

THE

# Board of Trade

## LABOUR GAZETTE.

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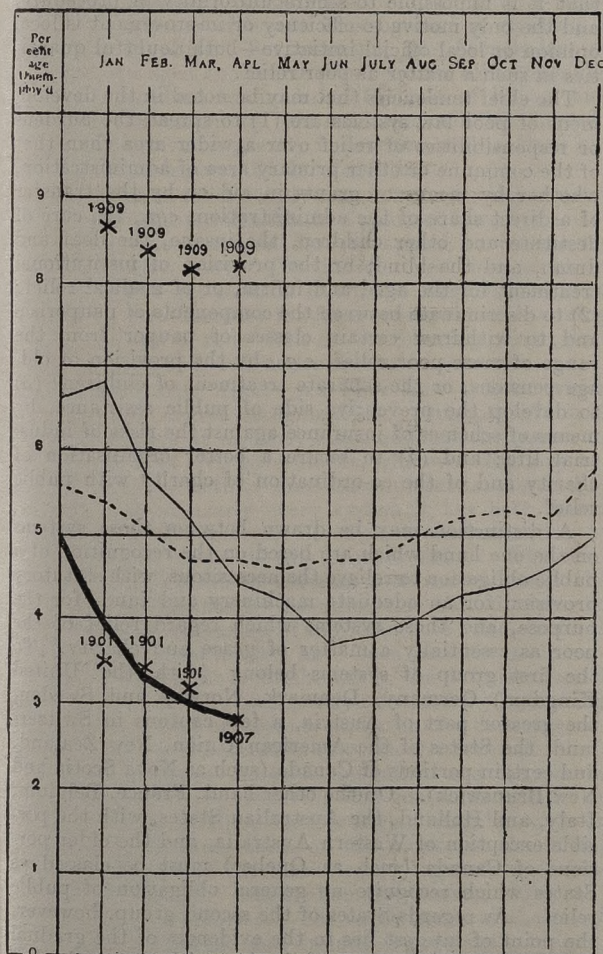
PRICE ONE PENNY.

### EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

— Thick Curve = 1911. — Thin Curve = 1910.  
 - - - - - Dotted Curve = Mean of 1901-1910.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1901-1910.



NOTE TO CHART.

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

### STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN APRIL.

**Employment.**— Employment in April continued good. On the whole, it was somewhat better than in March and considerably better than a year ago.

The coal-mining industry and the engineering, ship-building, furnishing, woodworking, cotton, woollen, worsted, hosiery, and pottery trades were all well employed. There was some slight recovery in the iron and steel manufacture and a seasonal improvement in building and brickmaking. On the other hand, there was some slackening in employment in the linen, jute and lace trades, and a reduction in the number of pig-iron furnaces in blast.

As compared with a year ago there was a marked improvement in employment in the engineering, ship-building, furnishing, woodworking and cotton trades. There was little change in coal mining, but in the jute, linen and lace trades and at blast furnaces there was some decline.

In the 395 trade unions, with a net membership of 764,548, making returns, 21,407 (or 2·8 per cent.) were returned as unemployed at the end of April, 1911, compared with 3·0 per cent. at the end of March, 1911, and 4·4 per cent. at the end of April, 1910.

Returns from firms employing 455,060 workpeople in the week ended April 29th, 1911, showed an increase of 0·1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago, and of 3·6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Changes in Rates of Wages.**— The changes in rates of wages taking effect in April affected 97,000 workpeople, who sustained a net decrease of £1,350 per week. Of the total amount (£2,150) of decreases, the changes in the coal-mining industry accounted for £2,040. These changes were, in one case, the result of a fall in the price of coal, and in the others were ordinary periodic reductions at the commencement of the summer period. The principal increases affected 6,250 blast-furnacemen and iron and steel workers in South Wales, and nearly 8,000 engineers at Nottingham, Coventry, and Belfast.

**Trade Disputes.**— The most important disputes in progress during the month were those involving 12,000 coal miners in the Rhondda Valley, 600 cotton operatives in Manchester, 3,250 slipper makers in Rossendale, and 2,600 compositors, &c., in London. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in April, 1911, was 40,290, or 6,287 fewer than in March, 1911, and 13,014 fewer than in April, 1910. The time lost during the month by these workpeople amounted to 512,400 working



days, or 211,400 less than in March, 1911, and 46,500 more than in April, 1910.

**Conciliation and Arbitration.**—Five fresh cases were reported under the Conciliation Act in April, involving slipper makers at Rossendale, mineral water operatives in North London, boot and shoe operatives at Kettering, painters in North Staffordshire, and shipwrights and joiners at Southampton. Awards were issued relating to tramway workers at Manchester, joiners at Glasgow, slaters in Scotland, and shipwrights and joiners at Southampton.

#### EMPLOYMENT RETURNS FOR APRIL.

(This Summary is based on 3,088 Returns from Employers, covering 1,280,310 workpeople, and 3,023 from Trade Unions, covering 764,568 workpeople.)

##### I.—TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade.	Membership of Unions reporting.	Percentage Unemployed at end of April, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Building ...	56,227	5.1	- 1.4	- 2.3
Coal Mining* ...	153,408	0.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Engineering ...	178,545	3.1	- 0.2	- 3.0
Shipbuilding ...	63,797	3.5	- 0.6	- 7.2
Other Metal ...	44,367	2.6	- 0.3	- 1.0
Textiles* ...	121,258	2.2	...	- 1.0
Paper, Printing and Bookbinding.	60,870	4.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Furnishing and Wood-working.	34,713	2.3	- 0.3	- 1.4
Miscellaneous... ..	51,383	3.6	- 0.1	...
Total... ..	764,568	2.8	- 0.2	- 1.6

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

##### II.—EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for April, 1911.	April, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining ...	663,010	Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Iron ..	16,694	5.00*	- 0.53	- 0.55
Shale ..	3,181	5.86	- 0.11	- 0.09
		5.79	- 0.07	+ 0.06
Pig Iron ...	22,000	No. of Furnaces in Blast.	No.	No.
		301	- 8	- 9
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	26,500	Mills Working.	+ 1	+ 48
		530		
Iron and Steel	93,865	Shifts Worked (One Week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
		510,600	+ 0.7	+ 2.9
		Earnings in one Week.	Per cent.	Per cent.
		£		
Cotton ...	129,731	127,510	- 0.4	+ 11.7+
Woollen ...	29,035	27,598	- 0.7	+ 1.9
Worsted ...	46,358	35,492	+ 1.3	+ 1.4
Linen ...	47,972	28,856	- 0.6	- 2.9
Jute ...	18,041	12,855	- 3.0	- 7.7
Hosiery ...	21,295	16,823	+ 0.5	+ 1.9
Lace ...	6,509	5,800	- 5.7	- 10.1
Other Textiles ...	16,522	12,944	- 0.8	+ 1.8
Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing & Finishing.	32,251	37,927	+ 0.6	+ 4.8
Boot and Shoe ...	61,153	59,834	- 0.2	- 1.5
Shirt and Collar ...	5,783	3,661	- 0.1	- 3.7
Brick ...	12,412	14,000	+ 8.3	+ 3.9
Porcelain, China and Earthenware	19,991	19,065	+ 0.2	+ 2.7
Glass ...	8,007	9,617	+ 1.5	+ 3.3
Total ...	455,060	411,982	+ 0.1	+ 3.6

Note.—For further details see Articles on pp. 171-184.

\* This average is reduced by about three-quarters of a day on account of Easter holidays.

† During April, 1910, organised short time to the extent of 15½ hours weekly was worked in mills spinning American cotton.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SYSTEMS OF POOR RELIEF.

An Appendix\* has been issued to the Report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress giving the results of an inquiry into the Poor Law Systems of certain European countries (viz., France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Holland, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland); Australia, New Zealand and Canada; and the United States.

The last occasion on which a general official inquiry of this nature was made was in 1872. Since that date, changes in social and economic conditions, and particularly the exceptional growth of trade and industry in the last thirty years and the consequent increase of urban population, have resulted in a growing volume of social legislation in nearly every country; of such legislation that relating to poor relief forms an important part, and the large majority of the countries included in the present enquiry (Germany, however, being an important exception) have revised their poor laws since 1870, and to a great extent within the last quarter of a century. It is pointed out, however, that, with perhaps one or two exceptions, no country has yet succeeded in devising a poor law system which is considered satisfactory. In Europe, for example, the commune is still universally the primary area for relief purposes, with the result that in country districts relief (more especially institutional and medical relief) is almost everywhere admitted to be gravely deficient; again, a central authority with adequate powers of inspection and control is noticeably absent in most European countries and is not to be found at all in America or in the British dependencies, with the result that it is impossible to secure uniformity of procedure, and the only motive to efficiency or improvement is local opinion or local official initiative—both doubtful quantities in such a matter as poor relief.

The chief tendencies that may be noted in the development of poor law systems are (1) to spread the burdens or responsibilities of relief over a wider area than that of the commune or other primary area of administration, whether by means of grants in aid or by the transfer of a direct share of the administration, e.g., the care of destitute and other children, the insane, the deaf and dumb, and the blind, or the provision of institutional treatment for the aged and infirm, or of medical relief; (2) to discriminate between the components of pauperism and to withdraw certain classes of pauper from the range of mere poor relief, e.g., by the provision of old-age pensions, or the separate treatment of children; (3) to develop the preventive side of public assistance, by means of schemes of insurance against the risks of industrial life; and (4) to secure a better organisation of charity and of the co-ordination of charity with public relief.

A distinction may be drawn between those systems on the one hand which are based on the recognition of a public obligation to relieve the necessitous, with statutory provision for an adequate machinery and funds for the purpose, and those systems which regard relief of the poor as essentially a matter of grace and charity. To the first group of systems belong (with the United Kingdom) Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, the greater part of Austria, a few cantons in Switzerland, and certain portions of Canada (such as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick). On the other hand, France, Belgium, Italy, and Holland, the Australian States, with the possible exception of Western Australia, and the older portions of Canada (such as Quebec) must be classed as States which recognise no general obligation of public relief. As regards States of the second group, however, the point of interest lies in the evidences of the gradual breakdown of the system of charity, with the result that either the State institutes independent methods of public (State) relief alongside the charitable agencies, as in Australia, for the relief of those classes of poor whose claims charity is least able to satisfy; or the legislature is driven,

\* Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress. Appendix Vol. xxxiii. Foreign and Colonial Systems of Poor Relief. Cd. 5441. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 5/3.

as in France, to superimpose a partial scheme of obligatory relief administered by local bodies. Hence in all but perhaps one or two of the States in the second group the principle of public obligation is now recognised as regards particular classes of poor—such as children or the aged—and there is a growing tendency to obliterate the distinction between the two groups of States.

Those States which belong to the group possessing systems of obligatory relief are distinguished by the fact (a) that in any given area there is a public authority to which a person in need can apply; (b) that that authority is not restricted in its ability to raise funds for the purpose. For the most part the unit area upon which the obligation to relief has been laid is the parish, commune or town, and the relief authority is immediately or ultimately the local civil authority, but with increased attention to problems of poor relief there is a tendency to enlarge the area of responsibility for all or for certain classes of poor, and to bring in local authorities of wider area, and even the State, to the assistance of the parish.

**The Right to Relief.**—A characteristic of modern poor law legislation is the enactment of a statutory claim to public relief on the part of the necessitous. This is so even in some of the countries whose system of relief is based on charity, though in view of the absence of an adequate machinery of administration the statutory guarantee is largely illusory. The right to relief is conditional on a certain qualifying degree of poverty. The precise degree is usually left without precise determination; but in the German and Scandinavian systems the degree of need which justifies public relief is equivalent to the English term destitution, and the relief authority in these countries is legally entitled to afford only what is barely necessary to maintain life. In some systems a fixed *minimum* of means is recognised as entitling a claimant to relief. For example, the French law of relief to the aged and infirm poor requires each commune to fix a standard minimum of the cost of living, and relief to the extent of this minimum will be allowed; the minimum varies greatly in practice, and in Paris has been fixed as high as £1 4s. a month.

The claim to relief hardly amounts, under any system, to a legal right enforceable in a court of law; but sometimes there is provision for an appeal to a superior administrative body. The indirect sanction which is given to the right to relief under the English law, in so far as the responsibility for fatal consequences occurring after a refusal of relief falls on the relieving officer, does not appear to be found under the foreign systems.

**The Poor Law Area.**—All Poor Law systems which have in any degree recognised the principle of local obligation have at an early stage adopted the parish or smallest area of civil government, whatever that may be, as the unit area both of Poor Law administration and of charge; but in nearly every system it has been found necessary in the interests of efficient administration to transcend the limits of this primary area. The compulsory combination of parishes into unions under the English poor law has not been imitated abroad, owing to the invincible separatism of the communes; and attempts at voluntary combination have been scarcely more successful. In default of combination, the defects of small Poor Law areas have been partly remedied (a) by raking the commune part of a county and even of a State organisation for the administration of particular forms of relief, e.g., in the case of the aged and infirm and the sick in France, and (b) by relieving the commune wholly or partly of responsibility for particular branches of poor relief, and assigning them on the county or the State, e.g., in the case of the insane poor, vagrants and able-bodied "work-shy," and orphan and deserted children.

**The Relief Authority.**—The constitution of the relief authority in England and Ireland is practically unique. Elsewhere direct popular election is, with few exceptions, not applied to the relief authority as such, nor is that authority empowered at its own discretion to raise such funds as it requires by taxation. There are two main forces of local authority for public relief; either, as, e.g., in the Latin countries, relief is ordinarily administered by a distinct local body composed of persons nominated by the local civil authority and of certain

*ex-officio* members (such as the parish priest, or the mayor of the commune) which enjoys independence of administration, but is dependent in the matter of funds on its charitable endowments with the aid of subsidies voted by the rating authorities; or (b) the local civil authority, such as the communal council in Germany, or the town meeting or town board in certain of the United States, is itself the authority for public relief, though it delegates the administration to a committee or to officials. Further examination of these two forms shows that the two types are tending to merge into a form under which, while the civil authority acquires a controlling interest in relief administration, particularly on the financial side, the detail is left to responsible committees or expert officers.

**Co-operation with Voluntary Agencies.**—Outside this country poor law administration has for the most part achieved a less complete official organisation and has accordingly been led to call in voluntary and charitable assistance to a greater extent than in England. Mention may be made of the administration of outdoor relief under the "Elberfeld" system; under this system a given town is divided into districts, in each of which a committee of unpaid citizens, appointed by the Central Relief Authority of the town, and responsible to it, is collectively charged with the administration of outdoor relief, while individually each member has the supervision of four, five, or such other small number of families as he is able to give individual attention to. This scheme of administration has been widely adopted in German towns, and is now recognised as the standard form of outdoor relief; it is also to be found in Holland, Denmark, and parts of France. At the same time some measure of success has attended the attempts, which have been made in several large towns, e.g., Berlin, Dresden, and Hamburg, to secure co-operation between official relief and charity by means of joint committees of these two agencies, and by the interchange of information as to the persons whom they relieve.

**Methods of Relief.**—As regards the aged and physically infirm, the grant of money or articles of food, clothing, or fuel to the poor in their own homes is the most general form of assistance, so far as ordinary poor relief is concerned. The method of boarding out the aged or infirm poor in private homes is still prevalent. Institutional relief is, of course, a necessity to a certain extent. In Denmark, Norway, and Germany (as in England) poor law relief in an institution may be insisted on by the relief authority as a condition of assistance; by the French law of 1905 institutional relief may only be granted with the consent of the person to be relieved.

In the case of children, boarding-out has now been generally adopted in place of institutional treatment in the United States and in Australasia and Canada, and is the more usual method of relief in nearly every country of Europe; in countries where the rural population is largely composed of small land-owning farmers, as in the New World and also in France, the Scandinavian countries, and many parts of Austria-Hungary, it is common to find that the majority of children are boarded out free of charge.

In the case of the able-bodied poor statutory prohibition of relief, such as obtains in Scotland, or even such authoritative restriction as is enforced in England under the orders of the Local Government Board, is not usually found abroad. For the most part, the Poor Laws of Europe and America give no express power to exact work as a condition of relief, but the general autonomy possessed by the local relief authority outside this country enables it to impose conditions of labour, and as a fact this is frequently done.

"Work-shy" persons are as a rule debarred from receiving public relief, except in labour colonies. By the German law such persons may on conviction be dealt with under the Penal Code and committed to a place of detention, which may be the workhouse. The plan of enforced detention with labour has been widely adopted both for "work-shy" and vagrants, e.g., in the Belgian labour colonies, the Dutch (penal) labour colonies and the Scandinavian compulsory workhouses, which are all strictly penal institutions, usually imposing severe condi-



tions of labour. Institutions of another character are the voluntary labour colonies in Holland, which are designed for the purpose of training men who enter them without compulsion for an agricultural life. In New South Wales the Labour department operates two Casual Labour Farms to which (a) able-bodied (casual) applicants for relief may be sent to work as a condition of State relief to their families, and (b) men may be sent with their consent for three months at a time to be trained in agricultural work of all kinds.

*Relief in Capital Cities and Large Towns.*—A chapter of this volume is devoted to a brief analysis of the forms of Poor Law administration in certain capitals, and it is shown that the scheme of several autonomous Boards of Guardians which obtains in London is not found in other capitals, such as Paris, Berlin, New York, or Brussels, where the organisation is highly centralised. Thus in Berlin administration is centred in a committee of the town council, which, while retaining control of indoor relief and of finance, leave the administration of out-relief to small district committees; while in Paris, a "Director of Public Assistance," with an advisory council, is responsible for general administration, and is assisted by committees in each district for purposes of out-relief and the investigation of applicants' cases.

## RECENT CONCILIATION CASES.

### Tramway Workers, Manchester.

The Right Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., the arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade in the dispute between the Corporation of the City of Manchester (Tramways Committee) and their employees (*see* BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1911, p. 84), issued his award on April 24th. The arbitrator awards that the tramways employees whose cases were referred to him for decision are not reasonably entitled to have their working hours reduced from fifty-four to forty-eight per week, without any diminution in the weekly wages now paid, or the curtailment of any of the other privileges which they now enjoy.

### Slipper Makers, Rossendale.

Differences having arisen between the Rossendale Union of Boot, Shoe, and Slipper Operatives and the Employers' Association with regard to the framing of a uniform price list, on April 6th about 150 clickers ceased work, refusing to work to a price list drawn up by the employers. The members of the Employers' Association thereupon posted lock-out notices in all departments, to take effect on April 27th.

On April 21st Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., was instructed by the Board of Trade to proceed to Rossendale, and he succeeded in arranging a conference of the parties under his chairmanship, at which terms upon which the men should resume work and the lock-out notices be withdrawn were proposed. These terms were, however, not accepted by the men, and the lock-out notices came into force, affecting about 3,250 operatives. Mr. Smith continued to carry on negotiations, and finally at a conference of the parties, held on May 5th, terms of settlement were agreed upon. These terms provided that work should be resumed and that the compilation of the piecework statement should be proceeded with immediately, with reference of disputed points to an arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade. It is also provided that a Conciliation and Arbitration Board shall be established, to continue in force for three years from May 1st, 1911, based on the model rules for such boards contained in the Boot and Shoe Trade National Terms of Settlement, dated 1895. Work was accordingly resumed on May 8th.

### Mineral Water Operatives, London, N.

Arising out of the dismissal of an operative by a firm of mineral water manufacturers a strike, involving about a hundred workpeople, commenced on the 11th April, the workpeople alleging that the dismissed worker had

been victimised on account of her position as an official of a Trade Union. On April 24th, at the invitation of the Board of Trade, a conference of the parties was held at the Board of Trade offices, Mr. G. R. Askwith presiding. At this conference it was agreed that the Board of Trade should appoint an officer to inquire into the facts of the dispute, the firm meanwhile to make every effort to reinstate as soon as possible all the employees who ceased work on or after April 11th, the request for reinstatement in the case of the employee about whom the dispute originated being withdrawn.

The Board of Trade on April 25th appointed Mr. J. Burnett to make the inquiry agreed upon.

On May 10th Mr. Burnett forwarded to the Board of Trade a report on his inquiry. The report concludes as follows:—"The conclusion I have come to is that while the circumstances of Mrs. Lowin's discharge by Messrs. Idris may have been such as to lead her fellow workers to suspect that she had been specially singled out for punishment, I am of opinion that the firm were acting in perfect good faith and were not actuated against her by reason of her position in the Federation of Women Workers."

### Joiners, Glasgow.

The Court of Arbitration, consisting of Mr. W. B. Yates, chairman, Sir Clarendon G. Hyde, Bart., and Mr. J. Burnett, formed to deal with a dispute in the joinery trade in the Glasgow district, issued their award on May 4th. The Court increased the rate of wages from 9d. to 9½d. per hour, but decided against a claim by the workpeople for the inclusion of Renfrew in the Glasgow district, and claims by the employers for an increase in the weekly working hours by an alteration of the stopping time on Saturdays, and for the insertion of the word "competent" before the word "workman" in the rule relating to the rate of wages.

### Painters, North Staffs.

Differences having arisen between the North Staffs. Master Plumbers' and Painters' Association and the National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Shop Painters and Decorators (Potteries and Newcastle districts) with regard to an application by the workpeople for an advance in wages from 7½d. to 9d. an hour, in accordance with the working rules joint application was made to the Board of Trade on April 7th for the appointment of an arbitrator. The Board appointed Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C., to act in the desired capacity, and he issued his award on May 4th, deciding that no alteration in the rate of wages should be made.

### Slaters, West of Scotland.

Mr. Alderman T. Smith, the arbitrator appointed to deal with this case (*see* BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1911, p. 125), issued his award on May 1st. Mr. Smith decided that wages should be advanced from 8½d. to 9d. per hour, and that working or cleaning inside of ovens during ordinary daily working hours should be paid time and a half; after ordinary daily working hours double time.

### Shipwrights and Joiners, Southampton.

A strike of shipwrights having occurred at Southampton on the question of demarcation of work between joiners and shipwrights, a request was received from the employers that the Board of Trade would use their influence to secure revision of the existing procedure on the subject. After some negotiations, representatives of the parties, at the invitation of the Board of Trade, attended a conference at Southampton on April 4th, presided over by Mr. G. R. Askwith, at which it was agreed that the Board of Trade should draft new rules of procedure in accordance with certain principles agreed to at the conference. Draft rules having been prepared and considered by the parties, a further conference was held at the Board of Trade offices on April 12th, and new rules of procedure agreed to, subject to the approval of the workpeople's associations.

## CENSUS OF PRODUCTION IN 1907.

The eighth of a series of Tables\* summarising the preliminary results of the Returns received under the Census of Production Act, 1906, has recently been issued by the Board of Trade. The Tables now presented contain preliminary figures relating to the industries named in the first column of the Table given below.

The first seven sections of the present Report relate to factories and workshops engaged in the timber and allied trades and the remaining eight sections are chiefly devoted to the trades engaged in the manufacture of saddlery and other leather goods, canvas goods, india-rubber, cement, and asbestos.

The "gross output" shown in the Table below is the gross output of each trade, *i.e.*, where goods pass through the hands of several manufacturers at different stages their quantity and value has been registered at each stage. The value of this gross output is, therefore, greater as a whole than the value of the goods ready for export or consumption manufactured by each trade considered as a unit, and the value of the "materials used" shown in the Table is for the same reason greater than the actual value of the materials used by each trade.

The figures entered against each class show the output of that product in the year, whether sold or not, deducting any amount worked up in the same factory into goods of a kind separately classified. Thus, for example, the entry against deals, &c., shows only that portion of such deals, &c., sawn in the year of return which was either sold as such or remained in stock as such at the end of the year, and does not include deals, &c., used in the manufacture of joinery or other wooden goods by the firm making the deals or other sawn wood. On the other hand, some firms have made two Returns for two separate establishments, and have treated the goods transferred from one works to the other as sales and purchases. This form of duplication of output is not frequent in the trades included in this Report, but all such duplication, as well as that arising from goods being sold by one firm and worked up by another, can be eliminated by deduction of the total cost of materials used.

Where a firm makes goods for sale the value entered is the net selling value of the goods, including, of course, the value of any work done on the goods by other firms working on commission. Where a firm does work on commission the value entered is the amount received for the work, exclusive of the value of the material worked upon. In so far as such work on commission is done for other firms making Returns, the figures for gross output necessarily include twice over the payments for such work, and in order, therefore, to avoid duplication the Schedules issued required a statement of the amount paid to other firms for all work given out.

The result of deducting the total cost of materials used and the amount paid to other firms for work given out from the value of the gross output for any one industry or group of factories is to give a figure which may, for convenience, be called the "net output" of the industry or the group. This figure expresses completely and without duplication the total amount by which the value of the products of the industry or group, taken as a unit, exceeded the value of the materials purchased from outside, *i.e.*, it represents the value added to the raw materials in the course of manufacture. This sum constitutes for any industry the fund from which wages, salaries, rents, rates, taxes, depreciation, advertisement and sales expenses, and all other similar charges, as well as profits, have to be defrayed.

The following statement shows for the United Kingdom as a whole the gross output, the cost of materials used, the amount paid for work given out to other firms, the "net output" as above defined, the number employed, and the net output per person employed for the industries covered by the present Report.

	Gross Output	Materials	Work	Net	Persons	Net
	Selling Value or Value of Work Done.	Used. Cost.	Given Out. Amount Paid to Other Firms.	Output. Excess of Column (1) over Columns (2) and (3).	Employed (except Outworkers). Total.	Output per Person Employed (excluding Outworkers).
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Timber Factories and Workshops	16,168,000	9,914,000	51,000	6,201,000	74,564	83
Furniture, House Furnishings, and Upholstery Factories and Workshops:—	17,969,000	8,635,000	89,000	9,245,000	91,412	101
(a) Private Firms and Companies						
Wooden Crate, Case, Box, and Trunk Factories and Workshops	2,942,000	1,796,000	3,000	1,143,000	12,459	92
Carrriage, Cart, and Wagon Factories and Workshops	5,057,000	2,081,000	—	2,976,000	36,132	82
Brush Factories and Workshops	1,802,000	954,000	—	848,000	11,014	77
Coopering Factories and Workshops	1,115,000	672,000	—	443,000	4,884	91
Basket and Wicker-work Factories and Workshops	426,000	185,000	—	241,000	3,598	67
Feelingongery Factories and Workshops	2,201,000	2,054,000	—	147,000	1,764	83
Saddlery, Harness, and Cartgear Factories and Workshops	2,228,000	1,135,000	20,000	1,073,000	15,741	68
Travelling Bags and Leather Goods Factories and Workshops	1,267,000	745,000	—	522,000	6,777	77
Canvas Goods and Sack Factories and Workshops	2,069,000	1,556,000	—	513,000	7,372	70
India-rubber Factories and Workshops	8,908,000	5,939,000	—	2,969,000	24,040	124
Cement Factories and Workshops	3,690,000	1,760,000	—	1,930,000	14,408	134
Asbestos and Boiler Covering Factories and Workshops	638,000	320,000	—	318,000	2,330	136
Wigmakers' Workshops	99,000	43,000	—	56,000	870	64
Total ..	66,577,000	37,789,000	163,000	28,625,000	307,365	—
H.M. Office of Works, Blind and Carpet Stores	3,482	1,200	—	2,282	35	65

The value of the output for private factories and workshops is calculated on a profit basis, while in the case of the blind and carpet stores of H.M. Office of Works the value is calculated on the cost of production. The figures for private factories and workshops in the furniture trades are therefore not strictly comparable as regards gross output and net output with those relating to H.M. Office of Works.

In addition to the number of persons employed as shown above, 3,480 outworkers were returned as borne on the books of the employing firms, *viz.*:—Furniture trades, 793; brush-making trade, 1,577; basket-making trade, 31; saddlery, harness and cart-gear trades, 275; canvas goods and sack trades, 484; indiarubber trade, 320.

The total of 3,480 does not necessarily represent as many individual persons, many outworkers being on the books of more than one firm. On the other hand, it is probable that in certain cases the persons actually working for a firm include members of outworkers' families in addition to the outworkers actually on the firms' books. For these reasons, and as most outworkers are not in constant employment, they have not been taken into account in calculating the net output per person employed, but in comparing the figures given above an allowance should be made for them.

## AUSTRIAN SCHEME FOR IMPROVING SUPPLY OF SMALL DWELLINGS.\*

UNDER a law dated 22nd December, 1910, a special Fund has been established in Austria with the object of improving the supply of dwellings suitable for occupation by people of small means in that country. Exchequer grants amounting in the aggregate to £1,042,000 are to be placed at the disposal of this Fund during the period 1911 to 1921 inclusive, the sum for each year being fixed by the law. By means of the moneys thus provided Local Authorities and other public bodies,

\* *Soziale Rundschau* (Journal of the Austrian Labour Department).

\* Cd. 5621, Census of Production (1907). Preliminary Tables, Part VIII. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 6½d.



charitable endowments, and societies recognised as being "of public utility," are to be assisted in obtaining credit for the purpose of building "small dwellings," purchasing the land for the erection of such dwellings, purchasing houses which already contain, or can be altered so as to contain, a number of small dwellings, and paying off mortgages on houses of this kind erected prior to the coming into force of the present law.

The services of the Fund will consist primarily in guaranteeing loans contracted for the above-mentioned purposes, but it is also empowered to grant loans itself. The amount guaranteed or advanced by the Fund on a given property may reach 90 per cent. of the computed value of such property. The aggregate amount of loans which the Fund may guarantee is limited to £8,300,000, and up to this amount the State assumes contingent liability. Loans guaranteed by the Fund are accorded the status of trustee securities.

### LABOUR STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Fourteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics\* of the United Kingdom recently issued by the Board of Trade summarises the available statistical information embodied in various official publications of the Board of Trade and other Departments on the principal matters affecting the working classes. Usually the latest figures included in the Tables relate to 1909, but certain preliminary figures for 1910 are given for the following among other subjects:—Employment, Board of Trade Labour Exchanges, Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour, Wholesale and Retail Prices, Trade Disputes, Industrial Diseases and Accidents, and Agriculture. In the majority of the Tables comparative figures for a series of years are given. New Tables appearing in the Abstract relate to Board of Trade Labour Exchanges, Census of Production Statistics, Price of Coal at the Pit's Mouth, and Census of Paupers in the United Kingdom.

The first section of the Abstract deals with employment, production, exports and home consumption. Tables are given showing the index numbers of employment, and the percentage unemployed in some of the principal trades, for a series of years; other Tables deal with employment at coal and iron mines, iron and steel, tinplate, and steel sheet works. This section also includes statistics of the work of Labour Bureaux in 1909, and of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges in 1910. Information is given as to the production during the last 15 years of the principal minerals and of the principal crops, the output of pig iron, steel ingots and puddled bars, and the tonnage of vessels launched. A summary is also given of the preliminary results of the Census of Production, while other Tables relate to the production of beer and spirits, the number and value of inhabited houses, receipts from railway goods traffic, the exports of coal, textiles, and clothing, and the consumption of coal, pig iron, cotton, wool, wheat, meat, and certain dutiable articles.

The second section deals with wages and hours of labour, and shows the standard rates of wages and hours of labour at the beginning of 1911 in a number of the principal trades, together with the minimum and maximum rates of pay of police constables, and the predominant monthly rates of wages of seamen. Tables are given showing changes in wages and hours of labour for a series of years, wages and earnings of agricultural labourers in 1907, and the earnings in 1906 of workpeople engaged in the building, woodworking, textile and clothing trades, and in public utility services. Details are also given of profit-sharing schemes.

The third section relates to wholesale and retail prices, and includes the index numbers of wholesale prices for 45 principal commodities for the period 1871 to 1910, the prices of coal, iron and British corn, the percentage variations of retail prices of food in London from 1896 to 1910, and the retail price of bread in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, and at co-operative stores in certain districts.

\* Cd. 5458. Price 1s. 4d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

The fourth section is concerned with trade disputes, conciliation and arbitration, and the work of permanent Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration. The Tables show for the last 10 years the number of disputes recorded, of workpeople involved, and of days lost, grouped by trades; statistics are also given of causes, results and methods of settlement.

The fifth section contains statistics of industrial diseases and accidents, the latter being classified according to occupations, sex and nature of injury.

The next section is devoted to the principal associations of employers and workpeople. It includes statistics of the number of employers' associations, the number and membership of all trade unions, and the income, expenditure and funds of the 100 principal trade unions. Under the heading of Workmen's Co-operative Societies are given summary and detailed Tables showing the progress of productive and distributive co-operative societies in the United Kingdom since 1895. Other Tables in this section relate to workmen's clubs, friendly, building and loan societies.

The seventh section deals with the growth, housing, ages and occupations of the population. It includes Tables relating to employment in factories, laundries and workshops.

The last section gives information as to workmen's compensation and savings banks. It also deals with pauperism, and includes the results of a census of paupers taken in 1907.

### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN FRANCE IN 1908.

ACCORDING to the recently-issued report for 1908 on the operations of French friendly societies\*, the total number of societies furnishing returns to the Government on December 31st, 1908, was 19,353, including 14,346 "approved" societies of adults, 2,049 "approved" societies of school children, and 2,958 "free" societies. The aggregate membership of all three classes of societies was 4,730,708, of whom 494,923 were honorary and 4,235,785 participating members, the latter alone sharing in the benefits allowed.

The following table shows the growth in membership of friendly societies other than those composed of school children since 1898 (the year in which the last French Friendly Society Act was passed), the figures including both honorary and participating members:—

Year.	Membership on December 31st.		
	"Approved Societies."	"Free" Societies.	Total.
1898	1,523,990	385,489	1,909,479
1903	2,084,227	439,922	2,524,149
1904	2,378,324	456,281	2,834,605
1905	2,908,363	461,390	3,369,753
1906	3,258,520	449,381	3,707,901
1907	3,410,803	446,458	3,857,261
1908	3,514,603	432,324	3,946,927

Since 1898 there has thus been an increase in membership of 2,037,448, or 107 per cent.

1. "Approved" Societies.—Approved societies have to submit to certain formalities not required of "free" societies. Their bye-laws must be approved by Ministerial Decree and must contain provisions calculated to ensure a proper actuarial relation between contributions and benefits. They enjoy certain privileges not granted to free societies (including public subventions, exemption from stamp duties, and permission to accept gifts and legacies of real estate). The approved societies of adults are classified in the report under four heads, according to their principal objects, viz.:—(a) Those whose sole or chief object is to afford relief in case of sickness; (b) those which combine superannuation allowances with sick relief; (c) those whose sole or chief object is to pay superannuation allowances; and (d) those whose principal object differs from those already mentioned, consisting, in most cases, of the life insurance of their members. The first group (sick benefit societies) had 815,854 members in 1908 (719,087 participating

\* Rapport sur les opérations des sociétés de secours mutuels pendant l'année 1908, published in the Journal Officiel (Annexe) for December 22th, 1910.

and 96,767 honorary); the second (sick benefit and superannuation) had a total membership of 1,515,277 (1,248,792 participating and 266,485 honorary); superannuation societies had 630,827 (609,467 participating and 21,360 honorary); while the fourth group had an aggregate of 552,645 members (526,289 participating and 26,356 honorary). The total membership of the 14,346 approved societies of adults was thus 3,514,603.

These 14,346 societies had an aggregate income of £2,570,728, made up of contributions from members to the amount of £1,642,764; subventions, gifts, and legacies, £137,432; fines, entrance fees, &c., £294,550; and interest on investments, £495,982. Out of a total expenditure of £1,983,474 in 1908 a sum of £875,875 went in sick benefit, doctors' fees, and medicine; £639,551 was expended in respect of old-age pensions, either in course of payment or in course of acquisition; £62,344 in funeral benefit; £96,926 in occasional allowances to widows, orphans, and aged and infirm members; while the cost of administration was £101,243, and other items amounted to £207,535. At the end of the year the aggregate funds of these societies reached a total of £19,409,944.

Each year the State grants subventions calculated on various bases to approved societies or their members. These subventions, which pass through the hands of the societies to a small extent only, and are therefore scarcely represented in the sum of £137,432 shown above under the head of income from subventions, etc., amounted in 1908 to £353,289.

The total of £639,551 shown above, under the head of expenditure of approved societies in respect of old-age pensions either in course of payment or in course of acquisition, includes pensions to 94,984 persons, amounting to £303,825, and averaging £3 4s., paid by the societies out of their "free" funds, and a sum of £282,528 paid into their Common Pension Funds. The "Common Pension Fund" of any society is contrasted with its "free" funds, in that it is specially earmarked for the benefit of the members collectively. In 1908 82,396 persons received pension payments out of the Common Funds to the amount of £246,514 (including the State subventions), or an average of £2 19s. 10d.

2. "Free" Societies.—In 1908 the number of "free" friendly societies making returns was 2,958. Of these 2,307 were sick benefit societies, 319 granted superannuation in addition, 75 superannuation only, while 257 paid other forms of benefit. Their aggregate membership was 432,324, of whom 395,989 were participating and 36,335 honorary members. Members' contributions amounted to £283,076, and other receipts (including subventions) to £157,564, giving a total income of £440,640. Out of a total expenditure of £310,087 a sum of £168,375 was spent upon sick relief, doctors' fees and medicine, and £54,897 in respect of pensions. The funds of these societies at the end of 1908 reached a total of £1,909,265.

With regard to the status of the friendly societies under the system of compulsory old-age and infirmity insurance to be introduced in France under the law of April 5th, 1910, particulars will be found in the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1910.

### HOURS OF LABOUR IN BAKERIES IN SWITZERLAND.

THE following particulars as to hours of labour in bakeries in certain centres in Switzerland are based on the results of an enquiry made by the Central Committee of the Swiss Federation of Workers in the Food Trades, in connection with a petition for the suppression of night-work in bakeries presented to the Federal Department of Industry and the Commission for the revision of the Swiss Factory Law.\*

The enquiry covered 1,424 bakeries in 25 localities. The total number of assistants employed, excluding apprentices, was 1,464. In all but 4 localities work was carried on in all cases by night as well as by day, while in 3 of the 4 exceptions some establishments at least worked night and day. In the majority of the centres (18) work commenced between the hours of 11 p.m. and 3 a.m. In

\* A copy of this document was kindly supplied by the International Labour Office, Basle.

all but two centres work was carried on upon Sunday mornings, though in three centres this was not the case in every establishment; in no case was a weekly rest of 24 consecutive hours given.

The hours of labour worked per week ranged from 77 in one locality to 110 in another. They were longest in the large towns, ranging from 90 to 110. On the average the weekly hours of labour were as shown in the following table:—

Average Weekly Hours of Labour.	No. of Localities.	No. of Bakeries.	No. of Work-people Employed.
Under 80 .. ..	5	102	100
80 and under 90 ..	4	42	50
90 and under 100 ..	15	1,130	1,014
100 or over .. ..	1	150	300
Total .. ..	25	1,424	1,464

At Berne the weekly hours were 90, at Zurich 92, at Geneva 93, at Lausanne 94, at Basle 95, at Lucerne 98, and at St. Gall 110. The above hours include intervals for meals and rest.

### NEW JAPANESE FACTORY LAW.

H.M. Minister at Tokio, in a despatch dated April 7th, 1911, forwards a translation of a new Japanese factory law (Law No. 46 of March 28th, 1911), the principal provisions of which are summarised below.

The measure applies to factories where fifteen or more operatives are employed, or where the industry carried on is dangerous, or where it is likely to prove injurious to health. Exemptions from the application of the law may be granted by Imperial Ordinance. On the other hand, certain provisions of the law may, by Ministerial Order, be made applicable to factories which use motive power, irrespective of the number of operatives employed.

The minimum age of employment in factories is twelve, but this does not apply where minors over ten are continuously employed at the date when the law comes into force. The Administrative Authorities, however, may sanction the employment of minors between ten and twelve years of age when the work is not too exacting, at the same time imposing conditions as to such employment.

Lads under fifteen and females must not be employed for more than twelve hours per day. For a period of fifteen years from the date of enforcement of the law the Minister concerned may, however, permit the extension of the working hours, according to the class of work, but not beyond the limit of fourteen per day. These two categories of workers are not to be employed between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m., except in special circumstances and upon special work, to be determined by the competent Minister. Where the operatives are employed in two or more shifts these restrictions as to night-work will not be enforced during fifteen years from the date on which the law enters into force.

Due provision is made for suspending the operation of certain of the foregoing clauses in case of necessity arising out of some natural calamity, accident, or unavoidable circumstance, or in industries liable to periods of seasonal pressure.

Work involving risk of injury, such as cleaning, oiling, inspecting or repairing machinery in motion, or fixing and removing straps or belts from such machinery or apparatus, must not be performed by lads under fifteen or by females. Young persons under fifteen must not be permitted to handle poisons, dangerous chemicals, or other injurious substances, or substances of an explosive, combustible, or inflammable nature; nor may they be employed in places dangerous to life or limb or injurious to health. The latter provision may, by Ministerial Order, be made to apply also to females over fifteen.

The Minister concerned may also make regulations restricting or prohibiting the employment of workpeople during illness, or of women before childbirth.

Provision is made for a system of factory inspection. Where injury or illness arises out of their employment, and except in cases of gross negligence on their part, workpeople employed in factories are entitled to



compensation from the owners, and where death has ensued such compensation can be claimed by the family of the deceased.

Matters pertaining to the engagement and discharge of workpeople, as also to apprenticeship, will be regulated by Imperial Ordinance.

Where a factory owner does not reside within the district in which the law is in force, he must appoint a manager or superintendent, who shall be approved by the Administrative Authorities, and held responsible for the application of the law, and of any order issued in pursuance of the same.

The maximum penalty for infractions of the law is a fine of 500 yen (about £50).

The law will enter into force on a date to be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

**GERMAN LABOUR COLONIES IN 1910.**

In the journal of the German Travellers' Homes Association (*Der Wanderer*, No. 1, 1911) appear statistics showing the work of the German Labour Colonies during 1910. These institutions, which are for the temporary reception and employment of unemployed workpeople, number 35, one being situated in Hertfordshire, and the remainder in Germany. Since the establishment of the Colonies in 1882, a total of 226,935 persons have been admitted.

At the end of 1910 accommodation existed in the colonies for 4,888 persons, as compared with 4,919 in the previous year. The number of persons admitted in 1910 was 12,303, as compared with 12,878 in 1909. The largest number of admissions occurred in November (1,296) and the least in December (889); in 1909 the corresponding months were November (1,301) and February (807). In 1910 admission was refused to 3,898 persons, as compared with 5,022 in 1909. Of these 1,244 were refused owing to want of room, 634 because they did not belong to the district, 128 because they were either too young or too old, 172 on account of illness, 75 on account of incapacity for work, 47 on account of intemperance, 179 because they were on the "black list,"\* and 1,419 for other reasons. Of the 12,303 persons admitted in 1910, 4,742 had not entered a colony before; 2,548 had been in a colony once; 1,445, twice; 925, three times; 547, four times; 461, five times; 293, six times; and 1,342 more than six times. Of those entering in 1910, 6,380, or 51.9 per cent., were between 30 and 50 years of age; 2,712, or 22.0 per cent., were aged 30 or under; and 3,211, or 26.1 per cent., were over 50.

The following Table groups the persons admitted in 1910 according to trade or occupation:—

Trade or Occupation.	No. of Persons admitted in	
	1910.	1909.
"Workmen" (Trade not distinguished)	4,272	4,537
Building Trades	1,084	1,111
Mining	71	85
Metal and Engineering Trades	1,024	1,134
Textile Trades	201	196
Clothing and Cleaning	537	612
Agricultural and Fishing	1,183	1,171
Transport and Seafaring	200	251
Chemical and Pottery Trades	329	316
Woodworking, &c., Trades	549	652
Food Preparation Trades	599	611
Hotels and Restaurants	222	237
Paper and Leather Trades	176	238
Hairdressers, &c.	211	152
Commerce	634	654
Officials, Surveyors, &c.	141	143
Domestic, &c., Servants	162	128
Other Trades or Occupations	708	750
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,303</b>	<b>12,878</b>

During 1910 the number of names removed from the registers of the Labour Colonies was 12,445. The reasons assigned for the removals (other than the 37 caused by death) are of interest as throwing some light upon the class of persons who resort to these institutions. During the year 366 persons absconded and 2,534 were dismissed (502 owing to sickness, 51 for unfitness for work, 74 "on demand of the authorities," 1,254 for

\* As a disciplinary measure to meet the case of gross misconduct, recourse is had to the system of entering a man's name in a punishment book or "black list." A copy of this list is sent to all the colonies, and a man whose name appears in it is not allowed to enter any colony for a period of five years.

refusing to perform allotted tasks, 196 for laziness, 222 for drunkenness, and 235 for bad conduct). On the other hand, 2,206 went to situations, 6,324 left "at their own desire," 542 owing to the duration of stay permitted having expired, and 436 "returned to their families."

The total number of days worked by the colonists in 1910 was 1,188,698, as compared with 1,204,352 in 1909.

**EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.**

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

**Canada.\***

There is a good demand for farm labourers, strong men for railway construction, female servants for town or country, and, to a less extent, for mechanics, mainly those in the building trades. The coalminers' strike at Springhill continues.

**Commonwealth of Australia.†**

In *New South Wales* competent farm labourers—including a limited number of married men with families—have no difficulty in getting good places. In Sydney and suburbs the following trades have been very busy:—Building (except painters), iron (except moulders), furniture (except French polishers), timber, clothing (except order tailors), and factory employees. There has been considerable distress among the miners at the Newcastle collieries owing to the depression in the coal trade.

In *Victoria* the special demand is for farmers with capital and experienced farm labourers, and to these classes facilities are given for taking up land. There has been plenty of work for mechanics also, and female factory hands.

*South Australia.*—Nominated passages at £4 to £8 a head can now be obtained in South Australia for relatives, agricultural workers, and others for whom there is a demand, provided they are under 50 years of age. Female domestic helpers also—if they are under 40 years of age—may obtain assisted passages at £4 a head from the Emigration Agent in London (85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.). Work of nearly all kinds is plentiful, and there is a good demand for bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plasterers, painters, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, plumbers, and unskilled labourers.

*Queensland.*—The Government is spending large sums of money on the construction of railways and other public works, and there is plenty of employment for most classes of labour.

*Western Australia.*—There is a considerable demand for carpenters, coachbuilders, and trained mechanics for the construction of rolling stock, including carriage and wagon builders, and for plumbers.

**New Zealand.**

There is a good demand for agriculturists and female servants, and for these classes reduced passages are being offered. Work in all trades has been "fair to busy," and there is a continued demand for competent workers—and especially for female workers—in the clothing factories, woollen mills, and cardboard box

\* All emigrants landing in Canada between March 1st and October 30th must possess 25 dols. (£5 4s.) and children 12.50 dols. (£2 12s.) each, and between November 1st and the last day of February 50 dols. (£10 8s.), and children 25 dols. (£5 4s.) each, and sufficient travelling money; except that the following need have sufficient travelling money only, viz.: (1) farm labourers and female servants, if going to assured employment as such; (2) approved railway construction labourers who are guaranteed employment by railway contractors or companies, and who reach Canada between May 1st and September 30th; (3) certain relatives of residents in Canada; and (4) desirable labourers of any kind arriving between April 1st and July 31st, 1911, who are not financially assisted by any charitable society or by public funds, and who possess a card from one of the regular Canadian agents in the British Isles, stating that he had satisfied himself that they were going to assured permanent employment, and had the means of reaching their destination. Emigrants sent by British charitable societies or public funds may not land in Canada, unless they have the written authority of the Assistant Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, at Charing Cross, London.

† Free, nominated or assisted passages are granted by New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Western Australia mainly to agriculturists, dairy hands, and female servants, for whom there is a good demand.

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

factories at Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, or Invercargill.

**Union of South Africa.**

Female servants are wanted in many parts of South Africa; they should apply for assistance to the South African Colonization Society, 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W. In the *Transvaal* the building trade continues brisk at Johannesburg; in Pretoria the seven weeks strike of bricklayers for an increase of wages from 2s. 6d. an hour to 2s. 9d. is over, the men returning to work at the old wage of 2s. 6d. In the other Provinces there is no demand for more male labour. There is a strike of compositors at Cape Town.

**LABOUR ABROAD.**

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on p. 161 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 p. 104 of *Cd. 2537 of 1904*, pp. 521.4 of *Cd. 4032 of 1908*, and pp. xxv.—xxvi. of *Cd. 5415 of 1911*.)

**FRANCE.\***

*Employment in March.*—In the building trades the percentage of workpeople unemployed was less than at the same period in recent years. In the metal trades employment continued good in general, but there were still many unemployed in the tin-box making trade on the coast of Brittany. In the textile trades employment increased slightly on the whole, but there were still a considerable number out of work in certain districts of the Nord, while there was no improvement among weavers in the Loire and Haute-Loire. Employment continued satisfactory in the printing trades. The percentage unemployed in the leather trades continued rather high. Workers in glass factories were well employed. As a result of the favourable weather employment among vineyard workers in the south of France improved slightly on the whole. More woodmen were unemployed than in February, work in the forests having for the most part terminated, while field operations were not sufficiently extensive to afford compensating employment. Gardeners in the district around Paris continued well employed.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in March were received by the French Labour Department from 1,020 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 260,766. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 6.3 per cent. of the members were described as unemployed, as compared with 6.6 per cent. in the previous month and 6.5 per cent. in March, 1910.†

*Coal Mining in March.*—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines in France was 5.93 in March, compared with 5.96 in the previous month, and 5.91 in March, 1910. Taking surface and underground workers together 81.10 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 18.20 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 88.37 and 11.55, and in March, 1910, 79.21 and 18.96.

*Labour Disputes in March.*—Two hundred and eleven disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in March, as compared with 109 in the previous month and 171† in March, 1910. In 198 of the new disputes 17,021 workpeople took part, as compared with 8,921 who took part in the 109 disputes of the previous month, and 15,613 in 145 disputes in March, 1910. The groups of trades in which the greatest number of disputes occurred were—building (72), textile (26), transport (19), woodworking (15), agriculture (12), metal (12), and pottery (12). Of 200 new and old disputes reported to have terminated 30 ended wholly in

\* Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department).  
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom given on page 161. See also Note above.  
‡ Revised figure.

favour of the workpeople and 79 wholly in favour of the employers, while 91 were compromised.

*Conciliation and Arbitration in March.*—Nineteen instances of recourse to the law of December 27th, 1892, on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department in March. Committees of conciliation were formed in 15 cases, resulting in the settlement of 10 disputes; in the 4 remaining cases the employers declined the proposed mediation.

**GERMANY.**

*Employment in March.*—According to the *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* (the journal of the German Labour Department) the state of the labour market in March showed a further improvement. Employment in the building trades was still slack, owing to seasonal influences. In coal mining there was some decline in the Ruhr district, due to the decreased demand for coal, partly seasonal and partly due to the fact that buyers were withholding orders in expectation of a fall in prices on April 1st. In the Saar district the output increased, but sales fell short of expectations. In Upper Silesia also sales were rather moderate. In the lignite mining industry of Central Germany the state of the market was on the whole satisfactory. In the metal and engineering trades employment was reported as satisfactory on the whole, and better than a month ago. In the textile trades there were complaints of unsatisfactory business from cotton-spinning mills and weaving factories in all parts of the country. In the case of cloth mills, too, only a few of the returns described the state of employment as satisfactory. On the other hand, the electrical and chemical trades continued well employed. Business was again considered good in the potash industry.

*Unemployment in First Quarter of 1911.*—The *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* states that returns relating to unemployment during the first quarter of 1911 were supplied to the Imperial Statistical Office by trade unions with an aggregate membership at the end of the quarter of 1,743,974. From certain branches of the unions reporting, however, no returns were available; omitting these, the membership covered was 1,728,960, of whom 32,000 (or 1.9 per cent.) were stated to be unemployed on April 1st, as compared with 38,724 (or 2.2 per cent.) on February 25th, and with 44,426 (or 2.6 per cent.) on January 28th. The corresponding percentage for the end of the first quarter of 1910 was 1.8.\*

The following table shows, for the whole body of trade unionists reporting, and separately for each of the principal unions, the membership at the end of the first quarter of 1911,† the percentage of members returned as out of work on a certain day near the end of each month of the quarter, and the corresponding percentage for the end of the first quarter of 1910:—

UNION.	Member-ship at end of First Quarter, 1911.‡	Percentage of Membership returned as unemployed at end of month.‡			
		March, 1911.‡	Feb., 1911.	Jan., 1911.	March, 1910.§
<b>All Unions making Returns..</b>	<b>1,728,960</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.8*</b>
<b>PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—</b>					
Miners	122,172	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.)	480,680	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.6
Engineers and Metal Workers (Hirsch-Duncker)	41,686	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2
Metal Workers (Christian)	38,035	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
Textile Workers	44,264	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.6
Boot and Shoe Makers	43,920	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.4
Transport Workers	164,713	1.9	3.5	4.8	1.4
Printers	58,867	1.8	2.6	3.3	2.9
Bookbinders	28,974	2.4	3.2	3.7	2.5
Woodworkers	167,723	2.6	3.4	4.2	2.5
Factory Workers (trades not specified)	175,510	1.1	1.9	2.2	1.8

The number of days lost owing to unemployment during the first quarter of 1911 by members of trade unions making returns was calculated to be 1.8 per cent. of the possible working days during that period, as

\* Revised figure.  
† The precise date to which the returns relate is April 1st.  
‡ These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom on p. 161. See also Note above.  
§ The precise date to which the returns relate is April 2nd.



compared with 1.2 per cent. in the previous quarter, and 1.7 per cent. in the first quarter of 1910.

To the above figures the Imperial Statistical Office appends the following statement:—"These, as well as the other percentage calculations, are, however, subject to qualification, arising from the fact that the total number of working days lost by unemployed members of trade unions (including those not entitled to benefit) is not fully recorded."

**Dispute in Chemnitz Steel Industry.**—H.M. Acting Consul-General at Leipzig, in despatches dated April 18th to 26th, reports further concerning the dispute in the Chemnitz steel industry, referred to in the April GAZETTE, p. 128. The last despatch announces that an agreement has been reached by a committee composed of representatives of the employers and workpeople.

According to *Soziale Praxis*, the employers and men accepted the terms agreed upon by their representatives, and work was begun on April 27th, as many workpeople being engaged as were necessary. The terms include a reduction in hours to fifty-six per week, a corresponding increase in the hourly rates being made, so as to give the same weekly rates as before, while 20 per cent. extra is granted for overtime and Sunday work. The hourly rates of wages of skilled founders over eighteen have been increased by amounts ranging from 1/10d. to 1/4d., these increases being in addition to the compensating increases mentioned above.

**Strike of Lignite Miners at Zittau.**—H.M. Acting Consul-General at Leipzig, in despatches dated April 17th and May 3rd, reports a strike of workpeople employed in the lignite mines of the Zittau district. The men demanded the fixing of wages by a collective agreement providing uniform rates for piece-work. Some 5,000 to 6,000 men were on strike at the date of the later despatch, and the movement threatened to develop.

**HOLLAND.\***

**Unemployment in February and March.**—Returns relating to unemployment among their members in March was received by the Dutch Central Statistical Office from 502 trade unions and municipal unemployment funds, with a total membership of 44,328, while returns for February were received from 504 unions and funds, with 44,127 members. Only those trade unions are included which pay unemployment benefit. The returns for March show for each of the five weeks ended April 1st the number unemployed on one or more days of the week. The percentage unemployed based on these numbers was 2.1. The corresponding percentage for February, based on returns for the four weeks ended February 25th, was 3.7. The average number of days lost in the week per member unemployed on one or more days of the week was 5.3 in March and 5.2 in February.

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

Group of Trades.	Average Membership of Trade Unions and Unemployment Funds making Returns in March.	Average percentage of Members Unemployed on one or more days of the week.†		Average Number of days lost in the week per Member Unemployed on one or more days of the week.	
		Feb. 27—Apr. 1.	Jan. 30—Feb. 25.	Feb. 27—Apr. 1.	Jan. 30—Feb. 25.
		2.1	3.7	5.3	5.2
<b>All Unions and Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns</b>	<b>44,328</b>				
<b>PRINCIPAL TRADES:—</b>					
Diamond Workers (Amsterdam) ..	9,792	2.5†	2.8†	6.0†	6.0†
Printing Trades (Typographers) ..	4,753	0.4	0.5	6.0	5.6
Building Trades ..	8,974	4.2	10.9	4.7	4.9
Bricklayers and Masons ..	1,803	6.1	18.8	1.7	3.9
Painters ..	1,719	5.6	16.7	5.7	5.8
Carpenters ..	4,092	2.8	5.1	4.5	5.2
Mining (Metal and Coal) and Peat-getting ..	2,035	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	4,114	1.2	1.9	5.8	5.7
Textile Trades ..	1,287	0.3	1.0	3.9	3.4
Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers	5,354	2.0	2.1	5.2	5.5

\* *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek.* (Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office.)  
 † These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom given on p. 161. See also Note above.  
 ‡ Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.

**Labour Disputes in March.**—Eleven disputes, 10 of which directly affected 381 workpeople, were reported as having begun in March. Eleven disputes, including 6 of the above, also terminated during the month; 3 of these ended in favour of the workpeople and 5 in favour of the employers, while 1 was compromised; in the case of the remaining 2 disputes the results were not known.

**BELGIUM.\***

**Employment in March.**—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department 2.0 per cent. of the 53,202 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of March, as compared with 2.6 per cent. in the previous month, and 2.1 per cent. in March, 1910.†

**NORWAY.‡**

**Employment in March.**—The following table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of March in trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Labour Department, comparative figures relating to the same unions being added for the previous month and for March, 1910:—

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.†		
	March 31st, 1911.	Feb. 28th, 1911.	March 31st, 1910.	March 31st, 1911.	Feb. 28th, 1911.	March 31st, 1910.
	March 31st, 1911.	Feb. 28th, 1911.	March 31st, 1910.	March 31st, 1911.	Feb. 28th, 1911.	March 31st, 1910.
Bricklayers and Masons ..	484	460	326	24.2	20.7	42.9
Carpenters and Joiners ..	1,034	1,014	921	3.7	7.7	4.5
Metal Workers ..	6,447	6,420	5,807	1.5	2.0	3.3
Boot and Shoe Makers ..	651	657	575	2.5	3.8	3.8
Printers ..	1,600	1,570	1,436	0.9	0.7	4.0
Wood Pulp and Paper Makers ..	833	822	741	0.5	0.4	1.3
Sawyers and Planers ..	148	142	131	25.7	16.9	45.8
Bakers ..	330	306	300	5.2	6.9	11.3
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>11,527</b>	<b>11,371</b>	<b>10,037</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>

**SWEDEN.**

**Swedish Employers' Union.**—A despatch of April 22nd from H.M. Legation at Stockholm states that the Swedish Employers' Union has issued its annual report for 1910. At the end of the year this organisation had 1,332 members, employing 158,900 workpeople, as compared with 1,371, employing 162,700, in 1909. The number of labour disputes in 1910 affecting members of the union was 155, of which 28 dated from the previous year; 13 of these disputes were still unfinished at the commencement of 1911.

**DENMARK.**

**Disputes in the Building, &c., Trades.**—H.M. Envoy at Copenhagen, in a despatch dated April 27th, reports the following disputes, in addition to the lock-out in the building trades described in the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for April (p. 123):—Strike of plumbers in Jutland and lock-out in Copenhagen and the islands; lock-out of machine joiners and sawmill workers; lock-out of electrical workers; lock-out of joiners and cabinet-makers.

The main cause of the disputes lies in the fact that a great number of important agreements expire at this particular time, and, while employers are desirous of concluding new agreements of long duration and covering identical periods, the workpeople are reluctant to bind themselves for such periods and wish to retain their liberty of action, so that in the event of trade conditions improving they may enforce higher wages and shorter working hours.

**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**

**Strikes in the Clothing Trades at Vienna.**—H.M. Acting Consul-General at Vienna, in a despatch dated April 29th, reports two recent disputes in the clothing trades at Vienna. One, a strike of some 6,500 dress-makers (men and women) employed in the bespoke branches of the trade, began on March 16th and lasted till April 20th; the second was a strike of workmen employed by tailoring firms making men's clothing (also

\* *Revue du Travail* (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department.)  
 † These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on p. 161. See also Note above.  
 ‡ Information supplied by the Norwegian Labour Department.

**REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN APRIL.**

**COAL MINING.**

(Based on 507 Returns—446 from Employers, 44 from Trade Unions, and 17 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and showed an improvement on both a month ago and a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,320 pits, employing 663,010 workpeople, showed that the average number of days\* worked during the fortnight ended April 29th, 1911, was 5.00, as compared with 5.53 a month ago, and 5.55 a year ago. The averages for April were affected by time lost on account of holidays, which amounted to three-quarters of a day per week.

Of the 663,010 workpeople covered by the Returns, 361,092 (54.5 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended April 29th, while 110,684 (16.7 per cent. of the whole) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest average number of days worked per week was in Fife (5.56), and the lowest average was in Nottingham and Leicester (4.13).

The following Table shows the average number of days worked during the fortnight ended April 29th, 1911, together with the figures for similar periods in March, 1911, and April, 1910. The figures for April, 1911, are considerably reduced in all the districts of England and Wales on account of Easter holidays. Collieries at which there were disputes causing stoppages of work are excluded from the figures:—

Districts.	No. of Workpeople employed in April, 1911 at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1911, on a	
		April 29th, 1911.†	Mar. 25th, 1911.	April 23rd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
Northumberland ..	44,982	5.25	5.46	5.69	- 0.21	- 0.44
Durham ..	128,229	5.22	5.46	5.61	- 0.24	- 0.39
Cumberland ..	5,341	5.16	5.57	5.62	- 0.41	- 0.46
South Yorkshire ..	75,577	4.91	5.69	5.71	- 0.78	- 0.80
West Yorkshire ..	25,681	4.84	5.59	5.62	- 0.75	- 0.78
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	59,702	5.31	5.39	5.22	+ 0.08	+ 0.09
Derbyshire ..	45,622	4.85	5.37	5.35	- 0.52	- 0.50
Nottingham and Leicester	37,077	4.13	4.81	5.03	- 0.68	- 0.90
Staffordshire	23,451	4.84	5.57	5.45	- 0.73	- 0.61
Warwick, Worcester and Salop	11,177	4.82	5.30	5.48	- 0.48	- 0.66
Gloucester and Somerset	7,960	4.98	5.47	5.00	- 0.49	- 0.02
North Wales	11,203	5.46	5.94	5.75	- 0.48	- 0.29
South Wales and Mon. ..	123,735	4.77	5.91	5.88	- 1.14	- 1.11
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>608,837</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>- 0.58</b>	<b>- 0.62</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
West Scotland ..	24,551	5.25	5.39	5.33	- 0.14	- 0.08
The Lothians ..	4,423	5.01	5.15	5.41	- 0.11	- 0.37
Fife ..	26,618	5.56	5.33	5.07	+ 0.23	+ 0.49
<b>SCOTLAND</b> ..	<b>55,597</b>	<b>5.38</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>+ 0.04</b>	<b>+ 0.16</b>
<b>IRELAND</b> ..	<b>576</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>+ 0.49</b>	<b>- 0.08</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b> ..	<b>663,010</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>- 0.53</b>	<b>- 0.55</b>

In Northumberland and Durham employment continued fairly good and, making allowance for holidays, which amounted to about half a day per week, was rather better than a year ago. In Yorkshire employment continued good, and was rather better than a year ago. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was good on the whole, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. In Derbyshire employment continued fair, and showed an improvement on a month ago, and was about the same as a year ago. In Nottingham and Leicester, where time lost on account of holidays amounted to one day, employment was good, and better than a month ago. In Staffordshire and Warwick, Worcester and Salop, employment was fairly good, and showed an improvement on a month ago and a year ago. In Gloucester and Somerset employment was good, and

\* The figures in this article only show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal was hewn and wound at the collieries included in the returns received. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed at these collieries worked the whole number of days.  
 † The averages for April, 1911, are reduced on account of the Easter holidays.

bespoke), which lasted from April 10th to 12th. In both cases agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople lasting for four years had recently run out, and demands were made for increased wages, and in both cases the disputes were settled on terms embodied in new agreements for a further period of four years. The new rates represent increases in wages in both cases, in the former varying from 10 to 30 per cent., and in the latter being 10 per cent.

**UNITED STATES.**

**Employment in New York State: July to December, 1910.**—The bulletin of the New York State Department of Labour for March contains statistics of unemployment in the State based upon returns received from 192 representative Trade Unions. It is stated that these unions have been selected with a view to preserving, as far as possible, the same proportionate representation of different industries as in the total membership of all unions in the State.

The membership of representative Trade Unions reporting, and the proportion returned as unemployed owing to causes other than labour disputes or disability, e.g., lack of work, shortage of materials, or weather conditions, are shown in the following table:—

Month.	Membership reporting in 1910.	Percentage reported Unemployed owing to causes other than disputes or disability at end of month.*	
		1910.	1909.
		1910.	1909.
July ..	103,875	8.1	10.0
August ..	111,730	7.5	8.2
September ..	114,365	8.4	11.0
October ..	114,147	13.4	9.6
November ..	116,381	15.0	9.5
December ..	118,317	25.6	17.7

The next table classifies the particulars given for the end of December, 1910, according to groups of trades, corresponding percentages for the previous month, and for December, 1909, being added for comparison.

Group of Trades.	Membership reporting at end of Dec., 1910.	Percentage reported Unemployed owing to causes other than disputes or disability at end of month.*		
		Dec., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Dec., 1909.
		1910.	1910.	1909.
Building, Stoneworking, &c. ..	31,720	29.1	19.9	23.9
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding ..	8,964	6.6	5.5	6.3
Clothing ..	33,677	47.8	28.6	20.9
Transport ..	14,350	20.7	3.1	28.4
Printing, Bookbinding, &c. ..	6,742	7.1	0.6	6.4
Woodworking and Furniture ..	3,468	14.8	7.6	9.3
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ..	7,792	6.9	5.1	11.5
Hotels and Restaurants ..	2,405	6.7	4.1	8.1
Stationary Enginemen ..	2,833	1.8	2.3	0.9
Public Employment ..	2,556	3.0	2.7	6.8
Other ..	3,810			
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>118,317</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>17.7</b>

The same issue of the bulletin publishes statistics relating to the end of September based upon returns from all Trade Unions in the State. These show that of the 462,466 members reporting 42,244, or 9.1 per cent., were unemployed for reasons other than labour disputes or disability. It will be seen that this percentage is somewhat higher than that calculated for the same date on the narrower basis of the representative unions, and shown above to be 8.4.

**Strike in Furniture Factories, Grand Rapids.**—A despatch from H.M. Consul-General at Chicago, dated April 22nd, reports a strike of union workmen employed in the furniture factories of Grand Rapids (Mich.), which began on the 19th of the month. Some sixty factories were involved, and the strikers numbered between six and seven thousand, about 3,000 other workpeople also being affected. The men demanded a 10 per cent. increase in wages, a nine-hours day, and the abolition of piece-work.

\* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom given on p. 161. See also Note above.



was better than a year ago. In North Wales and South Wales and Monmouthshire employment continued good. Employment was fairly good in West Scotland, but slightly worse than a month ago; it showed little change as compared with a year ago. In Fife employment was good, and showed an improvement on a month ago and a year ago. In the Lothians employment continued slack, and was about the same as a month ago, but was worse than a year ago.

The following Table shows the numbers employed and the average number of days worked per week, distributed according to the principal kind of coal produced at the pits at which the workpeople were engaged. As in the previous Table, collieries at which there were disputes causing stoppage of work are excluded from the figures. The averages for April, 1911, are also reduced on account of the Easter Holidays:—

Description of Coal.	No. of Workpeople employed in April, 1911, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1911, on a	
		April, 23rd, 1911.	Mar. 25th, 1911.	April 23rd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite .. .. .	7,605	Days 4.67	Days 5.46	Days 5.55	- 0.79	- 0.88
Coking .. .. .	37,482	5.23	5.54	5.66	- 0.31	- 0.43
Gas .. .. .	45,229	5.19	5.56	5.58	- 0.37	- 0.39
House .. .. .	77,944	4.75	5.29	5.14	- 0.54	- 0.39
Steam .. .. .	252,907	4.93	5.63	5.70	- 0.70	- 0.77
Mixed .. .. .	241,833	5.09	5.49	5.50	- 0.40	- 0.41
<b>All Descriptions ..</b>	<b>663,010</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>- 0.53</b>	<b>- 0.55</b>

As compared with both a month ago and a year ago, and after making allowance for holidays, there was an improvement at pits producing nearly all classes of coal.

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in April, 1911, amounted to 5,030,570 tons, or 550,298 tons less than in March, 1911, and 404,531 tons less than in April, 1910.

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

(Based on 72 Returns—57 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1 from a Trade Union, and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was good in iron mines, but showed a slight decline on both a month ago and a year ago. In shale mines it was fair, not quite so good as a month ago, but rather better than a year ago.

Employment was fair and rather better on the whole than a month ago in tin mines. There was some decline on a month ago in lead mines. Employment remained fair on the whole in and about quarries.

#### Mining.

**Iron Mining.**—During the fortnight ended April 29th the average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.86, as compared with 5.97 a month ago and 5.95 a year ago.

In arriving at the average for April, 1911, due allowance has been made for Easter Holidays.

Districts.	Workpeople employed in April, 1911.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1911, on a	
		April 25th, 1911.	Mar. 25th, 1911.	April 23rd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland .. .. .	8,179	Days 5.94	Days 5.98	Days 5.95	- 0.04	- 0.01
Cumberland and Lancashire .. .. .	4,747	5.98	6.00	6.00	- 0.02	- 0.02
Scotland .. .. .	1,083	5.73	5.91	5.90	- 0.18	- 0.17
Other Districts .. .. .	2,676	5.63	5.89	5.86	- 0.26	- 0.23
<b>All Districts .. .. .</b>	<b>16,684</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>- 0.11</b>	<b>- 0.09</b>

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 91.8 per cent. were employed at mines working 11 or more days during the fortnight ended April 29th,

as compared with 98.8 per cent. a month ago, and 92.5 per cent. a year ago.

**Shale Mining.**—According to the Returns received there were 3,181 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended April 29th, who worked on an average 5.79 days per week, as compared with 3,201 workpeople in the corresponding period in March, 1911, who worked 5.86 days, and 3,201 workpeople in April, 1910, who worked 5.73 days.

**Tin Mining.**—Employment in Cornwall was fair and a little better than a month ago in the Camborne district, while there was also an improvement in the Liskeard and St. Just districts; in the Calstock district it was still bad. It was generally better than a year ago.

**Lead Mining.**—Employment was fairly good in Wear-dale, but slightly worse than a month ago. It was good generally in North Wales, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago.

#### Quarrying.

**Slate.**—Employment was fair in North Wales, and slightly better than a month ago. It continued good at Delabole (Cornwall), and was fair and better than a month ago at Ballachulish (Argyll).

**Granite.**—Employment continued fair on the whole in the Aberdeen district, and showed little change as compared with a year ago. In Leicestershire and Cornwall it was also fair; in the latter county it showed an improvement on a year ago.

**Limestone.**—Employment was moderate in South Durham, where some short time was worked. It was bad and worse than a month ago and a year ago in Cumberland. In North Wales employment continued fair. It was moderate in the Buxton district and quiet in the Plymouth district.

**Other Stone.**—Chert quarrymen continued well employed at Bakewell, where some overtime was worked. Employment also continued good in the Clee Hill road-material (basalt) quarries, and in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale. With freestone quarrymen on the Tyne employment was fair, but some short time was worked on account of bad weather. Sandstone quarrymen were fairly well employed in North Wales, but slack in Forfarshire, where short time was worked. Employment was bad and worse than a month ago and a year ago in building-stone quarries in the Rowsley district. At Barnsley and Rotherham employment was good, better than a month ago and about the same as a year ago.

**Settmaking, etc.**—Employment continued fair on the whole with settmakers in Scotland, though it was still bad at Dalbeattie. With settmakers in Leicestershire, North Wales, and the Clee Hill district employment was generally good. Monumental granite cutters were fairly well employed in the Aberdeen district. Employment was fair, but rather worse than a month ago, with masons employed about granite quarries in Cornwall. With grindstone makers in the Rowsley district employment was bad, and worse than a month ago.

**China Clay.**—Employment continued good generally in the St. Austell district and at Lee Moor, and was about the same as a year ago.

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

(Based on 117 Returns—110 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during April was moderate, and worse than both a month ago and a year ago.

Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters showed that the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of April, 1911, was 301, as compared with 309 in March, 1911, and 310 in April, 1910. One furnace was relit during the month (in Ayrshire), and nine were either damped down or blown out (two each in Lancashire, South Yorkshire, and Lanarkshire, and one each in the Cleveland district, Derbyshire, and Monmouthshire).

The number of workpeople employed at the end of April, 1911, at the works covered by the returns was 22,200, a decrease of 3.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

District.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1911, on a	
	April, 1911.	Mar., 1911.	April, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES—					
Cleveland .. .. .	81	82	85	- 1	- 4
Cumberland & Lancs. S. and S.W. Yorks ..	26	28	33	- 2	- 7
Derby & Nottingham	10	12	12	- 2	- 2
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	33	34	34	- 1	- 1
Stafford & Worcester	28	28	26	..	+ 2
S. Wales & Monmouth	34	34	33	..	+ 1
Other districts .. .. .	12	13	11	- 1	+ 1
	6	6	6	..	..
<b>England &amp; Wales ..</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>- 7</b>	<b>- 10</b>
<b>Scotland .. .. .</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>- 1</b>	<b>+ 1</b>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>- 8</b>	<b>- 9</b>

The Imports of iron ore in April, 1911, amounted to 595,726 tons, or 45,613 tons less than in March, 1911, and 48,413 tons less than in April, 1910.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in April, 1911, amounted to 100,743 tons, or 8,284 tons more than in March, 1911, and 32,839 tons less than in April, 1910.

### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

(Based on 59 Returns—55 from Employers, 3 from Trade Unions, and 1 from a Local Correspondent.)

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

At the works covered by the Returns 470 tinplate mills were working at the end of April, 1911, as compared with 468 a month ago and 424 a year ago. The sheet mills working at the same date were 60, 61 and 58 respectively. The works to which these particulars relate are situated principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire and employ about 26,500 workpeople.

The following table shows the number of works open and the number of mills in operation at the end of April, 1911, together with the increase or decrease as compared with a month ago and a year ago.

District.	Number of Works open.		Number of Mills in operation.	
	At end of April, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	At end of April, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a
		Month ago.		Month ago.
		Year ago.		Year ago.
Tinplate Works	79	+ 3	470	+ 2
Steel Sheet Works	10	+ 1	60	+ 2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>+ 4</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>+ 4</b>

#### Exports.

District.	Number of Works open.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1911, on a	
	April, 1911.	Mar., 1911.	April, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.					
To United States .. .. .	716	935	9,301	- 219	- 9,085
British East Indies ..	5,781	6,551	5,769	+ 770	+ 21
Germany .. .. .	3,641	2,868	4,191	+ 773	+ 550
France .. .. .	1,569	2,468	1,411	- 899	+ 158
Netherlands .. .. .	4,594	3,498	4,840	+ 1,096	- 246
China and Japan .. ..	4,275	4,248	3,511	+ 27	+ 764
Australia .. .. .	3,538	1,990	2,147	+ 1,585	+ 1,418
Canada .. .. .	815	784	853	+ 31	+ 38
Other Countries .. .. .	17,530	17,510	15,233	+ 20	+ 2,297
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>42,486</b>	<b>40,842</b>	<b>47,747</b>	<b>+ 1,644</b>	<b>- 5,261</b>

#### Black Plates.

<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>6,220</b>	<b>4,892</b>	<b>4,309</b>	<b>+ 1,328</b>	<b>+ 1,911</b>
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### IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 200 Returns—187 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 2 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued good; it showed a slight improvement as compared with a month ago, and was better than a year ago. According to returns covering 93,865 workpeople, the volume of em-

ployment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended April 29th, 1911, showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. on a month ago, and an increase of 2.9 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week ended April 29th was about 510,600, an increase of 14,500 on the number for a year ago. The number of workpeople employed increased by 3,867.

Departments.	Workpeople.		Average Number of Shifts worked per man.		
	In Week ended April 25th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	In Week ended April 25th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.		Month ago.	
		Year ago.		Year ago.	
<b>Iron :</b>					
Puddling Forges .. ..	8,902	- 214	- 401	4.73	+ 0.06
Rolling Mills .. .. .	3,467	- 77	- 26	4.73	- 0.11
Forging .. .. .	430	- 23	+ 66	4.53	- 0.13
Founding .. .. .	1,774	- 32	- 79	5.77	- 0.05
Other Departments ..	651	- 53	+ 42	5.76	+ 0.14
Mechanics, Labourers ..	1,801	+ 26	+ 83	5.42	+ 0.14
<b>Total, Iron .. .. .</b>	<b>17,025</b>	<b>- 373</b>	<b>- 315</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>+ 0.02</b>
<b>STEEL :</b>					
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces .. .. .	8,817	+ 41	+ 169	5.73	+ 0.06
Crucible Furnaces .. ..	515	+ 18	- 25	4.96	- 0.25
Bessemer Converters ..	1,536	- 26	- 74	4.95	- 0.18
Rolling Mills .. .. .	15,519	+ 18	+ 746	5.28	+ 0.06
Forging and Pressing ..	3,276	+ 23	+ 371	5.53	- 0.08
Founding .. .. .	8,251	+ 176	+ 482	5.84	- 0.01
Other Departments ..	8,410	+ 336	+ 1,228	5.78	+ 0.03
Mechanics, Labourers ..	8,262	+ 393	+ 398	5.93	- 0.05
<b>Total, Steel .. .. .</b>	<b>54,586</b>	<b>+ 979</b>	<b>+ 3,295</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>+ 0.02</b>
<b>IRON OR STEEL (not distinguished) :</b>					
Rolling Mills .. .. .	11,185	+ 20	+ 411	5.03	- 0.05
Forging and Pressing ..	645	- 2	+ 94	5.53	+ 0.14
Founding .. .. .	744	- 16	+ 65	5.93	+ 0.06
Other Departments ..	3,657	- 77	+ 256	5.82	+ 0.04
Mechanics, Labourers ..	6,923	- 40	+ 61	5.72	- 0.03
<b>Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished) ..</b>	<b>22,254</b>	<b>- 115</b>	<b>+ 887</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>- 0.02</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>93,865</b>	<b>+ 491</b>	<b>+ 3,867</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>+ 0.01</b>
<b>Districts.</b>					
Northumberland & Durham ..	11,210	+ 161	+ 420	5.53	- 0.04
Cleveland .. .. .	8,326	- 169	- 219	5.62	+ 0.10
Sheffield and Rotherham ..	18,129	+ 598	+ 1,632	5.64	- 0.02
Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns .. .. .	4,468	- 16	+ 244	5.39	+ 0.16
Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches. ..	7,056	- 126	+ 60	5.24	+ 0.20
Staffordshire .. .. .	9,233	+ 78	+ 85	5.34	- 0.08
Other Midland Counties ..	5,268	- 45	+ 145	5.29	- 0.05
Wales and Monmouth .. ..	12,586	+ 42	+ 1,645	5.39	- 0.02
<b>Total, England and Wales ..</b>	<b>76,276</b>	<b>+ 523</b>	<b>+ 4,012</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>+ 0.01</b>
Scotland .. .. .	17,589	- 32	- 145	5.31	- 0.17
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>93,865</b>	<b>+ 491</b>	<b>+ 3,867</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>+ 0.01</b>

Compared with a month ago employment showed some improvement in Northumberland and Durham, Yorkshire, and in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire; in the other districts there was not much change. In the departments there was a slight improvement at open hearth melting furnaces, steel rolling mills and foundries; while there was a decline at iron rolling mills and forges. The total number of workpeople employed showed an increase of 491 (0.5 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked, an increase of 0.01 of a shift.

Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in Northumberland and Durham, Yorkshire, Other Midland counties, and Wales and Monmouth, and some decline in other districts. The departments affected by the improvement were iron forges, steel rolling mills, and steel forges and foundries. At puddling forges there was a considerable decline. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 3,867 (4.3 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked decreased by 0.07 of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during April, 1911, amounted to 153,668 tons, or 26,597 tons less than in March, 1911, and 42,967 tons more than in April, 1910.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during April, 1911, amounted to 230,555 tons, or 16,943 tons less than in March, 1911, and 22,415 tons less than in April, 1910.



**ENGINEERING TRADES.**

(Based on 1,095 Returns—4 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1,045 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 46 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from Trade Unions with a total membership of 178,545 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of April was 3.1, as compared with 3.3 per cent. a month ago and 6.1 per cent. a year ago.

As compared with a month ago, six districts showed a decrease in the percentage unemployed, while eight showed increases. As compared with a year ago, all districts showed decreases, the greatest being on the North-East Coast, in Lancashire, the West Riding, and the East of Scotland, and at Belfast and Dublin, in all of which districts the percentages a year ago were high.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of Apr., 1911.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1911, on a	
		Apr. 1911.	Mar. 1911.	Apr. 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-East Coast	14,493	5.1	5.6	9.8	- 0.5	- 4.7
Manchester and Liverpool District	18,787	3.1	2.9	6.1	+ 0.2	- 3.0
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District	12,508	5.3	6.8	11.4	- 1.5	- 6.1
West Riding Towns	12,164	3.3	3.2	7.4	+ 0.1	- 4.1
Hull and Lincolnshire District	4,133	2.6	3.6	3.7	- 1.0	- 1.1
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	7,961	2.9	1.4	3.6	+ 1.5	- 0.7
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	4,408	3.5	3.3	5.0	+ 0.2	- 1.5
London and Neighbouring District	14,602	1.3	2.6	3.3	- 1.3	- 2.0
South Coast	4,370	1.5	1.4	2.8	+ 0.1	- 1.3
South Wales and Bristol District	6,784	2.0	1.7	3.9	+ 0.3	- 1.9
Glasgow and District	16,339	3.4	4.5	6.2	- 1.1	- 2.8
East of Scotland	3,635	7.9	6.9	11.3	+ 1.0	- 3.4
Belfast and Dublin	3,999	2.3	1.8	6.8	+ 0.5	- 4.5
Other Districts	5,381	1.7	2.1	4.7	- 0.4	- 3.0
<b>United Kingdom</b> (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	<b>178,545</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>- 3.0</b>

On the North-East Coast employment was fairly good on the whole. It continued good with smiths and brass turners, fitters and finishers. Some overtime was reported at Gateshead, Howden and Wallsend, and double shifts were worked on the Wear. Employment on repair work on the Tyne continued good.

Employment continued fairly good at Manchester, Liverpool and Barrow, and was good with brass moulders in Lancashire generally. At Crewe employment remained slack, with short time still in operation. At Oldham employment was moderate on the whole, general engineering shops being busy, while textile machinery shops were slack. At Accrington, Burnley, Bury, Preston and Rochdale employment was good; at Blackburn and Bolton it was fair.

Employment in the West Riding and Lincolnshire was good on the whole, and in the former district was much better than a year ago.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment, though still good, showed a decline as compared with a month ago. In the motor trade, however, overtime continued to be worked. In the other Midland districts employment continued fairly good on the whole, but at Nottingham it was only moderate. With bobbin and carriage makers at Nottingham it continued bad. Employment in the Eastern Counties was good generally.

In London, on the South Coast, in the Royal Dockyards, and in the South Wales and Bristol districts employment continued good generally.

In the Glasgow district employment continued good, with overtime still being worked. It was better than a month ago. In the East of Scotland employment was fair on the whole, but showed a decline on the previous month. At Dundee employment continued quiet. In both the Glasgow district and the East of Scotland a considerable number of iron moulders were still unemployed.

\* Exclusive of superannuated members.

Employment continued very good at Belfast, and was fair at Dublin.

The Imports of machinery in April, 1911, amounted to £572,522, or £5,105 less than in March, 1911, and £196,144 more than in April, 1910.

The Exports of machinery in April, 1911, amounted to £2,614,919, or £150,520 less than in March, 1911, and £121,210 less than in April, 1910.

**SHIPBUILDING TRADES.**

(Based on 366 Returns—4 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 348 from Trade Unions, and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during April continued good; it was rather better than in March and much better than a year ago.

Trade Unions with a membership of 63,797 reported 3.5 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 4.1 per cent. a month ago and 10.7 per cent. a year ago.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of April, 1911.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1911, on a	
		Apr. 1911.	Mar. 1911.	Apr. 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth	9,839	4.0	5.0	17.1	- 1.0	- 13.1
Wear	4,967	6.5	6.5	18.4	-	- 11.9
Tees and Hartlepool	5,235	3.4	7.1	13.3	- 3.7	- 9.9
Humber	2,716	1.7	3.6	6.9	- 1.9	- 5.2
Thames and Medway	4,351	3.0	4.0	5.6	- 1.0	- 2.6
South Coast	5,225	2.2	1.6	1.7	+ 0.6	+ 0.5
Bristol Channel Ports	2,742	11.1	12.8	12.0	- 1.7	- 0.9
Mersey	4,699	7.6	5.4	17.4	+ 2.2	- 9.8
Clyde	14,346	1.5	1.8	6.3	- 0.3	- 4.8
Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen	2,278	3.7	4.1	21.8	- 0.4	- 18.1
Belfast	3,807	0.3	2.2	4.2	+ 0.1	- 3.9
Other Districts	3,282	1.7	2.0	6.4	- 0.3	- 4.7
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>63,797</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>- 7.2</b>

As compared with a month ago, most of the districts showed a decrease in the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed, the only increase of importance being in the Mersey district. As compared with a year ago, a marked improvement was shown in most districts, especially the North-East Coast, the Mersey and the East of Scotland.

In the Tyne and Wear districts, employment, though only moderate with platers, riveters and caulkers at Newcastle and Gateshead, was generally good, and rather better than a month ago; some overtime was worked, principally by shipwrights. In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment was good, and better than a month ago. On all three rivers employment was considerably better than a year ago.

Employment in the Humber district was, on the whole, good, though still only moderate with shipwrights at Grimsby. It was better than a month ago and a year ago.

On the Thames and Medway employment continued fairly good, showing a slight improvement as compared with the previous month, and being also better than a year ago. On the South Coast it continued much the same as a month ago and a year ago, being reported good in the Government dockyards and fairly good in private yards. At the Bristol Channel ports it continued fair.

On the Mersey employment, on the whole, was fair; it was worse than a month ago, but considerably better than a year ago. At Liverpool it was slack with drillers and bad with boiler-makers on repair work, but it was good with shipwrights and improving with ship painters. At Barrow employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Employment on the Clyde was very good, showing some improvement on the previous month, and being better than a year ago.

On the East Coast of Scotland employment was generally good. It was rather better than a month ago and much better than a year ago.

At Belfast employment continued very good.

\* Exclusive of superannuated members.

**MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.**

(Based on 93 Returns—1 from an Employers' Association, 64 from Trade Unions, and 28 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Trade Unions with a total membership of 24,505 reported 1.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 1.9 per cent. a month ago and 3.0 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, etc.—Employment continued fairly good on the whole with brassworkers; it was better than a month ago and a year ago. It continued good with bedstead makers at Birmingham.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—In the nut and bolt trade in Darlaston and district employment was slightly better than a month ago, when it was reported as fair. In the spike, rivet, nut, and rough bolt trades at Blackheath (Staffs.) and Halesowen it remained good. At Birmingham it continued fair with nut, bolt, rivet, and cut nail makers; with wire nail and shoe rivet makers it was fairly good.

Wire.—Employment continued good generally; in Yorkshire it was fair, and not so good as a year ago.

Locks, Keys, and General Hardware.—Employment remained good with hollow-ware makers at Wolverhampton, and fair at West Bromwich. With lock and latch makers at Wolverhampton and Willenhall it continued fair, and was better than a year ago.

Stoves, Grates, etc.—Employment in England was quiet on the whole, and about the same as a year ago, though slightly better than a month ago. At Falkirk it continued good, and was better than a year ago.

Cutlery, Tools, etc.—At Sheffield employment was about the same as a month ago, and better than a year ago, being good with table, pen, and pocket blade forgers and grinders, scissors and edge tool grinders, file cutters and hand file forgers, and, on the whole, fair in other branches. It remained good with edge tool makers at Birmingham and Wednesbury and in the needle trade at Redditch. In the fish hook trade at Redditch it was not so good as a month ago, but in the watch trade at Coventry it was rather better.

Tubes.—Employment was fair in South Staffordshire and good at Birmingham.

Chains, Anchors, and Springs.—Employment was good with cable chain makers at Cradley Heath, and fair with block chain makers. It continued fair with anchor-smiths on the Tyne and Wear, good with anvil and vice makers at Dudley, and slack with railway spring fitters at Sheffield.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment with braziers and sheet metal workers continued good on the whole, and was better than a year ago. In the iron-plate trade it was fairly good in the Lye district and fair at Birmingham, Dudley, Wolverhampton, and Bilston. With tinplate makers-up it was fair at Birmingham and good in the West of Scotland district; with tinsmiths at Edinburgh it continued slack.

Gold, Silver, and Britannia Metal.—Employment in these trades in London was fair and better than a year ago. In Birmingham it was quiet generally with silver-smiths and electroplaters, though rather better than a month ago, and, on the whole, fair with jewellers and Britannia metal workers.

Farriers.—Employment generally continued quiet, local fluctuations having no marked effect on the situation as a whole. It was worse than a year ago.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	April, 1911.	March, 1911.	April, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:—</b>					
Cutlery .. .. .	£ 15,033	£ 12,989	£ 13,288	+ £ 2,044	+ £ 1,745
Hardware .. .. .	89,599	111,193	88,322	- 21,594	+ 1,277
<b>Exports:—</b>					
Cutlery .. .. .	£ 64,059	£ 70,367	£ 59,833	- 6,308	+ 4,166
Hardware .. .. .	215,181	236,035	206,539	- 20,854	+ 8,642
Implements and Tools ..	194,352	228,963	196,844	- 34,611	- 2,492

**COTTON TRADE.**

(Based on 525 Returns—428 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 90 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good in the spinning and weaving branches, and showed little change as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, when organised short time was being worked in the spinning branch, considerable improvement was shown. Returns from firms employing 129,731 workpeople in the week ended April 29th, 1911, showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 11.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended April 29th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended April 29th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing .. .. .	17,232	- 0.5	+ 2.9	15,513	- 1.6	+ 12.4
Spinning .. .. .	28,841	+ 0.0	+ 3.6	28,632	- 0.9	+ 13.8
Weaving .. .. .	57,158	- 0.0	+ 2.9	54,370	+ 0.1	+ 13.6
Other .. .. .	11,779	+ 0.2	+ 1.9	13,553	- 1.9	+ 2.2
Not specified .. .. .	14,721	- 0.2	+ 4.4	15,442	+ 1.4	+ 10.2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>129,731</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>+ 3.2</b>	<b>127,510</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>+ 11.7</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Ashton .. .. .	9,606	+ 0.2	+ 1.4	9,371	- 1.7	+ 8.4
Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde	6,091	- 1.9	- 3.4	5,566	- 4.6	+ 13.3
Oldham .. .. .	15,170	+ 0.2	+ 3.4	16,356	- 0.3	+ 9.0
Bolton and Leigh .. .. .	15,433	- 0.2	+ 3.4	14,517	+ 0.6	+ 16.7
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden	10,015	+ 0.4	+ 4.8	9,956	+ 0.5	+ 9.5
Manchester .. .. .	9,974	+ 0.8	+ 1.2	8,019	+ 0.5	+ 14.7
Preston and Chorley ..	12,183	+ 0.2	+ 4.0	11,002	+ 0.5	+ 13.8
Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen	18,457	+ 0.2	+ 6.9	18,553	- 2.4	+ 15.3
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson	14,105	- 1.0	+ 0.5	16,823	+ 0.7	+ 9.2
Other Lancashire Towns ..	5,627	- 0.3	+ 11.0	4,737	- 1.9	+ 14.8
Yorkshire Towns .. .. .	5,844	- 0.1	+ 1.1	5,619	+ 0.3	+ 6.7
Other Districts .. .. .	7,228	- 0.3	+ 1.3	6,991	+ 0.9	+ 5.2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>129,731</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>+ 3.2</b>	<b>127,510</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>+ 11.7</b>

Compared with a month ago, the numbers employed in all departments remained almost stationary, whilst there was a slight decrease in the amounts of wages paid in the preparing and spinning departments. Compared with a year ago, the numbers employed showed an increase in each department, and the amounts of wages paid were considerably higher, an increase being shown in every district.

Employment in the Oldham district continued good with weavers, and was much better than a year ago. With spinners in the Oldham and Ashton districts employment was good on the whole, and much better than a year ago, but showed a little falling off as compared with a month ago.

In the Bolton district employment continued fairly good, and was considerably better than a year ago. In the Blackburn district employment with weavers continued good, and with spinners was stated to be fair; but at Accrington employment with spinners was slack. At Burnley, Nelson and Colne employment, with weavers, continued good, although at Colne in one branch of the trade there was some slight playing for warps. At Bacup some of the weavers were on short time.

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

Description of Cotton.	April, 1911.	Mar., 1911.	April, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
American .. .. .	229,705	274,834	245,196	- 45,129	- 14,451
Brazilian .. .. .	4,209	3,832	3,187	+ 377	+ 1,022
East Indian .. .. .	8,047	6,317	11,309	+ 1,730	- 3,262
Egyptian .. .. .	22,934	34,454	17,863	- 11,520	+ 5,081
Miscellaneous .. .. .	6,223	4,027	5,861	+ 2,196	+ 362
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>271,118</b>	<b>323,464</b>	<b>282,406</b>	<b>- 52,346</b>	<b>- 11,288</b>



Prices of Raw Cotton at Liverpool.

The following Table shows the prices of Raw Cotton (Middling American and Good Fair Egyptian) at Liverpool during April, 1911, together with the increase or decrease as compared with March, 1911, and April, 1910:—

Description.	April, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1911, on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Middling American:</b>	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.
Monthly average of Daily Quotations	7.99	+ 0.30	+ 0.07
Highest Price on any one day	8.31	+ 0.52	+ 0.27
Lowest " " "	7.64	+ 0.09	- 0.17
<b>Good Fair Egyptian:</b>			
Monthly average of Daily Quotations	9.53	+ 0.30	- 5.36
Highest Price on any one day	9.61	+ 0.50	- 5.82
Lowest " " "	9.25	+ 0.12	- 4.94

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on May 12th, 1911, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 847,910 bales, as compared with 655,600 bales on May 13th, 1910.

Exports of Cotton Goods.

Description.	April, 1911.	March, 1911.	April, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Cotton Yarn and Twist—</b>					
Grey	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Bleached and Dyed	14,437	18,821	13,137	- 4,384	+ 1,300
Total	3,107	3,299	2,569	- 192	+ 538
<b>Cotton—</b>					
Thread for Sewing	1,851	2,022	1,872	- 171	- 21
<b>Cotton Piece Goods—</b>					
Grey or Unbleached	176,497 yds.	207,570 yds.	148,506 yds.	- 31,073	+ 27,991
Bleached	143,637	178,437	123,413	- 34,800	+ 20,224
Printed	97,414	126,253	97,596	- 28,839	- 182
Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	103,456	123,908	92,746	- 20,452	+ 10,710
Total	521,004	636,198	462,261	- 115,194	+ 58,743

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES

(Based on 376 Returns—350 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 20 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

Woollen Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 29,035 workpeople in the week ended April 29th showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended April 29th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended April 29th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting .. .. .	713	+ 1.0	- 0.8	716	+ 0.8	- 0.3
Spinning .. .. .	5,896	+ 0.2	+ 2.2	5,611	- 1.3	+ 4.1
Weaving .. .. .	12,348	+ 1.4	+ 5.7	11,045	+ 1.9	+ 2.7
Other Departments ..	5,148	- 1.2	+ 1.3	5,417	- 3.8	+ 0.4
Not specified .. .. .	1,940	+ 0.8	+ 0.5	1,809	+ 0.8	- 1.6
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>29,035</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 3.2</b>	<b>27,598</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Huddersfield District	4,490	+ 0.4	+ 2.9	5,065	+ 0.3	+ 3.5
Leeds District	3,234	- 0.3	+ 4.2	2,985	- 0.4	+ 2.5
Devsbury & Batley District	5,111	+ 0.3	+ 2.6	5,156	- 3.0	+ 0.0
Other Parts of West Riding	2,013	+ 0.5	+ 10.9	2,142	+ 1.6	+ 11.9
<b>Total, West Riding</b> ..	<b>14,848</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 4.1</b>	<b>15,348</b>	<b>- 0.8</b>	<b>+ 3.2</b>
Scotland .. .. .	7,558	+ 0.8	+ 2.2	7,060	+ 0.7	+ 2.9
Other Districts .. .. .	6,629	- 0.6	+ 2.4	5,190	- 2.0	- 2.9
<b>Total Woollen</b> .. .. .	<b>29,035</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 3.2</b>	<b>27,598</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>

In the Huddersfield district employment continued good, overtime and nightwork being the rule. In the Leeds district and in the Dewsbury and Batley district employment continued good, though in the latter district there was a slight falling off compared with a month ago. In Scotland employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

Worsted Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 46,358 workpeople in the week ended April 29th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended April 29th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended April 29th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting & Combing ..	5,802	+ 1.5	+ 0.0	6,239	+ 2.8	+ 2.5
Spinning .. .. .	25,010	- 0.2	+ 1.8	14,538	+ 1.8	+ 4.2
Weaving .. .. .	9,091	- 1.0	- 2.7	8,376	+ 0.2	- 3.2
Other Departments .. ..	4,773	+ 0.3	+ 0.9	4,981	- 0.4	- 0.2
Not specified .. .. .	1,682	+ 0.7	+ 2.8	1,358	+ 1.7	+ 2.6
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>46,358</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>35,492</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Bradford District .. .. .	23,062	- 0.3	- 0.4	18,012	+ 1.2	+ 0.6
Keighley District .. .. .	7,032	- 0.3	+ 5.7	5,536	+ 2.3	+ 6.5
Halifax District .. .. .	5,154	- 0.2	- 3.5	3,547	+ 0.5	- 1.5
Huddersfield District ..	3,956	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	3,484	+ 1.0	+ 0.5
Other Parts of West Riding	3,416	+ 1.1	+ 1.8	2,337	+ 1.7	+ 3.5
<b>Total West Riding</b> ..	<b>42,620</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>32,916</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>+ 1.5</b>
Other Districts .. .. .	3,738	- 0.8	+ 0.2	2,576	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
<b>Total Worsted</b> .. .. .	<b>46,358</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>35,492</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>

In the Bradford district employment in the wool sorting and combing branches and in the spinning branch showed an improvement compared with a month ago and a year ago; the weaving branch showed a decline compared with a year ago. In the Keighley district there was an improvement in the spinning branch compared with a month ago, but a slight decline in the weaving branch. In the Halifax and Huddersfield districts employment continued good. A deficiency of labour was reported, chiefly in the Keighley and Halifax districts.

Prices of Wool and Tops in Bradford.

	April, 1911.	Mar., 1911.	April, 1910.
<b>Average Prices:</b>	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.
Lincoln Hogs .. .. .	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
40's Crossbred tops ..	14	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
60's Super Botany tops ..	27 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	26 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	29
<b>Course of Prices:</b>			
Lincoln Hogs .. .. .	10, 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , 10	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
40's Crossbred tops ..	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , 14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , 13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , 13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15, 14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , 14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
60's Super Botany tops ..	27, 27 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	26 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , 27	28 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , 29 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended April 29th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended April 29th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Imports .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	87,885	105,467	119,727	- 17,582	- 31,842
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	2,460	2,584	2,754	- 124	- 234
<b>Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS)</b>						
Imports .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	87,885	105,467	119,727	- 17,582	- 31,842
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	2,460	2,584	2,754	- 124	- 234
<b>Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS)</b>						
Imports .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	87,885	105,467	119,727	- 17,582	- 31,842
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	2,460	2,584	2,754	- 124	- 234
<b>Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS)</b>						
Imports .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	87,885	105,467	119,727	- 17,582	- 31,842
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	2,460	2,584	2,754	- 124	- 234
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Imports .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	87,885	105,467	119,727	- 17,582	- 31,842
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	2,460	2,584	2,754	- 124	- 234
<b>Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS)</b>						
Imports .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	87,885	105,467	119,727	- 17,582	- 31,842
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Imports .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	87,885	105,467	119,727	- 17,582	- 31,842
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	2,460	2,584	2,754	- 124	- 234
<b>Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS)</b>						
Imports .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	87,885	105,467	119,727	- 17,582	- 31,842
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	2,460	2,584	2,754	- 124	- 234
<b>Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS)</b>						
Imports .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	87,885	105,467	119,727	- 17,582	- 31,842
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	2,460	2,584	2,754	- 124	- 234
<b>Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS)</b>						
Imports .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	87,885	105,467	119,727	- 17,582	- 31,842
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	2,460	2,584	2,754	- 124	- 234
<b>Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS)</b>						
Imports .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	87,885	105,467	119,727	- 17,582	- 31,842
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	2,460	2,584	2,754	- 124	- 234
<b>Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS)</b>						
Imports .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	87,885	105,467	119,727	- 17,582	- 31,842
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	2,460	2,584	2,754	- 124	- 234
<b>Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS)</b>						
Imports .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	87,885	105,467	119,727	- 17,582	- 31,842
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	2,460	2,584	2,754	- 124	- 234
<b>Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS)</b>						
Imports .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	87,885	105,467	119,727	- 17,582	- 31,842
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	2,460	2,584	2,754	- 124	- 234
<b>Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS)</b>						
Imports .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	87,885	105,467	119,727	- 17,582	- 31,842
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	2,460	2,584	2,754	- 124	- 234
<b>Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS)</b>						
Imports .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	87,885	105,467	119,727	- 17,582	- 31,842
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	2,460	2,584	2,754	- 124	- 234
<b>Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS)</b>						
Imports .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	87,885	105,467	119,727	- 17,582	- 31,842
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	2,460	2,584	2,754	- 124	- 234
<b>Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS)</b>						
Imports .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	87,885	105,467	119,727	- 17,582	- 31,842
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	2,460	2,584	2,754	- 124	- 234
<b>Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS)</b>						
Imports .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	87,885	105,467	119,727	- 17,582	- 31,842
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	2,460	2,584	2,754	- 124	- 234
<b>Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS)</b>						
Imports .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	87,885	105,467	119,727	- 17,582	- 31,842
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	2,460	2,584	2,754	- 124	- 234
<b>Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS)</b>						
Imports .. .. .	1,000 lbs.	87,885	105,467	119,727	- 17,582	- 31,842</



increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was no change in the number employed, and an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended April 29th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended April 29th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Throwing .. .. .	882	+ 0.6	- 10.6	419	+ 3.5	- 6.1
Spinning .. .. .	2,018	+ 0.4	+ 2.1	1,606	+ 1.7	+ 4.7
Weaving .. .. .	3,615	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	2,582	+ 1.8	- 0.1
Other .. .. .	1,114	+ 1.0	- 2.4	785	+ 0.1	+ 2.6
Not specified .. .. .	488	+ 1.2	+ 20.8	412	- 6.2	+ 21.9
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>8,117</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>5,804</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>+ 2.4</b>

With throwsters and spinners employment continued good at Macclesfield, Leek, and Congleton. At Macclesfield it was fair with powerloom weavers, and good with handloom weavers working in factories. With outside handloom weavers it was bad. With trimming weavers it was moderate at Leek and Congleton. In the Bradford district employment was good. In the Eastern Counties it continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	April 1911.	Mar. 1911.	April 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:—</b>					
Raw Silk .. .. . lbs	88,672	105,625	77,424	- 16,953	+ 11,248
Thrown Silk .. .. . lbs	33,913	37,692	42,389	- 3,779	+ 3,476
Spun Silk Yarn .. lbs	48,836	49,181	40,858	- 345	+ 7,978
Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	5,817,919	7,170,005	7,460,906	- 1,352,086	- 1,642,987
<b>Exports:—</b>					
Thrown Silk .. .. . lbs	5,808	5,160	3,910	+ 648	+ 1,898
Spun Silk Yarn .. lbs	114,988	146,489	131,097	- 31,491	+ 16,089
Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	364,337	485,805	337,772	- 121,468	+ 26,565

HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 108 Returns—97 from Employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 21,295 workpeople in the week ended April 29th showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 4.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended April 29th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended April 29th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leicester .. .. .	10,276	+ 1.2	+ 2.3	8,440	+ 0.6	+ 0.4
Leicester Country District ..	2,561	+ 1.2	+ 4.2	2,147	+ 3.4	+ 1.8
Notts and Derbyshire .. .. .	5,076	- 0.1	+ 6.1	3,796	- 2.2	+ 0.8
Scotland .. .. .	2,739	+ 1.3	+ 8.0	2,003	+ 1.9	+ 8.6
Other Districts .. .. .	643	+ 1.1	+ 3.2	437	+ 3.8	+ 12.3
<b>Total, United Kingdom</b>	<b>21,295</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>+ 4.1</b>	<b>16,823</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>

At Leicester and Hinckley employment was good generally. At Loughborough it was fairly good. With power frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire some short time was reported, and employment showed a decline compared with a month ago; with hand frame workers in the country districts it was fairly good. In

Scotland employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	April, 1911.	Mar., 1911.	April, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:—</b>					
Hosiery, Woollen .. .. .	35,311	51,294	47,522	- 15,983	- 12,211
" Cotton .. .. .	126,622	179,409	128,431	- 52,787	- 1,809
<b>Exports:—</b>					
Hosiery, Woollen .. .. .	106,068	178,172	118,294	- 72,104	- 12,216
" Cotton .. .. .	43,939	57,200	39,523	- 13,261	+ 4,416

CARPET TRADE.

(Based on 33 Returns—25 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during April was good. It showed some decline as compared with a month ago, but was rather better than a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 8,405 workpeople and paying £7,140 in wages in the week ended April 29th, 1911, showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, but a decrease of 2.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

(Based on 366 Returns—348 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 10 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good and was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 32,251 workpeople in the week ended April 29th showed an increase of 0.7 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 an increase of 3.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Trades:—	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Apr. 29th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Apr. 29th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bleaching .. .. .	3,924	- 0.6	- 0.3	3,955	- 2.2	- 0.9
Printing .. .. .	1,072	+ 0.7	+ 7.8	1,328	- 1.7	+ 7.1
Dyeing .. .. .	15,723	+ 1.2	+ 4.5	20,574	+ 1.0	+ 5.1
Trimming, Finishing, and other Departments Unspecified .. .. .	10,722	+ 0.5	+ 4.3	11,174	+ 1.0	+ 6.2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>32,251</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 3.8</b>	<b>37,927</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>+ 4.8</b>

Districts:—	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Apr. 29th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Apr. 29th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Yorkshire .. .. .	14,237	+ 1.1	+ 4.1	18,944	+ 1.2	+ 4.5
Lancashire .. .. .	10,307	+ 0.5	+ 4.0	11,862	+ 0.3	+ 7.0
Scotland .. .. .	3,620	+ 0.0	+ 1.2	3,088	+ 0.5	+ 2.1
Ireland .. .. .	830	- 0.5	- 2.8	621	- 3.1	- 7.5
Other Districts .. .. .	3,257	+ 0.8	+ 6.9	3,412	- 1.0	+ 3.5
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>32,251</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 3.8</b>	<b>37,927</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>+ 4.8</b>

**Bleaching.**—Employment continued fairly good with cotton bleachers in Lancashire, and was better than a year ago. At Basford, it was moderate. In Dundee it continued good, and was better than a year ago.

**Printing.**—Employment with machine calico printers continued good and was better than a year ago. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it continued good. In Scotland much overtime was reported.

**Dyeing.**—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers in the West Riding continued good and was better than a year ago. About one-fifth of the Trade Union dyers worked short time and two-thirds worked overtime. With cotton dyers in Lancashire and Yorkshire employment continued fairly good and was better than a year ago. With silk dyers employment was good at Maccles-

field and Leek, and bad at Congleton. With lace dyers at Nottingham employment was fair.

**Trimming, Finishing, etc.**—At Leicester employment with hosiery trimmers, etc., showed a further slight improvement; at Hinckley it was good, at Loughborough it was fair. At Basford and Bulwell it was fair. With calenderers employment at Glasgow was good; at Dundee it was reported as fair, but some short time was worked during the month.

LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 36 Returns—23 from Trade Unions and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during April was moderate, and showed a decline as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,087 members reported 5.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 5.0 per cent. at the end of both March, 1911, and April, 1910.

**Skinner, Tanners, Curriers, Dressers.**—Employment with skinner was bad at Birmingham and in London, and quiet at Leeds. With curriers in London it continued bad, and was worse than a year ago. It was bad at Leeds, quiet at Glasgow, and fair at Walsall and Edinburgh; at Birmingham it was better than a month ago. With leather workers generally employment was quiet at Manchester and Leeds, fair at Bolton, Bury, and Wigan.

**Saddle and Harness Makers.**—In London employment improved for both harness makers and saddlers. At Walsall it was good with gig saddlers and new brown saddlers, and was better than a month ago. With saddlers at Glasgow and Dublin it was fair and better than a month ago.

**Miscellaneous Leather Trades.**—In London employment continued fair with portmanteau makers; at Manchester it was good and better than a month ago. With fancy leather and morocco finishers it continued good.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	April, 1911.	March, 1911.	April, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:—</b>					
Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry .. .. .	38,284	46,120	42,746	- 7,836	- 4,462
Ditto, wet .. .. .	47,639	56,273	63,405	- 8,634	- 15,766
<b>Total Hides, dry and wet .. .. .</b>	<b>85,923</b>	<b>102,393</b>	<b>106,151</b>	<b>- 16,470</b>	<b>- 20,228</b>
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins .. (value) £	1,007,606	1,169,017	1,468,187	- 161,411	- 460,581
Leather* .. .. . cwts.	221,729	208,779	235,347	+ 12,950	- 13,618
<b>Exports:—</b>					
Leather .. .. . cwts.	19,350	20,602	17,233	- 2,252	+ 1,117
Gloves .. .. . doz. prs.	11,239	16,711	14,219	- 5,472	- 2,980
Machinery Belting .. cwts.	3,904	3,279	3,674	+ 625	+ 230
Other Sorts .. (value) £	42,637	48,505	41,001	- 5,868	+ 1,636
Saddlery and Harness .. (value)	38,753	44,024	35,332	- 5,271	+ 3,421

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

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 507 Returns—447 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 50 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued fair on the whole, but showed a slight decline compared with a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 61,153 workpeople in the week ended April 29th showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Apr. 29th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Apr. 29th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
London .. .. .	2,600	+ 0.4	- 2.7	3,029	+ 4.1	- 1.6
Leicester .. .. .	12,646	- 1.1	- 2.2	14,076	- 2.7	- 5.6
Leicester Country District ..	2,903	- 0.9	- 5.3	2,766	- 2.0	- 5.6
Northampton .. .. .	10,628	+ 0.9	+ 5.2	10,406	+ 1.8	+ 5.9
Northampton Country District ..	3,610	- 0.5	- 0.5	3,197	+ 2.5	- 2.7
Kettering .. .. .	3,861	- 0.4	+ 1.4	3,793	- 2.4	- 3.1
Stafford & District .. .. .	2,695	+ 0.4	+ 1.2	2,539	- 2.1	- 3.6
Norwich & District .. .. .	3,293	+ 0.0	+ 1.1	2,799	+ 0.7	- 2.5
Bristol & District .. .. .	1,326	- 1.4	+ 6.1	1,334	- 0.1	+ 3.8
Kingswood .. .. .	1,689	- 0.2	+ 3.0	1,336	- 0.7	+ 0.6
Leeds & District .. .. .	2,271	- 0.8	+ 2.2	2,062	+ 0.7	+ 5.4
Manchester & District .. .. .	906	+ 1.7	+ 4.1	811	+ 1.9	- 0.7
Birmingham & District .. .. .	775	+ 0.8	- 0.9	639	- 1.7	- 1.4
Other parts of England and Wales .. .. .	3,207	- 0.5	+ 1.2	2,743	- 1.3	- 0.2
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES .. .. .</b>	<b>57,450</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>56,370</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>- 1.5</b>
<b>SCOTLAND .. .. .</b>	<b>3,283</b>	<b>- 3.0</b>	<b>- 4.6</b>	<b>3,213</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>- 2.4</b>
<b>IRELAND .. .. .</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>+ 4.5</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>- 8.4</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM .. .. .</b>	<b>61,153</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>59,834</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>- 1.5</b>

At Leicester employment was fair, but not so good as a year ago. At Northampton employment continued slack, but was better than a year ago. With army boot-makers in Northamptonshire there was little change, and much short time was reported. At Bristol employment was fairly good, and better than a year ago. In the heavy boot trade at Kingswood and Leeds it was bad, and much short time was reported at the former place. In Scotland employment continued moderate, and was slightly worse than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	April, 1911.	March, 1911.	April, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports (less re-exports) Quantity .. doz. pairs</b>	34,646	26,712	22,833	+ 7,934	+ 11,813
<b>Value .. .. . £</b>	<b>74,634</b>	<b>73,782</b>	<b>65,402</b>	<b>+ 852</b>	<b>+ 9,232</b>
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish) Quantity .. doz. pairs</b>	101,399	136,990	108,715	- 35,591	- 7,316
<b>Value .. .. . £</b>	<b>277,809</b>	<b>341,080</b>	<b>275,031</b>	<b>- 63,271</b>	<b>+ 2,778</b>

HAT TRADE.

(Based on 9 Returns—1 from Employers' Associations, 7 from Trade Unions, and 1 from a Local Correspondent.)

EMPLOYMENT during April in the Silk hat trade continued moderate.

In the Felt hat trade employment was quiet, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. There was a slight decline in the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed compared with a month ago, but a considerable amount of short time was reported. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of April was 3.4, compared with 4.0 a month ago and 2.1 a year ago. At Denton and Stockport employment was quiet.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	April, 1911.	March, 1911.	April, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:—</b>					
All kinds .. .. . dozens	39,302	48,406	71,297	- 9,104	- 31,995
<b>Exports:—</b>					
Felt .. .. .	49,309	70,479	48,322	- 21,170	+ 987
Straw .. .. .	47,828	57,817	51,011	- 9,989	- 3,183
Other sorts .. .. .	9,251	11,190	7,413	- 1,939	+ 1,838
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>106,388</b>	<b>139,486</b>	<b>106,746</b>	<b>- 33,098</b>	<b>- 358</b>

TAILORING TRADE.



Returns from firms paying £11,861 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended April 29th showed an increase of 9.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 4.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Other Centres.**—Employment was reported as fair at Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Dublin, and as good at Glasgow and Belfast.

**Ready-made Branch.**

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

**Leeds.**—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,588 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended April 29th showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. The Jewish operatives reported employment as good.

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

The **Imports** of apparel not waterproofed in April, 1911, were valued at £290,568, as compared with £404,950 in March, 1911, and £328,541 in April, 1910; and the **Exports** for the same months at £533,678, £697,343 and £503,228 respectively.

**OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.**

(Based on 218 Returns—210 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

**EMPLOYMENT** in London in the dressmaking trades was good with retail firms and fair with court and private dressmakers; in both branches it was better than a year ago. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades it was fair. Employment generally was fair in the shirt and collar trade; in the corset trade it was good.

**Dressmaking, Millinery and Mantle Trades.**—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,982 dressmakers in the week ended April 29th, showed an increase of 9.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 10.4 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was good. With court and private dressmakers employing 1,383 workpeople in the week ended April 29th there was an increase of 4.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 7.6 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair. A deficiency of skilled labour was reported. With milliners in the West End employment was fairly good.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, under-clothing and millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,477 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended April 29th showed a decrease of 2.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 1.0 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair. A deficiency of labour was reported.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was fair, and not so good as a month ago or a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades, firms employing 2,716 workpeople in the week ended April 29th showed a decrease of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 7.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle 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 6,869 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £4,792 in wages in the week ended April 29th, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 5.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fair.

**Corset Trade.**—Returns from corset manufacturers

employing 6,923 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended April 29th showed an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 3.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was good.

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

(Based on 436 Returns—125 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 292 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 19 from Local Correspondents.)

**PAPER TRADES.**

Employment in these trades continued good, showing little change as compared with a month ago, but some improvement as compared with a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 20,961 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was a decrease in the total number of workpeople employed by them of 0.1 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.9 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of April, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:			
Northern Counties ..	5,682	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Midlands, Wales and Ireland ..	1,570	- 0.6	+ 1.1
Southern Counties ..	7,369	- 0.4	+ 2.5
Scotland ..	5,560	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c.	20,191	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Hand-made Paper ..	770	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Total ..	20,961	- 0.1	+ 1.9

Trade Unions in the *machine-made paper* trade with 1,534 members had 2.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of April, 1911, as compared with 2.1 per cent. at the end of March, 1911, and 2.4 per cent. at the end of April, 1910. In the *hand-made paper* trade Trade Unions with 572 members had 5.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of April, 1911, as compared with 6.9 per cent. a month ago and 6.7 per cent. a year ago.

The **Imports** of paper in April, 1911, amounted to £487,132, as compared with £586,440 in March, 1911, and £480,595 in April, 1910; and the **Exports** for the same months amounted to £274,663, £311,925 and £287,508 respectively.

**PRINTING TRADES.**

Employment with letterpress printers was moderate, and not so good as either a month ago or a year ago. Electrotypers and stereotypers reported some improvement on a month ago, but a decline on a year ago. With lithographic printers employment was good, showing considerable improvement on both a month ago and a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Apr., 1911	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Apr., 1911.	Mar., 1911.	Apr., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London ..	22,138	5.3	5.7	3.4	- 0.4	+ 1.9
Northern Counties and Yorkshire ..	5,553	4.6	4.0	6.4	+ 0.6	- 1.8
Lancs. and Cheshire ..	6,895	5.9	4.2	5.5	+ 1.7	+ 0.4
East Midlands and Eastern Counties ..	2,594	2.5	1.7	3.9	+ 0.8	- 1.4
West Midlands ..	2,538	5.2	4.3	5.1	+ 0.9	+ 0.1
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales ..	3,737	2.2	1.8	2.8	+ 0.4	- 0.6
Scotland ..	5,991	3.0	2.6	4.3	+ 0.4	- 1.3
Ireland ..	2,492	8.0	8.3	9.2	- 0.3	- 1.2
United Kingdom ..	51,938	4.8	4.5	4.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.3

**London.**—Employment with letterpress printers was slightly better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago. With lithographic printers it continued fair, showing little change compared with a month ago or a year ago.

**Other Centres.**—Employment with letterpress printers continued moderate on the whole, but was worse than a month ago. It was, however, good at Sheffield, Leicester, and Dundee, and fairly good at Birmingham, while,

on the other hand, it was quiet at Bradford and Nottingham. In Edinburgh it was fair on the whole, but showed some decline towards the end of the month. With lithographic printers employment was good.

**BOOKBINDING TRADES.**

Employment in London continued quiet, and was not so good as a month ago, though considerably better than a year ago. In other districts it was moderate, and not so good as a month ago, though better than a year ago.

	No. of Members of Unions at end of Apr. 1911	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Apr., 1911.	Mar., 1911.	Apr., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London ..	3,567	5.4	4.8	7.3	+ 0.6	- 1.9
Other Districts ..	3,259	4.7	3.7	5.8	+ 1.0	- 1.1
United Kingdom ..	6,826	5.0	4.3	6.6	+ 0.7	- 1.6

**FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.**

(Based on 167 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 126 from Trade Unions, and 38 from Local Correspondents.)

**EMPLOYMENT** was fairly good on the whole; it showed an improvement on the previous month, and was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,713 reported 2.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 2.6 per cent. a month ago, and 3.7 per cent. a year ago.

**Furnishing Trades.**

Employment in these trades was fairly good on the whole, showing an improvement on a month ago and a more marked improvement on a year ago. Trade Unions reported 2.2 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 2.5 per cent. a month ago, and 4.4 per cent. a year ago. Employment was good generally and better than a month ago in London and at Glasgow, while it was slack and worse than a month ago at Dublin. It was also slack with polishers at Liverpool, and only moderate with cabinet makers at Birmingham.

The **Imports** of furniture and cabinet ware in April, 1911, were valued at £36,281, as compared with £38,577 in March, 1911, and £36,981 in April, 1910; and the **Exports** for the same months were valued at £100,700, £99,071 and £73,098 respectively.

**Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.**

Employment was fair on the whole, and better than a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of April was 3.2, as compared with 3.3 a month ago and 4.4 a year ago. Employment was generally good in Scotland, and at Hull, Belfast, and Sheffield. It was dull at Liverpool, Birmingham, Dublin, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Nottingham.

**Imports.**

Description.	April, 1911.		March, 1911.		April, 1910.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1911, on a	
	Loads.	Value.	Loads.	Value.	Loads.	Value.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn ..	214,671	£218,693	218,693	£227,264	227,264	£4,022	- 4,022	- 12,593
" sawn ..	178,179	£144,348	144,348	£187,612	187,612	+ 33,831	+ 33,831	- 9,433
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value) ..	£12,630	£17,099	£17,099	£19,171	£19,171	£4,469	£4,469	£6,541

**Coopers.**

Employment on the whole was fair, and showed an improvement on the previous month. It was bad, however, at Manchester and Belfast, and dull at Burton and Liverpool.

**Coachbuilding.**

Employment was good, and showed a further improvement on a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions

reported 1.3 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 1.9 per cent. a month ago, and 1.6 a year ago.

**Miscellaneous.**

**Brushmaking.**—Employment continued fair. Trade Unions reported 2.5 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 2.6 per cent. a month ago, and 3.3 per cent. a year ago.

The **Imports** of brushes and brooms in April, 1911, were valued at £36,636, as compared with £44,005 in March, 1911, and £35,700 in April, 1910; the **Exports** for the same months were valued at £17,169, £19,480 and £17,816 respectively.

**Other Trades.**—Employment with packing-case makers was still moderate on the whole, though good at Glasgow. It continued moderate with general wheelwrights and smiths. With basket makers it was generally good, while skip makers at Oldham were also well employed.

**BUILDING TRADES.**

(Based on 2,734 Returns—1,276 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 1,304 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 64 from Local Correspondents.)

**EMPLOYMENT** during April was slack on the whole, except with painters. It was better than a month ago and a year ago.

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of April was 4.1, as compared with 5.4 a month ago and 6.7 a year ago. For plumbers at the same dates the percentages were 8.8, 10.4, and 11.1 respectively. An improvement in the employment of these classes was shown in all the principal districts of the United Kingdom.

Returns from Trade Unions of bricklayers, masons, painters, and plasterers showed an improvement as compared with a month ago.

The Trade Union returns for London showed that 1.6 per cent. of carpenters and joiners were unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 3.2 per cent. a month ago, and 4.7 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding percentages for plumbers were 8.2, 13.4, and 12.8 respectively. With masons in London employment was good; with bricklayers it was moderate. It continued fair with plasterers.

Returns received from 1,216 firms employing 66,865 workpeople at the end of April showed that, as compared with a month ago, there was an increase in the total number employed by them of 16.7 per cent. in London and of 2.9 per cent. in other districts.

District.	No. paid on last pay-day in Apr., 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	No. paid on last pay-day in Apr., 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Skilled Tradesmen.		Labourers.	
					Lads and Boys.	Total.	Lads and Boys.	Total.
London ..	11,774	+ 1,557	7,976	+ 1,313				
Northern Counties and Yorkshire ..	3,524	+ 62	2,593	+ 1				
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	4,991	+ 177	4,479	+ 144				
Midland and Eastern Counties ..	4,253	- 15	3,676	- 22				
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales ..	5,818	+ 350	3,314	+ 105				
Other Districts ..	843	+ 69	518	+ 67				
England and Wales ..	31,233	+ 2,200	22,556	+ 1,608				
Scotland ..	4,321	+ 196	2,645	+ 246				
Ireland ..	638	- 42	683	- 54				
United Kingdom ..	36,192	+ 2,354	25,884	+ 1,800				
London ..	603	+ 39	20,353	+ 2,909				
Northern Counties and Yorkshire ..	698	- 14	6,815	+ 49				
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	1,152	+ 16	10,622	+ 337				
Midland and Eastern Counties ..	535	..	8,494	- 37				
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales ..	700	+ 9	9,832	+ 464				
Other Districts ..	63	+ 2	1,424	+ 138				
England and Wales ..	3,751	+ 52	57,540	+ 3,860				
Scotland ..	922	+ 1	7,888	+ 443				
Ireland ..	116	+ 1	1,437	- 93				
United Kingdom ..	4,789	+ 54	66,865	+ 4,208				



Employment with painters continued to improve, and was good generally. In the other trades it was slack on the whole in the principal districts, except as stated below.

In the Tees district employment continued moderate generally, but was good with bricklayers at Middlesbrough, and fairly good with plumbers at Stockton. At Bradford and Rotherham employment was fairly good generally, and an improvement was reported in all branches at the other principal towns in the West Riding, except at Leeds, where it continued slack.

Employment was moderate with carpenters and joiners at Manchester and Oldham. It was fair with bricklayers, carpenters, and plasterers at Blackburn, with bricklayers at St. Helens, and with carpenters and joiners at Burnley, Preston, and Stockport. It was moderate with plumbers at Preston.

With carpenters and joiners in the Midlands employment was moderate generally. With bricklayers it continued good at Grantham and Coventry; it was fair at Derby, Lincoln, and Walsall, and in the Potteries, and moderate at Wolverhampton. It was good with plumbers at Lincoln and Northampton.

At Bath and Cheltenham employment was fair generally. With bricklayers it was good at Plymouth and fair at Gloucester and Portsmouth. Employment with carpenters and joiners was moderate at Exeter and Gloucester. In South Wales employment was bad generally.

Employment continued fair generally at Glasgow. It also continued good with joiners at Edinburgh.

At Belfast employment continued fair with bricklayers and plasterers, and good with plumbers, painters, and joiners. It was fair generally at Cork, but showed a decline as compared with a month ago. At Dublin it continued fair with plasterers.

**GLASS TRADES.**

(Based on 81 Returns—48 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 22 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued fair on the whole. With glass-bottle makers it was much better than both a month ago and a year ago, and with plate glass workers it was about the same as a month ago, but better than a year ago; in the flint glass ware branch there was little change as compared with either a month ago or a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 8,007 workpeople in the week ended April 29th, 1911, showed an increase of 4.6 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, as compared with a month ago, and of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 5.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended April 29th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended April 29th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Glass Bottle .. .. .	5,235	+ 7.5	+ 7.8	6,401	+ 1.8	+ 4.4
Plate Glass .. .. .	701	+ 0.4	+ 3.1	912	+ 1.4	+ 3.3
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,825	- 0.4	+ 0.5	1,998	+ 0.3	+ 2.0
Other Branches .. .. .	246	- 3.5	- 10.2	306	+ 3.7	- 10.5
Total .. .. .	8,007	+ 4.6	+ 5.0	9,617	+ 1.5	+ 3.3
<b>Districts.</b>						
North of England .. .. .	760	+ 0.7	+ 7.5	842	- 5.0	+ 8.5
Yorkshire .. .. .	4,515	+ 8.1	+ 8.3	5,540	+ 2.0	+ 4.7
Lancashire .. .. .	602	- 0.2	- 3.6	681	+ 4.4	- 8.1
Worcestershire and Warwickshire .. .. .	1,225	- 0.1	+ 5.1	1,545	- 2.7	+ 1.8
Scotland .. .. .	568	+ 2.0	- 1.7	675	+ 17.0	+ 3.2
Other parts of the United Kingdom .. .. .	337	..	- 2.0	334	- 1.8	..
Total .. .. .	8,007	+ 4.6	+ 5.0	9,617	+ 1.5	+ 3.3

Employment with glass bottle makers continued moderate at St. Helens, short time being still worked. In Yorkshire it was, on the whole, very fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In Durham it remained moderate, at Bristol and in Scotland good, and at Dublin fair. With flint glass makers and cutters it continued good at Birmingham, Wordsley, and Stourbridge, and was about the same as a year ago. There was some improvement with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear, but short time was still generally worked. Employment with sheet and plate glass workers at St. Helens was good, but with flatteners it was only moderate, and about the same as a year ago. It continued good with plate glass bevellers at Birmingham. With glass blowers in London it was bad, and worse than a year ago, though a little better than a month ago.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	Imports.			Exports.		
	April, 1911.	March, 1911.	April, 1910.	April, 1911.	March, 1911.	April, 1910.
Imports: Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	87,938	110,335	99,112	22,397	11,174	..
Plate .. .. .	31,043	26,343	23,577	4,700	7,466	..
Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	62,580	71,632	59,825	9,102	2,955	..
Manufactures, other sorts	274	175	251	99	23	..
Bottles .. .. .	111,367	138,066	114,671	26,689	3,304	..
Exports: Plate .. .. .	17,626	20,639	16,217	2,913	1,409	..
Flint .. .. .	6,518	6,873	6,538	355	20	..
Manufactures, other sorts	44,009	46,422	45,331	2,413	1,322	..
Bottles .. .. .	74,681	88,362	81,783	13,681	7,102	..

**PORCELAIN, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE INDUSTRY.**

(Based on 99 Returns—93 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 19,991 workpeople in the week ended April 29th showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended April 29th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended April 29th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
China Manufacture ..	2,921	+ 0.9	+ 6.9	3,234	+ 2.2	+ 8.7
Earthenware Manufacture	13,173	+ 1.0	+ 1.6	12,507	+ 0.0	+ 4.0
Other Branches (including unspecified)	3,897	- 0.4	- 1.4	3,224	- 1.0	- 6.9
Total .. .. .	19,991	+ 0.7	+ 1.7	19,065	+ 0.2	+ 2.7
<b>Districts:—</b>						
Potteries .. .. .	14,872	+ 0.8	+ 2.2	13,611	- 0.6	+ 3.2
Other Districts .. .. .	5,119	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	5,454	+ 2.5	+ 1.4
Total .. .. .	19,991	+ 0.7	+ 1.7	19,065	+ 0.2	+ 2.7

In the Potteries employment was good in all branches, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland it was fairly good on the whole, and showed some improvement as compared with a month ago. With tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow it was still quiet, short time being worked.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in April, 1911, were valued at £99,151, as compared with £89,522 in March, 1911, and £71,307 in April, 1910; the Exports for the same months were valued at £246,729, £266,312 and £218,986 respectively.

**BRICK TRADE.**

(Based on 150 Returns—137 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair, showing much improvement on a month ago; it was also better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 12,412 workpeople in the week ended April 29th showed, as compared with a month ago, an increase of 7.2 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and of 8.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended April 29th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended April 29th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,211	+ 3.9	+ 3.1	3,768	+ 3.8	+ 4.2
Midlands and Eastern Counties	3,965	+ 3.8	+ 1.6	4,328	+ 4.4	+ 2.1
South and South-West Counties and Wales	3,164	+ 11.4	+ 2.0	3,689	+ 14.7	+ 6.1
Scotland .. .. .	1,081	+ 11.6	+ 2.0	1,117	+ 11.4	+ 2.6
Other Districts .. .. .	991	+ 15.0	+ 8.4	998	+ 18.7	+ 4.4
Total .. .. .	12,412	+ 7.2	+ 2.6	14,000	+ 8.3	+ 3.9

Employment continued fair on the whole in the Northern Counties. In the Midlands there was some improvement. In South Staffordshire and Worcestershire it was very fair, but in the Birmingham district only moderate; in Shropshire it continued good, but in the Nottingham district it was bad. In the East Midlands it was fairly good, and in the Eastern Counties good. Employment in the Southern and South-Western Counties showed an advance, and in North Wales and Scotland it improved to fairly good.

**AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.**

(Based on 234 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.)

AGRICULTURAL employment was generally regular throughout April, and there was a fair demand for men outside the regular farm staff for such work as hoeing, carting manure, preparing the land for root crops, planting potatoes, and threshing. The supply of such men was usually sufficient for the demand, and mention of a surplus in the reports was exceptional. Men for permanent situations, especially where the work involved Sunday duty, were again reported as scarce in parts of the Midland and Southern and South-Western Counties.

**Northern Counties.**—There was not much demand for extra labourers in Northumberland and Durham, but outside these counties such men were generally in fairly good demand, though their employment was somewhat interrupted by bad weather in the western districts. With the exception of the Bridlington and Norton Rural Districts in Yorkshire, where a surplus of extra labourers was reported, the supply of these men was usually balanced by the demand in the districts reported on. There was a surplus of men for permanent situations in the Patrington Rural District (Yorkshire). No general change in wages was reported at the hiring fairs for farm servants which took place in Durham.

**Midland Counties.**—Extra labourers in these counties were usually in regular employment, though some men lost a little time at the end of the month through rain. The principal operations at which such men were employed were carting manure, threshing, hoeing, planting potatoes, and cleaning the land for root crops. Some scarcity of men for permanent situations was again reported in several districts.

**Eastern Counties.**—There was a fairly good demand on the whole for extra labourers in these counties, which arose chiefly from such work as hoeing, cleaning fallows for turnips and mangolds, carting manure, and threshing, and little or no time was lost by men through bad

weather. The supply of and demand for labourers were usually about equal, but some scarcity of men was reported in the Welton and Spilsby (Lincolnshire) and Orsett (Essex) Rural Districts, while there was a surplus of men in the Newmarket (Cambridgeshire), and the Henstead and Thetford (Norfolk) Rural Districts, and in part of the Thingoe (Suffolk) Rural District.

**Southern and South-Western Counties.**—Hoeing, carting manure, planting potatoes, cleaning the land for root crops, threshing, and hedging provided a fair amount of work for extra labourers, and the weather being unusually fine, most men were in regular employment throughout the month. Several correspondents mentioned that there was less hoeing to be done than usual on account of the dry weather, but there was no marked surplus of labourers in any of the districts reported on. Men for permanent situations were reported as scarce in a number of districts, particularly where the work involved milking or other Sunday duty.

**FISHING INDUSTRY.**

(Based on 17 Returns—2 from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 8 from the Collectors of Fishing Statistics of England and Wales and the Fishery Board for Scotland, 1 from the Department of Agriculture, Ireland, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

THE fish landed during April, 1911, showed a decrease in quantity, but an increase in value, as compared with April, 1910. The value of the shell-fish landed, however, showed a decrease.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the fish landed in April, 1911 and 1910:—

	Quantity.		Value.	
	Apr. 1911.	Apr. 1910.	Apr. 1911.	Apr. 1910.
Fish (other than Shell):	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
England and Wales ..	869,126	885,091	638,435	580,058
Scotland .. .. .	316,050	322,991	140,187	138,224
Ireland .. .. .	17,933	32,261	10,360	13,763
Total .. .. .	1,203,109	1,240,343	788,982	732,035
Shell Fish .. .. .	..	..	26,364	33,431
Total Value .. .. .	..	..	815,346	765,466

Employment at the principal ports during April was fair on the whole. It was good at Grimsby and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Yarmouth it continued fair with fishermen and fish dock labourers and bad with fish curers. There was a decline on the previous month at Lowestoft, where employment was moderate with fishermen and fish dock labourers and bad with fish curers. At Hull employment was moderate with fishermen, fair and better than a month ago with fish dock labourers, and good with fish curers. At Aberdeen employment continued generally good. At Peterhead it was moderate with fishermen, fair with fish dock labourers, and bad with fish curers. At Fraserburgh it was bad with fishermen and fish dock labourers and fair with fish curers. Employment was bad and worse than a month ago at Macduff. It was only moderate on the whole off the South-West Coast of England.

The Exports of herrings cured and salted in April, 1911, were valued at £41,235, as compared with £82,356 in March, 1911, and £42,039 in April, 1910.

**DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.**

(Based on 137 Returns—116 from Employers, 8 from Trade Unions and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued fair on the whole in London and at the other principal ports; there was some decline on the previous month in London, but at the other ports employment was generally somewhat better than a month ago.

London.\*—Employment continued fair, though it was not generally so good as either a month ago or a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves during the five weeks ended April 29th, 1911, was 13,330, a decrease of 3.2

\* Excl. usive of Tilbury.



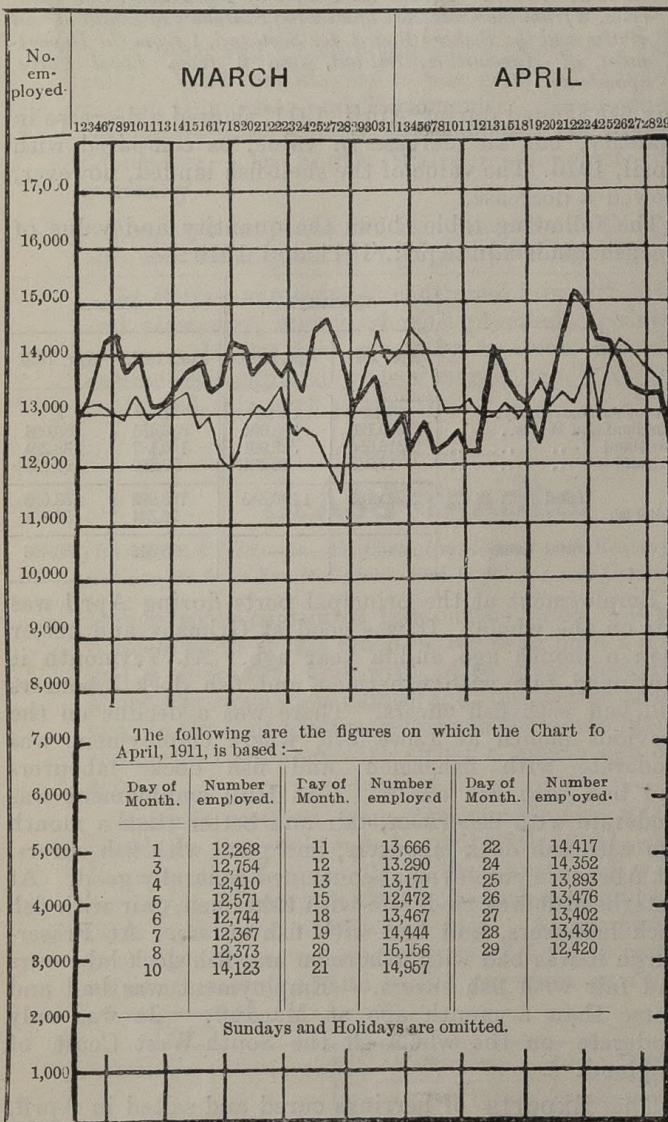
per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 1.5 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks* and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At 107 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended Apr. 1st	4,504	2,305	6,809	6,173	12,982
" " 8th	4,063	2,301	6,364	6,173	12,537
" " 15th	4,248	2,723	6,971	6,373	13,344
" " 22nd	4,629	3,260	7,889	6,599	14,488
" " 29th	4,249	2,877	7,126	6,370	13,496
Average for 5 weeks ended Apr. 29th, 1911	4,332	2,671	7,003	6,327	13,330
Average for Mar., 1911	4,460	2,808	7,268	6,498	13,766
" " Apr., 1910	4,598	2,700	7,298	6,331	13,629

\* Exclusive of Tilbury.

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at 107 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of March and April, 1911. The corresponding curve for March and April, 1910, is also given for comparison.

(The thick curve applies to 1911 and the thin curve to 1910.)



The following are the figures on which the Chart for April, 1911, is based:—

Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.
1	12,268	11	13,666	22	14,417
3	12,754	12	13,290	24	14,352
4	12,410	13	13,171	25	13,893
5	12,571	15	12,472	26	13,476
6	12,744	18	13,467	27	13,402
7	12,367	19	14,444	28	13,430
8	12,373	20	15,156	29	12,420
10	14,123	21	14,557		

Sundays and Holidays are omitted.

The daily numbers employed during April, 1911, ranged from 12,268 on the 1st to 15,156 on the 20th. During April, 1910, the daily numbers ranged from 12,518 on the 30th to 14,485 on the 2nd.

At Tilbury Dock the mean daily number employed during April, 1911, was 1,460, as compared with 1,288 during the previous month, and 1,242 during April, 1910.

At Liverpool employment with dock labourers and quay and railway carters was, on the whole, fairly good in April, showing an improvement as compared with a month ago. At the South end docks it was slack during the early part of the month, but good towards the end.

Other Ports.—Employment on the Tyne and Wear was fair with dock and riverside labourers, and rather better than a month ago; it was also fair with trimmers and teamers. At Hartlepool and Middlesbrough it con-

tinued good, and was better than a year ago. Employment was moderate on the Humber, and slack at Yarmouth and Lowestoft. It continued good at Parkeston, and fair, on the whole, at Plymouth. Employment was slack and worse than a month ago at Avonmouth, while fair and rather better than a month ago at the South Wales ports. There was a further improvement at Leith, but at Grangemouth employment continued slack, while at Dundee there was a considerable decline on the previous month. On the Clyde employment was fair. At Belfast employment showed an improvement.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN APRIL.

(Based on 27 Returns received through the Marine Department of the Board of Trade.)

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) show that during April 42,019 seamen\*, of whom 3,479 (or 8.2 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. As compared with April, 1910, there was a net increase of 692. The chief increases were at Liverpool and Bristol, and the most marked decreases at Cardiff, Newport, Hull and the Tyne ports.

During the four months ended April, 1911, the total number of seamen shipped was 147,088, an increase of 13,808 on the total for the corresponding period of 1910. There were large increases at Liverpool, the Tyne Ports, London, Bristol and Glasgow.

Lascars are not included in these figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	April,			Four months ended April,		
	1910.	1911.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in 1911.	1910.	1911.	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in 1911.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
<b>East Coast.</b>						
Tyne Ports .. .. .	2,441	2,132	- 309	7,325	10,225	+ 2,900
Sunderland .. .. .	364	395	+ 31	1,338	1,267	- 71
Middlesbrough .. ..	393	325	- 68	1,591	1,390	- 201
Hull .. .. .	1,305	988	- 317	4,803	4,492	- 311
Grimsby .. .. .	12	42	+ 30	114	203	+ 89
<b>Bristol Channel.</b>						
Bristol .. .. .	592	1,140	+ 548	2,309	3,913	+ 1,604
Newport, Mon. .. ..	97	638	+ 541	3,497	3,440	- 57
Cardiff .. .. .	4,320	3,988	- 332	16,304	16,600	+ 296
Swansea .. .. .	394	333	- 61	1,492	1,473	- 19
<b>Other Ports.</b>						
Liverpool .. .. .	15,169	16,849	+ 1,680	53,150	59,149	+ 5,999
London .. .. .	6,666	6,551	- 115	26,612	27,249	+ 1,637
Southampton .. ..	4,036	4,027	- 9	13,624	14,403	+ 779
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Leith .. .. .	397	369	- 28	1,541	1,617	+ 76
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth .. ..	262	156	- 106	894	727	- 157
Glasgow .. .. .	3,917	3,827	- 90	12,777	13,808	+ 1,031
<b>IRELAND.</b>						
Dublin .. .. .	7	85	+ 78	243	220	- 23
Belfast .. .. .	99	174	+ 75	484	720	+ 236
Total .. .. .	41,327	42,019	+ 692	147,088	160,896	+ 13,808

\* 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.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

WHO IS A WORKMAN? WHAT IS A CONTRACT OF SERVICE? TAXICAB DRIVER.

No person injured by accident in the course of his employment is entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, unless he is a "workman" within the meaning of that Act. "Workman" means (with certain exceptions) any person who has entered into, or works under, a contract of service with an employer, whether by way of manual labour, clerical work, or otherwise, and whether the contract is express or implied, is oral or in writing.

A company owning a large number of taxicabs let the cabs out to licensed drivers for 75 per cent. of their takings per day. The drivers plied for hire where they chose, and for as long or as short a time during the day as they chose. They were obliged

to buy their ordinary supply of petrol from the company, but on emergency could buy elsewhere. They were obliged to wear a livery cap which they bought from the company, and to wear coats lent them by the company. Some of the men were regular drivers—i.e., those men who took out a cab every day. Others were "odd men"—i.e., men who attended at the garage at a certain hour each day on the chance that some of the regular drivers did not attend. In such case a cab might be let out to one of them. There was no contract by which the company was obliged to take a cab. The company posted certain notices for regulating the mode of carrying on their business, compliance with which was a condition to the letting out of a cab. The only way of enforcing these regulations was to refuse to let a cab to any man who disregarded them. No wages were paid and no notice of termination was necessary by either party.

One of these odd men, while plying for hire with one of the company's cabs, was injured by accident, and claimed compensation under the Act. The company resisted his claim on the ground that he was not a workman, as there was no contract of service between him and them. The County Court judge refused to award compensation, holding that the claimant had made no contract of service with the company, but had hired the cab from the company on certain terms in order to use it in such manner as he chose, and to make what profit he could out of it. Therefore he was not a workman within the meaning of the Act. The driver appealed, but the Court of Appeal affirmed the decision of the County Court judge. The driver appealed further to the House of Lords, but the appeal was dismissed.—*Smith v. General Motor Cab Company, Limited.*—House of Lords. 3rd April, 1911.

(2) Merchant Shipping Acts.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN: ILLNESS DUE TO MISBEHAVIOUR: MEDICAL ATTENDANCE: MAINTENANCE: COST OF RETURN TO UNITED KINGDOM.

By the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, the Board of Trade shall make regulations for the relief, maintenance, and return home of seamen found in distress at any place out of the United Kingdom. Where any seaman is left behind from a British ship, in any place out of the United Kingdom, the British Consul must provide for the return of such seaman to a proper port, and also provide the necessary clothing and maintenance until his departure. The Consul is entitled to be repaid such expenses as the Board of Trade may allow. Any expenses incurred on account of a distressed seaman for maintenance, clothing, or conveyance to a proper port, is a charge upon the ship to which the seaman belonged, and may be recovered by the Crown from the owner or master of the ship. If a seaman is hurt in the service of the ship, or suffers from any illness, not being venereal disease, or an illness due to his own wilful act or default or to his own misbehaviour, the expenses of providing necessary medical attendance, and also the expenses of the maintenance of the seaman until he is cured, or dies, or is returned to a proper port, and of his conveyance to such port, must be defrayed by the owner of the ship, without any deduction on that account from his wages.

A seaman signed articles for a certain voyage and back to a final port of discharge in the United Kingdom. While the ship was at New Orleans he was found to be suffering from venereal disease, and on medical advice was sent to hospital on shore. He had no means except the wages due to him, and these were paid on behalf of the shipowners to His Majesty's Consul at New Orleans. Having been some three months in hospital, he was discharged and sent by the Consul to the United Kingdom. The Consul incurred expenses on his behalf to the amount of about £25, and this amount was demanded by the Board of Trade from the shipowners. On their refusal to pay, the Board of Trade brought an action against the shipowners for the sum claimed. It was contended on behalf of the defendants that as the illness of the seaman was due to his own misbehaviour they were not bound to pay any of the amount claimed.

The Court held, however, that the defendants were liable to repay the expenses of sending the man home and of maintenance, but not the expense of medical attendance.—*Board of Trade v. Anglo-American Oil Company, Limited.*—King's Bench Division. (Reported.) 8th April, 1911.

(3) Trade Union Acts.

RIGHT OF TRADE UNION TO USE FUNDS FOR PURPOSES OF PARLIAMENTARY OR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS: COMPULSORY AND VOLUNTARY LEVIES.

In the case of *Osborne v. The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants* the House of Lords decided that it is unlawful for trade unions to make compulsory levies upon their members for the purpose of securing the election of persons to Parliament or of maintaining those persons while in Parliament. After this decision had been arrived at, a trade union altered their mode of levying subscriptions from their members for Parliamentary and municipal election purposes. By the new method the members were still asked to contribute money for such purposes, but received notice that they might refuse to pay, provided they were not bound to pay, but if they did not so refuse, and did not pay, then the amount was set off against any benefits which they were entitled to receive from the society.

A member of a trade union brought an action against the society and its trustees, asking for a declaration that the new rules were *ultra vires* and illegal, and not binding upon the members, and that the society was not entitled to collect money according to those rules. He also claimed an injunction restraining the application of the society's funds for the purpose of electing or supporting Labour representatives, either in Parliament or on municipal bodies. It was alleged at the hearing that the levy of subscriptions, although in name voluntary, was really compulsory, and that anyone who refused to subscribe was a marked man. It was contended also that even the collection of voluntary subscriptions for the purposes mentioned was illegal, as being outside the objects of the society. The judge held that the case came within the principle of the *Osborne* case, and that the rules of the society could not justify an application of the society's funds for the purposes mentioned. Here the way in which the money was collected was really compulsory in effect. The principle of the *Osborne* case applied to municipal elections as well as to Parliamentary, but not to elections to boards of guardians. Judgment was therefore given for the plaintiff, and an injunction granted in the terms asked.—*Wilson v. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers.*—Chancery Division. 27th April, 1911.

(4) Industrial and Provident Societies Act.

DEATH OF MEMBER: NOMINATION OF PERSON TO SUCCEED TO INTEREST: WHEN SUCH NOMINATION EFFECTUAL.

By the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893, a member of such a society, provided he is not under sixteen years of age, may, by writing, nominate any person or persons to or among whom his property in the society, whether in shares, loans, or deposits, or so much thereof as is specified in such nomination, shall be transferred at his death, provided that the amount credited to him in the books of the society does not then exceed £100.

On the 1st April, 1909, a member of such a society, by writing, nominated a certain person as the person to whom his property in the society should be transferred at his death. At that time there was standing to the member's credit in the books of the society the sum of £98 13s. The member died on 3rd February, 1910. On that date there was standing to his credit in the books of the society a sum of £103 6s. 7d. The person to whom the nomination was made demanded payment of the amount credited to the deceased. The society refused to accede to his demand, and paid all monies due to the deceased to his executors. The person nominated then brought an action against the society for the amount which he claimed. The question to be decided was whether the power of nomination given by the Act applied where the sum credited to the member did not exceed £100 at the time of the nomination, or at the time of death. The judge decided that the proviso as to amount applied to the date when the nomination was made, and that, as at that date the sum standing to the member's credit was less than £100, the plaintiff was entitled to recover. Judgment was therefore given for the plaintiff. The society appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the decision of the judge was right, and dismissed the appeal.—*Griffiths v. Eccles Provident Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited.*—Court of Appeal 5th April, 1911.

(5) Miscellaneous.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS: CUSTOM AS TO LEAVING AT END OF FIRST MONTH: RIGHT TO WAGES.

Where there is no express agreement between master and servant as to the length of notice to be given or received in order to terminate the service, such notice may be fixed by custom governing the particular class of service.

A young woman took a place as a domestic servant on 3rd November, 1910. On 7th November she gave notice to leave at the end of the month, but subsequently withdrew that notice and agreed to stay on. On 17th November she again gave notice to leave at the end of the month, and did, in fact, leave on 3rd December. Her employer refused to pay her any wages, on the ground that she had broken her contract of service. She then brought an action in the County Court for £1 18s. 4d., the amount of one month's wages. The employer resisted her claim on the ground that she had left without sufficient notice, and that, having broken her contract, she was not entitled to any wages at all. No evidence was given at the trial of any custom entitling a domestic servant to terminate her services at the end of the first month by notice such as that given by the plaintiff, but the judge took judicial notice of the existence of such a custom, and gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed. The defendant appealed to the High Court. It was contended on her behalf that the alleged custom should have been proved by evidence, and that the judge was not entitled to take judicial notice of such custom; also that the plaintiff, having broken her contract, was not entitled to any wages for the month she had served. The High Court held that the County Court judge, having tried a large number of such cases and heard evidence as to the custom in very many cases, was not wrong in taking judicial notice of the custom. They further held that as soon as the month of service had expired the plaintiff was entitled to the month's wages, which was due and earned, whether she had broken her contract afterwards or not. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—*George v. Davies.*—King's Bench Division. 26th April, 1911.



PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

RETURNS showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on May 1st, 1911, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom and 30 from other sources. The returns are summarised in the following Table, in which the highest predominant rates and the lowest predominant rates are shown, together with the mean of all the predominant rates in each district:—

District.	May 1st, 1911.			April 1st, 1911.			May 2nd, 1910.		
	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.
London —	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. & N.W.	5½	5	5.3	5½	5	5.3	6	5½	5.7
E. & N.E.	5½	5	5.3	5½	5	5.3	6	5½	5.7
S.E.	5½	5	5.2	5½	5	5.2	5½	5	5.5
S.W.	6	5	5.5	6	5	5.5	6	5	5.7
W. & W.C.	6	5½	5.6	6	5	5.5	6	5½	5.9
N. Counties & Yorks.	6½	5	5.6	6½	5	5.6	7	5½	6.1
Lancs & Cheshire	6	5	5.5	6	5	5.5	6	5	5.7
Midlands	6½	4½	5.3	6	4½	5.3	6	5	5.7
Eastern Counties	6	5	5.4	6	5	5.4	6	5	5.7
Southern Counties	6	5	5.9	6	5	5.9	6	5	5.9
S. Western Counties and Wales	6	5	5.7	6	5	5.7	6½	5½	5.9
Scotland	6	5	5.7	7	5½	6.0	7	5½	6.3
Great Britain	6½	4½	5.5	7	4½	5.6	7	5	5.9

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the predominant prices shows little change. Compared with a year ago, a decrease of ¼d. per 4 lbs. is shown.

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

Place.	Predominant Price per 4 lbs. on May 1st, 1911.*	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Last Change.	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am't per 4 lbs.
London	d. 5½	d. —	d. —	Nov. '10	—
Birmingham	5½ & 6	..	..	March '11	+ ½
Bolton	5½	..	..	Nov. '10	—
Bristol	5 & 5½	— ½	..	April '11	—
Cardiff	5½	..	..	June '10	—
Derby	5	..	..	Dec. '10	—
Hull	5½	..	..	June '10	—
Ipswich	5½	..	..	June '10	—
Leeds	6½	..	..	May '10	—
Leicester	5	..	..	May '10	—
Liverpool	5	..	..	Nov. '10	—
Manchester	5	..	..	June '10	—
Middlesbrough	5 & 5½	..	..	March '11	—
Norwich	5	..	..	Nov. '09	—
Nottingham	5½	..	..	June '10	—
Oldham	4½	— ½	..	April '11	—
Plymouth	6	..	..	June '10	—
Portsmouth	6	..	..	Oct. 3, '10	+ ½
Potteries	4½	..	..	March '11	—
Southampton	5 & 6	..	..	Nov. '09	—
Wolverhampton	5	..	..	June '10	—
Aberdeen	5	— ½	— 1	April '11	—
Dundee	5	— ½	— 1	April '11	—
Edinburgh	6	— ½	— 1	April '11	—
Glasgow	5½	..	..	March '11	—
Belfast	5½	..	..	March '11	—
Dublin	6	..	..	May '10	—

As compared with a month ago, the price of bread has fallen ½d. per 4 lbs. in Bristol, Oldham, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Edinburgh. In London, though the predominant price is 5½d., a large quantity of bread is sold at 5d. per 4 lbs. As compared with May 2nd, 1910, the price is lower in 23 of the towns. In the remaining four towns no change is shown.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The imports of wheat during September, 1910-April, 1911, amounted to 64,099,876 cwts., or 1,608,104 cwts. less than in the corresponding months of 1909-10. The

imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1910-April 1911, amounted to 6,831,643 cwts., or 1,333,597 cwts. less than in September, 1909-April, 1910.

Month.	British Wheat		Imports (Average Declared Value.)		Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for Cash.)
	Mean London Gazette Price (England and Wales).	Per cwt. s. d.	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	
April 1910.	7 9	8 11½	11 3	11 7	11 7
April 1911.	7 9	8 11½	11 3	11 7	11 7
March .. .. .	7 0	7 9½	10 6½	10 5½	10 5½
April .. .. .	7 1	7 9½	10 4	10 4	10 4

HOME OFFICE ORDERS.

**Factory Act: Home Work.**—It is provided by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, that lists of outworkers in certain trades, with their addresses, must be kept in the prescribed form by the occupier of every factory or workshop, and by every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business. Copies of these lists must be sent to the District Council of the district, and copies of or extracts from them must be sent to an inspector if and when required. If a District Council give notice to any such occupier or contractor that any place within the district in which work is carried on in connection with his factory or workshop is injurious or dangerous to the health of the persons therein employed, it becomes an offence to give out work to be done at that place after the expiration of a month from such notice, provided the court before whom the case is tried finds that the place is in fact so injurious or dangerous. The trades to which these provisions apply are determined and specified by order of the Home Secretary. By Order dated 23rd May, 1907, the classes of work to which the provisions should apply were declared. Now by a new Order\*, dated 10th April, 1911, and to be referred to as the Home Work Order of that date, the former Order is revoked, and the new Order substituted therefor. By that Order three new classes of work are added to those mentioned in the old Order, namely (1) the making up, ornamenting, finishing, and repairing of table linen, bed linen, and other household linen (including in the term linen articles of cotton or cotton and linen mixtures), and any processes incidental thereto, (2) the making of curtains and furniture hangings, and any processes incidental thereto, (3) the manufacture of brass and of any articles, or parts of articles of brass (including in the term brass any alloy or compound of copper with zinc or tin). The Act further provides that where any notifiable infectious disease is found in any house, the District Council may forbid any work of certain classes to be given out to any person living or working in that house under pain of a fine. The classes of work to which this provision applies are to be specified also by order of the Home Secretary. The above-mentioned new Order has added to the classes of work to which this provision applied under the revoked old Order numbers (1) and (2) of the classes of work above-mentioned.

**Coal Mines: Explosives.**—By the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896, the Home Secretary has power, on being satisfied that an explosive is or is likely to become dangerous, to make an Order prohibiting the use thereof in any mine, or in any class of mines, either absolutely or subject to conditions; and the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1897, as to contravention of general rules apply to contravention of the provisions of any such Order.

In pursuance of this power a new Order was made, called the "Explosives in Coal Mines Order of the 21st February, 1910," which revoked and consolidated all previous Orders, and set out a complete list of all permitted explosives. A further Order† has now been made, called the "Explosives in Coal Mines Order of the 22nd April, 1911," which adds to the list of permitted explosives two new substances, namely *Vortex* and *Kentite*. The ingredients of these explosives, and the conditions under which they may be used, are set out in the Order.

**Factory Acts: Night Work: Artificial Silk Fibre.**—It is provided by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, that where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Home Secretary that, in any class of non-textile factories or workshops, it is necessary by reason of the nature of the business requiring the process to be carried on throughout the night, to employ male young persons of sixteen years of age and upwards at night, and that such employment will not injure the health of such persons so employed, he may, by Special Order, authorize the employment of such male young persons by night in such factories or workshops, subject to certain conditions as to hours of employment, meal times, and other matters set out in the Act. In pursuance of this power the Home Secretary has made an Order,‡ dated 10th April, 1911, authorizing the employment of such persons at night, subject to such conditions, in the process of making artificial silk fibre carried on in non-textile factories.

\* Statutory Rules and Order, 1911, No. 394. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 1d.  
† Statutory Rules and Order, 1911, No. 395. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 1d.  
‡ Statutory Rules and Order, 1911, No. 360. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 1d.

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

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

THE total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during April, 1911, was 41, consisting of 35 cases of lead poisoning, 1 of mercurial poisoning, 2 of arsenic poisoning, and 3 of anthrax. Three deaths, all due to lead poisoning, were also reported. In addition to the above, 19 cases of lead poisoning (6 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During January-April, 1911, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 191, as compared with 165 in the corresponding period of 1910. The number of deaths was 13 in 1911 and 20 in 1910. In addition, there were 68 cases of lead poisoning (18 of which were fatal) among house painters and plumbers in 1911, as compared with 63 cases (12 fatal) in 1910.

No cases or deaths due to phosphorus poisoning were reported in the periods covered by the Table.

(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.)

Analysis by Industries.

INDUSTRY.	CASES.		DEATHS.	
	Apr. 1911.	Four months ended April, 1911.	Apr. 1911.	Four months ended April, 1910.
	1911.	1910.	1911.	1910.
<b>Lead Poisoning.</b>				
Amalgam Operatives engaged in—				
Smelting of Metals .. .. .	1	6	10	—
Brass Works .. .. .	1	3	1	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping ..	—	3	2	—
Plumbing and Soldering .. ..	1	8	5	—
Printing .. .. .	3	14	9	1
File Cutting .. .. .	1	7	2	—
Tinning of Metals .. .. .	1	6	6	—
White Lead Works .. .. .	2	4	7	—
Red Lead Works .. .. .	1	5	3	—
China and Earthenware .. ..	7	31	20	—
Litho-Transfer Works .. .. .	—	—	—	3
Glass Cutting and Polishing ..	1	1	—	—
Vitreous Enamelling .. .. .	—	9	3	—
Electrical Accumulator Works ..	1	5	12	—
Paint and Colour Works .. ..	—	3	5	—
Coach and Car Painting .. ..	2	27	20	—
Shipbuilding .. .. .	2	8	3	—
Paint used in other Industries ..	3	9	20	—
Other Industries .. .. .	8	20	14	2
<b>Total in Factories &amp; Workshops</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>House Painting &amp; Plumbing ..</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Other Forms of Poisoning.</b>				
Mercurial Poisoning—				
Barometer and Thermometer Making .. .. .	—	2	—	—
Furriers' Processes .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Other Industries .. .. .	1	3	2	—
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>
Arsenic Poisoning—				
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic .. .. .	2	3	4	—
<b>Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Anthrax.</b>				
Wool .. .. .	1	5	9	—
Handling of Horsehair .. .. .	—	2	2	—
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) ..	2	6	4	—
Other Industries .. .. .	—	1	2	—
<b>Total Anthrax .. .. .</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>9</b>

\* Of the 7 persons affected in the china and earthenware industry 5 were females.

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

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN APRIL.

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

Exclusive of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during April, 1911, was 228, a decrease of 24, as compared with March, 1911, and an increase of 25 compared with April, 1910. The mean number for April during the years 1906-10, was 333, the maximum year being 1910 with 379 deaths, and the minimum year 1906 with 236 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in April, 1911, was 118, as compared with 129 in March, 1911, and 90 in April, 1910. The total number of accidents reported under the Factory and Workshops Act, in April, 1911, was 78, compared with 92 in March, 1911, and 93 in April, 1910. The corresponding figures in the railway service were 31, 31 and 30 respectively. The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in April, 1911, was 55, as compared with 100 in March, 1911, and 176 in April, 1910. During the four months ended April, 1911, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was 942, as compared with 904 in 1910. The total number of seamen killed in the same period was 557 in 1911 and 400 in 1910.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1911, on a	
	April, 1911.	March, 1911.	April, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Railway Service—</b>					
Brakemen & Goods Guards	4	4	1	..	+ 3
Engine Drivers .. .. .	2	2	2	+ 2	..
Firemen .. .. .	2	2	..	— 2	..
Guards (Passenger) .. .. .	2	..	..	+ 2	+ 2
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	6	6	3	..	+ 3
Porters .. .. .	4	1	2	+ 3	+ 2
Shunters .. .. .	2	5	1	— 3	+ 1
Miscellaneous .. .. .	9	11	11	— 2	— 2
Contractors' Servants .. .. .	2	2	..	..	+ 2
<b>Total, Railway Service</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>+ 11</b>
<b>Mines—</b>					
Underground .. .. .	96	107	78	— 11	+ 18
Surface .. .. .	13	18	6	— 5	+ 7
<b>Total, Mines .. .. .</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>— 16</b>	<b>+ 25</b>
<b>Quarries over 20 feet deep ..</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>+ 5</b>	<b>+ 3</b>
<b>Factories and Workshops—</b>					
<b>Textile—</b>					
Cotton .. .. .	5	2	4	+ 3	+ 1
Wool and Worsted .. .. .	4	7	..	— 3	+ 4
Other Textiles .. .. .	4	7	..	+ 1	+ 4
<b>Non-Textile—</b>					
Extraction of Metals .. .. .	2	4	5	— 2	— 3
Founding and Conversion of Metals .. .. .	8	4	10	+ 4	— 2
Marine and Locomotive Engineering .. .. .	4	1	4	+ 3	..
Ship and Boat Building .. ..	8	10	9	— 2	— 1
Wood .. .. .	5	6	1	— 1	+ 4
Chemicals .. .. .	2	3	4	— 1	— 2
Laundries .. .. .	1	..	..	— 1	..
Other Non-Textile Industries ..	21	20	36	+ 1	— 15
<b>Total, Factories and Workshops.</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>— 10</b>
<b>Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5—</b>					
Docks, Wharves and Quays	9	15	10	— 6	— 1
Warehouses .. .. .	6	5	2	— 5	— 2
Buildings to which Act applies ..	6	11	8	— 5	— 2
<b>Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>+ 1</b>
<b>Total, excluding Seamen</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>— 24</b>	<b>+ 25</b>
<b>Seamen—</b>					
<b>On Trading Vessels—</b>					
Sailing .. .. .	12	11	29	+ 1	— 17
Steam .. .. .	41	73	140	— 32	— 99
<b>On Fishing Vessels—</b>					
Sailing .. .. .	2	1	1	— 1	— 1
Steam .. .. .	2	15	6	— 13	— 4
<b>Total, Seamen .. .. .</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>176</b>	<	



TRADE DISPUTES IN APRIL.\*

**Number and Magnitude.**—The total number of disputes commencing during the month was 27, as compared with 41 in March, 1911, and 33 in April, 1910. In these disputes 8,513 workpeople were directly, and 1,514 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before April, and was still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 40,290 workpeople involved in trade disputes in April, 1911, as compared with 46,577 in March, 1911, and 53,304 in April, 1910.

**New Disputes in April, 1911.**—In the following Table the new disputes in April are summarised by trades affected:—

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building .. .. .	1	8	6	14
Coal Mining .. .	5	4,193	602	4,795
Quarrying .. .	2	53	13	66
Engineering .. .	3	206	15	221
Shipbuilding .. .	2	85	44	129
Other Metal .. .	4	252	44	296
Linen and Jute Manufacture .. .	1	170	730	900
Clothing .. .	3	3,319	80	3,399
Transport .. .	3	85	..	85
Employees of Local Authorities .. .	1	24	9	33
Other Trades .. .	2	118	15	133
<b>Total, April, 1911 .. .</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8,513</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>10,027</b>
<b>Total, March, 1911 .. .</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>19,673</b>	<b>2,643</b>	<b>22,316</b>
<b>Total, April, 1910 .. .</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17,965</b>	<b>10,741</b>	<b>28,696</b>

**Causes.**—Of the 27 new disputes no less than 16 arose on various wages questions, 7, directly involving 493 workpeople, on demands for increased wages, 5, directly involving 3,357 workpeople, against proposed reductions, and 4, directly involving 247 workpeople, on other wages questions. Of the remaining cases, 6, directly involving 2,602 workpeople, arose on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, and 5, directly involving 1,814 workpeople, on details of working arrangements.

**Results.**—Definite results were reported in the case of 21 new disputes, directly involving 7,969 persons, and 7 old disputes, directly involving 391 persons. Of these

new and old disputes, 3, directly involving 1,676 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 18, directly involving 2,910 persons, were decided in favour of the employers; and 7, directly involving 3,774 persons, were compromised. In the case of one other dispute terminated during the month, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

**Aggregate Duration.**—The aggregate duration in April of disputes which began or were settled in that month was 109,600 working days. In addition, 402,800 working days were lost during April owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus, the total duration in April of all disputes, new and old, was 512,400 working days, as compared with 723,800 in the previous month, and 465,900 in the corresponding month of 1910.

**Summary for the First Four Months of 1910 and 1911.**—Summarised by trades, the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the aggregate duration in working days for the four months, January-April, 1910 and 1911, respectively, were as follows:—

Groups of Trades.	Jan.—April, 1910.			Jan.—April, 1911.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.
Building .. .	3	80	800	7	135	2,200
Coal Mining .. .	49	155,266	2,715,000	42	32,369	1,750,800
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .	3	397	23,800	2	66	400
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	19	2,469	22,100	38	16,723	203,400
Other Metal .. .	7	3,155	35,200	8	868	15,100
Textile .. .	17	12,272	121,400	28	15,517	199,700
Clothing .. .	14	1,315	10,800	16	5,938	38,800
Transport .. .	4	348	800	12	2,977	8,300
Other Trades .. .	5	305	16,400	18	4,785	204,000
<b>Total .. .</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>175,607</b>	<b>2,946,300</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>79,378</b>	<b>2,423,200</b>

**Principal Disputes.**—Particulars of the principal disputes which began or were settled in April are given below. The details of the other disputes in progress during April are not separately stated in this Table, but they are included in the preceding statistics.

Principal Trade Disputes.

Occupations.†	Locality.	Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
		Directly.	Indirectly.‡				
<b>Coal Mining—</b>				1911.			
Miners and Surface Workers .. .	Cumnock District	2,290	422	17 Apr.	3	Against dismissal of a workman ..	Work resumed on employers' terms.
Miners and Surface Workers .. .	Aberbeeg, Mon.	1,598	150	25 Apr.	3	Dispute as to the number of men to be appointed as mine examiners.	Agreement arrived at.
<b>Linen and Jute Trade—</b>							
Reelers and other Workpeople .. .	Belfast ..	170	730	3 Apr.	3	Refusal of reelers to wash the stands of their machines.	Amicable settlement effected.
<b>Boot and Shoe Trade—</b>							
Slipper Makers .. .	Rossendale ..	3,250	—	6 Apr.	25	Strike of clickers against a new list of prices, followed by a general lock-out on 27th April.	For terms of settlement, See p. 164.

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

IRISH EMIGRATION STATISTICS.\*

The number of natives of Ireland who left that country in 1910 with the intention of settling permanently in other countries was 32,457. This represents a rate of 7.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population of Ireland. The number of emigrants in the year 1910 is below the average for any of the decennial periods for which records are available.

Of these natives, 2,096 emigrated to Great Britain, 24,905 to the United States, 4,416 to Canada, and 1,040 to other countries.

The following table shows the sex and age distribution

of the natives of Ireland who emigrated during 1910:—

	Age.				Total.
	Under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and over.	
Males .. .	1,132	9,774	5,629	1,202	17,737
Females .. .	1,070	9,953	2,905	792	14,720
<b>Total .. .</b>	<b>2,202</b>	<b>19,727</b>	<b>8,534</b>	<b>1,994</b>	<b>32,457</b>

It will be seen that 87 per cent. were between 15 and 35 years of age; 7 per cent. under 15; and 6 per cent. 35 years of age and over.

\* Emigration Statistics of Ireland. Cd. 5607. Price 2½d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Wages.

**Changes taking effect in April.**—The net result of all the changes taking effect in April, 1911, was a decrease of £1,346 per week, as compared with a decrease of £2,452 per week in March, 1911, and an increase of £850 per week in April, 1910. The number of workpeople affected was 97,053, of whom 18,533 received increases amounting to £805 per week, and 78,520 sustained decreases amounting to £2,151 per week. The total number affected in March, 1911, was 145,403, and in April, 1910, 81,207. Of the total amount of the decreases, £2,151, the changes in the coal-mining industry accounted for £2,040. These changes were, in one case, the result of a fall in the price of coal, and in the others the ordinary periodic reductions at the commencement of the summer period.

One change, affecting 750 workpeople, was settled by arbitration; four changes, affecting 56,370 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation boards; and twelve changes, affecting 15,476 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 24,457 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. In the case of 187 workpeople the changes were preceded by disputes, causing stoppage of work.

**Summary for the four completed months of 1911.**—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the four months ended April 30th, 1911, was 336,176, as compared with 434,267 in the corresponding period of 1910. The changes arranged gave 120,730 workpeople a net increase of £8,265 per week, and 215,246 workpeople a net decrease of £6,199 per week; whilst the remaining 200 workpeople had an upward and a downward change which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net effect of all the changes was thus an increase of £2,066 per week,

as compared with a decrease of £1,384 per week in the corresponding period of 1910.

Summarised by trades, the number of workpeople affected by the changes and the net effect on their weekly wages were as follows:—

Groups of Trades.	January—April.			
	1910.		1911.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Building .. .	780	+ 32	1,632	+ 99
Coal Mining .. .	365,941	- 3,246	194,550	- 5,877
Iron, &c., Mining .. .	9,437	+ 308	10,309	- 126
Quarrying .. .	2,093	+ 74	2,909	- 25
Pig Iron Manufacture .. .	11,660	+ 393	12,251	+ 10
Iron and Steel Manufacture .. .	20,701	- 42	35,490	+ 1,116
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	1,279	+ 64	67,845	+ 5,869
Other Metal Trades .. .	—	—	594	+ 104
Textile Trades .. .	19,197	+ 887	2,861	+ 192
Clothing Trades .. .	193	+ 15	2,171	+ 113
Printing, &c., Trades .. .	85	+ 6	40	+ 3
Glass, &c., Trades .. .	9	+ 2	363	+ 39
Other Trades .. .	2,112	+ 95	3,066	+ 392
Employees of Local Authorities, .. .	780	+ 28	2,155	+ 157
<b>Total .. .</b>	<b>434,267</b>	<b>- 1,384</b>	<b>336,176</b>	<b>+ 2,066</b>

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in April, 1911, affected 2,711 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 17,741 hours per week. In the four months ended April 30th, 1911, the number of workpeople whose hours were changed was 18,276, and the aggregate amount of the reduction 99,124 hours per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN APRIL.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect in 1911.	Occupation.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
				Increase.	Decrease.	

I.—RATES OF WAGES.

Coal Mining	Northumberland ..	3 & 10 April	Underground workers and "banksmen" (except deputies, mechanics, enginemen, and firemen) .. .	45,000	Decrease of 3½ per cent., leaving wages 26¼ per cent. above the standard of November, 1879.
			Other surface workers .. .	..	Decrease of 3 per cent., leaving wages 21 per cent. above the standard of November, 1879.
Coal Mining	Cumberland ..	10 April	Hewers and other underground workers .. .	7,000	Decrease of 2½ per cent., leaving wages of hewers 45 per cent. and of other underground workers 35 per cent. above the standard of 1879.
			Surface workers .. .	2,000	Decrease of 1½ per cent., leaving wages of handlers of coal 22½ per cent. and of non-handlers of coal 15 per cent. above the standard of 1910.
Coal Mining	Bristol ..	1st week April	Coke workers .. .	300	Decrease of 1½ per cent., leaving wages 10 per cent. above the standard of 1910.
			Hewers, other underground workers, and banksmen .. .	2,500	Decrease of 2½ per cent., leaving wages of hewers on the Gloucestershire side 31½ per cent. and on the Somersetshire side 42½ per cent. above the standard of 1888.
Other Mining	Radstock District ..	1st week April	Hewers, other underground workers, banksmen, enginemen, and stokers .. .	4,100	Decrease of 2½ per cent., leaving wages 31½ per cent. above the standard of 1888.
			Ironstone miners .. .	7,000	Decrease of ½ per cent., leaving wages 27½ per cent. above the standard of 1879.
Quarrying	W. and S. Durham ..	24 April	Limestone quarrymen .. .	2,500	Increase of ¼d. per foot or per ton on piece rates, and of ¼d. per day on day rates.
			Limestone quarrymen .. .	270	Decrease, under sliding scale, of ½ per cent., leaving wages 21¼ per cent. above the standard of 1879.
Pig Iron Manufacture	Cleveland and Durham ..	1 April	Blastfurnacemen .. .	5,500	Increase, under sliding scale, of 1½ per cent., making wages 32¼ per cent. above the standard of 1889.
			West Cumberland ..	1,400	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 13¼ per cent. above the standard of 1895.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	S. Wales and Mon. ..	1 April	Blastfurnacemen .. .	1,500	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3 per cent., making wages 16 per cent. above the standard.
			Steel workers .. .	770	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 13¼ per cent. above the standard of 1895.
Engineering	Middlesbrough (one firm) ..	1 April	Iron and steel workers and mechanics .. .	5,000	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wages 13¼ per cent. above the standard of 1895.
			Nottingham ..	1,740	Increase of 2½ per cent. on piece rates, and of 1s. per week on time rates.
Engineering	Coventry ..	7 or 8 April	Fitters, turners, smiths, machinemen, patternmakers, toolmakers, &c. ..	4,366	Increase of 1s. per week.
			Fitters, turners, smiths, machinemen, patternmakers, toolmakers, &c. ..	1,800	Increase of 1s. per week on rates of 2s. and above, and of 6d. on rates under 2s.
Transport	Belfast ..	1st pay April	Fitters, turners, brass finishers, patternmakers, and machinemen ..	1,800	Increase to a minimum rate of 21s. per week.
			Carters .. .	750	Increases to a minimum rate of 21s. per week.

II.—HOURS OF LABOUR.

Coal Mining	Scotland ..	10 April	Colliery-winding enginemen .. .	1,250	Reductions from 10 to 8, 9 to 8, and 12 to 10 hours per shift consequent on the agreement regulating the length of shift according to tonnage output.
Gasworks	Sheffield ..	1 April	Gasworks employees .. .	841	Reduction of 1 hour per week (54 to 53).
			General carters .. .	500	Reductions to uniform week of 62½ hours.



DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN APRIL.

The total number who received employment-relief was 6,625, of whom 2,794 were in London and "Outer London," 2,747 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 786 in Scotland, and 298 in Ireland.

The average duration of employment relief was 10.3 days per person employed; and the wages paid amounted to about 3s. 2d. per head, or 3s. 3d. per day.

The net total number\* of applicants remaining on the registers at the end of April (after deduction, where practicable, of persons disqualified, those who had found work, &c.), was 22,274, of whom 5,005 were in "Outer London," 13,079 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 1,155 in Scotland, and 3,035 in Ireland.

Burton-on-Trent, Drogheda, Northampton and West Hartlepool reported that their registers were closed for the season.

The total number of Distress Committees in operation at the end of April, 1911, was 52, as compared with 65 at the end of March, 1911, and 80 at the end of April, 1910. Of the Distress Committees in operation at the end of April, 1911, 10 were in "Outer London," 34 in other places in England and Wales, 7 in Scotland, and 1 in Ireland.

The following Table summarises the information received from the various Distress Committees as to their operations in April, 1911, together with the corresponding figures for March, 1911, and April, 1910. It should be noted that the figures do not necessarily relate to the same Committees in the three periods.

Table with columns: Districts, No. of applicants given Employment-relief (April 1911, March 1911, April 1910), Aggregate Duration of Employment-relief (Days, April 1911, March 1911, April 1910). Rows include London, Northern Counties, Lancs. and Cheshire, Yorkshire, Midlands, Eastern Counties, Southern Counties, Wales and Monmouth, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and United Kingdom.

Table with columns: Districts, Total Amount of Wages Paid (April 1911, March 1911, April 1910), Net No. of Applicants Remaining on Registers Open at end of (April 1911, March 1911, April 1910). Rows include London, Northern Counties, Lancs. and Cheshire, Yorkshire, Midlands, Eastern Counties, Southern Counties, Wales and Monmouth, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and United Kingdom.

In addition to the employment relief shown in the above Table, there were a small number of cases in which men were given employment by arrangement with Local Authorities or with contractors, or were engaged on piecework.

According to the particulars furnished by the various Distress Committees, of the 22,274 applicants remaining on the register at the end of April, 1911, 11,658 were labourers, porters, &c.; 4,771 were connected with the building trades; 722 were carters, &c.; 306 were clerks, shop assistants, &c.; the occupations of the remainder were not specified.

\* In some cases it has been necessary to take the actual number on the registers, as the Distress Committees were unable to furnish the particulars necessary for deducting persons disqualified, &c.

PAUPERISM IN APRIL.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in April, 1911, in the 35 urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 197 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with March, 1911, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 9,487 (or 2.5 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 5. The number of indoor paupers relieved decreased by 4,323 (or 2.3 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers by 5,164 (or 2.7 per cent.). There were decreases in 32 districts, the greatest being in the Galway district (11 per 10,000), in the Manchester, Dublin, and North Metropolitan districts (10 per 10,000 each), and in the Stockton and Tees, Bolton, Oldham, &c., and Sheffield districts (9 per 10,000 each). In 2 districts there were slight increases, and in the Leicester district there was no change.

Compared with April, 1910, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 27. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 3,318 (or 1.8 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers by 41,935 (or 18.7 per cent.). All districts, with the exception of the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (which showed an increase of 5 per 10,000), showed decreases, the most marked being in the Stockton and Tees district (72 per 10,000), in the Cork, Waterford, and Limerick district (53 per 10,000), in the East Metropolitan district (51 per 10,000), in the Central Metropolitan district (50 per 10,000), Wolverhampton district (48 per 10,000), Bristol district (46 per 10,000), and North Staffordshire district (43 per 10,000).

Table with columns: Selected Urban Districts, Paupers on one day in week of April, 1911 (In-door, Out-door, TOTAL), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population on a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include ENGLAND & WALES, METROPOLIS, Other Districts, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, and Total for the above.

\* Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Small Pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses. † Excluding Casuals, but including persons maintained in Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c., who are classified as not able bodied.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for four months ended April, 1911.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

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

Table with columns: Four months ended April (1909, 1910, 1911), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in four months ended April, 1911, as compared with (1910, 1909). Rows include I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco; II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured; III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured; IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post); Total value of Imports.

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Table with columns: Four months ended April (1909, 1910, 1911), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in four months ended April, 1911, as compared with (1910, 1909). Rows include I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco; II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured; III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured; IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post); Total value of Exports of British Produce.

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £37,299,105 during the four months ended April, 1911, as compared with £38,634,366 and £31,332,315 respectively in the corresponding period of 1910 and 1909.

\* Raw cotton, wool, wood and timber, metallic ores, oils and oil-seeds, hides and skins, &c. † Yarns and textile fabrics, manufactures of metal and leather, chemicals, &c. ‡ Coal, wool, oil, seeds, &c., hides and skins. § Yarns, textile fabrics and apparel, metal manufactures, chemicals, &c.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

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

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended April 29th, 1911, amounted to £4,456,469, a decrease of £156,438 (or 3.4 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1910.

During the seventeen weeks ended April 29th, 1911, the receipts amounted to £19,320,873, an increase of £652,437 (or 3.5 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1910.

Table with columns: 4 weeks ended April 29th, 1911 (Amount, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1910), 17 weeks ended April 29th, 1911 (Amount, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1910). Rows include English Lines, Scottish Lines, Irish Lines, and Total.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX

IN APRIL, 1911.

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

DURING April 629 fresh applications (373 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 749 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 203 persons, of whom 117 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 203 situations found for applicants, 154 were of a more or less permanent character, while 49 were temporary only.

The demand for cooks and parlourmaids greatly exceeded the supply; the supply of ladies' maids exceeded the demand.

Table with columns: Applications by Work-people during (Apr. 1911, Apr. 1910), Situations offered by Employers during (Apr. 1911, Apr. 1910), Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers (Permanently, Temporarily). Rows include Central Bureau, Y.W.C.A., Dublin, Total of 10 Bureaux, Summary by Occupations.

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 30 persons in London and 29 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 216 persons in London and 95 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

Appointment of Certifying Surgeons during April, 1911.

Table with columns: District, Certifying Surgeon, Place and time for examination. Rows include Amble, Ballyragget, Buckfastleigh, Carnarvon, Clackmannan, Coalisland, Outross and Inverkeithing, Glasgow, S.E., Penkridge, Wooburn.

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

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1906.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEON.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Sub-section (5) of Section 8 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, the Home Secretary has appointed Mr. Francis Irvine, M.B., of Lemington, Scotwood-on-Tyne, to have the powers and duties of a Certifying Surgeon under that Section in respect of cases arising in mines within the area of the Certifying Surgeon for the Newburn District, which consists of the Civil Parishes of Benwell and Fenham, the Newburn Urban District, and the Castle Ward Rural District.



BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN APRIL.

THE following Tables show the work of the Labour Exchanges during the four weeks ended April 28th. The total number of Exchanges included in the return is 200.\* The period covered, after allowing for the Easter holidays, is 22 working days.

Certain employments of a peculiarly casual nature are dealt with on a separate register, described as the Casual Register, and the statistics for these employments are shown in a special Table V., the Tables I. to IV. below referring only to applications and vacancies on the General Register.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The number of applications received during the period was 119,613 (men 78,976, women 22,577, boys 11,324, and girls 6,736), a daily average of 5,437, compared with 5,348 in March. The total number of applications on the register at some time or other during the period was 199,505 (men 136,608, women 35,666, boys 16,663, and girls 10,568). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 6,445 in April, and represent separate individuals, except in so far as there may have been duplicate registration in London and other places where more than one Exchange is easy of access to the same person.

The total number of applications remaining on the register at April 28th was 76,146 (men 53,709, women 13,408, boys 5,074, and girls 3,955), as compared with 79,892 (men 57,632, women 13,089, boys 5,339, girls 3,832) at March 31st.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 40,074 (men 23,834, women 8,022, boys 5,373, and girls 2,845), a daily average of 1,822, compared with 1,619 in March.

Of the vacancies filled during April 4,072 (men 2,893, women 925, boys 202, girls 52) were temporary, in the sense of being known to be for less than a week's employment.

The vacancies filled during April include 4,680 cases in which persons were placed by the Exchanges in districts other than those in which they registered. Of the total number of such transferences 2,609 were in London, being 24.4 per cent. of the vacancies filled in the Metropolitan area. The total number of transferences in 1910 was over 24,000.

The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers was 78.9 per cent. (men 81.3, women 75.5, boys 74.3, girls 78.9), as compared with 77.8 per cent. during March.

Of the men's applications on the register at some time during the month the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:—General Labourers, 17.6; Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 17.0; Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 16.6; and Building, 15.8 (labourers 3.2, others 12.6). Of the women's applications, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 46.4; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 12.3; Textiles, 10.4; and Dress, 5.8.

Of the men's vacancies filled during April, the largest percentages occur in Building, 24.8 (labourers 3.8, others 21.0); Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 17.7; General Labourers, 16.8; and Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 8.7. Of the women's vacancies filled, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (outdoor) Service, 38.2; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 17.1; Textiles, 14.9; and Dress, 8.5.

The demand for workers during the month exceeded the supply in the case of the coachbuilding, cotton, woollen and worsted trades, and in the case of women in the clothing and linen trades and in laundry work. In the shipbuilding trade there was also a large demand for workmen of all classes, and there was a scarcity of painters and of skilled workers in the engineering trade in some districts.

A total sum of about £2,400 has been advanced, from the opening of the Exchanges in February, 1910, up to the end of March, 1911, towards meeting the expenses of workpeople travelling to places where employment had been found for them through the Exchanges. Of this amount, approximately £2,200 had been recovered by the end of March last.

The number of cases in which advances were made was 8,842.

CASUAL REGISTER.

The total number of men given work in the casual employments included in the Casual Register was 1,246, each of whom on an average worked on 7.1 days during the period. The total number of women who were given work in employments included in the Casual Register was 368, each of whom on an average worked on 3.5 days during the period. The total number of separate jobs given in such employments was 9,355 (men 8,423, women 932).

BOTH REGISTERS TOGETHER.

The total number of workpeople's applications on both registers at the end of April was 78,100, compared with 82,238 a month previously.

At 98 Exchanges which have been open for a year or more, the number of applications remaining on the register at the end of the month was 55,841, as compared with 81,523 a year ago, and the number of vacancies filled during the month was 31,905, as compared with 23,858 a year ago, the daily averages being 1,450 and 994 respectively.

\* In addition to the 189 Exchanges included in the returns for March, the following 11 Exchanges were opened during April, and their returns are incorporated in the Tables:—*Attercliffe*, 429-431, Attercliffe Road; *Batley*, 27, Commercial Street; *Blackpool*, Old Post Office; *Brighouse*, 27, Briggate; *Enfield*, 4, Southbury Road; *Haslingden*, York House, Dearden Gate; *Inverness*, Baron-Taylor's Lane; *Leigh*, Old Town Hall; *Liverpool* (sub-office), 426-8, Scotland Road; *Tooting*, 115, High Street; *Woolston*, 61, Victoria Road.

The following Exchanges are now open or are expected to be opened before the end of May, making a total of 211 Exchanges:—*Arbroath*, 33, West Abbey Street; *Bilston*, Church Institute; *Cardiff* (sub-office), corner of Lewis Road and Roath Manor Road, Bute Docks; *Chadderton*, 240, Middleton Road, Oldham; *Hollinwood*, 612, Manchester Road; *Leamington*, 15, Regent's Grove; *Lees*, 99b, High Street; *Royton*, 13, Market Street; *Shaw*, 76A, Market Street; *Tamworth*, 8, Church Street; *Willenhall*, 84, Stafford Street.

The business of the Partick Exchange has been transferred to 12, Kelvin Street.

ADULTS-DISTRICT TABLE.\*

Table I.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended April 28th, 1911. (General Register.)

Districts.	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.									VACANCIES.							
	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.			Received during Period.†			On Live Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.				
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Temporary.	Other.	Men.	Women.	Total.
London (25)	14,744	3,706	18,450	21,542	7,794	29,336	13,976	4,066	18,042	7,260	2,949	10,209	677	7,328	5,828	2,177	8,005
South-Eastern (8)—																	
Brighton	260	174	434	438	270	708	267	148	415	166	192	358	33	185	97	121	218
Reading	617	119	736	544	135	679	554	101	655	205	64	269	12	218	171	59	230
Other Exchanges (6)	1,521	221	1,742	1,924	342	2,266	1,530	188	1,718	637	199	836	20	643	516	147	663
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>2,912</b>	<b>2,906</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>3,653</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>1,111</b>
South-Western (12)—																	
Bristol (2)†	692	178	870	786	270	1,056	563	195	758	192	120	312	9	252	162	99	261
Plymouth	476	66	542	586	84	670	397	63	460	160	19	179	34	88	108	14	122
Portsmouth	980	44	1,024	902	57	959	822	44	906	220	30	250	41	185	224	12	236
Southampton (2)	423	48	471	701	27	728	379	38	417	181	6	187	24	160	178	6	184
Other Exchanges (6)	1,942	298	2,240	1,984	303	2,287	1,815	310	2,125	899	139	1,038	39	665	627	77	704
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,523</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>5,156</b>	<b>4,959</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>5,706</b>	<b>4,016</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>4,666</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>1,507</b>
East Midlands and Eastern Counties (17)—																	
Derby	329	100	429	461	113	574	320	89	409	162	49	211	2	172	134	40	174
Liverpool	223	102	325	377	118	495	193	92	285	162	49	211	15	167	144	38	182
Leicester	519	96	615	668	219	887	488	77	565	248	169	417	80	238	181	137	318
Northampton	419	76	495	483	177	672	422	32	504	240	123	363	22	223	162	83	245
Norwich	698	215	913	606	213	819	637	231	868	137	18	155	16	134	64	49	134
Nottingham	702	178	880	824	413	1,297	585	186	771	247	191	438	37	335	215	157	372
Other Exchanges (11)	1,281	425	1,706	1,818	639	2,457	1,243	455	1,698	665	302	967	48	618	478	188	666
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,171</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>5,366</b>	<b>5,247</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>7,139</b>	<b>3,888</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>1,847</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>2,799</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>1,399</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>2,091</b>
West Midlands (21)—																	
Birmingham (4)	1,536	228	1,764	2,344	408	2,752	1,519	203	1,722	698	211	909	41	668	568	141	709
Coventry	201	20	221	604	58	662	271	31	302	197	35	232	12	206	183	35	218
Dudley	145	41	186	199	22	221	127	20	147	45	13	58	—	47	38	9	47
Stoke	279	54	333	322	83	415	225	49	274	230	103	338	6	198	145	59	204
Walsall	140	84	224	289	135	424	131	95	226	145	96	241	8	203	110	101	211
West Bromwich	230	40	270	287	57	344	274	27	301	63	7	70	1	63	68	6	64
Wolverhampton	613	69	682	723	87	810	644	70	714	199	28	227	19	134	135	18	153
Other Exchanges (11)	1,511	302	1,813	1,772	412	2,184	1,436	288	1,724	620	128	748	39	593	534	98	632
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,655</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>5,493</b>	<b>6,610</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>7,882</b>	<b>4,627</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>5,410</b>	<b>2,197</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>2,823</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>2,112</b>	<b>1,771</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>2,238</b>
Yorkshire Division (27)—																	
Bradford	451	33	484	530	67	597	368	31	399	164	54	218	33	142	133	42	175
Grimsby	130	91	221	336	195	531	129	80	209	178	84	262	44	157	135	66	201
Hull	220	47	267	328	59	387	244	41	285	142	45	187	18	119	107	30	137
Huddersfield	276	39	315	343	104	419	234	32	266	322	103	425	37	290	281	46	327
Hull	501	66	567	577	101	678	435	71	546	288	30	317	17	134	115	19	133
Leeds (2)	788	133	921	1,200	211	1,411	787	147	934	325	103	429	13	315	245	83	328
Rotherham	121	11	132	268	54	322	152	38	190	132	12	144	15	100	106	9	115
Sheffield (2)	647	111	758	1,061	224	1,285	745	134	879	234	75	309	29	147	135	41	176
York	405	50	455	364	84	448	316	39	355	215	55	271	16	188	175	29	204
Other Exchanges (16)	1,377	277	1,654	2,447	549	2,996	1,398	321	1,719	1,044	244	1,288	131	889	850	170	1,020
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,946</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>7,659</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>9,307</b>	<b>4,808</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>5,742</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>2,431</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>2,773</b>
Lancashire and Cheshire (38)—																	
Ashton	283	75	358	268	165	433	240	82	322	144	85	229	24	184	138	70	208
Barrow	96	16	112	167	42	209	114	26	136	96	21	117	—	114	94	26	114
Birkenhead (2)	375	124	499	603	248	841	330	147	477	198	111	309	64	203	164	103	267
Blackburn	195	98	293	377	170	547	189	95	284	180	153	333	2	244	121	125	246
Bolton	381	103	484	621	259	890	378	121	499	205	108	313	74	225	199	100	299
Burnley	148	27	175	328	109	437	124	30	154	260	92	352	49	216	190	75	265
Liverpool and Bootle (3)	924	456	1,380	1,891	319	2,210	1,040	406	1,446	455	374	828	125	492	287	330	617
Manchester (2)	1,516	239	1,755	2,009	688	2,697	1,413	236	1,649	623	377	1,000					



JUVENILES—DISTRICT TABLE.\*

Table II.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended April 28th, 1911. (General Register.)

Districts. <i>(The numbers in brackets refer to the number of Exchanges.)</i>	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.									VACANCIES.								
	On Live Register at beginning of period.			Received during period.†			On Live Register at end of period.			Notified during period.			Filled during period.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Temporary.	Other.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
London (25) .. .. .	1,388	777	2,165	3,864	2,234	6,098	1,441	877	2,318	2,345	1,183	3,528	84	2,610	1,762	932	2,694	
South-Eastern (8)—																		
Brighton .. .. .	24	24	48	62	22	84	25	12	37	41	34	75	1	35	21	56	76	
Reading .. .. .	58	33	91	64	51	115	48	21	69	21	53	74	2	68	20	50	70	
Other Exchanges (6) .. .. .	75	40	115	116	46	162	64	24	88	84	51	135	—	91	55	36	91	
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>157</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>197</b>	
South-Western (12)—																		
Bristol (2) .. .. .	114	53	167	157	64	221	114	69	183	128	45	173	—	134	93	41	134	
Plymouth .. .. .	25	21	46	71	33	104	38	27	65	40	12	52	2	37	28	11	39	
Portsmouth .. .. .	36	2	38	57	11	68	29	8	37	24	5	29	1	24	1	1	22	
Southampton (2) .. .. .	19	11	30	37	5	42	15	13	28	13	1	19	—	19	18	1	19	
Other Exchanges (6) .. .. .	137	45	182	135	48	183	117	41	158	89	29	118	—	86	66	20	86	
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>331</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>300</b>	
East Midlands and Eastern Counties (17)—																		
Derby .. .. .	45	49	94	72	34	106	29	20	49	58	32	90	—	72	45	27	72	
Ipwich .. .. .	25	40	65	72	35	107	28	18	46	46	35	81	—	64	38	26	64	
Leicester .. .. .	37	6	43	114	17	131	29	4	33	149	30	179	—	104	87	17	104	
Northampton .. .. .	15	13	28	88	38	126	18	8	26	87	48	135	6	73	56	23	79	
Norwich .. .. .	44	68	112	100	55	155	46	66	111	43	29	72	1	61	42	20	62	
Nottingham .. .. .	73	59	132	137	156	293	82	56	138	125	62	187	—	139	61	48	139	
Other Exchanges (11) .. .. .	166	173	339	211	251	462	138	190	328	146	129	275	3	191	96	98	134	
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>414</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>714</b>	
West Midlands (21)—																		
Birmingham (4) .. .. .	95	67	162	325	136	461	133	90	223	196	80	276	8	193	139	62	201	
Coventry .. .. .	4	3	7	25	12	37	7	7	15	10	12	22	—	20	13	7	20	
Dudley .. .. .	27	37	64	33	20	53	20	14	34	16	16	32	—	28	14	14	28	
Stoke .. .. .	26	20	46	48	32	80	16	20	36	27	9	36	—	25	21	4	25	
Walsall .. .. .	9	27	36	56	37	93	20	27	47	50	42	92	—	63	30	33	63	
West Bromwich .. .. .	9	19	28	52	38	90	30	27	57	62	11	73	—	25	14	11	25	
Wolverhampton .. .. .	59	56	115	88	56	144	35	42	77	70	23	93	4	71	56	19	76	
Other Exchanges (11) .. .. .	174	169	343	353	232	585	184	162	346	192	107	299	1	269	178	92	270	
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>403</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>707</b>	
Yorkshire Division (27)—																		
Bradford .. .. .	6	3	9	39	1	40	3	1	4	43	9	52	1	31	29	3	32	
Grimby .. .. .	4	26	30	95	38	133	33	29	62	73	17	90	13	60	61	12	73	
Halifax .. .. .	4	2	6	12	10	22	4	1	5	22	14	34	1	19	8	12	20	
Huddersfield .. .. .	17	10	27	65	20	85	22	5	27	73	28	101	2	53	38	17	55	
Hull .. .. .	69	44	113	88	128	216	34	94	128	42	45	87	2	64	23	43	66	
Leeds (2) .. .. .	55	40	95	197	108	305	53	55	108	159	61	220	9	170	120	59	179	
Rotherham .. .. .	38	9	47	48	26	74	49	22	71	16	6	22	—	16	12	4	16	
Sheffield (2) .. .. .	50	62	112	193	120	313	72	68	140	120	31	151	5	109	89	25	114	
York .. .. .	110	14	124	122	67	189	116	112	228	135	11	146	—	74	54	49	79	
Other Exchanges (16) .. .. .	100	142	242	273	230	503	107	143	250	240	113	353	4	210	142	72	214	
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>500</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>1,913</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>848</b>	
Lancashire and Cheshire (38)—																		
Ashton .. .. .	16	5	21	34	29	63	6	9	15	36	22	58	5	33	23	15	38	
Barrow .. .. .	4	13	17	43	22	65	14	10	24	30	14	44	1	45	29	15	44	
Birkenhead (2) .. .. .	27	33	60	85	69	154	34	42	76	81	15	96	3	68	46	16	61	
Blackburn .. .. .	16	2	18	27	10	37	4	1	5	20	10	30	2	20	4	24	24	
Bolton .. .. .	14	12	26	40	30	70	17	9	26	19	22	41	—	40	20	20	40	
Burnley .. .. .	5	3	8	18	5	23	5	1	6	15	15	30	2	12	8	6	14	
Liverpool and Bootle (3) .. .. .	114	138	252	347	247	594	127	143	270	164	71	235	17	178	129	66	155	
Manchester (2) .. .. .	70	24	94	270	109	379	59	26	85	206	63	269	11	218	185	44	229	
Oldham .. .. .	18	8	26	45	15	60	22	3	25	23	13	36	—	25	12	11	23	
Preston .. .. .	20	6	26	42	32	74	17	9	26	71	26	97	3	43	24	22	46	
Rochdale .. .. .	17	10	27	39	12	51	11	10	21	28	7	35	—	28	23	7	30	
Salford and Eccles (2) .. .. .	42	24	66	81	56	137	18	19	37	48	41	89	1	49	20	30	50	
Stockport .. .. .	8	1	9	38	15	53	13	7	20	18	10	28	—	25	18	7	25	
Warrington .. .. .	42	78	120	60	69	129	41	81	122	34	15	49	1	41	27	15	42	
Wigan .. .. .	65	34	99	46	47	93	40	35	75	30	16	46	—	46	30	16	46	
Other Exchanges (18) .. .. .	191	147	338	393	201	594	223	156	379	261	123	384	10	279	188	101	289	
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>669</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>2,575</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>1,196</b>	
Northern Division (13)—																		
Carlisle .. .. .	67	43	110	63	50	113	43	37	80	36	40	76	—	73	34	39	73	
Middlesbrough .. .. .	47	30	77	61	51	112	28	24	52	27	11	38	2	36	27	11	38	
Newcastle .. .. .	43	55	98	107	125	232	40	59	99	63	50	113	—	87	44	43	87	
South Shields (2) .. .. .	24	63	87	65	69	134	24	54	78	25	14	39	5	34	25	14	39	
Sunderland .. .. .	13	20	33	25	19	44	6	12	18	11	7	18	—	15	6	7	15	
West Hartlepool (2) .. .. .	87	115	202	87	49	136	92	117	209	58	9	67	—	47	38	9	47	
Other Exchanges (5) .. .. .	116	226	342	151	178	329	88	153	241	55	43	98	6	81	44	43	87	
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>397</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>384</b>	
Wales (10)—																		
Cardiff (2) .. .. .	87	24	111	165	84	249	97	48	145	58	32	90	—	89	61	28	89	
Merthyr Tydfil .. .. .	28	2	30	1	2	3	3	1	4	3	4	7	—	1	1	1	4</	



PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.

The balance outward of passengers from the United Kingdom to places out of Europe was 70,973 in the three months ended March, 1911, as compared with 72,642 in the three months ended March, 1910, and an average of 54,513 in the three months ended March in the years 1906-1910; the corresponding numbers of British subjects were 62,161, 43,038, and 36,460 respectively. Of the balance outward of British subjects 48.3 per cent. left for British North America in the three months ended March, 1911, as compared with 46.3 per cent. in 1910 and 46.7 per cent. in 1906-1910, while the percentages of British subjects who left for the United States were 21.7, 29.2, and 32.0 respectively.

	Three months ended Mar., 1911.		Three months ended Mar., 1910.		Average Jan.-Mar. in years 1906-1910.	
	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	British.	Total.
<b>Outward:</b>						
Total .. ..	85,512	114,310	63,648	106,154	57,662	94,504
To British N. America ..	33,732	38,316	23,348	29,858	20,308	24,774
To United States .. ..	22,466	44,318	19,926	53,956	20,168	60,328
<b>Inward:</b>						
Total .. ..	23,351	43,337	20,610	35,512	21,202	39,991
From British N. America ..	3,710	5,887	3,414	4,843	3,277	5,340
From United States .. ..	8,976	25,198	7,377	17,016	8,305	23,284
<b>Balance Outward:</b>						
Total .. ..	62,161	70,973	43,038	72,642	36,460	54,513
To British N. America ..	30,022	32,429	19,934	25,015	17,031	19,433
To United States .. ..	13,490	19,120	12,549	36,939	11,663	27,045

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING APRIL.

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

(1) REGISTERED.

**Trade Unions.**—*England and Wales.*—2, viz.: Broadway and District Street Traders' Protection Association, 60, Shackwell Lane, Dalston, N.E.; Nottingham Commission Houses Association, 22, Low Pavement, Nottingham. *Scotland.*—Nil. *Ireland.*—Nil.

**Industrial and Provident Societies.**—*England and Wales.*—19, viz.:—*Working Men's Clubs* (6): Quarrington Hill and District Social Club and Inst., Ltd., Club House, Quarrington Hill, Coxhoe, Co. Durham; Oakenshaw Conservative and Unionist Club, Ltd., Bradford Rd., Oakenshaw, Bradford; Independent Labour Party, Bermondsey Branch, Labour and Socialist Club and Inst., Ltd., 60a, Fort Rd., Bermondsey, S.E.; Blackhall Mill and Dist. Workmen's Social Club and Inst. Club House, Blackhall Mill, Ebchester, Co. Durham; Spalding Constitutional Club, Ltd., Manor House, Spalding; Salcombe Constitutional Club, Ltd., Pitchford House, Fore St., Salcombe, Devon. *Agricultural Distributive* (5): Dunmow and Dist. Farmers, Ltd., Bucons, Great Canfield, Dunmow; Cheriton and Dist. Rural Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Lane End, Longwood, Winchester; Beaulieu and Dist. Agricultural Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Manor Office, Beaulieu, Brockenhurst, Hants.; Anglesey Egg Collecting Depôt, Ltd., Llanfair Farm, Llanfair P.G., Anglesey; Nantwich Wholesale Produce Market, Ltd., 7, Mill St., Nantwich. *Small Holdings* (3): Land and Home League Co-operators, Ltd., The Gardens, Christian Malford, Chippenham; Birchgrove Co-op. Small Holdings Assoc., Ltd., Maisemore, Alfreda Rd., Whitchurch, Cardiff; Uppingham Co-op. So., Ltd., Lichfield Bldgs., Chatham St., Leicester; Brick and Tile Workers, Ltd., 6, Bloomsbury Sq., W.C. *Miscellaneous* (3): National Food Inquiry Bureau, Ltd., 34, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.; British Poultry Federation, Ltd., 38, Queen Anne's Chambers, Dean Farrar St., Westminster, S.W.; General Garden Development Soc., Ltd., 31, Craven St., Strand, W.C. *Scotland.*—3, viz.:—*Agricultural Distributive* (2): Ringford Poultry Soc., Ltd., Ringford, Kircudbright; Kiltarlity and Dist. Agricultural Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Tomnacross School-house, Kiltarlity, Inverness. *Miscellaneous* (1): Coaltown of Wemyss Public House Soc., Ltd., Lochhead Crescent, Coaltown of Wemyss. *Ireland.*—4, viz.: *Agricultural Productive* (3): Ulster Fruit Growers' Assoc., Ltd., Portadown, Co. Armagh; Ballybur Co-op. Creamery, Ltd., Ballybur, Cuffe's Grange, co. Kilkenny; Greybridge Co-op. Creamery, Ltd., Greybridge, Limerick; Gurtagary Co-op. Creamery Soc., Ltd., Gurtagary, Toomavara, Co. Tipperary. *Agricultural Distributive* (1) Ulster Fruit Growers' Assoc., Ltd., Portadown, Co. Armagh.

**Friendly Societies.**—*England and Wales.*—33, viz.:—Oxford St., Workingmen, Labour Club and Inst., Worlington; Premier W.M. Club and Inst., Cleator Moor, Cumberland; Suburban Social W.M. Club and Inst., Manor Park, E.; Abbey Hey W.M. Club and Inst., Gorton, Manchester; New King's Hall Temperance W.M. Club, Commercial Rd., E.; Higham Ferrers W.M. Club and Inst., Higham Ferrers; Crowborough and Dist. Liberal W.M. Club, Crowborough, Tunbridge Wells; Laughton Common W.M. Club and Inst., Laughton, Rotherham; Doncaster Excelsior W.M. Club and Inst., Doncaster; Horton Cricket and Athletic W.M. Club and Inst., Gt. Horton, Bradford; Anston W.M. Club and Inst., North Anston, Sheffield; Laughton Common Coronation

W.M. Club and Inst., Laughton Common, Rotherham; Ystradgynlais Non-Political W.M. Club, Ystradgynlais; Merthyr Vale and Aberfan Social Democratic Club and W.M. Inst., Aberfan, Merthyr Vale; Pontyclun W.M. Club and Inst., Llantrissant, Glam.; Gloucester Permanent Money Soc., Gloucester; Thornton-le-Fylde Taylor Mills Mutual Self-help Money Soc., Fleetwood; Blowick (Southport) Taylor Mills Mutual Self-help Money Soc., Southport; Rochdale Taylor Mills Mutual Self-help Money Soc., Rochdale; Castleton Taylor Mills Mutual Self-help Money Soc., Rochdale; South Lambeth Mutual Loan Soc., South Lambeth, S.W.; West Southwark Loan and Investment Soc., Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.; Stoke Newington Loan and Investment Soc., Stoke Newington, N.; Stoke-on-Trent Mutual Benefit Loan and Investment Soc., Hanley, Staffs.; Blackburn Gardeners' Prosperity Lodge Friendly Soc., Blackburn; Kirkdale Conservative Working Men's Sick and Benefit Soc., Kirkdale, Liverpool; London and South Wales Insurance Collecting Soc., London, E.C.; St. Mary's Men's Sick and Prov. Soc., Westminster, S.W.; Midhope Mission Hall Women's Slate Club, Whidborne St., W.C.; Three Crowns Sick and Dividend Friendly Soc., Birmingham; Rugby and Dist. Friendly Societies' Medical Inst., Rugby; Challenge Sick and Dividend Soc., Birmingham; Broughton and Dist. Tradesmen's Tontine Soc., Broughton, Co. Denbigh. *Scotland.*—Nil. *Ireland.*—1, viz.:—Corporation Workmen of Dublin Tontine So., Dublin.

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

Class of Society.	Notices received in April of		Registry Cancelled.
	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding up.	
Trade Unions .. ..	1	..	..
Industrial and Provident Societies ..	1	5	1
Friendly Societies .. ..	..	16	..
Branches .. ..	..	35	..
Building .. ..	2	6	1

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING APRIL.

UNITED KINGDOM.

(All the United Kingdom Official Reports may be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., direct, or through any bookseller.)  
*Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress. Appendix Volume XXXIV.* Alphabetical Lists of Oral and Non-Oral Witnesses. [Cd. 5442: pp. 78: price 3d.]  
*Census of Production, 1901. Preliminary Tables. Part VIII.* Relating to Timber, Woodworking, Leather, &c., Factories. Board of Trade. [Cd. 5621: pp. 55: price 5d.]  
*Coal Mines Bill.* Copy of the Bill and Table of Comparison, showing the Amendments of the Existing Law. [Cd. 5604: pp. 72: price 8d.]  
*Shops Bill.* Deputations received at the Home Office since the Introduction of the 1910 Bill. [Cd. 5632: pp. 288: price 2s. 3d.]  
*Report of the Departmental Committee on Accidents in Places under the Factory and Workshop Acts.* Minutes of Evidence and Appendix. Home Office. [Cd. 5540: pp. 730: price 6s. 3d.]  
*Statement with regard to Persons in receipt of Poor Law Relief on December 31st, 1910, who received Old Age Pensions and ceased to be chargeable to Guardians during the four weeks ended January 28th, 1911.* Local Government Board. [Cd. 5612: pp. 16: price 2d.]  
*General Abstract of Marriages, Births and Deaths registered in England and Wales in the year 1910.* Registrar-General. [Cd. 5588: pp. 5: price 1d.]  
*Fifty-sixth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Scotland during the year 1910.* [Cd. 5617: pp. xxxiv. + 110: price 7d.]  
*Agricultural Statistics, 1910. Part I. Acreage and Live Stock Returns of Great Britain,* with Summaries for the United Kingdom. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 5585: pp. 99: price 5d.]  
*Annual Report of Proceedings under the Small Holdings and Allotments Acts and other Acts, 1910. Part I. Small Holdings.* Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 5615: pp. 71: price 3d.]  
*Tenth Annual General Report of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, 1909-10.* [Cd. 5611: pp. 490: price 2s.]  
*Agricultural Prices (Ireland).* Return showing Annual Average Prices of agricultural products, cattle and sheep for a series of years. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [H.C. 93/1911: pp. 6: price 1d.]  
*Fifty-third Annual Report of H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, for the year ended December 31st, 1910.* Census of vagrants, beggars, &c., on June 26th and December 25th, 1910; analysis of Census of Vagrants for years 1901-1910. [Cd. 5600: pp. v. + 78: price 8d.]

BRITISH COLONIES.

*Report to the Board of Trade on the Trade of the Dominion of Canada, July, 1906, to March, 1910.* By H.M. Trade Commissioner, Mr. Richard Grigg. Economic conditions; wages, prices and cost of living, immigration, &c. [Cd. 5591: pp. 88: price 1s. 3d.]

*Dominions, No. 6. Report on the Dominions Department of the Colonial Office for 1910-1911.* Contains particulars of industrial legislation in the Dominions. [Cd. 5582: pp. 185: price 1s. 6d.]

**Canada.**—*The Labour Gazette, March, 1911.* Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during February; statement of such proceedings since 1907; wages of farm hands and value of board in Canada, 1909 and 1910; wages, prices, disputes, &c., in February. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 120]

**New Zealand.**—*Awards, Decisions and Agreements under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.* Volume XI. Part 7 (pp. 96). Part 8 (pp. 82). [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer.]

**Victoria.**—*Determinations of Wages Boards. Waterproof Clothing Board,* dated February 2nd, 1911, cancelling that of April 8th, 1907. *Malt Board,* dated January 31st, 1911, cancelling that of November 17th, 1908. *Ferriers' Board,* dated February 1st, 1911, cancelling that of May 1st, 1907. *Flour Board,* dated February 2nd, 1911, cancelling that of June 24th, 1909. *Brewers' Board,* dated January 16th, 1911, cancelling that of October 19th, 1908. *Paper Bag Trade Board,* dated February 7th, 1911, cancelling all previous determinations.

**Cape Colony.**—*Report of the Government Labour Bureau.* State of the Labour Market, February, 1911. [pp. 7.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**International.**—*Journal of the International Labour Office,* Nos. 1-2, 1911. Labour legislation in various countries. [Jena: Verlag von Gustav Fischer.]

*International Congress of Agricultural Associations and Rural Demography,* Brussels, September 19th-20th, 1910. Reports, &c. Brussels International Exhibition. [Paris: Librairie des Sciences Agricoles.]

**United States.**—*Department of Commerce and Labour. Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour, 1909. Workmen's Insurance and Compensation Systems in Europe. Volume I.* Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. xiii. + 1493.]

*Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, No. 91.* November, 1910. Working hours of wage-earning women in Chicago; review of labour legislation of 1910, &c. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 350.]

*Bureau of the Census. Special Reports. Statistics of Cities having a Population of over 30,000.* 1908 [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 348.]

*Reports on Condition of Women and Child Wage Earners in the United States. Volume III.* Glass Industry. 1911. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 970.]  
*Massachusetts.—Tenth Annual Report on Strikes and Lock-outs, 1909.* [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers: pp. 145.]

*Third Annual Report on Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1909,* with comparative statistics for 1907-8. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers: pp. 112.]

**Colorado.**—*Twelfth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1909-10.* Disputes, factory inspection, child labour and child protection, co-operation, agricultural and mining statistics, increased cost of living, &c. [Denver: Smith Brooks Printing Co., State Printers: pp. 360.]

**Connecticut.**—*Twenty-fourth Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the two years ended November 30th, 1910.* Strikes and lock-outs, free employment bureaus, child labour, directory of labour organisations, &c. [Hartford: Published by the State: pp. 400.]

**Maryland.**—*Nineteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland, 1910.* Strikes and lock-outs, free employment agency, prices and cost of living, factory inspection, child labour, immigration, &c. [Baltimore: Kohn & Pollock, Printers: pp. 357.]

**North Carolina.**—*Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Department of Labour and Printing, 1910.* Farms and farm labour, trade unions, factories—wages, &c. [Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton Printing Co., State Printers: pp. 328.]

**France.**—*Results of the Population Census of March 4th, 1906. Volume I. Part 2.*—Results for whole of France: population; occupations and undertakings. *Volume III.*—Results for departments, West and South of France. French Ministry of the Interior, 1910. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: pp. 273 and 471: price 4s. and 6s.]

**Journal of the French Labour Department, March, 1911.** Employment and labour disputes in February; State subsidies to unemployment funds in first half of 1910, &c. [Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie: price 2d.]

**Germany.**—*Labour Disputes in 1910.* Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht: pp. 62: price 1s.]

*Statistical Year Book of Alsace-Lorraine, 1910.* Labour registries; prices; wages of labourers, woodmen (State forests), miners and salt workers; co-operation. Statistical Office of Alsace-Lorraine. [Strassburg: R. Schultz & Co.: pp. xvi. + 320: price 1s.]

*Statistics of Munich, 1909. Part II.* Labour registries, &c. Municipal Statistical Office. [Munich: J. Lindauersche Buchhandlung: price 1s.]

*Growth of Munich illustrated by diagrams.* Municipal Statistical Office. 1911. [Munich: J. Lindauersche Buchhandlung: pp. 9.]

*Occupations of Depositors in Municipal Savings Banks of Königsberg, 1909.* Municipal Statistical Office. (Königsberg: pp. 29: price 6d.)

*Statistics of Mannheim, No. 25.* Municipal Statistical Office. 1911. [Mannheim: pp. 6.]

**Austria-Hungary.**—*Statistics of Accident Insurance in Austria in 1908.* (Also summary for 1902-1906, Part 2.) Austrian Ministry of the Interior. 1911. [Vienna: A. Hölder: pp. 221 and xviii. + 220.]

*Statistics of Sickness Insurance in Austria in 1908.* 1911. [Vienna: A. Hölder: pp. 161.]

*Statistics of Mining in Austria in 1909. Part II.* Labour conditions (wages, hours, &c.). Austrian Ministry of Public Works. [Vienna: Verlag von k. k. Hof-und Staatsdruckerei: pp. 389: price 4s. 2d.]

*Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, March, 1911.* Labour registries and labour disputes in February; regulations for health and safety of workpeople in various countries, bills for insurance of seamen against accidents and sickness, &c. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.]

**Holland.**—*Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, March, 1911.* Employment and labour disputes in February; labour in bakeries. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

*Results of Population Census of December 31st, 1909. Volume I.* Dutch Central Statistical Office. 1910. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante. pp. 364: price 1s. 8d.]

*State Reformatories and Schools, Reports for 1909.* Dutch Central Statistical Office. 1911. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante, pp. xxxix + 39: price 10d.]

**Switzerland.**—*Agricultural Statistics of Canton of Berne, 1908-9.* Statistical Office of the Canton. 1911. [Berne: A. Francke: pp. 122: price 1s. 2d.]

*Report for 1910 of Federation of Swiss Societies for Distribution.* [Basle: pp. 75.]

**Norway.**—*Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office, February, 1911.* Employment in January; prices on February 15th; labour agreements and disputes, 1908-10. [Christiania.]

*Statistical Year Book of Christiania, 1909.* Prices, wages, labour registries. Municipal Statistical Office. [Christiania: pp. x. + 178.]

**Sweden.**—*Official Statistics of Sweden.* (1) Poor Relief and Finances of Communes, 1909. (2) Agriculture and Stock-Rearing, 1909 (contains wages of agricultural labourers). Swedish Central Statistical Office. 1911. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner.]

*Report on Insurance in 1909. Part II.* Swedish Insurance Department. 1911. [Stockholm: K. L. Beckman: pp. 142.]

*Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, March, 1911.* Labour registries in February; prices of food, &c. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner.]

*Second Congress of Scandinavian Workmen's Insurance, Stockholm, October 6th-8th, 1910.* Swedish Insurance Department. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: pp. iv. + 247.]

*Report for 1910 of the Chamber of Commerce of Brünn.* [Brünn: Verlag der Kammer: pp. vi. + 255.]

*Agricultural Workers and the Social Policy of Hungary.* Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture. 1910. [Budapest: pp. 43.]

**Italy.**—*Proceedings of 3rd Session of Council of Thrift and Insurance, 1910.* Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. [Rome: pp. 147: price 1s. 7d.]

*Journal of the Italian Labour Department, March, 1911.* Prices in 1910; agricultural wages in province of Udine; labour disputes in February. Italian Labour Department. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 4d.]

*Journal of the Italian Emigration Department, No. 1, 1911.* [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d.]

**Belgium.**—*Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, March 15th, 1911.* Employment in February; trade unions, 1907-10; co-operation, 1908-10. *March 31st, 1911.* Labour disputes in February. [Brussels: E. Daem, Chaussée de Haecht, 110: price 1d. each.]

**Russia (Finland).**—*Statistical Year Book of Finland, 1910.* Unemployment, occupation, agricultural wages, prices, co-operation, workpeople's accidents and accident insurance, &c. Finnish Central Statistical Office. [Helsingfors: Kejsarliga Senatens Tryckeri: pp. xxvi. + 548: price 2s. 5d.]

*Official Statistics of Finland.* [Helsingfors: Central Statistical Bureau.] (1) *Movement of Population, 1907 and 1908.* [pp. 59 + 209.] (2) *Insurance in Finland, 1908.* [pp. 23 + 19 + 257.] (3) *Emigration, 1909.* [pp. 47.] (4) *Postal Savings Banks, 1909.* [pp. 44.]

**Spain.**—*Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, March, 1911.* Industrial accidents in 1909, strikes, cost of living, prices of food in various provinces and towns, &c. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez, calle de Preciados 48: price 2d.]

**Bulgaria.**—*Provisional Results of the Bulgarian Population Census of December 31st, 1910.* Distribution by localities. Bulgarian General Statistical Department. [Sofia: Imprimerie de l'Etat: pp. 49.]

**Roumania.**—*Report on Agricultural Societies in Roumania,* by Dr. L. Colesco. Presented to the first Congress of Agricultural Societies and Rural Demography, Brussels, 1910. [Bucarest: pp. 16.]

**Chile.**—*Statistical Year Book of Chile, 1909* (3 volumes). Statistical Office of Chile. [Santiago de Chile: pp. xiv. + 879: xlix. + 968 and 563.]

CONSULAR REPORTS.

(The Consular Reports may be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane London, E.C., direct, or through any bookseller.)

*Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 4629. Report for the year 1910 on the Shipping and Navigation of the Port of Antwerp.* [Cd. 5465—22: pp. 31: price 2d.]



## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

## LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1911

## ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SUPPLY OF SAND FOR H.M. DOCKYARD, DEVONPORT (Running Contract).—*Harvey & Son, Ltd.*, 3, Tamar Wharf, Devonport.

## Works Service—

ERECTOR OF STORE, &c., AT CLEETHORPES WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY STATION.—*Hewins & Goodhand*, Eleanor St., Grimsby.

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