# Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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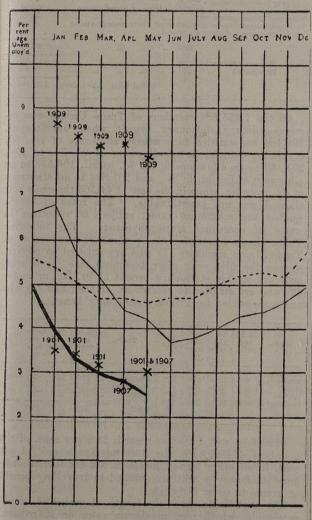
# EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

Thick Curve=1911. —— Thin Curve=1910.

---- Dotted Curve=Mean of 1901-1910.

imes 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 MAY.

Employment.— Employment in May continued good. It showed some improvement on the whole as compared with April, and was considerably better than a year ago.

The engineering, shipbuilding, furnishing and woodworking, woollen, worsted, hosiery, dyeing and bleaching, and pottery trades were all well employed. There was a further slight recovery in the iron and steel industry, and a seasonal improvement in the clothing, building, and brick industries. On the other hand, the number of pig iron furnaces in blast continued to decline, and there was some falling off in employment in the cotton, lace, and jute trades.

As compared with a year ago, nearly all the principal industries showed an improvement. Employment at coal mining, however, was, on the whole, not quite so good, and there was a considerable decline at blast furnaces and in the lace and jute trades. In the 395 Trade Unions, with a net membership of 766,990, making returns 19,431 or (2.5 per cent.) were returned as unemployed at the end of May, 1911, compared with 2.8 per cent. at the end of April, 1911, and 4.2 per cent. at the end of May, 1910.

Returns from firms employing 452,326 workpeople in the week ended May 27th, 1911, showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 5.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in rates of wages taking effect in May affected nearly 51,000 workpeople, who received a net increase of £1,250 per week. The principal increases affected 2,200 ironstone quarrymen and blastfurnacemen in North Lincolnshire, 3,700 steel melters, pitmen, &c., in various parts of England and Scotland, 12,000 ironmoulders in Scotland, and 33,000 workpeople in engine and boiler shops on the Clyde. Amongst those whose wages were reduced were 5,500 coal miners in the Forest of Dean and 3,500 blastfurnacemen in Scotland.

Trade Disputes.— The most important disputes in progress during the month were those involving 12,000 coal miners in the Rhondda Valley, 1,400 coal miners at Wigan, 800 builders' labourers and bricklayers in Nottingham, 600 shipwrights in Southampton, 800 platers' helpers and labourers at Birkenhead, and 600 cotton operatives at Manchester. Fifty-one new disputes began in May, 1911, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes during the month was 36,868, or 3,422 fewer than in the previous month, and 17,644 more than in May, 1910. The time lost

during the month by these workpeople amounted to 523,800 working days, or 11,400 more than in April, 1911, and 318,800 more than in May, 1910.

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Conciliation and Arbitration. — Five fresh cases were reported under the Conciliation Act, involving boot and shoe operatives at Kettering and Wigston, steel melters at West Hartlepool, painters at Leek, and coachbuilders in the North of England. Awards were issued relating to the cases of the boot and shoe operatives at Kettering and Wigston and painters at Leek.

#### EMPLOYMENT RETURNS FOR MAY.

[This Summary is based on 3,052 Returns from Employers, covering 1,281,211 workpeople, and 3,026 from Trade Unions, covering 766,990 workpeople.)

I.—TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

ZI RAZEL Z	Membership of Unions	Percentage Unemployed at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as com- pared with a		
long benedit as vald	reporting.	May, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Building	57,715	3.6	- 1.5	- 3.8	
Coal Mining*	153,409	0.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1	
Engineering	177,788	2.8	- 0.4	- 2.6	
Shipbuilding	63,964	2.7	- 0.8	- 7.1	
Other Metal	45,073	3.0	+ 0.4	- 1.3	
Textiles*	121,603	2.3	+ 0.1	- 0.5	
Paper, Printing and Bookbinding.	61,011	4.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2	
Furnishing and Wood- working.	34,777	2.2	- 0.1	- 1.9	
Miscellaneous	51,650	3.2	- 0.4	dann	
Total	766,990	2.5	- 0.3	- 1.7	

<sup>\*</sup> 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 work-people than by the discharge of a smaller number.

#### II.-EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

11	EMPLOYERS	REIURNS.		
Trade.	Workpeople included in the	May,	Inc. (+) o	r Dec. (-) ed with a
Trade.	Returns for May, 1911.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining Iron ,, Shale ,,	667,453 15,968 3,159	Days worked per week by Mines. 5:33 5:89 5:79	Days. + 0·33+ + 0·06	Days. + 0.89+ + 0.43+ + 0.17
		No. of Furnaces in Blast.	No.	No.
Pig Iron	21,300	288	-13	-23
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	26,600	Mills Working. 532	+ 2	+49
Iron and Steel	94,405	Shifts Worked (One Week). 519,900	Per cent. + 2·1	Per cent. + 6·3
District of resistant		Earnings in one Week.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton	127,209	123,637	- 0.6	+ 8.3
Woollen	28,139	27,137	+ 0.9	+ 4.6
Worsted	43,338	33,349	+ 0.9	+ 5.5
Linen	47,980	28,911 11,662	+ 1.2	- 8.1
Jute Hosierv	16,523 21,307	17,023	+ 1.1	+ 8.1
Lace	6,436	5,656	- 2.7	- 9.3
Other Textiles	16,872	13,443	+ 1.6	+ 56
Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing & Finishing	33,429	39,216	+ 1.2	+ 9.6
Boot and Shoe	60,574	59,934	+ 1.8	+ 3.0
Shirt and Collar	6,192	4,116	+ 1.9	+ 3.1
Brick	13,622	15,910	+ 5.2	+ 10.4
Pottery	22,164	21,475	+ 2.3	+ 7.3
Glass	8,541	10,600	+ 7.2	+ 13.7
Total	452,326	412,069	+ 1.0	+ 5.7

Note.—For further details see Articles on pp. 211-224.

# UNEMPLOYED BENEFITS OF TRADE UNIONS.

A Report\* has recently been issued by the Board of Trade dealing with the rules and expenditure of Trade Unions in respect of unemployed benefits, etc.

The Tables in which the information obtained is shown have been prepared in connection with the scheme of insurance against unemployment contained in Part II. of the National Insurance Bill, and include:—

(1) An analysis of the financial rules of each Trade Union relating to unemployed benefits.

(2) The expenditure in 1908 of each Trade Union on the various kinds of unemployed benefit.

(3) The total expenditure and expenditure per head on unemployed benefits in each of the years 1900 to 1909 of each Trade Union in the Insured Trades.

(4) Earnings in the Insured Trades in an ordinary week of 1906, classified by occupation and amount.

In addition to the analysis contained in Sections (1), (2) and (3), Tables are given in the first part of the volume summarising this detailed information.

The various forms in which provision against unememployment is made by trade unionists may be summarised as follows:—

	CARL CO. CHARLES
Form of Benefit.	Number of Trade Unionists.
Ordinary Stationary Benefit Payments confined to cases of contagious disease at homes Payments confined to travelling benefit or grants to cover fares or removals. Benefit confined to total or partial remission of contributions Occasional distress grants only No benefits, remissions or grants except where unemployment is due to lock-out of other workpeople.	1,455,884 17,955 118,842 312,765 31,984 53,286
Total	1,990,716
No provision in rules	312,837 54,487
Grand total	2,358,040

Of the 1,455,884 members of Trade Unions who receive ordinary stationary benefit when unemployed, 296,184 are entitled to a weekly allowance of 10s. 3d. or above, 606,452 to an allowance of 9s. 3d. to 10s., 200,460 to an allowance of 8s. 3d. to 9s., 106,538 to an allowance of 6s. 3d. to 8s., and 201,884 to an allowance of 6s. or under, while in the case of 44,366 the exact rate allowed was not ascertainable. The rates of benefit quoted are maximum rates, subject to reduction in cases of continued unemployment. The following Table shows by trades the percentage proportion of Trade Union members (1) who are entitled to receive, during the first year after becoming free to benefit, ordinary weekly stationary benefit of 9s. 3d. or more; (2) who are entitled to receive 9s. or less; and (3) who are not entitled to ordinary stationary benefit.

									Section Section
Trade.	es. 3d. and Over.	Es. and Under	No Ordin- ary Bene- fit.	To- tal.†	Trade.	9s. 3d. and Over.	9s. and Under	No Ordin- ary Bene- fit.	To- tal.†
Building Mining Metal Textile Clothing	38·1 38·3 43·5 31·3 46·9	14·5 12·5 35·9 54·4 16·2	46·2 45·4 14·6 4·8 35·5	98·8 96·2 94·0 90·5 98·6	Transport Printing Woodworking Other Total	53·1 73·1 77·1 17·0 38·2	0·2 20·7 16·2 11·3	46·3 1·5 3·5 69·5	99.6 95.3 96.8 97.8

It may be added that as regards 28.9 per cent. of the members of Unions in the Building Trade and 3.1 per cent. in all other trades, members not entitled to ordinary stationary benefit are entitled to travelling benefit or grants to cover fares, etc.

The next Table shows the length of period of benefit receivable, whether at maximum rates or at reduced rates, during the first year after becoming entitled to benefit. The Table relates to ordinary stationary benefit and benefit in cases of contagious diseases at homes

TRADE.	40-52 weeks.	27-39 weeks.	14-26 weeks.	10-13 weeks.	9 weeks and under.	Exact Dura- tion of Benefit not ascer- tainable	TOTAL.
Building Trades Mining & Quarrying Metal, &c , Trades Textile Trades Clothing Trades Transport (Land and Water).	160,796 145,691 14,603 3,070	36,981 27,292 12,980	54,936 16,407 97,685 114,685 3,333 116,725	22,150 126,314 9,223 52,400 37,508	15,919 24,415 8,016 110,386 273	2,072 27,629 5,789 5,445 12,795 1,552	95,077 392,542 293,696 310,499 56,979 118,277
Printing, &c., Trades Woodworking, &c.,	1,813 3,325	176 270	39,428 17,147	12,818 12,771	13,475 3,808	348 903	68,058 38,224
Trades. Other Trades	12,117	1,719	24,104	53,859	8,540	148	100,487
	341,415	79,418	484,450	327,043	184,832	56,681	1,473,839

.Inne. 1911.

Of the 1,473,839 members included in this Table, 23 per cent. are entitled to unemployed benefit for periods varying from 40-52 weeks, 6 per cent. for 27-39 weeks, 33 per cent. for 14-26 weeks, 22 per cent. for 10-13 weeks and 12 per cent. for 9 weeks and under; in the case of 4 per cent. the exact duration of benefit was not ascertainable. Of those included in the 40-52 week group nearly all are entitled to draw benefit for the full 52 weeks.

The following Table gives the number of Unions, membership, and total amounts of unemployed expenditure in 1908:—

Trade.	No. of Unions.	Membership at end of 1908.	Ordinary Unem- ployed Benefit.	Travel- ling Benefit.*	Emigra- tion, Fares to Jobs, Remo- vals.	Total Unem- ployed Benefits.
Building Trades Mining and, Quarrying Metal Trades Textile, &c., Trades Clothing Trades Transport (Land and Water)	66 75 196 243 38 60	175,571 715,963 361,163 357,627 65,187 217,842	£ 165.412 76,305 565,671 240,962 12,301 7,089	£ 2,999 	£ 334 43 474 376 2 10	£ 168,745 76,348 567,565 241,347 12,741 7,108
Printing, &c., Trades Woodworking, &c., Trades.	37 83	72,825 40,728	61,402 55,485	639 350	905 304	62 946 56,139
Other Trades	261	350,475	60,483	358	285	61,126
	1,059	2,357,381	1,245,110	6,222	2,753	1,254,065

It will be seen that the 1,059 Unions, with a total membership at the end of 1908 of 2,357,381, paid £1,254,065 on unemployed benefits—an expenditure averaging 10s. 8d. per member. The Table relates to all Unions, including those which paid no unemployed benefits.

The information obtained with regard to unemployed benefits by Trade Unions in the Insured Trades in each of the years 1900 to 1909 gives the following results as to the cost of unemployed benefits per head of eligible membership:—

Year.		Cost per Hea	Year.	Cost per Head.		
1900 1901 1902 1903 1904		1 10	E :25: . :	s. d. 8 2 11 5 15 6 16 9	1906	s. d. 15 4 17 4 34 11 31 11
1904	-			24 1 20 2	Mean of 1900—}	19 7

The Tables showing earnings in the Insured Trades are based on information supplied by employers to the Board of Trade in connection with the enquiry instituted in 1906 into the earnings and hours of labour in all trades. These Tables are divided into two groups; in one the earnings in each industry are classified by amount, irrespective of occupation, and in the other the earnings are given for each of the principal occupations.

## RECENT CONCILIATION CASES.

Boot and Shoe Operatives, Kettering.

In response to an application of the parties, the Board of Trade appointed Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., to act as umpire with regard to a claim by the operatives' side of the Kettering and District Boot and Shoe No. 2 Arbitration Board for an increase in the minimum wage for pressmen and rough stuff cutters.

\* So far as distinguished from Ordinary Unemployed Benefit.

At the hearing before Mr. Smith an agreement was arrived at by which sole (outsole) cutters receive an advance from 28s. to 30s. per week, and insole, stiffener and middlesole cutters an advance from 26s. to 28s. per week, the wages of other pressmen being unchanged. Mr. Smith awards that the rates and conditions agreed to shall remain in force for three years from their coming into operation in July, and continue thereafter subject to three months' notice on either side.

#### Boot and Shoe Operatives, South Wigston.

Mr. Alderman T. Smith, having been appointed by the Board of Trade to draw up a piecework statement for the female employees in the machine room of a firm of boot manufacturers at South Wigston, issued his award on May 10th. The statement drawn up by Mr. Smith is to remain in operation for two years, and thereafter subject to three months' notice by either side. Provision is made in the award for any rectification mutually agreed upon by the parties within six months of the coming into operation of the statement, and also for additions and adjustments in accordance with procedure laid down in the Rules of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of South Wigston.

#### Steel Melters, West Hartlepool.

A Joint Committee, consisting of two members of the Steel Ingot Makers' Association and two members of the British Steel Smelters' Association, having failed to agree as to the rates to be paid to the steel melters employed on the Talbot furnace of a firm at West Hartlepool, joint application was made to the Board of Trade on May 18th to appoint a Court of Arbitration for the purpose of fixing the rates.

The Board have appointed a Court consisting of His Honour Judge O'Connor, K.C., chairman; Sir Benjamin Browne, J.P., from the Employers' Panel; and Mr. John Burnett, from the Labour Panel.

Painters, Leek.

Joint application having been made by the Leek Master Painters' Association and the Leek Branch of the National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators for the appointment of an arbitrator in connection with an application of the operatives for an advance in wages from 7½d. to 8d. per hour, the Board of Trade on May 19th appointed Mr. Alderman T. Smith to act in the desired capacity.

Mr. Smith issued his award on June 14th, increasing the rate of wages to  $7\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour.

#### Coachbuilders, North of England.

On 11th May joint application was made to the Board of Trade by the North of England Master Coachbuilders' Defence Association and the United Kingdom Society of Coachmakers for the appointment of a Court of Arbitration to settle differences between the parties. The workpeople's association had applied for an increase of 2s. per week in the minimum rate of wages for their members employed in all branches of the trade in Liverpool, Manchester and Salford, and a reduction of the working hours from 53 to 50 per week, with the introduction of the "One break system." The employers' association had applied for a reduction in the rate of wages of 2s. per week per man in all branches, the reduction to apply to the whole district covered by the association's operations.

A Court has now been appointed, consisting of His Honour Judge Austin, chairman, Mr. H. Birchenough, J.P., C.M.G., from the Employers' Panel, and Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., from the Labour Panel.

# TRADE BOARDS.

#### Hand-hammered Chain Making.

On 24th May the Board of Trade made an order under Section 5 (2) of the Trade Boards Act making obligatory the General Minimum Piece-rates for making Handhammered Chain (Country Branch) fixed by the Trade Board for the Hammered and Dollied or Tommied Chain Trade on 23rd November, 1910.

The effect of the obligatory order is to make it illegal,

<sup>†</sup> The averages for April, 1911, and May, 1910, were reduced on account of holidays.

<sup>\*</sup> Cd. 5703. Price 2s. 8d. Wym on & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C. † Exclusive of cases where the exact rate was not ascertainable (see above) and of disregarded cases (see previous table).

persons employed in the branch of the chain trade affected by them. Any employer who, after 24th May, pays wages at less than the minimum rates is liable on summary conviction in respect of each offence to a fine not are addition, the worker is an entered minimum rates, clear of all deductions, to fordshire (20 47). Decreases took place in fine counties, the greatest percentages being in Merionethshire (6.71), Montgomeryshire (3.19), and Radnorshire (2.97).

In the following Table the population of 75 county boroughs of England and Wales in 1911, and the percentage increase are compared with 1901. titled to all arrears of wages calculated on the basis of shown: the minimum rates.

# CENSUS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1911.

## PRELIMINARY FIGURES

The total population of the United Kingdom on April 2nd, 1911, was 45,198,665, an increase of 3,739,944, or 9.02 per cent., as compared with 1901, when the total population was 41,458,721.

The percentage increases or decreases of the population of England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland and the United Kingdom respectively in each decade since 1851 were as

	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Decade.							
De ade ending	Fugland and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland	United Kingdom.				
1851 1861 1871 1881 1891 1901 1911	+ 12·7 + 11·9 + 13·2 + 14·4 + 11·7 + 12·2 + 10·9	+ 10·2 + 6·0 + 9·7 + 11·2 + 7·8 + 11·1 + 6·4	-19·8 -11·5 - 6·7 - 4·4 - 9·1 - 5·2 - 1·7	+ 2·5 + 5·7 + 8·8 + 10·8 + 8·2 + 9·9 + 9·0				

#### England and Wales.

The total population of England and Wales in 1911 was 36,057,269, an increase of 3,547,426, or 10.91 per cent., as compared with 1901; 62 administrative counties, with a population of 25,204,009, showed an increase of 2,660,014, or 11.80 per cent., and 75 county boroughs, with a population of 10,871,260, showed an increase of 887,412, or 8.89 per cent

The population of each of the 62 administrative counties of England and Wales in 1911, and the percentage increase or decrease as compared with 1901, are given in the following Table:-

Administrative County.	Popula- tion, 1911.	Percent. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with 1901	Administrative County.	Population 1911.	Percent. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with 1901
England. Bedfordshire	23 556 521 194 625 195,814	+ 11·3 +13·35 + 8·57	Rutlandshire Shropshire Somersetshire *	20,347 246,306 407,345	+ 3·24 + 2·72 + 5·77
Buckinghamshire	219,583	+11.44	Southampton	433,604	+19.23
Cambridgeshire Isle of Ely	128,325 69.759	+ 6.70 + 8.16	Isle of Wight Staffordshire	88,193 739,105	+ 7.01 +10.07
Cheshire	676,356	+13 89	Suffolk—		
Cornwall	328,131 265,780	+ 1.80	East	203,227	+ 7.43
Derbyshire	560,129	+15.53	Surrey	675,985	+30.06
Devonshire	457,343 223,274	+ 4.67 +10.50	Sussex — East	242.153	+10.88
Durham	929.340	+21.00	West	176,323	+16:56
Essex Gloucestershire	1.062,000	+30.05 + 2.36	Warwickshire . Westmorland	408,291 63,575	+17.42
Herefordshire	114,269	+ 0.13	Wiltshire	286,876	+ 5 70
Hertfordshire	311,321 55,583	+20·47 + 2·69	Worcestershire	427,064	+19.49
Kent	1,021,033	+ 9.06	East Riding	154,780	+ 6.93
Lancashire	1.739,524 249,361	+10·23 +10·38	North Riding West Riding	314,814 1,585,135	+10.06
Lincolnshire-					
Holland	82,860 111,332	+ 6.76 + 7.09	Wales.	1, <b>647.488</b> 50,943	+ 18·8 + 0 67
Lindsey	237,864	+15.17	Brecknockshire	59,298	+ 9.38
London Middlesex	1,522.961	- 0 29	Cardiganshire	59.877	- 1.97
Monmouthshire	1,126,694 312,078	+42·17 +35·21	Carmarthenshire	160,430 125,049	+18.55
Norfolk	321,748	+ 3 35	Denbighshire	144,796	+10.04
Northamptonshire Soke of Peter-	213,754 44,722	+ 3 02 + 8·75	Flintshire	92,720	+13.79
borough.		7 0 10	Merionethshire	743,110 45,573	+39.73
Northumberland	371,521	+21.92	Montgomeryshire	53,147	- 3.19
Nottinghamshire Oxfordshire	344,135 146,228	+25.27	Pembrokeshire	89,956 22,589	+ 2.35
		001		20,000	201

Increases took place between 1901 and 1911 in the population of all but nine of the counties, the highest percentages of increase being in Middlesex (42.17), Glamorganshire (39.73), Monmouthshire (35.21), Surrey Glamorganshire (39.73), Monmouthshire (35.21), Surrey (30.06), Essex (30.05), Nottinghamshire (25.27), which lies outside the County of London.

under any circumstances, for wages to be paid at less | Northumberland (21.92), Durham (21.00), and Hert-than the fixed minimum rates, clear of all deductions, to | fordshire (20.47). Decreases took place in nine counties,

not exceeding £20, and, in addition, the worker is encentage increase or decrease as compared with 1901, are

County Borough.	Popula- tion, 1911.	Percent. inc. (+) or dec (-) as com- pared with 1901	County Borough.	Popula- tion, 1911.	Percent. inc. (+) or dec. (-) as com- pared with 1901
Barrow-in-Furness Bath, City of Birkenhead Birmingham, City of Blackburn Blackpool Bootle Bournemouth Bradford, City of Brighton Bristol, City of Burnley Burton-upon-Trent Bury Candiff, City of Chester, City of Coventry, City of City of Liverpool, City of Liverpool Live	63,775 50,729 130,832 525,960 133,064 58,376 180,885 69,881 78,677 288,506 131,250 357,059 106,337 48,275 48,275 106,337 48,275 106,337 48,275 106,337 48,275 106,337 48,275 106,337 106,556 61,146 107,828 50,029 55,284 446,568 116,928 50,029 55,284 446,566 116,928 50,029 55,284 446,566	+10·76 +179 +1796 +0 53 +298 +23·29 +7·53 +16·01 +31·63 +3·12 +6·29 +19·58 -4·19 +1·10 +1·	Manchester, City of Merthyr Tydvil Middlesbrough Newcastle - upon Tyne, City of Newport (Mon.) Northampton Northampton Norwich, City of Nottingham, City of Oldham Oxford, City of Plymouth Portsmouth Portsmouth Preston Reading Rochdale Rotherham St. Helens Salford Smethwick Southampton Southport South Shields Stockport Stoke on Trent Sunderland Swanssa Tynemouth Walsall Warrington West Bromwich West Ham West Hartlepool Wigan Worcester, City of York, City of	714,427 80,999 104,787 266,671 83,700 90,076 121,493 259,942 147,496 53,049 112,042 231,165 117,113 75,214 91,437 62,507 96,566 231,380 444,653 70,681 119,039 234,553 151,165 108,693 108,693 108,693 108,693 108,693 108,693 108,693 108,693 24,553 151,167 114,673 158,822 92,130 92,178 68,345 289,172 89,171 89,171 89,171 89,173 89,171 88,333 47,987 82,297	+10·79 +17·00 +14·77 + 7·95 +24·42 + 3·51 + 6·65 + 8·43 + 7·47 + 7·53 + 4·09 +22·36 + 3·65 + 4·15 +10·01 +15·01 +15·01 +11·40 + 4·72 + 7·72 + 7·72 + 7·72 + 7·72 + 7·72 + 10·01 + 10·0
The state of the s	STATE OF THE PARTY OF	MANUAL PROPERTY	The state of the s	STREET, ST.	SCHOOLSTERN .

Increases took place in the population of all but four of the county boroughs, the greatest percentages of increase being in Coventry (52.01), Bournemouth (31.65), Smethwick (29.60), Croydon (26.64), Newport (Mon.) (24.42), Blackpool (23.29), Portsmouth (22.36), Swansea (21.30), and Eastbourne (20.59). The four county boroughs showing a decrease were Hastings (6.69 per cent.), Burton-upon-Trent (4.19 per cent.), Halifax (3.23 per cent.), and Canterbury (1.09 per cent.).

The Administrative County of London showed a decrease of 0.29 per cent. and the "Outer Ring" an increase of 33.49 per cent.; the population of Greater London as a whole increased from 6,581,402 to 7,252,963 (or 10.20 per cent.). The night population of the City of London decreased by 26.99 per cent.

The following Table shows the population in 1911 of each of the Metropolitan Boroughs, the City of London and the "Outer Ring," and the percentage increase or decrease as compared with 1901:—

	Popula- tion, 1911.	Per cent. inc. (+) or dec. (-) as com- pared with 1901	or or non	Popula- tion, 1911.	Percent. inc. (+) or dec. (-) as com- pared with 1901
Metropolitan Boroughs: Battersea Bermondsey Bethnal Green Camberwell Chelsea Deptford Finsbury Fulham Greenwich Hackney Hammersmith Hampstead	167,793 125,960 128,282 261,357 66,404 109,498 87,976 1153,325 195,977 222,587 121,603 85,510	- 0.66 - 3.67 - 1.08 + 0.78 - 10.07 - 0.82 - 13.29 + 11.68 + 0.22 + 1.59 + 8.34 + 4.35	Metropolitan Boroughs:-contd. Poplar St. Marylebone St. Pancras Shoreditch Southwark Stepney Stoke Newington Wandsworth Westminster, City of Woolwich City of London	162,449 118,221 218,453 111,463 191,951 280,024 50,683 311,402 160,277 121,403 19,657	- 3:77 - 11:31 - 7:17 - 6:05 - 6:90 - 6:22 - 1:10 + 34:27 - 12:42 + 3:61 - 26:99
Holborn	49,336 327,423 172,402 298,126 160,843 142,576	- 16:95 - 2:26 - 2:39 - 1:25 + 26:16 - 0:97	Administrative County of London Outer Ring Greater London*	4,522,961 2,730,002	- 0.29 + 33.49 + 10.20

In the Metropolitan Boroughs there were decreases in 19 cases and increases in 9 cases, the greatest percentages of decrease taking place in Holborn (16.95), Finsbury (13.29), Westminster (12.42), St. Marylebone (11.31), Percent. inc. (+) and Chelsea (10.07), and the greatest percentages of increase in Wandsworth (34.27) and Lewisham (26.16).

The total population of Scotland in 1911 was 4,759,445, an increase of 287,342, or 6.4 per cent., as compared with 1901. The following Table shows the population of the counties in 1911, and the percentage increase or decrease

	Popula- tion, 1911.	Per cent. inc. (+) or dec. (-) as com- pared with 1901		Population, 1911.	Percent. inc. (+) or dec. (-) as com- pared with 1901
Scotland Aberdeen Argyll Ayr Banff Berwick Bute Caithness Clackmannan Dumbarton Dumfries Edinburgh Elgin (or Moray) Fife Forfar Haddington Inverness	4,759,445 311,350 70,901 268,332 61,402 29,643 18,186 32,008 31,121 139,831 72,824 507,662 43,427 267,734 281,419 43,253 87,270	+ 6.4 + 2.3 - 3.7 + 5.4 - 0.1 - 3.8 - 3.2 - 5.5 - 2.8 + 2.2 + 3.9 - 3.1 + 22.3 - 0.9 + 11.9 - 3.1	Kincardine . Kinross Kirkcudbright Lanark Linlithgow . Nairn Orkney Peebles Perth Renfrew Ross and Cromarty Roxburgh Selkirk Shetland Stirling Sutherland Wigtown	41,007 7,528 38,363 1,447,113 79,466 9,319 25,896 16,258 124,339 314,574 77,353 47,192 24,600 27,911 161,003 20,180 31,990	+ 0·2 + 7·8 - 2·6 + 8·0 + 20·9 + 0·3 - 9·3 + 1·3 + 1·2 - 3·3 + 1·2 - 3·3 + 1·3 - 9·9 + 13·2 - 2·1

Increases took place between 1901 and 1911 in eighteen counties, and decreases in fifteen. The greatest percentages of increase were in Dumbarton (22.8), Fife (22.3), Linlithgow (20.9), Renfrew (17.0), Stirling (13.2), and Haddington (11.9), and the greatest percentages of decrease in Orkney (9.8), Sutherland (5.9), and Caithness (5.5).

Of the total population of Scotland, 3,139,824 live in the burghs, and 1,619,621 in the extra-burghal portions of the country. The burghal population increased since 1901 by 188,421, or 6.4 per cent., and the extra-burghal population by 98,921, or 6.5 per cent.

The following Table shows the population in 1911 of burghs having 20,000 inhabitants and over in 1911, and

the percentage increase or decrease as compared with 1901:—

novig too	Popula- tion, 1911.	Percent. inc. (+) or dec. (-) as com- pared with 1901		Popula- tion, 1911.	Percent. inc. (+) or dec. (-) as com- pared with 1901
Aberdeen Airdrie Arbroath Ayr Clydebank Coatbridge Dumbarton Dundee Dunfermline Edinburgh Falkirk Glasgow Govan	163,084 24,388 20,648 32,985 37,547 43,287 21,989 165,006 28,103 320,315 33,569 784,455 89,725	+ 6·2 + 9·4 - 7·8 + 14·9 + 7·9·7 + 17·0 + 10·0 + 1·2 + 11·3 + 0·9 + 14·6 + 1·1 + 9·2	Greenock Hamilton Inverness Kilmarnock Kirkcaldy Leith Motherwell Paisley Partick Perth Rutherglen Stirling Wishaw	75,140 38,644, 22,216 34,729 39,600 80,489 40,378 84,477 66,848 35,851 24,411 21,200 25,263	+ 9·0 +17·9 - 3·7 +1·7 +16·2 + 3·9 +29·6 + 6·4 +23·1 + 5·5 +31·3 +15·2 +21·0

Increases took place between 1901 and 1911 in the population of all these burghs except Arbroath and Inverness, where there were decreases of 7.8 per cent. and 3.7 per cent. respectively. The greatest percentages of increase were in Clydebank (79.7), Rutherglen (31.3), Motherwell (29.6), Partick (23.1), and Wishaw (21.0). The population of Glasgow increased by 1.1 per cent., and that of Edinburgh by 0.9 per cent.

#### Ireland.

The total population of Ireland in 1911 was 4,381,951, a decrease of 76,824, or 1.72 per cent., as compared with

La de de de la composición del composición de la	Population 1911.	Percent. inc. (+) or dec. (-) as com- pared with 1901	To end and a state of the control of	Popula- tion 1911.	Percent, inc. (+) or dec. (-) as compared with 1901
Ireland Province of	4,381,951	- 1.7	Province of	lia y	astact.
LEINSTER.		A SOA	ULSTER.	445	Astronom and
Carlow	36,151	- 4.2	County-		
Dublin* Kildare	476,909 66,498	+6.4 +4.6	Antrim†	478,603 119,625	+ 3.7
Kilkenny	74,821	- 5.5	Cavan	91,071	- 66
King's	56,769	- 5.7	Donegal	168,420	- 3.1
Longford	43,794	- 6.2	Down†	304,589	+5.2
Louth Meath	63,402	- 3·7 - 3·8	Fermanagh	61,811	- 5.5
Queen's	54,362	- 5.3	Londonderry* Monaghan	140,621 71,395	- 2·6 - 4·3
Westmeath	59,812	- 2.9	Tyrone	142,437	- 5.4
Wexford Wicklow	102,287 60,603	- 1·7 - 0·4	Total	1,578,572	- 0.3
Total	1,160,328	+ 0.7	no of a conis	DOMESTS.	batels-S
Province of MUNSTER.	n List	097 BL	par moneania	doislw.	oi asina
Clare	104,064	- 7.4	Province of:		2000
Cork, E.R.*	267,472 123,718	- 1·9 - 6·2	CONNAUGHT.		
Kerry	159,268	- 3.9	County-	No parlow	
Limerick*	142,846	- 2.2	Galway	181,686	- 5.6
Tipperary, N.R.	63,958	- 5.7	Leitrim Mayo	63,557	- 8.3
Tipperary, S.R Waterford*	87,993	- 4.8	Roscommon	93,904	- 7.7
wateriord	83,766	- 3.9	sligo	78,850	- 6.2
Total	1,033,085	- 4.0	Total	609,966	- 5.7
200 000	- 1- 21	- Carlon			1

\* Including the County Borough of that name. † Including part of the County Borough of Belfast.

In the counties there was an increase between 1901 and 1911 in four casees, viz., Dublin, Down, Kildare, and Antrim, in which the population increased 6.4 per cent., 5.2 per cent., 4.6 per cent., and 3.7 per cent. respectively. There was a decrease in the population of each of the other counties, ranging from 0.4 per cent. in Wicklow, 1.7 per cent. in Wexford, and 1.9 per cent. in Cork, E.R., to 8.3 per cent. in Leitrim, 7.7 per cent. in Roscommon, and 7.4 per cent. in Clare.

The following Table shows the population in 1911 of Dublin and 17 other towns of Ireland, and the percentage increase or decrease as compared with 1901:

	NUMBER OF STREET	THE REAL PROPERTY.			
sas — m	Popula- tion, 1911.	Per cent. inc. (+) or dec. (-) as com- pared with 1901	750 7 Pie	Population,	Per cent. inc. (+) or dec. (-) as com- pared with 1901
Dublin and Suburbs. Dublin City Rathmines and Rathgar Pembroke Blackrock Kingstown  Total  Other Towns. Belfast Cork Londonderry Limerick Waterford	309,272 38,190 29,260 9,081 17,227 403,030 385,492 76,632 40,799 38,403 27,430	+ 6·4 + 17.1 + 13·4 + 4.2 - 0·9 + 7·4 + 10·4 + 0·7 + 2·3 + 0·7 + 2·5	Other Towns—cont. Galway Dundalk Drogheda Newry Lurgan Lisburn Wexford Ballymena Sligo Kilkenny Clonmel Portadown  Total (other Towns).	13,249 13,128 12,425 11,966 12,135 12,172 11,456 11,376 11,163 10,513 10,277 11,727	- 1·3 + 0·4 - 2·6 - 3·6 + 3·0 + 6·2 + 2·6 + 4·5 + 2·7 - 0·9 + 1·1 + 16·2

The population of the City of Dublin increased during the decade by 6.4 per cent.; the total population of the City of Dublin and the adjacent urban districts of Rathmines and Rathgar, Pembroke, Blackrock, and Ringstown increased by 7.4 per cent. town increased by 7.4 per cent. The largest percentage of increase (17.1) took place in Rathmines and Rathgar, and the next largest (16.2) in Portadown; the greatest percentage of decrease for towns occurred at Newry (3.6), followed by Drogheda (2.6) and Galway (1.3).

# HOURS OF LABOUR IN SWEDEN.

In a despatch dated May 10th H.M. Consul at Stockholm transmits a summary of an article appearing in the journal of the Swedish Labour Department (Meddelana decrease of 76,824, or 1772 per cent., as compared with 1901; there were decreases of 4.0 per cent., 0.3 per cent., and 5.7 per cent. respectively in Munster, Ulster and Connaught, and an increase of 0.7 per cent. in Leinster.

In the Table below the population in 1911 and the percentage increase or decrease as compared with 1901

journal of the Swedish Labour Department of the Swedish Labou den från K. Kommerskollegii Afdelning för Arbetstatistik, April 1911) giving the results of an investigation into the hours of labour of workpeople employed in industrial undertakings in Sweden. The data relate

Returns were utilised relating to about 20,000 undertakings, in which 345,446 workpeople were employed (including 45,495 under 18 years of age), of whom 292,001 were males and 53,445 females. Of the total number of workpeople 301,796, or 87½ per cent., were working in establishments or undertakings where ten or more persons were employed, and 43,650, or 121 per cent in smaller workplaces

Taking all classes of workpeople together, the hours of labour usually worked per week, exclusive of intervals for meals, etc., were as shown below:-

Usual Hours of Labour per week (excluding Intervals).		Percentage of Total Workpeople.				
	Maneral Lasarcal	100 -	160.80	. Bomi		
Under 60 60 Over 60 Uncertain	FIRST CONTROL		41·1 34·7 20·9 3·3	ionatural auth death locals accuracin		
70	Total	No.	100 0	Brobes T		

It is stated that a reduction of the working time on Saturday is beginning to come into practice. In industries in which a ten-hour day is worked on five days of the week, only nine hours are frequently worked on Saturday. It appears, therefore, that a large number of the workpeople classified in the above table as working "under 60" hours a week actually work 59, viz., ten hours on five days and nine hours on Saturday. If the workpeople be classified according to the hours worked on an ordinary weekday it is found that 51.9 per cent. work ten hours, 26:2 per cent. more than ten hours, and 18:6 per cent. less than ten hours, while in the case of 3.3 per cent. the duration of labour is described as uncertain.

In the following table are shown the average usual weekly hours of labour (exclusive of intervals) of male and female workpeople in the various trade groups:-

schot ble coher	Average Hours.		a various sed o a	Average Hours.		
Group of Trades.	Males.	Females	Group of Trades.	Males.	Females	
Building	59.4	59.3	Woodpulp and Paper	64.7	59.6	
Mining Ore Refining	50·5 64·2	48·7 59·9	Woodworking and Furnishing	59.7	59.0	
Other Extractive In-	59.4	59.3	Chemical	59·8 59·6	58·9 57·6	
Metal	58.5	57.0	Food and Tobacco	63.7	57.4	
Engineering and Ship- building	57.8	54-9	Light & Water Supply Hair, Leather, and	60·1 59·8	59·7 58·0	
Textile	60.1	60·0 56·7	Indiarubber	03.0	000	
Clothing	60·4 58·2	57.0				
Printing	53.1	54.6	All Trades	59.7	58.3	

The hours of male workpeople exceeded those of females in each group except the printing, where the reverse was the case owing to the fact that the working day is comparatively short (eight hours) in the larger newspaper offices, where few females are employed.

Taking all trades and both sexes together, the average number of hours worked per week was 59.5.

The average number of hours worked per week by persons employed in undertakings with less than ten workpeople was 60.4, while in those employing ten or more the average was 59.3. In the majority of the groups of trades the hours worked per week in the smaller undertakings exceeded those in the larger; in the ore extracting, "other extractive industries," textile, wood pulp and paper, food and tobacco and chemical groups, however, the longer hours were worked by the larger under-

#### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN 1910.

There was no new legislation directly affecting the Factory Department in 1910, but the White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Act of 1908 came into force at the beginning of the year. A large amount of work was done by the Department in connection with the administration of the new regulations for brass casting, tinning, metal grinding and electricity, which came into force during the year. Certain orders issued in 1909 extending the provisions as to piecework particulars to certain trades came into force in 1910.

The annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for 1910\* states that there were 112,370

factories and 152,772 workshops under inspection, a decrease of 109 in the number of factories and an increase of 1.502 in the number of workshops compared with the year 1909. The decrease in the number of factories was due to a change in the method of registration in the Sheffield district.

The following Table shows that the decrease in the number of accidents reported in 1908 and 1909 was followed by an increase in 1910.

Accidents.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Fatal accidents Other accidents reported to Certifying	1,179 42,299	1,042 40,859	946 39,020	1,080 42,714
Surgeons Accidents reported to Inspectors only	80,847	80,253	77,534	85,756
Total	124,325	122,154	117,500 -	129,550

The excess over 1907 (the highest previous record) was mainly in the "minor" accidents, the number of fatalities having decreased by 8.4 per cent. The slight increase of 0.9 per cent, in the number of non-fatal accidents reported to Certifying Surgeons was confined to burns, scalds, and "miscellaneous" injuries, i.e., injuries other than mutilation, fracture, loss of sight, injury to face or head, all of which show a decrease. There was a considerable decrease in the number of laundry accidents. ascribed in large measure to better fencing of machinery.

A special analysis has been made this year of 3,184 accidents reported in selected districts in connection with the shipbuilding industry. Detailed tables are given showing the occupation and age of the persons injured, the cause and nature of the accident, the month, day of the week, and hour in which it occurred, and the number of hours worked before the accident. From these tables it is seen that the greatest hourly number of accidents occurred between 10.0 and 12.0 a.m. and 3.0 and 5.0 p.m. Accidents reportable to Certifying Surgeons, the large majority of which are caused by machinery, were relatively more frequent among men under 25 than among older men.

With regard to industrial poisoning, there was a considerable reduction in the number of reported cases of lead poisoning, the decrease being shown in the smelting of metals, paint and colour works, and coach painting; on the other hand, there was a slight increase in cases connected with letterpress printing, china and earthenware manufacture, and vitreous enamelling. The total number of cases of lead poisoning reported in 1910 was 505, compared with 553 in 1909. There were 51 cases of anthrax reported, compared with 56 in 1909.

The report states that increased attention is being given to matters of sanitation in factories and workshops, and that with regard to ventilation great improvements are being effected.

The regular employment of children as half-timers has been practically discontinued in all but the principal textile centres, but in all districts occasional cases are reported of the illegal employment of children after school hours and on Saturdays. Such cases are common in Ireland, and are attributed largely to the action of parents or guardians. In many districts considerable numbers of children between 13 and 14 obtain full employment by means of school attendance certificates, without necessarily having reached a reasonable standard of educational fitness. In Scotland these attendance certificates are not granted, and the special exemption certificates required involve so much trouble to employers that it is now very difficult for such children to obtain

The total number of prosecutions in 1910 was 3,644, a decrease of 79 compared with 1909. The decrease is shown under the heading of "Forms," "Employment," and "Obstruction"; an increase is shown under the headings of Sanitation, Safety, Particulars, and Truck.

The report contains detailed tables with regard to accidents, administration, &c.; also special reports on the hours and conditions of work in typewriting offices and on the methods of determination of dust and lead in the air of workrooms, in addition to the reports of divisional,

# LABOUR DISPUTES IN GERMANY IN 1910.

According to the Report on Strikes and Lock-outs in Germany in 1910,\* recently issued by the Imperial Statistical Department, the number of labour disputes terminated in 1910 was 3,228, as compared with 1,652 in the previous year. The magnitude of these numbers is partly due to the fact that it is the practice to count a dispute affecting several administrative districts separately for each district. Although 28 per cent. of the disputes were of short duration, lasting five days or less, no less than 36 per cent. lasted upwards of fifty days.

The number of workpeople directly and indirectly affected by the disputes ending in 1910 was about three times as great as the corresponding number for the previous year, being 390,706, as compared with 130,883 in

Of the disputes of 1910, 2,113 were strikes directly and indirectly affecting 167,908 workpeople, and 1,115 were lock-outs directly and indirectly affecting 222,798 workpeople. The following Table shows the number of workpeople affected directly and indirectly in each group of trades by strikes and lock-outs terminating in 1910, the corresponding total for 1909 being added for purposes of comparison :-

	Number of by I	Corre-		
Group of Trades.	Strikes.	Lock- outs.	Total.	Total for 1909.
Building Mining, Smelting, Puddling, Rolling, and Salt Works Metal and Engineering Textile Clothing and Cleaning Transport Printing and Paper Chemical (including Gas and Oil) Stones and Earthst	37 226 5,700 51,197 14,535 10,706 6,342 4,209 4,792 8,968	179,851 32,232 2,966 4,236 44 928 928	217,077 5,700 83,429 17,501 14,942 6,342 4,253 5,720	54,017 10,510 15,950 9,070 5,802 4,255 1,703 1,053
Woodworking Food, Tobacco, &c., Preparation Leather Commercial Employment Other	11,900 5,169 2,881 3,366 917	635 937 497 • 382 35 55	9,603 12,837 5,666 3,263 3,401 972	9,816 10,898 4,757 1,806 934 312
Total	167,908	222,798	390,706	130,883

It will be seen that disputes in the building trade in 1910 involved 217,077 workpeople (or 56 per cent. of the total number affected), and that more than four-fifths of these were affected by lock-outs. The only other group in which a large number of workpeople were affected by lock-outs was the metal and engineering, but in this case, as in all the others except building, the number of workpeople involved in strikes was considerably in excess of that affected by lock-outs. The number of workpeople affected by disputes in 1910 was greater than in 1909 in every group except two, the greater part of the total increase being, however, due to the building and to the metal and engineering trades.

Of the 3,228 disputes which terminated in 1910, 443, or 13.7 per cent., resulted in favour of the workpeople, and 867, or 26.9 per cent., in favour of the employers while 1,918, or 59.4 per cent., were compromised. The percentages for 1909 were 17.7, 47.3, and 35.0 respec-

# ELECTRIC LAMPS FOR MINERS.

In order to encourage the production of safe and efficient types of electric lamps for miners, a colliery proprietor has placed at the disposal of the Home Secretary the sum of £1,000 to be offered as a prize for the best lamp or lamps fulfilling the requirements specified below.

Mr. Charles Rhodes (a former President of the Institute of Mining Engineers) and Mr. Charles H. Merz (a member of the Departmental Committee on the Use of Electricity in Mines) have consented to act as judges.

The conditions of the competition are as follows:

- (1) The Competition will be open to persons of any nationality (2) It will be in the discretion of the judges to award the
- \* Streiks und Aussperrungen im Jahre 1910 (Statistik des Deutschen Reichs Band 249). Berlin, 1911: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht. Price 1s. † Includes quarries, gravel, lime, cement, &c., works, pottery, brick, tile, &c., making, and glassworks.

whole of the prize for the lamp which they consider to be the best, or to divide the prize, or to make no award if no lamp appears to them to be of sufficient merit.

(3) Lamps must be addressed care of C. Rhodes, Esq., at the Home Office Testing Station, Rotherham, and must reach the Testing Station not later than the 31st December next; a spare globe should accompany each lamp.

The requirements which should be fulfilled by any lamps submitted for competition are as follows:—

(1) The lamp should be of sound mechanical construction as

The requirements which should be fulfilled by any lamps submitted for competition are as follows:—

(1) The lamp should be of sound mechanical construction, so as to withstand rough usage.

(2) The lamp should be of simple construction and easy to maintain in good order and repair.

(3) The lamp should be so constructed as to render impossible the ignition of inflammable gas either within or without the lamp.

(4) The lamp battery should be so constructed that any liquid

(4) The lamp battery should be so constructed that any liquid which it may contain cannot be spilled when the lamp is in use, and means should be provided for dealing with any gas which may be generated by the battery.
(5) The materials used and the construction should be such that metals and other parts will not be liable to deterioration by corrosion as a result of the action of the "electrolyte," etc., used in the battery.
(6) The lamp should be effectively locked, so that it cannot be opened without detection.
(7) The lamp should be capable of giving an amount of light not less than 2-candle power continuously for a period of not less than 10 hours.

than 10 hours.

(8) The light should be well distributed outside the lamp. A movable reflector to concentrate or to shield the light may be

In addition to the above requirements regard will be paid to (a) the first cost of the lamp; (b) the cost of maintenance; (c) convenience in handling; and (d) the weight of the lamp when charged and ready for use.

# PRICES OF COAL EXPORTED IN 1910.

A RETURN\* recently issued by the Board of Trade shows the quantities of coal exported from each of the ports of the United Kingdom by quarterly periods in 1910, at prices not exceeding 5s., above 5s. but not exceeding 6s.. above 6s. but not exceeding 7s., and so on, with comparative totals for 1906-1909. The following Table summarises the information given in this Return as to the quantities of coal exported at different prices in 1910:-

VI + 885,000,00 3	Bristol	Channel.		golaslago		
Price per ton,	Cardiff.	New- port, Swansea, etc.	North- East Coast.	East of Scotland.	Other Ports.	Total.
Not exceeding 5s. Over 5s. and up to 6s.  6s.  7s.  7s.  7s.  8s.  18s.  9s.  9s.  10s.  11s.  11s.  12s.  12s.  14s.  14s.  14s.  14s.  15s.  15s.  16s.  16s.	1,000 tons. 	1,000 tons, 214 311 350 386 156 431 121 164 346 1,557 1,748 948 1,531	1,000 tons. 119 646 656 270 2,276 6,263 5,586 2,246 554 306 48 9	1,000 tons. 52 180 255 660 2,472 2,363 1,266 516 187 75 37 11 107	1,000 tons. 24 35 278 386 798 1,912 2,4428 2,451 1,197 66 37 41 49	1,000 tons, 409 1,521 2,540 2 572 6,216 11,253 9,549 5,506 2,521 3,159 4,259 6,160 6,420
Total	16,958	8,263	18,981	8,181	9,702	62,085

The following Table gives the total quantities exported at different prices in the years 1906-1910:-

Price por ton	Year.					
Price per ton.	1906.† 1907.		1908,	1909,	1910,	
Not exceeding £s Over 5s. and up to 6s , 6s. , , , 7s , 7s. , , , 8s , 8s. , , , 8s , 8s. , , , 10s , 10s. , , , 11s , 11s. , , , 12s , 12s. , , , 13s , 14s. , , , 14s , 14s. , , , 16s , 15s. , , , , 16s Exceeding £s	1,000 tons. 955 4,969 604 5,808 10,212 8,970 4,615 4,853 7,861 3,633 1,937 592 591	1,000 tons. 184 589 996 2,198 4,272 7,884 7,747 6,926 7,124 5,058 6,971 4,877 8,775	1,000 tons. 416 1,061 1,474 1,775 2,523 6,920 9,174 7,551 8,211 5,347 3,684 3,601 10,749	1,000 tons. 965 1,727 2,163 2,441 9,501 11,801 8,042 4,352 4,258 6,987 5,226 2,062 3,552	1,000 tons 409 1,521 2,540 2,572 6,216 11,253 9,549 5,51 6 2,521 3,159 4,259 6,160 6,420	
Total	55,600	63,601	62,547	63,077	62,085	

\* H.C. 175 of 1911. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 2½d.

† The Export Day of 1s. per ton on Coal exceeding 6s. per ton was repealed as

<sup>\*</sup> Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for 1910. | medical and other inspectors. Cd. 5693. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 2s. 4d.

# OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN FRANCE.

STATISTICS of the occupations of the people in France, as returned at the population Census of March 4th, 1906, are included in a Report recently issued by the French Labour Department.\*

In the following Table the statistics of occupations presented in the French Report have been re-summarised according to the groups adopted as a basis of classifica-tion in the Census of England and Wales, modified to the extent that dealers, instead of being placed in the respective groups relating to the articles in which they traded, are included in Group V (Commercial Occupations):-

1 340 24 0 3400 3770	Occupation Group.	No. of I	Persons ded.	Per- centage inter- censal Inc. (+)
Helps:	ii tada sa Juliali Madulian	1906.	1901.	or Dec. (-)
I.	General or Local Government of the	400,731	390,129	+ 2.7
	Defence of the Country Professional Occupations and their	593,901 561,873	597,445 577,498	- 0·6 - 2·7
IV.	Subordinate Services Domestic Offices or Services (including Institutional Service)	1,252,085	1,250,455	+ 0.1
V.	Commercial Occupations and Dealers	1,438,806	1,288,329	+ 11.7
VI.	Conveyance of Men, Goods, and Mes- sagest	580,612	569,585	+ 1.9
VII.	Agriculture (including Forestry)	8,765,818	8,165,041;	8000
VIII.	Fishing	77,943	67,733	
IX	In and about Mines and Quarries	323,347	313,051	+ 3.3
X.	Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances (including Shipbuilding)	894,228	857,699	+ 4.3
XI.	Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games	129,312	122,280	+ 5.8
XII	Building and Works of Construction	794,991	828,640	- 4.1
XIII.	Wood, Furniture, Fittings, and Decorations	311,408	305,523	+ 1.9
XIV.	Brick, Cement, Pottery, and Glass	149,534	146,128	+ 2.3
XV.	Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c.	122,811	103,681	+ 18.5
XVI	Skins, Leather, Hair, and Feathers	132,915	129,107	+ 2.9
XVII	Paper, Prints, Books, and Stationery	168,730	154,783	+ 9.0
VVIII	Textile Fabrics	919,389	897,673	+ 2.41
	Dress	1,649,241	1,587,761	+ 39
VV	Food, Tobacco, Drink. and Lodging	982,853	948,256	+ 3.6
VVI	Gas, Water and Electricity Supply,	46,061	39,527	+ 16.5
AAI.	and Sanitary Service	10,001	30,021	
XXII.	Other General and Undefined Workers	422,084	372,958	+ 13.2
	Total engaged in Occupations	20,718,673	19,713,282	+ 5.1
XXIII.	Retired or Unoccupied .:	18,125,980	18,737,506	- 3.3
	Total Population	38,844,653	38,450,788	+ 10

The increase since 1901 in the number of persons engaged in occupations and the decrease in the number retired or unoccupied is largely due to a fundamental alteration in the method of classification of farmers' wives. For the purposes of the present Census, in the case of farms and other agricultural undertakings at which there were no paid employees (such farms, &c., being usually conducted by husband and wife), the farmers wives, hitherto regarded as unoccupied, have been classified as being occupied in agriculture. The number of females classified as occupied in agriculture in 1906 was 666,484 greater than in 1901, so that, apart from this change in practice, the number occupied in the agricultural group would have shown a slight decline.

The increase shown in the fishing group is affected by the fact that a number of men now included in this group were at the Census of 1901 classified as sailors, and accordingly assigned to Group VI. Further, the Census of 1906 being taken on March 4th, a number of fishermen who might have been at sea had the Census been taken towards the end of the month, as was the case in 1901, have been enumerated.

To some extent, also, the figures for Group IV are not comparable as between the two dates, owing to the fact that a number of persons classified in 1901 as domestic servants were in 1906 assigned to some industrial or commercial heading to which they appeared more properly to belong. There were also certain other minor differences in classification at the two Censuses, but these were not of sufficient importance to have any appreciable effect on the general group figures shown above.

#### 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.

ALL emigrants to Canada must fulfil the requirements of the Canadian Government as to possession of sufficient travelling money, guarantee of employment, &c. 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 Spring Hill, Nova Scotia, is at last settled. There has been pronounced activity in nearly all branches and localities. Labour, especially female labour, has been in demand in certain centres. Among the branches in which activity has been especially pronounced during the past month may be mentioned iron and steel plants, agricultural implement factories, and garment factories.

#### 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, iron, furniture (except French polishers and carvers), timber, clothing, farriers, and factory employees. Employment among the miners at the Newcastle collieries has improved.

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 also for mechanics, and female fac-

tory hands. South Australia.—Nominated passages at £4 to £8 a head can (for the first time for many years) now be obtained in South Australia for relatives of residents, for 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, boilermakers, plumbers, and, in country districts, for 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, for plumbers, and, in the farming districts, for agricultural labourers.

# New Zealand.

There is a good demand for agriculturists and female servants, and for these classes reduced passages are being The building trades have been busy at Invercargill, Wellington, Napier, &c., and work in other trades has been fair; there is a continued demand for competent workers—and especially for female workers in the clothing factories and woollen mills in Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin.

#### 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 Cape Province there has been a demand at Cape Town for a few brushmakers, cabinet makers, upholsterers, saddlers, tinsmiths, and tanners, and for a few coachbuilders and wagonsmiths at King William's Town. The strike of compositors at Cape Town continues. In Natal and the Orange Free State Provinces there is no demand for more male labour.

#### 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. 201 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. 2337 of 1904, pp. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908, and pp. xxv.—xxvi. of Cd. 5415 of 1911.)]

#### FRANCE.\*

Employment in April.—In the building trades the proportion of workpeople unemployed was less than at the same period in recent years. In the metal trades employment was not so good as in March; there were still many unemployed in the tin-box making trade of Brittany. In the textile trades employment was satisfactory on the whole, though there was a slight decline in certain centres of the Nord. Employment continued good in the printing and allied trades. The percentage unemployed in the skin and leather trades continued rather high. With glass workers employment was not so good. Among vineyard workers in the south of France it was about the same as in March, though in certain districts there was some decline owing to frost. With woodmen employment continued slack, wood-cutting having terminated and bark-peeling not having yet commenced. Gardeners in and around Paris continued well

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in April were received by the French Labour Department from 948 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 262,486. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 5.7 per cent. of the members were described as unemployed, as compared with 6.3 per cent. in the previous month and 5.6 per cent. in April, 1910.+

Coal Mining in April.—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in France was 5.90 in April, compared with 5.93 in the previous month, and 5.94 in April, 1910. Taking surface and underground workers together, 83.13 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 16.82 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 81·10 and 18·20, and in April, 1910, 87·15 and 11·48.

Labour Disputes in April.—One hundred and fiftyfive disputes (151 strikes and 4 lock-outs) were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in April, as compared with 211 in the previous month and 190t in April, 1910. In 139 of the new disputes 11.216 workpeople took part, as compared with 17,021 who took part in 198 disputes of the previous month, and 19,960 in 158 disputes in April, 1910. The groups of trades in which the greatest number of disputes occurred were—building (56), transport (19), metal (16), textile (14), pottery (12), and woodworking (10). Of 134 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 31 ended

wholly in favour of the workpeople, and 49 wholly in favour of the employers, while 54 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in April.—Twenty-seven instances of recourse to the law of December 27th, 1892, on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department in April. Committees of conciliation were formed in 18 cases, resulting in the settlement of 13 disputes; in 8 of the 9 remaining cases the employers, and in the last case both parties, declined the proposed mediation.

#### GERMANY.

Employment in April.—According to the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (the Journal of the German Labour Department), the state of the labour market continued to improve in April. In the building trades employment, which had been slack in March, improved substantially in most districts owing to the favourable weather. In coal mining in the Ruhr district there was also an improvement, but conditions remained unfavourable in the Silesian coalfields. In the lignite mines of Central Germany, in iron and steel works, and, on the whole, in the metal and engineering trades employment continued satisfactory. Reports on the textile trades, on the other hand, were very unfavourable, the situation in cottonspinning and cloth-weaving mills being described as bad. Employment in the window glass and plate glass industries and in the furnishing trades was unsatisfactory, but it continued good in the electrical and chemical trades; in the potash industry it was stated to be normal, but not so good as in March.

In future the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt will publish statistics of unemployment among members of trade unions month by month. These statistics will, however, relate only to the numbers unemployed at the end of the month. number of days lost will, as heretofore, be published quarterly, and will relate to the whole quarter. It is stated that owing to the branches of the unions having to get used to the new system, and owing to some delay in the sending out of the schedules, the statistics for April, the first month for which returns were made on the new system, are incomplete, inasmuch as they comprise only 21 of the 56 unions included in the scheme. A considerable number of the branches, moreover, have failed to make returns to their union headquarters for

Returns relating to April were received from trade unions with an aggregate membership at the end of the month of 1,283,736. Omitting branches which failed to make returns the membership covered was 1,139,063, of whom 20,040, or 1.8 per cent., were stated to be unemployed at the end of April. The corresponding percentages for March, 1911, and April, 1910, for the same unions were 2.1 and 1.9 respectively. The following table shows, for the whole body of trade unionists reporting, and separately for each of the principal unions, the membership reported on at the end of April, 1911, and the percentage of members returned as unemployed, compared with a month and a year ago: -

Union.	Member- ship reported on at end of	Percentage of Membership returned as unemployed at end of month. *			
	April, 1911.	April, 1911.	March, 1911.	April, 1910.	
All Unions making Returns	urns 1,139,063 1	1.8	2.1		
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) Metal Workers (Christian) Boot and Shoe Makers Bookbinders Woodworkers Factory Workers (trades not specified)	491,207 38,076 39,988 28,622 166,536 92,870	1.6 0.6 1.1 2.2 2.5 1.4	2·5 0·5 1·1 2·4 2·6 1·1	1.8 0.8 1.7 2.7 2.4 1.5	

#### BELGIUM.

Employment in April.†—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department 1.8 per cent. of the 57,075 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of April, as compared with 2.0 per cent. in the previous month, and 1.6 per cent. in April, 1910.\*

New Law Relating to Mines and Quarries.—A despatch from H.M. Envoy at Brussels, dated April 7th, states that the Bill to complete and amend the existing laws relating to mines and quarries was passed by the Belgian Senate on April 6th, in the form in which it passed the Chamber of Representatives, and will therefore become law.

Among other provisions, the law requires that underground labour of all females and of males under 14 years of age shall be abolished from the beginning of the third

<sup>\*</sup> Résultats Statistiques du Recensement Général de la Population effectué le 4 mars 190°. Tome I.—Deuxième Partie.
† It has been found necessary to include persons engaged in the telegraph and telephone services in Group I.
‡ As returned in 1901, but not comparable with 1906. See text. § See Note ‡.

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

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

\* † These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on p. 201. See also Note above.

† Revined figure.

These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on p. 201. See also Note above.
 † Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).

year from the date of promulgation. It is also provided that measures to be adopted relative to the health and safety of workers in and about mines and underground quarries shall be regulated by Royal Decrees, which shall be issued on the advice of the Council of Mines and, in the case of such measures as relate to the health of the workpeople, the Higher Council of Health. The law further specifies that showerbaths shall be placed at the disposal of the workpeople, under conditions to be determined by Royal Decree

#### HOLLAND.\*

Unemployment in April.—Returns relating to unemployment among their members in April were received by the Dutch Central Statistical Office from 491 trade unions and municipal unemployment funds with a total membership of 45,794, of whom 44,530 were entitled to unemployed benefit. The percentage of the latter unemployed in April was 2:1, the same as in March. This percentage is obtained by taking, for each of the four or five weeks lying within the month under consideration, the number of persons unemployed on one or more days of the week. These four (or five) numbers are averaged and the proportion borne by the result to the number of members entitled to benefit gives the percentage. The average number of days lost in the week per member unemployed on one or more days of the week was 5.6 in April, as compared with 5.3 in March.

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

retti ed of balan errev  ar wibnoavripe of Tades,  irolin ebent to whod  aroinn balanting of a das  121 from A la bae off s	Average Number of Members entitled to Benefit in Trade Unions and Unemploy- ment Funds making Returns in April.	Percentage unemployed.†  April. March		Days lost per Week.	
All Unions and Municipal Un- employment Funds making returns	44,530	2.1	2.1	5.6	5.3
PRINCIPAL TRADES:  Diamond Workers (Amsterdam)  Printing Trades (Typographers)  Building Trades  Bricklayers and Masons  Carpenters  Mining (Metal and Coal) and  Peat getting  Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding  Textile Trades  Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers	9,533 4,748 4,748 4,750 1,130 1,777 4,153 2,090 4,319 1,295 5,406	4·6‡ 0·5 2·5 5·5 0·1 2·9 0·0 0·8 0·3 2·1	2·5‡ 0·4 4·2 6·1 5·6 2·8 0·0 1·2 0·3 2·0	6·0‡ 5·9 4·8 3·1 4·8 0·0 5·5 5·0 5·4	6·0‡ 6·0 4·7 5·7 4·3 0·0 5·8 3·9 5·2

Labour Disputes in April.-Nineteen disputes, directly affecting 892 workpeople, were reported as having begun in April. Twenty-one, including 13 of the above, terminated during the month. One of these ended in favour of the workpeople and 3 in favour of the employers, while 15 were compromised; in one of the remaining cases the result was unknown, and in the other a lock-out ended with the termination of the strike out of which it originated.

#### DENMARK.

for dent of

Employment in March. |- According to returns made to the Central Federation of Danish Trade Unions, out of 89,700 members of affiliated unions, 11.5 per cent. were unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 16.7 per cent. at the end of February.+

Disputes in the Building, Woodworking, and other Trades. §—These disputes (see Board of Trade Labour GAZETTE, April, p. 128, and May, p. 170) terminated on May 17th. The masons, electricians, joiners and woodworkers arrived at an agreement in settlement of their

dispute on April 27th, this settlement being conditional upon the acceptance of the terms of the agreement by the bricklayers and plumbers. The plumbers, however, refused to accept, and accordingly, after prolonged negotiations, an extended lock-out was put into operation on May 16th, the total number of men then locked out being about 40,000. On the same evening the plumbers, having obtained the concessions that 63d. should be a minimum and not a normal hourly rate of wages and that payment for rural work should be settled by special arrangement between employers and workmen, abandoned their opposition, and the lock-out terminated on the following day. The agreement reached provided, *inter alia*, for the increase of minimum hourly rates of wages to 63/d. for masons at Copenhagen, to 7d. for electrical fitters, to 51d. for journeymen electricians, and to 6d. for skilled sawmill workmen and machine joiners at Copenhagen. These minimum rates for electrical fitters, journeymen electricians, skilled sawmill workmen and machine joiners are to be further increased in February, 1914, but the minimum rate for masons is to remain in force for five years.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.\*

Labour Disputes in Austria in April. —Sixty-one strikes, 25 of which directly affected 3,774 workpeople, were in progress in April. Thirty-seven disputes terminated during the month, 8 ending in favour of the workpeople, and 4 in favour of the employers, while 13 were compromised; in the remaining 12 cases the result

Prohibition of Night-Work of Women in Austria.— By a law of February 21st, 1911, which enters into force on August 1st next (except in the case of raw sugar factories, for which the date is January 1st, 1915), the employment of women and girls between the hours of 8 p.m. and 5 a.m. is prohibited in any industrial establishment in Austria in which more than ten workpeople are employed. Furthermore, every woman or girl must be granted not less than eleven consecutive hours of rest at night. If, however, work is done in eight-hour shifts this eleven-hour rest period may commence at 10 p.m. in the case of women over 16 years of age. In unforeseen circumstances, e.g., in cases of accidents, exemptions may be given in the case of women over 18 for not more than four weeks. In seasonal trades and under exceptional conditions the consecutive rest period for women over 18 may be reduced to ten hours, and may commence at 10 p.m. on not more than 40 days in the year. Exemptions may also be granted in respect of women over 18 in trades where raw materials are subject to rapid deterioration. ... as disc

# NORWAY. † water g odt doid

Employment in April.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of April 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 April, 1910:-

part. Committees	M	embershi	р.	Percenta	Percentage Unemployed.				
Group of Trades,	April 30th, 1911.	March 31st, 1911.	April 30th, 1910.	April 30th 1911.	March 31st, 1911.	April 30th, 1910.			
Carpenters and Joiners Painters Cabinet Makers Metal Workers Boot and Shoe Makers Printers	953 250 479 6,422 636 1,613	927 250 469 6,447 651 1,600	799 420 411 5,579 579 1,432	2·2 — 1·5 2·6 0·9 1·4	3·1 5·2 1·1 1·5 2·5 0·9	1·3 — 0·5 2·3 0·5 2·4			
Wood Pulp and Paper Makers Sawyers and Planers Bakers	696 480 310	654 477 330	547 450 300	0·1 12:3 5·8	0·3 8·4 5·2	0·2 10·7 7·3			
asmyolame salari v	11,839	11,805	10.517	2.5	2.0	2:3			

#### ITALY.\*

June, 1911.

Labour Disputes in March.—One hundred and nine strikes, 94 of which directly affected 9,493 workpeople, were in progress in March. Ninety-four strikes terminated during the month. Twenty of these, directly affecting 1,578 workpeople, ended wholly in their favour, and 30, directly affecting 3,355 workpeople, wholly in favour of the employers, while 39, directly affecting 3,781 workpeople, were compromised. In the 5 remaining cases, by which only 49 workpeople were directly affected, the result was not known

#### UNITED STATES. Massachusetts.+

Employment at end of First Quarter of 1911.—The percentage of members of trade unions reported to the Massachusetts State Bureau of Statistics as being unemployed owing to causes other than labour disputes or disability, e.g., lack of work, shortage of materials, weather conditions, temporary shutdowns, at the end of March, 1911, together with corresponding percentages for the end of March and December, 1910, are shown in the following table:-

Type employment was fair It was still good atachia	March 31st, 1911.	Dec. 31st, 1910.	March 31st, 1910.	
Membership included in Returns Percentage of Membership reported	122,002	122,621	117,082	The Park
Unemployed owing to causes other than disputes or disability ‡	8.9	8.8	5.6	100

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in First Quarter of 1911.—Twenty increases in rates of wages, affecting 3,421 workpeople, and one decrease, affecting 79 workpeople, took effect during the first quarter of 1911. The net result of all the changes was an increase of £851 per week. Increases affecting 1,042 workpeople were granted voluntarily by employers without demand from the workpeople, while increases affecting 2,295 workpeople were arranged between employers and representatives of trade unions. Strikes preceded increases granted to 738 workpeople. Changes in hours of labour coming into operation in the first quarter of 1911 affected 818 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 1,721 hours a week.

Labour Disputes in First Quarter of 1911.—Sixty-two strikes, affecting 4,122 workpeople (2,660 directly and 1,462 indirectly), commenced during the quarter ended March 31st, 1911, as compared with 31 in the previous quarter and 66 in the first quarter of 1910. Fifty-four strikes, involving 2,202 strikers, were reported to have terminated definitely. Of these 17, affecting 341 strikers, terminated in favour of the workpeople, and 27, affecting 828 strikers, in favour of the employers, while 10, affecting 1,033 strikers, were compromised. The number of working days lost as a result of strikes which began during the quarter was 57,600, as compared with 12,302 in the previous quarter and 81,400 in the first quarter of 1910.

New York.

"Workmen's Compensation Act" of 1910 declared unconstitutional.—The New York State "Workmen's Compensation Act " of 1910, which made it obligatory for employers to compensate workmen injured in certain specified dangerous employments, according to a fixed scale, was declared unconstitutional by the State Court of Appeals on March 24th, 1911. Commenting on this decision, the "New York Labour Bulletin" (the journal of the New York State Department of Labour) states that "as the constitution now stands, the only principle upon which any part of the loss in accidents may be laid by law upon the employer is precisely that of fault or negligence," that "the importance of this decision lies in the fact that the New York law was the first compulsory compensation Act for private employments in this country," and that "so far as New York State is concerned this decision would seem to be final, since an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States is possible in such a case only when a State law is upheld."

# REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

IN MAY.

# COAL MINING.

(Based on 506 Returns—445 from Employers, 45 from Trade Unions, and 16 from Local Correspondents).

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good on the whole during May, but showed a decline as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. Comparison with April, 1911, and May, 1910, is affected by holidays.

Returns relating to 1,309 pits, employing 667,453 workpeople, showed that the average number of days\* worked during the fortnight ended May 27th, 1911, was 5:33, as compared with 5:00 a month ago, and 4:44 a

Of the 667,453 workpeople covered by the Returns 505,507 (75.7 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended May 27th, while 391,245 (58.6 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 South Wales and Monmouth (5.94), and the lowest was in Warwick, Worcester and Salop (4:32).

The fellowing Table shows the average number of

days worked during the fortnight ended May 27th, 1911, together with the figures for similar periods in April, 1911, and May, 1910. The averages for both April, 1911, and May, 1910, are reduced on account of holidays. Collieries at which there were disputes causing stoppages of work are excluded from the figures.

Districts.	No. of Work- people employed in May, 1911 at the	worked	e number l per weel ries in For ended	k by the	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1911, on a		
	Collieries included in the Table.	May 27th, 1911.	April 29th, 1911.†	May 28th, 1910.†	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES. Northumberland Durham Cumberland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire. Derbyshire Nottingham and Leicester Staffordshire Warwick, Worcester and Salop Gloucester and Somerset North Wales South Wales and Mon.	51,330 122,994 6,134 78,091 26,305 59,621 47,639 37,611 29,747 11,102 7,960 11,219 120,374	Days. 5:64 5:64 5:23 5:56 5:27 4:93 4:53 4:54 4:56 4:32 4:78 5:85 5:94	Days. 5:25 5:25 5:26 4:91 4:84 5:31 4:85 4:13 4:82 4:98 5:46 4:77	Days. 4·70 4·72 4·69 4·24 4·13 4·15 3·90 3·64 4·26 3·87 3·80 4·95 4·66	Days. + 0·39 + 0·42 + 0·07 + 0·65 + 0·43 - 0·38 - 0·32 + 0·21 - 0·28 - 0·50 - 0·20 + 1·17	Days. + 0.94 + 0.92 + 0.54 + 1.32 + 1.14 + 0.78 + 0.63 + 0.70 + 0.30 + 0.45 + 0.98 + 0.99 + 1.28	
ENGLAND AND WALES	610,127	5.35	4-96	4.41	+ 0.39	+ 0.94	
SCOTLAND.  West Scotland The Lothians Fife	23,970 4,358 28,410	5·05 5·15 5·29	5·25 5·04 5·56	4·84 4·91 4·56	- 0·20 + 0·11 - 0·27	+ 0·21 + 0·24 + 0·73	
SCOTLAND	56,738	5.18	5.38	4.72	- 0.20	+ 0.46	
IRELAND	588	5.30	5.25	5.20	+ 0.05	+ 0.10	
United Kingdom	667,453	5.33	5.00	4.44	+ 0.33	+ 0.89	

In Northumberland employment was good, and better than a year ago; in Durham and South Yorkshire it was fairly good, but showed a slight decline on a month ago. In West Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire employment was fair, and showed a decline on both a month ago and a year ago. In the Midland Counties, except North Staffordshire (where it was good), employment was slack, and showed a decline as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. Employment in Gloucester and Somerset was quiet on the whole, and not so good as a month ago. In North and South Wales and Monmouthshire employment was very good, practically full time being worked. Employment continued fairly good in West Scotland, but was slightly worse than a month ago; in the Lothians it continued dull. It was fairly good in Fife, and better than a year ago.

<sup>\*</sup> Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the nutch Central Statistical Office).
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the nited Kingdom given on p. 201. See also Note above.
† Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.
| Arbeideren (Journal of the Central Federation of Danish Trade Unions).
† Based on a despatch to the Foreign Office from HIM: Minister at Copenhagen, ated May 18th, 1911.

<sup>\*</sup> Bollettino dell'Ufficio del lavoro (Journal of the Italian Labour Department).
† Information supplied by the courtesy of the Massachusetts Bureau of

J These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on p. 201. See also Note above.

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

† These averages are reduced on account of holidays.

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:—

Description of Coal.	No. of Work- people employed in May, 1911, at the	worked	e number per week ries in for ended	Inc. (Dec. (May, on	-) in 1911,	
Go, Too gairedress	Collieries included in the Table.	May 27th, 1911.	April 29th, 1911.*	May 28th, 1910.*	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite Coking Gas	37,717 43,906 81,667 257,011	Days 5:56 5:54 5:49 4:50 5:58 5:26	Days. 4 67 5 23 5 19 4 75 4 93 5 09	Days. 4·27 4·87 4·53 3·95 4:53 4·40	Days. + 0.89 + 0.31 + 0.30 - 0.25 + 0.65 + 0.17	Days. + 1·29 + 0·67 + 0·96 + 0·55 + 1·05 + 0·86
All Descriptions .	667,453	5.33	5.00	4.44	+ 0.33	+ 0.89

As compared with both a month ago and a year ago, and after making allowances for time lost through holidays, there was a decline at pits producing house coal.

days, there was a decline at pits producing house coal.

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in May, 1911, amounted to 6,456,771 tons, or 1,426,201 tons more than in April, 1911, and 942,936 tons more than in May, 1910.

# IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

(Based on 73 Returns—57 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1 from a Trade Union, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good in iron mines, and was about the same as a year ago. In shale mines it continued fair, and was better than a year ago.

Employment was fair in tin mines, showing a further slight improvement on the previous month. It was also fair in lead mines and in and about quarries.

#### Mining

Iron Mining.—During the fortnight ended May 27th the average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.89, as compared with 5.83 a month ago, and 5.46 a year ago. The average for a year ago, however, is affected by holidays, which amounted to 0.36 of a day.

	Work- people	work	Number ed per we Fortnig	ek by	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)in May 1911, on a		
Districts.	employed in May, 1911.	May 27th, 1911.	April 29th, 1911.	May 28th, 1910.**	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cleveland	7,723 4,514	Days. 5.84 6.00	Days. 5.94 5.98	Days. 5.66 5.06	Days. - 0.10 + 0.02	Days. + 0.18 + 0.94	
Scotland Other Districts	1,045 2,686	5·91 5·84	5·73 5·25	5·76 5·42	+ 0.18 + 0.59	+ 0·15 + 0·42	
All Districts	15,968	5.89	5.83	5.46	+ 0.06	+ 0.43	

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 94.5 per cent. were employed at mines working 11 or more days during the fortnight ended May 27th, as compared with 91.8 per cent. a month ago, and 66.0 per cent. in the fortnight ended 28th May, 1910.†

Shale Mining.—According to the Returns received there were 3,159 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended May 27th, who worked on an average 5.79 days per week, as compared with 3,181 workpeople in the corresponding period in April, who worked 5.79 days, and 3,144 workpeople in May, 1911, who worked 5.62

Tin Mining.—Employment in Cornwall showed a further slight improvement on the previous month, and on the whole was fair.

Lead Mining.—Employment was fair generally in Weardale, at Darley Dale (Matlock), and in Flintshire.

#### Quarrying.

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

Granite.—Employment continued fair in the Aberdeen district. It was also fair in Leicestershire until the latter part of the month, when a large quarry ceased work on account of a legal dispute with a neighbouring owner of property.

Limestone.—Employment continued moderate in South Durham, where short time was again worked. In the Plymouth district employment was moderate, and rather better than a month ago. It was quiet in the Buxton district.

Other Stone.—Employment continued good in the Clee Hill road-material (basalt) quarries and in chert quarries at Bakewell, overtime being worked at the latter quarries. It was fair and better than a month ago at grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district. It was good at sandstone quarries in North Wales, and still bad, with short time, in Forfarshire. At freestone quarries on the Tyne employment was fair, and better than a month ago. It was still good at whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale.

Sett-making, &c.—Employment was fair on the whole with sett-makers in Scotland and North Wales. In Leicestershire and the Clee Hill district employment was good. With monumental masons and granite cutters in the Aberdeen district employment was good, and better than a month ago. Employment was only moderate with masons employed about granite quarries in Cornwall, where a large number of the men were locked out for part of the month.

China Clay.—Employment continued good in the St. Austell district, and was moderate at Lee Moor.

## PIG IRON INDUSTRY:

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

EMPLOYMENT during May showed a decline on a month ago, and was much worse then a year ago.

Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters showed that the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of May, 1911, was 288, as compared with 301 in April, 1911, and 311 in May, 1910. Two furnaces were relit during the month (one in Cumberland and one in Staffordshire), and 15 were either damped down or blown out (6 in South Wales and 3 each in the Cleveland district, Cumberland, and Staffordshire).

The number of workpeople employed at the end of May, 1911, at the works covered by the returns was about 21,300, a decrease of 7.9 per cent. as compared with a rear ago.

		of Furnaces, in urns, in Blast		Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in May, 1911, on a			
District.	May, 1911.	April, 1911.	May, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
ENGLAND & WALES-							
Cleveland	78	81	85	- 3	- 7		
Cumberland & Lancs.	24	26	32	- 2	- 8 - 3		
S. and S.W. Yorks	10	10	13		- 3		
Derby & Nottingham	33	33	34	1	- 1		
Leicester, Lincoln,	28	28	26	1	+2		
and Northampton Stafford & Worcester	32	34	34	- 2	- 2		
S. Wales&Monmouth	6	12	11	-6	- 2 5		
Other districts	6	6	6		900.00		
England & Wales	217	230	241	-13	- 24		
Scotland	71	71	70		+ 1		
Total	288	301	311	-13	- 23		

The Imports of iron ore in May, 1911, amounted to 535,998 tons, or 59,728 tons less than in April, 1911, and 132,359 tons less than in May, 1910.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in May, 1911, amounted to 131,927 tons, or 31,184 tons more than in April, 1911, and 40,542 tons more than in

# IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 201 Returns—186 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 2 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works was good, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. According to returns covering 94,405 workpeople, the volume of employment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended May 27th, 1911, showed an increase of 2·1 per cent. on a month ago, and of 6·3 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week ended May 27th, 1911, was about 519,900, an increase of 31,000 on a year ago; the number of workpeople employed increased by 5,352.

	W	orkpeop	le.		ge Num vorked pe	
	In Week ended May		(+) or -) on a	In Week ended May	THU.	(+) or -) on a
12/19/2009/16	27th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments.				20		Datie U
IRON: Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	9,034 3,499 430 1,790 648 1,749	+ 132 + 32 + 16 - 3 - 52	+ 64 + 4 + 74 - 55 + 55 + 18	4.98 5.05 4.80 5.82 5.67 5.52	+ 0.25 + 0.32 + 0.27 + 0.05 - 0.09 + 0.10	+ 0·12 + 0·15 + 0·45 + 0·04 + 0·08 + 0·06
Total, Iron	17,150	+ 125	+ 160	5.16	+ 0.22	+ 0.11
STEEL: Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	8,847	+ 30	+ 173	5•79	+ 0.06	- 0.03
Crueible Furnaces  Bessemer Converters  Rolling Mills  Forging and Pressing  Founding  Other Departments  Mechanics, Labourers	518 1,552 15,634 3,291 8,030 8,605 8,306	+ 33 + 33 + 115 + 15 + 37 + 195 + 44	- 22 + 8 + 907 + 505 + 668 + 1,215 + 554	5·29 4·89 5·25 5·45 5·84 5·79 5·95	+ 0.33 - 0.05 - 0.03 - 0.08 + 0.01 + 0.01 + 0.02	- 0.21 - 0.19 - 0.16 - 0.07 - 0.03 + 0.07 + 0.04
Total, Steel	54,783	+ 472	+4,008	5.62		- 0.04
IRON or STEEL (not distinguished): Rolling Mills	11,298 661 754 3,740 6,019	+ 113 + 16 + 10 + 83 - 4	+ 636 + 52 + 52 + 297 + 147	5·23 5·58 5·93 5·84 5·76	+ 0.20 + 0.05 - 0.02 + 0.04	+ 0·12 + 0·24 + 0·02 + 0·02 + 0·02
Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished)	22,472	+ 218	+1,184	5.51	+ 0.12	+ 0.08
Grand Total	94,405	+ 815	+5,352	5:51	+ 0.07	+ 0.03
Districts.  Northumberland & Durham Cleveland Sheffield and Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns Cumberland, Lancs, & Ches. Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	11,273 8,442 18,050 4,533 7,233 9,324 5,247 12,748	+ 63 + 116 + 196 + 65 + 177 + 91 - 21 + 162	+ 761 + 45 +1,842 + 463 + 232 + 450 + 167 +1,637	5·60 5·27 5·64 5·47 5·22 5·51 5·47 5·50	+ 0.07 - 0.35 + 0.01 + 0.08 - 0.02 + 0.17 + 0.18 + 0.11	+ 0·17 - 0·33 + 0·01 + 0·41 - 0·11 + 0·09 + 0·18 - 0·08
Total, England and Wales	76,850	+ 849	+5,597	5.49	+ 0.02	+ 0.01
Scotland	17,555	- 34	- 245	5.57	+ 0.26	+ 0.02
Total	94,405	+ 815	+5,352	5.51	+ 0.07	+ 0.02

Compared with a month ago, employment showed an improvement in every district except Cleveland, where there was a decline; the improvement was most marked in Staffordshire and Scotland, and chiefly affected puddling forges, iron rolling mills, iron forges and presses, and crucible furnaces. The total number of workpeople showed an increase of 815 (0.9 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked per week an increase of 0.07 of a shift.

Compared with a year ago, employment showed a considerable improvement in Northumberland and Durham, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, and "Other Midland Counties"; there was also a slight improvement in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire; in the Cleveland district there was a decline. In the departments there was an improvement at puddling forges, iron and steel rolling mills, iron and steel forges and steel foundries; and a decline at iron foundries, crucible furnaces, and Bessemer converters. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 5,352 (6.0 per cent.), and the average number of shifts by 0.02 of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during May, 1911, amounted to 166,438 tons, or 12,770 tons more than in April, 1911, and 56,624 tons more than in May, 1910.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during May, 1911, amounted to 225,676 tons, or 4,879 tons less than in April, 1911, and 13,497 tons less than in May, 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, 468 tinplate mills were working at the end of May, 1911, as compared with 470 a month ago and 426 a year ago. The sheet mills working at the same dates were 64, 60, and 57 respectively. The works to which these particulars relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 26,600 workpeople.

The following Table shows the number of works open and the number of mills in operation at the end of May, 1911, together with the increase or decrease as compared with a month ago and a year ago:—

	Numb	er of Works	open.	Number of Mills in operation.			
202 to 2/02 to	At end of	Inc. (+) or		At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
	May, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Finplate Works Steel Sheet Works	79 10		+3 +1	468 64	-2 +4	+42 + 7	
Total	89		+4	532	+2	+49	

#### Exports.

or subor at the	May,	April,	May, 1910.		r Dec. (-) 1911, on a	
dige to the world.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
and all the sele	7	Tinned Pla	tes and Ti	nned Sheet	8.	
To United States	Tons. 3,572 3,605 4,568 2,638 4,143 2,845 1,288 920 19,182	Tons. 716 5,781 3,641 1,569 4,594 4,275 3,565 815 17,530	Tons. 6,958 4,219 2,701 1,011 2,792 2,910 2,994 2,037 16,708	Tons. + 2,856 - 2,176 + 927 + 1,069 - 451 - 1,430 - 2,277 + 105 + 1,652	Tons.  - 3,386 - 614 + 1,867 + 1,627 + 1,351 - 65 - 1,706 - 1,117 + 2,474	
Total	42,761	42,486	42,330	+ 275	+ 431	
	•	В	Black Plate	8.		
Total	6,214	6,220	6,407	- 6	- 193	

#### ENGINEERING TRADES.

Based on 1,073 Returns—7 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1,020 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 46 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from trade unions with a total membership of 177,788 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of May was 2.8, as compared with 3.2 † per cent. a month ago, and 5.4 per cent. a year ago.

As compared with a month ago eleven districts showed a decrease in the percentage unemployed, while three showed increases. As compared with a year ago every district except the East of Scotland showed a decrease, the greatest being in Lancashire and the West Riding, and on the North-East Coast.

† Revised figures

These averages are reduced on account of holidays.

† This period was affected by holidays.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions	retu	ercenta rned as yed at	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1911, on a		
	at end of May, 1911.	May, 1911.	Apr., 1911.	May, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-East Coast	14,778 19,044	4.1 2.6	5·1 3·1	8·9 6·0	- 1·0 - 0·5	- 4·8 - 3·4
Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	12,523	4.8	5.3	9.8	- 0.5	- 5.0
West Riding Towns Hull and Lincolnshire District Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	12,384 4,094 8,130	2·7 1·8 1·6	3·3 2·6 2·9	7·2 2·6 3·2	- 0.6 - 0.8 - 1.3	- 4.5 - 0.8 - 1.6
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	4,297	3.2	3.5	4.1	- 0.3	- 0.9
London and Neighbouring District	11,714	1:5	1.6†	2.9	- 0.1	- 1.4
South Coast	4,631 6,588	1.0	1.5	2·3 3·8	- 0.5 + 0.1	- 1·3 - 1·7
Glasgow and District East of Scotland Belfast and Dublin Other Districts	16,797 3,650 4,040 5,384	3·0 8·6 2·6 1·4	3·4 7·9 2·3 1·7	5·1 7·9 5·8 4·1	- 0.4 + 0.7 + 0.3 - 0.3	- 2·1 + 0·7 - 3·2 - 2·7
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	177,788	2.8	3.2	5.4	- 0.4	- 2.6

On the North-East Coast employment was goo generally and better than a month ago. It was much better than a year ago. Overtime was reported at Gateshead, Heaton, Hebburn, Hartlepool and Wallsend, and in machine shops at Jarrow. With brass moulders employment was slack and short time was worked.

Employment in Lancashire was good on the whole in general engineering shops, but slack in textile machinery shops with some short time. At Blackburn and Bolton employment continued fair. At Crewe it was still slack. It continued fairly good at Barrow.

Employment in the West Riding and in Lincolnshire continued good generally, and in the former district was much better than a year ago. Some overtime was

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago; in the motor and cycle trade it was fairly good, but showed a decline on the previous month. At Derby employment was fair generally, but quiet with ironfounders and boiler makers, and good in motor, refrigerating machinery and railway shops. At Nottingham it continued moderate generally, but was good with hosiery machine builders. At other Midland towns employment was good generally, as also in the Eastern

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

Employment in the Glasgow district continued good, with overtime still being worked. At Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Leith it was good on the whole. At Dundee it was quiet. In both the Glasgow district and the East of Scotland a considerable number of iron moulders were still unemployed.

Employment continued very good at Belfast and fair at Dublin.

The Imports of machinery in May, 1911, amounted to £608,973, or £36,451 more than in April, 1911, and £178,203 more than in May, 1910.

The Exports of machinery in May, 1911, amounted to £2,864,450, or £249,531 more than in April, 1911, EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a and £354,609 more than in May, 1910.

# SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 363 Returns—6 from Employers and Employers' Associa-tions, 342 from Trade Unions, and 15 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was very good in all the principal centres stead makers at Birmingham. of the industry, and showed a further improvement on Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—E

2.7 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 3.5 per cent. a month ago and 9.8 per cent. a year ago.

• Exclusive of superannuated members. † Revised figures.

As compared with a month ago all districts showed a decrease in the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed, except the East Coast of Scotland, which showed an increase. As compared with a year ago all districts except the South Coast showed a considerable decrease in the number unemployed, particularly the North East Coast, the Mersey, and the East Coast of

District.		No. of Mem- bers * of Unions	retu	ercenta rned as yed at	Un-	Inc. ( Dec. ( May, 19	-) in
ondite los esembles diques		at end of May, 1911.	May, 1911.	Apr., 1911.	May, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth Wear Tees and Hartlepool Humber Thames and Medway South Coast Bristol Channel Ports Mersey Clyde Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen Belfast Other Districts		9,741 4,971 5,246 2,752 4,700 5,193 2,742 4,702 14,523 2,264 3,934 3,196	3·3 4·4 3·1 0·7 2·3 1·4 9·2 3·9 1·3 6·7 0·2 1·6	4 0 6 5 3 4 1 7 3 0 2 2 11 1 7 6 1 5 3 7 0 3 1 7	13·4 16·3 10·1 6·9 9·9 1·1 17·8 15·1 5·9 22·9 3·9	- 0.7 - 2.1 - 0.3 - 1.0 - 0.7 - 0.8 - 1.9 - 3.7 - 0.2 + 3.0 - 0.1 - 0.1	- 10·1 - 11·9 - 7·0 - 6·2 - 7·6 + 0·3 - 8·6 - 11·2 - 4·6 - 16·2 - 3·7 - 2·1
United Kingdom		63,964	2.7	3.5	9.8	- 0.8	- 7:1

Employment was good in the Tyne and Wear districts, and better than a month ago, a considerable amount of overtime being worked; only 0.5 per cent. of the members of the Associated Shipwrights' Society were reported as unemployed in the Tyne district. Employment was also generally good in the Tees district, though it was only moderate on repair work. In all three districts employment was much better than a year ago.

Employment was very good on the whole in the Humber district, and much better than a year ago; with shipwrights at Grimsby, however, it was only reported

In the Thames and Medway district employment showed a further slight improvement on a month ago, and a considerable improvement on a year ago. Employment was generally good on the South Coast, though showing a slight decline compared with a year ago. At the Bristol Channel ports employment, while good at Pembroke Dock and fair at Swansea, was only moderate at Cardiff, and slack at Newport.

Employment was fair on the Mersey, better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. Ship painters at Liverpool were reported as well employed. Employment continued good at Barrow, where overtime was worked, and was better than a year ago.

Employment on the Clyde continued very good generally, and was better than a year ago; overtime was worked by most classes of workpeople.

On the East Coast of Scotland employment was fairly good; it showed a decline on the previous month, but was much better than a year ago.

Employment continued very good at Belfast.

#### MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

(Based on 91 Returns—2 from Employers' Associations, 64 from Trade Unions, and 25 from Local Correspondents.)

Trade Unions with a total membership of 24,937 reported 1.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 1.7 per cent. a month ago and 2.9 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, &c.—Employment continued fairly good on the whole with brassworkers, and was better than a year ago. It continued good with bed-

of the industry, and showed a further improvement on the previous month; it was generally much better than a year ago.

Trade Unions with a membership of 63,964 reported

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment was fair in the nut and bolt trade in Darlaston and district. It continued good in the spike, rivet, nut and rough bolt trades at Blackheath (Staffs.) and Halesowen. At Birder of the industry, and showed a further improvement on the previous month; it was generally much better than a year ago.

Trade Unions with a membership of 63,964 reported mingham it continued good with nut, bolt, rivet, and shoe rivet makers; it was also good with wire nail makers and fair with cut nail makers.

\* Exclusive of superannuated members.

Wire.—Employment continued fairly good on the 2.0, and 2.0 per cent. in the numbers employed in the whole; in Yorkshire it was fair, and not so good as a

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

Stoves, Grates, &c. - Employment at Falkirk continued good, and was better than a year ago. In England it was quiet on the whole, rather better than a month ago, and about the same as a year ago.

Cutlery, Tools, &c .- At Sheffield employment continued good, and was better than a year ago in nearly all branches; it was only fair with joiners, tool, and small tool makers, and moderate with razor workers and saw makers and grinders. It continued good with edge tool makers at Birmingham and Wednesbury. At Redditch it was fairly good in the needle trade and moderate in the fishhook trade. It was moderate in the watch trade at Coventry.

Tubes .- Employment continued fair in South Staffordshire and good at Birmingham.

Chains, Anchors, and Springs.—At Cradley Heath employment was good with cable chain makers and trikers, and moderate in other branches of the chain trade. It was good with anchorsmiths on the Tyne and fair on the Wear. It continued 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 good in the Lye district, and at Birmingham, Dudley, Bilston, and Wolverhampton. With tinplate makers-up it continued fair at Birmingham and in the West of Scotland; it continued slack with tinsmiths at Edinburgh.

Gold, Silver, and Britannia Metal.—Employment in these trades was fair generally in London and Sheffield, and better than a year ago. At Birmingham it was fair and better than a month ago with silversmiths and electroplaters, and on the whole fair with jewellers and Britannia metal workers.

Farriers.—Employment on the whole was fair, better han a month ago, and about the same as a year ago; in London it was quiet.

# Imports and Exports.

Description.	May,	April.	May,	Inc. (+) in May,	or Dec. (-) 1911, on a	
Dosert peron.	Description. 1911.		1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports:— Cutlery Hardware Exports:— Cutlery Hardware Implements and Tools  Implements and Tools	£ 18,139 100,988 76,698 220,851 203,724	£ 15,033 89,599 64,059 215,181 194,352	£ 17,100 86,458 63,739 194,442 198,491	£ + 3,106 + 11,389 + 12,639 + 5,670 + 9,372	£ + 1,039 + 14,530 + 12,959 + 26,409 + 5,233	

#### COTTON TRADE.

Bused on 495 Returns—397 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 90 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during May was good in both the spinning and weaving branches, though there was a slight decline as compared with a month ago. As compared with May, 1910, when a good deal of short time as worked, there was a considerable improvement. Returns from firms employing 127,209 workpeople in the week ended May 27th showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.6 per cent. in the mount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 8.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Compared with a month ago, there was but little change in the numbers employed in any of the departments, and as regards the wages paid there was a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the weaving department. As compared with a year ago, there were increases of 2.9, with 538,300 bales on June 10th, 1910.

spinning, preparing and weaving departments respec-tively, and the wages paid increased by nearly 8 per cent. in the preparing department, and by nearly 10 per cent. in the spinning and weaving departments.

	Workpeople.			100000	Earnings.	
	Week ended May		on a	Week ended May	Inc. (+) or Dec (-) on a	
00 - 00 - 00A	27th, 1911.	Menth ago.	Year ago.	27th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing	16,872 28,666 57,322 9,898 14,451	Per cent 0·3 - 0·5 + 0·1 - 0·9 - 1·1	Per cent. + 2.0 + 2.9 + 2.0 + 0.2 + 2.0	£ 15,197 28,004 53,706 11,691 15,039	Per cent. + 0.4 - 0.2 - 1.0 + 0.1 - 1.4	Per cent. + 7.8 + 9.6 + 9.3 + 2.1 + 8.1
Total	127,209	- 0.3	+ 2.1	123,637	- 0.6	+ 8.3
Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde Oldham Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns.	8,418 6,510 14,343 15,872 8,903 9,797 12,883 17,844 14,544 5,392 5,907 6,296	+ 0·3 + 2·0 - 1·8 + 0·1 - 1·0 + 0·2 + 0·3 + 0·4  - 2·4 - 2·3 - 0·5	+ 2·2 - 1·1 + 0·0 + 2·8 + 2·4 + 1·0 + 4·9 + 4·7 - 0·4 + 6·7 - 1·4 + 1·9	7,974 6,148 15,914 14,756 8,979 7,694 11,483 17,915 17,167 4,521 5,592 5,494	+ 1·2 + 4·0 - 3·1 - 0·2 - 2·1 - 2·4 + 0·5 + 0·2 + 0·2 - 2·9 + 0·3	+ 5·9 + 2·4 + 3·2 + 16·7 + 4·4 + 9·6 + 13·2 + 10·1 + 9·9 + 14·4 - 3·5 + 7·1
Total	127,209	- 0.3	+ 2·1	123,637	- 0.6	+ 8.3

Employment in the Oldham district continued good with weavers, though there was a little short time with reelers and winders. In the spinning branch also it continued good, but some short time was reported at Ashton, Mossley and Rochdale.

In the Bolton district employment continued fairly good, and was much better than a year ago.

In the Blackburn district employment was, on the whole, good. At Burnley, Nelson and Colne employment with weavers continued good, but was only fair, with some short time, at Bacup.

Particulars of the various descriptions of cotton forwarded from ports to inland towns are given below for the month of May, 1911, together with comparative figures for April, 1911, and May, 1910.

Description of Cotton.	May,	April,	May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in May, 1911, on a			
Description of Cotton.	1911.	1911.	1910,	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Brazilian East Indian	Bales. 252,705 6,215 10,182 25,513 8,144	Bales. 229,705 4,209 8,047 22,934 6,223	Bales. 237,160 1,936 12,863 9,588 4,830	Bales. + 23.000 + 2,006 + 2.135 + 2,579 + 1,921	Bales. + 15,545 + 4,279 - 2,681 + 15,925 + 3,314		
Total	. 302,759	271,118	266,377	+ 31,641	+ 36,382		

# Prices of Raw Cotton at Liverpool.

THE following table shows the prices of Raw Cotton (Middling American and Good Fair Egyptian) at Liverpool during May, 1911, together with the increase or decrease as compared with April, 1911, and May,

	35 3011		Dec. (-) in 911, on a	
TI to second us an en	May, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Middling American:	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	
Monthly average of Daily Quota-	8.33	+ 0.34	+ 0.27	
Highest Price on any one day	8·42 8·22	+ 0·11 + 0·58	+ 0.23 + 0.30	
Good Fair Egyptian : Monthly average of Daily Quota-	10-01	+ 0.48	- 3.79	
tions Highest Price on any one day Lowest ,, ,, ,,	10·13 9·88	+ 0·32 + 0·63	- 3-93 - 3-81	

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on June 9th, 1911, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 721,330 bales, as compared with 522,200 bales or June 10th, 1910

# Exports of Cotton Goods.

sections, sometimes of an	215301	No. in con-	May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1911, on a		
Description.	May, 1911.	April, 1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cotton Yarn and Twist— Grey Bleached and Dyed	1,000 lbs. 16,100 2,851	1,000 lbs. 14,437 3,107	1,000 lbs. 13,371 2,149	1,000 lbs. + 1,663 - 256	1,000 lbs. + 2,729 + 702	
Total	18,951	17,544	15,520	+ 1,407	+ 3.431	
Cotton— Thread for Sewing	1,824	• 1,851	1,639	- 27	+ 185	
Cotton Piece Goods— Grey or Unbleached Bleached Printed Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	1,000 yds. 171,121 154,003 109,548 109,873	1,000 yds. 176,497 143,637 97,414 103,456	1,000 yds. 157,730 111,942 93,791 86,900	1,000 yds. - 5,376 + 10,366 + 12,134 + 6,417	1,000 yds. + 13,391 + 42,061 + 15,757 + 22,973	
Total	544,545	521,004	450,363	+ 23,541	+ 94,182	

# WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES

(Based on 369 Returns—343 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

Returns from firms employing 28,139 workpeople in the week ended May 27th showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.6 per cent. in

the amount of wages paid.

In the Huddersfield district employment continued good, and much overtime and nightwork were reported. In the Leeds district employment was still good, but showed a decline compared with a month ago. In the Dewsbury and Batley district and in Scotland employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

THE C. P. LEWIS CO. S. L. C. L.	W	orkpeopl	e.		Earnings.			
e i so <u>tos l</u> a spita	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a			Week		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	May 27th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May 27th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Departments.  Wool Sorting	749 5,675 11,872 7,942 1,901 28,139	Per cent. + 0.9 + 0.6 + 0.7 - 0.6 - 1.9 + 0.1	Per. cent. + 3·6 + 3·3 + 5·8 - 0·3 - 1·7 + 2·9	\$16 5,507 10,790 8,199 1,825 27,137	Per. cent. + 2·3 + 1·2 + 1·6 - 0·2 + 0·5 + 0·9	Per cent. + 4·1 + 7·5 + 7·4 + 1·0 - 2·3 + 4·6		
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	4.361 2.747 5.196 2.013	+ 0·1 - 1·5 + 0·1	+ 2·0 + 2·4 + 1·3 + 7·2	4,965 2,505 5,315 2,167	+ 0.7 - 3.6 + 0.5 - 1.4	+ 5·1 + 6·1 + 3·1 + 12·4		
Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts	14.317 7 610 6,212	- 0·3 + 0·3 + 0·9	+ 2·5 + 3·5 + 3·1	14,952 7,235 4,950	- 0.4 + 1.4 + 4.1	+ 5.5 + 4.8 + 1.9		
Total	28,139	+ 0.1	+ 2.9	27.137	+ 0.9	+ 4.6		

# Worsted Trade.

Employment continued good, and was better than a

Returns from firms employing 43,338 workpeople in the week ended May 27th showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.5 per cent.

in the amount of wages paid.

In the Bradford district employment in the wool sorting and combing branches showed an improvement compared with a month ago, and was much better than a year ago; in the weaving branch there was a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In the Keighley district employment was much better than a year ago. In the Halifax district it continued good. In the Huddersfield district employment was good, but showed a slight decline in both the spinning and weav-

ing branches. A deficiency of labour was reported, chiefly in the Halifax district.

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
Commence of the same of the sa	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended May	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Later State Lateral	May 27th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	5,672 23,353 8,879 4,223 1,211	Per cent. + 2.2 + 0.6 - 1.0 + 0.5	Per cent. + 3.8 + 3.2 - 5.0 + 3.9 + 1.6	£ 6,112 13,527 8,013 4,631 1,066	Per cent. + 1.9 + 0.5 - 0.5 + 3.2 + 1.3	Per cent. + 10.4 + 6.8 - 1.6 + 8.4 + 6.2	
Total	43.338	+ 0.4	+ 1.5	33.349	+ 0.9	+ 5.5	
Districts. Bradford District	21,421 6,825 4,641 4,046 3,002	+ 0.7 + 0.4 + 1.2 - 1.8 + 1.2	+ 1·1 + 6·0 - 2·0 - 0·4 + 3·2	16,817 5 225 3,389 3,569 1,945	+ 0.6 + 1.3 + 2.2 - 1.5 + 1.0	+ 45 + 95 + 66 + 35 + 69	
Total West Riding Other Districts	39,935 3,403	+ 0.5 + 0.1	+ 1·5 + 1·4	30,945 2,404	+ 0.6 + 4.6	+ 5.5	
Total	43,338	+ 0.4	+ 1.5	33 349	+ 0.9	+ 5.5	

# Prices of Wool and Tops in Bradford.

146 11 16 1 1 L.		May, 1911.	April, 1911.	May, 1910.
AO's Owenshand tong	: ::	Pence per lb. 101 148 278	Pence per lb.  10½ 14 27½	Pence per lb. $10\frac{1}{8}$ $14\frac{3}{8}$ $29\frac{1}{2}$
40's Crossbred tops		10¼ 14¼, 14½, 14½ 27½, 27¾ 27½	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 10\frac{1}{4}, 10 \\ 14\frac{1}{2}, 14\frac{1}{4} \\ 29\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$

## Im-orts and Exports.

ATTENDED TO THE PARTY OF THE		April,	May,	in May,	1°11 on a	
mild on the standard		1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Import	s and Ex	ports of	Raw Woo	(SHEEP C	R LAMBS)	
Imports 1,000 lbs. British Exports ,, Re-Exports of Imported	63 320 1,97 s	87,885 2,460	52,758 2,020	-24,495 - 488	+ 10,632 - 48	
Re-Exports of Imported 1,000 lbs.	22,661	48,399	35,559	- 25,738	- 13,338	
2	Britis	and Iris	h Manufa	ctures Ex	ported.	
Woollen ,, Worsted ,, Alpaca and Mohair,,	479 5,444 1 561	442 4,589 1,359	332 5,357 1,443	+ 37 + 855 + 202	+ 147 + 87 + 118	
Total, Yarn "	7,484	6,390	7,132	+ 1,094	+ 352	
Piece Goods: Woollen 1,000 yds. Worsted "	6,323 5,624	6,623 5,612	5,443 5,889	- 300 + 12	+ 880 - 265	
· Total Piece Goods ,	11,947	12,235	11,332	1 - 288	+ 615	

# LINEN TRADE.

(Based on 111 Returns—100 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 6 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT continued fair, but was not quite so good as a year ago.

	Workpeople.			Earnings.			
HSCELL	Week ended May	Inc. (+)		Week ended May	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	27th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th, 1911.	Month ago	Year ago.	
Departments. Preparing	6,322 11,859 17,095 6,945 5,759	Per cent. + 0.4 - 0.3 - 0.4 + 0.2 - 0.3	Per cent 0·3 - 0·9 - 2·3 + 1·5 - 2·5	£ 3,580 5,935 10,537 5,569 3,290	Per cent 0·3 - 0·1 + 1·9 + 1·1 + 2·7	Per cent. + 0.9 - 0.7 - 2.0 + 1.0 - 0.9	
Total	47,980	- 0.2	- 1.2	28,911	+ 1.2	- 0.	
Districts. Pelfast	19,753 12,899	- 0.2 - 0.9	- 1.9 - 1.9	12,242 7,068	+ 1.1 + 2.9	- 0.	
Total, Ireland	32,652	- 0.4	- 1.9	19,310	+ 1.8	- 0.	
Fifeshire Other Places in Scotland	7,120 6,332	+ 0.3 + 0.4	- 0.7 + 1.3	4,567 3,895	+ 1.4	- 0:	
Total, Scotland	13,452	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	8,462	+ 0.5	- 1	
England	1,876	+ 0.9	+ 0.7	1,139	- 3.4	- 2	
United Kingdom	47,980	- 0.7	- 1.2	28,911	+ 1.2	- 0.	

Returns from firms employing 47,980 workpeople in the week ended May 27th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. As compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 2.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 9.3 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

June, 1911.

In Belfast employment was fair, but there was a decline in the weaving branch compared with a year ago. In other parts of Ireland there was, on the whole, an improvement as compared with a month ago, but a slight decline as compared with a year ago. In Fifeshire employment continued fairly good, but showed a slight deline compared with a year ago.

#### Imports and Exports.

Description.	May,	April,	May,	Inc. (+) of in May,	or Dec. (-) 1911, on a	
Description.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) tons	7,067	8,823	6,399	- 1,756	+ 668	
Exports: Linen Yarn 100 lbs. Linen Piece Goods	15,953	15,421	15,853	+ 532	+ 100	
100 yds.	139,416	164,984	164,243	- 25,568	- 24,827	

# JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 34 Returns—30 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate, and was worse than a

	V	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
	Week ended May	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	
TENERALDO TO	27th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May 27th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	3,844 4,594 5,549 1,671 £65	Per cent. + 0.7 - 0.1 - 1.0 + 0.5 - 0.8	Per cent 3·2 - 2·2 - 4·4 - 4·0 - 1·3	£ 2,506 2,824 3,961 1,720 651	Per cent. + 0·2 + 0·1 - 2·5 + 1·8 - 0·9	Per cent 7.4 - 4.9 - 12.3 - 5.8 - 2.4	
Total	16,523	- 0.2	- 3.3	11,662	- 0.6	- 8.1	

Returns from firms employing 16,523 workpeople in the week ended May 27th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 3.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Of the 16,523 workpeople reported on, 14,147 (85.6 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district, where short time still prevailed. At Forfar employment was fairly good; at Brechin it was

# Imports and Exports.

Description.	May,	April,	May,		or Dec. (-) 1911, on a	
Description,	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Jutetons	9,940	<b>2</b> 2,644	6,860	- 12,704	+ 3,080	
Exports: Jute Yarn 100 lbs Jute Piece Goods 100 yds	46,730 133,691	35,833 127,823	40,797 152,264	+ 10,897 + 5,868	+ 5,933 - 18,573	

## LACE TRADE.

Based on 74 Returns-66 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

Employment was quiet, and worse than a month ago. In the levers and plain net sections it was much worse than

Returns from firms employing 6,436 workpeople in the week ended May 27th showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.7 per cent. in the per cent. in the number employed, and of 9.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.	Bino:	Earnings.	
and and an extension	Week ended May	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended May	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	27th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	27th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Levers	1,252 2,551 1,556 378 699 6,436	Per cent 2.6 - 1.1 - 0.4 - 3.1 + 0.1	Per cent 7.8 + 5.1 - 7.3 - 13.1 - 1.3	£ 1,484 2,311 1,020 265 576	Per cent. + 1.6 - 6.6 - 0.9 - 8.6 - 2.5 - 2.7	Per cent 12·2 + 0·9 - 23·5 - 22·1 - 1·5
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying districts Other English districts Scotland Total	1,470 1,217 1,805 1,944 	- 2.9 - 0.7 - 0.8 - 0.8 - 1.2	- 3·3 - 5·1 - 6·9 + 4·1 - 2·6	1,357 1,272 1,253 1,774 5,656	- 3.6 - 4.7 - 0.2 - 2.8 - 2.7	- 9·2 - 18·1 - 18·3 + 7·1 - 9·3

At Nottingham employment continued bad in the levers branch, with much short time, and was worse than a year ago; in the curtain branch it was good, but showed a slight decline compared with a year ago; in the plain net section employment continued fair. In the Long Eaton district much short time was worked, and employment was worse than a month ago, and much worse than a year ago. In the West of England there was not much change as compared with a month ago, but a decline as compared with a year ago. In Scotland employment continued good generally in the curtain branch, but was not so good as a month ago; it was, however, better than a year ago.

# Imports and Exports.

To a series			May,	April,	May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1911, on a	
Descript	ion.		1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace			£ 213,136 7,531	£ 191,103 7,039	£ 208,031 10,890	£ + 22,033 + 492	+ 5,105 - 3,359
Exports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace	::	::	285,447 6,262	291,897 5,430	323,453 10,623	- 6,450 + 832	- 38,006 - 4,361

# SILK TRADE.

(Based on 56 Returns—51 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns received from firms employing 8,686 workpeople in the week ended May 27th, 1911, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.7 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 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

March March 1971 Coll	V	Vorkpeor	ole.		Earnings	Diagott.
- <u> </u>	Week ended May		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	27th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May 27th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches Throwing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	1,030 2,403 3,965 796 492	Per cent 1·3 + 0·3 - 0·1 - 1·1 - 2·0	Per cent 10·0 + 1·6 + 0·9 - 0·3 + 15·2	£ 494 1,872 2,811 620 415	Per cent 5.2 - 0.7 + 0.1 - 0.3 - 0.2	Per cent 9.5 + 4.5 + 4.5 - 0.2 + 2.7
Total	8 686	- 0.4	+ 0.3	6 212	- 0.7	+ 26
Districts. Laneashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties Other Districts, including Scotland and Leek	3,377 787 2,742 1,780	+ 0.4 + 1.5 - 1.6 - 0.6	+ 2·9 + 6·5 - 0·9 - 5·0	2,691 653 1,700 1,168	- 0·7 + 0·3 - 1·7 + 0·4	+ 61 + 20·7 - 4·5 - 2·3
Total	8,686	- 0.4	+ 0.3	6,212	- 0.7	+ 2.6

At Macclesfield employment was good generally, and amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. | better than a month ago and a year ago, except with

"outside" hand loom weavers, who reported it as bad. At Leek it was fair with throwsters and spinners. At Congleton it was good with throwsters and spinners and moderate with trimming weavers. In the Bradford district employment continued good. In the Eastern Counties it was fair, but showed a decline as compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

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#### Imports and Exports.

and Service 5	May,	April,	May,	Inc. (+) o in May, 1	c. (+) or Dec. (-) n May, 1911, on a		
Description.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports:— Raw Silk lb Thrown Silk lb Spun Silk Yarn lb Silk Broad-Stuffs yd	8 41,507 8 51,863	88'672 33,913 48,836 5,817,919	62,877 46,459 38,648 8,924,385	- 4,292 + 7,594 + 3,027 +1,032,654	+ 21,503 - 4,952 + 13,215 - 2,073,812		
Exports:— Thrown Silk lh Spun Silk Yarn lh Silk Broad-Stuffs yd	98,304	5,808 114,998 364,337	3,427 120,310 346,143	+ 1,211 - 16,694 + 23,676	+ 3,592 - 22,006 + 41,870		

# HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 110 Returns—99 from Employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a year

Returns from firms employing 21,307 workpeople in the week ended May 27th showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 5.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

199	W	ork	peopl	e.		Earnings.			
District.	Week		nc. (-		on a ended Dec.			+) or -) on a	
	May 27th, 1911.	-	nth		ear	May 27th, 1911.		onth go.	Year ago.
Leicester Leicester Country District Notts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts	10,831 2,299 4,796 2,699 682		er nt. 0.5 0.9 0.4 0.5 5.9		5·4 5·2 5·8 7·7 6·6	£ 9,105 1,828 3,650 1,986 454		ent. 0·1 0·1 4·1 0·9 3·9	Per cent. + 8·3 + 5·6 + 5·2 + 11·7 + 28·2
Total, United Kingdom	21,307	+	0.7	+	5.8	17,023	+	1.1	+ 8.1

At Leicester employment was good, and better than a year ago. At Hinckley it was fairly good; at Loughborough it was moderate. With power frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire employment was better than a year ago, but some short time was reported; with hand-frame workers in the country districts it was fair. In Scotland employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago.

#### Imports and Exports.

	Mov	April,	May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1911, on a		
Description.	Description. May, April, May, 1911. 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Imports: Hosiery, Woollen , Cotton	£	£	£	£	£	
	41,055	35,311	37,985	+ 5,744	+ 3,070	
	139,251	126,622	122,689	+ 12,629	+ 16,562	
Exports: Hosiery, Woollen , Cotton	103,225	106,068	98,128	- 2,843	+ 5,097	
	47,206	43,939	34,625	+ 3,267	+ 12,581	

# CARPET TRADE.

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

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

Returns received from firms employing 8,186 work-people and paying £7,231 in wages in the week ended May 27th, 1911, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.7 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 3.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

# BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING

AND FINISHING.

(Based on 387 Returns - 370 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 10 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a year

Returns from firms employing 33,429 workpeople in the week ended May 27th showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 9.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid

	W	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.	
	Week	Inc. (+)	or Dec.	Week	Inc. (+	
	May 27th, 1911.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.	May 27th, 1911.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.
Trades:  Bleaching	3,514 929 15,768 11,940	r'er cent.' - 0.5 - 0.5 - 0.1 + 0.5	rer cent 1.5 + 7.3 + 4.0 + 3.9	£ 3,580 1,140 20,954 12,177	rer cent. + 1·2 + 1·7 + 1·6 + 0·4	rer cent. + 8·3 +16·4 + 8·4 +11·2
other Departments Unspecified Total	1,278	+ 0.2	+ 7.3 + 3.6	1,365 39,216	+ 1.1	+ 13.0
Vorkshire	14,317 10,413 3,591 1,242 3,865	+ 0·1 + 0·6 - 1·7 - 0·2 + 0·6	+ 4·2 + 4·3 - 1·6 - 1·0 + 5·9	19,115 12,044 3,089 936 4,032	+ 1·4 + 1·0 - 1·5 + 4·9 + 1·9	+ 8·1 +16·4 + 1·4 + 2·0 + 6·3
Total	33,429	+ 0.1	+ 3.6	39,216	+ 1.2	+ 9.6

Bleaching .- Employment continued fairly good with cotton bleachers in Lancashire, and was better than a year ago. At Basford it was quiet. In Dundee it was fair, and not so good as a month ago and a year

Printing.—Employment with machine calico printers continued good. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it was good. In Scotland overtime was still

Dyeing .- Employment with woollen and worsted dyers was good, and better than a year ago. About onefifth of the Trade Union dyers worked short time and about two-thirds worked overtime. With cotton dyers in Lancashire and Yorkshire employment was fairly good, and better than a year ago. With silk dyers employment was good at Macclesfield and fair at Leek. With lace dyers at Nottingham employment was slack.

Trimming, Finishing, etc.—At Leicester employment with hosiery trimmers, &c., showed a slight decline, and some short time was reported; at Hinckley and Lough-borough it was good. At Basford and Bulwell it con-tinued fair. With calenderers employment at Glasgow was good; at Dundee it continued fair.

#### HAT TRADE.

(Based on 10 Returns—2 from Employers' Associations, 7 from Trade Unions, and 1 from a Local Correspondent.)

EMPLOYMENT in the Silk hat trade continued moderate, and was slightly better than a year ago.

In the Felt hat trade employment continued quiet, and was worse than a year ago. The percentage of trade union members unemployed at the end of May was 3.4, compared with 3.4 a month ago, and 1.7 a year ago. Employment was reported as quiet at Denton and Stockport with much short time, and as good in Warwickshire.

# Imports and Exports.

	13	May,	April,	May,		or Dec. (-) 1911, on a
Description	n.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: All kinds	dozens	45,289	39,302	49,291	+ 5,987	- 4,002
Exports: Felt Straw Other sorts	"	40,453 51,609 10,660	49,309 47,828 9,251	37,018 48,402 8,438	- 8,856 + 3,781 + 1,409	+ 3,435 + 3,207 + 2,222
Total		102,722	106,388	93,858	- 3,666	+ 8,864

# THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 39 Returns—23 from Trade Unions and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

June, 1911.

EMPLOYMENT during May was moderate. It was slightly better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,088 members reported 5.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 5.7 per cent. in April and 3.8 per cent. a year ago.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, Dressers, &c.—Employ-

ment with skinners continued good at Leeds and about he same as a year ago; at Birmingham it was bad, and much short time was worked; in London it was fair and better than a year ago. With curriers employment was airly good at Birmingham and Walsall, and better than month ago and a year ago; in London it continued bad. and was worse than a year ago; at Newcastle, Leeds, and Edinburgh it was fair. With leather workers generally employment was fair at Manchester, Bolton, Bury, and Wigan, and quiet at Leeds.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—Employment in London showed some decline on a month ago. At Walsall, with both gig saddlers and new brown saddlers, it was good, and better than a year ago. At Glasgow and Dublin employment was fair.

Miscellaneous Leather Trades .- In London employment with portmanteau makers continued fair, and was rather better than a year ago; at Manchester there was an improvement on both a month ago and a year ago. With fancy leather and morocco finishers employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

## Imports and Exports.

Description.	May,	April,	May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1911, on a		
Description.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Hides, raw, and pieces	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	
thereof, dry	39,240 59,774	38,284 47,639	51,471 69,408	+ 956 + 12,135	- 12,231 - 9,634	
Total Hides, dry and wet	99,014	85,923	120,879	+ 13,091	- 21,865	
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins "(value) £	1,286,663 257,135	1,007,606 221,729	1,043,719 255,969	+279,057 + 35,406	+ 242,944 + 1,166	
leather* cwts.	95,723	104,330	117,174	- 8,607	- 21,451	
Exports: Leather cwts. Gloves doz. prs. Machinery Belting cwts. Other Sorts (value) £ Saddlery and Harness £ (value)	19,708 9,862 4,035 49,546 44,666	18,350 11,239 3,904 42,637 38,753	20,549 11,373 3,607 40,656 37,933	+ 1,358 - 1,377 + 131 + 6,909 + 5,913	- 841 - 1,511 + 428 + 8,890 + 6,733	

# BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 500 Returns - 440 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 50 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT generally was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 60,574 workpeople in he week ended May 27th showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment was fair before Whitsuntide. and better than a year ago. At Northampton it was better than a month ago and a year ago; with army hootmakers in Northamptonshire there was no improvement. At Bristol employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Kingswood it was bad, and worse than a month ago and a year ago; much short time was reported. At Leeds employment was moderate, but better than a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland employment showed little change compared with a month ago, but was not so good as a year

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

Low , stood , time	1	Vorkpeor	ole.	144 3	Earnings	
District.	Week ended May Dec. (-) on a		ended Dec. (		(+) or -) on a	
saudio Libert	27th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May 27th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.  London Leicester Leicester Country District	2,880 13,077 2,546	Per cent. + 0·3 + 0·7 - 0·4	Per cent 0·3 + 0·3 - 4·5	£ 3,244 14.793 2,304	Per cent. + 0.8 + 2.9 - 4.1	Per cent. + 4.6 + 4.4 - 5.4
Northampton Northampton Country District	10.871 8,283	+ 0.8	+ 4.7	10,775 7,927	+ 1.4 + 0.7	+ 6.8
Kettering Stafford & District Norwich & District Bristol & District Bristol & District Kingswood Leeds & District Manchester & District Birmingham & District Other parts of England and Wales	3,450 2,454 3,702 1,227 1,796 2,393 918 986 2,197	- 0.5 - 0.0 + 2.3 - 0.4 - 2.1 + 1.0 + 1.3 - 0.7 + 0.5	+ 2·5 + 2·2 + 3·8 - 0·4 + 1·0 + 2·1 + 5·8 + 2·2 + 0·9	3,438 2,501 3,315 1,060 1,456 2,223 845 815 1,763	+ 6·6 + 6·4 + 3·9 - 0·8 + 3·9 + 4·2 + 1·9 + 0·7	+ 21 + 76 + 54 + 19 - 16 + 56 + 154 - 49 - 16
ENGLAND & WALES	56,780	+ 0.4	+ 1.3	56,459	+ 1.9	+ 3.4
SCOTLAND	3,387 407	<del>- 1.1</del> + 0.7	- 3·8 + 0·2	3,240 235	- 0·2 - 4·1	- 2·4 - 13·9
UNITED KINGDOM	60,574	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	59,934	+ 1.8	+ 3.0

#### Imports and Exports.

	May,	April,	May,	Inc. (+) of in May,	or Dec. (-) 1911, on a	
as w Aberts elimine al . who there a b	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports (less re-exports)	Salution !	le sous l	no date	a. ,8mail	200 on	
Leather doz. pairs value £	12,729 56,384	12,680 55,8 <b>9</b> 9	14,01 59,901	+ 49 + 485	- 1,283 - 3,517	
Caoutchouc doz. pairs value £	19,716 20,732	12,121 16,369	17,479 20,317	+ 7,595 + 4,363	+ 2237 + 415	
Other materials doz. pairs value £	3,896 1,888	9,845 2,366	3,464 839	- 5,949 - 478	+ 432 + 1,049	
Exports (British & Irish)			DE LUCISION			
Leather doz. pairs value £	81,594 247,068	86,550 264,434	75,414 220,214	- 4,956 - 17,366	+ 6,180 + 26.854	
Caoutchouc doz. pairs	10,920 11,192	9,685 10.183	9,286 10,320	+ 1,235 + 1,00 <b>9</b>	+ 1,634 + 872	
Other materials doz. pairs	3,803	5,164	7,037	- 1,361	- 3,234	
" value £	2,747	3,192	4,328	- 445	- 1,581	

#### TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 105 Returns—78 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 25 from Local Correspondents.)

#### Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment during May showed a marked seasonal improvement, and was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £15,422 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended May 27th showed an increase of 25.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 8.2 per cent. com-

pared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment was reported as good at Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin 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 8,177 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended May 27th showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 5.1 per cent. compared with a year ago. The Jewish operatives reported overtime in the "specials" branch.

Other Centres.—Employment at Manchester, Bristol, Norwich and Glasgow was good, and better than a year

The Imports of apparel not waterproofed in May, 1911, were valued at £356,292, as compared with £290,568 in April, 1911, and £348,076 in May, 1910; and the Exports for the same months at £508,932, £533,678, and £420,673 respectively.

## OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 217 Returns—210 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades was good both with retail firms and 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 fairly good. Employment generally was fairly good in the shirt and collar trade; in the corset May, 1911, as compared with 5.2 per cent. a month ago and 6.7 per cent. a year ago.

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trade it was good. Dressmaking, Millinery and Mantle Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 2,078 dressmakers in the week ended May 27th, showed an increase of 7.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 15.3 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was good. With court and private dressmakers employing 1,495 workpeople in the week ended May 27th there was an increase of 4.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 9.9 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was good. A seasonal deficiency of labour was reported. With milliners in the West End employment was good.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,438 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended May 27th showed no change in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 7.1 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good. A deficiency of labour was reported.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades, firms employing 2,744 workpeople in the week ended May 27th showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 3.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was fair.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade was fairly good, and about the same as a year ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland employing 6,875 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £4,887 in wages in the week ended May 27th showed an increase of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 0.1 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fairly good.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 6,735 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended May 27th showed an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 3.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was good.

# PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

(Based on 433 Returns—122 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, and was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 21,067 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago, and of 2.5 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

	Workpeople paid Wages in	Inc. (+) or 1	Dec. (-) on a
e a market ment being	last week of May, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards: Northern Counties Midlands, Wales and Ireland. Southern Counties Scotland.	5,706 1,472 7,373 5,744	Per cent. + 0.9 + 1.7 + 0.9 - 0.1	Per cent + 2·1 + 2·4 + 3·5 + 1·5
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. Hand-made Paper	20,295 772	+ 0·7 + 0·4	+ 2·5 + 1·8
Total	21,067	+ 0.7	+ 2.5

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 1,526 members had 2.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, 1911, as compared with 2.3 per cent. at the end of April, 1911, and 2.2 per cent. at the end of May, 1910.

The Imports of paper in May, 1911, amounted to £562,746, as compared with £487,132 in April, 1911, and £527,449 in May, 1910; and the Exports for the same months amounted to £290,225, £274,663, and £249,919 respectively.

#### PRINTING TRADES.

Employment with letterpress printers was fair on the whole, apart from the effects of the dispute in the London district. It was better than a year ago. With lithographic printers employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members	Members at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
Districts.	of Unions at end of May, 1911	May, 1911.			Month ago.		Year ago.	
London	22,145 5,454	6·1 4·7	5·3 4·6	4·0 7·1	++	0.8	+-	2:
Yorkshire Lancs. and Cheshire East Midland and Eastern Counties	6,927 2,638	5·4 2·0	5·9 2·5	6·5 4·6	-	0.5	1-1	1.
West Midlands	2,541 3,828	5·6 1·7	5·2 2·2	5·7 3·6	+-	0.4		0.
Scotland	5,963 2,492	3·1 7·2	3·0 8·0	5·2 8·0	+-	0.8	1 1	2.
United Kingdom	51,988	5.0	4.8	5.1	+	0.5	-	0.

London.—Employment was fair on the whole, but was affected by the dispute.

Other Centres.—Employment was fair with letter-press printers. At Sheffield, Liverpool, and Dundee it was good, with overtime; at Leicester it continued good, and at Bolton, Derby, Cardiff, and Belfast it was good and better than a month ago. It remained quiet at Bradford, and showed a decline at Leeds, Birmingham, Glasgow, and Dublin. With lithographic printers employment continued good.

#### BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment was fair on the whole, with some short time in London. It was good at Glasgow and Liverpool, but at Dublin it was worse than a month ago. Employment generally was better than a year ago.

	No. of Members of Unions		age Uner at end o		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	at end of May Apr., 1911. 1911.		May 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
London Other Districts	3,535	5·2 4·2	5·4 4·7	6·4 5·6	- 0.2 - 0.5	- 1·2 - 1·4		
United Kingdom	6,919	4.7	5.0	6.0	- 0.3	- 1.3		

# **FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING** TRADES.

(Based on 192 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 153 from Trade Unions, and 36 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was good in the furnishing and coachbuilding trades, and fairly good in the other trades in this group; it was about the same, on the whole, as a month ago, and better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,777 reported 2.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 2.3 per cent. a month ago and 4.1 per cent. a year ago.

# Furnishing Trades.

Employment in these trades was good on the whole, and overtime was worked in a number of centres; there was a considerable improvement on a year ago. Trade Unions reported 2.3 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 2.2 per cent.

a month ago and 4.9 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in May, 1911, were valued at £42,709, as compared with £36,281 in April, 1911, and £41,667 in May, 1910; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £93,092, £100,700, and £63,650 respectively.

# Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment continued fair on the whole, and was In the hand-made paper trade Trade Unions with 578 better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union

ployment was still dull at Liverpool and was bad at Leicester; it was reported as good at Sheffield and Aber-

June, 1911.

Description.	May, 1911.	April,	May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1911, on a			
	1911.	1911.	1910.		Year ago.		
Timber, hewn	Loads. 292,194 402,631	Loads. 214,671 178,179	Loads. 355,068 401,595	+ 77,523	Loads. - 62,874 + 1,036		
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value)	£ 14,970	£ 12,630	£ 22,723	+ £ 2,340	<b>-</b> £ 7,753		

#### Coopers.

Employment was generally fair, and showed a further improvement on the previous month. It was reported as rather better at Burton, where it was dull a month ago, but at Liverpool and Belfast it was reported as bad.

#### Coachbuilding.

Employment was very good, and slightly improved on a month ago, while better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 1.0 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 1.3 per cent. a month ago and 1.9 per cent. a year ago.

# Miscellaneous.

Brushmaking.—Employment was good, and better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 2.9 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 2.5 per cent. a month ago and 4.9 per cent.

Other Trades.—Employment was fair and better than a month ago with packing-case makers. With basket

and skip makers it was generally good.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in May, 1911, were valued at £40,722, as compared with £36,636 in April, 1911, and £32,356 in May, 1910; the Exports for the same months were valued at £18,801, £17,169, and £18,012 respectively.

#### BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 2,727 Returns—1,249 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 1,417 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 61 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during May was moderate on the whole, except with painters, with whom it was good. It was

better than a month ago and a year ago.

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of May was 2.7, as compared with 4.1 a month ago and 6.6 a year ago. For plumbers at the same dates the percentages were 7.1, 8.8, and 11.3 respectively. An improvement in the employment of these classes was shown in nearly all the principal districts of the United Kingdom

Returns from Trade Unions of bricklayers, masons, slaters, painters and plasterers showed an improvement

as compared with a month ago.

The Trade Union returns for London showed that 1.4 per cent. of carpenters and joiners were unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 1.6 per cent. a month ago and 7.6 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding percentages for plumbers were 11.5, 8.2, and 17.6 respectively. With masons in London employment continued good; with bricklayers it was moderate. It continued fair with plasterers.

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

Employment in the Tees district was fair with bricklayers. With plumbers it was bad at Middlesbrough At Sheffield and Hull employment was slack except with carpenters and painters. At Leeds a general improvement was shown during the month. At Doncaster employment was good.

Employment generally at Manchester showed an improvement as compared with a month ago, and was good

members unemployed at the end of May was 3.6, as compared with 3.2 a month ago and 4.4 a year ago. Emment was fair generally at Blackburn, as also with slaters and plasterers at Bolton, and with carpenters at Preston.

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In the Midlands employment with bricklayers improved and was fair generally except at Leicester and Burton, where it continued slack. With plumbers it was slack except at Lincoln, where it was good. At Coventry employment was good in all branches; at Nottingham it continued bad, and was affected by a dispute.

At Bath, Cheltenham and Gloucester employment continued fair. It was good with bricklayers at Weymouth, and bad with plasterers at Exeter and plumbers at Plymouth. In South Wales a general improvement was

Employment was fairly good in Glasgow except with plasterers, with whom it was bad, and with masons, who reported it dull. It continued good with joiners at Edinburgh, but was slack with masons and plasterers. At Dundee employment was dull.

At Belfast employment was fairly good with all branches. It was good at Cork. At Dublin it continued fair with plasterers, and was bad with slaters.

Returns received from 1,249 firms employing 60,568

workpeople at the end of May showed that, as compared with a month ago, there was an increase in the total number employed by them of 3.7 per cent. in London and of 5.1 per cent. in other districts. As compared with a year ago there was an increase of 32.8 per cent. in London and of 1.7 per cent. in other districts.

District.	no. paid on last		+) or -) on a	No. paid on last	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) on a		
District	pay-day in May, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	pay-day in Apr., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
St. Shop ted S. 1 to	נ	Skilled Tradesme	n.	I	abourers.		
London Northern Counties & Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties & Wales Other Districts	9,675 3,140 4,832 3,808 5,723 842	+ 395 + 149 + 318 + 12 + 297 - 26	+2,384 - 33 + 206 - 138 + 173 + 35	6,417 2,312 4,498 2,872 3,152 581	+ 162 + 52 + 305 - 67 + 159 + 19	+ 1694 - 314 + 286 + 77 + 251 + 14	
England and Wales	28,020	+1,145	+2,627	19,832	+ 630	+ 2,008	
Scotland Ireland	4,120 805	+ 373 + 67	- 14 + 7	2,841 795	+ 413 + 56	+ 460	
United Kingdom	32,945	+1,585	+2,620	23,468	+1,099	+ 2,409	
100 Table 127. To	La	ds and B	oys.	Total.			
London Northern Counties & Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire . Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S. W. Counties and Wales Other Districts  England and Wales Scotland Ireland United Kingdom	477 578 999 442 620 60 3,176 <u>*</u> 840 139 4,155	+ 40 - 18 - 11 + 16 + 32 + 61 + 61 + 65	+ 12 - 49 - 41 - 38 - 17 - 16 - 149 - 50 - 1	16,569 6,030 10,329 7,122 9,495 1,483 51,028 7,801 1,739 60,568	+ 597 + 183 + 612 - 39 + 488 - 5 + 1,836 + 792 + 121 + 2,749	+ 4,090 - 396 + 451 - 996 + 407 + 33 + 4,486 - 53 + 4,888	

## BRICK TRADE.

(Based on 154 Returns—139 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during May was fairly good, and much better than a month ago and a year ago

	γ	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
Districts.	Week	Inc. (+)		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
material is to	May 27th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May 27th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,371	ter cent. + 1.4	rer cent. + 7.4	£ 4,011	rer cent. + 4.6	Fer cent. + 17.9	
Midlands and Eastern Counties	4,254	- 1.0	- 0.7	4,820	+ 2.2	+ 7.8	
South and South-West Counties and Wales	3,318	+ 5.9	+ 4.9	4,093	+ 10.8	+ 13.1	
Scotland Other Districts	1,794 885	+ 1.9	+ 1.9	2,011 975	+ 3.1 + 4.8	+ 4.6 - 2.3	
Total	13,622	+ 1.6	+ 2.9	15,910	+ 5.2	+ 10.4	

Returns from firms employing 13,622 workpeople in the week ended May 27th showed an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 5.2 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 2.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 10.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Northern Counties there was an improvement as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In Yorkshire employment in the Sheffield district was fairly good, and better than a month ago; in the Bradford district there was also an improvement, but a good deal of short time was reported. In the Oldham district employment was fair, but showed a slight decline on a year ago. In the Midland and Eastern Counties employment was fairly good generally, and better than a year ago, except in Nottinghamshire, where short time and loss of employment among brickmakers was reported on account of a dispute in the building trades. In the Southern and South Western counties employment was much better than either a month ago or a year ago. In the Wrexham and Ruabon districts of North Wales employment was slack. In Scotland it was, on the whole, good and better than a year ago.

# GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 81 Returns—49 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 22 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was fairly good on the whole. It showed an improvement on both a month ago and a year ago in each of the principal branches, the improvement being most marked in the glass bottle branch.

Returns received from firms employing 8,541 work-people in the week ended May 27th showed an increase of 2.6 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, as compared with a month ago, and of 7.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 7.5 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 13.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	1	Vorl	kpeor	le.			Earnings.			
	Week ended		Inc. (ec. (-			Week	Dec. (-) on a			or n a
	May 27th, 1911.		onth		ear go.	May 27th, 1911.	Month ago.		Year ago.	
			Per		er		Per			er
Branches.	5,775	+	ent. 2.9	+	ent. 9.6	£ 7,322	+	ent. 8.3		nt. 17-9
Plate Glass	741	+	3.5	+	7.4	963	+	3.9	+	7.2
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,798	+	0.8	+	2.5	2,061	+	5.3	+	5.0
Other Branches	227	+	5.1	-	0.9	254	+	3.3	+	0.4
Total	8,541	+	2.6	+	7.5	10,600	+	7.2	+	13.7
Districts.					-			204		
North of England	789	+	3.7		2.1	976	+	21.5		15.8
Yorkshire	4,540	+	2.9		10.1	5,734	+	7.6		19.3
Lancashire	838	+	1.6	+	1.8	972	+	4.6		4.0
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	1,235	+	2.0	+	7.1	1,603	+	5.3	+	5.3
leadless d	799	+	2.3	+.	8.9	983	+	0.8	1	10.7
Other parts of the United Kingdom	340	+	0.9	+	1.2	332	-	0.6		0.9
Total	8,541	+	2.6	+	7.5	10,600	+	7.2	+	13.7

With glass bottle makers employment continued moderate at St. Helens, short time still being worked. In Yorkshire it was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Employment also showed some improvement on the Wear, where, however, some short time was still worked; it continued moderate at Seaham Harbour. In Scotland it was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Employment continued good at Bristol and fair at Dublin. Flint glass makers and cutters continued well employed at Birmingham, Wordsley and Stourbridge, the cutters reporting overtime. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear employment was moderate, and much short time was worked. Employment continued good with sheet and plate glass workers at St. Helens, while only moderate with flatteners. It continued good with plate glass bevellers at Birmingham. It was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago with glass blowers in London. Of extra labourers was about equal to the demand, which

Imports and Exports.										
Description.	May,	April,	May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in May, 1911, on						
Description.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.					
Imports: Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	ewts.	cwts.	cwts.	ewts.	ewts.					
	99,710	87,938	95,877	+ 11,772	+ 3,833					
Plate	28,684	31,043	21,696	- 2,359	+ 6,988					
Flint, plain, cut or ornamental. &c.	75,256	62,580	63,308	+ 12,676	+ 11,948					
Manufactures, other sorts Bottles	23	274	299	- 251	- 276					
	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.					
	158,389	111.367	132,852	+ 47,022	+ 25,537					
Exports: Plate Flint	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	ewts.	cwts.					
	19,905	17,626	16,671	+ 2,279	+ 3,234					
	6,831	6,518	5,049	+ 313	+ 1,782					

#### POTTERY TRADES.

gross. gross. 74,681 73,330

gross. 87,590

(Based on 93 Returns—86 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was much better than

Returns from firms employing 22,164 workpeople in the week ended May 27th showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.3 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 2.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 7.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	Workpeople.			Earnings.				
niedo re <u>doro</u> base via	Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
• 100 - 100 - 100	May 27th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	May 27th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Branches:— China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	3,781 13,697 4,686	Per cent. + 1.4 + 0.6 - 0.9	Per cent. + 8.4 + 2.2 - 1.8	£ 4,068 13,216 4,191	Per cent. + 3.6 + 2.4 + 0.9	Per cent. + 15·1 + 7·9 - 0·9		
Total	22,164	+ 0.4	+ 2.3	21,475	+ 2.3	+ 7.3		
Districts:— Potteries	16,950 5,214 22,164	+ 1.7	+ 2·3 + 2·4 + 2·3	15,897 5,578 21,475	+ 2·2 + 2·5 + 2·3	+ 7·2 + 7·8 + 7·3		
Lassa	WALKE TO	163 32 39	Longitud	10 box	(ASSESSED	19		

In the Potteries employment was good in all branches, and much better than a year ago; during May, 1911, a good deal of overtime was worked. In Yorkshire there was an improvement on a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland employment was good generally, and better than a year ago; clay tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow reported it as still quiet, short time being worked.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in May. 1911, were valued at £95,803, as compared with £99,151 in April, 1911, and £75,118 in May, 1910; the Exports for the same months were valued at £258,215, £246,729, and £226,289 respectively.

# AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 225 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.)

The dry weather which prevailed during the greater part of May enabled farm work to proceed with little or no interruption. In a few cases the weather, by checking the growth of weeds, lessened the demand for extra labourers for hoeing and weeding, but generally such work, and sowing potatoes and roots, carting manure, &c., provided a good deal of employment for extra men, and the supply of labourers was about equalled by the demand. Men for permanent situations, particularly for work like milking where Sunday labour is required. for work like milking, where Sunday labour is required, were reported as scarce in several districts.

was fairly good, on account of such work as sowing root crops, carting manure, and hoeing corn. No change in wages was reported at the May hiring for single male farm servants in Northumberland. Men for permanent situations were in good demand in several districts in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

June, 1911.

Midland Counties. Hoeing and weeding, carting manure, planting potatoes and roots, and threshing provided a good deal of employment for extra labourers, and the supply of and demand for these men were as a rule about equal, though in a few districts employment was a little slack towards the end of the month, on account of the prolonged dry weather. A scarcity of men for permanent situations was reported in several districts in Worcestershire and Oxfordshire.

Eastern Counties.—There was a good demand for extra labourers in these counties, principally for hoeing and weeding, and, while the supply of men was generally sufficient, there was some scarcity in several districts, including the Ely (Cambridgeshire), Spilsby (Lincolnshire), East and West Flegg, and Swaffham (Norfolk) Rural Districts. Little or no change was reported in men's wages at the May hiring fairs in Lincolnshire.

Southern and South-Western Counties.—Extra labourers were in fairly good demand on the whole in these counties, though several correspondents mentioned that the demand was lessened by the dry weather, less hoeing than usual being required; the supply o men was generally about equal to the demand. scarcity of permanent men, especially milkers, was reported in several districts in Sussex, and in the Godstone (Surrey), Chippenham (Wiltshire), Hereford, and Stowon-the-Wold (Gloucestershire) Rural Districts.

# 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 May, 1911, showed a decrease in both quantity and value as compared with May, 1910. The decrease was principally in Scotland.

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

	Quar	ntity.	Value.			
Manighou to Russ :	May, 1911.	May, 1910.	May, 1911.	May, 1910.		
Fish (other than Shell): England and Wales Scotland Ireland	Cwts. 1,049,290 875,862 78,673	Cwts. 999,603 1,002,052 105,935	£ 607,585 194,668 28,776	£ 592,859 280,537 35,416		
Shell Fish Total	2,003,825	2,107,590	831,029 37,111	908,812 31,634		
Total Value	ind work	nent lo	868,140	940,446		

Employment at the principal ports during May was fair. It was good at Grimsby, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Yarmouth it was good with fishermen, better than a month ago and about the same as a year ago; with fish dock labourers and fish curers it continued moderate, and was about the same as a year ago. Employment at Lowestoft was fair with all classes, and better than a month ago. At Hull it was moderate with fishermen, fair with fish dock labourers, and good with fish curers; it was about the same as a month ago and a year ago. At Aberdeen employment continued good with all classes, and about the same as a year ago. It was fair with fishermen and fish dock labourers at Peterhead, and moderate with fish curers. At Fraserburgh employment was fair generally, and at Macduff moderate. Off the South-West Coast of England fishing operations were but moderately successful.

The Exports of herrings cured and salted in May, 1911, were valued at £48,314, as compared with £41,235 in April, 1911, and £47,825 in May, 1910.

# DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

(Based on 136 Returns—115 from Employers, 8 from Trade Unions and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

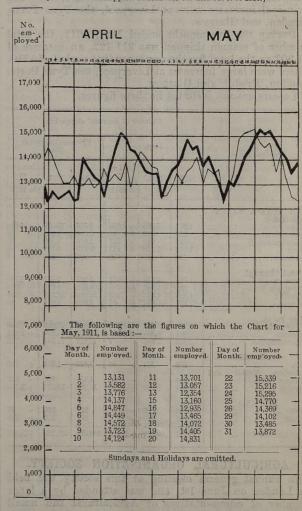
EMPLOYMENT was generally fair and better than a month ago, except at Liverpool, where it was dull and worse than a month ago.

London\*—Employment generally was fair, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves during the four weeks ended May 27th, 1911, was 14,057, an increase of 5.5 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 2.0 per cent. as compared with May, 1910.

	a a	nily Number of and at Princip	oal Whar	ves in Londo	d in Docks*
	ngi Jos	In Docks.	SUSTING.	or cala	
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At 107 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
Veek ended May 6th " " " 13th " " 20th " " 27th	4,490 5,059 5,142 5,155	3,039 2,338 2,309 3,623	7,529 7,397 7,451 8,778	6,458 6,192 6,361 6,219	13,987 13,589 13,812 14,997
verage for 4 weeks nded May 27th, 1911	} 4,953	2,793	7,746	6,311	14,057
verage for Apr., 1911	1,332	2,671	7,003	6,327	13,330
" " May, 1910	4,833	2,965	7,798	5,982	13,780

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 April and May, 1911. The corresponding curve for April and May, 1910, is also given for comparison.

[The thick curve applies to 1911 and the thin curve to 1910.]



The daily numbers employed during May, 1911, ranged from 12,354 on the 13th to 15,339 on the 22nd. During May, 1910, the daily numbers ranged from 12,191 on the 14th to 15,341 on the 21st.

\* Exclusive of Tilbury.

June, 1911.

The mean daily number employed at Tilbury Dock was 1,334 in May, 1911, as compared with 1,460 in the previous month, and 1,280 in May, 1910.

At Liverpool employment was generally worse than a month ago; it was dull with dock labourers at the North end and Central docks, and slack at the South end docks; it was also dull with quay and railway carters.

Other Ports.—Employment with dock and riverside labourers on the Tyne and Wear was good, and better than a month ago; it was fair with trimmers and teamers at Blyth. At Hartlepool and Middlesbrough it continued good. It continued moderate at Hull and Goole, and was good and better than a month ago at Grimsby. Employment was also good at Parkeston, and fair at Yarmouth and Lowestoft. It was fair generally, and better than a month ago at Plymouth, and some improvement was also reported at Bristol. Employment was slack at Newport and Cardiff, and good at Swansea. It showed an improvement on a month ago at Grangemouth, and declined at Leith; there was a further decline at Dundee. On the Clyde employment continued fair on the whole. It was fair at Belfast, and bad at London-

# SEAMEN SHIPPED IN MAY.

(Eased 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 May 50,826 seamen\*, of whom 4,162 (or 8.2 per cent. were foreigners), were shipped on foreign-going vessels. As compared with May, 1910, there was a net increase of 8,099. principal increases were at Liverpool, the Tyne Ports, London, and Glasgow.

During the five months ended May, 1911, the total number of seamen shipped was 211,722, an increase of 21,907 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.

							Cart Cart	
			Numl	per of Sea	men* shi	ipped in		
Principal Por	ts.		May,	A	Five months ended May,			
Marine W		1910.	1911.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in 1911.	1910.	1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in 1911.	
ENGLAND & W	ALES.		-				Partie S	
Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby		2,061 336 325 1.076 120	3,695 348 546 1,289 35	+ 1,634 + 12 + 221 + 213 - 85	9,386 1,674 1,916 5,879 234	13,920 1,615 1,936 5,781 238	+ 4,534 - 59 + 20 - 98 + 4	
Bristol Channel. Bristol† Newport, Mon. Cardiff‡ Swansea		1,056 805 4,255 437	1 719 1,230 4,648 498	+ 663 + 425 + 393 + 61	3.365 4,302 20,559 1,929	5.632 4,670 21,248 1,971	+ 2 267 + 368 + 689 + 42	
Other Ports. Liverpool London Southampton		16,732 6,991 3,853	18 679 8,345 3,846	+ 1,947 + 1,354 - 7	69,882 32,603 17,477	77,828 35,594 18,249	+ 7,946 + 2,991 + 772	
SCOTLAND Leith Kirkcaldy, Methi		288	334	+ 46	1,829	1,951	+ 122	
Kirkcaldy, Methi Grangemouth Glasgow		2E0 4,007	175 5,169	- 75 + 1,162	1,134 16,784	902 18,977	- 232 + 2,193	
Dublin Belfast	: ::	38 97	20 250	- 18 + 153	281 581	240 970	- 41 + 389	
Total		42,727	50,826	+ 8,099	189,815	211,722	+21,907	

#### AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

THE annual general meeting of this society was held in London on June 1st, and was attended by a large number of representatives of Agricultural and Small Holdings Co-operative Societies.

The report submitted to the meeting stated that at the end of 1910 there were 410 societies affiliated to the association, of which 162 were Small Holdings and Allotment Societies: 148 Societies for the Supply of Re-

\* 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.

| regulations, if no regulation were act as he had done without control of the cont

quirements and Sale of Produce; 39 Agricultural Credit Societies; 20 Egg and Poultry Societies; 19 Dairy, Bottled Milk, and Cheese-making Societies; 3 agricultural auction markets; and 10 federations and miscellaneous

The total membership of the affiliated societies was stated to be 24,000, and the total turnover in 1910 £1,100,000 as compared with £860,000 in 1909.

A grant of £1,491 had been received by the society from the Board of Agriculture during the year.

# LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF THE EMPLOYMENT: DISAPPEARANCE OF SEAMAN FROM SHIP: PRESUMPTION OF FACT.

By the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, compensation is payable to a person injured by accident only where the accident was one arising out of, as well as in the course of, the employ-

ment.

An officer of a ship, in charge of the watch, was seen safe on the bridge at 7 a.m., it being broad daylight and the sea smooth. He was never seen again, and there was no evidence as to what happened to him, but a short time before he had complained of feeling sick and giddy. His dependants claimed compensation under the Act, but their claim was resisted by the shipowners, on the ground that there was no evidence that the deceased had met with any accident arising out of his employment. The County Court judge, however, awarded compensation; deciding that the presumption, in the circumstances, was that the man had fallen overboard and been drowned by an accident arising out of, as well as in the course of, his employment.

On appeal, this decision was upheld by the Court of Appeal. On further appeal, it was upheld by the House of Lords.—

Owners of "Swansea Vale" v. Price.—House of Lords. 5th May, 1911.

ACCIDENT IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: FALL ON WAY TO WORK: PERMISSION TO USE PRIVATE FOOTPATH.

WORK: PERMISSION TO USE PRIVATE FOOTPATH.

A colliery company made a footway across land belonging to to them, in order, by cutting off a corner, to provide a shorter route to their works than the public road. The path crossed a railway embankment by ascending and descending steps. The workmen in the employ of the company were allowed to use the footway. One of the men, while so using it in going to his work, fell in descending the steps, and was injured. He claimed compensation under the Act. The company resisted the claim on the ground that the accident had not happened in the course of the workman's employment, the place of the accident being more than three-quarters of a mile from their works. The Court of Appeal decided in favour of this contention, and held that no compensation was payable. The claimant appealed. The House of Lords affirmed the decision, and dismissed the appeal.—Walters v. Staveley Coal and Iron Company.—House of Lords. 30th May, 1911.

SERIOUS AND WILFUL MISCONDUCT: DISOBEDIENCE TO RULE: MINER LEAVING CAGE IN MOTION.

Miner Leaving Cage in Motion.

Where it is proved that injury to a workman is attributable to his serious and wilful misconduct, he is not entitled to any compensation in respect of the injury, unless it results in death or serious and permanent disablement.

It was a special rule of a coal mine that no person ascending or descending the shaft should enter or leave the cage while it was in motion, or until it should have stopped at a landing-place. As a number of miners were being lowered into the pit. one of them left the cage while it was in motion, and was injured in consequence, sustaining a fracture of the jaw. He claimed compensation, but the Sheriff-Substitute held that his disobedience to the special rule in leaving the cage while in motion amounted to serious and wilful misconduct, and he refused to make an award in his favour. The claimant appealed, but the Court of Session held that the finding of the Sheriff-Substitute was a finding of fact which they could not review, and dismissed the appeal.—M'Ardle v. Dunlop Company, Limited.—Court of Session. 23rd May, 1911.

Matter Reference to Medical Reference: Death by Accident:

MATTER REFERRED TO MEDICAL REFEREE: DEATH BY ACCIDENT: REFERENCE AFTER DEATH.

REFERENCE AFTER DEATH.

It is provided by the Act that a judge or arbitrator may, subject to regulations made by a Secretary of State and the Treasury, submit to a medical referee for report any matter which seems material to any question arising in the arbitration. A workman, having been injured by accident, died pending the hearing of a claim for compensation. After his death the County Court judge referred a question as to the cause of death to a medical referee. No regulation had ever been made dealing with the circumstances, and it was contended that the iudge had no jurisdiction, failing any such regulation, to refer the matter after the claimant's death.

The Court of Appeal held, however, that as the Act gave him jurisdiction to refer, subject only to the control of certain regulations, if no regulation were made he had jurisdiction to act as he had done without control.—Carrolan v. Harrington.—Court of Appeal. 25th May, 1911.

Insurance Against Liability Under the Act: Keeping Wages Book: Not a Condition Precedent to Liability of INSURANCE COMPANY.

A farmer insured himself with an insurance company against A farmer insured himself with an insurance company against liability under the Act, but only employed one person, his own son. The young man lost his hand by an accident, entitling him to compensation, and the father claimed indemnity from the company. The company repudiated liability on the ground that the farmer had not kept a proper wages book, and it was a condition of the policy that such a book should be kept. The question of liability came before the High Court through the finding of an arbitrator. The judge decided that the keeping of a wages book was not a condition precedent to the company's liability, but was only inserted in the policy for the purpose of assisting the adjustment of the premium which was based on the wages paid. He therefore decided that the was based on the wages paid. He therefore decided that the company was liable to indemnify the farmer.—Bradley v. Essex and Suffolk Accident Indemnity Society, Limited.—King's Bench

#### (2) Old Age Pensions Act.

OLD AGE PENSION: DECISION OF LOCAL PENSION COMMITTEE: FINALITY.

By the Old Age Pensions Act, 1908, pensions are given to persons who are over seventy years of age, and who also satisfy certain other conditions. Where any question arises as to whether the conditions entitling a person to a pension have been fulfilled, such question must be decided by the local pension committee of the district; and the Act provides that the decision of such committee on any claim or question which is not referred by way of appeal to the central pension authority within the prescribed time shall be final and conclusive. Whenever it is found that a person is in receipt of an old age pension who is not entitled thereto, he, or in the case of his death, his representatives, may be called upon to repay to the Treasury any sums paid to him in respect of the pension improperly paid.

In October, 1908, a woman claimed to be entitled to an old age pension. The local committee, after investigating her case, decided that she was seventy years of age, and allowed her 5s. a week. A year later, however, the pensions officer discovered evidence that the woman was below the required age, and he brought the matter before the local committee, but they decided to continue the pension. The pensions officer appealed to the By the Old Age Pensions Act, 1908, pensions are given to

brought the matter before the local committee, but they decided to continue the pension. The pensions officer appealed to the Local Government Board, the central pension authority, and that body deprived the woman of the pension. She then lodged a Petition of Right, praying that she might not be called on to refund the money paid to her, and that the pension should be continued on the ground that there had been no appeal from the finding of fact of the local committee as to her age in 1908, and that the question could not be reopened. The Irish Courts held that the question could be investigated at any time; and that the central authority had jurisdiction to decide the question of her central authority had jurisdiction to decide the question of her age, and to deprive her of the pension. On appeal to the House of Lords this decision was upheld.—Murphy v. The King.—House of Lords. 13th May, 1911.

# (3) Friendly Societies Acts.

RULES FOR SETTLING DISPUTES: ACTION IN COUNTY COURT: JURISDICTION OF COURT.

It is provided by the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, that every dispute between a member, or person claiming through a member or under the rules of a registered society, and the society shall be decided in the manner directed by the rules; and the decision so given shall be binding and conclusive without appeal. Where the rules contain no directions as to disputes, or where no decision is made on a dispute within four days for a realization. decision is made on a dispute within forty days after application to the society for a reference under its rules, the person aggrieved may apply either to the County Court or to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and such court may hear and determine the matter in dispute.

A man who was a member of a registered friendly society died, and his widow claimed to be entitled to certain benefits under the rules of the society. One of those rules provided that disputes should be decided by three arbitrators, the first chosen by the claimant, the second by the society, and the third to be a person agreed upon by the parties, to act as umpire. On 11th March, 1910, the widow applied to the society for the benefit which she claimed. On 2nd April the society passed a resolution refusing the application, on the ground that she was not entitled under the rules to the benefit in question. On 18th April she made an application for arbitration under the rules. This was agreed to by the society; but the parties failed to agree as to an unpire and in Japanya 1011, the riles are the society and the parties failed to agree as to an unpire and in Japanya 1011, the riles are the society and the parties failed to agree as to an unpire and in Japanya 1011, the riles are the society and the society is the society and the parties failed to agree as to an unpire and in Japanya 1011, the riles are the society and the society and the society and the society are the society are the society are the society and the society are the to agree as to an umpire, and in January, 1911, the widow com-menced proceedings in the County Court to enforce her claim. Before such proceedings were commenced, but after the plaintiff's right to take them had vested, more than forty days plaintiff's right to take them had vested, more than forty days having elapsed since she made application for arbitration, the society made new rules regulating disputes. The plaintiff did not comply with those rules. At the hearing it was contended that as she had not complied with the new rules the judge had no jurisdiction to hear the case. The judge adopted this contention, and refused to hear the case. The plaintiff appealed. The High Court held that the alterations in the rules could not affect the right of the plaintiff after such right had become vested, and that the County Court judge had jurisdiction to try the case. The appeal was therefore allowed.—Ritson v. Dobson.—King's Bench Division. 1st May, 1911.

#### (4) Miscellaneous.

RESTRAINT OF TRADE: AGREEMENT NOT TO CARRY ON, OR BE CONCERNED IN CARRYING ON, A BUSINESS: ACTING AS

Although by the common law agreements in restraint of trade

Although by the common law agreements in restraint of trade are illegal in general, such agreements may be legal where made for good consideration, and so far as is necessary to protect the trade or interests of one of the parties. Thus, an agreement with a servant that if he leaves his master's employment he shall not set up a competing business within such a distance as to injure the master's business is usually a valid agreement.

A company carrying on the business of chimney-sweepers employed an assistant under an agreement by which he covenanted that he would give the whole of his time and services to his employers, and that he should not otherwise at any time carry on, or be concerned in carrying on, the business of a chimney-sweeper, either by himself or in conjunction with any other person, within a radius of three miles of a place named. Having been in the situation for over nine years, this man left the service of the company, and entered the employment of another firm of chimney-sweepers as journeyman, within the prohibited area. The company then brought an action against him in the County Court for damages and an injunction to restrain him from break-The company then brought an action against him in the County Court for damages and an injunction to restrain him from breaking his covenant by being concerned in carrying on a competing business. It was contended, on behalf of the defendant, that his covenant only restrained him from acting as principal, either alone or in partnership, within the prohibited area, and did not prevent him from acting as servant to any person carrying on business within such area. The judge accepted this view, and gave judgment for the defendant. The plaintiffs appealed.

The High Court held that the decision of the County Court was right, and dismissed the appeal.—Ramoneur Company, Limited, v. Brixley.—King's Bench Division. (Reported.) 6th May, 1911.

# HOME OFFICE ORDER.

Factory Acts: Piecework: Particulars of Work and Factory Acts: Piecework: Particulars of Work and Wages: Iron Safe Making.—It is provided by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, that in every textile factory the occupier must cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work of piece workers, and also particulars of the work to which such rate applies, so as to enable the piece workers to compute the amount of wages they are entitled to receive. The Home Secretary has power to extend these provisions to any class of non-textile factories and to any class of workshops, with such modifications as to mode of publication, etc., as he thinks fit.

By Order\* dated 29th April 1911, which came into force 1st.

By Order\* dated 29th April, 1911, which came into force 1st June, 1911, the Home Secretary has applied these provisions to factories and workshops in which the making of iron safes is carried on, subject to certain modifications. The occupier must furnish ried on, subject to certain modifications. The occupier must furnish the worker with written particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him, either on each occasion on which work is given out to him, or at or before the time of his first employment, and also on every subsequent occasion when the rates are fixed or altered; or he must exhibit such particulars on a placard, containing no other matter, and fixed in such a position as to be easily read by all concerned. If the rates are not ascertainable before the work is given out, the particulars must be given in writing when the work is completed. Such particulars of the work as affect the amount of wages must be furnished to the worker in writing when the work is given out. Penalties are incurred by any occupier failing to comply with the Order, by any worker disclosing any trade secret contained in the particulars, and by any person soliciting or procuring a worker to make any such disclosure.

# PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADE.

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

	Price according Audi		ast	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on					
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.			vious udit.	A Year ago.			
Coal.  Durham:— (Average of all classes of coal at pit's mouth.)	1911. Jan.—Mar.	s. 7	d. 6·28	_ s.	d. 3·90	- 0	d. 5.25		
Pig Iron. West of Ecotland	FebApril	54	0.00	- 1	8.50	- 3	3 3 29		
Manufactured Iron. North of England:— (Rails, plates, bars, and angles.) Midlands:—		126	7.04	- 0	3.16	+ 0	0.57		
(Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, &c.)	Mar.—April	129	7.84	+ 0	5.16	+ 3	3 10.44		
West of Scotland:— (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods.)		123	7.00	- 2	8.46	+ 3	9.39		

<sup>\*</sup> Statutory Rules and Orders, 1911, No. 413. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 1d.

Pig Iron.—As a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of pig iron the wages of blastfurnacemen in the West of Scotland were reduced by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England, the Midlands, and the West of Scotland the wages of puddlers and mills are resulted.

puddlers and millmen remain unchanged as a result of the ascertainments of the selling price of the specified class of manufactured iron in those districts.

# PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

RETURNS have been received from the principal Cooperative Societies and Master Bakers' Associations in Great Britain, and from local correspondents, showing the price of bread on June 1st, 1911.

The figures in the following Table are based on Returns from 227 Co-operative Societies in England and Wales, and 132 in Scotland.

District.	pric	domin e per t June		price	domin per 4 Mar.,	lbs on	Predominant price per 4 lbs. on 1st June, 1910.		
	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean
ENGLAND AND WALES.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. Counties and Yorkshire	71/2	51	6.26	71/2	51	6.32	71/2	51	6.35
Lanes, & Cheshire N. Mid, Counties W. do. do. S. do. do. Eastern Counties London S. E. Counties S.W. Counties Wales & Mon.	613 553 6 6 6 6 513 6	4½ 5 5 4½ 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5.63 5.15 5.44 5.21 5.57 5.44 5.90 5.54	61 52 52 6 6 6 6 6	4½ 5 5 4½ 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5.62 5.20 5.48 5.26 5.63 5.50 5.92 5.63	7½ 6 6½ 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6½	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	6*00 5*43 5*83 5*49 5*77 5*94 6*02 5*79
England and Wales	71/2	41/2	5.56	71/2	41/2	5.60	71/2	5	5*83
SCOTLAND. Northern Counties Eastern Counties Lanarkshire	6½ 6½ 6	5½ 5 5½	5·78 5·92 5·60	7 7 6½	6 5 6	6·19 6·26 6·03	7 7 6½	6 5 6	6*28 6*33 6*07
Counties	61/2	51	5.95	61/2	6	6.30	7	6	6.42
Scotland	61/2	5	5*86	7	5	6°23	7	5	6.31
Great Britain	71/2	41	5.67	71	41	5-83	71	5	6.01

The mean of the prices on June 1st, 1911, shows a slight decrease as compared with March 1st, 1911. As compared with June 1st, 1910, a decrease of '34d. per 4 lbs. is shown.

Returns showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on June 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:—

ang at maxis.	Jun	e 1st,	1911.	Ma	y 1st,	1911.	June 1st, 1910.			
District.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean	
London:— N. & N.W. E. & N.E. S.E. S.W. W. & W.C. N.Counties & Yorks.	d. 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½ 6 6½	d. 4½ 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	d. 5·1 5·3 5·2 5·6 5·6	d. 51/2 52/2 55/2 6 6 6 6 6 2	d. 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	d. 5·3 5·3 5·2 5·3 5·6 5·6	d. 6 6 5½ 6 6 6½	d. 5½ 5 5½ 5 5½ 5	d. 5.6 5.6 5.5 5.7 5.9 5.9	
Lancs & Cheshire Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties . S. Western Counties and Wales	6 6 6	4½ 5 5 4½	5·2 5·4 5·9 5·6	61 6 6 6	4½ 5 5 5	5·3 5·4 5·9 5·7	6 6 6 6 <sub>2</sub>	5 4½ 5 5	5·5 5·6 5·9 5·9	
Scotland	61	5	5.7	61/2	5	5.7	7	51/2	6.3	
Great Britain	61/2	41/2	5.5	61/2	41/2	5.5	7	5	5.8	

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the predominant prices remains unaltered. Compared with a year ago a decrease of '3d. 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

Place,		Predominant Price per 4 lbs.	Dec.	+) or (-)	Last Change.		
		on June 1st, 1911.*	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lb	
London	000	d. 5 & 5½	d. - 1	d. - ½	June '10	d.	
Birmingham		54 & 6	0100	+ 1	March '11	11	
Bolton	1 275	51	3030	- 1	Nov. '10	T 4	
Bristol	3000	5 & 51	2	- 1	April '11	2	
Cardiff	1	51		2	June '10	2	
Derby		5		- 1	Dec. '10	- 4	
Hull	1	51		- 1	June '10	- 1	
Ipswich	-	51		- 1	June '10	_ 1	
Leeds		61		2	May '10	3 3	
Leicester		5		10 10 0	May '10	2 1	
Liverpool		5		-1	Nov. '10	- 1	
Manchester.		5		- 1/2	June '10	- 1	
Middlesbrough		5 & 54	456	2 10	March '11	- 1	
Norwich		5			Nov. '09	_ 1	
Nottingham		51,	201000	- 1	June '10	_ 1	
Oldham		41		- 1	April'11	- 1	
Plymouth		6	Section .	- 1	June '10	- 1	
Portsmouth		6		300	Oct. '10	+ 1	
Potteries		44		- 1	March '11	- 1	
Southampton		5 & 6			Nov. '09	- 1	
Wolverhampton		5	30000	- 4	June '10	- 1/3	
Aberdeen		5		1	April '11	1	
Dundee	110	5	STORE ST	1	April '11	2	
Edinburgh	136	6	000 24	_ 1	April '11	- 1	
Glasgow	1.	5 <u>1</u>	Der II	$-\frac{2}{1}$	March '11	- ½	
Belfast	1.9	54	DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T	-1	March '11	bospor	
Dublin	199	6	45.590	345 ,039	May '10	2	

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

The predominant price in London on June 1st, 1911, was 5d. to  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 lbs., as compared with  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 lbs. on May 1st. As compared with a year ago, the price is lower in 20 of the towns and higher in one (Birmingham). In the remaining six towns no change is

#### II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The imports of wheat during September, 1910-May, 1911, amounted to 72,307,876 cwts., or 2,963,404 cwts. less than in the corresponding months of 1909-1910. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1910-May, 1911, amounted to 7,704,020 cwts., or 1,098,923 cwts. less than in September, 1909-May, 1910.

	British Wheat	THE TOTAL	distill the	1 10 3000
Month.	Mean London Gazette Price	Imp (Average De	Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households	
	(England and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	ex Mill for Cash).
1910. May	Per cwt. s. d. 7 5	Per cwt. s. d. 8 74	Per cwt. s. d. 11 2	Per cwt. s. d. 11 3½
April May	7 1 7 6	7 9 <del>1</del> 7 9	10 4 10 4	10 4 10 5

# CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES. Quarterly Returns of Sales.

Names of Societies	Sales* in	the first qu	arter of	Percentage Increase compared with		
Nature of Business.	1911.	1910.	1906.	A year ago.	Five years ago.	
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:-	£	£	£			
Distributive Departments Productive "	6,401,819 1,729,072	6,293,605 1,615,140	5,128,275 997,321	1·7 7·1	24·8 73·4	
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments Productive "	1,842,188 621,568	1,859,859 637,107	1,719,161 521,525	1·0† 2·4†	7·2 19·2	
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE: Productive Departments	47,381	38,894	44,855	21.8	5.6	
IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments ?	57,157	52,661	31,392	8:5	82.1	
Totals—Distributive Depts Productive "	8,301,164 2,398,021	8,206,125 2,291,141	6,878,828 1,563,701	1.2	20·7 53·4	
Grand Total	10,699,185	10,497,266	8,442,529	1.9	26.7	

transfers to distributive departments. † De ‡ This Society has no productive departments

# 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 May, 1911, was 83, consisting of 75 cases of lead poisoning, 2 of mercurial poisoning, 1 of arsenic poisoning, and 5 of anthrax. Five deaths, all due to lead poisoning, were also reported. In addition to the above, 20 cases of lead poisoning (6 of which were

fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During January-May, 1911, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 274, as compared with 209 in the corresponding period of 1910. The number of deaths was 18 in 1911 and 22 in 1910. In addition there were 88 cases of lead poisoning (24 of which were fatal) among house painters and plumbers in January-May, 1911, as compared with 82 cases (17 fatal) in the

corresponding period of 1910.

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

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

## Analysis by Industries.

		CASES			DEATHS	
INDUSTRY.	May,		months 1 May,	May,	Five n ended	
	1911.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1911.	1910.
00 SF   100 F ST 100		I	ead Poi	soning.	98 30000 3000 7 3000	Shirth Shirth
Among Operatives engaged in— Smelting of Metals	8	14	14	1,	0	1 7
Brass Works	-	3	4	1	2	3
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering	1 5	4	2	-	on The	2022
Printing	5	13 19	8		1	3
File Cutting	1	8 7	2 7	1	î	1
Tinning of Metals	1 3	7	8	0	mioni	1
Red Lead Works	1	5	3	4-1	-	1
China and Earthenware* Litho-Transfer Works	12	43	31	1	1	3
Glass Cutting and Polishing	1 1	2	TO THE	7 = 3	-	-
Vitreous Enamelling		10	4	174	1	1000
Electrical Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works	3 4	8 7	13	10-30	STEEDS	1
Coach and Car Painting	12	39	26	1	2	
Shipbuilding Paint used in other Industries	8	9	3	-	2 3	2 2
Other Industries	9	17 29	23 15	1	4	2
Total in Factories & Workshops	70	OFF				STATE OF THE PARTY
A. Sharett	75	244	182	5	15	17
douse Painting & Plumbing	20	88	82	6	24	17
		Other	Forms o	f Poiso	ning.	
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer	307.4		SH \$2.00			
Making	1000	2	1	-	-	-
Furriers' and Felt Hat Works	2	2	SPINITES.	1011270	ato at	2
Other Industries	-	3	2	-	-	-
Total	2	7	3	-	-	-
Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	1	4	4	(1 <u>1</u>	St EI	3_
Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"	3	11	7	design	100	-
Defrequi tu melline u Z	790 30	na wage	Anth	rax.	ferr and	-
Wool ., ,,	4	9	10		0	1
Handling of Horsehair	1	3		-	2	1 1
landling and Sorting of Hides and		6	3 5		1 THE	1
Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) ther Industries	-	1	2	1		2
Total Anthrax	5	19	20		3	5
Enquisite the position		September 1	VIII 70		Jez.	-
Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act	83	274	209	5	18	22
Grand Total	103	362	291	11	42	39
and Workshop Act		301000	A dino pa	1430	18	

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

REPORTED IN MAY.

(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 May, 1911, was 244, an increase of 16, as compared with April, 1911, and a decrease of 118, compared with May, 1910. The mean number for May during the years 1906, 10, was 246, the maximum year heir 1910 with 260. 10 was 246, the maximum year being 1910 with 362 deaths, and the minimum year 1909 with 204 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and

quarries in May, 1911, was 107, as compared with 118 in April, 1911, and 252 in May, 1910. The large number in May, 1910, was due to the explosion at the Whitehaven Pit. The total number of accidents reported under the Factory and Workshops Act, in May, 1911, was 102, compared with 78 in April, 1911, and 83 in May, 1910. The corresponding figures for the railway service were 32, 31 and 26 respectively. The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in May, 1911, was 44, as compared with 55 in April, 1911, and 84 in May,

During the five months ended May, 1911, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was 1,186, as ompared with 1,266 in 1910. The total number of eamen killed in the same period was 601 in 1911 and 484

Trade.	Num	ber of Work killed durin	people	Inc. (+) (-) in 1911,	or Dec May, on a
16, directly involving	May, 1911.	April, 1911.	May, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service—	exeq ö	P.L. yes	ylovai	(130 p)	6 16
Brakesmen & Goods Guards Engine Drivers	1 1	4 2	ż	- 3 - 1 + 1	+ 1
Firemen Guards (Passenger)	1	ż	1	+ 1 - 2	- 1
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	14	6	5	+ 8	+ 9
Porters	2	4	3	- 2	- 1
Shunters	2 9	2 9	10	- 00015	- 2 - 1
Contractors' Servants	2	2	0.00	Sill o	+ 2
Total, Railway Service	32	31	26	+ 1	+ 6
Mines— Underground	87	96	231	- 9	100
Surface	9	13	13	- 4	-144 - 4
Total, Mines	96	109	244	- 13	-148
Quarries over 20 feet deep	11	9	8	+ 2	+ 3
Factories and Workshops—	PER STATE				1
Cotton	1	5	4	- 4	- 3 + 1
Wool and Worsted Other Textiles	1	4 4	i	- 3	+ 1
Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion	2 9	2 8	3 12	+"1	- 1 - 3
of Metals Marine and Locomotive	. 9	4	3	+ 5	
Engineering					100
Ship and Boat Building Wood	13 5	8 5	9	+ 5	+ 4 + 4
Chemicals	5	2	5	+ 3	1000
Other Non - Textile Industries	34	21	24	+ 13	+ 10
Total, Factories and Workshops.	80	63	62	+ 17	+ 18
Accidents reported under			No.		
Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5. Docks, Wharves and Quays	13	9	5	+ 4	+ 8
Warehouses Buildings to which Act applies	ij	6	14	+ 3	+ 8 2 5
Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5.	22	15	21	+ 7	+ 1
Accidents, reported under	3	1	1	+ 2	+ 2
Notice of Accidents Act, 1894					pleas
Total, excluding Seamen	244	228	362	+ 16	- 118
Seamen—					
On Trading Vessels—		10	-		No State
Sailing	34	12 41	63	- 8 - 7	- 3 - 29
On Fishing Vessels—Sailing	2	9000 265	4	+ 2	- 2
Steam	4.	2	10	+ 2 + 2	- 6
Total, Seamen	44	55	84	- 11	- 40
Total, including Seamen	288	283	446	+ 5	- 158

<sup>\*</sup> Of the 12 persons affected in the china and earthenware industry 5 were females.

# TRADE DISPUTES IN MAY.\*

Number and Magnitude. — The total number of disputes commencing during the month was 51, as compared with 27 in the previous month and 27 in May, 1910. In these new disputes 8,407 workpeople were directly, and 6,116 indirectly, involved, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before May, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 36,868 workpeople involved in trade disputes in May, 1911, as compared with 40,290 in April, 1911, and 19,224 in May, 1910.

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

Groups of Trades.				No. of	No. of Workpeople involved.			
				Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
Building	S. Land				5	855	467	1,322
Coal Mining					11	3,279	4,122	7,401
Quarrying					i	450	,,100	450
Engineering					5	243	8	251
Shipbuilding					7	2,161	335	2,496
Other Metal					5	136	24	160
Textile					11	869	1,094	1,963
Clothing			**		1 5	119	***	119
Other Trades					5	295	66	361
Total, May,	1911				51	8,407	6,116	14,523
Total, April,	1911				27	8,513	1,514	10,027
Total, May,	1910				27	9,381	3,410	12,791
Total, may,		100	i de la constante			0,001	0,410	1~,1

Causes. - Of the 51 new disputes no less than 39 arose on various wages questions, viz., 18, directly involving 3,186 persons, on demands for increased wages, 6, directly involving 357 persons, against proposed reductions, and 15, directly involving 1,965 persons, on other wages matters. Of the remaining 12 disputes, 11, directly involving 2,857 persons, arose on questions of trade union principles, and one, directly affecting 42 persons, on details of working arrangements.

Results. - During the month settlements were effected in the case of 29 new disputes, directly involving 5,295 workpeople, and 6 old disputes, directly involving 417 | preceding statistics.

persons. Of these new and old disputes, 10, directly involving 2,134 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople, 11, directly involving 1,063 persons, were settled in favour of the employers, and 14, directly involving 2,515 persons, were compromised. In the case of one other dispute work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration. — The time lost in May by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 119,700 working days. In addition, 404,100 working days were lost during May owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in May of all disputes, new and old, was 523,800 working days, as compared with 512,400 in the previous month, and 205,000 in the corresponding month of 1910.

Summary for the First Five 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 five months, January-May, 1910 and 1911, respectively, were as

	J	Jan.—May	, 1910.	J. J	an.—May,	1911.	
Groups of Trades.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Duration in Working	
Building	7	550	10,100	14	1 620	24,600	
Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying	59	163,366 788	2,873,100 46,400	56	43,120 516	2,117,800 4,900	
Engineering and Ship- building	27	4,222	31,600	52	19,535	224,900	
Other Metal	9	3,487	38,100	14	1,053	18,300	
Textile	26	13,904	141,700	39	17,480	227,700	
Clothing	16	2,265	18,800	18	6,086	59,000	
Transport	6	2,418	6,600	13	3,073	11,300	
Other Trades	12	1,905	45,500	24	5,111	261,900	
Total	166	192,905	3,211,900	233	97,594	2,950,400	

Principal Disputes. - Particulars of the principal disputes which began in May are given below. The details of the other disputes in progress during May are not separately stated in this Table but are included in the

#### Principal Trade Disputes.

Occupations.t	Locality.	Number of Workpeople involved.		Date	Dura- tion in	Alleged Cause or Object.:	Result.:	
	70.0	Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.;	Dispute began.	Working Days.		antilia del la principal arres	
Building — Builders' Labourers, <i>Bricklayers</i> , &c.	Nottingham	550	330	1911. 8 May	_	For an advance in wages of ½d. per hour.	No settlement reported.	
Bricklayers, Carpenters, Plumbers, and Builders' Labourers.	Manchester	183	87	25 May	8	Demand that representatives of the Trade Unions should be allowed to visit the men on the works.	Demand granted.	
Coal Mining— Miners and Surface Workers	Walsall	1,388	109	1 May	3	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists joined the Trade	
Putters, Fillers, and other Under- ground and Surface Workers.	Durham (near)	200	1,323	10 May	3	In sympathy with one of the work-people involved in a wages dispute.	Union. Wages dispute amicably settled.	
Putters and other Underground and Surface Workers.	Birtley, Co. Durham	95	1,094	16 May	6	In support of two putters who alleged wages grievances.	Work resumed; subsequent investigation proved grievances to b	
Colliers, Drawers, Datallers, Cleaners, and Surface Workers.	Wigan	543	857	23 May	-	Demand for a minimum wage of 7s. per day for colliers and 5s. 9d. per day for drawers when working in abnormal places.	without foundation. No settlement reported.	
Shipbuilding— Shipwrights	Southampton	600	-	15 May	4	For an advance in wages of 3s. per week.	An advance of 1s. per week on new work, and 2s 6d, per week of	
Platers' Helpers and Labourers, Platers, &c.	Birkenhead	732	145	25 May	6	Demind of platers' helpers for an advance of 5 per cent, on piece rates and 1s, per week on time rates, and of labourers for an advance of 2s, per week.	repair work, granted. Agreement arrived at between platers and their helpers as to wages and various advance granted to labourers.	
Textile — Grinders, Woolcombers, &c	Bradford	42	465	2 May	5	Dispute arising out of the introduc- tion of a new class of workpeople to do work previously done by grinders.	Re-organisation scheme accepted.	
Manilla Hemp Preparers, Spinners, &c.	Belf st	162	220	12 May	10	For an advance in wages.	Work resumed on old terms.	

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 gate 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 ed, but not themselves on strike or locked out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

# CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Wages.

June, 1911.

Changes taking effect in May .- The net result of all the changes taking effect in May, 1911, was an increase of £1,256 per week, as compared with a decrease of £1,346 per week in April, 1911, and an increase of £3,743 per week in May, 1910. The number of work-people affected was 50,937, of whom 37,597 received increases amounting to £1,796 per week, and 13,340 sustained decreases amounting to £540 per week. The total number affected in April, 1911, was 97,053, and in May, 1910, 139,514.

One change, affecting 600 workpeople, was settled by arbitration; two changes, affecting 5,600 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation boards; and six changes, affecting 9,401 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 35,336 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In the case of 1,660 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for the five completed months of 1911 .-The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the five months ended May 31st, 1911, was 385,265, as compared with 451,108 in the corresponding period of 1910. The changes arranged gave 164,919 workpeople a net increase of £10,843 per week, and 217,946 workpeople a net decrease of £6,680 per week, whilst the remaining 2,400 workpeople had upward and downward changes, 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 £4,163 per week, as compared with an increase of £2,552 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—May.								
Groups of Trades.	19	010.	1911.						
VIII - 130	No.	£	No.	£					
Building	1,434	+ 64	2,392	+ 172					
Coal Mining	369,591	- 89	200,050	- 6,000					
Iron, &c., Mining	9,487	+ 312	10,309	- 111					
Quarrying	2,858	+ 95	2,909	- 25					
PigIron Manufacture	11,660	+ 393	15,751	- 76					
Iron and Steel Manu- facture	26,511	+ 406	35,490	+ 1,195					
Engineering and Shipbuilding	1,279	+ 64	102,207	+ 7,618					
Other Metal Trades	30	+ 3	794	+ 125					
Textile Trades	22,867	+ 1,046	4,575	+ 309					
Clothing Trades	2,264	+ 119	2,171	+ 113					
Printing, &c., Trades	122	+ 8	40	+ 3					
Glass, &c., Trades	9	+ 2	1.829	+ 175					
Other Trades	2,112	+ 95	3,469	+ 423					
Employees of Local Authorities	884	+ 34	3,279	+ 242					
Total	451,108	+ 2,552	385,265	+ 4,163					

#### Hours.

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in May, 1911, affected 17,280 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 16,460 hours per week. In the five months ended May 31st, 1911, the number of workpeople whose hours were changed was 36,943, and the aggregate amount of the reduction 118,752 hours per week

# Principal Changes in Wages and Hours in May.

Particulars of the principal changes in rates of wages and hours of labour taking effect in May are given below. The details of the other changes reported are not separately stated in the Table, but they are included in the preceding statistics.

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MAY.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took	· Occupation.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
	effe			In- crease.	De- crease.	The state of the s
			I.—RATES OF	WAG	ES.	
Building	Glasgow and Dist.	May	Slaters	600		Increase of ½d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.)
Coal Mining	Northumberland	1&8 May	Deputies	::	1,103 1,600 700	Decrease of 2d. per day (6s. 4d. to 6s. 2d.). Decrease of 2d. per day (5s. 2d. to 5s.). Decrease of 2d. per day. Wages after change: Winding 5s. 9d.; Hauling and Pumping 5s. 2d.
	Forest of Dean	29 May	Hewers, other underground and surface workers (including enginemen		250 5,500	Decrease of 3 per cent., leaving wages 21 per cent. above the standard of 1879.  Decrease of 5 per cent., leaving wages 30 per cent. above the standard of 1888.*
Other Mining	North Lines	8 May	and mechanics) Ironstone quarrymen	1,000		Increase, under sliding scale, of 1½ per cent, making wages 2½ per cent, above the standard of May, 1909.
1	England and Scot- land	7 May {	Steel melters, pitmen, &c	2,400 730	::	Increase, under sliding scale, of 1½ per cent.  Increase of ½ per cent.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Barrow-in-Furness	1 May	Rail millmen, enginemen, boilermen, and cranemen		690	Decrease, under sliding scales, of ½ per cent., leaving wages of millmen 14½ per cent., and of enginemen, &c., 3 per cent. above their respective standards.
	North Lines	8 May	Blastfurnacemen	1,200		Increase, under sliding scale, of 1¼ per cent making wages 2½ per cent. above the standard of May, 1909.
	Scotland	1 May	Blastfurnacemen and labourers	THE STATE OF	3,500	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., leaving wages 20 per cent. above the standard of 1 Jan., 1899.
	Preston Oldham	Last pay in May 13 May	Fitters, turners, smiths, brassfinishers, strikers, &c. Ironmoulders	050		Increase of 1s. per week.  Increase of 2½ per cent. on piece rates and of 1s. per week
Engineering	Rochdale	19 May	Fitters, turners, smiths, &c	450		on time rates.  Increase of 2½ per cent. on piece rates and of 1s. per week
angutocritig	Scotland	1 May	Ironmoulders	12,000		on time rates.  Increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on piece rates and of $\frac{7}{4}$ d. per hour or ls. per week on time rates.
	Clyde	31 May, 1 or	Engineers, boilermakers, smiths, pat- tern makers, brassmoulders and	13,000		Increase of ¼d. per hour or ls. per week on time rates and of 2½ per cent, on piece rates to engineers and boilermakers
Woodworking	Glasgow	2 June 13 May	finishers, coppersmiths, &c. Sawyers and machinemen	300		and 5 per cent. to others. Increase of 1s. per week (31s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.).
			II.—HOURS OI	F LAB	OUR.	Latin Mirro Gold page of steel 100-9/
Building Printing	Wigan United Kingdom (except London)	1 May 15 May	Carpenters and joiners	280	17,000+	Increase of 2½ hours per week in Summer months (52 to 54½).  Decrease to 51 hours per week to those working 51½ and 52 hours; decrease of 1 hour per week to those working 52½ to 54 hours; and decreases to 53 hours per week to those working 54 hours and www.ds. 1

Note.—Full particulars will appear in the July GAZETTE of the following important changes which have been arranged to take effect in June:—

Coal Mining.—Decrease of 1½ per cent. in the wages of Miners in South Wales and Mon.

Engineering.—Increase of 2½ per cent. on piece rates and 6d. or 1s. per week on time rates to Engineers on the N.E. coast.

\* At a few of the Collieries wages are stated to be 25 per cent. above the standard. † Preliminary figure, subject to revision when enquiries are complete.

‡ Further decreases take effect in May 1912 and May 1913, resulting in a uniform week of 51 hours at the latter date.

# DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN MAY.

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The total number who received employment-relief was 2,883, of whom 1,740 were in London and "Outer London," 721 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 397 in Scotland, and 25 in Ireland. The average duration of employment relief was 12.5 days per person employed; and the wages paid amounted to

about 46s. 1d. per head, or 3s. 8\frac{1}{4}d. per day.

The net total number\* of applicants remaining on the registers at the end of May (after deduction, where practicable, of persons disqualified, those who had found work, &c.), was 15,927, of whom 3,955 were in "Outer London," 8,346 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 591 in Scotland, and 3,035 in Ireland.

Middlesbrough, Wallasey, King's Norton, Brighton, Aberdeen and Inverness reported that their registers were closed for the season

The total number of Distress Committees in operation at the end of May 1911, was 42 as compared with 52 at the end of April, 1911, and 59 at the end of May, 1910. Of the Distress Committees in operation at the end of May, 1911, 9 were in "Outer London," 25 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 May, 1911, together with the corresponding figures for April, 1911, and May, 1910. It should be noted that the figures do not necessarily relate to the same Committees in the three periods.

t and the engregal		applicant oyment-r		Aggregate Duration of Employment-relief.					
Districts.	May, 1911.	April, 1911.	May, 1910.	May, 1911.	April, 1911.	May, 1910.			
London :— County Outer	941 799	1,629 1,165	926 951	Days. 15,306 7,885	Days. 22,417 9,386	Days. 15,685 9,892			
Total, London	1,740	2,794	1,877	23,191	31,803	25,577			
Northern Counties Lancs. and Cheshire Yorkshire Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties Wales and Monmouth	104 153 165 197 102	174 197 754 186 684 542 210	392 358 326 165 49 532 200	1,424 548 844 2,469 811	1,173 2,605 2,723 1,086 6,121 4,656 3,153	2,282 3,711 3,887 528 802 3,392 2,766			
England and Wales Scotland Ireland	2,461 397 25	5,541 786 298	3,899 725 67	29,287 6,456 300	53,320 11,361 3,576	42,945 8,285 764			
United Kingdom	2,883	6,625	4,691	36,043	68,257	51,994			

Districts.	Total A	mount o	f Wages	Net No.* of Applicants Remaining on Registers at end of					
	May, 1911.	April, 1911.	May, 1910.	May, 1911.	April, 1911.	May, 1910.			
London :— County Outer	£ 3,450 1,346	£ 4,239 1,706	£ 2,360 1,489	Closed. 3,955	Closed. 5,005	Closed. 4 482			
Total, London	4,796	5,945	3,849	3,955	5,005	4,482			
Northern Counties Lancs. and Cheshire Vorkshire Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties Wales and Monmouth  Wales and Monmouth	192 102 207 425 195	223 333 519 310 746 778 604	436 663 789 136 121 665 565	55 858 4,667 1,463 Closed. 421 882	357 1,025 5,316 1,596 2,685 1,164 936	1,749 3,328 6,314 1,896 Closed. 433 1,450			
England and Wales Scotland	5,917 693 38	9,458 1,378 475	7,224 1,101 108	12,301 591 3,035	18,084 1,155 3,035	19,652 1,293			
United Kingdom	6,648	11,311	8,433	15,927	22,274	20,945			

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

According to the particulars furnished by the various Distress Committees, of the 15,927 applicants remaining on the register at the end of May, 1911, 8,959 were labourers, porters, &c.; 2,549 were connected with the building trades; 509 were carters, &c.; 229 were clerks, shop assistants, &c.; the occupations of the remainder were not specified.

# PAUPERISM IN MAY.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in May, 1911, in the 35 urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 191 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with April, 1911, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 11,186 (or 3.1 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 6. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 7,855 (or 4.3 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 3,331 (or 1.8 per cent.). In two districts, Wolverhampton and Galway, there were slight increases, and in all the other districts there were decreases, the greatest being in Central London (23 per 10,000) Leeds (13 per 10,000), and East London (10 per 10,000).

Compared with May, 1910, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 30. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 7,280 (or 4.0 per cent.), and the outdoor paupers by 42,577 (or 19.2 per cent.). Every district showed a dedistrict (74 per 10,000), Cork, Waterford, and Limerick (58 per 10,000), Central and East London (52 per 10,000), North Staffordshire (49 per 10,000), Bristol (46 per 10,000), and Wolverhampton (44 per 10,000); in 20 of the remaining 28 districts the decrease was between 20 and 40 per 10,000.

Der Tog ENCAS Re-		upers on d week o			Inc. (	+) or
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out- door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated	rd bas	te ,000 of ion on a
				Popula- tion.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.*	PREB	O SE	HOVES			
Metropolis. West District	11,734	2,096	13,830	159	- 9	- 16
North District	16,083 6,316 15,079	7,214 1,461	23,297 7,777 20,139	212 444	- 8 -23	- 29 - 52
East District South District	15,079 26,346	5,060 13,021	20,139 39,367	277 199	-10 - 9	- 52 - 39
Total, Metropolis	75,558	28,852	104,410	216	- 9	_ 35
West Ham	5,088	9,904	14,992	188	- 5	- 26
Other Districts.  Newcastle District Stockton & Tees District. Bolton, Oldham, &c. Wigan District  Manchester District Liverpool District. Bradford District. Bradford District Barnsley District Barnsley District Barnsley District Barnsley District Hull District Hull District North Staffordshire Notthgham District Leicester District Leicester District Birningham District Birstol District Bristol	2,696 1,454 4,418 2,386 11,334 13,158 2,120 1,248 3,036 910 3,309 1,905 2,407 2,331 1,614 3,848 3,848 3,246 7 68,924	5,137 3,840 5,096 5,432 9,137 10,359 1,772 2,952 4,132 2,385 5,152 5,505 4,302 3,525 9,411 4,654 7,198 96,865	7,833 5,294 9,513 7,818 20,471 3,892 4,200 7,168 3,238 6,194 7,057 7,912 6,633 5,139 13,259 9,311 7,675 9,665 165,789	165 231 120 187 205 215 103 114 139 122 130 237 198 150 207 192 152 186 236	- 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 8 - 7 - 3 - 13 - 4 - 2 - 8 - 2 - 3 - 9 - 4 - 3 - 5 - 6 - 6 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 7	- 31 - 74 - 33 - 28 - 26 - 20 - 15 - 26 - 21 - 23 - 29 - 49 - 34 - 23 - 29 - 49 - 34 - 23 - 29 - 49 - 34 - 23 - 29 - 34 - 20 - 34 - 20 - 34 - 20 - 34 - 20 - 34 - 20 - 20
Edinburgh & Leith District Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen	1,662 1,045 666 404	5,429 2,595 2,802 1,975	7,091 3,640 3,468 2,379	164 178 189 234	- 6 - 7 - 5	- 9 - 10 - 29 - 1
Total for the above } Scottish Districts	10,212	33,155	43,367	201	- 4	- 13
IRELAND.† Dublin District Belfast District Cork, Waterford and Limerick District Galway District	6,293 3,425 3,822 340	5,034 1,071 4,216 226	11,327 4,496 8,038 566	277 101 332 165	- 7 - 3 - 7 + 3	- 29 - 13 - 58 - 34
Total for the above Irish Districts	13,880	10,547	24,427	216	- 5	
Total for above 35 Dis- tricts in May, 1911	173,662	179,323	352,985	191	- 6	- 30

Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Small Pox Hospitals of Metropolitan Asylums Boards; and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registere pitals, and Licensed Houses.

# FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Summary for five months ended May, 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.

inge p no d	Five n	nonths ende	d May,		in five mo	r Dec. (-) nths ended 1911, as ed with
	1909.	1910.	1911.		1910.	1909.
I.—Food, Drink, and	£ 96,806,543	£ 105,010,382	£ 98,767,031		£ 6,243,351	£ + 1,960,488
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	93,387,470	108,814,037	113,635,419	+	4,821,382	+ 20,247,949
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured†	58,776,602	65,056,777	69,620,097	+	4,563,320	+ 10,843,495
IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	981,945	1,042,954	1,028,462	4	14,492	+ 46,517
Total value of Imports	249,952,560	279,924,150	283,051,009	+	3,126,859	+ 33,098,449

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED

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.

nger <del>in</del> de	Five n	nonths ende	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in five months ended May, 1911, as compared with						
August, peer 2	1909.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1909.				
TO THE OTHER LOS	£	e	£	e					
Food, Drink, and	7,997,017			+ 1,255,387	+ 2,002,531				
Raw Materials Articles mainly inmanufactured t	20,030,581	21,420,212	22,124,553	+ 704,341	+ 2,093,972				
-Articles wholly mainly Manu- ctureds	116,516,668	136,686,443	152,046,586	+15,360,143	+ 35,529,918				
Miscellaneous and Unclassified ancluding Parcels ost)	2,672,109	2,935,253	3,384,460	+ 449,207	+ 712,351				
otal value of Exports of British Produce	147,216,375	169,786,069	187,555,147	+ 17,769,078	+ 40,338,772				

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £46,134,056 during the five months ended May, 1911, as compared with £46,928,628 and £38,583,563 respectively in the corresponding period of 1910 and 1909.

# RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

(Based on information published weekly in the "Times.") THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of the twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended May 27th, 1911, amounted to £4,573,019, an increase of £407,149 (or 9.8 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1910.

During the 21 weeks ended May 27th, 1911, the receipts amounted to £23,893,892, an increase of £1,171,255 (or 5.2 per per cent.), as compared with the corresponding period of 1910.

			JUNEAU STREET				
was 74,489, compa		s ended th, 1911.		th, 1911.			
onathing on the regis	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1910.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1910.			
English Lines: - L. & N. W., Midland, N.	1436 £ 43	£	£	£			
London, and N. Staffs Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, Gt. Eastern, and London	1,407,116	+121,764	7,644,983	+429,536			
& Tilbury	723,025	+ 76,715	3,872,755	+198,567			
L. & S. W., and Gt.	872,525	+ 87,382	4,391,931	+278,015			
Western L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C. Scottish Lines:—	717,600 164,096	+ 82,100 + 12,075	3,628,200 826,630	+154,600 + 32,884			
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian  Irish Lines:— Gt. Southern and Western,	554,259	+ 18,270	2,858,935	+ 45,420			
Midland Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern.	134,398	+ 8,843	670,458	+ 32,233			
Total	4,573,019	+407,149	23,893,892	+1,171,255			

on, wool, wood and timber, metallic ores, oils and oil seeds, hides Raw cotton, wool, wood and connect, and desired and leather, chemicals, &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.

# WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN MAY, 1911

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

During May, 788 fresh applications (446 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 10 bureaux furnishing returns, and 987 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 243 persons, of whom 125 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 243 situations found for applicants, 156 were of a more or less permanent character, while 87 were temporary only.

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

Applications Situations Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers

		Vork-		ed by	onga	ged by	Employers.			
		ople		loyers		ma- tly.	Te	m- rily.		
sar oc quintamen a	May, 1911.	May, 1910.	May, 1911.	May, 1910.	May, 1911.	May, 1910.	May, 1911.	May, 1910.		
			Sumr	nary b	y Bur	eaux.	2 - 31 9	24		
Central Bureau:  5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W. Y. W. C. A.:	115	95	97	91	22	17	13	9		
26, George Street, § (1) Hanover Sq. § (2) Dublin:—	292 80	353 57	503 191	364 68	48 25	44 17	35 6	28		
30, Molesworth Street Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Birming- ham, Leeds, Edinburgh	35	30	47	21	3	7	22			
and Glasgow)	266	198	149	143	58	56	11	13		
Total of 10 Bureaux	788	733	987	687	156	141	87	54		
	3 441	8	umma	ry by	Occup	ations	š.			
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c. Shop Assistants Dressmakers, Milliners, &c. Secretaries, Clerks, Typists Apprentices and Learners Domestic Servants Miscellaneous	61 23 27 102 20 446 109	42 13 16 75 3 420 164	27 8 164 66 29 610 83	28 5 63 21 10 489 71	11 2 19 10 11 86 17	8 2 15 5 2 97 12	1 10 30 39 7	2  8 3 37 4		
Total of 10 Bureaux	788	733	987	687	156	141	87	54		

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 47 persons in London and 54 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 281 persons in London and 100 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

# PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.

The total number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe was 189,269 during the four months ended April, 1911, and of this total 144,292 were British subjects. The corresponding total for January-April, 1910, was 186,726, of whom 116,259 were British subjects. During the first four months of 1911, 70,271 passengers, of whom 40,915 were British subjects, arrived in the United Kingdom from places out of Europe, as compared with 58,535, of whom 35,921 were British subjects, in the corresponding period of 1910. The balance outward of passengers from the United Kingdom to places out of Europe was 118,998 in the four months ended April, 1911, as compared with 128,191 in the four months ended April, 1910, and an average of 91,477 in the four months ended April in the years 1906-1910; the corresponding numbers of British subjects were 103,377, 80,338, and 62,640 respectively. Of the balance outward of British subjects, 54·8 per cent. left for British North America in the four months ended April, 1911, as compared with 52·4 per cent. in 1910, and 51·4 per cent. in 1906-1910, while the percentages of British subjects who left for the United States were 28·0, 36·0 and 40·7 respectively.

as 39,947, as compared 2 respectively.		nonths oril, 1911.	Four n	nonths pril, 1910.	Average JanApril in years 1906-1910		
alt ni bebulene reput	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	
Outward: Total	144,292	189,269	116,259	186,726	97,546	154,035	
To British N. America To United States	62,444 43,345	69,381 78,301	47,076 40,666	58,156 97,081	36,672 38,354	43,872 84,665	
Inward: Total	40,915	70,271	35,921	58,535	34,907	62,557	
From British N. America From United States	5,799 14,444	8,893 38,105	4,981 11,724	6,987 29,197	4,475 12,881	7,093 34,974	
Balance Outward: Total	103,377	118,998	80,338	128,191	62,640	91,477	
To British N. America To United States	56,645 28,901	60,488 40,196	42,095 28,942	51,169 67,884	32,198 25,473	36,778 49,691	

<sup>•</sup> 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.

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

June, 1911.

# BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN MAY.

THE following Tables show the work of the Labour Exchanges during the four weeks ended May 26th. The total number of Exchanges included in the return is 211. The period covered is 24 working days.

Certain employments of a peculiarly casual nature followed by men and women are dealt with on a separate register, described as the Casual Register, and the statistics for these employments are shown in a special Table V., 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 139,707 (men 90,409, women 28,082, boys 12,999, and girls 8,217), a daily average of 5,821, compared with 5,437 in April. The total number of applications on the register at some time or other during the period was 215,853 (men 144,118, women 41,490, boys 18,073, and girls 12,172). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 7,641 in May, 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 May 26th was 71,571 (men 50,838, women 13,043, boys 4,236, and girls 3,454), as compared with 76,146 (men 53,709, women 13,408, boys 5,074, and girls 3,955) at April 28th.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 49,925 (men 29,427, women 9,791, boys 7,070, and girls 3,637), a daily average of 2,080, compared with 1,822 in April.

Of the vacancies filled during May, 4,511 (men 3,218, women 924, boys 276, girls 93) were temporary, in the sense of being known to be for less than a week's employment.

The vacancies filled during May include 5,878 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 3,104 were in London, being 23.5 per cent. of the vacancies filled in the Metropolitan area.

The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers was 74.2 per cent. (men 75.8, women 71.2, boys 71.1, girls 76.5), as compared with 78.9 per cent. during April.

Of the men's applications on the register at some time during the month the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:—Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 17·6; General Labourers, 17·1; Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 16·5; and Building, 15·6 (labourers 3·2, others 12·4). Of the women's applications, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 46·9; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 13·0; Textiles, 9·7; and Dress, 5·0.

Of the men's vacancies filled during May, the largest percentages occur in Building, 24·0 (labourers 3·4, others 20·6); General Labourers, 18·2; Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 16·8; and Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 8·8. Of the women's vacancies filled, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 35·9; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 18·0; Textiles, 13·0; and Dress, 8·0.

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 ship-building trade there was also a large demand for workmen of all classes, and there was a scarcity of men in painting and decorating and in the tailoring trades, and of skilled workers in the engineering trade in some districts.

#### CASUAL REGISTER.

The total number of men given work in the casual employments included in the Casual Register was 1,389, each of whom on an average worked on 7.8 days during the period. The total number of women who were given work in employments included in the Casual Register was 1,272, each of whom on an average worked on 1.7 days during the period. The total number of separate jobs given in such employments was 11,682 (men 9,884, women 1,798). The increase in the number of women given work and the decrease in the average number of days on which they worked as compared with the previous month are due to the placing of 890 women for one day's work as cleaners at various schools in Glasgow.

#### BOTH REGISTERS TOGETHER.

The total number of workpeople's applications on both registers at the end of May was 74,489, compared with 78,100 a month previously.

At 103 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 53,696, as compared with 56,627 a month ago, and 75,402 a year ago, and the number of vacancies filled during the month was 39,947, as compared with 32,469 a month ago, and 24,025 a year ago, the daily averages being 1,664, 1,476, and 1,092 respectively.

In addition to the 200 Exchanges included in the returns for April, the following 11 Exchanges were opened during May, and their returns are incorporated in the Tables:—Arbroath, 33, West Abbey Street; Bilston, 11A, Wellington Road; Cardiff (sub-office), corner of Lewis Road and Roath Manor Road, Bute Docks; Hollinwood, 612, Manchester Road; Leamington, 15, Regent's Grove; Lees, 99B, High Street; North Shields, Howard Street and Union Street; Royton, 13, Market Street; Shaw, 76A, Market Street; Tamworth, 8, Church Street; Willenhall, 84, Stafford Street.

The business of the Port Glasgow Exchange has been transferred to King Street.

The following Exchanges are now open, or are expected to be opened before the end of June, making a total of 223 Exchanges:—Burslem, 20, Market Place; Chadderton, 240, Middleton Road, Oldham; Harlesden, 56, High Street; Hereford, 7, Commercial Street; Ilford, 65, High Road; Liverpool (sub-office), 220, Rimrose Road, Bootle; Longton, 73, Market Street; Ramsbottom, 2 and 4, Market Place; Redditch, 3, Alcester Road; Shrewsbury, 67, Mordal; Sparkhill, 408, Stratford Road; Stalybridge, 78, Market Street.

# ADULTS-DISTRICT TABLE.\*

Table I.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended May 26th, 1911. (General Register.)

Districts					S FOR			-					VACA	NCIES.			
Districts.	Begin	ive Regist ning of P	ter at eriod.	Re	Period.†	ring	On L En	ive Regis	ter at od.	No	Period.			Filled	during	Period.	
The numbers in brackets refer to the number of Exchanges.)	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Tem- porary.	Other.	Men.	Women.	Tota
ondon (25)	13,976	4,066	18,042	24,291	9,641	33,932	12,955	3,810	16,765	8,630		12,672	734	8,895	6,751	2,878	9,62
Brighton	267 554 1,530	148 101 188	415 655 1,718	450 567 2,066	333 148 393	783 715 2,459	199 440 1,349	135 75 200	334 515 1,549	240 218	215 48 199	455 266 1,202	32 15 26	250 230 882	151 201	131 - 44 143	28
Total	2,351	437	2,788	3,083	874	3,957	1,988	410	2,398	1,003	462	1,923	73	1,362	765	318	1,43
outh-Western (12)— Bristol (2)	563	195	758	1,004	276	1,280	549	207	750	258	112	370	70	278	206	104	7
Plymouth Portsmouth	397 862 379	63 44 38 310	460 906 417	499 866 703	97 82 33 393	596 948 736	378 689	59	756 437 733	176 163	28	204 177 249	32 38 24 28 141	, 96 144	120 156	14 12	31 13 16
Southampton (2) Other Exchanges (6)	379 1,815	38 310	2,125	2,135	33 393	736 2,528	306 1,642	44 29 308	733 335 1,950	241 1,091	. 221	1,312	28	213 844	235 832	6 153	9
Total	4,016	650	4,666	5,207	881	6,088	3,564	647	4,211	1,929	383	2,312	263	1,575	1,549	289	1,8
ast Midlands and Eastern Counties (17)— Derby	320	89	409	563	154	717	344	92	436	209	55	264	14	203	183	34	2
Ipswich	193	89 92 77 82 231 186	285 565	340 721	133 255 195 242 533	473 976	156 435	78 86 65 209 147	234 521	160	55 89 181 155 100 215	264 249 445	14 25 37 -34 25 57 62	185 274	149 192	61 119	2 3
Norwich	488 422 637 585	231 186	504 868 771	531 867 957	242 533	726 1,109 1,490	342 680 554	209 147	407 889 701 1,582	265 390 384	100 215	420 490 599	25 57	185 274 267 303 401 752	197 286 275	104 42 183 249	3 4 8
Other Exchanges (11)	1,243	455	1,698	2,051	892	2,943	1,102	480		836	568	1,404	_		565		-
Total West Midlands (25)—	3,888	1,212	5,100	6,030	2,404	8,434	3,613	1,157	4,770	2,508	1,363	3,871	254	2,385	1,847	792	2,6
Birmingham (4)	1,519 271	203	1,722 302 147 274 226	2,912 704	712 88	3,624 792	· 1,607 285	287 34	1,894 319	869 211	321 62	1,190 273	36. 8	812 211 52	650 169	198 50 12	8
Dudley	127 225 131 274	31 20 49 95 27 70 288	147 274	213 437 377	88 36 99 128	249 536 505	146 167 170	287 34 13 27 51 34 59	159 194	52 309 194	16 115 98	68 424 292 103	5	52 230 231	40 182 134	12 53 98	2
West Bromwich Wolverhampton	644	27 70	301 714	437 377 325 908	113	381 1,021	223 448	34 59	194 221 257 507	89 218	98 14 46	264	5 1 3 22 56	82 143	133	6 32	
Other Exchanges (15)	1,436	783	1,724 5,410	2,705 8,581	1,827	3,300	1,953 	348 <b>853</b>	2,301 5,852	1,128 3,070	1,041	1,497	131	1,012 2,773	898 2,285	619	2,9
Torkshire Division (27)—																	
Bradford	368 129 244 234 435 787	31 80 41 32 71 147	399 209	614 335 318	77 191 89	691 526	313 116 194	34 73 48 44 61	347 189	234 192 151	63 118 58	297 310 209	31 30 23 48 11 28 14 33 23 153	194 183 160	179 134 136 305 82	46 79	1 3
Huddersfield	234 435	32 71	285 266 506	599 797	126 125 257	526 407 725 922	198 458 774 128	44 61	242 242 519	408 109	58 81 69	489 178	48 11	308	305 82	79 47 51 40	
Leeds (2)	787 152 745	147 38 134	934 190 879	1,356 303 1,098	257 49 293	1,613 352 1,391	774 128 674	117 23 92	891 151 766	415 201 348	120 8 140	535 209 488	28 14 77	347 142 269	281 155 204	94 1 98	
York Other Exchanges (16)	316 1,398	39 321	355 1,719	491 2,583	142 643	633 3,226	287 1,265	56 307	343 1,572	223 1,537	72 324	295 1,861	23 153	231 1,200	207	47 215	1,3
Total	4,808	934	5,742	8,494	1,902	10,486	4,407	855	5,262	3,818	1,053	4,871	394	3,145	2,821	718	3,
Ashton	240	82	322	306 269	196	502	202	77 41	279	155 128	93	248 158	31	189	132 110	88 17	-
Birkenhead (2) Blackburn	114 330 189	82 22 147	136 477 284	669 473	85 285 237 251	354 954 710	202 104 333 173	139	279 145 472 269 466 171	128 194 236	93 60 122 192	316 428	38	189 126 192 316	135 188	95	
Bolton	378 124	95 121 30 406	499 154	635 340	1 153	886 493	139	96 117 32 416	466 171	225	104	329	24 53	267 183	204	87 97 274 271	
Liverpool and Bootle (4) Manchester (2)	1,049 1,413 278	406 236 177	1,455 1,649 455	2,274 2,143 428	845 731 301 225	3,119 2,874 729	1,183 1,128 235	416 211 136	1,599 1,339 371	491 748 99 112	372 341 194	863 1,089 293	1 38 23 24 53 69 40 36 20 100	267 183 573 946 191	368 715 73 93	274 271 154	
Preston	278 387 249	103 66 137	490 315	520 589	211	729 745 800	235 360 252	121 59	481 311	112 315	92 118	204	20 100	142 321 217	93 308 189	69 113	
Salford and Eccles (2) Stockport Warrington	343 192	137 55 75	599 398 267	745 490 367	315 130 112	1,060 620 479	408 350 169	133 44 81	541 394 250	199 108	75 79 31 62	278	31 45 37	217 212 87	189 192 101	65 23	
Wigan Other Exchanges (22)	154 2,238	102 716	2.56 2,954	321 4,509	136 1,743	457 6,252	142 2,442	89 893	231 3,335	138 2,229	62 835	139 200 3,064	564	194 2,074	135 1,912	60 726	2,
Total	8,140	2,570	10,710	15,078	5,956	21,034	7,969	2,685	10,654	5,845	2,860	8,705	1,113	6,230	4,994	2,349	7,
Northern Division (14)— Carlisle	158 244 559	97	255	347	104 175	451	174	82	256	132	46	178	52	118	125	45 66	
Newcastle		90 155 100	334 714 493 361	488 895 756	535	663 1,430 945	240 497 295	79 134 79 38	319 631 374 262	145 238 431	68 308 65	213 546 496	52 40 25 159 10	165 402 335 52	139 162 429	265 65	
Sunderland W. Hartlepool (2) Other Exchanges (6)		59 265 301	361 601 1,254	447 403 1,667	72 337 599	519 740 2,266	295 224 234 891	38 268 297	502	82 242 656	65 15 221 152	496 97 463 808	10 65 49	52 269 583	49 113 498	13 221 134	
Total		1,067	4,012	5,003	2,011	7,014	2,555	977	1,188 3,532	1,926	875	2,801	400	1,924	1,515	809	2,
Wales (11)— Cardiff (3)	641	133	774	1 3/19	318	1,660	708	135	843	248	88	336	31	203	177	57	
Merthyr Tydfil	93 279 249		93	1,342 364 571	157	371 728	254	1	78 333 328 502	640 148	2 48	642	30	177	176	1 40	
Swansea Other Exchanges (5)	249 408	62 42 29	291	723 1,371	106 85	829 1,456	290 472	79 38 30	328 502	324 927	71 57	395 984	53	189 552	160 581	31 24	
Total	1,670	266	1,936	4,371	673	5,044	1,801	283	2,084	2,287	266	2,553	116	1,208	1,171	153	1,
Aberdeen	336 496	80 157	416 653	472 893	174 390	646 1,283	205 476	54 143	259 619	351	88 35	439 290	77 157	281 109	288	70	
Edinburgh and Leith (3) Glasgow (5)	1,145	77 401	1,222	1,616 3,795	279 1,088	1,895 4,883	950 1,722	99 360	1.049	255 755 1,346	138 570	893 1,916	189 106	630	695	70 33 124 335	1.4
Greenock Other Exchanges (10)	217	42 24 159	259 157	460 419	47 112 285	50 <b>7</b> 531	188 163	99 360 29 36 163	2,082 217 199	469 196	28 62	497 258	3 4 58	163 149 2,058	145 127 2,035	21 26 81	2,
Total	5,067	940	1,145 6,007	3,855	2,375	4,140	1,050 4,754	884	1,213 5,638	6,253	1,092	3,052 7,345	594	4,709	4,613	690	5,
reland (6)— Belfast	430		517	936			445					414	17	194	180	31	
Dublin Other Exchanges (4)	1,218 573	87 207 189	1,425 762	1,935 1,044	157 460 371	1,093 2.395 1,415	1 211 577	89 220 173	534 1,431 750	369 301 450	45 83 188	384 638	30 23	317 359	279 306	68	2000
Total	2,221	483	2,704	3,915	988	4,903	2,233	482	2,715	1,120	316		70	870	764	176	- 5
Total, United Kingdom	53,709	13,408	67,117	95,563	29,622	125,185	50,838	13,043	63,881	38,847	13,753	52,600	4,142	35,076	29,427	9,791	39,2

<sup>•</sup> Exclusive of casual employment

<sup>†</sup> Including re-applications from persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period.

# JUVENILES-DISTRICT TABLE.

Table II.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks

										Sed to s	NAME OF	1911 EMPL	9032	NT.				VACA	NCIES		
	Dist	ricts.							gister at	Rec	eived o		On L	ive Reg	ister at	No	tified d		F	illed du	
(The numbe		bracket Excho			ie		1		period.	1020	period			d of pe		449	period			period	1.
the one inte				23,25	850,6	0.05	Boys.		lar sala	les s	Girls.	Total.	10 000		Total.		Girls.	Total.	Boys.	L CONTRACTOR	Tota
London (25) South-Eastern (8)—		•		100 E	NI.	*	1,441	877	2,318	4,467	2,673	7,140	1,051	698	1,749	3,504	1,597	5,101	2,394	1,179	3,5
Brighton Reading			::	113.4			25 48 64	12 21 24	37 69 88	74 56 198	53 49 62	127 105 260	30 14 73	17 23 25	47 37	64 48	38 35 56	102 83	34 41	25 32 36	
Other Exchanges (6)	tal	1.55	•	315	915	- 10	137	57	194	328	164	492	117	65	98	123 235	129	179 364	160	93	1
South-Western (12)—							114	69	183	213	97	206	111	70	181	171	64		23.0	20000000	1000
Bristol (2)	**		-:-		188		38 29	27	65	85 53	83 40 12	296 125 65	42 30 10	18 7	60 37 25	67	18 2 1	235 85 14	120 43 9	55 14 2	
Southampton (2) Other Exchanges (6)	::	::		::	::		15 117	13 41	28 158	26 165	58	37 223	109	15 44	25 153	14 129	29	15 158	14 87	21	
То	tal	1.5					313	158	471	542	204	746	302	154	456	393	114	507	273	93	1500
East Midlands and Easte Derby		1.0				92	29	20 18	49 46	77 61	54 50	131 111	24 11	16 16	40	69	58	127 92	43 46	41	1000
Leicester		100		08.1	708. 836.	1000	28 29 18	4 8	46 33 26	124	25 48 84	149 142	24 17 38 61	12	40 27 30 29 82	69 59 154 130	58 33 43 63 67	197	105 74 70	24 20 33	100 A
Norwich	100	Tipe.		70.3	8003		45 82 138	66 85 190	111 167 328	108 259 282	244 303	192 503 585	61 121	44 76 182	137 303	98 150 182	82 179	193 165 232 361	70 123 120	51 72 115	
To	tal	95		mr.	ISS.	000	369	391	760	1,005	808	1,813	296	352	648	842	525	1,367	581	356	Series !
West Midlands (25)— Birmingham (4)	33	3		32.	08.	1500	133	90	223	356	235	591	116	95	211	252	192	444	199 25	144	Date.
Coventry	*:	:	:		.:	22	8 20 16	7 14 20	15 34 36 47	42 52 37 75	22 35 19	64 87 56	11 18 16	6 19 9	17 37 25 33 41	252 30 29 21 76 28	192 28 11 13	58 40 34	25 20 9	17 8	
Stoke	::		3		BE.		16 20 39	20 27 27 42	66	57	52 32	127 89	16 22 32	17 19 44	33 41	76 28	38 7 18	114	41 26 65	4 42 5	
Wolverhampton Other Exchanges (15)			:		11011	601	35 184	162	77 346	146 446	69 304	215 750	183	160	76 343	87 348	18 142	105 490	65 249	15 125	
To Yorkshire Division (27)-	tal	1.0			31.	35	455	389	844	1.211	768	1,979	414	369	783	871	449	1,320	634	360	
Bradford Grimsby			:		13	100	6 33 5	29	62	133 18	6 61 9	46 194 27	3 37 2	27	5 64	55 84 31	19 37 25	74 121	33 70	11 22	in 21
Halifax Huddersfield Hull	**		:	E:	g	155	22 34 53	1 5 94 55 22	6 27 128 108	86	25 138	111 245	22	7 60	2 29 83 98 55 97	88	21 87	56 109 153	17 61 36	17 16 87	HOOLE COST
Leeds (2) Rotherham	*		1		DEL .		53 49 72	55 22 68	108 71 140	280 64 230	183 25 141	463 89 371	23 48 43 53	50 12 44	98 55	232	112 5 50	344	195	104 2 43	leftli logil logil
Sheffield (2) York Other Exchanges (16)	1000		-		280,2		105	7 143	112 250	121 390	50 228	171 618	68	6 108	74 227	151 90 306	46 135	201 136 441	118 72 224	34 88	12.50
Tc		1.				1:1	486	425	911	1,469	866	2,335	418	316	734	1,134	537	1,671	851	424	1,
Ashton Barrow	(43)-	-			901	1 31	6 14	9	15	56	35 79	91 108	18	9 56	27 57	22 27 74	35	57 49	21 19	23 21	
Birkenhead (2) Blackburn		1	!		SI.	1.0	34	42	24 76 5	29 81 40 43 20	35 79 73 8 25	154 48 68	32 7 13	41 3	57 73 10	74 51	22 22 14	96 65	42	22	Talk lake
Burnley Liverpool and Bootle	(4)	::	::	en i	301.	26.3	17 5 127	9 1 143	26 6 270 85		5 369	25 902	155	11 1 157	24 5 312	25 25 224	20 7 101	53 32 325 347	22 13 190	16 4 80	1510
Manchester (2) Oldham	::	100		59.19		217	59 22	26 3 9	85 25	268	129 26 30	397 87 69	29 18 17	16 2 8	45 20 25 15	239	108	347 49 71	218	97	
Rochdale Salford and Eccles (2)		18	:			***	17 11 18	10 19	25 26 21 37	34 77	30 17 87	51 164	13	20	37	51 33 25 224 239 28 39 22 50 20	32 16 31	38 81	14 22 33 20	-22 16 25	
Stockport Warrington	11.0	lis.	::		3:		13 41 40	81 35	122	533 268 61 39 34 77 29 81 54	10 89 42	39 170 96	6 22 35	79 31	10 101 66	20 46 23	11 28 14	31 74 37	20 47 23	8 25 14	
Other Exchanges (22)	1	iin				830	223	156	75 379	504	271	775	220	158	378	386	156	5,42	303	126	
Northern Division (14)— Carlisle	tal						43	561	1,212	1,949	1,295	3,244	26	598	1,205	1,309	638	1,947	1,028	521	1,
Middlesbrough Newcastle South Shields (2)		111				***	28	37 24 59 54 12	80 52 99	78 113 107	84 198	197 305	25	42 31 46	68 56 68	46 57 82 22 17	39 33 78 23	85 90 160	43 57 71 22	39 32 68	207
South Shields (2) Sunderland West Hartlepool (2)		100	ii.		:		24 6 92	54 12 117	78 18	46 53 86	81 33 110	127 86 196	23 17 57	40 18	63 35	22	8	45 25 71	10	23 6	
Other Exchanges (6)		1			18	350,	88	153	209 <b>2</b> 41	281	238	519	99	147	204 240	133	26 42	175	118	26 41	
Wales (11)— Cardiff (3)	al					203	321	456	777	764	807	1,571	269	465	734	402	249	651	365	235	
Merthyr Tydfil Newport		::	:			***	97 1 28	48	145 1 56	209 7 87	85 2 53	294 9 140	78 20	28 2 16	106 2 36	88 4 51	25 - 25	113	83 1 41	17	1
Swansea Other Exchanges (5)	:	::	:				28 13 28	17 16	56 30 44	33 61	25 27	58 88	11 27	16 14	27 41	63 21	7 14	76 70 35	10 10	22 3 5	
cotland (27)—	al	N.E.				1882	167	109	276	397	192	589	136	76	212	227	71	298	145	47	1
Aberdeen Dundee		10				::	57 42	31 20	88 62	76 119	57 54	133 173	12 48	13 26	25 74	150	55 2	205 25	79 21	29 2	1
Edinburgh and Leith (Glasgow (5) Greenock	3)	::	:	:	::	::	174 84 16	104 152 12	278 236 28	156 375	76 231	232 606 51	175 83 4	87 57	262 140	91 297 38	76 179	167 476	62 195	58 150	1 3
Paisley Other Exchanges (10)			::			::	13 127	9 139	28 22 266	33 54 233	18 23 178	77 411	9 83	9 8 91	13 17 174	38 80 190	9 16 79	47 96 269	12 47 113	3 15 55	1
Tot	al					24.5	513	467	980	1,046	637	1,683	414	291	705	869	416	1,285	529	312	
Belfast Dublin	::	::				.:	24 113	7 28	31 141	56 201	4 66	60 267	16 80	3 30	19 110	48	2	50	17	1	MIST.
Other Exchanges (4)	 al				•••		84	30	114	201	43	244	116	30 37	153	66 50	17 8	83 58	56 37	10 6	Section .
	20 St. (1)	**	3 17	ngdor	E	100	5,074	65	286	458 13,636	113	22,163	4,236	70	7,690	9,950	27	191	110	17	1

† Including re-applications from persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period.

# ADULTS-TRADE TABLE.\*

Table III.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended May 26th, 1911. [General Register.]

All Market and Park	190000		APPLI(	CATION	S FOR I	EMPLOY	MENT.	husia ic.		dens	II, shr		VACA	NCIES.	1032/4		
Trades.		ive Regis		Receive	ed during	Period.		Live Reg		No	tifled du Period.			Filled	during 1	Period.	0,001
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women	. Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Tem- porary.	Other.	Men.	Women	Total
Building:— Carpenters and Joiners	1,737	1000	1,737	4,439	intak	4,439	1,333	Total A	1,333	2,844	Lievis	2,844	119	2,249	2,368	BI	10.700
Bricklayers	766		766	2,032		2,032-	732	677.	732	960	:85	960	48	756	804	10. 9	2,368
Painters, Decorators, &c Other skilled men	1,100	2000	1,100	3,514	***	3,514	1,032	U	1,0.2	2,416	3782	2,416	84	1,744	1,828	Ju. 13	1,828
Labourers	1,531	00000	1,531	3,290	-10000	3,290	1,488	01600780	1,488	1,425	DE LOS	1271	61 66	987 938	1,048	LEGOL	1,048
Other Works of Construction	925		925	2,831		2,831	- 879	Juic .	879	2 194	l bus	2,194	124	1,787	1,911	100	1,911
and Roads. Mining and Quarrying	564	17 STORES	564	1,602	5	1,607	780		780	826	7	829	19	001	007	OTHER LINE	700
Metals, Machines, Implements				2,000		1,001	100	G 8.218	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	100000	3	10000		281	297	3	300
and Conveyances— Engineering and Machine			1000	1000		4			E ELLER	MAIL .	BOTH!	1000	asmori	direction of	C) Jan	2.02012	bas no J
Making—		South .	mienta	10	1	Sugar,			1 .6	DAY BY	estina	1000	1000	Service ST	2011	OUNT	
Labourers	832	1	(	1,456	1		( 865	)	(	365	terline			1-6	304	1341	Page 1
Others Ships and Boats	5,219	152	9,195	9,982	629	17,837	5,002	- 180	8,774	3,634	371	8,099	261	4,939	2 822	257	5,200
Other Trades	2,147	1	SERVICE OF	4,095	)	Manage M	2,079	1 20 10 10	mber	2,218			70	same!	799	Buik.	0.9
'extiles	1,521	1,190	2,711	3,035	3,005	6,040	1,505	1,108	2,613	1,155	1,509	2,664	312	1,880	919	1,273	2,192
Boot and Shoe Makers	804	78	882	1,266	188	1,454	718	52	770	598	173	771	49	421	371	89	460
Others	402	603	1,005	704	1,299	2,003	307	409	716	513	1,469	1,982	68	819	198	699	897
onveyance of Men, Goods and Messages.	10,368	40	10,408	14,245	133	14,378	9,669	56	9,725	3,166	43	3,209	437	2,180	2,588	29	2,617
griculture	1,245	23	1,268	2,173	277	2,450	1,161	57	1,218	849	304	1,153	88	734	632	190	822
Paper, Prints, Books and	690	395	1,085	1,055	752	1,807	661	-390	1,051	440	392	832	40	536	278	298	576
Stationery. Wood, Furniture, Fittings and	1,201	90	1,291	2,371	216	2,587	1.092	63	1,155	1,201	220	1,421	47	809	727	100	960
Decorations.					SE S			1 3 6			10 0110	200	1000	009	121	129	856
Themicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, etc.	198	46	244	417	117	534	173	53	226	257	70	327	9	279	222	66	288
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and	271	37	308	487	115	602	218	24	242	310	121	431	11	229	169	71	240
Glass. Food, Tobacco, Drink and	1	-	100000					S Invite	Aprile	Jo	ocravio	MITT	77737-43	Server.	081	53 E	3085
Lodging-				- Steriot			30		1	. 500	Dairy	Drie :	oll als		219		Spiels
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, &c., Makers.	320	21	341	634	39	673	356	18	374	208	53:	261	41 :	155	144	52	196
Others	2,467	1,608	4,075	4,193	3,940	8,133	2,493	1,640	4,133	1,279	2,235	3,514	337	2,235	863	1 700	2,572
kins, Leather, Hair and	234	92	326	408	167	575	220	50	270	133	120	253	5	164	66	1,709	169
Feathers. Precious Metals, Jewels,	289	8	297	565	45	610	307	70	210	007	O- V	DEC	050	(2) BNO	0383)/33	020 M	. bess
Watches, Instruments and	Notice!	1 113 110	201	000	40	610	301	10	317	223	27	250	5	167	152	20	172
Games.	0 001	Sinuar	007	1 000	off the	1 000	1 20	(B) 150-		L-20(1)		FOR SELECTION	S182785				2203
as, Water and Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.	624	3	627	1,082	biblind o	1,089	606	2	608	453	15	468	54	313	355	12	367
ommercial	2,634	740	3,374	3,230	977	4,207	2,554	755	3,309	911	391	1,302	56	824	615	265	880
omestic (Outdoor) ther, General and Undefined—	1,548	6,466	8,014	1,706	13,696	15,402	1,552	6,457	8,009	407	4,896	5,303	412	3,404	302	3,514	3,816
(a) General Labourers	9,305		9,305	16,245	50516 C	16,245	8,782	37	8,782	5,641		5,641	1,114	4,237	5,351		5,351
(b) Others	2,323	1,816	4,139	3,581	4,015	7,596	2,180	1,719	3,899	1,439	1,341	2,780	275	2,009	1,272	1,012	2,284
Total	53,709	13,408	67,117	95.563	29,622	125,185	50 929	12.012	00.004	PRINCE DE LA CONTRACTION DEL CONTRACTION DE LA C			-				211
The second second	CE COLOR		31,111	00,000	20,022	120,100	00,000	13,043	63,881	38,847	13,753	52,600	4,142	35,076	29,427	9,791	39,21

\* Exclusive of casual employments, see separate Table below.
† Including re-applications from persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period.

# JUVENILES-TRADE TABLE,

Table IV.—Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled | Table V.—Applicants registered and work given in in the four weeks ended May 26th, 1911.

VII. 694018 39 DIS		Va	cancies	for Juve	niles.	Carl Ch
Trades.	Notifie	d during	Period.	Filled	during	Period.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
uilding and Works of Con- struction.	368	244	368	247	00014	247
ining and Quarrying letals, Machines, Imple- ments and Conveyances.	49 1,081	136	55 1,217	39 804	118	40 922
extiles	347 454 3,954	350 810 192	697 1,264 4,146	276 274 2,727	295 549 130	571 823 2,857
and Messages. griculture aper, Prints, Books, etc.	138 343	36 310	174 653	94 253	15 252	109 505
ood, Furniture, Fittings, etc. demicals, Oil, Grease, etc.	329 54 68	83 90 38	412 144 106	221 43 52	64 70 25	285 113 77
od, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging.	627	393 83	1,020	428	345	773
Watches, Instruments and	88	33	165	64	83	125
Sames. 8, Water, Electricity Sup- oly and Sanitary Service.	21	2	23	18	2	20
mmercial mestic (Outdoor) ner, General and Underined—	657 111	186 1,113	843 1,224	478 70	161 767	639 837
a) General Labourers b) Others	210 969	<del>-</del> 891	210 1,860	182 758	740	182 1,498
Total	9,950	4,752	14,702	7,070	3,637	10,707

# UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION.

# CASUAL EMPLOYMENTS.

the four weeks ended May 26th, 1911.

Employment.	Applicants Registered.	Applicants given work.	Number of Jobs.	Estimated number of days on which work was given.	Estimated average number of days on which work was given per applicant given work.
Cotton Porters (Liverpool, Oldhall Street).	449	169	237	Days. 1,516	Days. 9.0
Cloth Porters (Manchester)	228	209	5,111	3,834	18:3
Dock Labourers	550	405	2,484	2,474	6.1
Sandwichmen	502	321	1,053	1,221	3.8
Other men	373	285	999	1,828	6.4
Total men	2,102	1,389	9,884	10,873	7.8
Women. Charwomen	2,429	1,270	1,794	2,124	1.7
Other women	11	2	4	10	5.0
Total women	2,450	1,272	1,798	2,134	1.7
Grand Total	4,542	2,661	11,682	13,007	4.9

According to the April Immigration Bulletin of the United States Department of Commerce and Labour, the total number of aliens admitted into the United States during the ten months July, 1910, to April, 1911, was 383,273, as compared with 933,422 in the corresponding period of 1909-1910, and 716,554 in the correspond

# INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES

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REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING MAY. (Based on information supplied to the Department by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.) (1) REGISTERED.

Trade Unions (2).—England and Wales.—1, viz.: Shrewsbury Dairymen's Association, 3, Swan Hill, Shrewsbury. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—1, viz.: Irish Railway Workers' Trade Union,

Darymen's Ascociation, 5, Swan Hill, Shrewsbury. Scotland.—
163, James' St., Dablin.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales.
—25, viz.—Working Men's Clubs (8): Ashington and Elliagton Social Club and Inst., Ltd., 34, Middle Market, Ashington, Northumberland; Whitechapel Conservative and Unionist Club, Ltd., 194. Whitechapel Conservative and Unionist Club, Club and Inst., Ltd., 55, Station Relations of Club and Inst., Ltd., 55, Station Relations of Club and Inst., Ltd., 55, Station St., Birmingham Musical Club and Inst., Ltd., 55, Station St., Birmingham Musical Club and Inst., Ltd., 55, Station Relations of Constitutional Club, Ltd., 56, Seven Steve Darkans, St. Ann's Constitutional Club, Ltd., 56, Seven Steve Darkans, St. Ann's Constitutional Club, Ltd., 56, Seven Steve Darkans, St. Ann's Constitutional Club, Ltd., 56, Seven Steve Darkans, St. Ann's Constitutional Club, Ltd., 56, Seven Steve Darkans, St. Ann's Constitutional Club, Ltd., 56, Seven Steve Darkans, St. Ann's Constitutional Club, Ltd., 56, Seven Steve Darkans, St. Ann's Constitutional Club, Ltd., 56, Seven Steve Darkans, St. Ann's Constitutional Club, Ltd., 56, Seven Steve Darkans, St. Ann's Constitutional Club, Ltd., 56, Seven Steve Darkans, St. Ann's Constitutional Club, Ltd., 56, Seven Steve Darkans, St. Ann's Constitutional Club, Ltd., 56, Seven St. Ann's Constitution Club, Ltd., 56, Seven St. Ann's Club, Anny Club

W.M. Club and Inst., Ponders End; Cecil St., W.M. Club and Inst., Cannock, Staffs; Gawber Rd. W.M. Club and Inst., Barnsley; Carlton (Haw Hill Park) W.M. Club, Normanton; Brierley W.M. Club and Inst., Brierley, Barnsley; Brierley Coronation W.M. Club and Inst., Brierley, Barnsley; Rowland Rd. (Hunslet) W.M. Club and Inst., Hunslet, Leeds; Coed Ely W.M. Club and Inst., Hunslet, Leeds; Coed Ely W.M. Club and Inst., Llantrisant, Glam.; Pride of the Axe Mutual Loan and Investment Soc., Axminster; Leytonstone Permanent Mutual and Investment Soc., Leytonstone, N.E.; National Union of Holloway Friendly Societies, Stroud, Glos.; Littleboro' Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Rochdale; Nelson Taylor Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Nelson; West Ward (Bolton) Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Rose Grove, Burnley; Harwood Loan Soc., Walham Green, Fulham, S.W.; Prince Albert Dalston Loan and Investment Soc., Dalston, N.E.; Hyson Green Mutual Loan Soc., Nottingham; Golden Key Mutual Self-Help Soc., St. Margaret's, Ipswich; Huddersfield Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Huddersfield; Municipal Money Soc., Cardiff; Economic Permanent Money Soc., Cardiff; Riply United Friendly Soc., Riply, Derby; Orrell Park Protestant Friendly Soc., Aintree, Liverpool; Stanley Park People's Mission Benefit Soc., Walton Lane, Liverpool; New St. Helens; Cleveland Garden Sick Benefit Soc. for Women, Bayswater, W.; St. Matthew's No. 2 (St. Marylebone) Sick and Death Benefit Soc., Hammersmith, W.; Maze Pond Sick and Funeral Benefit Soc., Hammersmith, W.; Maze Pond Sick and Funeral Benefit Soc., Westminster, S.W.; Peterborough; Ashfield Friendly Soc., Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Notts; Bilton Town Mission No. 2 Burial Aid Soc., Bilston; Century Friendly Collecting Soc., Birmingham; Willow Bridge Tontine Benefit Soc., Wrexham; Three Tuns Sick and Burial Tontine Benefit Soc., Wrexham, Three Tuns Sick and Burial Tontine Benefit Soc., Wrexham. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—2, viz.:—The United Irish Women, The Plunket House, Merrion Square, D

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST

	Notices receiv			
Class of Society.	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding up.	Registry Cancelled.	
Trade Unions	  	2 5 7 14 16	1 i 	

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*
Arbroath	 D. Laing, Maule St	 Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Kilmeaden	 T. P. Carroll, Amber Hill	 Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Millport	 H. Sinclair, Millport, Bute	 Surgery, Wednesday,
Ottery St. Mary	 J. A. W. Ponton	 Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Witney	 C. P. Harvey, Hill Rise	 Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.

price 2s. 6d.]

Royal Commission on Mines. Minutes of Evidence, with Index.
Volume V. Evidence relating to the care and treatment of pit
ponies. [Cd. 5642: pp. 294: price 2s. 6d.]

Employers' Liability Insurance Companies. Statements deposited with the Board of Trade in pursuance of the Acts of
1907, during the year ending December 31st, 1910. [H.C. 121:
pp. 204: price 1s. 8d.]

National Insurance Bill. Copy of Memorandum explanatory of
the Bill. Treasury. [H.C. 147: pp. 15: price 2d.]

Part. II. Unemployment. Return containing Explanatory Memorandum. Board of Trade. [H.C.
148: pp. 7: price 1d.]

and Invalidity Insurance in Germany. [Cd. 5678: pp. 14: price 2d.]

Copy of Memorandum containing the Opinions of various Authorities in Germany. [Cd. 5679: pp. 13: price 2d.]

Report of the Actuaries in relation to the Scheme of Insurance against Sickness, Disablement, &c. [Cd. 5681: pp. 42: price 4½d.]

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Report of the Imperial Education Conference, 1911. Contains papers on Technical Education, Trade and Continuation Schools. [Cd. 5665: pp. 267: price 1s.]

Metropolitan Police. 1910-11. Accounts of Sums received and expended for the purposes of the Metropolitan Police, and Police Pension Funds. [H.C. 131: pp. 23: price 2½d.]

Report by the Crofters' Commission, 1910. Fair rents fixed, holdings applied for, &c. [Cd. 5645: pp. xl. + 145: price 1s. 6d.]

Sixteenth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Scotland, 1910. Proceedings under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, old age pensions, housing of the working classes, housing of Scottish miners, &c. [Cd. 5620: pp. cvi. + 284: price 1s. 7d.]

housing of Scottish miners, &c. [Cd. 5020: pp. cvi. + 204. price 1s. 7d.]

Census of Ireland, 1911. Preliminary Report, with Abstract of the Enumerators' Summaries. [Cd. 5691: pp. 22: price 2½d.]

Emigration Statistics of Ireland for the year 1910. Number, ages, conjugal condition, occupations, and destinations of emigrants. [Cd. 5607: pp. 16: price 2½d.]

# BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH COLONIES.

Report on the Working of the Co-operative Credit Societies in Bengal for the year 1909-10. [Calcutta: Bengal Secretariat Book

Bengal for the year 1909-10. [Calcutta: Bengal Secretarias Depôt: pp. 28.]

Reports to the Board of Trade by H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions for the period ended December 31st, 1910. [Cd. 5674: pp. 58: price 6d.]

Canada.—The Labour Gazette, April, 1911. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during March, trade disputes, industrial accidents, retail prices of staple articles of consumption, directory of labour organizations, &c. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 159.]

New Zealand.— Journal of the Department of Labour, March

New Zealand.— Journal of the Department of Labour, March and April, 1911. Condition of trade and employment, persons assisted to employment, co-operative works, accidents, &c. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer.]

[Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer.]

Ontario. — Eleventh Report of the Bureau of Labour for the year ending December 31st, 1910. Free employment bureaus, wages and hours of labour, labour organizations, &c. [Toronto: L. K. Cameron, King's Printer: pp. 285.]

Victoria. — Determinations of Wages Boards. Boots, Shoes and Slippers, dated 3rd March, 1911, cancelling all previous Determinations. Cigar Trade, dated 9th March, 1911, cancelling all previous Determinations. Wicker Board, dated 15th March, 1911, cancelling all previous Determinations. Confectioners, dated 24th March, 1911, cancelling all previous Determinations. Polish, dated 7th April, 1911. Quarry, dated 27th March, 1911, cancelling all previous Determinations. Jam Trade, dated 20th March, 1911, cancelling all previous Determinations.

Cape Colony. — Report of the Government Labour Bureau for larch, 1911. State of the Labour Market. [pp. 8.]

# INTERNATIONAL.

INTERNATIONAL.

Journal of the International Labour Office, No. 10, 1910, and No. 3, 1911. Labour Legislation. [(1) Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie. (2) Jena: Gustav Fischer.]

Bulletin of the Bureau of Economic and Social Invelligence, February 28th and March 31st, 1911. Deal with agricultural cooperation, accidents, insurance, &c. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome: price 1s. 7d. each.]

Journal of Social Insurance, March, 1911. International Permanent Committee of Social Insurance. [Paris.]

Weekly Bibliographical Journal No. 14, 1911. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome.]

International Co-operative Bulletin, April and May, 1911. International Co-operative Bulletin, April and May, 1911. International Cooperative Alliance. [Zurich: Hadlaubstrasse, 86.]

Proceedings of the Second International Medical Congress on Industrial Accidents, held at Rome, May 23rd to 27th, 1909. (2 volumes.) 1910. [Rome: pp. 715 + 852.]

First Comparative Report on the Administration of Labour Laws. Inspection in Europe. International Labour Office (Basle) to Association for Labour Legislation. [London: P. S. King & Son: pp. xv. + 109: price 4s.]

Bulletin of the International Labour Office (Basle). Vol. 5, No. 3. English Edition. [London: The Pioneer Press, Ltd., 3, New Road, Woolwich.]

Report of the Sixth General Meeting of the Committee of the International Association for Labour Legislation. Lugano, September, 1910. [London: P. S. King & Son: pp. 174: price 4s.]

# FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Egypt.— Reports by H.M. Agent and Consul-General on the Finances, Administration, and Condition of Egypt and the Soudan in 1910. [Cd. 5633: pp. 96: price 10d.]

United States.— Department of Commerce and Labour. Report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labour and Reports of Bureaus, 1910. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 692.]

State of New York.—Department of Labour Bulletin, March, 1911. Wages and earnings in third quarter of 1910; unemployment—July to December, 1910, &c. [Albany: J. B. Lyon Co.: State Printers: pp. 197.]

Massachusetts.—The Population of Massachusetts as determined by the Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers: pp. 56.]

California.—Fourteenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1909-1910. Employment agencies, organised Printers: pp. 439.]

Indiana.—Seventh Biennial Report of the Indiana Labour Commission, 1909-10. Investigation and settlement of disputes. [Indianapolis: W. B. Burford: pp. 95.]

Toilers of Missouri, 1910.—Supplement to the Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics. Strikes, State Free Employment Department, woman and child labour, &c. [Jefferson City: pp. 236.]

pp. 250.]

State of Washington.—Seventh Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics and Factory Inspection, 1909-1910.

Cost of living, accidents, factory inspection, statistics of wage-earners, labour laws, &c. [Olympia: E. L. Boardman, Public Prints 1975] Printer: pp. 365.]

Belgium.—Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, April 15th, 1911. Employment in March. April 30th, 1911. Labour disputes in March. May 15th, 1911. Employment in April; prices on April 30th. [Brussels: A. Daem: price Id. each.]—Industrial Monographs. Printing and Allied Trades. Volume I. Belgian Labour Department. 1911. [Brussels: J. Lebègue & Cie: rue de la Madeleine, 46: pp. 210]—Labour Inspection in Belgium in 1909. Belgian Labour Department. 1910. [Brussels: J. Lebègue & Cie: pp. 427: price 3s. 2½d.]

Holland.—Report for 1910 of "Eigenhulp" Co-operative Society. [The Hague: pp. 67.]
—Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, April 29th, 1911. Employment and labour disputes in March; unemployment in February and March; employment of married women in factories, &c. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

—Periodical Statistics of Holland and Colonies. No. 25, 1910, and beginning of 1911. Savings banks; prices, &c. Dutch Central Statistical Office. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante:

pp. x. + 114: price 6d.]

—Statistics of Amsterdam, No. 32. Statistics for 1910. Municipal labour exchange; trade union unemployment benefit and municipal subventions; unemployment; savings banks; prices, &c. Statistical Office of Amsterdam. [Amsterdam: Johannes Müller: pp. 101 + charts: price 8d.]

Switzerland.—Swiss Factory Inspection Reports for 1909 and 1910. Swiss Industrial Department. [Aarau: H. R. Sauer-länder & Co.: pp. 131.]

Denmark.—Report of the Congress of the Danish Federation of Trade Unions, April, 1911. Includes statistics of unemployment and unemployment funds, wages, and hours, &c. Danish Federation of Trade Unions. [Copenhagen: pp. 95.]
—Statistics of Denmark. Series 4. Volume 36. Contains wages of agricultural workers in 1910. Danish Statistical Office. 1911. [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag.]

Sweden.—Journal of the Swedish Labour Department. No. 4, 1911. Official inquiry relating to the hours of labour of industrial workers; public labour registries in March; prices in February, &c. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: price 2d.]—Workpeople's Insurance in 1909, with Detailed Statistics for the quinquennial period 1903-7. Swedish Insurance Department. 1911. [Stockholm: Ivar Haeggström: pp. 130.]

Spain.—Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, April, 1911. Strikes, retail prices of commodities in various towns and provinces. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez: price 2½d.]

Portugal.—Journal of the Portuguese Industrial Department, 1911. No. 40, 1910. Labour Inspection in Third District in 1908. (Includes strikes.) No. 42. Labour inspection in Fifth District. (Includes prices.) [Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional.]

Russia (Finland).—Journal of the Finnish Industrial Department, No. 1, 1911. Exhibition relating to the protection of workers, Helsingfors; work of municipal labour exchanges and prices in fourth quarter of 1910. [Helsingfors: Kejserliga Senatens Tryckeri: price 2½d.]

Bulgaria.—Journal of the Bulgarian Statistical Office, February, 1911. Prices and wages of bricklayers and masons and day labourers in January. [Sofia: price 2½d.]

Japan.—Twenty-Sixth Statistical Report of the Department Agriculture and Commerce, Japan. Wages and co-operation. epartment of Agriculture and Commerce, Japan, 1911. [Tokio:

—Statistical Résumé of Japan. Wages, saving banks, &c. Statistical Department of Japan, 1911. [Tokio: pp. xvi. + 207 +

Argentine Republic.—Journal of the Labour Department of the Argentine Republic, March 31st, 1911. Occupations in Buenos Aires and industrial establishments in the Argentine (census of 1909); prices in Buenos Aires; wages in certain provinces at end of 1910; strikes in Buenos Aires in 1910. Buenos Aires: A. Espiasse e Hijo: price 1s. 9d.]

# 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. 4634. Trade of the Consular District of Baltimore (comprising the States of Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia), 1910. Labour conditions, increased cost of living and wages, immigration, new industries, &c. [Cd. 5465-27: pp. 49: price 3d.]

—No. 4635. Trade and Commerce of Venice, 1909-10. The housing problem, &c. [Cd. 5465-28: pp. 9: price 1d.]

—No. 4636. Financial Condition of Denmark, with a Survey of the Estimates for 1910-11 and 1911-12. Expenditure on oldage pensions, and subventions to unemployment associations, &c. [Cd. 5465—29: pp. 33: price 2½d.]
—No. 4644. Trade and Commerce of Hungary, 1909-10. Labour and wages in mining and agriculture. [Cd. 5465—37: pp. 23: price 1½d.]
—No. 4645. Trade and Commerce of Norway, 1910. Statistics of industries, the labour market, wages, &c. [Cd. 5465—38: pp. 65: price 4½d.]
—No. 4650. Trade of the Consular District of San Francisco, 1910. Cost of living, industrial conditions, wages at San Francisco and rival cities, mineral output, immigration, &c. [Cd. 5465—43: pp. 46: price 2½d.]
—No. 4651. Trade of the Consular District of Havre, 1910. Strikes in 1910, &c. [Cd. 5465—44: pp. 59: price 6d.]
—No. 4660. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Genoa, 1910. Cost of living, food prices, 1900-1910, housing of the working classes, emigration, &c. [Cd. 5465—53: pp. 28: price 4d.]

France.—Journal of the French Labour Department, April, 1911. Employment and labour disputes in March; accidents in mines in 1909; miners' friendly societies in 1909; &c. French Labour Department. [Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie: price 2d.]—Journal of the French Ministry of Agriculture, March and April, 1911. Prices in February and March. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: price 6d. each.]

Nationale: price 6d. each.]

—Higher Council of Labour: 20th Session—November, 1910.

Report of Proceedings. Bill fixing minimum wage for female home-workers in garment-making trades. French Ministry of Labour. [Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie: pp. xix. + 168: price

—Statistics of Paris, 1910. Municipal Statistical Office. [Paris: pp. 238.]

Germany.—Journal of the German Labour Department, April, 1911. Employment in March; unemployment among members of trade unions in first quarter of 1911; new Swiss law on labour contract. May, 1911. Employment in April; wages, &c., of Berlin wood-workers in 1909; labour disputes in 1910 and first quarter of 1911; &c. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: price 1d. each.]—Report of Workpeople's Secretariate in Nuremburg for 1910. [Nuremburg: pp. 111.]—Journal of the Statistical Office of Alsace-Lorraine, March, 1911. Work of municipal labour exchange in February. April, 1911. Work of private labour exchanges in first quarter of 1911 and municipal labour exchange in March. [Strassburg: Kommissionsverlag der Heinrich'schen Buchhandlung (Freihen & Weber.]

Weber.]

—Enquiry relating to Wages and Hours, &c., of Moulders and Foundry Workers of Germany, October and November, 1909.

German Metal Workers' Union, 1910. [Stuttgart: Alexander Schlicke & Cie: pp. 44 and 80.]

—Home Work in the Rhine-Main District. Monographs prepared in connection with the Home Work Exhibition at Frankfort-on-Main, 1908. By Professor Dr. Paul Arndt. Volume 2, 1911. [Jena: Gustav Fischer: pp. xx. + 559.]

—Technical Schools in Prussia. Prussian Ministry of Industry, 1909. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: pp. 71.]

—Report of the Reichstag Commission on the Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Imperial Insurance Laws. 3 volumes. (1) Books 1 and 2. (2) Books 3-6. (3) Resolutions of Committee, 1911. (1) Contains summary of provisions in force in European countries relating to workpeople's insurance. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: pp. 313 + 503: 263 + 209 + 28 + 213: and 637 + 12.]

Austria-Hungary.—Proceedings of 27th and 28th Sessions

Austria - Hungary. — Proceedings of 27th and 28th Sessions f Austrian Permanent Council of Labour. Austrian Labour

Austria - Hungary. — Proceedings of 27th and 28th Sessions of Austrian Permanent Council of Labour. Austrian Labour Department. [Vienna.] — Labour Exchanges in Austria in 1909. Austrian Labour Department, 1911. [Vienna: A. Hölder: pp. iii. + 93.] — Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, April, 1911. New Industrial Code of Liechtenstein of January 1st, 1911; law of February 21st, 1911, prohibiting nightwork of women; government bill on old age and invalidity insurance in Luxemburg; employment and labour disputes in March. Special Supplement. Index of Laws, decrees, &c., published in Journal, 1900-1910. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.] — Statistical Journal of Hungary, April, 1911. Hungarian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: A. Hölder.] Italy. — The Agrarian Classes in Romagna (1905-1910). Italian

Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]

Italy.—The Agrarian Classes in Romagna (1905-1910). Italian Labour Department. [Rome. pp. xv. + 287: price 1s. 7d.]

—Wages and Hours in Building Trades in Italy, 1906-1910. Italian Labour Department. [Rome: pp. xiii. + 258: price 2s.]

—Strikes in Italy, 1901 to 1905; Appendix, with summary, 1901-1909. Italian Labour Department. [Rome: pp. xcviii. + 266: price 2s. 2½d.]

—Strikes in Italy in 1906. Italian Labour Department, 1911. [Rome: pp. cxxxiv. + 199: price 2s.]

—Proceedings of the Higher Council of Labour. Fifteenth Session, December, 1910. Italian Labour Department. [Rome: pp. 232: price 1s. 7d.]

—Journal of the Italian Emigration Department, No. 18, 1910. Report on emigration in year 1909-10. [Rome: Fratelli Bocca: pp. viii. + 582: price 2s. 5d.]

—Journal of Italian Labour Inspection, January, 1911, and February-March, 1911. The latter number contains wages in sugar factories. Italian Labour Department. [Rome.]

—Journal of the Italian Labour Department. [Rome.]

—Journal of the Italian Labour Department. International Statistics of Agricultural Labour. By Alberto Caroncini. Includes wages and hours. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 4d.]

# GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MAY, 1911.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT. ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Ballast for Admiralty Harbour, Dover (Running Contract).—

Concrete Components, Ltd., 46, Pearl Buildings, Portsmouth.

Explosives for Admiralty Harbour, Dover (Running Contract).

—Marpal, Ltd., 49, Leadenhall St., E.C.

PIPES, CAST IRON, for H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.—J. C.

McEwen & Co., Phœnix Iron Works, Glasgow.

Tanks, Steel, for Oil Fuel.—Whessoe Foundry Co., Ltd., Darlington.

lington.
Tanks, for Lubricating Oil.—Whessoe Foundry Co., Ltd., Dar-

ADMIRALTY: CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

Anchors.—Wasteneys Smith, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Blocks, Wrought Iron.—Carron Co., Carron, N.B.; Laird &

BLOCKS, WROUGHT IRON.—Carron Co., Carron, N.B.; Laird & Son, Irvine, N.B.

BROOMS, BRUSHES, &C.—J. Avons & Sons, Ltd., Castle Court Factory, Trowbridge; Brushes, Ltd. (H. Rose & Sons), Grosvenor Rd., St. Albans; D. Burrow & Sons, Hunslet Rd., Leeds; D. Clark & Sons, Stafford St., Walsall; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Thomas St., Bristol; Hawtin, Hornett & Co., Vyner St., Cambridge Heath, N.E.; H. W. Jones & Sons, Great Dover St., S.E.; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., 75, Farringdon Rd., E.C.; S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd., Harford St., E.; S. D. Page & Sons, Ltd., Norwich; A. Reid & Sons, 283, Tabard St., S.E.; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Broad Weir. Bristol.

283, Tabard St., S.E.; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Broad Weir, Bristol.

CANDLES.—New Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Plymouth; Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Battersea, S.W.

CANVAS SAIL-CLOTH.—The Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee, N.B.; The Port Glasgow and Newark Sailcloth Co., Port

CARPETS, RUGS, AND MATS.—Brintons, Ltd., Kidderminster; J. Templeton & Co., Greenhead, Glasgow.
CIRCUIT BREAKERS, &c.—Whipp and Bourne, Castleton, Man-

chester.

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FIREBRICKS.—Priestman Collieries, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Westlake & Co., Calstock, Cornwall.

German Silver and White Metal Forks and Spoons.—W. Gallimore & Sons, Arundel Works, Sheffield; T. Wilkinson & Sons, Great Hampton St., Birmingham.

Gutta Percha.—Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Springburn, Glasgow.

Gutta Percha.—Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Springburn, Glasgow.

Hessen, Linen.— D. & R. Duke, Den Burn Works, Brechin.

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E.C.; The Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End,
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E.C.

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Glasgow.

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Works, Whiteinch, Glasgow; Carron Co., Carron, N.B.;

E. Finch & Co., Ltd., Chepstow, Mon.; R. Hornsby & Sons, Ltd., Grantham.

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Co., Ltd., Glasgow.

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Boilers, Steam.—S. Hodge & Sons, Ltd., Millwall, E. Boots.—Adams Bros., Raunds; St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd., Raunds.

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June, 1911.

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Alexander Pottery, Cobridge, Staffs.

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Buildings, Goswell Rd., E.C.

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EMBROIDERY (STANDARDS, &c.) (Running Contract).—Hobson & Sons, 1, Lexington St., W.

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HARNESS AND SADDLERY.—B. C. Barton & Son, Granville Iron Works, Birmingham; Beckworths, Ltd., 9, Swan Mead, S.E.; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Bath Row, Birmingham, and Wisemore, Walsall.

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Docks, E.

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Laing & Son, Milbourne St., Carlisle.

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broke Dock.

broke Dock.
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Coalville

Buffers.—Hurst, Nelson & Co., Motherwell; Stableford & Co.,
Coalville.

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Dryamos L. Steve & Co., Deptitord

DYNAMOS.—J. Stone & Co., Deptford.

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Manchastan

Manchester.
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Gasholders, &c.—Pintsch's Pat. Lighting Co., Friar's New Broad St., E.C.
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E.C.

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toria St., E.C.
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STEEL.—Seebohm & Dieckstahl, Sheffield.

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RG., S.E.

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Stafford.

Stafford.

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Blyth, New Post Office.—Haswell & Waugh, 12, Redneugh St. Gateshead-on-Tyne.
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