 + 1.2	51,318 27,616 77,458	- 1.0 + 0.5 + 2.0	- 2.6 - 15.3 + 1.0			
Total, England & Wales	85,349 18,299	- 0.8 + 1.5	- 1·3 - 11·2	473,996 99,830	- 0·3 + 3·5	- 3·1 - 13·7			
Total	103,648	- 0.4	- 3.2	573,826	+ 0.4	- 5.1			

Compared with a month ago employment showed a decline in Cumberland, Lancashire, and Cheshire, but some improvement in Cleveland, in South Wales, and in Scotland. In the other districts there was little change. As regards the departments, the only noticeable change was an improvement of 1.5 per cent. at open hearth melting furnaces. The total number of workpeople decreased by 442 (or 0.4 per cent.), while the average number of shifts worked showed an increase of 0.05 of a shift.

Compared with a year ago employment showed a decline in every district except Cleveland and Wales and Monmouthshire, and in every department except crucible furnaces. The decline was greatest in Northumberland and Durham, in Cumberland and Lancashire, in "Other Midland Counties," and in Scotland; it chiefly affected puddling forges, though rolling mills were also seriously affected. The total number of workpeople employed decreased by 3,394 (or 3.2 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked by 0.11 of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during January, 1914, amounted to 181,249 tons, or 41,617 tons less than in December, 1913, and 40,202 tons less than in January, 1913.

The Exports (British and Irish) of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during January, 1914, amounted to 323,479 tons, or 76,106 tons more than in December, 1913, and 43,876 tons more than in January, 1913.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the engineering trades continued good. It showed a decline, however, compared with a year ago. The percentage of "insured" workpeople in these trades who were unemployed at the following was a continued to the continued good.

3.1, compared with 3.0 at the end of December and 2.1 at the end of January, 1913.

Trade Unions with 228,596 members reported 2.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, compared with 2.7 per cent. a month ago and 1.6 per cent. a year ago.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions	Percentage returned as Un- employed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1914, on a		
1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1	at end of Jan., 1914.	Jan., 1914.	Dec., 1913.	Jan 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
North-East Coast	17,803	2.0	2.6	1.4	- 0.6	+ 0.6	
Manchester and Liverpool	22,370	2.5	2.7	1.5	- 0.5	+ 1.0	
Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	11,543	4-4	4.0	2.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.9	
West Riding Towns	14,406	3.4	4.2	1.8	- 0.8	+ 1.6	
Hull and Lincolnshire District Pirmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	5,470 9,965	2.4	3·8 2·0	1.3	- 1·4 - 0·4	+ 1.1 + 0.5	
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	5,669	2-9	3.4	1.9	- 0.5	+ 1.0	
London and neighbouring District	13,446	2.3	2.5	1.9	- 0.2	+ 0.4	
South Coast	5,561	1.6	1.0	1.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.5	
South Wales and Bristol District	8,000	2.6	2.7	1.8	- 0.1	+ 0.8	
Glasgow and District	21,028	4.1	3.1	2.0	+ 1.0	+ 2.1	
East of Scotland	4,621	4.7	4.7	1.7		+ 3.0	
Other Districts	4,491 7,695	1.7	2.6	2.5	- 0.9 - 0.4	- 0·1 - 0·8	
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	228,596	2.4	2.7	1.6	- 0.3	+ 08	

* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

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

In the Newcastle district employment was better than a month ago, a large amount of overtime being worked, while with patternmakers on the North-East Coast a general improvement was reported, though at Sunderland employment was quiet with patternmakers and ironmoulders. At Bolton and Burnley employment was still affected by disputes. At Oldham a slight general decline was reported. At Blackburn employment continued moderate on the whole. A decline was reported by ironmoulders at Preston, Bury and Rochdale. At Barrow employment was better than a year ago; with patternmakers it was very good.

Employment was quiet with ironmoulders and patternmakers at Leeds, Bradford and Halifax. At Sheffieldit improved with patternmakers, but continued slack with vicemen.

An improvement was reported in the motor and cycle industry in the Midlands, and some difficulty was experienced in obtaining men. With patternmakers at Birmingham employment continued quiet. At Nottingham employment was better than a month ago and a year ago, though with ironmoulders it was still bad.

In London employment was slack with patternmakers. At Southampton a decline was reported, while at the South Wales ports there was an improvement, though a number of engineers were out of employment at Cardiff.

Employment declined in the Glasgow district. With electrical engineers, however, it was better than a month ago, none of the Trade Union members being out of work. With patternmakers employment was dull. Employment at Edinburgh improved with patternmakers, but declined with ironmoulders; with brassmoulders it was very good. At Dundee it was slack with ironmoulders and patternmakers, and declined in other branches.

Dublin it continued bad.

The Imports of machinery in January, 1914, amounted to £599,391, or £18,493 less than in December, 1913, and £74,336 less than in January, 1913.

The Exports (British and Irish) of machinery in January, 1914. amounted to £3,387,735, or £430,279 more than in December, 1913, and £275,261 more than in January, 1913.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was generally good during January.

The percentage of workpeople in the shipbuilding trades insured under the National Insurance Act who were unemployed at the end of January was 4.0, as compared with 3.9 a month ago.

Trade Unions with 71,945 members reported 2.8 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 3.3 per cent. a month ago and 2.7 per cent. a year ago.

District.	No. of Mem- bers * of Unions	retu	rcents rned as yed at	Un-	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1914, on a		
202 1000 1000 100	at end of Jan., 1914.	Jan., 1914.	Dec., 1913.	Jan., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Tyne and Blyth Wear Tees and Hartlepool Humber Thames and Medway South Coast Bristol Channel Ports Mersey Clyde Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen Belfast	. 5,857 5,962 3,027 4,026 4,925 2,783 5,774 18,282 2,605 3,761	2·5 3·1 5·2 2·0 3·9 0·9 11·7 1·9 2·1 5·3 0·2	2.9 2.6 9.9 4.6 0.9 11.1 3.2 1.3 5.8 0.3	2.53 1.9 2.88 8.4 1.85 9.9	- 0.4 + 0.5 - 4.7 - 2.9 - 0.7 + 0.6 - 1.3 + 0.8 - 0.5 - 0.1	- 0.2 + 3.3 - 0.2 - 4.9 + 0.1 + 3.3 + 0.3 + 0.8 - 0.7	
Other Districts	71 0/8	2.8	3.3	1.5	- 0·5 - 0·5	+ 0 ·2	

* Exclusive of superannuated members.

Employment generally continued good on the Tyne and Wear, and much overtime was worked, particularly by shipwrights on the Tyne; some decline on the previous month was reported with shipjoiners on both rivers and with platers' helpers on the Wear. Employment showed an improvement, and was fairly good, in the Tees district, though still only moderate on repair work. Employment showed a further improvement on

the Humber, where it was generally good.

Employment was fairly good in the London district, where there was an improvement on a year ago. It continued very good on the Medway and on the South Coast, though at Southampton some decline on the previous month was reported. At the Bristol Channel ports employment, on the whole, was fair.

Employment was good, and better than a month ago, on the Mersey, where some overtime was worked by shipwrights. Employment continued good at Barrow.

Overtime was reported as general with boilermakers on the Clyde, where employment continued very good on the whole; there was a further decline, however, with shipjoiners, who reported employment as bad, while a slight decline was reported with platers at Greenock and Port Glasgow. On the East Coast of Scotland employment was fairly good on the whole.

At Belfast only 0.2 per cent. of the Trade Union members were reported as unemployed at the end of the

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole. Trade Unions with 36,681 members reported 1.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 1.8 per cent. in the previous month, and 1.6 per cent. in January, 1913.

Brasswork, Bedsteads.—Employment with brassworkers was fair on the whole, but not so good as in the previous month. About 10 per cent. of the workpeople in the Birmingham district were on short time. improvement on a month ago was reported at Sheffield

Employment was exceptionally good at Belfast. At and at Nottingham. Bedstead workers at Birmingham again reported employment as bad.

> Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c .- With nut, bolt, and machine rivet makers at Birmingham and Smethwick employment was fairly good. Employment was good in the nut and bolt trades on the Tyne, and moderate at Darlaston. It was fairly good, but not so good as in the previous month, in the rivet, bolt, and nut trades at Blackheath and Halesowen.

> Wire.—Employment was fairly good on the whole, though it remained rather quiet with wire weavers at Birmingham.

> Locks, Hollow-ware, and General Hardware.—Employment in the lock and latch trade at Wolverhampton and Willenhall was fair, but not so good as a year ago. Employment was also fair with hollow-ware makers at Birmingham. It was good with galvanised hollow-ware makers at Wolverhampton, but slack with hollow-ware tinners and turners and casters. It was good with makers of iron gates and hurdles at Wolver-

> Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment in England was quiet on the whole, slightly better than in December, but not so good as in January, 1913. At Falkirk it was bad, and worse than in the previous month.

> Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c .- In the cutlery trades at Sheffield employment was fairly good on the whole, though slack with razor grinders. Employment was fair in the edge-tool trades at Wednesbury, and moderate at Birmingham. At Walsall it was fair in the bit and stirrup trades, but slack in the harness furniture trades. At Redditch the needle trade was moderate, and not so good as in the previous month; in the fishhook and fishing tackle trades employment was very good.

> Tubes.—Employment in South Staffordshire was moderate, and worse than in the previous month and in January, 1913. At Birmingham employment was good in the brass and copper tube trades, and moderate n the bedstead tube trade

Chains, Anchors, Springs, &c.—Employment was slack at Cradley in all branches of the chain trades. It was fairly good with anchor smiths and chain makers on the Tyne and Wear; a decline was reported on the Wear, but an improvement at Newburn-on-Tyne. Employment was good in the motor-chain, buckle, and cart-gear trades at Walsall. Spring smiths at Sheffield, and rail-way spring makers at Rotherham, reported employment as slack. At Wednesbury, West Bromwich, and Redditch employment in the spring trade was fairly good. The anvil and vice trades in the Dudley district were slack, and worse than in January, 1913.

Sheet Metal Workers .- Employment generally continued good with braziers and sheet metal workers and with ironplate and tinplate workers; except with ironplate workers at Birmingham, with whom it was quiet, and with sheet metal workers at Bury, where it was also

Jewellery, Plated Ware, Britannia Metal, &c .- At Birmingham employment was quiet, especially in the jewellery trades. It was also very quiet at Sheffield and in London, with much short time. It was quiet in the watch trade at Coventry.

Farriers.—Employment continued good generally.

Imports and Exports. - The Table below shows the value of cutlery and hardware imported and exported

Description.	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1914, on a		
	1914	1913.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Cutlery Hardware	£	£	£	£	£	
	9,029	11,592	10,384	- 2,563	- 1,356	
	101,650	129,249	106,985	- 27,599	- 5,335	
Exports (British & Irish): Cutlery Hardware Implements and Tools	74,357	58,932	74,496	+ 15,425	- 139	
	220,902	193,706	228,418	+ 27,196	- 7,516	
	239,625	230,924	248,939	+ 8,701	- 9,314	

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the spinning branch continued good, but showed a slight decline compared with a year ago. In the weaving branch short time and slackness were reported, and employment was worse than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 120,274 workpeople in the week ended January 24th showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The design of the	N	orkpeopl	e.	1	Earnings.	
	Week ended Jan.	ended (-)		Week ended Jan.	Inc. (+)	
TABLE OF STATE OF	24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th, 1914.	Month ago.	l ear ago
Departments. Preparing	15,667 26,313 55,420 9,383 13,491	Per cent 1.0 - 0.8 - 0.2 - 0.3 + 0.2	Per cent 0.1 - 1.8 - 0.7 - 1.7 + 0.6	£ 14,228 26 092 52,780 11,288 13,835	Per cent 0·1 - 0·1 - 3·6 - 1·1 - 2·5	Fer cent 0.4 - 1.4 - 5.7 - 2.9 - 3.4
Total · · ·	120,274	- 0.4	- 0.8	118,223	- 2.1	- 3.6
Districts. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Lelgh. Burry, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden & Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington &	6,464 7,327 13,776 14,643 8,871 9,827 11,889 17,906	- 06 - 0.7 - 0.9 + 0.0 - 0.9 + 0.2 - 1.0 - 0.2	+ 1.0 + 0.1 + 0.3 - 1.2 - 1.3 - 1.9 - 2.1 + 1.1	6,502 7,005 14,421 14,421 8,835 8,265 11,600 17,589	- 2·1 + 0·8 + 0·4 + 0·9 - 3·6 + 0·7 - 2·7 - 9·7	- 0·2 - 3·1 - 2·1 - 1·0 - 3·7 - 6·2 - 3·2 - 5·6
Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns	12,712 5,485 5,177 6,197	- 0·3 - 0·1 + 0·5 - 0·8	- 1·2 - 0·6 - 1·6 - 3·7	15,020 4,600 4,852 5,113	- 3·3 - 0·9 - 0·4 + 10·2	- 6·4 - 2·1 - 0·3 - 6·0
Total	120,274	- 0.4	- 0.8	118,223	- 2.1	- 3.6

Employment in the Oldham district continued good with spinners and slack with weavers; in both branches there was a decline compared with a year ago. In the Bolton and Manchester districts employment continued fair; the decline as compared with a year ago was chiefly in the weaving branches. In the Preston and Chorley district employment was not so good as a month ago or a year ago. Employment at Blackburn was reported as fair with spinners and slack with weavers; a number of firms reported short time, and there was a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

Short time and slackness continued in the Burnley, Nelson and Colne district, and employment was worse than a month ago and a year ago.

Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns:

Description of Gatton	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1914, on a		
Description of Cotton.	1914.	1913.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	Bales. 279,503 17,113 3,137 51,101 18,427	Bales. 263,274 17,105 4,133 41,616 14,980	Bales. 314,558 9,819 3,253 67,761 11,020	Bales. + 16,229 + 8 - 996 + 9,485 + 3,447	Bales 30,055 + 7,294 - 116 - 16,660 + 7,407	
Total	369,281	341.108	406,411	+ 28,173	- 37,130	

Prices of Cotton at Liverpool.

	7 7074	Inc. (+) or Jan., 19	Dec. (-) in 914, on a
Company of the Property of the Company of the Compa	Jan., 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Middling American:	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.
Monthly average of Daily Quota-	7.09	- 0.09	+ 0.18
Highest Price on any one day	7·24 6·91	- 0.10	+ 0.05 + 0.23
Good Fair Egyptian: Monthly average of Dally Quota-	9.52	- 0.24	- 0.15
tions Highest Price on any one day Lowest " " "	9·65 9·25	- 0·30 - 0·35	- 0.25 - 0.25

Exports of British Cotton Goods.

	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (in Jan., 1914, on		
Description.	1914.	1913.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cotton Yarn and Twist— Grey	1,000 lbs. 15,162 3,894	1,000 lbs. 14,440 2,767	1,000 lbs. 15,673 3,420	1,000 lbs. + 722 + 1,127	1,000 lbs. - 511 + 474	
Total	19,056	17,207	19,093	+ 1,849	- 37	
Cotton Thread for Sewing	1,968	1,677	1,880	+ 291	+ 88	
Cotton Piece Goods— Grey or Unbleached Bleached Printed Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	1,000 yds. 230,024 204,691 117,423 139,284	1,000 yds. 166,710 156,044 98,572 116,184	1,000 yds. 214,772 196,816 113,023 125,159	1,000 yds. + 63,314 + 48,647 + 18,851 + 23,100	1,000 yds. + 15,252 + 7,875 + 4,400 + 14,125	
Total	691,422	537,510	649,770	+ 153,912	+ 41,652	

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES Woollen Trade.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was moderate, and not so good as a month ago; it was much worse than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 24,722 workpeople in the week ended January 24th showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 3.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

		0 1				
	W	orkpeopl	e.		Earnings.	
	Week ended Jan.	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended Jan.	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Wool Sorting	523 5,012 10,149 7,150 1,888 24,722	Per cent. Cent. Cent. Section Section		£ 548 4,771 8,668 7,238 1,801 23 026	Per cent 6·0 - 1·7 - 2·7 - 2·4 + 0·7 - 2·2	Per cent 10·9 - 7·7 - 9·6 - 4·8 + 0·8
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	3,611 2,403 3,194 2,514	- 1·3 - 2·0 + 3·4 + 1·6	- 6·1 - 4·5 - 2·6 - 0·5	3,786 2,109 3,054 2,492	+ 0.5 - 2.9 + 3.0 - 4.4	- 14·4 - 16·6 - 9·7 - 6·5
Total, West Riding Scotland	11,722 6,870 6,130	+ 0.4 - 0.9 - 1.1	- 3·6 - 6·0 + 0·2	11,441 6,225 5,360	- 06 - 54 - 1.9	- 12·0 - 6·3 + 4·6
Total	24,722	- 0.3	- 3.4	23,026	- 2.2	- 7.0

In the Huddersfield district employment was reported as quiet: it showed little change compared with a month ago, but was much worse than a year ago in every department. At Leeds short time was reported, and there was a further decline in employment compared with a month ago; it was much worse than a year ago. In the Dewsbury and Batley district there was an improvement as compared with a month ago, but a decline as compared with last year. In Scotland employment was moderate, and not so good as a month ago or a year ago.

Worsted Trade.

Employment was moderate, and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

In the Bradford district employment with woolcombers was moderate; it was slightly better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago, and there was considerable short time among the night workers: in the other branches there was a further decline compared with a month ago and a year ago. In the Keighley and Halifax districts employment in both spinning and weaving was considerably worse than a year ago. In the Huddersfield district slackness and short time were reported, and there was a marked decline in employment compared with a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 39,515 workpeople in the week ended January 24th showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 5.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeor	ole.	100000	Karnings	
(100 to 100 to 1	Week ended Jan.	ended Dec. (-) o		Week ended Jan.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
0.	24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	4,984 19,737 8,227 4,622 1,945	Per cent. + 1.9 + 0.0 - 2.0 - 0.4 + 2.4	Per cent 4.5 - 6.6 - 4.6 - 1.6 + 0.6	£ 5,303 11,735 7,160 4,535 1,599	Per cent. + 3·3 - 1·4 - 4·2 - 3·8 + 0·9	Per cent - 5.7 - 6.5 - 8.7 - 4.6 - 1.9
Total .	39.515	- 0.1	- 50	30,332	- 1.6	- 6:4
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding	20,845 6,128 2,943 3,831 2,468	+ 0·3 - 0 4 - 1·6 - 0·7 + 0·2	- 4·3 - 6·3 - 5·0 - 3·4 - 7·2	16,412 4,676 2,042 3,119 1,751	- 04 - 19 - 09 - 87 + 10	- 5.8 - 7.6 - 10.1 - 9.4 - 1.7
Total, West Riding Other Districts	36,215 3,300	- 0·1 - 0·2	- 4·8 - 7·3	28,000 2,332	- 1·6 - 1·1	- 6·6 - 3·8
Total	39.515	- 0.1	- 5:0	30,332	- 1.6	- 6.4

Imports and Exports.

10 TO	deski og	Jan.,	Dec.	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1914, on a			
to make	osh o f	1914.	1913.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
lmpo	rts and E	xports of	Raw Wool	(SHEEP O	R LAMBS).			
Imports British Exports Re-Exports of	1,000 lbs.	100,586 4,621	67,366 3,217	116,365 3,342	+ 33,220 + 1,404	- 15,779 + 1,279		
Wool	1,000 lbs.	42,912	44,218	23,428	- 1,306	+ 19,484		
Yarn:	British a	and Irish	Manufact	ures Expo	orted.			
Woollen Worsted Alpaca and Mo	1,000 lbs.	357 4,075 1,371	314 3,862 1,377	432 4,566 1,306	+ 43 + 213 - 6	- 75 - 491 + 65		
Total, Ya	arn ,	5,803	5,553	6,304	+ 250	- 501		
Piece Goods: Woollen Worsted	1,000 yds.	11,850 9,560	8,957 6,407	11,631 8,130	+ 2,893 + 3,153	+ 219 + 1,430		
Total, Plece Go	ods	21,410	15,364	19,761	+ 6,046	+ 1,649		

Prices of Wool in Bradford.

	-	Jan., 1914.	Dec., 1913.	Jan., 1913.
Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops		Pence per lb. 12½ 14% 27½	Pence per lb. 123/8 145/8 271/4	Pence per lb. 115% 16 2934
Course of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops		12½ 14¾ 15 27½	1234 1214 15 1414 1434 2714 27 2714	11½ 11¾ 16 29½ 30

JUTE TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 15,128 workpeople in the week ended January 24th showed a decrease of 0.4 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 1.1 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 4.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Since January, 1913, however, there has been an increase of 5 per cent. in rates of wages.

		Workpeop	le.	fore	Earnings	odaso
end out and the	Week	ded Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	ended Dec. (-) or	
	24th, 1914.		Year ago.	Jan. 24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Spinning	3,484 4,213 5,324 2,107	Per cent 0.3 - 1.0 + 0.3 - 1.5	Per cent 1.7 - 0.1 - 1.6 - 0.9	£ 2,740 3,104 4,428 2,237	Per cent 0.4 - 1.0 + 0.2 - 1.9	Per cent. + 3.5 + 5.1 + 4.3 + 2.5
Total	. 15,128	- 0.4	- 1:1	12,509	- 0.6	+ 4.0

Employment continued good in the Dundee district, in which are employed 85 per cent. of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns; there was, however, a little short time and some indication of slackening in the district. A few firms still reported a de-

ficiency of labour. In the Forfar, Brechin and Arbroath districts employment was still good.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Jan., 1914.	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1914, on a		
		1913.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports:					2 71 1200	
Jute tons	48,241	52,211	62,758	- 3,970	- 14,517	
Exports (British & Irish):				SELECTION OF THE		
Jute Yarn 100 lbs. Jute Piece Goods 100 vds.	38,305 148,810	30,528 142,770	37,794 157,141	+ 7,777 + 6,040	+ 511 - 8,331	

LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was fair, and not so good as a month ago.

Returns from firms employing 43,126 workpeople in the week ended January 24th showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 2.3 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 3.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. The comparison with a year ago is affected by an increase in rates of wages.

	M	orkpeop	le.		Earnings	March 40 E
118325 - 138 - 23811	ended (-		on a	Week ended Jan.	Inc. (+) or Dec (-) on a	
12 - 158 - 1283	24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	5,958 10,823 14,299 6,030 6,016	Per cent 0.8 - 0.1 - 2.8 - 0.6 - 0.5	Per cent. + 0.4 + 0.2 - 6.5 + 0.5 - 1.6	£ 3,674 5,941 9,656 5,312 3,886	Per cent 3·3 - 1·1 - 4·9 - 0·8 - 2·0	Per cent. + 5.9 + 10.1 - 2.7 + 5.2 + 6.6
Total	43,126	- 1.2	- 2:3	28,469	- 2.8	+ 36
Districts. Belfast Other Places in Ireland	18,019 12,809	- 1·0 - 1·4	- 0·8 - 3·0	12,170 7,748	- 2·8 - 2·6	+ 70 + 2·7
Total, Ireland	30,828	- 1.2	- 1.7	19,918	- 2.8	+ 5.3
Other Places in Scotland	5,424 6,188	- 1·4 - 0·5	- 3·2 - 2·0	3,815 4,347	- 2·3 - 2·4	- 1·3 + 4·6
Total, Scotland	11,612	- 0.9	- 2.6	8,162	- 2:3	+ 1.8
England	686	- 9.4	- 20 0	389	-12.8	-29.7
United Kingdom	43,126	- 1.2	- 2:3	2 8,469	= 2.8	+ 3.6

Employment at Belfast was dull in some branches, and fairly good in others; some short time was reported: it was worse than a month ago, both in that district and in other parts of Ireland. In Fifeshire and other parts of Scotland there was also a decline compared with the previous month.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Jan.,	Jan., Dec., 1914. 1913.	Jan.,	Inc. (+) o in Jan.,	or Dec. (-) 1914, on a	
	1914.	1913.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) tons	9.798	7,218	18,209	+ 2,580	- 8,411	
Exports (British & Irish): Linen Yarn 100 lbs. Linen Piece Goods	14,687	11,630	16,566	+ 3,057	- 1,879	
100 yds	208,743	195.478	208 632	+ 13,265	+ 111	

LACE TRADE.

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

ago. In the plain net branch is continued good, and was considerably better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 5,806 workpeople in the week ended January 24th showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 5.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
La succión a malara	Week ended Jan.	Inc. (Dec. (+) or -) on a	Week ended Jan.	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
	24th, 1914. Month ago. Year ago.	24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Branches. Levers	1,358 2,392 1.552 504	Per cent 0.9 - 1.4 + 1.9 - 3.1	Per cent 7.8 - 7.4 + 14.0 - 14.3	£ 1,817 2,445 1,589 375	Per cent 7.8 + 0.2 + 0.6 + 3.6	Per cent 66 - 114 + 86 - 105	
Total	5,806	- 0.5	- 3.3	6,226	- 2.0	- 5.6	
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying districts Other English districts Scotland	1,397 959 1,842 1,608	- 1.4 - 3.5 + 3.0 - 1.9	- 4·4 - 7·2 + 6·3 - 9·5	1,365 1,216 2,003 1,642	- 2.6 - 7.2 + 0.4 - 0.1	- 4·3 - 12·6 + 2·2 - 9·6	
Total	5,806	- 0.5	- 3.3	6,226	- 2.0	- 5.6	

At Nottingham employment in the levers branch continued bad, and was about the same as a year ago; much short time was reported. In the curtain section it was fair, but not so good as a month ago and a year ago; in the plain net section it continued good, and was better than a year ago. At Long Eaton some short time was reported, and employment was worse than a month ago and a year ago. In the West of England employment in the plain net branch continued good, and was slightly better than a year ago. In Scotland employment in the curtain branch continued fair, but was not so good as a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.		Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or D c. (-) in Jan., 1914 on a		
	1914	1913.	1913	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace	£ 192,566 64,366	£ 227,519 52,377	£ 235,340 - 34,95 35,270 + 11,98		£ - 42,774 + 29,096	
Exports (British & Irish): Cotton Lace Silk Lace	455,070 3,556	370,469 2,092	452,118 1,672	+ 84,601 + 1,464	+ 2,952 + 1,884	

HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fair, and not so good as a month ago or a year ago; the decline was partly owing to the effect of the hosiery finishers' dispute.

Returns from firms employing 17,722 workpeople in the week ended January 24th showed a decrease of 1.4 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 a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
District.	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a				+) or -) on a	
1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 4 4	Jan. 24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan., 24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Leicester Leicester Country District Notts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts	9,599 2,336 3,481 1,999 307	Per cent 0.8 - 1.1 - 3.8 - 0.8 - 0.6	Per cent 0.5 + 1.3 - 2.4 - 5.5 + 3.4	£ 7,938 1,874 2,843 1,506 210	Per cent 4.0 + 1.1 - 0.8 - 5.6	Per cent 0.9 - 3.6 - 1.5 - 3.4 + 7.1
Total, United Kingdom	17,722	- 1.4	- 1.2	14,371	- 2.9	- 1.6

At Leicester employment showed a decline in the heavy and fancy hosiery departments compared with a month ago; there was little change compared with a year ago. At Hinckley and Loughborough it was fairly good. Employment with power-frame workers in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire was adversely affected by the hosiery finishers' dispute; with hand-frame workers in Nottinghamshire it was fair. In Scotland employment showed a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

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

Description.	Jan.,	Dec., 1913.	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Jan., 1914, on a	
Description.	1914.		1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Hosiery, Woollen	£	£	£	£	£
	27,666	25,962	37,940	+ 1,704	- 10,274
	161,661	147,584	166,286	+ 14,077	- 4,625
Exports(British & Irish) . Hosiery, Woollen, Cotton	219,627	154,997	221,704	+ 61,630	- 2,077
	59,844	57,956	63,826	+ 1,888	- 3,982

SILK TRADE.

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

Returns from firms employing 7,896 workpeople in the week ended January 24th showed an increase of 0.6 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 an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeor	ole.		Earnings	.0.5%
18 - 18 - 18 a 18	Week ended Jan.	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week Inc. (+) ended Dec. (-)		(+) or -) on a
36-1 (800) (800) (800)	24th, Month Year 1914. ago. ago.	Jan. 24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Branches. Chrowing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	925 1,741 3,685 723 822	Per cent 1.6 - 0.2 + 1.9 - 0.3 - 0.5	Per cent. + 5·1 - 4·6 - 1·3 + 9·5 + 4·2	£ 390 1,424 2,476 613 646	Per cent 1.0 + 0.3 + 3.8	Per cent. + 16 3.8 - 3.5 + 15.4 + 12.3
Total	7,896	+ 0.6	+ 0.1	5,549	+ 1.4	+ 0.2
Districts. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Bastern Counties	2,610	+ 0.2 + 10.6	- 3·9 - 1·3	2,222	+ 1·1 + 33·5	- 0·5 - 4·8
Other Districts, including Scotland	3,023 1,730	+ 0.3	+ 2.6 + 2.7	1,847 1,066	- 0·3 - 4·2	+ 2.9
Total	7,896	+ 0.6	+ 01	5,549	+ 1.4	+ 0.5

At Macclesfield employment with throwsters, spinners and "outside" hand-loom weavers was good, and better than a month ago; with factory hand-loom weavers and power-loom weavers it was fair; with makers-up it was moderate. At Leek employment was fair in all branches; at Congleton it was moderate with throwsters and spinners and fair with trimming weavers. In the Lancashire and West Riding district several firms reported a deficiency of labour: there was a slight decline in the spinning and weaving branches compared with a year ago. In the Eastern Counties employment continued fair, and was rather better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

1 To 10 To 1	Residence	Total Comment	1	D	
Description.	Jan.,		Jan.,	Inc. (+) of in Jan., 1	or Dec. (-) 914, on a
(flacing biologia a	1914. 1913.		1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Raw Silk lbs Thrown Silk lbs Spun Silk Yarn . lbs Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	58,821 31,948 38,491 7,191,567	79,329 37,800 35,139 6,948,832	98,400 45,775 54,509 6,232,426	- 20,508 - 5,852 + 3,352 + 242,735	- 39,579 - 13,827 - 16,018 + 959,141
Exports (British & Irish): Thrown Silk . lbs Spun Silk Yarn . lbs Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	6,893 106,298 403,696	7,754 114,986 319,005	5,960 97,107 410,471	- 861 - 8,688 + 84,691	+ 933 + 9,191 - 6,775

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole showed some decline as compared with a month ago. Returns from firms employing 7,639 workpeople, and paying £6,712 in wages, in the week ending January 24th, 1914, showed a decrease of 1·1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3·5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0·8 per cent. in the number employed and of 0·2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Kidderminster district employment was reported as very quiet, and worse than either a month ago or a year ago. In the West Riding of Yorkshire employ-

ment showed a slight improvement towards the end of the month. Employment in Scotland was not so good as a month ago.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fairly good, but was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 20,779 workpeople in the week ended January 24th showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

		V	orkpeop	le.		Larnings	
		Week	Inc. (+)	or Dec.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec (-) on a	
		Jan. 24th, Month Year 1914. ago. ago.		Jan. 24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Trades: Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finishin other Departmen Not specified Total	g, and	3,497 795 5,762 10,339 386 20,779	Per cent 0.6 - 0.5 - 0.7 + 1.1 - 0.2	Per cent 4·2 - 3·6 - 3·9 + 0·6 - 4·5 - 1·8	£ 3,697 1,022 7,233 11,077 455	Per cent. + 1·0 - 1·8 - 0·2 + 0·7 - 0·4 + 0·3	Per cent 2.0 - 3.7 - 3.4 + 0.3 - 11.0 - 1.6
Vorkshire	::	4,029 9,718 3,230 791 3,011	- 0.4 - 0.0 + 1.5 + 1.3 + 0.2	- 1.6 - 1.4 - 7.0 - 4.4 + 3.9	4,913 11,651 3,050 631 3,239	- 1.6 + 0.6 + 3.3 + 0.2 - 0.3	- 2·7 - 1·9 - 4·2 - 1·3 + 3·4

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire was slack, and worse than a year ago; much short time was reported. At Basford employment was slack in the lace department; at Dundee it was fair.

Printing.—Employment with machine calico printers was moderate, and worse than a year ago. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it continued good. In Scotland it was fair.

Dyeing.—Employment with woollen, worsted and cotton dyers continued slack, and was worse than a year ago. With silk and cotton dyers it was fair at Macclesfield and Leek, and good at Congleton. With lace dyers at Nottingham it was slack.

Trimming, Finishing, &c.—At Leicester employment continued fairly good with hosiery trimmers, &c. At Hinckley and Loughborough it was good. At Basford employment was still disorganised by the hosiery finishers' dispute. Calender workers at Dundee were fully employed.

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the leather trades in January was quiet, and showed a decline compared with the previous month, and with January, 1913. Short time was reported in several districts. Trade Unions with a membership of 3,018 reported 6.7 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 5.1 per cent. at the end of December, and 4.9 per cent. in January, 1913.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, Leather Dressers, &c.— Employment was quiet generally, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. It was fair with curriers at Leeds, and bad with skinners and curriers in London, and with curriers at Walsall and Edinburgh. Employment was fair with leather workers at Bolton, Bury and Wigan

Saddlery and Harness Makers.—Employment was reported as dull with gig saddlers (a great deal of short time being worked), and bad with brown saddlers at Walsall. It was bad with harness makers, but fair with brown saddlers in London. It was generally fair at Glasgow, fairly good at Birmingham, and good at Abardeen

Miscellaneous Trades.—Employment with portmanteau makers in London was quiet, and worse than a month ago; three-quarters time was general. It was fair with portmanteau makers at Manchester. Employment was bad generally with fancy leather workers, and worse than a month ago and a year ago, except at Manchester, where it continued fair, and at Birmingham, where it was fairly good. It continued bad with fancy and morocco leather finishers in London, being about the same as a month ago, and worse than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1914, on a			
Imports: Hides, raw, and pleces thereof, dry cwts. Ditto, wet cwts.	1914 1913. 1913. Mor		Month ago.	Year ago.			
	50,907 41,332	56,354 50,199	74,229 65,847	- 5 447 - 8,867	- 23,322 - 24,515		
Total Hides, dry and wet cwts.	92 239	106,553	140,076	- 14,314	- 47,837		
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins ,, (value) £	767,221 233,682	798,271 221,449	1,423,219 247,546	- 31,050 + 12,233	- 665,998 - 13,864		
Leather cwts.	77,198	80,379	95,805	- 3,181	- 18,607		
Exports (British & Irish): Leather cwts. Gloves doz. prs. Machinery Belting cwts. Saddlery and Harness (value) £ Other Sorts (value) £	29,533 16,998 4,159 38,193 50,319	23,661 17,097 3,765 38.027 59,223	20,222 14,605 3,493 42,799 53,597	+ 5,872 - 99 + 394 + 166 - 8,904	+ 9,311 + 2,393 + 666 - 4,606 - 3,278		

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT, on the whole, continued fairly good, and was about the same as in January, 1913. There was a decline, however, at some of the heavy boot centres as compared with December.

Returns from firms employing 67,546 workpeople in the week ended January 24th showed practically no change in the number employed, and a decline of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed, but an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings.	
District.	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. ((+) or (-) on a	
	Jan. 24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan. 24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES. London	2,891 12,840 3,069	Per cent. + 2.7 + 1.6 + 1.0	Per cent. + 4.5 - 0.4 + 0.7	£ 3,145 14,742 3,094	Per cent. + 2·2 + 2·1 + 2·0	Per cent. + 4.4 - 0.1 - 1.8
Northampton Country	10,897 9,759	- 0·8 - 1·4	- 4·9 + 0·4	11,490 9,631	- 0.4 - 4.5	- 2·9 + 1·3
Kettering Stafford & District Norwich & District Bristol & District Bristol & District Leeds & District Manchester & District Birmingham & District Other parts of England and Wales	3,674 2,833 4,403 1,486 1,961 2,100 3,000 891 3,911	- 0.8 + 2.4 - 0.1 - 1.4 + 1.5 - 0.1 + 1.7 - 0.5	- 2·2 - 2·7 + 8.3 + 1·4 + 0.6 - 4·8 - 4·2 + 3·7 - 3·4	3,834 2,831 3,982 1,336 1,861 2,043 2,919 748 3,494	- 1·3 - 2·5 + 0·7 - 8·5 - 7·7 + 22·4 - 3·0 - 2·0 - 2·8	- 26 - 42 + 10.4 + 2.4 + 7.7 + 1.4 + 6.3 + 4.9 - 2.9
England & Wales	63,715	+ 0.2	- 0.9	65,150	- 0.4	+ 04
SCOTLAND IRELAND	3,520 311	- 0·1 - 26·8	- 0.6 - 23.6	3,567 300	- 2·9 - 2·9	- 22 +16·3
United Kingdom	67,546	+ 0.1	- 1.0	69,017	- 0.6	+ 0.4

Employment in London was quiet. At Leicester and in the Leicester country district employment was fairly good; an improvement was reported at Leicester. Employment at Northampton continued to be slack; some firms were discharging workpeeple, and much short time was worked. There was a decline at Kettering compared with a month ago and a year ago, and much short time was reported there also. With army bootmakers in the country districts of Northamptonshire there was a sharp decline: from 20 to 30 per cent. of the workpeeple were unemployed, and in addition there was much short time. Employment at Norwich continued fairly good, and was much better than last year. Employment was fair at Bristol, quiet at Kingswood; at both places much short time was reported, and there

was a decline as compared with December, but employployment was better than in January, 1913. At Leeds there was a marked recovery, owing to the termination of the municipal workers' dispute, which had disorganised industry; but employment was still slack. Employment was quiet at Manchester, but better than a year ago. In Scotland employment was fair, and not so good as a month ago or a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description of	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or in Jan., 1	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Jan., 1914, on a		
Boots and Shoes.	1914.	1913.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports (less re-exports): Leather doz. pairs value £ Rubber doz. pairs value £ Other materials doz. pairs value £	12,917	19,107	15,331	- 6,190	- 2,414		
	50,642	67,829	59,842	- 17,187	- 9,200		
	2,930	5,532	3,118	- 2,602	- 188		
	3,511	6,311	4,945	- 2,800	- 1,434		
	3,148	7,778	5,492	- 4,630	- 2,344		
	2,297	5,956	3,727	- 3,659	- 1,430		
Exports (British & Irish) Leather doz. pairs value £ Rubber doz. pairs value £ Other materials doz. pairs value £	132,470	119,574	127,223	+ 12,896	+ 5,247		
	375,174	333,110	371,464	+ 42,064	+ 3,710		
	11,411	10,372	8 719	+ 1,039	+ 2,692		
	12,290	11,164	10,132	+ 1,126	+ 2158		
	10,941	6,283	10,809	+ 4,658	+ 132		
	8,655	6 498	7,582	+ 2,157	+ 1,073		

HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during January in the *silk* hat trade was quiet, but slightly better than a month ago; it showed little change compared with a year ago.

In the *felt* hat trade employment continued bad, and was much worse than a year ago; a considerable amount of short time was reported. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of January was 5.5, compared with 5.4 a month ago and 0.9 a year ago.

At Denton employment was reported as quiet, at Stockport as bad; in Warwickshire there was a good deal of short time.

	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1914, on a			
Description.	1914.	1913.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: Hats, Feltdozens ,, Straw, ,, Other sorts ,,	7,389 9,734 41,536	9,292 6,464 42,638	9,947 15,993 107,982	- 1,903 + 3,270 - 1,102	- 2,558 - 6,259 - 66,446		
Total "	58,659	58,394	133,922	+ 265	- 75,263		
Exports (British & Irish): Hats, Feltdozens ,, Straw, ,, Other sorts ,,	68,981 75,947 18,669	61,308 36,554 17,193	72,462 69,854 19,023	+ 7,673 + 39,393 + 1,476	- 3,481 + 6,093 - 354		
Total "	163,597	115,055	161,339	+ 48,542	+ 2,258		

TAILORING TRADE.

Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment during January showed the usual seasonal decline, but was slightly better than a

Returns from firms paying £8,125 to their work-people (indoor and outdoor workers) during the four weeks ended January 24th showed a decrease of 20.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment during January continued moderate. The trade union cutters reported it as fair.

Leeds.—Returns from firms employing 8,704 work-people in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended January 24th showed an increase of 2.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 0.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment gradually improved during the month, and at the ord was fairly grad.

Other Centres.—At Bristol employment was fair, and slightly better than a month ago and a year ago. At Norwich it continued good; at Manchester it was fair. At Glasgow it was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in January, 1914, were valued at £217,681, as compared with £233,221 in December, 1913, and £244,910 in January, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £862,136, £698,450, and £830,881 respectively.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades was moderate with retail firms, and slack with court and private dressmakers; in both branches it was worse than a year ago. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades it was fairly good. 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 1,448 dressmakers in the week ended
January 24th showed a decrease of 8.2 per cent. in the
number employed compared with a month ago, and of
5.7 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment
during the month was moderate. Court and private
dressmakers employing 871 workpeople in the week
ended January 24th showed a decrease of 12.5 per cent.
in the number employed compared with a month ago,
and of 4.3 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was slack, and short time was
reported. With milliners in the West End employment
was moderate.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing, and millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,365 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended January 24th showed an increase of 5.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2.1 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good, the improvement shown as compared with a month ago being chiefly in the millinery branch; several firms reported a deficiency of labour.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade continued moderate. In the costume, skirt, and blouse trades firms employing 2,229 workpeople in the week ended January 24th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 1.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair; about half the firms covered by the returns reported a deficiency of labour in one branch or another.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle, &c., trade continued fair, and was about the same as a year ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, employing 4,584 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £3,196 in wages to indoor and outdoor workers in the week ended January 24th. showed a decrease of 5.9 per cent. in the wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 0.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fair.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 5,325 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended January 24th showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0.1 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was good.

BUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT during January was slack with plasterers and with painters; in the other branches of the building trades it was moderate. Employment at the end of the month was about the same as at the beginning of the month, and as at the end of January last year, taking all occupations together; but, while navvies and labourers showed a decline, most of the skilled trades showed an improvement as compared with both of the earlier dates.

Comprehensive comparative statistics, based on the total number in these trades included under the Insurance Act, Part II., are now available, showing the proportion of workpeople who were unemployed at the 31st January, 1913, at the 2nd January, 1914, and at the 30th January, 1914; and the following Table shows the

percentage of such unemployed persons to the total number of insured workpeople in each trade and in each geographical division at the dates mentioned.

Division.	rer- cent. age at 30th	Inc. Dec. ((+) (r -) on a	Per- cent. age at	Inc. Dec.((+) or -) on a	Per- cent- age at 30th	Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
err animal on	Jan., 1914.	M'nth aco.	Year ago.	Jan., 1914.	M'nti ago.	ago.	Jan., 1914.	M'nth ago.	Year ago.
nodil erwis et	Carı	enters	&c.	Br	icklay	ers.)	dasons.	
Iondon* Northern Counties North Western Yorks & E. Mids. West Midlands Easter & S.E. Cos. South Western Wales Scotland Ireland Ireland Inteland Int	7·5 3·2 4·6 4·8 3·3 4·2 4·4 2·2 2·8 13·9	+ 1·2 + 0·1 + 0·6 + 0·2 + 0·6 + 0·8 - 1·3 - 0·1 + 0·3 - 2·7	- 1·3 - 1·1 + 0·1 - 0·4 - 3·0 - 0·1 - 0·2 - 1·5 - 0·8 + 4·5	10·5 2·6 7·2 4·3 5·5 6·0 8·2 1·9 6·9 21·3	+ 0·7 - 0·1 - 1·2 - 2·9 - 0·8 - 1·1 - 1·8 - 1·5 - 0·1 - 2·3	- 0.7 - 1.9 - 1.1 - 2.2 - 1.7 - 0.6 + 0.1 - 2.8 - 4.7 + 5.1	10·0 4·2 5·3 5·7 4·2 7·0 6·1 2·7 6·8 13·1	- 0.6 - 1.6 - 5.0 - 4.4 - 4.1 - 1.6 - 0.5 - 0.5 - 1.9 - 2.4	+ 2·2 - 2·3 - 2·5 - 0·9 - 5·4 - 7·2 + 0·5 - 3·2 + 0·1
United Kingdom	41	- 10	- 1.8	7:0	- 1.4	- 13	6.5	- 1.8	- 1.1
	Plasterers.			Pai	nters,	&c.	Plumbers.		
London* Northern Counties North Western Yorks & E. Mids. West Midlands Eastern & S.E. Cos. outh Western Wales Sootland Ireland	18·2 10·9 5·4 8·5 6·3 9·4 12·9 2·7 5·6 21·6	+ 1·1 - 1·7 - 0·4 - 2·4 - 0·7 - 0·5 - 1·0 + 0·4	+ 0.8 - 7.6 - 6.5 - 1.5 - 8.4 - 4.8 - 2.2 - 4.8 + 6.4	21·3 20·9 21·7 20·5 18·6 16·2 17·0 10·2 14·5 33·6	- 4·8 - 1·8 - 6·5 - 4·9 - 1·8 - 0·8 + 0·1 - 0·4 - 2·7 - 2·7	- 4·3 + 0·2 + 1·6 - 2·0 - 1·2 - 1·3 + 1·8 - 0·4 + 0·1 + 6·9	5·9 2·6 3·7 3·0 4·8 3·8 4·4 2·9 8·6	+ 0.9 + 0.6 + 0.7 - 0.1 + 1.5 + 0.7 + 0.2 + 0.9 + 0.7 - 1.5	- 0·3 + 0·7 + 0·4 - 0·1 + 0·7 - 0·6 + 0·8 + 0·7 + 1·9
United Kingdom	11:1	- 0.8	- 2.0	196	- 3:3	- 1.3	4.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.5
or Bereich At	N	Tavvies		Lal	oourer	8.	A11 0	ccupat	ions.†
London* Northern Counties North Western Yorks, & E. Mids. West Midlands Eastern & N.E. Cos. South Western Wales Gotland reland	2.6 3.1 4.0 4.7 6.9 10.2 1.3 1.6	+ 0·3 - 0·1 - 0·3 + 2·6 + 0·3 + 0·1 + 0·2	- 0·8 - 0·8 - 0·2 + 0·8 + 0·5 - 0·2 + 3·4 + 0·2 - 0·5 + 3·3	3·5 4·8 7·3 4·9 7·9 8·1 3·0 3·8	+ 1·2 + 0·6 - 0·5 + 0·3 - 1·1 - 0·4 - 0·3 - 0·4 + 0·3 + 2·1	+ 1.4 - 0.7 - 0.3 + 3.0 + 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.4 - 0.4 - 0.8 + 0.5	8·9 3·1 5 0	+ 03 - 0·3 - 0 8 - 1·4 - 0·2 + 0·1 - 0·2 - 0·1 + 1·0	- 1.5 - 1.0 + 0.3 - 0.1 - 0.5 - 0.7 + 1.2 - 0.1 - 0.8 + 4.9
United Kingdom	4.7	+ 0·5	+ 0.5	9.2	+ 1.2	+ 1.5	8.6	- 0.4	- 0.2

* Exclusive of workpeople directly involved in the building trade dispute.
† The United Kingdom percentage for Slaters, etc., was 7.8, showing increases of 3.9 and 2.2 compared with a month ago and a year ago respectively. For other occupations not shown separately in the Table the corresponding figures were 4.2, +0.7, and -0.2 respectively.

Employment with carpenters was generally better than in January last year, though there was a decline in Ireland. It was better, on the whole, at the end than at the beginning of the month. The percentage unemployed was below 5 per cent. in every district except London and Ireland.

Employment with bricklayers and with masons was also better, on the whole, than in January last year, and better at the end of the month than at the beginning. The principal exceptions were a decline in employment with masons in London, and with bricklayers in Ireland, as compared with last year.

The percentage of plasterers unemployed at the end of the month was 11.1, a higher percentage than in any of the other trades except painters. There was an improvement on the whole as compared with last year; but London, Ireland, and the South-Western division showed either a decline or no improvement.

The percentage of *painters* unemployed was 19.6, but employment showed an improvement at the end of the month as compared with the beginning, and some improvement, on the whole, as compared with January last year.

The percentage of *plumbers* unemployed did not reach 5 per cent. in any division, except London and Ireland. Employment was about the same as in January, 1913.

Employment showed a slight decline with navvies, and a more considerable decline with labourers, as compared with last year and with the beginning of the month. In the case of navvies, however, the percentage unemployed was very low, especially in the Northern Counties, in Wales, and in Scotland. There was a marked decline in employment with both classes in Ireland

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades was fair, and about the same as in the previous month; compared with January, 1913, it showed a slight improvement.

Trade Unions with a total membership of 51,859 reported 3.4 per cent. out of employment at the end of the month, as compared with 3.3 per cent. in the previous month, and 3.6 per cent. in January, 1913.

Furnishing Trades.

In these trades employment was moderate only, and showed a falling-off from the previous month. Trade Unions with 22,336 members reported 4.5 per cent. out of work at the end of January, as compared with 3.7 per cent. in the preceding month, and 5.4 per cent. in January, 1913. The principal exceptions to the general state were Manchester and Birmingham, where employment was good, and Newcastle and Glasgow, where it was fair. Upholsterers were well employed at Liverpool, and badly at Edinburgh and Glasgow. With cabinet-makers employment was good at Liverpool, Newcastle, and Belfast, and fair at Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, and Glasgow. On the whole employment was bad with french polishers.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in January, 1914, were valued at £33,639, as compared with £42,491 in December, 1913, and £33,377 in January, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £116,333, £111,036, and £113,896 respectively.

Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment continued fairly good. The percentage unemployed at the end of January among "insured" workpeople engaged in sawmilling was 4.0, as compared with 3.3 at the end of December.

Trade Unions with a total membership of 7,546 reported 2.7 per cent. of these as unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 3.3 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 3.0 per cent. at the end of January, 1913. Employment was described as very quiet at Nottingham, moderate at Hull, and good at Newcastle (where overtime was worked) and Sheffield. It was dull generally in London.

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

Description.	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Dec.	(+) or (-) in 014, on a
	1914.	1913.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn	Loads. 191,659 190,890	Loads. 279,172 343,408	Loads. 253,503 305,447	Loads. - 87,513 -152,518	Loads. - 61,844 -114,557
House Frames, Fittings, and Joiner's Work (value)	£ 18,442	£ 17,541	£ 8,621	+ 901	£ 9,821

Coachbuilding.

Employment was again fairly good and about the same as in December, but was below the level of January, 1913. Trade Unions with 13,733 members reported 3.0 per cent. as out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 3.1 per cent. at the end of December, and 2.3 per cent. at the end of January, 1913. At Aberdeen and Salford employment was reported as slack, at Liverpool and Dublin as bad, and at Manchester, Leeds, Bristol, and Belfast as good.

Coopers.

Employment was fair on the whole with coopers, and better than in January, 1913. It was very fair at Liverpool and Birmingham, dull at Burton-on-Trent and Bristol, and good at Hull.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmaking.—Employment improved as compared with December, but was not so good as in January, 1913. Trade Unions reported 2.0 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared

with 4.0 per cent. in December, and 1.4 per cent. in January, 1913.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in January, 1914, were valued at £35,463, as compared with £38,852 in December, 1913, and £33,848 in January, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £22,343, £19,181, and £19,938 respectively.

Other Trades.—Employment continued moderate with general wheelwrights and smiths. With packing-case makers it continued fairly good. Skip and basket makers at Oldham were again fairly well employed (with however, a considerable amount of short time), and cane and wicker workers at Basford moderately so.

PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES.

PRINTING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole. It showed a decline compared with December, but an improvement compared with a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions	Percentage Unemployed at end of				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	at end of Jan. 1914.	Jan., 1914.	Dec., 1913.	Jan., 1913.		onth go.		ear go.	
London	21,954 5,979	4·8 4·0	5·2 3·9	5·8 4·3	-+	0·4 0·1	11	1.0	
Lancs, and Cheshire East Midland and Eastern Counties	7,191 2,873	3·3 2·5	2·9 2·1	4·7 2·7	++	0·4 0·4		1·4 0·2	
West Midlands S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	2,892 4,380	3·1 2·3	2·5 2·0	3·2 2·8	++	0.6	1 1	0·1 0·5	
Scotland	6,060 2,447	2.7	2·4 6·1	4·2 7·2	++	0.3		1·5 0·1	
United Kingdom	53,776	4.0	3.9	4.9	+	0.1	(2)	0.9	

London.—Employment was reported as fair in most branches, and better than a year ago. Compositors, however, reported it as slack

however, reported it as slack.

Other Centres.—Employment was fair generally, showing a general decline compared with a month ago and an improvement compared with a year ago. It was slack with letterpress printers at Leeds, Derby and Dublin, and with lithographic printers at Manchester and Edinburgh.

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment declined, and was quiet in London, with some short time. In the provinces it was fairly good except at Dublin, where it continued bad. Compared with a year ago there was a slight decline on the whole.

time types and my	No. of Members of Unions		age Uner	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	at end of Jan., 1914	Jan., 1914.	Dec., 1913.	Jan., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	3,399 3,005	4·5 2·5	2·2 2·5	4·0 2·1	+_2·3	+ 0.5 + 0.4
United Kingdom	6,404	3.6	2.3	3.1	+ 1.3	+ 0.5

PAPER TRADES.

Employment in these trades continued fairly good. Returns from firms employing 17,497 workpeople in the last week of the month showed an increase in the total number of workpeople employed by them of 0.4 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 1.1 per cent. compared with a year ago.

STREET SEED TO SEE	Workpeople paid Wages in	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
STATE SET SET	last week of Jan., 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards: Northern Countles Midlands, Wales, and Ireland Southern Countles Scotland	4,361 947 7,686 3,658	Per cent. + 0·3 + 2·8 + 0·8 - 0·5	Per cent 1.8 - 1.3 + 3.6 + 0.6		
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. Hand-made Paper	16,652 845	+ 0·5 - 0·8	+ 1·2 - 0·6		
Total	17,497	+ 0.4	+ 1:1		

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 4,441 members had 0.7 per cent. unemployed at the end

of January, compared with 0.9 per cent. a month ago and 0.8 per cent. a year ago. In the hand-made paper trade Trade Unions with 528 members had 4.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, compared with 4.9 per cent. in December and 5.1 per cent. in January, 1913.

The Imports of paper in January, 1914, were valued at £631,043, as compared with £648,193 in December, 1913, and £611,699 in January, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £332,538, £287,596, and £334,844 respectively.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued fairly good.

Returns from firms employing 7,061 workpeople in the week ended January 24th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

89 - 18 - 19371 185	W	orkpeopl	е.		Earnings		
	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a			Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
5 2 44 2 3 8 17	Jan. 24th, 1914.	Month Year ago.		Jan. 24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Branches. Glass Bottle Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	4,900 1,850	Per cent 0.2 - 0.4	Per cent 1.7 - 0.3	£ 6,531 2,159	Per cent 90 - 6.6	Per cent 3.4 + 3.5	
Other Branches	7,061	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	9,056	- 1:3	+ 6.1	
Districts. North of England Yorkshire Lancashire Worcestershire and Warwickshire Scotland Other parts of the United Kingdom	834 3,891 730 730 579 297	+ 2·8 - 1·0 + 0·6 + 0·9 - 3·3	+ 7.9 - 6.5 + 22.5 + 8.0 + 0.5 - 18.6	1,117 5,117 869 914 731 308	- 0.4 - 10.1 - 9.8 - 7.4 - 4.7 - 6.7	+ 6·7 - 7·8 + 27·6 + 7·8 + 2·7 - 14·0	
Total	7,061	- 0.2	- 1.2	9,056	- 8.2	- 1.5	

Employment in Yorkshire was moderate on the whole in the ordinary glass bottle trade, and not so good as a month ago and a year ago. In the flint glass bottle trade it remained good, and was better than a year ago. With glass bottle makers at St. Helens employment continued fairly good, and showed an improvement compared with a year ago; some short time was worked for want of boys. At Portobello and Bristol it continued good. At Sunderland it was fairly good.

Employment continued fair with sheet glass flatteners and good with sheet and plate glass workers at St. Helens. At Birmingham it continued fair with flint glass makers, but declined with flint glass cutters; in the Wordsley and Stourbridge district it was fairly good with makers and good with cutters. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear employment was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago. With plate glass bevellers and silverers in London a decline was reported as compared with a year ago; with glass blowers employment was fair, and rather better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc (+) or Dec. (- in Jan., 1914, on a		
	1914.	1913.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: 5. Window and German 2. sheet glass, including	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	
	92,286	114,193	124,290	- 21,907	- 32,004	
- shades, &c. Plate Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	26,672	33,468	39,555	- 6,796	- 12,883	
	79,051	100,825	79,101	- 21,774	- 50	
Manufactures, othersorts Bottles	329	193	249	+ 136	+ 80	
	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	
	151,689	171,542	172,746	- 19,853	- 21,057	
Exports (British & Irish): Plate Flint Manufactures,other sorts Bottles	cwts. 23,589 6,490 49,110 gross. 83.553	ewts. 16,482 7,076 36,299 gross. 84,014	cwts. 28,590 7,858 53,170 gross. 83,487	cwts. + 7,107 - 586 + 12,811 gross. - 461	cwts 5,001 - 1,368 - 4,060 gross. + 66;	

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades was fairly good, but showed some decline on the previous month. There was also a decline on a year ago, except in the china section, which showed a marked improvement.

Returns from firms employing 16,385 workpeople in the week ended January 24th showed a decrease of 11 per cent. in the numbers employed and of 5.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the numbers employed and of 3.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.		Earning	В.	
616	Week	Inc. (Dec. (+) or -) on a	Week		(+) or -) on a	
to every the ball her	Jan. 24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan. 24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Branches:— China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	2,878 11,069 2,438	Per cent 1.0 - 0.9 - 2.0	Per cent. + 6.8 - 1.3 - 5.1	£ 3,348 9,883 1,990	Per cent 0.8 - 5.2 - 12.5	Per cent. + 7.6 - 4.2 - 16.9	
Total	16,385	1.1	- 0.6	15,221	- 5.3	- 3.8	
Districts:— Potteries Other Districts	12,214 4,1 7 1	- 0·9 - 1·6	- 0·2 - 1·7	10.465 4,756	- 5·9 - 4·1	- 5·4 - 0·1	
Total	16,385	- 1.1	- 0.6	15,221	- 5.3	- 3.8	

In the Potteries district employment continued good in the china section, and was better than a year ago. In the earthenware section it was fair, showing, however, some decline both on a month ago and a year ago. In the other districts it was fairly good on the whole, except at Bristol, where it was slack.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in January, 1914, were valued at £74,937, as compared with £109,489 in December, 1913, and £68,517 in January, 1913. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were £277,694, £245,584, and £291,519 respectively.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

Brick Trade

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade in January was fair on the whole, but showed a slight decline on the previous month. Compared with a year ago, there was a general improvement, which was most marked in the Southern and South-Western Counties and in Scotland.

Returns from firms employing 10,813 workpeople in the week ended January 24th showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and a decrease of 3.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with January, 1913, there was an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 7.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid

	N	Vork	peop	le.		Earnings.				
Districts.			Week ended Dec. (-							
					Jan. 24th, 1914.				ear go.	
Northern Countles, York- shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,404	Per cent 0.5 - 1.0		£ 4,370	cent. ce		Per ent. 7.9			
Midland and Eastern Counties	3,576	-	0.2	+	0.2	3,890	-	4.4	+	5.0
South and South-Western Counties and Wales	2,517	+	2.0	+	1.7	2,982	-	3.0	+	11.4
Scotland Other Districts	682 634	-+	0-9	+	8·6 8·1	790 676		2·0 7·0		10.0
Total	10,813	+	0.2	+	0.1	12,708	-	3.7	+	7.5
					STATE OF THE PARTY NAMED IN					

In the Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire employment was fair on the whole, but not so good as in the previous month. Some short time was reported at Bradford. In the Midlands and the Eastern Counties also employment was fair, showing, however, a decline on the previous month. In the glazed brick trade employment continued fairly good in Shropshire and good at Tamworth; it was fair with fire brick workers in the Stourbridge district. In the Southern and South-Western Counties it was good. In North Wales it continued fair. Employment was fairly good in Scotland.

Cement Trade.

Employment in the cement trade on the Thames and Medway was slack, though better than a month ago.

The Imports of cement during January, 1914. amounted to 7,052 tons, compared with 8,251 tons in December, 1913, and 6,583 tons in January, 1913. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were 58,223 tons, 48,806 tons, and 81,361 tons respectively.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

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

		Qua	antity.	Value.			
(38) 8 <u> </u>	MOS MOS	Jan., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Jan., 1913.	Jan., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with Jan., 1913.		
Fish (other than Shel England and Wales Scotland Ireland		Cwts. 705,568 584,763 81,974	Cwts. + 111,434 + 159,088 - 4,322	£ 657,435 228,910 26,106	£ + 13,832 + 20,902 - 11,705		
Shell Fish	:: ::	1,372,305	+ 266,200	912,451 29,564	+ 23,029 + 845		
Total Va	lue	1-7	-	942,015	+ 23,874		

Fishermen.—Employment with fishermen was fair but not so good on the whole as a month ago. At Grimsby it continued good, and at Hull fair. It was bad at Yarmouth, and fair at Lowestoft. At Aberdeen, Fraserburgh and Peterhead employment was fair, and at Macduff bad, though better than a month ago. Off the south-western coast of England fishing operations were very irregular, owing to bad weather.

Fish Dock Labourers.—Employment was fair generally. It was good at Grimsby, and better than a month ago. At Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Hull it was fair. Employment was moderate at Aberdeen, fair at Peterhead, and bad at Fraserburgh.

Fish Curers.—Employment with fish curers was good at Grimsby, moderate at Lowestoft and Hull, and bad and worse than a month ago at Yarmouth. It was good at Peterhead and Fraserburgh, moderate at Aberdeen, and bad at Macduff.

The Exports (British and Irish) of herrings, cured or salted, during January, 1914, were valued at £163,444, as compared with £742,854 in December, 1913, and £99,010 in January, 1913.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR

EMPLOYMENT during January was only moderate on the whole, though fairly good at ports on the north-east coast of England. It showed a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

London.*—Employment was moderate generally, and was worse than both a month ago and a year ago. average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the five weeks ended January 31st was 15,197, a decrease of 2.5 per cent. on a month ago and of 9.0 per cent. on a year ago.

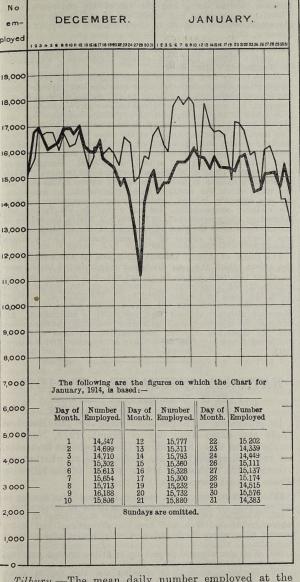
	Average Da	Average Daily Number of Labourers emplo and at Principal Wharves in Lond							
		In Docks.							
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.				
Week ended Jan. 3rd " " " 10th " " " 17th " " 24th " " 31st	5,587 5,796 5,156	2,314 2,535 2,178 2,668 2,484	7,466 8,122 7,974 7,824 7,585	7,210 7,590 7,504 7,315 7,398	14,676 15,712 15,478 15,139 14,983				
Average for 5 weeks ended Jan. 31st, 1914	} 5,358	2,436	7,794	7,403	15,197				
Average for Dec., 1913	5,598	2,353	7,951	7,634	15,585				
" , Jan., 1913	5,557	3,865	9,422	7,277	16.699				

* Exclusive of Tilbury.

The numbers employed during January, 1914, fluctuated between a maximum of 16,188 and a minimum of 14,339. The corresponding figures for January, 1913, were 18,228 and 14,085 respectively.

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at 110 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the month of December, 1913, and January, 1914. The corresponding curve for December, 1912, and January, 1913, is also given for comparison.

[The thick curve applies to December, 1913, and January, 1914, the thin curve to



Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks was 1,673 during January, 1914, compared with 1,676 a month ago and 1,600 in January, 1913.

Liverpool.—Employment with dock labourers declined somewhat during the month; it was bad at the South End docks and fair at the North End docks, with less overtime worked at the latter than during December. With quay and railway carters employment was fair and better than a month ago, some overtime being reported.

Other Ports.—Employment with dock labourers was fair on the Tyne and good on the Wear; it continued good with trimmers and teemers on both rivers. At Hartlepool and Middlesbrough employment showed a further improvement, and was generally fairly good. At Hull it was bad with dock labourers and moderate with coal workers; at Grimsby it was slack generally, and at Goole it was bad, being adversely affected at the latter port by a dispute. Employment was dull on the whole at Yarmouth and Lowestoft. It was slack at Gravesend. At Plymouth it was fair, while it was quiet but better than a month ago at Devonport. Employment was slack and worse than a month ago at Bristol. At the South Wales ports it was fair, but not so good as a month ago.

Employment at Glasgow was slack and worse than a month ago. It was fairly good at Dundee, but showed a slight decline. Employment was reported as fair at Belfast.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN JANUARY.

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which over 70 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) show that during January 44,095 seamen,* of whom 4,730 (or 10.7 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with January, 1913, there was a net decrease of 348. The largest decreases were at Liverpool (1,184), at London (659), and at Glasgow (472), and the most marked increases at Southampton (1,119) and at the Tyne Ports (521).

Lascars are not included in the figures.

	Numbe	er of Seamen* shi	pped in
Principal Ports.		January,	
	1913.	1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1914.
ENGLAND & WALES.			177
Tyne Ports	2,090	2,611	+ 521
Sunderland	408 519	530 350	+ 122
Hull	1,602	1,593	- 9
Grimsby	67	71	+ 4
Bristol Channel.			A CONTRACTOR
Bristol†	830	1,023	+ 193 + 145
Newport, Mon	1,006 4,634	1,151 4,666	+ 145 + 32
Swansea	459	678	+ 219
Other Ports.		Sea of Baracia	P' HTONG
Liverpool	15,888	14,704	- 1,184
London Southampton	8,370 4,078	7,711 5,197	- 659 + 1,119
	.,010	0,101	1,110
SCOTLAND.	595	615	+ 20
Kirkcaldy, Methil, and	376	200	- 176
Grangemouth	7.017	9741	- /472
Hasgow	3,213	2,741	-/412
IRELAND.	00	100	. 10
Dublin	90 218	100 154	+ 10
Total	44,443	44,095	- 348

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN SCOTLAND.

ALL farm work was well advanced in January, and with the consequent reduction in the demand for labour there were fewer districts than usual in which any scarcity of labour was reported.

The supply of labour was about equal to the demand in all the north-eastern counties from Nairnshire to Forfarshire, and in Fifeshire. In Perthshire, however, a general scarcity of labour, more especially of casual labour, was reported in the south-west, while there was also some scarcity of casual labour in the central district, and of ploughmen in the south-east. The supply of labour was about sufficient in the Lothians, but there was some deficiency in Peebles-shire. The supply was sufficient in Berwickshire and also in Stirlingshire, where it was said to be better than a year ago. In north-west Lanarkshire the supply was said to be far short of the demand, and some scarcity of casual labourers was reported in the south-eastern part of the same county. There was also a marked shortage of labour in Renfrewshire and South Ayrshire, while other districts where there was a greater or less deficiency were Caithness-shire and Dumbartonshire.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

CONCURRENT CONTRACTS OF SERVICE: RIGHT OF EMPLOYER TO FORBID: NATURE OF SERVICES.

Where a workman has entered into concurrent contracts of service with two or more employers, under which he works at one time for one, at another time for another, his average weekly earnings are to be computed as if his earnings under all such contracts were earnings in the employment of the employer for whom he was working at the time of an accident.

In January, 1913, a man entered the employment of a railway

In January, 1913, a man entered the employment of a railway

* 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.

§ Based on informati n supplied by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

Corresponding particulars for England are not available this month.

company as a plate-layer, his regular hours of work being between 6 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. In April, 1913, he met with an accident on the railway which admittedly entitled him to compensation amounting to half his average weekly earnings before the accident, and the company were willing to pay him half the wages he had been receiving from them. The workman, however, alleged that he had another employment, as he had regular work in the evenings at a theatre taking checks and keeping order. He therefore claimed that his wages under this concurrent contract of service should be taken into account. The company refused to adopt this view, and the workman took proceedings in the county court. At the hearing it was proved that when the claimant entered the company's employment he was handed a book of Rules and Regulations affecting men in the company's service. Rule (1) provided that all persons employed handed a book of Rules and Regulations affecting men in the company's service. Rule (1) provided that all persons employed by the company should devote themselves exclusively to the company's service. Other rules provided that men should not trade, and for the registering of their places of residence, so that at any time they could be called upon in an emergency. The judge decided that he was bound to take into account the earnings at the theatre, and made an award in the claimant's favour for half the entire amount of wages he had earned under both contracts of service. The company appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that Rule (1) of the company's rules (even if the Rules formed part of the contract of service, which was doubted), only meant that the workman, while performing work for the company, should devote himself exclusively thereto; that he was entitled to work at the theatre in his spare time provided he did not neglect his duty to the company; that the company had no right to interfere with what he did in his spare time; that the Act did not require the several concurrent

the company had no right to interfere with what he did in his spare time; that the Act did not require the several concurrent contracts of service to be of the same nature; and therefore that the claimant was entitled to compensation in respect of his average weekly earnings under both the concurrent contracts of service. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—Lloyd v. Midland Railway Company.—Court of Appeal. 20th January, 1914.

OPERATION NECESSARY TO REMOVE INCAPACITY: REFUSAL TO

OPERATION NECESSARY TO REMOVE INCAPACITY: REFUSAL TO SUBMIT TO OPERATION: UNREASONABLE REFUSAL.

In July, 1912, a miner suffered an injury to his hand by a fall of stone in the course of his employment. From the time of the accident he was paid 16s. a week compensation, which was half his wages, without award. The medical men tried to save the middle finger, which had been crushed, without operation; but by February, 1913, they had come to the conclusion that it could not be saved, and that the only way to restore the hand to usefulness was by amputation of the finger. According to medical opinion, the operation proposed was not attended with risk, and would probably result in the workman being soon able to return to his work as before the accident. He, however, refused to submit to the operation, and the employers in April. refused to submit to the operation, and the employers in April, 1913, discontinued payment. Subsequently the workman took proceedings in the county court for an award of compensation, and his claim was resisted by the employers on the ground that the incapacity existing was due, not to the accident, but to the workman's refusal to undergo an operation unattended with risk, and such as any reasonable mean regular unattended with risk, and such as any reasonable man would submit to. The judge, however, held that the workman was not unreasonable in refusing to undergo the operation, inasmuch as the employer had not guaranteed any compensation in the event of the operation proving unsuccessful. An award was accordingly made for comproving unsuccessful.

pensation. The employer appealed.

At the hearing of the appeal it was contended that, in view of the medical evidence, the refusal of the workman was unreasonable. On the other side it was argued that the onus was reasonable. On the other side it was argued that the onus was on the employer to show that the operation would cure the incapacity. The Court of Appeal held that the finding of the judge was not supported by the evidence, the true inference from this was that the man was unreasonable in refusing to undergo what was but a slight operation, unattended with risk, and which, it was stated, would enable him to do his former work within a short time. The appeal was therefore allowed, but a declaration of liability was made.—Walsh v. Lock & Company (Newland), Limited.—Court of Appeal. 21st January, 1914.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOY-MENT: EMPLOYMENT ON ISLAND: ACCIDENT IN CROSSING TO MAINLAND.

Where a workman is injured by accident, he is entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, only where the accident is one arising out of and in the course of his

A farmer had a farm on an island two miles from the coast. A farmer had a farm on an island two miles from the coast. He employed a workman on this farm, who stayed on the island from Monday morning till Saturday evening each week. His wife lived on the mainland, and he went to his home from the Saturday evening till the Monday morning. The crossing was always dangerous for small boats, because of the strong current, and especially dangerous if even a moderate wind were blowing. and especially dangerous if even a moderate wind were blowing. One Saturday it was too rough for him to cross the channel and go home. On Sunday morning, however, the weather having improved, his employer took him across in a small boat, but in attempting to land the man fell and was hurt, apparently through being jammed between the boat and a rock. He was seriously injured internally, and died on the next day. The widow claimed compensation under the Act, but at the hearing the employer contended that he was not light to pay as the secident did not compensation under the Act, but at the hearing the employer contended that he was not liable to pay as the accident did not arise out of or in the course of the employment. The county court judge decided that the deceased was fatally injured in getting out of the boat; that he left the island by his employer's permission; that his employer's boat was the only mode by which he could get to land; and that he was going to land for purposes of his own, and for no purpose of his employer. He lecided, therefore, that the accident was not one arising out of and in the course of the employment, and refused to award compensation. The widow appealed. The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, holding that it was an implied term of the man's contract of service that at reasonable times he should have permission to go to his home, and that he should have reasonable mission to go to his home, and that he should have reasonable facilities for so doing and the use of his employer's boat. Therefore the accident had arisen out of and in the course of the employment.—Richards v. Morris.—Court of Appeal. 26th

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOY-MENT: MINER WORKING WHERE FORBIDDEN: PERMANENT INCAPACITY: MISCONDUCT. Where injury to a workman is attributable to his serious and

Where injury to a workman is attributable to his serious and wilful misconduct, compensation is none the less payable where the injury results either in death or serious and permanent disablement, but not where the injury has less grave consequences. A miner in the employment of a colliery company was employed hewing coal in a gallery, known as the "horse level." The manager, detecting danger at the place where the man was working from a risk of a fall of stone, ordered the miner to move out of the "horse level." In spite of these orders, the man continued getting coal in the "horse level," though not at the same spot from which he had been ordered to move. While so working he was injured by a fall of stone, which was not the stone which the manager had perceived to be dangerous. He was seriously injured, and permanent incapacity resulted. He claimed compensation, but an award in his favour was refused on the ground that, as he was not within the sphere of his employment at the time of the accident, the accident was not one arising in the course of the employment. The workman one arising in the course of the employment. The workman

one arising in the course of the employment.

The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal on the ground that the orders which the man disobeyed only referred to the way in which the work was to be carried out, and did not limit the sphere of the employment. Therefore, as the workman was doing the work he was employed to do, though in an improper manner, the accident was one arising in the course of the employment, although the workman was guilty of misconduct. As, however, the injuries caused permanent incapacity, the misconduct did not disentitle him to compensation.—Jackson v. Denton Collieries Company, Limited.—Court of Appeal. 21st January, 1914.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

PART II.—Unemployment Insurance. APPLICATIONS TO THE UMPIRE.

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

294. Workmen engaged in erecting iron and wire fencing to enclose reservoirs or other works in the course of construction.
295. Workmen engaged in laying new channelling on roads where previously there had been no channelling, and laying cement slabs where there had previously been gravel paths or

296. Workmen engaged in making or fitting up cast iron fuse

boxes for electrical purposes.

297. Workmen engaged in cleaning and also scaling ship's boilers. This may involve a reconsideration of Decisions 398 and 1131.

298. Workmen described as lavatory attendants in connection

with any insured trade.
299. Workmen engaged in machining—cutting, turning and boring-cast-iron pipes.

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) Regu-

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 In-

surance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are pay-

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

1407. Workmen described as leather roller coverers or turners employed in the jute and flax industry, and engaged both in covering with leather and in turning up the rollers, and in turning wood rollers. (Application 278.)

This decision modifies decision B.317(3) (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for July 1912)

LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1912).

1409. Workmen described as die-sinkers employed in connection with the brass and miscellaneous metal trades (other than

1410. Workmen employed as tool, press, or die-setters in connection with the cutting, stamping, or shaping of metal. (Application 267.)

This decision reverses decision B.698 (BOARD OF TRADE

LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1912).

1413. All classes of workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the repair of locomotives, whether in connection with businesses included under the trades specified in Schedule VI. of the National Insurance Act, 1911, or otherwise.

1414. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of metal moulds for use in stamping soap in machines.

1416. Workmen engaged in laying tar-paving on school play-grounds adjoining the buildings.

This decision modifies decision B.738 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1912).

1418. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making or repairing hand trucks with two or more wheels, including workmen

employed in fitting or turning axles.

This decision reverses decision B.827 (2) (Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1912), so far as it relates to

1421. Workmen employed in workshops and engaged wholly or mainly in planing, drilling, fitting and packing railway points and crossings. (Application 286.)

This decision modifies decision B.847 (BOARD OF TRADE

LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1912), so far as the latter relates to points and crossings.

1422. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of metal cases for

the storage of explosives.

This decision modifies decision B.1384 (Board of Trade Labour Gazette for November, 1913).

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

1408. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making portable scientific appliances and apparatus for laboratory use.

1411. Workmen employed by railway companies as flagmen and look-out men, in connection with work in progress on the permanent way of a working railway.

1412. Workmen engaged in the repair of tin-streaming floors. (Application 289.)

1415. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of wood casing and capping for electric wiring. (Application 283.)
1417. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in repairing the woodwork of coal staiths. (Application 287.)

woodwork of coar status. (Application 251.)

1419. Platelayers employed at a steel foundry and engaged wholly or mainly in the upkeep of railway lines about the works.

1420. Blacksmiths engaged wholly or mainly in making fittings for show-cases, shop fronts, &c., such as standard bars, tappet bars, brackets, &c. (Application 284.)

HOME OFFICE ORDER.

FACTORY ACTS.

Particulars of work and wages to be given to moulders paid by the piece in iron and steel foundries.

Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, provides that, in order to enable each worker who is paid by the piece to compute his wages, the occupier of every textile factory shall publish particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied. Sub-section 5 of that section empowers the Secretary of State to extend these provisions to non-textile factories and workshops, subject to the necessary modifications; and in pursuance of this sub-section the Home Secretary has made and in pursuance of this sub-section the Holine Sectedary has made an Order,* dated December 30th, 1913, which is to come into force on March 1st, 1914, extending section 116 to non-textile factories and workshops in which iron or steel founding is carried on, so far as concerns the work of all persons employed

The order provides that particulars of the rate of wages are to be published, either by furnishing every worker with written particulars at or before the time of his first employment, and on particulars at or before the time of his first employment, and on every subsequent occasion when the rates are fixed or altered; or by exhibiting the particulars on a placard or book in the factory or workshop. Every placard or book of particulars is to be kept so as to be easily accessible to the persons affected, and is not to contain any other matter than the particulars. If the rates are not ascertainable before the work is given out the particulars must be furnished to the worker in writing when the work is completed. work is completed.

Particulars of work, so far as they affect the wages payable, are to be furnished in writing either when the work is given out, or at (or before) the time when the work is paid for.

In cases in which work is done by a gang, the particulars need be furnished only to the leader of the gang.

The particulars are not to be expressed by means of symbols, though work of a standard kind known to the workers by a particular figure, number or letter, etc., may be so described in the particulars

Any worker who discloses particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret, or any person who solicits or procures him to do so, is made liable to a penalty of £10.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913. No. 1,388.

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR. I.—BREAD.

returns are summarised in the following Tables:-

RETURNS showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on February 2nd, 1914, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom, and 30 from other sources. The

	Feb.	2nd, 1	914.	Jan	. 1st, 1	.914.	Feb. 1st, 1913.			
District.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	
London: N. & N.W. E. & N.E. S.E. S.W. & W.C. N. Counties & Yorks, Lancs. & Cheshire Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties Southern Counties	d. 6 51/2 51/2 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	d. 5 4½ 5 6 5½ 4½ 5 ½ 5 ½ 5 ½	d. 5·4 5·2 5·1 5·3 6·0 6·0 5·4 5·4 5·7	d. 6 5½ 5½ 6 6 6½ 6 6 6½ 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	d. 4½ 5 5 6 6 5½ 4½ 5 5 5 5	d. 5·2 5·2 5·3 6·0 6·0 5·4 5·4 6·0 5·7	d. 6 5½ 5½ 6 6 6½ 6 6½ 6	d. 5½ 5 5 6 6 5½ 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	d. 5:6 5:3 5:4 5:7 6:0 6:0 5:5 6:0 5:7	
and Wales Scotland	7	5½	6.2	7	5½	6.2	7	5½	6.3	
Great Britain	7	41/2	5.7	7	41/2	5.7	7	5	5.8	

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

| Inc (+) or |

Place.		Predominant Price* per 4 lbs.	Dec. as con wit	(-)	Last change.			
RESEARCH ELECTRICAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS O		on Feb. 2nd, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lbs.		
The second second	ST. OT	1 d.	d.	d.		a		
London	•••	5½	••	- 1/4	Dec. '13	- 1/4		
Birmingham		5½ & 6			May '12	- 1/		
Bolton		51/2	850.00		Jan. '13	- 1/2		
Bristol		51/2		- 1/4	May-July'13	- 1/		
Cardiff		6			1st Apl.'12	++-+		
Derby		51/2			April '12	+ 1/2		
Hull		5½			June '10	- 1/2		
Ipswich	1	6			March '12	+ 1/2		
Leeds		51/2 & 61/2			May '10	- 1%		
Leicester		51/2			April '12	- ½ + ½ + ½ + ½		
Liverpool		6			May '12	+ 1%		
Manchester		51/2			Oct. '11	+ 1%		
Middlesbrough		51/2 & 6	7.22	1302001 7	July '12	+ 1%		
Norwich		5			Nov. '09	- 1%		
Nottingham		51/2			June '10	- 1/2		
Oldham		41/2		- 1/2	March '13	- 1/2		
Plymouth		5 & 6			DAME ON 10	/2		
Portsmouth	LINE	6			Oct. '10	+ 1/2		
Potteries		. 6	Carrie College	Steel Steel	Will dies poi	/2		
Southampton		51/2 & 6	+ 1/4	termore.	Jan. '14	+ 1/		
Wolverhampton		5		•••	July '12	+ 1/4		
Aberdeen		51/2		- 1/2	Sept. '13	- 14		
Dundee		51/2		/2	Sept. '12	- 1/2		
Edinburgh		61/2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Status.	Nov. '12	- 1/		
Glasgow		6			Oct. '11	- ½ - ½ - ½ + ½		
Belfast		- 6		- 1/2	March '13	- 1/2		

As compared with February 1st, 1913, the price on February 2nd, 1914, was lower in six of the towns; in the remaining towns no change was shown.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Month.	Mean London Gazette Price	Imp	Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households		
11 aug 15 4 4 1	(England and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	ex Mill for Cash).	
January December 1914. January	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d. 30 7 31 2 31 0	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d. 36 3 33 6	Per cwt. s. d. 10 11½ 10 6	Per sack of 280 lbs. s. d. 27 5 26 6	

The imports of wheat during September, 1913-January, 1914, amounted to 9,291,905 qrs., or 1,812,732 qrs. less than in the corresponding months of 1912-13. The imports of wheatmeal and flour during September, 1913-January, 1914, amounted to 5,780,210 cwts. (equivalent to 1,873,216 qrs. of wheat, allowing 28 per cent. for offal), or 953,318 cwts. more than in September, 1912-January, 1913.

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN JANUARY.*

(Based on returns from Employers and Workpeople.)

Number and Magnitude.—The most important dispute in January was that affecting building trade operatives in London, which began on 26th January, and is still unsettled. The total number of disputes beginning during the month was 54, as compared with 56 in the previous month, and 67 in January, 1913. In these new disputes 30,623 workpeople were directly and 4,203 indirectly involved, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before January and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, give a total of 61,783 workpeople involved in disputes in January, 1914, as compared with 59,026 in December, 1913, and 52,066 in January, 1913.

New Disputes in January, 1914.—In the following Table the new disputes for January are summarised by trades affected:—

	Groups of				No. of	No. of Workpeople involved.					
	Trade	es.			Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.			
Building — Coal Mining Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile — Clothing — Transport — Other Trades				: 1: 1: 1: 1:	6 14 3 4 4 5 4 5 9	15,292 6,784 119 623 409 1,021 351 5,317	152 2,216 360 100 711 164 — 150 350	15,444 9,000 479 723 1,120 1,185 351 5,467 1,057			
Total, Janu	ary, 1	914			54	30,623	4,203	34,826			
Total, Dece	mber,	1913			56	20,174	3,511	23,685			
Total, Jana	uary, 1	1913			67	34,421	10,578	44,999			

Causes. — Of the 54 new disputes, 22 directly involving 7,380 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 10, directly involving 1,218 workpeople, on other wages qu stions; 11, directly involving 3,331 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 4, directly involving 15,155 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; 6, directly involving 2,904 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; and one arose from the supply of alleged inferior house coal to miners.

Results. — During the month settlements were effected in the case of 30 new disputes, directly involving 10,638 workpeople, and 19 old disputes, directly involving 2,090 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 16, directly involving 3,148 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 14, directly involving 2,868 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 19, directly involving 6,712 persons, were compromised. In the case of 8 other disputes, directly involving 2,303 persons, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The total aggregate duration in January of disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 246,100 working days. In addition, disputes which began before January, and were still in progress at the end of the month, accounted for 448,700 working days. Thus, the total aggregate duration in January of all disputes, new and old, was 694,800 working days, as compared with 907,700 in the previous month, and 651,200 in January, 1913.

Principal Disputes which began or ended in January.

Occupations and Locality.†	Work	Number of Workpeople involved.		Dura- tion in	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.†		
	Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.						
Building— Carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, masons, plasterers, labourers, etc.— London.	15,000‡	fares .	1914 26 Jan.		Men refused to sign an individual under- taking to work peacefully with non-union- ists under penalty of a fine of 20s., to be de- ducted from wages.	No settlement reported.		
Coal Mining— Hewers, other underground workers and surface workers—Lurham (near).	635	758	14 Jan.	5	Alleged inferior quality of coal supplied for men's domestic use.	Work resumed pending negotiations.		
Miners—Pontypridd (near)	2,000		27 Jan.	8	Allered objection of management to allow appointed representatives of the men to examine the mine.	Settlement effected satisfactory to the men.		
Shipbuilding— Rivetters, holders up, and rivet heaters — Glasgow (near).	332	100	20 Jan.	8	Men having remained idle while waiting the result of a deputation to the management, employers then demanded an assurance that such stoppages should not be repeated.	Work resumed on employer's terms.		
Other Metal— Galvanisers and sheet millmen— Pontardawe.	221	486	19 Jan.		Alleged unfair promotion of a certain man	No settlement reported.		
Wire-works labourers and wire drawers —Cleckheaton.	138	200	20 Jan.	7	For advance in wages of 2s. per week to some of their number.	Work resumed upon promise that grievances should receive consideration.		
Textile - Cotton weavers, winders, etc., and other workpeople-Chorley (near).	500	25	1913 14 July	165	Alleged bad material.	Work resumed on employer's terms.		
Hosiery dyers, bleachers, trimmers, etc.—Nottingham.	1,500‡		12 Dec.	42	For various advances in piece and hourly rates of wages.	(See p. 47).		
Fustian cutters—Congleton	700		1914 5 Jan.		Against proposed reduction in wages	No settlement reported.		
Transport— Coal loaders and carters—London	5,000	••	21 Jan.	7	For various advances in wages and other improvements in working conditions.	Modified advances and other concessions, as offered before the strike, granted, in the majority of cases.		
Employees of Local Authorities— Gasworkers, refuse collectors, labourers, etc., and carters, etc.— Blackburn.	474	83	1 Jan.		For advance in wages	No settlement reported.		

Note. -25 disputes, involving about 25,000 workpeople, which began before 1st February, were still in progress at the time of going to press. The most important of these was the dispute in the building trades in London.

* 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.

† 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.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

(Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.)

Wages.

Changes taking Effect in January.—The result of all the changes reported as taking effect in January, 1914, w. s. a net increase of £211 per week, as compared with one of £7,783 per week in December, 1913, and one of £26,995 per week in January, 1913. The total number affected was 46,425, and of these 19,763 received a net increase of £1,473 per week and 26,662 sustained a decrease of £1,262 per week. The reductions affected workpeople engaged in iron mining, quarrying, and pig iron and iron and steel manufacture, and were due to a fall in the prices of pig and manufactured iron; fluctuations in wages in these industries being directly controlled by rising and falling prices. The total number of workpeople affected in December, 1913, was 173,999, and in January, 1913, 514,721. The comparatively large figures for January, 1913, were mainly the result of changes affecting coal miners, for which occupation no changes affecting coal miners, for which occupation no changes curred in January, 1914.

Five changes, affecting 2,276 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; nine changes, affecting 1,748

Five changes, affecting 2,276 workpeople, were arranged by arbitration; nine changes, affecting 1,748 workpeople, were settled by conciliation or mediation; and seventeen changes, affecting 13,768 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 28,633 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. In twenty-three cases, affecting 2,965 workpeople,

the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

The following Table summarises by trades the number of individuals affected by changes in rates of wages in January, 1913 and 1914, and the net increases or decreases in their weekly wages:—

GROUPS OF TRADES.	January.								
GROOTS OF TRADES.	1	.913.	1914.						
Building Coal Mining Liron, &c., Mining Quarrying Pig Iron Manufacture Iron and Steel Manufacture Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades Clothing Trades Clothing Trades Printing &c., Trades Glass, &c., Trades Glass, &c., Trades Cother Trades Employees of Local Authorities Total	No. 10,081 418,200 9,000 2,500 10,290 12,459 38,672 	+ 970 + 20,514 + 746 + 184 + 807 + 671 + 2,152 + 111 + 9 + 85 + 66 + 501 + 149 + 30 - 26,995	No. 5,206	# 508 - 320 - 54 - 477 - 218 + 255 + 76 + 52 + 58 + 244 + 74 + 74 + 211					

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour in January, 1914, affected 1,057 workpeople, whose hours were reduced by 3,492 per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN JANUARY, 1914.

Trade.	de. Locality.		Occupations.	Num	eximate aber of speople ted by	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)			
		took effect.		In- crease.	De- crease.	the distribution of the state o			
1			I.—RATES OF	WAG	ES.	Carried Committee Committe			
(Sunderland and District	1 Jan.	Carpenters and joiners	500	T	Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.).			
	Bradford	1 Jan.	Bricklayers and masons	700	1	Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d to 10d.).			
uilding }	Sheffield	1 Jan.	Fainters, paperhangers and decora-	800		Increase of ½d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.).			
	Rochdale Manchester and)	1 Jan.	Painters	350		Increase of ½d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.).			
	Salford	1 Jan. {	Plasterers Plasterers' labourers	380 200		Increase of Ld per hour (101/d to 114)			
(Glasgow and Dis- trict	1 Jan.	Plasterers	500	11:	Increase of \(\frac{1}{2} \) d. per hour (7\frac{1}{2} \) to (7\frac{1}{2} \) d. \(\text{to 114} \) d.). Increase of \(\frac{1}{2} \) d. per hour (9\frac{1}{2} \) d. to 10d.).			
Ining and Quarrying {	Cleveland)	26 Jan. {	Ironstone miners		9,000				
waariying (W. & S. Durham Cleveland and	3 Jan.	Blastfurnacemen		2,500	Decrease of 3 rer cent., leaving wages 3434 per cent. above the standard of 1879.			
	Durham			••	5,500	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3 per cent., leaving wage 29 per cent. above the standard of 1879.			
300000	Middlesbrough (one firm)	1 Jan.	Steel workers		770	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 ner cent leaving anger			
ig Iron, and	West Cumberland	1 Jan.	Blastfurnacemen		1,400	30 per cent. above the standard. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 734 per cent., leaving wage			
Iron & Steel Manufacture	North Staffs	1 Jan.	Blastfurnacemen		600	Decrease, under sliding scale of 41/ per cent lagging and			
	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	5 Jan.	Steel millmen		2,750	31 per cent. above the standard. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent.			
	West Scotland	ALOUE STATE	Gas producermen and charge wheelers Other workpeople	•	1,000 250	Decrease of 5 per cent.			
		5 Jan. } 24 Jan. }	Enginemen, cranemen, boilermen,		1,850	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent.			
ngineering	N 44:	(and firemen. Fitters, turners, smiths, machine-	1,850 2,000		Increase on hase rates of 6d. per shift.			
	Nottingham	5 Jan.	men and patternmakers.			Increase of 1s. per week,			
hipbuilding	Liverpool and	1 Jan.	Ship painters, &c.	540 600	**	Increases to a minimum rate of 20s. per week. Increase of 3s. per week (36s. to 39s.).			
extile	Birkenhead Nottingham	1st pay	Bobbin net makers			STATES OF THE CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P			
lothing	Norwich	Jan.		350		Bonus of 5 per cent. granted.			
••		5 Jan.	Boot and shoe operatives	1,000		Increase of 1s. per week on minimum time rates, and of 3d			
	Leeds	1 Jan.	Compositors, machinemen, book-	210		Increase of 1s. 6d per week Rates often all			
No. of the least o	Manchester and	1st === (binders, rulers, cutters, &c. Compositors and machinemen (job-	2,070		prostors and machinemen, ors., Bookbinders 35g 64			
rinting, &c.	District.	1st pay Jan.		2,010	•	Increase of 6d. per week.			
0,000	Birmingham _	104	Lino. operators (daily news) Compositors, machinemen, and lino.	180 878		Increase of 9d. per week.			
		1st pay Jan.	and monotype operators.			Increases of 1s. to 2s. per week.			
· ·	London	1st pay	Bookbinders, machine rulers, &c Vellum binders	192 350		Increase of 1s. 6d. per week.			
oodworking	Glasgow	Jan. 1 Jan.			••	Increase of 2s. per week (34s. to 36s.).			
0.1	••	1 0 8 11 .	Cooperst	400	••	Increase of ½d. per hour.			
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Howell	II.—HOURS OF	LABO	UR.	A Brown T account I			
oodworking	Glasgow	1 Jan.	Coopers 1	0	400	Decrease of three hours per week (56 to 53).			

ADDENDA: (1) In addition to the above changes there was an incresse in the minimum rate of certain classes of labourers in the Metal trades in the Black Country from 22s, to 23s, per week, but information as to the estimated number affected is not yet available.

(2) Full particulars will appear in the March Gazette of the following important changes, arranged to take effect in February:—

Pig Iron Manufacture.—Decrease of 5 per cent. in the wages of blastfurnacemen in Scotland.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Decrease in the wages of puddlers and millmen of 3d. per ton and 2½ per cent, respectively in the Midlands, and of 6d. per ton and 6 per cent. in West Scotland.

^{*} Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES—FIVE WEEKS ENDED 16TH JANUARY.

THE total number of workpeople remaining on the Registers of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges on January 16th, 1914, was 157,022, of whom 128,783 were men, 16,371 women, 5,971 boys under 17, and 5,897 girls under 17, as compared with 121,881 on December 12th,

The total number of registrations of workpeople during the five weeks ended January 16th was 277,278 (men 208,421, women 39,246, boys 16,203, and girls 13,408), a daily average of 9,903 as compared with a daily average of 9,216 in the previous four weeks.

The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 71,442, a daily average of 2,552 as compared with 2,861 in the previous four weeks.

The vacancies filled during the period include 7,699 cases, in which persons were placed by Exchanges in Exchange districts other than those in which they were registered. Of these cases 238 represent transferences from one division to another. Of the total vacancies filled, 2,738 were filled by applicants residing more than 5 miles from the place in which the work was to be performed.

The number of Exchanges open at 16th January was 423.

Comparisons with the previous four weeks are affected by the Christmas holidays.

No comparisons with a year ago are available for this month, owing to an alteration, at the beginning of 1913, in the periods for which returns were compiled.

INSURED TRADES. †

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 138,438 (men 137,065, women 233, boys 1,114, and girls 26), a daily average of 4,944 compared with 4,245 in the preceding four weeks. The total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 214,569 (men 212,691, women 424, boys 1,419, and girls 35). These figures exclude 20,904 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 on January 16th was 103,765 (men 103,150, women 194, boys 417, and girls 4), as compared with 76,131 on

December 12th, 1913.

Vacancies Notified and Filled.—The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 32,303 (men 31,159, women 156, boys 953, and girls 35), a daily average of 1,154 compared with 1,407 in the previous four weeks. The number of vacancies filled was 26,465 (men 25,598, women 120, boys 717, and girls 30), a daily average of 945 as compared with 1,125 in the previous four weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 81.9.

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

Groups of Occupations.	Registrations	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancie Filled.		
Building and Works of Construction Sawmilling Shipbuilding Mechanical Engineering Making of Vehicles Cabinet Making, etc.	Per cent. 65.0 0.6 11.2 21.6 1.2 0.4	Per cent. 42.7 0.4 27.9 27.2 1.5 0.3	Per cent. 44.6 0.3 26.4 27.1 1.4 0.2		

Uninsured Trades.

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 107,083 (men 44,194, women 35,381, boys 14,559, and girls 12,949), a daily average of

* 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 in the last paragraph but one.

† The figures for these trades relate to workpeople who are insured against unemployment under the provisions of Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911.

3,824 as compared with 4,081 in the preceding four weeks. The total number of workpeople on the register at some time or other during the period was 152,833 (men 67,925, women 49,488, boys 18,521, and girls 16.899). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by changes during the period, which numbered 10,853.

The number of workpeople remaining on the register at January 16th was 53,257 (men 25,633, women 16,177, boys 5,554, and girls 5,893), as compared with 45,750 on December 12th, 1913.

Vacancies Notified and Filled .- The number of vacancies notified during the period was 59,537 (men 20,097, women 22,206, boys 9,643, and girls 7,591), a daily average of 2,126 as compared with 2,284 in the preceding four weeks.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 44,977 (men 16,332, women 16,425, boys 6,825, and girls 5,395), a daily average of 1,606 as compared with 1,736 in the preceding four weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 75.5.

Of the vacancies filled during the period 10,580 (men 6,540, women 3,528, boys 335, and girls 177) were known to be for less than a week's employment; of these 2,486 were for men in conveyance of men, goods and messages, 1.299 were for general labourers, and 2,541 were for women in domestic offices or services.

Of the 12,220 vacancies for boys and girls filled during the period, 3,686 (boys 2,087 and girls 1,599), or 30.2 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. General Labourers Commercial Occupations Textiles Women:— Domestic Offices or Services Textiles Food, Tobacco, Drink, &c. Dress	. 24·5 . 6·9 . 5·9 . 52·2 . 10·2	Per cent. 26.4 18.6 4.6 8.8 60.1 12.2 8.4 4.6	Per cert. 28·3 21·4 3·8 7·7 58·8 12·1 9·8 4·6

POST OFFICE TEMPORARY CHRISTMAS WORK.

As in previous years, arrangements were made by the General Post Office to recruit through the Labour Exchanges the casual labour (sorters, postmen and porters) required to cope with Christmas pressure. The figures relating to applications and vacancies in connection with this work are not included above, but are shown separately in the Tables.

The number of applications registered solely for this work was 46,894 (men 46,196, women 48, boys 649, and girls 1), and the number of vacancies filled was 42,343 (men 41,786, women 47, and boys 510).

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men given casual employment through the Exchanges was 2,468, and the number of casual jobs given was 14,340, a daily average of 512 as compared with 474 in the preceding four weeks. Of the jobs give during the period, 8,691 were for dock labourers, 5,372 for cloth porters at Manchester, and 277 for cotton porters at Liverpool. During the period there were 1,770 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 continuance of the demand for labour in the shipbuilding trades. A deficiency in the supply of women was re ported in the linen trades, and some shortage was ex perienced in the clothing trades and in laundry work.

I.-DISTRICT TABLES.*

Registrations, Vacancies Notified, and Vacancies Filled in the Period of Five Weeks ended January 16th, 1914.

A .- ADULTS AND JUVENILES.

_	AMERICA TO STATE OF THE PARTY O		London and South Eastern.	Scotland and North of England.	North Western.	Yorkshire and East Midlands.	West Midlands.	South Western.	Wales.	Ireland.	Total.
	Exchanges Ope	n.	75	78	78‡	65	43	27	34	22	422‡
(Insured Trades		. 28,241	9,879	11,008	7,789	5,075	6,687	2,021	5,431	76,131
On Register at beginning of period	Uninsured Trades		. 15,379	5,053	7,396	6,617	4,136	3,516	1,456	2,197	45,750
Constitution	Total		. 43,620	14,932	18,404	14,406	9,211	10,203	3,477	7,628	121,881
(Insured Trades		. 48,054	25,879	24,743	21,298	10,205	11,487	11,616	6,060	159,342
Registrations t	Uninsured Trades		39,603	15,025	19,849	16,883	10,282	7,200	4,405	4,689	117,936
l l	Total	••	87,657	40,904	44,592	38,181	20,487	18,687	16,021	10,749	277,278
(Insured Trades		36,792	14,983	15,625	11,766	7,201	8,256	2,678	6,464	103,765
On Register at end of period	Uninsured Trades		18,598	6,570	7,663	7,399	5,302	3,668	1,714	2,343	53,257
l	Total	-	55,390	21,553	23,288	19,165	12,503	11,924	4,392	8,807	157,022
. (Insured Trades		3,571	6,035	3,236	5,205	1,809	2,739	9,283	425	32,303
Vacancies Notified	Uninsured Trades		15,825	8,351	12,447	9,077	4,128	4,712	2,791	2,206	59,537
	Total	••	19,396	14,386	15,683	14,282	5,937	7,451	12,074	2,631	91,840
ſ	Insured Trades		3,150	4,827	2,436	4,728	1,400	2,441	7,181	302	26,465
Vacancies Filled	Uninsured Trades	•••	12,367	6,633	8,565	7,043	2,916	3,815	2,060	1,578	44,977
l	Total	•	15,517	11,460	11,001	11,771	4,316	6,256	9,241	1,880	71,442

B.-ADULTS.

				REG	ISTRAT	IONS.	VACANCIES.						Post Office temporary Christmas statt: Vacancies			
District.	On Register at Beginning of Period.			Regis	istrations during Period.†		On En	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.	filled.
London and South Eastern	36,731	4,336	41,067	64,415	12,419	76,834	46,442	4,864	51,306	7,147	5,966	13,113	6,034	4,668	10,702	14,975
Scotland & N. of England	11,598	1,943	13,541	30,542	5,951	36,493	17,194	2,311	19,505	8,274	3,658	11,932	6,739	2,992	9,731	4,912
North Western	14,680	2,761	17,441	33,008	8,167	41,175	18,909	3,070	21,979	7,286	5,709	12,995	5,426	4,055	9,481	6,816
Yorkshire & E. Midlands	11,485	1,911	13,396	28,801	5,234	34,035	15,378	2,333	17,711	8,411	2,969	11,380	7,483	2,146	9,629	5,890
West Midlands	7,111	1,241	8,352	14,280	2,982	17,262	9,519	1,626	11,145	2,950	1,302	4,252	2,261	822	3,083	2,961
South Western	8,726	841	9,567	15,882	1,513	17,395	10,399	855	11,254	5,514	982	6,496	5,027	639	5,666	3,351
Wales (including Mon.)	2,557	545	3,102	13,452	1,397	14,849	3,362	552	3,914	10,435	927	11,362	8,137	601	8,738	1,294
Ireland	6,469	720	7,189	8,041	1,583	9,624	7,580	760	8,340	1,239	849	2,088	823	,622	1,445	1,634
Total (28 days)	99,357	14,298	113,655	208,421	39,246	247,667	128,783	16,371	145,154	51,256	22,362	73,618	41,930	16,545	58,475	41,833
Total a Month ago (24 days)	93,826	16,421	110,247	158,451	39,186	197,637	99,357	14,298	113,655	51,518	20,063	71,581	41,400	15,331	56,731	

C.-JUVENILES.

										VACANCIES.						Post
On Register at Beginning of Period			Registrations during Period.†		On Register at End of Period.		Notified during Period.		Period.	Filled during Period.		Period.	Office temporary Christmas Staff:			
	Boys. Girls. Total	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Vacancies filled.	
London & South Eastern	1,504	1,049	2,553	6,343	4,480	10,823	2,395	1,689	4,084	3,717	2,566	6,283	2,910	1,905	4,815	14
Scotland & N. of England	626	765	1,391	2,017	2,394	4,411	874	1,174	2,048	1,336	1,118	2,454	875	854	1,729	196
North Western	396	567	963	1,833	1,584	3,417	506	803	1,309	1,559	1,129	2,688	901	619	1,520	155
Yorkshire & E. Midlands	424	586	1,010	2,035	2,111	4,146	599	855	1,454	1,553	1,349	2,902	1,128	1,014	2,142	12
West Midlands	433	426	859	1,696	1,529	3,225	625	733	1,358	962	723	1,685	719	514	1,233	1
South Western	390	246	636	838	454	1,292	423	247	670	603	352	955	370	220	590	104
Wales (including Mon.)	175	200	375	594	578	1,172	216	262	478	432	280	712	290	213	503	15
Ireland	319	120	439	847	278	1,125	333	134	467	434	109	543	349	86	435	13
Total (28 days)	4,267	3,959	8,226	16,203	13,408	29,611	8,971	5,897	11,868	10,596	7,626	18,222	7,542	5,425	12,967	510
Total a Month ago (24 days)	- 4,472	4,766	9,238	12,529	11,013	23,542	4,267	3,959	8,226	9,908	7,097	17,005	6,725	5,215	11,940	

^{*} Exclusive of casual employments. † Including re-registrations of persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period.

‡ Excluding the Mauchester Cloth Porters' Exchange, which deals only with casual employment. || Persons under 17 years of age are classed as juveniles

II.-TRADE TABLES.

A. INSURED TRADES.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Five Weeks ended January 16th, 1914.

				ADULTS.					JUVENILES.		
		RE	GISTRATIO	NS.	VACAL	ICIES.	RE	GISTRATIO	NS.	VACAN	ICIES.
OCCUPATION GROUPS.†		On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registra- tions during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled ducing Period.	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registra- tions during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.
Building:— Carpenters, Joiners, etc. Bricklayers Masons Painters, Decorators, &c. Plumbers and Glaziers Other skilled occupations Labourers Works of Construction Sawmilling.		4,481 2,727 1,407 22,070 950 1,567 11,376 2,793 575	13,091 9,200 5,127 33,503 2,694 4,691 26,154 8,177 889	7,787 5,383 2,907 29,566 1,589 3,104 16,283 3,800 703	2,483 1,218 438 2,242 507 485 3,050 2,842 130	2,202 971 362 2,041 404 373 2,677 2,381 87	21 3 2 6 1 14 1 3	40 7 2 13 16 2 27 3 12	19 5 1 3 4 — 12 1 3	35 7 3 41 33 6 31 2 22	23 1 11 17 1 33 3 19
Platers, Riveters, &c	::	2,311 361 3,826	6,226 2,225 9,225	2,408 368 4,328	2,935 1,548 4,187	2,260 1,088 3,414	11 2 56	40 4 - 134	10 3 61	50 8 74	20 6 61
Mechanical Engineering: Moulders (Iron and Steel) Smiths Erectors, Fitters, Turners Metal Machinists Wiremen, Electricians, &c. Other skilled occupations Labourers Making of Vehicles Dabinet Making, &c.		2,583 850 5,250 1,758 430 2,978 5,460 1,581 292	4,878 1,297 9,043 2,730 1,269 4,887 10,028 1,943 639	3,353 946 6,132 2,049 677 3,332 6,313 1,664 458	703 363 2,782 568 398 933 2,721 477 99	613 259 2,182 436 306 692 2,435 358 57	10 10 73 11 14 16 31 16 4	68 23 369 57 41 87 125 67 13	17 10 131 19 24 25 40 27 2	45 23 239 68 11 111 53 74	34 16 205 57 12 74 51 62 11
Total Males Total Females		75,626 191	157,916 250	103,150 194	31,159 156	25,598 120	305 9	1,150 26	417	953 35	717 30
Grand Total		75,817	158,166	103,344	31,315	25,718	314	1,176	421	988	747

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

B. UNINSURED TRADES.

1.-ADULTS. Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Five Weeks ended January 16th, 1914.

				RE	GISTRAT	IONS.				10		VACA	NCIES.		
TRADES.		n Regist		Reg	istrations Period.		0	n Registe End of Pe	r at riod.	Notified during Period.		g Period.	Filled during Period.		Period.
	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women	Total.
Mining and Quarrying Miscellaneous Metal Trades Textiles:—	224 298	144	224 442	957 851	24 545	981 1,396	284 392	24 241	308 633	647 339	318	655 657	491 238	240	493 478
Cotton	472 532 288	579 131 308	1,051 663 596	1,684 737 558	2,692 462 820	4,376 1,199 1,378	474 510 325	646 164 327	1,120 674 652	1,417 117 231	2,105 200 411	3,522 317 642	975 92 188	1,480 170 342	2,455 262 530
Dress:— Boot and Shoe Makers Others Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages:—	553 385	60 834	613 1,219	1,036 544	237 2,264	1,273 2,808	540 332	108 1,016	648 1,348	314 117	143 888	457 1,005	218 55	110 652	328 707
On Railways	74 6,399 670 337 85	} 94 84 195 7	6,567 754 532 92	194 13,936 1,403 997 167	} 241 146 789 36	14,371 1,549 1,786 203	82 7,281 741 437 80	} 143 65 300 13	7,506 806 737 93	608 4,692 588 326 52	} 41 189 466 47	5,341 777 792 99	524 4,091 281 225 27	} 25 82 343 40	4, 640 363 568 67
Decorations Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, &c Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:—	118 136	48 130	166 266	302 395	192 389	494 784	129 202	86 200	215 402	254 183	165 139	419 322	227 114	149 97	376 211
Bread, Biscuit, &c., Makers Others Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches,	341 730 141 99	23 1,119 45 23	364 1,849 186 122	532 1,201 251 242	111 2,890 194 125	643 4,091 445 367	310 718 121 126	48 1,219 91 50	358 1,937 212 176	182 639 42 49	75 1,782 88 54	257 2,421 130 103	97 461 21 30	42 1,563 62 46	139 2 029 83 76
Instruments and Games. Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.	68	_	68	279	-	279	64		64	723	2	725	700	2	702
Commercial Domestic (Outdoor):— Laundry and Washing Service	2,125	940	3,065	3,487	1,416	4,903	2,090	1,032	3,122	921	505	1,426	614	382	996
Others	1,913 5,208 706 1,829	6,962 888 991	9,377 5,208 1,594 2,820	2,701 12,392 1,346 4,313	1,942 3,124	23,058 12,392 3,288 7,437	1,783 5,863 794 1,955	1,190 1,385	5,863 1,984 3,340	3,747 240 2,865	1,656 11,686 - 553 685	} 14,146 3,747 793 3,550	562 3,499 132 2,470	{ 1,272 8,382 - 386 551	3,499 518 3,021
Total	23,731	14,107	37,838	50,505	38,996	89,501	25,633	16,177	41,810	20,097	23,206	42,303	16,332	16,425	32,757
Casual Employments Post Office Temporary Christmas	2,691	-	2,691	1,418	+	1,418	2,793		2,795		_	-	14,340	-	14,340
Staff				46,196	48	46,214				43,739	50	43,789	41,786	47	41,833

2.—JUVENILES. Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Five Weeks ended January 16th. 1914.

TRADES.	NOTIFIED DURING PERIOD.			FILLED DURING PERIOD.		TRADES.	NOTIFIED DURING PERIOD.			FILLED DURING PERIOD.			
TRADES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	IRADES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Mining and Quarrying Miscellaneous Metal Trades Fextiles	99 293 414 285	1 199 597 945	100 492 1,011 1,230	55 247 301 176	1 159 473 700	56 406 774 876	Total brought forward Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	5,361 377 61	2,833 367 148	8,194 744 209	3,653 272 48	2,188 300 119	5,841 572 167
onveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	3,658 93	326 28	3,984 121	2,460	237 21	2,697 65	Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, &c. Gas, Water, Electricity	100	57	157	94	52	146
Paper, Prints, Books, &c Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c. Chemicals, Oil, Grease, &c Bricks, Cement, Pottery, &c	289 66 76 88	518 28 139 52	807 94 215 140	207 46 51 66	406 27 122 42	613 73 173 108	Supply and Sanitary Service Commercial Domestic (Outdoor) Shop Assistants All Others	13 1,054 382 343 1,952	298 2,992 474 422	1,352 3,374 817 2,374	13 773 228 176 1,568	257 1,754 354 371	1,030 1,982 530 1,939
Total carried forward	5,361	2,833	8,194	3,653	2,188	5,841	Total Post Office Temporary Christmas Staff	9,613	7,591	17,234 521	6,825	5,395	12,220

BUILDING PLANS.

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

District and Population at Census of 1911.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops and other Business Pre- mises.	Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings.	Other Build- ings, Addi- tions and Altera- tions.	Total.
Property and a least of the		For	irth Qua	rter of 19	12.	
Estat on the second	£	£	£	£	£	£
Outer London (1,650,000) Northern Counties (725,000)	293,592 19,102	14,824 244,100	57,385 38,482	82,037 32,510	74,702 21,587	522,540 355,781
Yorkshire (1,925,000) Lancashire & Cheshire (2,375,000)	164,624 241,936	155,186 113,790	47,273 41,421	56,915 127,820	48,278 103,443	472,276 628,410
Midlands (1,300,000) Other Districts in England (1,065,000)	181,127 132,481	94,053 17,000	28,357 16,355	27,660 39,000	54,297 20,405	385,494 225,241
Wales & Mon. (430,000) Scotland (1,830,000)	64,575 65,095 44,255	530 74,101 2,780	26,072 9,804 14,030	12,100 111,455 5,000	25,459 98,257 39,006	128,736 358,712 105,071
Total	1,206,787	716,364	279,179	494,497	485,434	3,182,261
	ardona de	Fo	urth Qua	arter of 19	913.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Outer London (1,650,000) Northern Counties (725,000)	265,467 26,690	42,725 17,870	27,940 76,380	71,550 35,150	73,785 16,826	481,467 172,916
Yorkshire (1,925,000) Lancashire & Cheshire (2,375,000)	184,185 279,372	107,760 103,180	33,589 31,235	88,735 140,645	63,817 118,618	478,086 673,050
Midlands (1,300,000) Other Districts in Eng-	130,363 115,215	43,355 6,965	44,361 33,850	54,320 33,550	82,125 40,164	354,524 229,744
land (1,065,000) Wales & Mon. (430,000) Scotland (1,830,000) Ireland (825,000)	37,110 38,531 48,790	77,793 —	18,600 17,122 11,670	8,050 148,955 17,655	18,529 104,068 15,446	82,821 386,469 93,561
Total	1,125,723	400,180	294,747	598,610	533,378	2,952,638

As compared with the three months, October-December, 1912, there was during the December quarter of 1913 a net decrease of £229,623 (or 7.2 per cent.). There was an increase of £104,113 (or 21.1 per cent.) in the case of Churches, Schools and Public Buildings, but a marked decrease of £316,184 (or 441 per cent.) in the case of Factories and Workshops. Dwelling houses showed a reduction of 6.7 per cent.

The following Table shows for each class of building the increase or decrease in the quarter ended December 31st, 1913, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1912:-

1 3 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).					
Class of Building.	Amount.	Per Cent.				
Owelling Houses factories and Workshops hops and other Business Premises hurches, Sohools, and Public Buildings ther Buildings, Additions and Altera- tions	£ - 81,064 - 316,184 + 15,568 + 104,113 + 47,944	- '6·7 - 44·1 + 5·6 + 21·1 + 9·9				
Total	- 229,623	- 7.2				

The following Table shows for each district the increase or decrease in the quarter ended December 31st, 1913, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1912:-

		Increase (+) or Decrease (-).						
District.		Amount.	Per Cent.					
Outer London Northern Counties Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Midlands Other Districts in England Wales and Monmouthshire Scotland Ireland Total		£ 41,073 - 182,865 + 5,810 + 4,640 - 30,970 + 4,503 - 45,915 + 27,757 - 11,510 - 229,623	- 7.9 - 51.4 + 1.2 + 7.1 - 8.0 + 2.0 - 35.7 + 7.7 - 11.0					

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JANUARY, 1914.

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

During January, 1,094 fresh applications for work (616 from domestic servants, &c.) were registered by 11 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 1,337 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 283 persons, of whom 166 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 283 situations found for applicants, 224 were of a more or less permanent character, while 59 were temporary only.

The demand for cooks, parlourmaids, and housemaids much exceeded the supply; the supply of ladies' maids and companions was in excess of the demand.

		cations Fork-	Situa	tions ed by			Workp Emplo			
	pec	ple	Empl	oyers		ma- tly.	Te	m- rily.		
	Jan., 1914.	Jan., 1913.	Jan., 1914.	Jan., 1913.	Jan., 1914.	Jan., 1913.	Jan., 1914.	Jan., 1913.		
	Summary by Bureaux.									
Central Bureau: 5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W	125	139	109	109	31	41	16	13		
26, George Street, (1) Hanover Sq., W. 7 (2) Girls' Friendly Society, 39,	340 110	380 143	643 61	592 62	50 25	69 26	29 4	23 4		
Victoria Street, S.W	207	301	311	364	42	67	1	5		
30, Molesworth Street Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Birming- ham, Leeds, Edinburgh, and Glasgow)	27	310	26	282	9	58	2	1 12		
Total of 11 Bureaux	1,094	1,298	1,337	1,330	224	267	59	58		
		1	Summ	ary by	Occuj	pation	5.	CHEST COLUMN		
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c. Shop Assistants Dressmakers, Milliners, &c. Secretaries, Clerks, Typists Apprentices and Learners Domestic Servants Miscellaneous	78 10 42 149 14 616 185	97 33 74 113 21 796 164	41 3 27 56 30 1,079 101	52 5 30 47 37 1,068 91	10 15 26 15 133 25	17 1 18 14 21 182 14	1 1 4 15 - 33 5	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ 17 \\ \hline 30 \\ 6 \end{array} $		
Total of 11 Bureaux	1,094	1,298	1,337	1,330	224	267	59	58		

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 23 persons in London, and 48 in the provinces, were referred to other agencies; 335 persons in London, and 141 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 19 of the principal railways in the United Kingdom during the five weeks ended January 31st, 1914, amounted to £5,738,314, an increase of £4,943 (or 0·1 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period

	5 wee	ks ended Jan. 31s	st, 1914.
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or i	Dec. (-) on period of 1913.
Bearing &	Amount.	Amount.	Per cent.
English Lines:—	£	£	
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs	1,825,551	- 11,877	- 0.8
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, and Gt. Eastern N. Eastern and Lancs and	1,063,500	+ 19,500	+ 1.9
Yorks	1,003,800	- 5,200	- 0.5
Gt. Western and L. &S.W.	898,900	+ 9,500	+ 1.1
S. E. & C. and L. B. & S. C.	179,755	+ 4,349	+ 2:5
Scottish Lines:— Caledonian, N. British, and Glasgow & S. Western	613,600	- 20,400	- 3.2
Irish Lines:— Gt. Southern and Western, Midland & Gt, Western, and Gt. Northern	153,208	+ 9,071	+ 6.3
Total	5,738,314	+ 4,943	+ 0.1

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS

IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

[Cases include all attacks 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 January, 1914, was 49, of which 42 were due to lead poisoning and 7 to anthrax. In January, 1913, 43 cases of lead poisoning, 1 of mercurial poisoning, 1 of arsenic poisoning, and 3 of anthrax were

The number of deaths reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during January, 1914, was 10, of which 7 were due to lead poisoning and 3 to anthrax, as compared with 2 in January, 1913, both of which were due to lead poisoning.

In addition to the above, 20 cases of lead poisoning (including 2 deaths) were reported among house painters and plumbers during January, 1914, as compared with 15 (3 of which were fatal) in January, 1913.

No cases of phosphorus poisoning were reported in either of the periods covered by the Table.

Analysis by Industries.

The state of the state of	CAS	ES.	DEAT	ens.
Industry.	January, 1914.	January, 1913.	January, 1914.	January, 1913.
to the second		Lead Pols	soning.	
Among Operatives engaged in-		1		
Smelting of Metals	2 1		-	
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	1	1 3 2 2	_	- NO.
Plumbing and Soldering -	4	2		1
Printing		2		
Tinning of Metals	-	-	-	-
Tinning of Metals White Lead Works	2	2 1	1	
Red and Vellow Lead WOLKS	6	1	1	
China and Earthenware Litho-Transfer Works		_		_
Glass Cutting and Polishing	1		1	-
Vitroons Enamelling	3	- 5		
Electric Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works	1 3 3 1 7	4		
Coach and Car Painting	7	8	1 2	
Shipbuilding	3	5 4 8 1 2	2	1
Paint used in other Industries	4 5	9	1	1
Other Industries	42	43	7	2
Total in Factories & Workshops				
House Painting and Plumbing	20	15	2	3
	Oth	er Forms o	f Poisonin	g.
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making	-	1	-	-
Furriers' Processes Other Industries		二二	===	
Total		1	-	4 2-T
Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction		<u></u>		
of Arsenic Other Industries	-	1		- ,
Total	-	1	_	
Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"	-	2	-	-
THE LO DOCTOR OF BEING THE		Anthr	8.X.	
Wool	5	3	3	_ =
Handling of Horsehair		-	-	_
Handling and Sorting of Hides and	2	grander - a day	-	
Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) Other Industries	///	-		-
Total Anthrax*	7	3	3	-
81 4 (0000 a) 1)			1	
Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act	49	48	10	2
Grand Total	. 69	63	12	. 5

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 JANUARY.

(Based on Home Office and Board of Trade Returns.)

EXCLUSIVE of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during January, 1914, was 267, a decrease of 33 on a month ago, and of 44 on a year ago. The mean number for January during the five years 1909-13 was 261, the maximum being 311, and the minimum 231.

Fatal accidents in the railway service during January, 1914, numbered 41, an increase of four on a month ago, and a decrease of 14 on a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 112, a decrease of 7 on December, 1913, and of 3 on January, 1913. Fatal accidents at quarries numbered 9, as compared with 7 a month ago, and 5 a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in January, 1914, was 103, a decrease of 32 on December, 1913, and of 30 on January,

The total number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during January, 1914, was 63, as compared with 118 a month ago, and 163 a year ago.

Ing (L)on Dog

Trade.		er of Work tilled durin		Inc. (+) (-) ii 1914,	or Dec. Jan., on a
	Jan., 1914.	Dec., 1913.	Jan., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service— Brakesmen & Goods Guards Engine Drivers.	4 1 3	6 1 1	3 4	- 2 + 2	+ 1 - 3 + 3 - 1
Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men (not	5	.9	i 11	- 4	- 1 - 6
including Labourers) Porters	6 2 3	4 3 1	6 6 1	+ 2 - 1	- 4 + 2
Mechanics Labourers Miscellaneous Contractors' Servants	6 11 	3 1 3 8 1	19	- 1 + 2 + 3 + 3 - 1	+ 2 + 2 - 8
Total, Railway Service	41	37	55	+ 4	- 14
Mines— Underground Surface	100 12	98 21	96 19	+ 2 - 9	+ 4
Total, Mines	112	119	115	- 7	- 3
Quarries over 20 feet deep	9	7	5	+ 2	+ 4
Factories and Workshops -	0 19 5	AGUINU	70 T 45 TV	W 1847	
Textile— Cotton Wool and Worsted Other Textiles	3 2 2	8 3 2	3 1 1	- 5 - 1	+ 1 + 1
Non-Textile— Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion	5 8	8	4 19	- 3	+ 1 - 11
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	4	2 16	6	+ 2	- 2
Ship and Boat Bullding Gas Wood	1 2 7	4	5 4	- 3	- 2 - 3 - 3 + 1 + 5 - 1 + - 2 - 1
Clay, Stone, &c	4	2 3 6 1	5	- 2 + 2	- 3 - 3 - 1 + 1 + 5
Drink	1 8 4 2 15	4 2 25	3 6 3 25	- io	- 2 - 1 - 10
Total, Factories and Workshops.	80	100	103	- 20	- 23
Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 104-8. Docks, Wharves, and Quays	15	19	19	- 4 + 1	- 4 - 2
Warehouses Buildings to which Act applies	7	16	3 8	- 9	- 1
Total under Factory Act, 8s. 104-5.	23	35	30	- 12	- 7
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	2	2	3		- 1
Total, excluding Seamen	267	300	311	- 33	- 44
Seamen— On Trading Yessels—				actua	Change
Sailing Steam On Fishing Vessels—	13 43	78	118	+ 3 - 35	+ 7
Sailing Steam	5	27	32	- 1 - 22	- 27
Total, Seamen	63	118	163	- 55	-100
Total, including Seamen	330	418	474	- 88	-144

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN JANUARY.

THE total number of Distress Committees whose regis ters were open in January, 1914, was 59, as compared with 57 in December, 1913, and 68 in January, 1913. Of these 59 Committees, 36 were in London and "Outer London," 17 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 4 in Scotland, and 2 in Ireland. The Comnittees at Dudley and Yarmouth opened their registers during the month.

The total number of persons who received employment relief during January, 1914, was 3,841, of whom 2,210 were in London and "Outer London," 757 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 237 in Scotland, and 637 in Ireland.

The average earnings amounted to 46s. 3d. per head, and those who were not engaged on piecework received an average of 3s. 5d. per day; the average duration of employment relief was 13.7 days.

Districts.	given	pplicants Employ- Relief.	Duratio	egate n of Em- it Relief.	Total Amount of Wages Paid.		
DIBUTOUS.	Jan., 1914.	Jan., 1913.	Jan., 1914.	Jan., 1913.	Jan., 1914.	Jan., 1913.	
Condon:— County		1,455 1,021	Days. 25,667 7,741	Days. 38,467 11,367	£ 4,872 1,382	£ 7,386 1,971	
Total, London	2,210	2,476	33,408	49,834	6,254	9,357	
ancs. and Cheshire Yorkshire	233 75 9 266 174	274 124 260 552 162	590 186* 50 3,831 1,763	688 275 2,610 5,047 12,085	118 34 11 745 425	138 78 261 557 511	
England and Wales	2,967	3,848	39,828	60,539	7,587	10,902	
cotland	237 637	256 372	4,774 6,840†	5,603 4,104	404 887	568 323	
United Kingdom	3,841	4,476	51,442	70,246	8,878	11,793	

In addition 10 men were engaged on piecework. In addition 67 women were engaged on piecework.

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

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

British.—During December, 1913, 12,890 British subjects left

British.—During December, 1913, 12,890 British subjects left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, while 26,315 entered the United Kingdom therefrom, the balance inward being 13,425, as compared with 5,277 in December, 1912. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease in the number of passengers to British North America, Australia, and the United States.

In the twelve months ending December, 1913, the number of British subjects who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe was 469,591, while the number entering the United Kingdom therefrom was 227,494, the balance outward thus being 242,097, as compared with 268,485 in 1912, a decrease of 26,388, or 9-8 per cent. The decrease was mainly in the balance outward to Australia.

	1	Decembe	r.	Twelve months ending December.			
	1912.	1913.	Inc, (+) or Dec. (-) in 1913.	1912.	1913.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in 1913	
Outward:	17,625	12,890	-4,735	467,666	469,591	+ 1,925	
To British N. America To Australia To United States	2,801 5,430 3,838	2,136 2,776 3,101	- 665 - 2,654 - 737	186,147 83,185 117,310	196,290 64,229 129,114	+10,143 -18,956 +11,804	
Inward: Total	22,902	26,315	+3,413	199,181	227,494	+28,313	
From British N. America From Australia From United States	8,131 895 10,386	8,945 1,007 12,359	+ 814 + 112 +1,973	52,586 14,512 71,493	68,621 18,139 76,939	+16,035 + 3,627 + 5,446	
Balance Outward:				13/10/24			
Total	5,277†	13,425†	+8,148‡	268,485	242,097	- 26,388	
To British N. America To Australia To United States	5,330† 4,535 6,548†	6,809† 1,769 9,258†	+1,479t -2,766 +2,710‡	133,561 68.673 45,817	127,669 46,090 52,175	- 5,892 -22,583 + 6,358	

Exclusive of passengers travelling indirectly via Continental ports.

† Balance inward.

‡ Increase in Balance inward.

Aliens.—For aliens there was a balance inward of 9,299 in December, 1913, as compared with 7,104 a year ago. For the twelve months ending December, 1913, the balance outward was 36,925, as compared with 47,654 a year ago. Most of the alien passengers were travelling between overseas countries and the Continent of Europe viá the United Kingdom.

PAUPERISM IN JANUARY, 1914.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in January, 1914, in the 35 urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 191 per 10,000 of the population.

Compared with December, 1913, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 4,817 (or 1.4 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 2. The number of indoor paupers increased by 2,709 (or 1.6 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 2,108 (or 1.2 per cent.). There were increases in 28 districts, the greatest being in the Stockton and Tees district (19 per 10,000), and the Leicester district (12 per 10,000). Four districts showed a small decrease, the remaining three districts showing

Compared with January, 1913, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 11. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 7,432 (or 4·1 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 9,313 (or 5·0 per cent.). There were decreases in 33 districts, the greatest being in the Cork, Waterford and Limerick district (25 per 10,000), the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (24 per 10,000), the West Ham district (19 per 10,000), and the North London district, the Wigan district, and the Dundee and Dunfermline district (each 18 per 10,000). Twelve other districts showed decreases amounting to 10 per 10,000 and upwards. Only two districts showed increases, that in the Stockton and Tees district being 14 per 10,000.

	Paupers on one day in second week of January, 1914.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in	
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out- door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popula- tion.	per 10,	000 of tion as
				CIOII.		B. B. II.
ENGLAND & WALES*. Metropolis. West District	12,652 15,797 5,022 14,656 25,496	2,132 7,619 1,362 5,156 14,242	14,784 23,416 6,384 19,812 39,738	182 231 430 294 212	+ 1 + 2 + 4 + 2 + 4	- 16 - 18 + 3 - 11 - 10
Cotal, Metropolis	73,623	30,511	104,134	230	+ 2	- 13
West Ham	5,246	10,974	16,220	220		- 19
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton & Tees District Bolton, Oldham, &c. Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Liverpool District Liverpool District Halifax & Huddersfield Leeds District Barnsley District Sheffield District Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester District Brimingham District Brimingham District Cardiff & Swansea Total, "Other Districts" SCOTLAND.* Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock District	2,606 1,264 4,478 2,309 11,174 12,251 2,382 2,360 921 3,312 2,198 2,505 2,361 1,714 3,822 7,055 2,892 2,377 69,703	4,903 4,049 4,159 6,065 7,201 10,742 1,799 3,451 2,653 3,359 6,196 4,569 3,132 7,460 6,053 4,248 6,437 92,649	7,509 5,313 8,637 7,384 18,375 22,993 4,021 4,180 6,311 3,574 6,673 7,769 4,846 11,282 13,128 7,140 8,814 162,352	168 216 107 170 180 181 205 108 109 132 119 137 246 193 152 209 165 184 203	+1 +19 +3 -16 +1 +2 +2 +2 -17 +2 -17 +21 +3 +3 +3 +4 +5	- 84 + 14 - 11 - 18 - 16 - 3 - 6 - 12 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 4 - 3 - 7 - 15 - 3 - 6 - 12 - 7 - 17 - 8 - 3 - 3 - 6 - 12 - 3 - 5 - 3 - 7 - 15 - 3 - 7 - 16 - 16 - 16 - 16 - 16 - 16 - 16 - 16
Edinburgh & Leith District Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge & Airdrie	1,654 815 641 386	5,199 2,323 2,659 1,579	6,853 3,138 3,300 1,965	170 157 199 193	+ 1 + 2 + 4 + 2	- 10 - 18 - 13 - 24
Total for the above Scottish Districts	10,427	31,617	42,044	209	+ 3	- 10
IRELAND.† Dublin District	6,358 3,336 3,636 329	5,077 1,003 4,201 196	11,435 4,339 7,837 525	281 103 316 151	+ 1 + 4 - 2	- 16 - 11 - 25 - 1
Total for the above Irish } Districts	13,659	10,477	24,136	217	+ 1	- 16
Total for above 35 Dis- tricts in Jan., 1914	172,658	176,228	348,886	191	+ 2	- 11

[•] Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Smallpox Hospitals the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; and of Lunatics in Asylums, Register Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.

^{*} In addition 1 case among dock labourers was reported.

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

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON Imports.

Totals, January, 1914. — The total value of the imports into the United Kingdom during January, 1914, was £68,017,000, showing a reduction of £3,225,000, or 4.5 per cent. as compared with January, 1913, and an increase of £1,052,000, or 1.6 per cent., as compared with January, 1912. Rubber again showed an increase in quantity, but a heavy fall in value.

Food, Drink and Tobacco.—The imports in this group showed an increase of £1,604,000, or 7.2 per cent., as compared with January, 1913. With the exception of oats, the principal kinds of grain showed a decrease in quantity; and in all cases there was a reduction in average price. In the case of wheat the price fell by 6d. per cwt., of barley by 18d. per cwt., and of oats, by 14d. per cwt. Flour showed an increase in both quantity and total value, but a fall in average value of 6d. per cwt. All kinds of meat, with the exception of mutton, showed quantity and total value, but a fall in average value of 6d. per cwt. All kinds of meat, with the exception of mutton, showed an increase in quantity, and the prices rose in all cases—beef by 5s. 10d. per cwt., mutton by 1s. 4d. per cwt., pork by 1s. 2d. per cwt., and bacon by 1s. 1d. per cwt. Butter and lard increased in quantity and value, whilst unmanufactured tobacco showed an increase in quantity of 10,007,000 lbs., or 1015 per cent.

Raw Materials.—There was a reduction in the total value of raw materials imported of £4,144,000, or 129 per cent., of which over one-quarter was accounted for by cotton. The decrease in quantity of cetton was 434 000 centals or 12:4 per cent, but the

raw materials imported of £4,144,000, or 12.9 per cent., of which over one-quarter was accounted for by cotton. The decrease in quantity of cotton was 434,000 centals, or 12.4 per cent., but the price rose from 7.70d. to 7.96d. per lb. The reductions in other textile raw materials amounted to 15,779,000 lbs., or 13.6 per cent., in the case of wool; to 8,400 tons, or 46.2 per cent., for flax and tow; and to 14,500 tons, or 23.1 per cent., for jute. Wool showed little change in price, but jute showed a considerable increase. Iron ore fell in quantity by 23.3 per cent., and in price by nearly 5d. per ton. Petroleum showed a considerable increase in quantity and price; and, as already indicated, rubber fell in price.

Manufactured Articles.—In this group the total value fell by £881,000, or 5.7 per cent., the principal decreases being in steel ingots, &c., tin, and leather.

with the section of t	Amount in January, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec (-) in January, 1914, on			
		January, 1913.	January, 1912.		
	Thousand	Thousand	Thousand		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£ 23,747	£ + 1,604	433		
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	28,079	- 4,144	+ 665		
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	15,685	- 881	+ 577		
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (in- cluding Parcel Post)	506	+ 195	+ 243		
Total value of Imports	68,017	- 3,225	+1,052		

Exports (British and Irish).

Totals, January, 1914.—The total value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom during January, 1914, amounted to £47,806,000, being an increase of £2,360,000, or 5·2 per cent., on January, 1913, and of £7,389,000, or 18·3 per cent. on January, 1912.

Food, Drink and Tobacco.—The total value of exports in this

group rose by £135,500, grain and flour showing a decrease, and fish and tobacco an increase.

hish and tobacco an increase.

Raw Materials.—In this group there was an increase in total value of £193,000, or 3.3 per cent. Coal showed a decrease of 276,000 tons, or 4.5 per cent., in quantity, but a rise in price of 6d. per ton. There was an increase of 1,279,000 lbs., or 38.3 per cent., in the quantity of wool exported, but little change in average value.

average value.

Manufactured Articles.—The total value showed an increase of £1,965,000, or 5·4 per cent. In the textile group there were considerable increases in cotton piece goods (39,192,000 yards, or 6·0 per cent.), and in worsted tissues (1,829,000 yards, or 22·5 per cent.). Cotton piece goods showed also a rise in average value, from 3·26d. to 3·41d. per yard, but worsted tissues fell from 25·1d. to 21·7d. per yard. Machinery increased in quantity by 640 tons, or 1·0 per cent., and in total value by £275,000, or 8·8 per cent. Ships showed a decline in gross tonnage, but, owing to the delivery of two warships, an increase in total value.

HI THE MAN TONE IN	Amount in January,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in January, 1914, on			
	1914.	January, 1913.	January, 1912.		
to a first the latter water a	Thousand	Thousand £	Thousand £		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco II.—Raw Materia s and Articles mainly Unmanulactured	2,409 6,002	+ 136 + 193	+ 105 + 1,106		
III.—Articles whosly or mainly Manu- factured	38,564	+ 1,965	+ 6,157		
IV.—Mis ellaneous and unclassified (including Parcel Post)	831	+ 68	+ 21		
Total value of Exports of British Produce	47,806	+ 2,360	+ 7,389		

TRADES.

THE results of the ascertainments of the selling prices of coal and iron in various districts are given below:-

	Price according to last Audit.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on			
Product and District.	Period Average selling price per ton.		Previous Audit.		A Year ago.		
Coal. (Average of all classes of coal at pit's mouth)	1913.	8.	d.	8.	d.	8.	d.
Durham	Oct.—Dec.	10	2.17	- 0	1.58	+1	2.37
Pig Iron. Cleveland Cumberland West of Scotland	Oct.—Dec. Oct.—Dec. Nov., 1913Jan.		3·79 3·00 0·00	- 2 - 6 - 4	4·29 2·476 7·31	- 4 -18 -16	
Manufactured Iron. North of England (Rails, plates, bars, and	1914. Nov.—Dec.	142	10.87	- 3	8.90	+1	1.49
angles.) Midlands (Bars, angles, tees, sheets,	Nov.—Dec.	150	5-53	- 5	8.11	-10	8.08
plates, hoops, strips, &c.) West of Scotland (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods.)	Nov.—Dec.	137	5 03	- 5	11•95	- 9	3.68

Coal.—In connection with the ascertained selling price of Durham coal, the Durham Conciliation Board made no change in the wages of miners.

Pig Iron.—As a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blastfurnacemen were reduced by 3 per cent. in Cleveland, by $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in West Cumberland, and by 5 per cent. in West Scotland.

Manufactured Iron.—In the Midlands the wages of puddlers and millmen were reduced by 3d. per ton and 2½ per cent. respectively, and in West Scotland by 6d. per ton and 5 per cent.; whilst in the North of England they remained unchanged as a result of the ascertainments of the selling price of the specified classes of manufactured iron in those districts.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING JANUARY.

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

In the following Tables particulars are given as to the number of each of the various classes of unions and societies which were (1) registered or (2) dissolved during January, 1914.

(1) Registered.

Number Registered.	Class of Society.	Number Registered
4 7	Friendly Societies ,, (Branches) Building ,,	50 59 2
	Registered.	Registered. Class of Society.

	Notices receive		
Class of Society.	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Registry Cancelled.
Trade Unions	4	•6	2 6 14
Friendly Societies (Branches) Building ,,	-	24 54 3	14

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES IN NOVEMBER, 1913.

NOVEMBER, 1913.

The total number of immigrant aliens admitted into the United States in November, 1913, was 104,671, a number greatly above that for November in the three preceding years. Persons to the number of 2,231 were debarred from landing, chiefly on the ground that they were "likely to become a public charge."

Of the total of 104,671 immigrant aliens admitted, 65,555 were males, and 39,116 were females. The principal countries of origin were Austria-Hungary (24,477), Italy (21,690), Russia, including Finland (21,044). The number from British North America was 10,617, and from the United Kingdom 5,326. A majority of the immigrants were described as farm labourers (20,899), labourers (20,153), and servants (13,996).

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS DURING JANUARY, 1914.

District.	Certifying Surgeon	Prace and time for examination.*
Blairgowrie (Perth)	Dr. P. W. Shaw, 18, High Street, Blairgowrie.	Wednesday, 9 10 a.m.
Cromarty (Ross and Cromarty)	Dr. D Johnstone, 3, High Street, Cromarty	Wednesday, 10-11 a.m.
Denbigh (Denbigh)	Dr. D Lloyd, Beech House, Den- bigh.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Eye (Suffolk)	Dr. H. E. Barnes, Hill House, Eye.	Weekdays, 9.30-10 a.m.
Glastonbury (Somerset)	Dr. F. J. Aldridge, Park House, Glastonbury.	Weekdays, 9 10 a.m.
Kidsgrove (Stafford)	Dr. J. Steele, Ravenswood House, Kidszrove.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Kirkliston (Linlithgow)	Dr. J. Stark, Winchburgh, Lin- lithgowshire.	Welnesday, 9-10 a.m.
Newbury (Berks)	Dr. A. Thompson, High'ands, Andover Road, Newbury.	Surgery, The Arcade Market Place, weekdays 9-10 a.m.
Pontyberem (Carmarthen)	Dr. W. M. Williams, Lister House, Pontyberem	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Sowerby Bridge (Yorks)	Dr. J. A. Adams, Bank Royd, Sowerby Bridge.	21, Ryburn Buildings, Wed- ne ay, 9-10 a.m.
Warminster (Wilts)	Dr. A. H. Macionald, Boreham Road, Warminster.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m. and 2-3 p.m.
Wellington (S merset)	Dr. R. W. H. Meredith, Haynes, Wellington.	Weekdays (except Friday) 9-10 a.m.
Worthing (Sussex)	Dr. H. J. M. Milbank-Smith, Worthing Lodge, Worthing.	Friday, 9-9.30 a.m.
	and the second	

Note.—Except where otherwise stated the place of examination is at the esidence of the Certifying Surgeon.

Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JANUARY. UNITED KINGDOM.

UNITED KINGDOM.

All the United Kingdom Official Publications, including Consular Reports, may be purchased either directly or through any Bookseller from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 64, St. Mary street, Cardiff; H.M. Stationery Office (Soettish Branch), 28, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Colonial and Foreign Agencies of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

Census of England and Wales, 1911. Vol. XI., Infirmities.

Persons returned as totally blind, totally deaf, deaf and dumb, lunatic, imbecile and feeble-minded. [Cd. 7020: pp. xv. + 78: price 9d.] Census of Scotland, 1911. Vol. III. Third and Final Report. [Cd. 7163: pp. li. + 290: price 2s. 11d.]

Mines and Quarries, 1912. General Report, with Statistics. Part III., Output. [Cd. 7197: pp. 139: price 1s. 5d.] Mines and Quarries, 1911. Part IV. Colonial and Foreign Statistics. Home Office. [Cd. 7217: pp 200: price 1s. 8d.]

First Report of the Departmental Committee on Spontaneous Combustion of Coal in Mines. Home Office. [Cd. 7218: pp. 9: price 12d.]

rice 14d.]

Report on Conferences between Employers, Operatives, and Inspectors concerning Safeguards for the Prevention of Accidents in Iron Foundries. By Gerald Bellhouse. Home Office. Stationery Office Publication: pp. 20: price 2d.]

Railway Companies (Staff and Wages). Return showing the number of staff employed and the amount of salaries and wages and in certain weeks of 1912. Board of Trade. [H.C. 293: pp. 75: price 7.d.]

Deaths from Starvation or accelerated by Privation (England and Wages).

Deaths from Starvation or accelerated by Privation (England and Wales). Return for 1912. Local Government Board. [H.C. 216: pp. 34: price 3½d.]

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH DOMINIONS.

British India. — Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in he Indian Mills in October, 1913. [Calcutta: Government Print-

the Indian Mills in October, 1913. [Calcutta: Government Fine ing Office: pp. 25.]

Canada.—The Labour Gazette, December, 1913. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during November; New Brunswick and Alberta legislation affecting labour; wholesale and retail prices, trade disputes, and industrial accidents during November. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 105.]

—Ontario Final Report on Laws relating to the Liability of Employers, and Second Interim Report. By Sir W. R. Meredith, 1913. [Toronto: L. K. Cameron, King's Printer: pp. 58.]

Commonwealth of Australia.—Labour Bulletin. No. 3. July-September, 1913. Cost of living, wholesale prices, wages, isputes, assisted immigration, &c. [Melbourne: McCarron, Bind

New South Wales,—Industrial Gazette. November, 1913. Industrial awards, dislocations of industries, &c. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. 222.]

—The Industrial Arbitration Reports and Records, 1913. Vol. XII., Part III. (pp. 23). Vol. XII., Part IV. (pp. 19). [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

Victoria. — Wages Board Determinations. Storemen, Packers and Sorters, dated 21st November, 1913. Coal and Coke Board, ated 28th November, 1913. Brushnakers, dated 12th November, 1913, cancelling that of 23rd April, 1912. Woollen Trade, dated the December, 1913, cancelling that of 12th April, 1911.

Queensland. — Industrial Peace Act Awards. Sugar Manuacturing Industry, Central Division, dated 19th November, 1913. Western Australia.—Twelfth Annual Report of Proceedings ander the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, and under the Trade Unions Act, 1902, for the year ended 30th June, 1913. By the Registrar of Friendly Societies. [Perth: F. W. Simpson, Government Printer: pp. 23.]

New Zealand.—Journal of the Department of Labour. December, 1913. Condition of trade and employment as at 29th November, 1913, persons assisted to employment, co-operative works, accidents, &c. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. 72.]
—Awards, Agreements and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Vol. XIV., Part VII. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. 95.]

South Africa. - Report of the Labour Department. November, 1913. Applications for employment, employment found, &c. [pp. 13.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

United States.—Special Reports of the Bureau of the Census.
Financial Statistics of Cities having a Population of over 30,000.
1911. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 401.]
—Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour Statistics. No. 133,
August 15th, 1913. Report of the Industrial Council of the
British Board of Trade on its Inquiry into Industrial Agreements. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 44.]
—New York. Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the year ended 30th September, 1912. Wages and earnings, hours of labour, labour organisations in 1912, employment,
&c. [Albany: State Department of Labour: pp. 653.]
—Labour Laws of New York State, 1913. New York State
Department of Labour. [Albany: J. B. Lyon & Co., Printers:
pp. 252.]

Department of Labour. [Albany: J. B. Lyon & Co., Finitels. pp. 252.]

—The Workmen's Compensation Law of New York State, 1913. New York State Department of Labour. [Albany: J. B. Lyon & Co., Printers: pp. 24.]

—Massachusetts. Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Statistics of Manufacturers, 1912. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers: pp. xxx. + 126.]

France. — Journal of the French Labour Department, December, 1913. Trade unions and co-operative societies (stores) on January 1st, 1913; employment and labour disputes in November. [Paris : Berger-Levraut : price 2d.]

Germany.—Journal of the German Labour Department, January, 1914. Employment in December and in 1913, trade union unemployment in fourth quarter, unemployment insurance in Bavaria, principal statistics relating to workmen's insurance (accident and infirmity) in 1912. [Berlin: C. Heymann: price 1d.]

mann: price 1d.]

—Collective Agreements as to Wages and Hours of Labour in Germany at the end of 1912. (Supplement No. 7 to "Reichs-Arbeitsblatt.") German Labour Department. [Berlin, 1913: C. Heymann: pp. 77 + 272: price 8s. 10d.]

—Quarterly Journal of Statistics of the German Empire, Part IV., 1913. Prices of cattle in German towns in 3rd quarter and of cereals in Mannheim, 1908-1912, number of lads and girls employed in German factories in 1912, labour disputes in fourth quarter of 1913. Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin: Putt-kammer & Mühlbrecht: price 2s.]

—Statistical Journal of the Grand Duchy of Baden, December, 1913. Prices of food, etc., and work of labour exchanges in December. [Karlsruhe.]

December. [Karlsruhe.]

—Journal of the Imperial Insurance Office, December 15th, 1913. [Berlin: Behrend & Co.: price 10d.]

—Statistical Year Book of Saxony for 1913. Labour disputes, labour exchanges, unemployment, prices of commodities, wages of miners, minimum agreement, wages in principal states.

of miners, minimum agreement wages in principal towns, work-people's insurance, co-operation, etc. Royal Statistical Department of Saxony. [Dresden: C. Heinrich: pp. 316: price 1s.]—Journal of the Statistical Office of Saxony, 1913. Part II. Population of Saxony on December 1st, 1910, statistics of dwellings on December 1st, 1910. [Dresden: Von Zahn & Jaensch:

price 1s. 6d.]

—Railways (State and Private) in Saxony. Report for 1912. Railway Administration Department, 1913. [Dresden: C. Hein-

Austria-Hungary.-Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, December, 1913. Labour exchanges in 1912 and in November, 1913. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.]

—Labour Exchanges in Austria. Report on work during 1912.

Austrian Labour Department, 1913. [Vienna: A. Hölder:

-Journal of Workmen's Insurance, January 1st, 1914.
Austrian Ministry of the Interior. [Vienna: k.k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei.]

Italy.—Journal of the Italian Labour Department (Fortnightly series) January 1st and 16th, 1914. Labour disputes in November and December, retail prices of food, January to November, 1913. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d. each part.]—Higher Council of Labour. Proceedings at Session of February, 1913. Italian Labour Department. [Rome.]—Journal of the Italian Emigration Department, December 15th, 1913. [Rome: Fratelli Bocca: price 3d.]

Belgium.— Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, December 15th and 31st, 1913. Employment and labour disputes in November. [Brussels: E. Daem: price 1d. each part.]—Higher Council of Labour. Report of Proceedings at Eleventh Session, 1911-1912. [Brussels: M. Weissenbruch: pp. 2361]

—Quarterly Journal of the Belgian Statistical Department, October, 1913. Statistics relating to population, trade unionism. co-operation, prices, &c. Ministry of the Interior. [Brussels.]

Holland. -Report of State Insurance Bank for 1912. [The

Holland.—Report of State Included Hague, pp. 151.]

—Strikes and Lock-outs in Holland during 1912. Dutch Government Statistical Office. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: pp. lviii. + 138: price 5d.]

—Statistical Year Book of Holland, 1912. Wages and hours of labour on State contracts, hours of labour in factories, labour avalances strikes and lock-outs, prices of commodities. Dutch

of labour on State contracts, hours of labour in factories, labour exchanges, strikes and lock-outs, prices of commodities. Dutch Government Statistical Office, 1913. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: pp. lii. + 335: price 2s. 1d.]

—Journal of the Dutch Government Statistical Office, December 31st, 1913. Employment and labour disputes in November, industrial accidents 1903, 1909 and 1910, wages and hours of municipal workers at Utrecht. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d 1

fante: price 2d.]

—Movement of the Population of Holland in 1912. Dutch
Government Statistical Office, 1913. [The Hague: Gebroeders
Belinfante: pp. 36 + 135 + 15: price 8d.]

Norway. - Workmen's Accident Insurance. Report for 1910.

Ropway. — Workmen's Accident Insurance. Report for 1910.

Government Insurance Department, 1913. [Christiania: H. Aschehoug & Co.: pp. 34 + 86: price 7d.]

—Journal of the Norwegian Department for Social Affairs, Commerce, Industry and Fisheries. 1913, No. 1-2. (Formerly appeared as "Maanedskrift for Socialstatistik.") Labour exchanges and retail prices in first quarter of 1913. [Christiania: H. Aschehoug & Co.] H. Aschehoug & Co.]

Sweden.—Journal of the Swedish Labour Department. No. 11, 1913. Employment in the third quarter of 1913. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner.]
—Workpeople employed, Hours of Labour and Wages in Agriculture in Sweden in 1912. Department for Social Affairs. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner.]

of the Unemployed Inspector's Department, January, 1914.
Law of April, 1913, on State aid for necessitous widows, unemployment in October. [Hellerup: V. L. Faber.]
—Journal of the Danish Statistical Office. January, 1914.
Unemployment in October. [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag.]
—Report of Inspector of Unemployment for year ending 31st March, 1913. Gives particulars of State subsidies to recognised unemployment funds. Ministry of the Interior. [Copenhagen, 1913: pp. 33.]

Russia. —Journal of the Finnish Labour Department. No. 6, 1913. Work of labour exchanges and retail prices of food, &c., during third quarter of 1913. [Helsingfors: Kejserliga Senatens

Spain. - Journal of the Spanish Labour Department. December, 1913. Cost of living, course of retail prices of commodities, April, 1909-March, 1913 (index numbers). [Madrid: D. V.

Bulgaria.—Journal of the Bulgarian Statistical Department. November, 1913. Wholesale and retail prices in the principal towns in October, 1912. December, 1913. Prices of food, &c., in principal towns in November, 1912. [Sofia.]

Roumania. — Law of January, 1912. [Sona.]

Roumania. — Law of January, 1912, on Organisation of Handicrafts, Credit and Workmen's Insurance (as amended by Laws of April and May, 1913). Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

[Bucharest: pp. 95.]

— Journal of Labour Department of Mexico. Vol. I., No. 4 (October, 1913). [Mexico: Imprenta y Fototipia de la Secretaria de Fomento, Ia, calle de Betlemitas.]

Chile. -Statistical Year Book of Chile, 1912. Two parts, dealing respectively with mining and metal industries and with shipping. Former contains statistics of wages. Central Statistical Office, 1913. [Santiago de Chile: Soc. Imp. y Lit. Universo: pp. (1), xiv. + 108 (11), xv. + 185.]

CONSULAR REPORTS.

Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 5243. Buenos Ayres, 1912. Immigration, high cost of living, industries, &c. [Cd. 7048-60: pp. 98: price 82d. No. 5244. Danzig District, 1910-12. 7048-60: pp. 98: price 8½d. No. 5244. Danzig District, 1910-12. Population and industries, agricultural implements, &c. [Cd. 7048-61: pp. 46: price 4½d.] No. 5250. Norway, 1912. Industries, Government and municipal contracts, &c. [Cd. 7048-67: pp. 25: price 2d.] No. 5252. Dunkirk, 1912. Emigrant traffic, seamen engaged and discharged, shipbuilding, &c. [Cd. 7048-69: pp. 25: price 2d.] No. 5242. Belgium, 1912 and first half of 1913. Industries, population, &c. [Cd. 7048-59: pp. 50: price 3d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JANUARY, 1914.

ADMIRALTY: CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

BOXES, DITTY.—Fosters, Ltd., Boxmoor, Herts.
BUTTONS.—Buttons, Ltd., Portland St., Birmingham; Carr
Bros., Ltd., Royal East St., Leicester; Firmin & Sons, Ltd.,
108, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.; J. R. Gaunt & Son, Ltd., Warstone Parade, Birmingham; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Brierley St.,

stone Parade, Birmingham; Shitth & Hright, Dundee; Birmingham.

CANVAS SALCLOTH.—Baxter, Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee; D. Corsar & Sons, Ltd., Almericolose House, Arbroath; Port Glasgow and Newark Sailcloth Co., Port Glasgow; Richards, Ltd.; Broadford Works, Aberdeen; Francis Webster & Sons, Alma Works, Arbroath.

CLOTH, COTTON CLEANING.—A. Worsley & Sons, Ltd., Fountain St. Mill, Bury, Lancs.

DRUMS, CYLINDRICAL.—Venesta, Ltd., Tower Hill, E.C. Guelph Patent Cask Co., Ltd., Deptford Ferry Rd., Millwall E.; Edred Marshall, Sutton Rd., Plymouth.

ELECTRIC BELLS, BELL FITTINGS, GONGS, &c.—Player &

E.; Edred Marshall, Sutton Rd., Plymouth.

ELECTRIC BELLS, BELL FITTINGS, GONGS, &c.—Player & Mitchell, Ltd., Cambridge St., Birmingham; Reid Bros. (Engineers), Ltd., 12, Wharf Rd., City Rd., N.; Chadburns (Ship) Telegraph Co., Ltd., Cyprus Rd., Bootle, Lancs.; Sterling Telephone, &c., Co., Ltd., 210/212, Tottenham Court Rd., W.; Spagnoletti, Ltd., Goldhawk Rd., Shepherd's Bush, W.; W. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., 46, Coventry Rd., Birmingham; Hawkers, Ltd., The Crescent, Hockley, Birmingham; D. H. Bonella & Son, Ltd., 58/60, Mortimer St., Cavendish Square, W.

FLANNEL.—T. Heap & Sons, Ltd., Haugh, New Hey, near Rochdale; Kershaw Bros., Ltd., Sladen Mill, Littleborough, near Manchester; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., The Butts, Rochdale; J. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Bank Field Mills, Crawford St., Rochdale; T. & C. Littlewood & Co., Yorkshire St., Rochdale; J. Radeliffe & Co., Green Mill, Rochdale; R. Schofield, Well i' th' Lane Mills, Rochdale; J. Schofield & Sons, Buckley Mills, Rochdale.

FLANNELETTE.—W. N. Berry & Sons, Spring Mill, Earby. HAIR, CUBLED.—S. Laycock & Sons, Ltd., Portobello Place, Sheffield; R. & J. McCrae, Ltd., 13, Queen St., Glasgow; E. Meyer & Co., Victoria Hair Factory, Hythe Rd., Willesden; M. Drew & Sons, Ltd., Colinslee Hair Works, Paisley; J. Fraser & Sons, Ltd., 249, Govan Rd., Glasgow; E. Webb & Sons (Worcester), Ltd., Copenhagen St., Worcester.

Hoses, Fleehble Metallic Bronze.—United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex.

Hoseffey, W. & H. Howe, Curzon St., Leicester; Arthur Kemp, Dover St., Leicester; Charles Lewin, Wigston, Leicester; J. & R. Morley, 18, Wood St., London, E.C.; D. Payme & Son, Ltd., Hinckley, Leicester; Pool, Larrimer & Tabberer, 35, King St., Leicester; Sulmon & Welch, Great Central St., Leicester; Star Knitting Company, Ltd., Thornes, Wakefield; W. P. Skevington, Knitonia Works, Sanvey Gate, Leicester; S. D. Stretton & Son, Southgate St., Leicester; Toller & Lankester, Jarrom St., Leicester; H. Waddington & Co., 123, Highgate, Kendal; Alfred Yates & Co., Millsto

wich Wharf, Greenwich.

wich Wharf, Greenwich.

MARMALADE.—J. Moir & Son, Ltd., Great Tower St., E.C.;
C. Southwell & Co., Ltd., Jacob St., Dockhead, S.E.
OILSKIN CLOTHING.—E. Macbean & Co., Ltd., 125, Howard
St., Glasgow; Johnson, Bros. & Co., Ford Rd., Bow, E.; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.

PAPER, WATERPROOF PACKING.—C. Turner & Co., Ltd., Belevet woon Bolton.

mont, near Bolton.

Pickles.—E. & T. Pink, Ltd., Staple St., Borough, S.F.

J. Moir & Son, Ltd., Great Tower St., E.C.; Purnell & Pant
Ltd., Bristol; C. & E. Morton, Ltd., 107/109, Leadenhall S.
E.C.; W. & D. Harvest, Dowgate Dock, Upper Thames S. nt. near Bolton.

Polish, Floor.—Ronuk, Ltd., Portslade, near Brighton. Rope, Steel Wire.—E. Ellis & Co.' Ltd., Alpha Rd., Millwall

SALVAGE GEAR FOR MOORING LIGHTERS.—Bullivant & Co., Lt

72. Mark Lane, E.C.
Serge, White.—Hamlyn Bros., Ltd., Buckfastleigh, Devon.
Suer, Refined Beef.—Hugon & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, Marchester; Globe Refining Co., Eugene St., Bristol; Wiles & Lewis, St. Albans

TARTAN, NAVY.—J. Halliday & Co., Albion Mills, Puds Yorks; J. Law & Sons, Brigg Royd Mills, Greetland, York W. & T. Huggan, Swinnow Grange Mills, Bramley, Leeds; Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford, Yorks.

VALVES. -J. Blakeborough & Sons, Brighouse, Yorks.

ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COAL POUND, ETC., AT R.N. HOSPITAL, HASLAR .- S. Sal

York St., Southsea.

Conversion of Coast Guard Station into Quarters for Officers, C.P.O.'s, Etc., Isle of Grain.—General Building Co., 45-46, Chandos St., Charing Cross, W.C.

Detached Buildings at Isle of Grain.—W. Harbrow, South

Bermondsey Station, S.E.

Bermondsey Station, S.E.

ELECTRIC GENERATING STATION, LOCO. SHED, ETC., AT CROMBIL—R. Bruce & Son, 25, Greenside-place, Edinburgh.

EXTENSION OF TESTING HOUSE AND WORKSHOP AT SHEFFIELD.

G. Longden & Son, Ltd., Neepsend, Sheffield.

EXTENSION OF NO. 5 MACHINERY SHOP H.M. DOCKYARD, CHARLES LOCKYARD, CHARLES LOCKYARD,

HAM.—Lovatt, H., Ltd., Darlington St., Wolverhampton.
GROUNDWORK AND LAND DRAINAGE AT INVERGORDON.—G. Holl.

Back Hilton Rd., Aberdeen.
REINFORCED CONCRETE JETTY, INCLUDING CRANE ROAD,
GOSPORT.—F. Bevis, Ltd., Mile End, Portsmouth.

STEEL TANKS AT CROMBIE.—Clayton, Son & Co., Ltd., Hunsl

WAR OFFICE.

WAR OFFICE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Adams Bros., Raunds; R. Coggins & Some Ltd., Raunds; Cridland & Rose, King Square, Bristol; Finedm Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Society, Ltd., Firedon; J. Horrell & Son, Raunds; Howlett & Whyte, Ltd., Now wich; W. Lawrence, Raunds; New Liverpool Rubber Co., Ltd., Walton, Liverpool; C. E. Nichols, Raunds; W. Nichols & Some Ltd., Kettering; Parker & Cooper, Finedon; St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd., Raunds; O. Smith, Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Raunds; Unity Co-operative Society, Ltd., High St. Ringstead, near Thrapston; S. Walker, Walgrave.

BUNTING AND SHALLOON .- W. Bancroft & Sons of Halifax,

Ltd., King Cross, Halifax.

CANVAS.—Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Arbroath; Cox Bros., Ltd.,

Lochee; J. & D. Wilkie, Kirriemuir.

Lochee; J. & D. Wilkie, Kirriemuir.

CAPS, GLENGARRY.—M. & A. Currie, 53, High St., Kilmarnock;

R. Mackie & Co. Annick-Vale Factory, Stewarton; R. Sim,

Nether Robertland, Stewarton.

CLOTH.—H. Booth & Sons, Moorhead Mill, Gildersome, near

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