

# Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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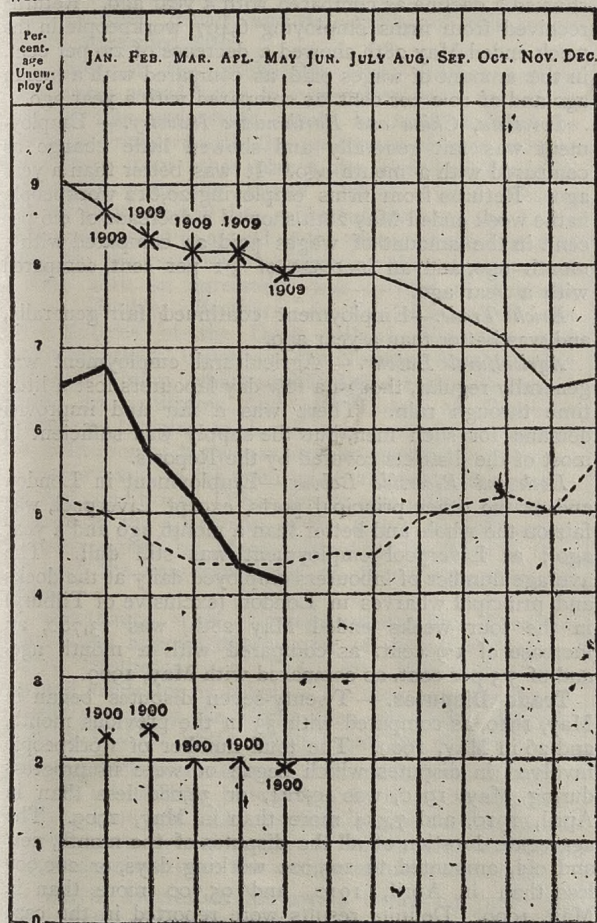
PRICE ONE PENNY.

## EMPLOYMENT CHART

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

— Thick Curve = 1910. — Thin Curve = 1909.  
----- Dotted Curve = Mean of 1900-1909.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed during the years 1900-1909 with the dates thereof.



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. For May, 1910, the general and branch Returns of Unions related to 703,439 members in the following trades:—

Building ...	57,763	Paper, Printing & Book-binding ...	59,282
Coal Mining ...	146,822	Woodworking and Furnishing ...	33,961
Engineering ...	170,159	Miscellaneous ...	18,870
Shipbuilding ...	57,466		
Other Metal Trades ...	41,305		
Textiles ...	117,811		
		Total ...	703,439

## STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN MAY.

[In addition to the 2,869 Employment Returns from Trade Unions used for the Chart, 4,353 were received from employers relating to 1,110,721 workpeople employed in coal and iron mining, the cotton, woollen, worsted and other textile trades, the building trades, the boot and shoe and other clothing trades, and the paper and glass trades. Besides these 7,222 statistical returns, a large number of returns of a non-statistical character were received from Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Local Correspondents, and other sources.]

EMPLOYMENT in May continued to improve on the whole. There was a slight decline in the printing and furnishing trades and an improvement in most branches of the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades. In the other industries employment was much about the same as in April.

As compared with a year ago, employment in all the principal industries, except cotton, showed considerable improvement.

In the 416 Trade Unions with a net membership of 703,439 making returns, 29,787 (or 4.2 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of May, 1910, compared with 4.4 per cent. at the end of April, 1910, and 7.9 per cent. at the end of May, 1909.

**Coal Mining.**—Employment during May continued good. It showed little change as compared with a month ago, but was somewhat better than a year ago. The average number of days worked per week by the pits during the four weeks ended May 28th was 4.87, as compared with 5.19 in the previous month and 5.07 a year ago. The averages for May and April, 1910, were affected by holidays which amounted to 0.58 of a day per week in May and 0.32 of a day per week in April.

**Iron Mining.**—Employment continued good and was about the same as a year ago. During the four weeks ended May 28th, the average number of days worked per week by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.59 (reduced on account of holidays), as compared with 5.88 a month ago and 5.82 a year ago.

**Pig Iron Industry.**—Employment during May was fair, and better than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters employing 23,100 workpeople showed 311 furnaces in blast at the end of May, 1910, as compared with 310 in April, 1910, and 289 in May, 1909.

**Iron and Steel Works.**—Employment at iron and steel works showed a slight decline on a month ago, but was better than a year ago. The volume of employment (*i.e.*, number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended May 28th, 1910, at the works from which Returns were received showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. on a month ago, and an increase of 9.8 per cent. on a year ago.

**Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture.**—Employment continued very good and was much better than a year ago. The number of tinplate and steel sheet mills working at the end of May was 483, as compared with 482 a month ago, and 450 a year ago.



**Engineering Trades.**—Employment continued to improve, and was much better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 170,159 reported 5.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 6.1 per cent. a month ago and 12.5 per cent. a year ago.

**Shipbuilding Trades.**—Employment during May continued to improve and was much better than a year ago. Branches of Trade Unions with 57,466 members reported 9.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 10.7 per cent. a month ago, and 23.4 per cent. a year ago.

**Cotton Trade.**—Employment during May, in both the *Spinning* and *Weaving* branches continued bad, though there was some improvement on a month ago. In both branches it was worse than a year ago. Organised short time was discontinued at the end of April, but a large number of firms continued to work short time during May, and there was considerable slackness in the weaving department. Returns from firms employing 94,657 workpeople in the week ended May 28th showed an increase of 2.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 5.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Woolen Trade.**—Employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 25,078 workpeople in the week ended May 28th showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 10.3 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Worsted Trade.**—Employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 40,111 workpeople in the week ended May 28th showed a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 7.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Linen Trade.**—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 46,896 workpeople in the week ended May 28th showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 6.3 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Jute Trade.**—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 16,564 workpeople in the week ended May 28th showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2.9 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Lace Trade.**—Employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 6,712 workpeople in the week ended May 28th, showed a decrease of 1.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago and an increase of 3.3 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Hosiery Trade.**—Employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 17,227 workpeople in the week ended May 28th showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 9.3 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Silk Trade.**—Employment continued fairly good and was much better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 6,859 workpeople in the week ended May 28th showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago, and of 10.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Tailoring Trade.**—Employment in the *bespoke* branch in London showed the usual seasonal improvement, but was not so good as a year ago. In the provinces it was fairly good. In the *ready-made* branch it continued fairly good, and was slightly better than a year ago.

**Hat Trade.**—Employment in the *Silk* hat trade was quiet, and showed little change compared with a year ago. In the *Felt* hat trade it was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago.

**Boot and Shoe Trade.**—Employment generally was fair, and better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 55,236 workpeople in the week ended May 28th showed a decrease of 2.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Other Leather Trades.**—Employment was very fair and

was better than both a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,198 members reported 3.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 5.0 per cent. a month ago, and 5.6 per cent. a year ago.

**Paper Making Trades.**—Employment in these trades continued good, and was better than a year ago.

**Printing and Bookbinding Trades.**—Employment was moderate on the whole. It was rather worse than a month ago with letterpress printers, but better with lithographic printers and bookbinders. Compared with a year ago there was a general improvement. Trade Unions in the printing trades with a membership of 50,430 reported 5.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 4.5 in April and 5.5 a year ago. In the bookbinding trades the corresponding percentages were 6.0, 6.6, and 9.3.

**Building Trades.**—Employment remained slack on the whole, but was better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed among trade union carpenters and plumbers was 7.4 at the end of both May and April, 1910, as compared with 9.6 in May, 1909.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—Employment was moderate on the whole. It showed some decline as compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. With coachbuilders it continued good. Trade Unions with a membership of 33,961 reported 4.1 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 3.7 per cent. a month ago, and 5.2 per cent. a year ago.

**Glass Trades.**—Employment continued moderate, and showed a decline as compared with a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 6,497 workpeople in the week ended May 28th showed a decrease of 2.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago and of 10.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Porcelain, China and Earthenware Industry.**—Employment was fair generally and showed little change as compared with a month ago. It was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 20,612 workpeople in the week ended May 28th showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3.1 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Brick Trade.**—Employment continued fair generally, and was better than a year ago.

**Agricultural Labour.**—Agricultural employment was generally regular, though a few day labourers lost a little time through rain. There was a fair and improved demand for such men, but the supply was sufficient in most of the districts covered by the Reports.

**Dock and Riverside Labour.**—Employment in London and at the other principal ports, except Liverpool, was fair on the whole and better than a month ago and a year ago; at Liverpool employment was still dull. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in London (exclusive of Tilbury) in the four weeks ended May 28th, was 13,780, an increase of 1.9 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 5.3 per cent. as compared with May, 1909.

**Trade Disputes.**—Twenty-seven disputes began in May, 1910, as compared with 33 in the previous month, and 26 in May, 1909. The total number of workpeople involved in disputes which began or were in progress during May, 1910, was 19,224, or 34,080 less than in April, 1910, and 7,554 more than in May, 1909. The aggregate duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 205,000 working days, or 260,900 less than in April, 1910, and 95,700 more than in May, 1909. Definite results were reported in the case of 18 disputes, new and old, directly involving 5,464 persons. Of these 18 disputes, 3 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 6 in favour of the employers, and 9 were compromised.

**Changes in Rates of Wages.**—The changes taking effect in May affected 139,500 workpeople, of whom 139,200 received advances and 300 sustained decreases. Amongst those whose wages were increased were 125,000 coal miners in Durham, 3,650 deputies, &c., in Northumberland, and 5,750 steel millmen, &c., in the West of Scotland. The total computed effect of all the changes was a net increase of about £3,700 per week,

## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

### Stevedores, Newport (Mon.).

On May 17th, stevedores to the number of about 30 who had been engaged to load a vessel (the s.s. *Indian Transport*) with general cargo at Newport (Mon.) struck against the employers' suggested substitution of day wages in place of payment by tonnage rates. An attempt made to load the vessel with the aid of men brought to Newport from elsewhere led to serious disturbances on May 18th, and work was suspended throughout the docks from that date until Saturday, May 21st.

As the result of negotiations conducted by the Mayor of Newport and a representative of the Board of Trade, an agreement was arrived at on May 21st, which referred the matter in dispute to the decision of a Court of Arbitration appointed by the Board of Trade. Provision was also made for work to be resumed at once, and dealing with future disputes.

This agreement was signed by representatives of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union and the National Amalgamated Labourers' Union (of which Unions the men on strike were members) and by the General Manager of the Alexandra Docks and Railway Company, and in accordance therewith work was resumed on Monday, May 23rd. The owners of the s.s. *Indian Transport* (Messrs. Houlder Brothers & Co., Ltd.), however, intimated that the agreement was not signed on their behalf, and the loading of this vessel was not proceeded with.

In view of the probability that further serious disturbances would arise in connection with the efforts which it was understood would be made to load the s.s. *Indian Transport* with the assistance of men brought to Newport from other places, the Board of Trade (in consultation with the Home Office) invited Messrs. Houlder Brothers and the representatives of the Trade Unions concerned to attend at the offices of the Board of Trade for the purpose of discussing the situation, and on May 26th an agreement was arrived at between Messrs. Houlder Brothers & Co., Ltd., and the representatives of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union and the National Amalgamated Labourers' Union, which provided that each side should appoint an arbitrator and the Board of Trade a chairman as Umpire to decide the general principle of the substitution of day wages for tonnage rates of payment at Newport, and, in the event of an alteration, the proper rates and conditions. Other agreements referring certain questions to the Chairman of the Court of Arbitration were also signed by Messrs. Houlder Brothers & Co., Ltd., and the representatives of the Corporation of Newport.

In accordance with this agreement, Mr. Frederic Scrutton was appointed arbitrator on behalf of Messrs. Houlder Brothers & Co., Ltd.; Mr. Ben Tillet was appointed arbitrator on behalf of the men; and the Board of Trade appointed the Right Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., I.S.O., as chairman and umpire.

The Court of Arbitration sat in London from Monday, May 30th, till Friday, June 3rd, and visited Newport on Saturday, June 4th. On meeting to consider the award the arbitrators were unable to agree, and the duty therefore devolved upon the umpire to make an award.

Sir David Harrel, in his award issued on June 6th, decided that it should be at the option of the employer to engage and pay men by tonnage rates of payment or by day wages. The rates to be paid to men employed on the time basis were fixed at 8s. for a day shift and 12s. for a night shift, and the award contains provisions regulating the hours of labour and other conditions of working.

### Woodyard Workers, Bo'ness.

On May 27th the workpeople, to the number of about 700, employed at woodyards in Bo'ness struck work in support of a demand for an increase in wages. An attempt on the part of the employers to continue work with the aid of workpeople brought in from Glasgow led to disturbances, but as the result of negotiations con-

ducted by an officer of the Board of Trade the parties, on June 3rd, agreed to refer the matter in dispute to a Court of Arbitration, the men agreeing to resume work at once.

The Board of Trade have appointed a Court of Arbitration consisting of Sir Ernest Hatch, Bart., Chairman, Mr. T. Ratcliffe Ellis, from the Employers' Panel, and Mr. James Gavin, from the Labour Panel.

### Firemen at Tin Plate Works, S. Wales.

Claims having been made on behalf of the firemen employed at two tin plate works at Morryston for a shift of 8 hours in lieu of the existing shift of 12 hours, the matter was referred, in each case, in accordance with the regulations of the Tin Plate Conciliation Board, to a joint committee of employers and workpeople for settlement. This committee, being unable to agree, decided to refer the question to an umpire appointed by the Board of Trade. Sir David Harrel, who was appointed by the Board of Trade to act as umpire, issued his awards on May 12th, deciding that the men's claim for shifts of eight hours should be granted.

### Worsted Spinners, Mansfield.

A difference having arisen between Messrs. Wm. Hollins & Co., Ltd., and certain of their workpeople employed at the Pleasley Works, Mansfield, the parties agreed, after negotiations conducted by Mr. John Burnett (acting on behalf of the Board of Trade), to refer the matter to the decision of an arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade appointed Mr. J. C. Priestley, K.C., to act as arbitrator.

### Boot and Shoe Trade.

The arbitrators to the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Glasgow having been unable to agree upon questions relating to the minimum wage and the rate of payment for overtime, an application was made to the Board of Trade, on May 17th, for the appointment of an umpire to determine the matters in dispute. The Board of Trade, on May 25th, appointed Ald. T. Smith, J.P., of Leicester, to act as umpire.

The Board of Trade have also appointed Mr. Smith to act as arbitrator in a dispute between the Rossendale Shoe and Slipper Manufacturers' Association and the Rossendale Boot, Shoe and Slipper Operatives' Union with reference to the prices to be paid to clickers.

### Building Trades.

Differences having arisen between the Nottingham and District Association of Building Trades Employers and the Nottingham Branch of the Federated Builders' Labourers with reference to the adoption of new working rules, the parties, on May 30th, applied to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide the questions in dispute. The Board of Trade, on June 1st, appointed as arbitrator, Mr. A. A. Hudson, who issued his award on June 13th. The men's claim for alterations in working rules included a demand for an advance in wages from 6½d. to 7½d. per hour. Mr. Hudson's award sets forth the new working rules, the rate of wages being left unchanged.

In the report of Mr. Hudson's recent award affecting Carpenters and Joiners at Glasgow (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for May, p. 153) it was stated that "the masters claimed that the stopping time on Saturdays should be 12 o'clock instead of 1." This statement should have read "the masters claimed that the stopping time on Saturdays should be 1 o'clock instead of 12."

### Coal Miners, Scotland.

In accordance with an Agreement signed at the Board of Trade on July 30th, 1909, in connection with a dispute between the Associated Coal Owners of Scotland and the Scottish Miners' Federation (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1909, p. 255), the Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., was appointed arbiter, by agreement between the parties, for the



purpose of fixing the basis selling price of coal to be taken as corresponding to the minimum wage of 50 per cent. above the basis of 1888, and the subsequent steps by which wages should rise and fall. The operative part of Lord Balfour's award (issued on May 23rd) is as follows:—

The basis price for the minimum wage of Fifty per cent. above the basis of Eighteen hundred and Eighty eight shall be seven shillings and five decimal forty five pence (7/5.45) per ton, and the subsequent steps shall be as follows:—

Whenever the value of coal (as determined in accordance with the agreement arrived at by the Conciliation Board on Twenty sixth May, Nineteen hundred and two) rises above seven shillings and five decimal forty-five pence (7/5.45) per ton to any extent up to eight shillings and one decimal forty five pence (8/1.45) per ton, wages shall rise six and one quarter per cent. Thereafter:—

upon the value of coal rising above eight shillings and one decimal forty-five pence (8/1.45) per ton to any extent up to eight shillings and five decimal forty-five pence (8/5.45) per ton, wages shall advance further by six and one-quarter per cent.; upon the value of coal rising above eight shillings and five decimal forty-five pence (8/5.45) per ton, to any extent up to eight shillings and nine decimal forty-five pence (8/9.45) per ton, wages shall advance further by six and one-quarter per cent.; upon the value of coal rising above eight shillings and nine decimal forty-five pence (8/9.45) per ton, to any extent up to nine shillings and one decimal forty-five pence (9/1.45) per ton, wages shall advance further by six and one-quarter per cent.; upon the value of coal rising above nine shillings and one decimal forty-five pence (9/1.45) per ton, to any extent up to nine shillings and five decimal forty-five pence (9/5.45) per ton, wages shall advance further by six and one quarter per cent.; upon the value of coal rising above nine shillings and five decimal forty-five pence (9/5.45) per ton, to any extent up to nine shillings and nine decimal forty-five pence (9/9.45) per ton, wages shall advance further by six and one quarter per cent.; upon the value of coal rising above nine shillings and nine decimal forty-five pence (9/9.45) per ton, to any extent up to ten shillings and one decimal forty-five pence (10/1.45) per ton, wages shall advance further by six and one quarter per cent.; upon the value of coal rising above ten shillings and one decimal forty-five pence (10/1.45) per ton, to any extent up to ten shillings and five decimal forty-five pence (10/5.45) per ton, wages shall advance further by six and one quarter per cent.; upon the value of coal rising above ten shillings and five decimal forty-five pence (10/5.45) per ton, to any extent up to ten shillings and nine decimal forty-five pence (10/9.45) per ton, wages shall advance further by six and one quarter per cent.; upon the value of coal rising above ten shillings and nine decimal forty-five pence (10/9.45) per ton, to any extent down to nine shillings and nine decimal forty-five pence (9/9.45) per ton, wages shall fall by six and one quarter per cent., and thereafter wages shall fall by six and one quarter per cent. for each four pence per ton in coal values, until the value reach eight shillings and one decimal forty-five pence per ton when wages shall remain at Fifty-six and one quarter per cent. above basis until the value reach the aforesaid basis for the Fifty per cent. minimum, videlicet seven shillings and five decimal forty-five pence (7/5.45) per ton.

**Printers' Assistants, London.**

A difference having arisen between the Master Printers' and Allied Trades Association and the National Society of Operative Printers' Assistants, the parties, in accordance with the terms of a mutual agreement of December, 1907, referred the matter to a joint committee consisting of eight representatives from each side, and applied to the Board of Trade for the appointment of a referee. The Board of Trade, on June 15th, appointed Mr. W. B. Yates to act as referee.

**LABOUR DISPUTES IN GERMANY IN 1909.**

ACCORDING to the Annual Report\* on strikes and lock-outs in the German Empire in 1909, recently issued by the Imperial Statistical Office, the number of labour disputes which came to an end in the year was 1,652 (1,537 strikes and 115 lock-outs), as compared with 1,524 in the preceding year. The number of workpeople on strike or locked-out was 119,849, but in addition 11,034 were thrown out of work as a consequence of the disputes, giving an aggregate of 130,883 persons directly or indirectly affected by the disputes of 1909, compared with 119,781 in 1908. The groups of trades which were most seriously disturbed by the strikes and lock-outs of 1909 were the building trades (in which the number of workpeople affected amounted to 54,017), woodworking trades (10,898 persons affected), mining and iron and steel works (10,510), metal trades (10,253), pottery (9,816), and textile trades (9,070). Nearly half the disputes, viz., 781 out of 1,652, ended in favour of the employers, 292 in favour of the workpeople, while the remaining 579 were compromised.

\* *Streiks und Aussperrungen im Jahre 27, 1909.* Berlin: Puttkammer und Mühlbrecht: price 1s.

**CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN DENMARK: NEW LEGISLATION.\***

ROYAL Assent was given on April 12th last to two laws for the prevention and settlement of labour disputes in Denmark. One provides for the institution of a Permanent Arbitration Court, and the other for the appointment of a Government Conciliator.

**(1) Permanent Arbitration Court.**

The permanent arbitration court is to consist of 12 members (six "adjudicators" and their substitutes), together with a president, vice-president and secretary. So long as the Danish Employers' Federation and the Danish Trade Union Federation continue to represent the majority of organised employers and workpeople respectively in the country, each of these organisations will elect one-half of the members, viz., three adjudicators and their substitutes.

As soon as either of these associations ceases to be representative in the sense just stated, steps will be taken to have the law amended.

The election of adjudicators to hold office for the succeeding calendar year is to take place yearly in the month of October, and the result is to be immediately communicated to the secretary of the court, who will summon the members for the purpose of electing a president and vice-president.

The secretary to the court is to be nominated by the Ministry of the Interior.

The members and their substitutes must be born or naturalised Danish subjects, of full age. The president and vice-president must possess the legal and other qualifications prescribed by the law for the position of permanent judge in the ordinary courts.

Legal members of Copenhagen Law Courts must accept election to the presidency of the Arbitration Court, unless they have occupied that position within the previous three years.

The fees of the president, vice-president and secretary, and the allowances to the ordinary members, so far as they are not covered by the costs awarded by the Court, are to be defrayed by the State.

It will be the business of the Court to endeavour to make parties to a dispute respect any agreement concerning arbitration which they may have made. Thus, an organisation whose rights, or whose members' rights are held to have been violated, may cite the offending organisation before the Permanent Arbitration Court in the following cases:—

1. When an employers' association acts in violation of an agreement with a trade union.

2. When by one or more members of an employers' association an act is committed which violates an agreement entered into by the association, and whereby the rights of the trade union concerned or of its individual members under such agreement are violated.

3. Or, conversely, when a trade union, or members thereof, jointly act in violation of an agreement with an employers' association.

Similarly, when an individual establishment has concluded an agreement with a trade union, the trade union and the establishment may cite each other before the court for contraventions of such agreement, in the circumstances stated above.

When an employers' association or any of its members, or an individual establishment, gives notice of an intended lock-out to a trade union or members thereof, and the trade union claims that such lock-out, or the demand on the rejection of which the lock-out was declared, is in conflict with existing agreements, either of the parties may bring the question of its legality before the Court.

Under similar conditions, the question as to the legality of a proposed strike may be brought before the Court by either of the parties.

Other points in dispute between an employers' association and a trade union, or between an individual establishment and a trade union, may also be referred to that Court if the parties come to an agreement concerning

\* Based on text of Laws as published in the *Lovtidenden* No. 14 of 1910:— (1) *Lov om Oprettelse af en fast Voldgiftsret*, and (2) *Lov om Udannelse af en Forligsmænd og Arbejdsstridigheder*.

such reference, either generally or with regard to particular matters.

The Court has power to inflict fines on the party or parties adjudged guilty of violating the terms of an agreement.

Witnesses summoned by the Court are bound to appear, and its awards are final and enforceable as verdicts of the ordinary courts.

Five years from the date when the present law comes into force a committee will be appointed by the Minister of the Interior to consider whether there be any necessity for amending its provisions.

**(2) Appointment of Government Conciliator.**

The second law provides for the appointment, by the Minister of the Interior, of a Government Conciliator for the whole of Denmark, nominated by the Permanent Arbitration Court, and holding office for two years at a time.

Whenever a serious strike or lock-out has either taken place or appears likely to do so, and negotiations between the disputants have proved unavailing, the official conciliator may, on his own initiative or on the application of one of the parties, summon them to a conference. The parties are themselves to decide by whom they will be represented, but such representatives must not be persons outside the respective organisations or central federations.

The parties are bound to comply with the summons of the Conciliator.

It will be the duty of the Conciliator to endeavour to bring about an amicable agreement between the parties. For this purpose he is empowered to make proposals for a settlement, which, however, must not be published without the consent of both parties, unless a stoppage of work takes place and the Conciliator has concluded his efforts in the case. In drawing up such proposals, the Conciliator must avail himself of the assistance of two representatives, one of whom is to be chosen by the organised employers and the other by the organised workpeople.

If, in the course of a dispute in which the Conciliator has intervened, a difference of opinion should arise as to wages, hours of labour, overtime and the like, the officer may require the parties to furnish information on these points. Should such information appear to him to be unreliable or not sufficiently explanatory, he may demand that an examination of witnesses should be made by the permanent Arbitration Court.

The salary, office expenses, &c., of the Conciliator will be paid by the State.

The present law will remain in force until April 1st, 1914; at the commencement of the last session of Parliament before that date a Bill for its renewal or revision will be brought in by the Ministry of the Interior.

**SWEDISH CONCILIATION ACT OF 1906: FIRST REPORT.**

THE Swedish Board of Trade has issued its first Report\* on the working of the Conciliation Act of December 31st, 1906. (See BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1907, pp. 133-4.)

This Act, which came into effect on January 1st, 1907, provided for the appointment by the Crown of official Conciliators whose principal duty consists in "promoting the settlement of disputes between employers and workpeople, or between members of either class among themselves." For the purposes of the Act, Sweden has been divided into seven districts, for each of which a Conciliator has been appointed. It is the duty of each officer to reside within his district, and "to keep under close observation the conditions of labour within the same; to apply himself, in the manner and under the circumstances prescribed by the law, to the settlement of any disputes which may have broken out in such district; and, on request, to advise and otherwise assist employers and workpeople in framing agreements affecting the

\* *Statens Förläkningsmäns för Medling i Arbetsvister Verksamhet under åren 1907 och 1908.* K. Kommerskollegium. Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt & Söner, 1910: pp. 325; price 2s. 3d.

conditions of labour, if and so far as such agreements are designed to promote good relations between the two classes, and to obviate stoppages of work."

When a labour dispute, accompanied by, or likely to result in, an extensive stoppage of work, has broken out, the Conciliator for the district must visit or communicate with the parties concerned, ascertain the cause of the difference, and urge the disputants to refrain from a stoppage or to resume work, as the case may be. He must invite the parties to appear before him to discuss their differences, and must endeavour to bring about a settlement at the meeting. Failing such a settlement he may, on his own initiative, or at the request of either party, appoint experts, who, together with himself, will constitute a Board of Arbitration. Failing a settlement by either of these means the Conciliator or the Board of Arbitration will urge the parties to appoint an umpire, or umpires, by whose award they would agree to abide. When a strike extends beyond the limits of a single district the Conciliators in the districts affected must at once notify the Government of the extent of the dispute, when the Crown will decide which Conciliator shall intervene.

The Conciliators are required to send in quarterly reports on their work to the Swedish Board of Trade. The reports for the years 1907 and 1908 are summarised in the volume now under review.

The number of cases in which mediation was attempted, whether in relation to threatened or to actual stoppages of work, was 135 in 1907 and 119 in 1908. In 12 cases in 1907 and 24 in 1908 the proffered mediation was declined, the refusal coming from the employers in all cases but one. The number of cases of actual intervention by the Conciliators was 88 in 1907 and 69 in 1908.

The results of the intervention by these officers in each of the two years is shown below:—

	Cases of Intervention.			
	1907.		1908.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
<b>A.—Successful:—</b>				
1. Settlement by Conciliation before Officer:—				
On Employer's Terms ... ..	5	5.7	8	11.6
On Workpeople's Terms ... ..	20	22.7	4	5.8
By Compromise ... ..	44	50.0	39	56.5
On Terms unknown ... ..	4	4.5	2	3.0
Total ... ..	73	82.9	53	76.9
2. Settlement before Special Conciliator selected <i>ad hoc</i> by Crown	2	2.3	5	7.2
3. Settlement by Arbitration ... ..	4	4.6	4	5.8
Total Successful ... ..	79	89.8	62	89.9
<b>B.—Unsuccessful:—</b>				
1. Arranged between Parties direct... ..	4	4.6	3	4.3
2. No Settlement reached ... ..	5	5.6	4	5.8
Total Unsuccessful ... ..	9	10.2	7	10.1
<b>Total Interventions ... ..</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It appears, therefore, that 79 disputes were settled in 1907 and 62 in 1908, owing either directly or indirectly to official intervention under the Act. Stoppages of work were involved in 59 of the 88 cases of official intervention in 1907, and in 38 of the 69 cases in 1908. In almost every case the stoppage took place before a Conciliator had intervened.

**ANNUAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.**

THE Forty-second Annual Congress of Delegates from Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom was held at Plymouth during Whit-week, under the presidency of Mr. H. J. A. Wilkins (a Director of the Co-operative Wholesale Society).

About 1,560 delegates were present, together with representatives of the co-operative organisations of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

The Congress was convened by the Co-operative Union, which reported that its membership now comprised 1,261 societies, with an aggregate membership of 2,447,821, or 94.4 per cent. of the total membership of all the societies known to the Union.

An inaugural address dealing largely with the history



and ideals of the movement was delivered by Mr. W. H. Watkins, after which the report of the Central Board of the Union was considered.

Statistics embodied in this Report show that Returns had been obtained by the Union from 1,561 societies, with an aggregate membership of 2,585,293, share capital amounting to £34,135,964, loan capital £10,921,976, reserve funds amounting to £4,354,224, sales during the year of £108,912,264, and a profit for the year of £12,011,123, equal to over 35 per cent. upon the total share capital of the societies. The number of persons employed by the societies was stated to be 119,752, and the wages and salaries paid during the year £6,883,636. Interest amounting to £1,431,618 had been paid on share capital, £73,743 had been paid to employees as bonus on wages, and £91,070 devoted to educational purposes.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Congress were those urging the Government to give facilities for the passing of a new Industrial and Provident Societies Act; urging the removal of Customs duties upon tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, currants and figs; and expressing approval of the Minority Report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Law.

It was reported that 71 per cent. of the distributive societies now gave credit to their members, and societies were urged to put an end to this system.

Resolutions were also adopted urging the fixing of a minimum wage for employees in co-operative societies and condemning the practice of overlapping by societies in certain districts, and in favour of a closer association between the industrial and agricultural co-operative societies. It was decided to hold the next Congress at Bradford, in Yorkshire.

### EMIGRATION IN 1909.

A summary of the Returns made to the Board of Trade, for the year 1909 with the usual Report, has just been issued\*. As is explained in the Report, the information procured relates to those who travel on business or pleasure and to those who are simply passing through this country, as well as to residents in the United Kingdom who are leaving their old homes to establish themselves in a new country, and therefore no direct record of the numbers and destination of emigrants can be obtained. The Tables given show the numbers of passengers, outward and inward, classified according to the countries where they leave or join the ship on which the ocean journey is made. Since persons travelling to or from places in the United States may land or embark at Canadian ports and *vice versa*, a precise account of the numbers destined for Canada and the United States respectively cannot be obtained from the records available, and the figures given in the Report and Tables must be used with a due remembrance of this fact and of corresponding conditions in regard to other countries.

The Return shows that the number of outward passengers of all nationalities from the United Kingdom to non-European countries was 474,378, as compared with 386,411 in 1908, the number for 1909 exceeding that for any previous year except 1906 and 1907. The number of inward passengers, which was 261,325, as compared with 342,922 in 1908, has only been exceeded in that year and in 1907. The balance outward (213,053) shows an increase of nearly 170,000 over that for the previous year, the recovery being mainly due to the trade revival in the United States and Canada after the commercial depression of 1908.

Of last year's outward passengers, 194,897, or 41 per cent., contracted to land at ports within the British Empire, 113,318 going to British North America, 24,649 to British South Africa, 38,350 to Australia and New Zealand, 9,420 to India and Ceylon, and 9,160 to other British Colonies and Possessions. The remaining 279,481, or 59 per cent. of the total outward passengers, went to foreign countries, including 259,933, or 55 per cent., to the United States. As compared with 1908 these figures show an increase of 17,890 in the number of passengers to British North America, and an increase of 61,612 in the number to the United States.

\* House of Commons paper 137 of 1910, price 4d. Copy of Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year

The number of passengers described as British subjects was 288,761 outward and 149,068 inward, leaving a balance of 139,693 which, assuming that those travelling on business or pleasure are approximately equal in number in both directions, roughly represents the number of actual emigrants from the United Kingdom. In 1908 the corresponding numbers were 263,199 outward and 172,043 inward, the net outward movement being 91,156.

Of the outgoing British subjects, 163,594 or 57 per cent. contracted to land in countries within the British Empire, 30 per cent. going to British North America, 8 per cent. to British South Africa, 13 per cent. to Australia and New Zealand, 3 per cent. to British India and Ceylon, and the remainder to other British Colonies and Possessions. Forty-three per cent. went to foreign countries, including 38 per cent. to the United States. In the ten years 1900-1909 the percentage going to the United States was 47, as compared with 67 per cent. both in the ten years 1890-1899 and in the ten years 1880-1889. The relative importance of the United States among the destinations of British subjects leaving the United Kingdom appears thus to be decreasing. The number of those who proceeded to British North America fell from 151,216 in 1907, to 81,321 in 1908, and recovered to 85,887 in 1909, and the number of those who proceeded to the United States after falling from 170,264 in 1907, to 96,869 in 1908, increased to 109,700 in 1909.

The British adult male passengers to non-European countries numbered 146,684, and of these 14 per cent. were described as belonging to the agricultural class, and 12 per cent. to the commercial and professional classes; 22 per cent. were engaged in skilled trades and 22 per cent. were stated to be labourers.

Of the net outward balance of British subjects 81,722, or 59 per cent., formed the balance of the direct movement between the United Kingdom and the ports of the British Empire, British North American ports accounting for 52,378 of these, and ports in Australia and New Zealand for 25,202.

The number of foreigners who left the United Kingdom for extra-European countries was 185,617, being an increase of 62,405 on the previous year. Of these 150,233 contracted to land in the United States. The balance outward of foreigners was 73,360, the movement between this country and the United States accounting for 59,554 of this balance. In 1909 there was a balance of foreigners inward amounting to 47,667, chiefly caused by the large number of aliens returning from the United States to their homes on the continent of Europe, *via* the United Kingdom.

Of the outward passengers 53 per cent. sailed from Liverpool, and 44 per cent. of the inward passengers landed at that port. Southampton, London, Glasgow and Queenstown together account for a further 42 per cent. of the outward and 44 per cent. of the inward passengers.

The number of passengers of British nationality who travelled third class was 44,119 to British North America, 31,231 to Australia and New Zealand, and 54,540 to the United States, the numbers of inward third-class passengers from these countries being respectively 14,363, 7,909, and 25,345.

The total number of passengers to European countries (including those to all Mediterranean and Black Sea ports) was 951,238 in 1909, and the number arriving therefrom was 1,045,501, leaving an inward balance of 94,263. For the previous year the figures are 1,026,377 outward and 1,002,110 inward, resulting in an outward balance of 24,267. The restoration of more normal conditions in 1909 in regard to the passenger movement between the Continent of Europe and North America is reflected in the large inward balance from the Continent, as well as in the figures relating to the passenger movement between the United Kingdom and North America.

In the appendix to the report, particulars are given relating to the number of emigrants from the principal continental countries. Those from Northern Europe and from Austria-Hungary leave principally for the United States, while large numbers of Spaniards and Italians migrate to Brazil and the Argentine Republic, the Italians

also favouring the United States. The latest figures available with regard to emigration from the European countries refer to the year 1908, and show a great falling off in the numbers to the United States. No information is available respecting the movement from France and Russia.

The appendix also contains statistics of immigration into the United States, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Brazil as well as into the principal British Dominions beyond the Seas.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT PRICES OF 1900. A Return\* has just been issued showing, for each of the years 1900-9, the estimated value of imports into the United Kingdom and of exports therefrom of articles of United Kingdom production, at the prices prevailing in 1900. Changes in the imports and exports from year to year are usually measured by the changes in the total values as declared by importers and exporters. Such a method of measurement does not distinguish between two classes of changes, viz.: changes in the volume of trade carried on, and changes in the prices of the various items which go to make up the import and export trade. The object of the present Return is to estimate the effect of the latter changes.

The general result is to show that imports have increased in volume by 13.3 per cent. in nine years, and British and Irish exports by 38.3 per cent. In the same period the declared values have increased by 19.4 per cent. in the case of imports, and by 29.9 per cent. in the case of British and Irish exports.

The following Table summarises the results of the calculations.

Year.	Imports.		Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.		Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	
	Values as declared.	Estimated Values at prices of 1900.	Values as declared.	Estimated Values at prices of 1900.	Values as declared.	Estimated Values at prices of 1900.
	Thousand £s ('000 omitted).					
1900 ...	523,075	523,075	63,182	63,182	291,102	291,102
1901 ...	521,990	538,932	67,842	69,028	280,022	294,041
1902 ...	528,391	551,535	65,815	67,617	283,424	312,159
1903 ...	542,600	538,688	69,574	69,946	290,800	320,504
1904 ...	551,039	563,726	70,304	69,340	300,711	327,449
1905 ...	565,020	573,762	77,780	74,761	329,817	359,890
1906 ...	607,888	588,806	85,102	75,319	375,575	386,917
1907 ...	645,808	599,492	91,942	79,046	426,035	418,278
1908 ...	592,953	573,817	79,624	72,790	377,104	384,940
1909† ...	624,741	592,387	91,365	79,862	378,379	402,691

It will be observed that there was a continuous increase in the volume both of imports and United Kingdom exports year by year from 1900 to 1907, followed by a general decline in 1908. In each, however, the volume of trade in 1909 was greater than in 1908, but was still below the high level of 1907.

### 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.

The following regulations are important as affecting emigrants:—All emigrants landing in Canada between March 1st and October 30th must possess 25 dols., and children 12.50 dols. each (and between November 1st and last day of February 50 dols. and 25 dols. respectively), and sufficient travelling money, except that farm labourers and female servants, if going to assured employment as such, and certain relatives of residents in Canada, need have sufficient travelling money only. All emigrants sent to Canada by British Charitable Societies or Public Funds must obtain certificates from the Canadian Emigration Authorities, Charing Cross, London, and must be guaranteed farm work in Canada. Any emigrant, who, *within two years of landing* in Canada, becomes a public charge, or an inmate of a penitentiary, gaol, or hospital or other charitable institution, may be deported with those dependent on him or her.

\* Cd. 5160. Price 2d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd.

† The figures for 1909, being based on the Monthly Accounts of Trade and Navigation, are subject to correction, but it is not anticipated that the final results when calculated will differ to any appreciable extent from those above given.

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

On and after August 1st, 1910, all passengers landing at Canadian ocean ports, whether destined to points in the United States or to Canada, will have to undergo the medical and civil examinations prescribed by the Law and Regulations of Canada Respecting Immigration and Immigrants, and those who are admitted and who wish to go to points in the United States may afterwards go before the American officials and apply for admission to the States.

There is a good demand for farmers, farm labourers, female servants, and to a less extent for mechanics (except such as those in the building trades), and strong railway labourers; but all emigrants must fulfil the above stringent requirements. The carpet weavers' strike at Guelph, and the coal mining strike at Spring Hill, Nova Scotia, are still unsettled; that of coal miners at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, has been settled.

#### Commonwealth of Australia.

Reduced passages are granted by New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia to agriculturists and female servants, for whom there is a good demand. There is not much demand for mechanics, but competent men who land with a little money can often find work without much delay. Fitters and ironworkers are cautioned against going to New South Wales. Victoria is now inaugurating a new Immigration Scheme, by which farms of 10 to 200 acres may be purchased by farm labourers and farmers, and 80 per cent. of their passage money be advanced; application must be made to the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London.

#### New Zealand.

Reduced passages to New Zealand are offered to agriculturists with a little money, landing between September and January, and to female domestic servants who will have £2 on landing at any time, and for these classes of emigrant there is a good demand. The last report of the Department of Labour in New Zealand shows as follows:—The cycle and motor, coachbuilding, printing, woodworking, building, engineering and leather trades were fairly active everywhere, and the meat-freezing and clothing trades were busy, but the local supply of hands was generally sufficient. There is little demand for more unskilled labourers. There is a continued demand for practical coal miners near Greymouth.

#### South Africa.

In the *Transvaal* the demand for skilled labour, especially in the building trades, has continuously improved during the last twelve months, but owing to new arrivals there has been no shortage of men.

The supply of male labour in other parts of South Africa is sufficient, but there is some demand for female servants throughout the country.

### 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, so 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. 185 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that of 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, and pp. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908.)]

#### FRANCE.

*Employment in April.*—Employment in the building and allied trades continued to revive. In the metal trades there was no change compared with March, and employment continued to be particularly satisfactory in machine shops at Paris. There was much unemployment among watch and clock makers in the Franche-Comté and Savoy, and also among tin-box makers along the coast of Brittany. In the textile trades as a whole employment continued very fair, in spite of the depression in certain cotton manufacturing districts, especially in the Vosges and Normandy, due to the high price of raw material. As regards the silk industry, employment

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



continued plentiful for power-loom weavers in the Lyons district, while in the town itself the revival of employment continued among weavers of the Croix-Rousse quarter; there was also improvement in the weaving establishments of the Loire and the Haute-Loire. The tailoring, dressmaking and hatmaking trades were fully employed. Printers also were fully employed, owing to the large amount of work caused by the approach of the Parliamentary elections. Employment continued to improve for leather dressers. The proportion of unemployed amongst coopers was still high. Among pottery workers employment was satisfactory, except at Limoges. Vineyard workers in the South of France were well employed, except for temporary local suspensions due to storms. There was some increase in unemployment among woodcutters, who have had to resort to field work until barkpeeling begins. Gardeners around Paris and agricultural workers in the Seine-et-Marne department continued well employed.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in April were received by the French Labour Department from 1,007 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 237,800. Excluding returns from the miners' unions of the Pas-de-Calais department, 5.6 per cent. of the members were described as unemployed, as compared with 6.5 per cent. in the previous month, and 6.4 per cent. in April, 1909.†

**Coal Mining in April.\***—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines in France during April was 5.94, as compared with 5.94 † in the previous month, and 5.96 in April, 1909. Taking surface and underground workers together, 87.15 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 11.48 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 79.21 and 18.96, and in April, 1909, 88.44 and 10.91.

**Labour Disputes in April.\***—One hundred and sixty-seven disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in April, as compared with 153 in the preceding month, and 135 † in April, 1909. In 158 of the new disputes, 19,960 workpeople took part, as compared with 15,163 who took part in 145 of the March disputes, and 10,089 in 119 of the disputes of April, 1909. The trades in which the greatest number of disputes occurred belong to the building (72), textile (29), transport (14), woodworking (13), and pottery, &c., groups (11). Of 135 new and old disputes which were reported to have terminated, 34 ended in favour of the workpeople, and 38 in favour of the employers, while 63 were compromised.

**Conciliation and Arbitration in April.\***—Seven instances of recourse to the law on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department in April. In five cases committees of conciliation were formed, and succeeded in settling all five disputes; a point which arose in one case was afterwards settled by arbitration. In the two remaining cases the employers declined the proposed mediation.

**Payment of Wages and Salaries.**—In the GAZETTE for December last (p. 405) an account was given of the law of December 7th, 1909, regulating the payment of wages and salaries. One of the provisions of this law is that all wages and salaries shall be paid in metallic or paper currency. A despatch from H.M. Ambassador at Paris, dated May 25th, encloses a Ministerial Circular of May 22nd, which points out that this provision only refers to that portion of the wage or salary which, under the terms of the agreement, or by custom, is paid in money. Remuneration by means of lodging, food and coal, which is the custom in certain trades, is thus not prohibited by the new law.

#### GERMANY.

**Employment in April.**—The following is a summary of the state of the labour market in April, as described in the *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* (the journal of the German Labour Department) for May:—

The state of the labour market in April was, on the whole, more favourable than in the previous month, the

only exceptions being the building trades, and, in part, the textile trades.

**Coal Mining.**—The slackness which had characterised employment in the Ruhr district for some months past was succeeded by more favourable conditions. In the Saar district the output was greater, but the sales still left much to be desired. In Upper Silesia there was no change. In the lignite industry the introduction of summer prices did not produce the favourable results expected.

**Metal Trades.**—A slow improvement in employment was noticeable in these trades.

**Textile Trades.**—In the textile trades there was a partial further decline, especially in cotton weaving, due to the high price of raw material; but, as the result of the arrival of autumn orders, there was at the same time a tendency towards improved employment.

**Building Trades.**—These trades suffered from the extensive lock-out which began in the middle of April.

**Clothing Trades.**—These trades continued well employed.

**Increased Wages in Building Trades at Berlin.**—In the account of the lock-out in the building trades of Germany given in the May GAZETTE (pp. 155-6), it was stated that, so far as Berlin was concerned, the dispute had come to an end by the employers and workpeople accepting an award of the Berlin Industrial Court. A despatch from H.M. Ambassador at Berlin states that the hourly rates of wages paid at present to the undermentioned classes of workmen are as follows:—masons and bricklayers and carpenters, 8½d.; experienced labourers, 6d.; inexperienced labourers, 5½d.; lime mixers and water carriers, 6½d.; permanently engaged hodmen, 8½d.; makers of wooden foundations for cement floors, pillars, &c. (*Einschaler*), 8d. Under the award all these, with the exception of the last-named class, are to receive an increase of 3 pfennige (about ¾d.) per hour from August 13th, 1910, and a further increase of 2 pfennige (about ½d.) from October 1st, 1911. The *Einschaler* are to receive an increase of 5 pfennige (about 1½d.) per hour from the first date, and a further increase of 2 pfennige (½d.) per hour from the second.

#### HOLLAND.\*

**Employment in April.**—Employment in the building trades was satisfactory, especially for plasterers and painters. In iron and steel works, and in the engineering trades, a general improvement was noted. In shipbuilding there was little unemployment. Diamond workers continued well employed, the proportion of trade unionists out of work being still below 1.5 per cent. In the textile trades employment continued at the same level as in March. In the printing trades it continued good, no unemployment being reported except in some of the large towns.

**Labour Disputes in April.**—The number of disputes reported as having begun in April was 11, in 10 of which 710 workpeople were directly concerned. During the month 10 disputes came to an end (including 8 of the new ones). Of these 4 terminated in favour of the employers, 1 in favour of the workpeople, 4 were compromised; and in the remaining case the result was not known.

#### BELGIUM.

**Employment in April.†**—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department 1.6 per cent. of the 47,511 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of April, compared with 2.1 per cent. in March, and 3.0 per cent. in April, 1909.†

**Strike at Coal Mines in the Mons District.**—Despatches from H.M. Minister at Brussels, dated May 14th and 30th, report a strike of between six and seven thousand coal miners in the Mons district. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of a demand for higher wages made by the trammers, who thereupon struck, other classes of workpeople being also forced to cease work. On May 28th, it was reported that the dispute had practically terminated, owing to the exhaustion of the men's funds. No increase in wages was made.

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

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

‡ These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for the United Kingdom given on p. 185. See also note under "Labour Abroad."

## REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN MAY.

### COAL MINING.

(Based on 492 Returns—440 from Employers, 39 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during May continued good. It showed little change as compared with a month ago, but was somewhat better than a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,350 pits employing 660,904 workpeople showed that the average number of days\* worked during the four weeks ended May 28th, 1910, was 4.87, as compared with 5.19 in the previous month, and 5.07 a year ago. The averages for May and April, 1910, were, however, affected by holidays, which amounted to 0.58 of a day per week in May, and 0.32 of a day per week in April.

Of the 660,904 workpeople covered by the Returns, 371,708 (or 56.2 per cent.) were employed at pits working 20 or more days during the four weeks ended May 28th, 1910. Owing to the holidays, only 34,038 (or 5.2 per cent. of the whole) were employed at pits working 22 days or more.

The highest average number of days worked per week was in South Wales (5.17), and the lowest in Nottingham and Leicester (4.27).

The following Table shows the average number of days worked per week by the pits, during the four weeks ended May 28th, 1910, together with the figures for similar periods in April, 1910, and May, 1909. Collieries at which there were stoppages owing to disputes are excluded from the figures:—

Districts.	No. of Workpeople employed in May, 1910.	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in 4 weeks ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1910, on a	
		May 28th, 1910.†	April 23rd, 1910.†	May 22nd, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
Northumberland ...	43,027	5.03	5.26	5.32	- 0.23	- 0.29
Durham ...	121,520	5.07	5.29	5.41	- 0.22	- 0.34
Cumberland ...	6,783	4.77	5.37	5.32	- 0.60	- 0.55
South Yorkshire ...	72,166	4.87	5.28	5.23	- 0.41	- 0.36
West Yorkshire ...	24,432	4.66	5.16	4.82	- 0.50	- 0.16
Lancashire and Cheshire	59,700	4.55	4.99	4.61	- 0.44	- 0.06
Derbyshire ...	42,223	4.50	5.01	3.90	- 0.51	+ 0.60
Nottingham and Leicester	34,435	4.27	4.60	3.98	- 0.33	+ 0.29
Staffordshire ...	30,471	4.69	5.15	4.71	- 0.46	- 0.02
Warwick, Worcester and Salop	8,339	4.62	4.97	4.46	- 0.35	+ 0.16
Gloucester and Somerset	8,437	4.40	5.27	4.54	- 0.87	- 0.14
North Wales ...	11,035	5.12	5.51	4.75	- 0.39	+ 0.37
South Wales and Mon. ...	140,933	5.17	5.32	5.69	- 0.15	- 0.52
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>603,481</b>	<b>4.88</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>5.09</b>	<b>- 0.31</b>	<b>- 0.21</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
West Scotland ...	25,652	4.89	5.24	4.80	- 0.35	+ 0.09
The Lothians ...	4,631	4.90	5.28	4.66	- 0.38	+ 0.24
Fife ...	26,544	4.77	5.08	4.88	- 0.31	- 0.11
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>56,827</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>- 0.34</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>IRELAND</b>						
...	596	5.06	5.17	4.83	- 0.11	+ 0.23
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>660,904</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>5.07</b>	<b>- 0.32</b>	<b>- 0.20</b>

Compared with a month ago (after making allowance for the holidays in both periods) employment showed an improvement in Lancashire and Cheshire; in Cumberland, Staffordshire, Warwick, Worcester and Salop, Gloucester and Somerset, West Scotland and the Lothians there was a decline. The other districts showed little change.

As compared with a year ago (after making allowance for holidays) there was an improvement in every district,

\* 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.

† This period includes holidays.

#### NORWAY.\*

**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 Central Statistical Office, comparative figures relating to the same unions for the previous month and for April, 1909, being added:—

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed†		
	April 30th, 1910.	Mar. 31st, 1910.	April 30th, 1909.	April 30th, 1910.	Mar. 31st, 1910.	April 30th, 1909.
Bricklayers and Masons ...	345	345	332	...	43.2	60.2
Carpenters and Joiners ...	799	810	708	1.3	4.2	4.8
Painters ...	400	400	450	...	25.3	0.4
Metal Workers ...	5,579	5,607	5,265	2.3	3.3	3.7
Boot and Shoe Makers ...	481	475	494	0.6	3.2	1.4
Printers ...	1,432	1,436	1,379	2.4	4.0	2.2
Wood Pulp & Paper Makers	162	162	205	...	...	...
Planers, &c. ...	313	298	317	2.2	0.7	2.5
Bakers ...	300	300	270	7.3	11.3	6.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,811</b>	<b>9,833</b>	<b>9,420</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>

#### DENMARK.

**Unemployment in March.†**—According to returns made to the Central Federation of Danish Trade Unions, out of 51,400 members of affiliated unions 5,400, or 10.5 per cent., were unemployed at the end of the month. In February, out of 63,700 members covered by the returns, 11,774, or 18.5 per cent., were unemployed at the end of the month, while the corresponding percentage for March, 1909, was 20.6.†

**Non-Employment of German Labour during Dispute in German Building Trades.**—H.M. Consul at Copenhagen, in a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated May 5th, states that an agreement has been concluded between the national organisations of employers in the building trades in Denmark and Germany, the effect of which will be that persons affected by the lock-out in the building trades in the latter country will be unable to obtain employment in Denmark (see May GAZETTE, pp. 155-6).

#### UNITED STATES.

**Employment in Massachusetts: End of First Quarter of 1910.**—The *Massachusetts Labour Bulletin* for May contains statistics of unemployment on March 31st, 1910, among members of trade unions in the State. These are based on returns to the Bureau from 837 unions with 117,082 members. The statistics relating to the end of the preceding quarter were based on returns from 830 unions, with 107,689 members, and those for March, 1909, on returns from 777 unions with 105,059 members.

The particulars for each of the three dates referred to are summarised in the following Table:—

Cause of Unemployment.	Members of Trade Unions returned as Unemployed.					
	Number.			Percentage.		
	Mar. 31st, 1910.	Dec. 31st, 1909.	Mar. 31st, 1909.	Mar. 31st, 1910.	Dec. 31st, 1909.	Mar. 31st, 1909.
Lack of Work or Material...	6,186	5,248	9,980	5.28	4.87	9.50
Unfavourable Weather ...	113	2,534	138	0.10	2.35	0.13
Temporary Shut Downs for Repairs, Vacations, Stock-taking, &c.	221	878	353	0.19	0.82	0.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,520</b>	<b>8,660</b>	<b>10,471</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>8.04</b>	<b>9.97</b>
Strikes or Lock-outs ...	96	137	172	0.08	0.13	0.16
Disability ...	1,646	1,287	1,354	1.41	1.19	1.29
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8,262</b>	<b>10,084</b>	<b>11,997</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>9.36</b>	<b>11.42</b>

Thus the percentage unemployed, excluding persons out of work owing to strikes or lock-outs or disability, was 5.57 on March 31st, as compared with 8.04 on December 31st, and 9.97 a year ago, while taking account of all causes the percentages at these dates were 7.06, 9.36 and 11.42 respectively.†

\* *Arbeidsmarkedet* (Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office).

† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for the United Kingdom given on page 185. See also Note under "Labour Abroad."

‡ *Arbejdere* (the journal of the Central Federation of Danish Trade Unions).

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

† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for the United Kingdom given on p. 185. See also note under "Labour Abroad."

‡ Revised figure.



except Cumberland, where the average number of days worked per week declined by about a quarter of a day. The improvement amounted to over a day per week in Derbyshire and Nottingham and Leicester; to nearly a day per week in North Wales; and to over or about half a day per week in South and West Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Staffordshire, Warwick, Worcester and Salop, Gloucester and Somerset, and the Lothians.

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

Description of Coal.	No. of Work-people employed in May, 1910.	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in the Four weeks ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1910, on a	
		May 28th, 1910.*	Apr. 23rd, 1910.*	May 22nd, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Anthracite ...	6,924	4'97	4'91	5'83	+ 0'06	- 0'86
Coking ...	36,256	5'11	5'35	5'37	- 0'24	- 0'26
Gas ...	43,411	4'91	5'24	5'24	- 0'33	- 0'33
House ...	78,117	4'43	4'86	4'41	- 0'43	+ 0'02
Steam ...	268,810	5'00	5'27	5'27	- 0'27	- 0'27
Mixed ...	227,386	4'83	5'18	4'96	- 0'35	- 0'13
<b>All Descriptions ...</b>	<b>660,904</b>	<b>4'87</b>	<b>5'19</b>	<b>5'07</b>	<b>- 0'32</b>	<b>- 0'20</b>

As compared with a year ago (after making due allowance for holidays) there was an improvement at all classes of pits except those producing anthracite, where there was a slight decline.

The **Exports** of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in May, 1910, amounted to 5,513,835 tons, or 78,734 tons more than in April 1910, but 632,646 tons less than in May, 1909.

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

Based on 72 Returns—59 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1 from a Trade Union, and 12 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 moderate and rather worse than a month ago in tin mines. It was fair in lead mines. In quarries employment was, on the whole, fair and better than a month ago.

### Mining.

**Iron Mining.**—During the four weeks ended May 28th the average number of days worked per week by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5'59, as compared with 5'88 a month ago, and 5'82 a year ago. The average for May, 1910, however, was reduced by holidays, which amounted to 0'36 of a day per week.

Districts.	Work-people employed in May, 1910.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in 4 weeks ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1910, on a	
		May 28th, 1910.*	April 23rd, 1910.*	May 22nd, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	8,064	5'63	5'95	5'95	- 0'27	- 0'27
Cumberland and Lancashire	4,652	5'44	5'91	5'88	- 0'47	- 0'44
Scotland ...	1,027	5'05	5'69	5'79	- 0'04	- 0'14
Other Districts ...	2,451	5'54	5'65	5'26	- 0'11	+ 0'28
<b>All Districts ...</b>	<b>16,204</b>	<b>5'59</b>	<b>5'88</b>	<b>5'82</b>	<b>- 0'29</b>	<b>- 0'23</b>

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 81'9 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended May 28th, as compared with 92'5 per cent. a month ago, and 94'7 per cent. a year ago.

**Shale Mining.**—At the mines respecting which Returns were received 3,144 workpeople were employed during the four weeks ended May 28th, as compared with 3,201 in April, 1910, and 3,265 in May, 1909. The average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended May 28th was 5'56, as compared with 5'64 a month ago and 5'29 a year ago.

\* This period was affected by holidays.

**Tin Mining.**—Employment was moderate in Cornwall, and rather worse, on the whole, than in the previous month. It showed an improvement on a year ago.

**Lead Mining.**—Employment was fair in North Wales, and better than a month ago.

### Quarrying.

**Slate.**—There was a considerable improvement in employment in North Wales, and full time was worked in the Festiniog district. Employment continued good at Delabole (Cornwall), where some overtime was worked.

**Granite.**—Employment continued good in Leicestershire, and fair in Aberdeenshire. It was moderate and rather better than a month ago in Cornwall; at Princetown it was bad.

**Limestone.**—Employment continued good in North Wales, and fairly good in the Cleveland and South Durham district. At Buxton it was dull, though somewhat better towards the end of the month. In Cumberland it was bad and worse than a month ago. Employment continued quiet in the Plymouth district.

**Other Stone.**—Employment was good in the Cleve Hill road-material quarries, where it showed an improvement on a month ago. It was also good in freestone quarries in the Newcastle and Gateshead district, and in chert quarries at Bakewell, some overtime being reported at the latter quarries. It was fair and rather better than a month ago in grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district. In the Sheffield and Rotherham district employment was moderate; at Barnsley and Normanton it was good. It was fair in sandstone quarries in North Wales. In the Forfarshire quarries it remained bad.

**Sett-making.**—Employment remained fair on the whole in Scotland. It was good and better than a month ago in the Cleve Hill district, and continued good in Leicestershire and North Wales.

**China Clay.**—Employment continued good in the St. Austell district and on 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 was fair, and better than 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, 1910, was 311, as compared with 310 in April, 1910, and 289 in May, 1909. Two furnaces were relit during the month (one each in Yorkshire and Staffordshire), and one was damped down (in Lancashire).

The number of workpeople employed at the works covered by the Returns was 23,100; an increase of 6'4 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Districts.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1910, on a	
	May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES—</b>					
Cleveland ...	85	85	77	...	+ 8
Cumberland & Lancs.	32	33	29	- 1	+ 3
S. and S.W. Yorks...	13	12	12	+ 1	+ 1
Derby & Nottingham	34	34	30	...	+ 4
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	26	26	25	...	+ 1
Stafford & Worcester	34	33	34	+ 1	...
S. Wales & Monmouth	11	11	8	...	+ 3
Other districts ...	6	6	5	...	+ 1
<b>England &amp; Wales ...</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>+ 21</b>
<b>Scotland ...</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>+ 1</b>
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>+ 22</b>

The **Imports** of iron ore in May, 1910, amounted to 668,357 tons, or 24,218 tons more than in April, 1910, and 173,915 tons more than in May, 1909.

The **Exports** of pig iron from the United Kingdom in May, 1910, amounted to 91,385 tons, or 42,197 tons less than in April, 1910, and 23,376 tons less than in May, 1909.

## 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 much better than a year ago.

At the works covered by the Returns, 426 tinplate mills were working at the end of May, as compared with 424 a month ago and 398 a year ago. The number of sheet mills working at the same dates was 57, 58 and 52 respectively. Some scarcity of mill-men was reported. The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 24,150 workpeople.

	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of May, 1910.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	At end of May, 1910.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works	76	...	+ 1	426	+ 2	+ 28
Steel Sheet Works	9	...	+ 1	57	- 1	+ 5
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>+ 33</b>

**Exports.**—The Table below shows the exports of tinplates and tinned sheets, and of black plates for tinning, for the months stated:—

	May, 1910.		April, 1910.		May, 1909.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1910, on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.</b>								
To United States ...	6,958	9,801	6,250	- 2,843	+ 708			
British East Indies ...	4,219	5,760	4,692	- 1,541	- 473			
Germany ...	2,701	4,191	2,989	- 1,490	- 288			
France ...	1,011	1,411	1,895	- 400	- 884			
Netherlands ...	2,792	4,840	3,752	- 2,048	- 960			
Other Countries ...	24,649	21,744	19,685	+ 2,965	+ 4,964			
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>42,330</b>	<b>47,747</b>	<b>39,263</b>	<b>- 5,417</b>	<b>+ 3,667</b>			
<b>Black Plates for Tinning.</b>								
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>6,407</b>	<b>4,309</b>	<b>5,683</b>	<b>+ 2,098</b>	<b>+ 724</b>			

## IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 205 Returns—189 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 3 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works showed a slight decline on a month ago, but was better than a year ago.

The volume of employment during the week ended May 28th, 1910 (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked), showed a decrease of 1'2 per cent. on a month ago, and an increase of 9'8 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week was about 495,700.

As compared with a month ago, there were decreases in the number of workpeople employed in all districts except in Wales and Monmouth, and in Scotland, where there were slight increases. The departments chiefly affected by the decrease were puddling forges and steel forges and foundries. On the whole, there was not much change in the number of shifts worked, except in the Leeds, Bradford, &c., district, which showed a decline of 0'29 of a shift. In the departments the most marked decrease was at iron forges; in the steel rolling and forging departments there were slight increases.

As compared with a year ago, there were considerable increases in the number employed in the Northumberland and Durham, Sheffield and Rotherham, Wales and Monmouth districts, and in Scotland; in the departments the largest increases were at open hearth melting furnaces, steel rolling mills and foundries. There was also an increase in the number of shifts worked, which was most marked in Northumberland and Durham, and in Scotland; in the Leeds, Bradford, &c., district there was a decrease. There were increases in all the principal departments; at steel rolling mills this increase amounted to 0'45 of a shift per week.

Departments.	Number of Workpeople employed.			Average Number of Shifts worked per man.		
	Week ended May 28th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 28th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>IRON:</b>						
Puddling Forges ...	9,136	- 342	+ 110	4'83	- 0'18	+ 0'20
Rolling Mills ...	3,900	- 43	+ 135	4'81	- 0'06	+ 0'03
Forging ...	356	...	+ 103	4'43	- 0'53	- 0'56
Founding ...	1,855	...	+ 58	5'78	...	+ 0'02
Other Departments	593	- 16	+ 57	5'58	- 0'31	- 0'23
Mechanics, Labourers ...	1,874	+ 20	+ 159	5'39	- 0'08	- 0'01
<b>Total, Iron ...</b>	<b>17,714</b>	<b>- 398</b>	<b>+ 302</b>	<b>5'00</b>	<b>- 0'13</b>	<b>+ 0'09</b>
<b>STEEL:</b>						
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	8,749	+ 14	+ 1,188	5'82	- 0'03	+ 0'01
Crucible Furnaces	537	...	+ 5	5'49	- 0'14	+ 0'33
Bessemer Converters ...	1,560	- 50	- 3	5'09	- 0'04	+ 0'19
Rolling Mills ...	14,717	- 107	+ 952	5'42	+ 0'06	+ 0'45
Forging and Pressing ...	2,781	- 116	+ 185	5'52	+ 0'04	+ 0'14
Founding ...	7,852	- 136	+ 898	5'87	...	+ 0'10
Other Departments	7,374	+ 209	+ 640	5'58	+ 0'10	- 0'06
Mechanics, Labourers ...	7,758	- 144	+ 317	5'91	- 0'03	- 0'01
<b>Total, Steel ...</b>	<b>51,128</b>	<b>- 330</b>	<b>+ 4,182</b>	<b>5'68</b>	<b>+ 0'03</b>	<b>+ 0'16</b>
<b>IRON OR STEEL (not distinguished):</b>						
Rolling Mills ...	10,675	- 95	+ 701	5'10	- 0'07	+ 0'23
Forging and Pressing ...	738	+ 58	+ 43	5'31	+ 0'11	+ 0'30
Founding ...	748	+ 17	+ 68	5'93	+ 0'05	+ 0'20
Other Departments	3,340	+ 20	+ 242	5'85	- 0'05	...
Mechanics, Labourers ...	6,042	+ 20	+ 328	5'71	- 0'03	- 0'07
<b>Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished) ...</b>	<b>21,543</b>	<b>+ 20</b>	<b>+ 1,379</b>	<b>5'42</b>	<b>- 0'05</b>	<b>+ 0'11</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>90,385</b>	<b>- 708</b>	<b>+ 5,863</b>	<b>5'48</b>	<b>- 0'03</b>	<b>+ 0'14</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Northumberland & Durham	10,726	- 150	+ 1,398	5'45	- 0'08	+ 0'39
Cleveland ...	8,405	- 100	+ 310	5'60	- 0'02	...
Sheffield and Rotherham ...	16,497	- 15	+ 814	5'63	+ 0'07	+ 0'08
Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns	4,066	- 160	- 61	5'06	- 0'29	- 0'21
Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches.	6,996	- 98	+ 308	5'28	- 0'05	+ 0'15
Staffordshire ...	9,739	- 274	+ 42	5'34	- 0'10	+ 0'01
Other Midland Counties ...	4,810	+ 101	+ 47	5'27	- 0'09	+ 0'09
Wales and Monmouth ...	11,293	+ 149	+ 909	5'60	...	+ 0'17
<b>Total, England and Wales</b>	<b>72,532</b>	<b>- 749</b>	<b>+ 3,967</b>	<b>5'47</b>	<b>- 0'03</b>	<b>+ 0'12</b>
Scotland ...	17,853	+ 41	+ 1,896	5'56	+ 0'04	+ 0'27
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>90,385</b>	<b>- 708</b>	<b>+ 5,863</b>	<b>5'48</b>	<b>- 0'03</b>	<b>+ 0'14</b>

The **Imports** of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during May, 1910, amounted to 109,814 tons, or 887 tons less than in April, 1910, but 23,617 tons more than in May, 1909.

The **Exports** of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates, and black plate for tinning) during May, 1910, amounted to 239,173 tons, or 13,797 tons less than in April, 1910, but 40,503 tons more than in May, 1909.

## SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 364 Returns—6 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 342 from Trade Unions, and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during May continued to improve and was much better than a year ago.

Branches of Trade Unions with 57,466 members reported 9'8 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 10'7 per cent. a month ago and 23'4 per cent. a year ago.

District.	No. of Members* at end of May, 1910.	Percentage returned as Un-employed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1910, on a	
		May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth ...	9,325	13'4	17'1	32'6	- 3'7	- 19'2
Wear ...	4,806	16'3	18'4	36'2	- 2'1	- 19'9
Tees and Hartlepool ...	4,828	10'1	13'3	29'7	- 3'2	- 19'6
Humber ...	2,527	6'9	6'9	15'7	...	- 8'8
Thames and Medway ...	4,398	9'9	5'6	10'6	+ 4'3	- 0'7
South Coast ...	4,932	1'1	1'7	7'5	- 0'6	- 6'4
Bristol Channel Ports ...	2,487	17'8	12'0	21'8	+ 5'8	- 4'0
Mersey ...	4,155	15'1	17'4	17'2	- 2'3	- 2'1
Clyde ...	11,893	5'9	6'3	25'5	- 0'4	



As compared with a month ago, there were decreases in the percentage unemployed in eight districts; in three districts there were increases, while in the Humber district there was no change. As compared with a year ago, there was a decrease in every district; this improvement was most marked on the Tyne, Wear, Tees, and Clyde, and at Belfast.

On the Tyne, employment, though still slack, showed a marked improvement as compared with a year ago; with shipwrights it was fair generally; with rivetters and caulkers it was better than a month ago and some overtime was reported. On the Wear employment, though still bad, continued to improve and was much better than a year ago. In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment was fairly good with shipwrights. With ship repairers employment was moderate at Hartlepool, and good at Middlesbrough.

On the Humber employment continued fair generally, and was better than a year ago.

In the Thames and Medway district employment showed a decline on a month ago, and was about the same as a year ago; with shipwrights at the Royal Dockyards it continued good. On the South Coast employment continued good and was better than a year ago. With shipwrights it was fair at Bristol and Pembroke, and moderate at Swansea and Cardiff; iron and steel shipbuilders at the Bristol Channel Ports reported employment as slack generally.

On the Mersey there was a slight improvement as compared with a month ago and a year ago. At Barrow employment was good and better than a year ago.

On the Clyde employment was fairly good and much better than a year ago. On the East Coast of Scotland it continued bad, and rather worse than a month ago but better than a year ago; it was good with shipwrights at Aberdeen.

Employment was good generally at Belfast and much better than a year ago. At Dublin it was fair with shipwrights.

## ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,017 Returns—6 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 968 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 43 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during May continued to improve, and was much better than a year ago.

Returns from Trade Unions with a total membership of 170,159 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of May was 5.4, as compared with 6.1 a month ago and 12.5 a year ago. In every district there was some decrease in the percentage unemployed compared with a month ago and a substantial decrease compared with a year ago, the greatest decreases compared with a year ago being in Scotland and on the North-East Coast, which returned very high percentages of unemployed in May, 1909.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of May, 1910.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1910, on a	
		May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-East Coast ... ..	15,063	8.9	9.8	20.4	- 0.9	- 11.5
Manchester and Liverpool District ... ..	19,060	6.0	6.1	13.1	- 0.1	- 7.1
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District ... ..	13,150	9.8	11.4	15.6	- 1.6	- 5.8
West Riding Towns ... ..	12,171	7.2	7.4	13.4	- 0.2	- 6.2
Hull and Lincolnshire District ... ..	3,807	2.6	3.7	7.8	- 1.1	- 5.2
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District ... ..	7,499	3.2	3.6	6.8	- 0.4	- 3.6
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District ... ..	4,369	4.1	5.0	8.5	- 0.9	- 4.4
London and Neighbouring District ... ..	11,549	2.9	3.3	6.9	- 0.4	- 4.0
South-Coast ... ..	4,592	2.3	2.8	6.8	- 0.5	- 4.5
South Wales and Bristol District ... ..	6,408	3.8	3.9	7.2	- 0.1	- 3.4
Glasgow and District ... ..	15,603	5.1	6.2	20.2	- 1.1	- 15.1
East of Scotland ... ..	3,683	7.9	11.3	24.6	- 3.4	- 16.7
Belfast and Dublin ... ..	3,624	5.8	6.8	13.7	- 1.0	- 7.9
Other Districts ... ..	5,473	4.1	4.7	8.4	- 0.6	- 4.3
<b>United Kingdom</b> (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	<b>170,159</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>	<b>- 7.1</b>

\* Exclusive of superannuated Members.

On the North-East Coast employment was much better than a year ago. A fair amount of overtime was worked, though in the Newcastle district and at Sunderland many men were still out of employment, and at railway shops short time was still in operation. On the Tees employment was fair generally. In the Hull and Lincolnshire district it was good.

In the Manchester district both short time and overtime were still worked. At Liverpool the number of engineers out of employment was greater than a month ago. At Barrow employment was good. At Crewe it remained slack, with short time. In the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn district it continued bad generally, except with patternmakers, who were fairly well employed. Both short time and overtime were reported.

Employment was still slack at Leeds. It was fair at Sheffield, Bradford and Huddersfield.

Employment was fairly good generally in the Midland and Eastern Counties, in London, on the South Coast, in the Royal Dockyards, and in the South Wales and Bristol district. In the motor industry in the Midlands it was very good, much overtime being reported.

In Scotland employment was much better than a year ago. In the Glasgow district it was good, with a considerable amount of overtime, though some of the ironfounders were still on short time. In the East of Scotland it was fair, except with engineers and brassfounders at Edinburgh, with whom it was slack.

At Belfast employment was fairly good, with overtime.

The **Imports** of machinery in May, 1910, amounted to £430,770, or £54,392 more than in April, 1910, but £25,982 less than in May, 1909.

The **Exports** of machinery in May, 1910, amounted to £2,509,841, or £226,288 less than in April, 1910, but £94,529 more than in May, 1909.

## MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

(Based on 94 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 67 from Trade Unions, and 24 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued fair, on the whole, and was better than a year ago. Trade Unions, with a total membership of 22,769, reported 2.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 3.1 per cent. a month ago, and 4.5 per cent. a year ago.

**Brasswork, Bedsteads, &c.**—With brassworkers employment was fair, and better than a year ago. With bedstead makers at Birmingham it was also fair.

**Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.**—In the Darlaston district employment was fair; at Blackheath (Staffs.) and Halesowen it continued good. At Birmingham it was fair generally, except with cut nail makers, with whom employment was moderate.

**Wire.**—Employment continued good generally, and was better than a year ago.

**Locks, Keys, and General Hardware.**—Employment was good with hollow-ware makers at Wolverhampton. With lock makers at Wolverhampton and Willenhall employment, though slightly better than a month ago, was still bad; a great deal of short time was worked.

**Stoves, Grates, &c.**—Employment continued quiet generally. It was slightly better than a year ago. With range and stove fitters at Falkirk it continued good.

**Cutlery, Tools, &c.**—At Sheffield employment was good with edge tool grinders, and razor grinders and hafters; fair with saw makers and grinders and file forgers and cutters; moderate with table blade grinders and table knife hafters, and pen and pocket-knife cutlers. At Birmingham it was fair with edge tool makers. At Redditch it was good in the needle trade, and quiet in the fish-hook trade. There was an improvement in the watch trade at Coventry.

**Tubes.**—In South Staffordshire employment continued fair. At Birmingham it was good and better than a month ago.

**Chains, Anchors, and Springs.**—At Cradley Heath employment was good with block chain makers, fair with cable chain makers and strikers; it was bad with anchor smiths. At Dudley it was fair in the anvil and vice trade and better than a month ago; at Sheffield it continued bad with railway spring fitters and vicemen.

**Sheet Metal Workers.**—With braziers and sheet metal workers employment was quiet at Manchester and Bolton, fair at Bury and good at Hull. With tinplate workers employment was good in London and at Wolverhampton; at Edinburgh it was bad. In the iron-plate trade it was good in the Lye district and quiet at Birmingham.

**Gold, Silver, and Britannia Metal.**—In London, employment was slack with goldsmiths and jewellers, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. At Sheffield it was fair with silversmiths. At Birmingham employment in the jewellery trade was quiet generally; on silver work there was some improvement on a month ago. With Britannia metal workers employment was fairly good.

**Farriers.**—Employment was fair generally, and rather better than a year ago: in London it was quiet.

**Imports and Exports.**—The Table below shows the value of cutlery and hardware imported and exported for the months stated:—

Description.	May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:—</b>					
Cutlery ... ..	£ 17,100	£ 13,288	£ 8,485	+ 3,812	+ 8,615
Hardware ... ..	86,458	88,322	78,470	- 1,864	+ 7,988
<b>Exports:—</b>					
Cutlery ... ..	63,739	59,893	48,107	+ 3,846	+ 15,632
Hardware ... ..	194,442	206,539	158,718	- 12,097	+ 35,724
Implements and Tools...	198,491	196,844	165,261	+ 1,647	+ 33,230

## COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 476 Returns—398 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 70 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during May in both the spinning and weaving branches continued bad, though showing some improvement on a month ago. In both branches it was worse than a year ago. Organised short time was discontinued at the end of April, but a large number of firms continued to work short time during May, and there was considerable slackness in the weaving department. Returns from firms employing 94,657 workpeople in the week ended May 28th,\* showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended May 28th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 28th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ... ..	11,326	+ 0.9	- 2.9	9,452	+ 4.7	- 6.3
Spinning ... ..	19,775	+ 0.9	- 3.1	17,386	+ 3.7	- 6.2
Weaving ... ..	44,767	+ 0.6	+ 0.7	37,970	+ 2.5	- 5.8
Other ... ..	8,478	+ 0.1	+ 0.9	9,786	- 0.6	- 1.0
Departments not specified	10,311	+ 1.6	- 6.6	10,281	+ 3.3	- 3.9
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>94,657</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>- 1.4</b>	<b>84,875</b>	<b>+ 2.7</b>	<b>- 5.2</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Ashton District ... ..	7,496	- 0.1	- 6.0	6,861	+ 4.0	- 4.4
Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde ... ..	3,696	+ 0.1	+ 1.3	3,373	+ 13.0	+ 10.5
Oldham District ... ..	10,587	+ 2.4	- 4.0	11,139	+ 5.3	- 2.1
Bolton and Leigh ... ..	10,104	+ 0.3	- 5.2	8,362	+ 2.2	- 10.3
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden Manchester ... ..	6,346	+ 0.4	- 0.5	5,697	+ 1.6	- 4.5
Preston and Chorley ... ..	8,211	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	5,604	+ 1.8	- 12.8
Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen ... ..	11,530	+ 0.9	- 1.0	9,491	+ 3.1	- 8.3
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson ... ..	10,619	+ 1.3	+ 0.5	9,801	+ 3.5	- 4.6
Other Lancashire Towns..	11,959	+ 0.0	+ 1.9	12,708	- 0.3	- 2.6
Yorkshire Towns ... ..	4,769	+ 4.2	- 3.8	3,897	+ 1.7	- 9.9
Other Districts ... ..	3,414	- 0.1	- 0.1	3,228	- 1.2	- 5.4
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>94,657</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>- 1.4</b>	<b>84,875</b>	<b>+ 2.7</b>	<b>- 5.2</b>

As compared with a month ago, there was not much change in the numbers employed in any of the departments; the wages paid, however, showed an increase of

\* The amount of wages paid on pay-day in the week ended May 28th, 1910, was, in a large number of cases, reduced on account of the mills or factories being stopped on May 20th. The figures in the above article are based on returns from those firms which furnished information relating to a normal week in May all other returns have, as far as possible, been excluded.

4.7 per cent. in the preparing, of 3.7 per cent. in the spinning and of 2.5 per cent. in the weaving departments. As compared with a year ago, there were decreases of 2.9 per cent., and 3.1 per cent. in the numbers employed in the preparing and spinning departments respectively, and the wages paid showed a decrease of nearly 6 per cent. in the weaving department, and of rather more than 6 per cent. in the preparing and spinning departments.

As compared with a month ago there was no marked change in the numbers employed in any of the principal districts except Oldham, where there was an increase of 2.4 per cent. The wages paid showed an increase in every district except three. The increase was greatest in the Stockport district (13.0 per cent.), Oldham (5.3 per cent.), and Ashton (4.0 per cent.). As compared with a year ago the number employed decreased 6.0 per cent. in the Ashton district, 5.2 per cent. in the Bolton district, and 4.0 per cent. in the Oldham district. The wages paid showed decreases in every district except Stockport, where there was an increase of 10.5 per cent. The decrease amounted to 12.8 per cent. in the Manchester district, 10.3 per cent. in the Bolton district, and to 8.3 per cent. in the Preston district.

## Raw Cotton.

**American Cotton.**—During the month of May, 1910, the average price of raw cotton "middling American" at Liverpool was 8.06d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 8.19d. and the lowest, 7.92d. per lb. The average price for April, 1910, was 7.92d. per lb., and for May, 1909, 5.73d. per lb. For the period from June 1st to 10th, the average price of "middling American" was 8.07d. per lb.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on June 10th, 1910, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 538,300 bales, as compared with 1,136,080 bales on June 11th, 1909.

**Egyptian Cotton.**—The price of "good fair Egyptian" during May, 1910, averaged 13.80d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 14.06d., and the lowest 13.69d. per lb. The average price for April, 1910, was 14.89d. per lb., and for May, 1909, 8.17d. per lb. For the period from June 1st to 10th, the average price of "good fair Egyptian" was 13.64d. per lb.

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

Description of Cotton.	May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
American ... ..	Bales. 237,160	Bales. 244,196	Bales. 222,027	Bales. - 7,036	Bales. + 15,133
Brazilian ... ..	1,936	3,187	3,540	- 1,251	- 1,604
East Indian ... ..	12,864	11,309	3,747	+ 1,554	+ 9,116
Egyptian ... ..	9,888	17,853	31,623	- 8,265	- 22,035
Miscellaneous ... ..	4,830	5,861	6,250	- 1,031	- 1,420
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>266,377</b>	<b>282,406</b>	<b>267,187</b>	<b>- 16,029</b>	<b>- 810</b>

## Exports.

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

Description.	May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Cotton Yarn and Twist—</b>	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Grey ... ..	13,371	13,137	15,051	+ 234	- 1,680
Bleached and Dyed ... ..	2,149	2,569	2,573	- 420	+ 424
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>15,520</b>	<b>15,706</b>	<b>17,624</b>	<b>- 186</b>	<b>- 2,104</b>
<b>Cotton—</b>					
Thread for Sewing ... ..	1,639	1,872	2,400	- 233	- 761
<b>Cotton Piece Goods—</b>	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.
Grey or Unbleached ... ..	157,730	148,506	161,742	+ 9,224	- 3,412
Bleached ... ..	111,942	123,413	125,481	- 11,471	- 13,539
Printed ... ..	93,797	97,596	74,787	- 3,805	+ 19,004
Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn ... ..	86,900	92,746	79,492	- 5,846	+ 7,408
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>450,363</b>	<b>462,261</b>	<b>440,902</b>	<b>- 11,898</b>	<b>+ 9,461</b>



**WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.**

(Based on 388 Returns—364 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 18 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

**Woollen Trade.**

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

Returns from firms employing 25,078 workpeople in the week ended May 28th\* showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 5.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 10.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Huddersfield district employment was good, and a number of mills are still working overtime; it was much better than a year ago. In the Leeds district employment was good, and better than a year ago. In the heavy woollen district the machinery in many cases was reported to be running night and day. At Galashiels, Hawick and Selkirk employment was good.

Departments.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended May 28th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 28th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Wool Sorting ...	639	+ 0.3	+ 1.4	680	+ 0.2	+ 4.3		
Spinning ...	5,179	+ 0.4	+ 8.1	4,827	+ 0.2	+ 17.7		
Weaving ...	10,289	+ 0.9	+ 5.1	9,436	+ 1.9	+ 8.8		
Other Departments ...	6,788	+ 0.4	+ 5.1	7,162	+ 0.1	+ 8.6		
Unspecified ...	2,183	+ 0.4	+ 7.5	2,101	+ 2.6	+ 17.9		
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>25,078</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>+ 5.8</b>	<b>24,206</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 10.3</b>		
<b>Districts.</b>								
Huddersfield District ...	4,860	+ 0.9	+ 7.8	5,406	+ 2.4	+ 13.5		
Leeds District ...	2,699	+ 0.9	+ 5.9	2,326	+ 0.4	+ 11.5		
Dewsbury & Batley District ...	3,133	+ 0.5	+ 5.7	3,332	+ 0.6	+ 15.7		
Other Parts of West Riding ...	1,810	- 2.1	- 0.5	1,399	- 0.5	+ 1.3		
<b>Total, West Riding</b> ...	<b>12,502</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 5.6</b>	<b>12,863</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>+ 11.7</b>		
Scotland ...	6,680	+ 0.8	+ 7.3	6,560	+ 1.3	+ 9.6		
Other Districts ...	5,896	+ 0.2	+ 4.6	4,783	- 0.2	+ 7.7		
<b>Total Woollen</b> ...	<b>25,078</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>+ 5.8</b>	<b>24,206</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 10.3</b>		

**Worsted Trade.**

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

Returns from firms employing 40,111 workpeople in the week ended May 28th\* showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 5.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended May 28th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 28th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Wool Sorting & Combing ...	4,600	+ 0.6	+ 6.8	4,671	- 2.7	+ 11.8		
Spinning ...	21,698	+ 0.1	+ 2.9	12,330	- 0.1	+ 5.0		
Weaving ...	8,315	+ 0.2	+ 10.4	7,504	- 2.4	+ 9.6		
Other Departments ...	4,672	+ 0.7	+ 4.1	5,008	- 0.3	+ 6.1		
Not specified ...	817	+ 3.8	+ 12.4	772	- 6.2	+ 1.7		
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>40,111</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>+ 5.1</b>	<b>30,285</b>	<b>- 1.3</b>	<b>+ 7.2</b>		
<b>Districts.</b>								
Bradford District ...	20,735	- 0.1	+ 7.9	15,553	- 0.7	+ 11.5		
Keighley District ...	4,615	+ 1.1	+ 5.3	3,595	- 1.1	+ 8.6		
Halifax District ...	4,688	+ 0.6	+ 0.2	3,265	- 2.1	+ 9.4		
Huddersfield District ...	5,381	+ 0.3	+ 3.1	5,036	- 1.0	+ 2.3		
Other Parts of West Riding ...	2,355	- 0.7	- 1.2	1,446	- 1.0	+ 1.4		
<b>Total West Riding</b> ...	<b>37,774</b>	<b>- 0.0</b>	<b>+ 5.2</b>	<b>28,805</b>	<b>- 1.1</b>	<b>+ 7.5</b>		
Other Districts ...	2,337	+ 1.3	+ 3.4	1,480	- 4.3	+ 3.2		
<b>Total Worsted</b> ...	<b>40,111</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>+ 5.1</b>	<b>30,285</b>	<b>- 1.3</b>	<b>+ 7.2</b>		

EMPLOYMENT with woolcombers in the Bradford district was good; most of the mills were reported to be running night and day, and there was some deficiency

\* See note on p. 197.

of night workers. In the Keighley and Huddersfield districts employment was good and better than a year ago. In the Halifax district employment although still good showed a slight decline compared with a year ago.

**Prices of Raw Material.**

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

	May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.
<b>Average Prices:</b>	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.
Lincoln Hogg's ...	10 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2
40's Crossbred tops ...	14 1/2	14 1/2	12 1/2
60's Super Botany tops ...	29 1/2	29	27 1/2
<b>Course of Prices:</b>			
Lincoln Hogg's ...	10 1/2, 10	10 1/2, 10 1/2	9 1/2, 9 1/2
40's Crossbred tops ...	14 1/2, 14 1/2	15, 14, 14 1/2	12 1/2, 12 1/2
60's Super Botany tops ...	29 1/2, 29 1/2	28 1/2, 29 1/2	27 1/2, 27 1/2

**Imports and Exports.**

The Table below shows the quantities of raw wool imported and exported, and of British and Irish Exports of woollen and worsted yarns, and piece goods for the months stated:—

Description.	May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS).</b>					
Imports ... 1,000 lbs.	52,758	119,727	64,084	- 66,969	- 11,326
British Exports ...	2,020	2,754	3,264	- 734	- 1,244
Re-Exports of Imported Wool ... 1,000 lbs.	35,999	50,260	29,857	- 14,261	+ 6,142
<b>Yarn:</b>					
Woolen ...	332	321	229	+ 11	+ 103
Worsted ...	5,357	5,069	4,813	+ 288	+ 544
Alpaca and Mohair ...	1,443	1,509	1,290	- 66	+ 153
<b>Total, Yarn</b> ...	<b>7,132</b>	<b>6,899</b>	<b>6,332</b>	<b>+ 233</b>	<b>+ 800</b>
<b>Piece Goods:</b>					
Woolen ... 1,000 yds.	5,443	5,157	4,463	+ 286	+ 980
Worsted ...	5,889	7,100	4,695	- 1,211	+ 1,194
<b>Total Piece Goods</b> ...	<b>11,332</b>	<b>12,257</b>	<b>9,158</b>	<b>- 925</b>	<b>+ 2,174</b>

**LINEN TRADE.**

(Based on 109 Returns—103 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1 from a Trade Union, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 46,896 workpeople in the week ended May 28th,\* 1910, showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended May 28th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 28th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Preparing ...	6,356	- 1.2	+ 2.0	3,577	- 2.3	+ 5.8		
Spinning ...	11,593	- 0.6	+ 1.1	5,841	- 0.6	+ 7.9		
Weaving ...	16,019	+ 0.3	+ 4.7	7,788	- 1.0	+ 5.6		
Other ...	7,011	+ 1.2	+ 8.9	5,618	+ 0.9	+ 8.0		
Not specified ...	5,917	- 0.9	+ 0.6	3,235	- 3.7	+ 3.7		
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>46,896</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 3.5</b>	<b>28,059</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>	<b>+ 6.3</b>		
<b>Districts.</b>								
Belfast ...	16,508	- 0.5	+ 2.9	10,051	- 1.9	+ 7.4		
Other Places in Ireland ...	14,414	+ 0.1	+ 3.9	7,773	- 0.7	+ 7.5		
<b>Total, Ireland</b> ...	<b>30,922</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 3.3</b>	<b>17,824</b>	<b>- 1.4</b>	<b>+ 7.4</b>		
Fifeshire ...	7,247	+ 1.2	+ 7.2	4,667	+ 1.0	+ 6.6		
Other Places in Scotland ...	6,804	- 1.1	+ 0.9	4,350	- 1.5	+ 3.0		
<b>Total, Scotland</b> ...	<b>14,051</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>+ 4.0</b>	<b>9,017</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>+ 4.8</b>		
England ...	1,923	- 0.8	+ 1.9	1,218	- 1.2	+ 1.7		
<b>United Kingdom</b> ...	<b>46,896</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 3.5</b>	<b>28,059</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>	<b>+ 6.3</b>		

\* See note on p. 197.

In the Belfast district employment continued good generally, but showed a slight decline on a month ago; it was better than a year ago. In Fifehire there was a slight improvement on a month ago and employment was better than a year ago.

**Imports and Exports.**—The Table below shows the quantities of imported flax, and of British and Irish exports of linen yarn and manufactured goods, for the months stated:—

Description.	May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) ... tons	6,399	11,205	12,798	- 4,806	- 6,399
<b>Exports:</b>					
Linen Yarn ... 100 lbs.	15,853	16,352	13,233	- 499	+ 2,620
Linen Piece Goods ... 100 yds.	164,243	205,974	180,294	- 41,731	- 16,051

**JUTE TRADE.**

(Based on 41 Returns—33 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 16,564 workpeople in the week ended May 28th\* showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.6 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 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Of 16,564 workpeople covered by the Returns, 14,061 (or 85 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district.

Departments.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended May 28th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 28th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Preparing ...	3,886	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	2,642	+ 0.4	+ 2.4		
Spinning ...	4,791	- 0.1	- 1.4	3,060	- 0.2	+ 0.2		
Weaving ...	5,202	+ 0.6	+ 2.3	4,959	- 0.6	+ 3.7		
Other ...	1,809	+ 1.9	+ 2.3	1,860	- 1.8	+ 1.6		
Not specified ...	876	- 1.5	+ 1.4	667	- 3.2	+ 19.3		
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>16,564</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>12,288</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>		

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

Description.	May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Jute ... tons	6,860	17,264	9,597	- 10,404	- 2,737
<b>Exports:</b>					
Jute Yarn ... 100 lbs.	40,797	58,044	45,102	- 17,247	- 4,305
Jute Piece Goods ... 100 yds.	152,264	156,306	149,984	- 4,042	+ 2,280

**SILK TRADE.**

(Based on 65 Returns—60 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns received from firms employing 6,859 workpeople in the week ended May 28th,\* 1910, showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase 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 5.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 10.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

\* See note on p. 197.

Branches.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended May 28th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 28th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Throwing ...	859	- 1.6	+ 9.8	422	+ 2.2	+ 28.7		
Spinning ...	1,772	+ 0.3	+ 6.1	1,372	+ 0.6	+ 5.2		
Weaving ...	2,723	- 1.2	+ 5.9	1,907	- 4.2	+ 10.1		
Other ...	868	- 0.5	+ 8.1	645	+ 9.7	+ 17.5		
Not specified ...	637	+ 1.0	- 7.7	536	+ 8.5	+ 8.7		
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>6,859</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>+ 5.3</b>	<b>4,882</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 10.8</b>		
<b>Districts.</b>								
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	2,206	+ 0.2	+ 5.1	1,777	+ 0.4	+ 3.4		
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	685	- 1.9	- 2.4	550	- 3.2	+ 9.3		
Eastern Counties ...	2,383	- 1.2	+ 9.3	1,532	+ 4.9	+ 19.8		
Other Districts, including Scotland and Leek	1,585	- 0.2	+ 3.2	1,023	- 2.8	+ 12.9		



the West of England employment in the plain net branch continued fair, and was better than a year ago. In Scotland there was a decline in the curtain branch as compared with a month ago, but employment was better than a year ago.

**Imports and Exports.**—The Table below shows the values of lace imported and exported for the months stated:—

Description.	May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Cotton Lace ...	£ 208,031	£ 227,724	£ 226,995	- 19,693	- 18,964
Silk Lace ...	10,890	11,602	15,729	- 712	- 4,839
<b>Exports:</b>					
Cotton Lace ...	323,453	366,824	307,654	- 43,371	+ 15,799
Silk Lace ...	10,623	11,864	8,742	- 1,247	+ 1,881

### HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 105 Returns—96 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 17,227 workpeople in the week ended May 28th\* showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and a decrease 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 7.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 9.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment was good, and better than a year ago. At Loughborough it was fairly good, at Hinckley it was good. With power frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire employment continued good, and was better than a year ago; with hand frame workers in the country districts there was an improvement. In Scotland generally employment was good, and considerably better than a year ago.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended May 28th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 28th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leicester ...	8,675	+ 0.5	+ 6.6	7,234	- 1.2	+ 8.3
Leicester Country District..	1,649	+ 0.5	+ 6.9	1,375	- 1.7	+ 13.5
Notts and Derbyshire ...	4,486	+ 1.2	+ 7.8	3,502	+ 1.2	+ 8.8
Scotland ...	2,142	+ 0.7	+ 12.7	1,558	- 2.4	+ 14.6
Other Districts ...	275	- 3.5	- 8.6	139	- 9.2	- 16.3
Total, United Kingdom	17,227	+ 0.2	+ 7.4	13,808	- 0.9	+ 9.3

### Imports and Exports.

Description.	May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hosiery, Woollen ...	£ 37,985	£ 47,522	£ 26,452	- 9,537	+ 11,533
" Cotton ...	122,659	128,431	95,341	- 5,742	+ 27,348
<b>Exports:</b>					
Hosiery, Woollen ...	98,128	118,284	62,898	- 20,156	+ 35,230
" Cotton ...	34,625	39,523	23,804	- 4,898	+ 10,821

### OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.

(Based on 36 Returns—15 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 11 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

#### Carpent Trade.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed a decline as compared with the previous month, but was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 4,081 workpeople, and paying £3,288 in wages in the week ended May 28th\* showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed and of 5.5 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 8.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

\* See note on p. 197.

### Printing, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing.

**Woollen and Worsted Dyers.**—Employment in the West Riding continued good, and was better than a year ago. About one-eighth of the Trade Union dyers worked short time, and about one-third worked overtime.

**Cotton Dyers.**—Employment on the whole was moderate, slightly better than a month ago and worse than a year ago: much short time was reported.

**Calico Printers, &c.**—Employment with machine calico printers continued good, and was better than a year ago. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it was good. In Scotland it was fair with calico printers and good with engravers and block printers.

**Silk Dyers.**—Employment was reported as good at Macclesfield and Leek, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

**Hosiery and Lace Dyers, Trimmers, &c.**—At Leicester employment was rather better, but a number of operatives are still on three-quarter time; at Hinckley and Loughborough it continued good. At Nottingham employment with dyers was good, at Basford it was quiet with bleachers, fair with hosiery trimmers; on the whole employment in Nottinghamshire was better than a year ago.

**Calenderers, &c.**—In Glasgow and Dundee employment was good, and better than a year ago.

### HAT TRADE.

(Based on 9 Returns—2 from Employers' Associations, and 7 from Trade Unions.)

EMPLOYMENT during May in the Silk hat trade was quiet, and showed little change compared with a year ago.

In the Felt hat trade employment was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of May was 1.7, compared with 2.1 a month ago and 3.3 a year ago. Employment was reported as fair at Denton and Stockport, and good in Warwickshire.

**Imports and Exports.**—The Table below shows the number of hats and bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, imported and exported for the months stated:—

Description.	May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
All kinds ... dozens	49,291	71,297	43,396	- 22,006	+ 5,895
<b>Exports:</b>					
Hats, Felt ...	37,018	48,322	28,291	- 11,304	+ 8,727
" Straw ...	48,402	51,011	37,387	- 2,609	+ 11,015
" Other sorts ...	8,438	7,413	5,696	+ 1,025	+ 2,742
Total ...	93,858	106,746	71,374	- 12,888	+ 22,484

### TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 122 Returns—91 from Employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 26 from Local Correspondents.)

#### Bespoke Branch.

**London.**—Employment during May showed the usual seasonal improvement, but was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £14,294 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended May 28th showed an increase of 11.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 7.3 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

#### Ready-made Branch.

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

**Leeds.**—Employment was fair, but not so good as a month ago, a decline being reported since Whitsuntide; it was slightly better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,151 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended May 28th showed a decrease of 3.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. The Jewish operatives were fairly well employed.

\* See note on p. 197.

**Other Centres.**—At Bristol and Glasgow employment was good, and better than a year ago. At Manchester it was fair, at Norwich it was moderate; at both these places employment was not so good as a year ago.

The **Imports** of apparel, not waterproofed, in May, 1910, were valued at £348,076, as compared with £328,541 in April, 1910, and £331,102 in May, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months at £420,673, £503,228, and £316,135 respectively.

### BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 461 Returns—403 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 48 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 55,236 workpeople in the week ended May 28th\* showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as 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 2.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment was fair but declined generally since Whitsuntide; it showed little change compared with a year ago. At Northampton employment was fair, and better than a year ago; at Kettering the Trade Union lasters and finishers reported it as slack; with army bootmakers in Northamptonshire employment was good. At Kingswood an improvement was shown, but much short time was still worked. At Leeds employment was moderate. In Scotland employment continued fair, and was about the same as a year ago.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended May 28th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 28th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
London ...	2,481	- 3.7	+ 5.5	2,720	- 6.0	+ 3.2
Leicester ...	8,890	+ 1.4	+ 1.5	9,342	- 9.7	- 0.2
Leicester Country District	2,063	- 1.4	+ 1.6	1,911	- 5.9	+ 3.9
Northampton ...	9,902	+ 1.3	+ 0.2	9,650	+ 0.4	+ 6.7
Northampton Country District	8,095	+ 1.6	+ 5.4	7,819	+ 0.7	+ 6.0
Kettering ...	3,625	- 0.6	+ 3.2	3,551	- 2.7	- 1.6
Stafford & District ...	2,557	+ 0.4	+ 4.5	2,343	- 6.8	+ 3.7
Norwich & District ...	2,746	- 0.2	+ 8.8	2,357	- 1.7	+ 2.5
Bristol & District ...	1,565	- 2.3	- 7.0	1,413	+ 2.5	+ 1.3
Kingswood ...	1,463	+ 0.1	+ 2.0	1,243	+ 4.7	- 1.8
Leeds & District ...	2,196	+ 0.7	+ 2.7	1,941	+ 2.8	- 2.6
Manchester & District ...	2,431	+ 0.8	+ 4.9	2,341	+ 1.1	+ 5.4
Birmingham & District ...	948	- 0.6	+ 4.4	752	- 1.3	- 1.2
Other parts of England and Wales	2,535	- 0.0	+ 7.4	2,297	+ 1.4	+ 7.0
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES ...</b>	<b>51,497</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>+ 4.1</b>	<b>49,680</b>	<b>- 2.8</b>	<b>+ 3.1</b>
<b>SCOTLAND ...</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>- 2.1</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>3,206</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>
<b>IRELAND ...</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>- 9.0</b>	<b>- 11.2</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM ...</b>	<b>55,236</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 3.6</b>	<b>53,109</b>	<b>- 2.7</b>	<b>+ 2.8</b>

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

	May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports (less Re-exports)</b>					
Quantity ... doz. pairs	34,955	22,833	27,831	+ 12,122	+ 7,124
Value ... £	81,057	65,402	74,584	+ 15,655	+ 6,473
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish)</b>					
Quantity ... doz. pairs	91,737	108,715	71,463	- 16,978	+ 20,274
Value ... £	234,862	275,031	167,150	- 40,169	+ 67,712

### OTHER LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 35 Returns—20 from Trade Unions and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was very fair, and was better than both a month and a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,198 members reported 3.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, compared with 5.0 per cent. a month ago, and 5.6 per cent. a year ago.

\* See Note on p. 197.

**Skinner, Tanners, Curriers and Dressers.**—Employment with skinner was bad at Birmingham, and very fair at Leeds; in London it was moderate, but slightly better than a month ago. With curriers it was bad at Walsall; moderate at Birmingham, though improving; fair in London, Glasgow and Edinburgh; good at Leeds. With leather workers generally employment was fair at Bolton, Bury, and Wigan; quiet at Leeds.

**Saddle and Harness Makers.**—Employment was fair in London with brown saddlers, bad with harness makers; at Walsall it was very fair with gig saddlers, and good with brown saddlers and harness makers: with saddlers it was fair at Glasgow.

**Miscellaneous Leather Trades.**—With portmanteau and trunk makers employment was very fair in London, and slightly better than a month ago; at Manchester it was good. With fancy leather workers it was fair generally; it was good with fancy leather and morocco finishers.

**Imports and Exports.**—The Table below shows the imports of hides and undressed skins and of leather, and the exports of saddlery and harness:—

Description.	May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hides raw, and pieces thereof, dry ...	51,471	42,746	39,106	+ 8,725	+ 12,365
Ditto, wet ...	69,408	63,495	53,811	+ 6,003	+ 15,597
Total Hides, dry and wet ...	120,879	106,151	92,917	+ 14,728	+ 27,962
Goat skins, undressed, No. 1,043,719	1,468,187	1,060,580	424,468	- 16,861	- 14,661
Sheep skins ...	255,969	235,347	270,630	+ 20,622	- 14,661
Leather* ... cwt.	117,174	92,293	111,180	+ 24,881	+ 5,994
<b>Exports:</b>					
Leather ... cwt.	20,549	17,233	17,030	+ 3,316	+ 3,519
Gloves doz. prs.	11,373	14,219	14,825	- 2,846	- 3,452
Machinery Belting... cwt.	3,607	3,674	3,776	- 67	- 109
Other Sorts ... (value) £	40,656	41,001	32,160	+ 345	+ 8,496
Saddlery and Harness (value) £	37,933	35,332	29,129	+ 2,601	+ 8,804

### OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 196 Returns—190 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

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

**Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades.**—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West-End, employing 2,025 dressmakers in the week ended May 28th, showed an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 7.5 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was good. Court dressmakers employing 1,771 workpeople in the week ended May 28th showed an increase of 1.1 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 during the month was fairly good. A general deficiency (principally of skilled labour) was reported. With milliners in the West-End employment was fairly good.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, under-clothing and infants' millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,186 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended May 28th, showed a decrease of 6.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 3.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair, but showed a decline the latter part of the month, chiefly in the infants' millinery trade.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade continued fairly good, and showed little change compared with a year ago. In the costume and skirt trade, firms employing 2,227 workpeople in the week ended May 28th, showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the

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



number employed compared with a month ago, and of 12.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was fairly good.

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

**Shirt and Collar Trade.**—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, employing 5,854 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £4,286 in wages in the week ended May 28th,\* showed a decrease of 3.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fairly good.

**Corset Trade.**—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 2,994 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended May 28th showed an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 1.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

## PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

(Based on 432 Returns—128 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 284 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 20 from Local Correspondents.)

### PAPER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good and was better than a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 22,174 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0.3 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of May, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:			
Northern Counties ... ..	6,526	- 0.0	+ 1.4
Midlands, Wales and Ireland ...	1,552	+ 0.7	+ 3.7
Southern Counties ... ..	7,277	+ 0.2	- 3.0
Scotland ... ..	6,995	- 0.1	+ 2.2
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c.	21,450	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Hand-made Paper ... ..	724	- 0.1	+ 2.3
Total ... ..	22,174	+ 0.1	+ 0.3

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 1,485 members had 2.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 2.4 per cent. a month ago, and 3.4 per cent. a year ago. In the hand-made paper trade, Trade Unions with 570 members had 6.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of both May and April, 1910, as compared with 5.7 per cent. in May, 1909.

The Imports of paper in May, 1910, amounted to £527,449, as compared with £480,595 in April, 1910, and £438,928 in May, 1909; and the Exports for the same months amounted to £249,919, £287,508 and £209,813 respectively.

### PRINTING TRADES.

Employment with letterpress printers was moderate on the whole. It showed some decline compared with a month ago, but was slightly better than a year ago. With lithographic printers employment was fair, better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago.

**London.**—At the end of the month employment with compositors was reported as slack, the number out of employment being much larger than at the end of April. The smaller Trade Unions in the letterpress section and the Unions in the lithographic section reported employment as fairly good and better than a month ago and a year ago. The general percentage of Trade Union members out of employment at the end of the month was 4.0, as compared with 3.4 at the end of April and 4.3 at the end of May, 1909.

**Other Centres.**—Employment with letterpress printers was slack at Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham, Birmingham, Plymouth, Bristol and Cardiff. At Derby employment was good, and in the Eastern Counties it was fair. At Liverpool it was very good until the last week of the month, when it declined. At Edinburgh also

\* See note on p. 197.

employment declined at the end of the month, and at Glasgow it was worse than a month ago. At Dublin and Belfast employment was moderate and better than a month ago. With lithographic printers employment was fairly good generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was good.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of May, 1910.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		London ... ..	20,888	4.0	3.4	4.3
Northern Counties and Yorkshire ... ..	5,424	7.1	6.4	7.7	+ 0.7	- 0.6
Lancs. and Cheshire ... ..	6,961	6.5	5.5	6.6	+ 1.0	- 0.1
East Midland and Eastern Counties ... ..	2,624	4.6	3.9	5.6	+ 0.7	- 1.0
West Midlands ... ..	2,558	5.7	5.1	6.3	+ 0.6	- 0.6
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales ... ..	3,999	3.6	2.8	3.8	+ 0.8	- 0.2
Scotland ... ..	5,466	5.2	4.3	5.4	+ 0.9	- 0.2
Ireland ... ..	2,510	8.0	9.2	9.5	- 1.2	- 1.5
United Kingdom ... ..	59,430	5.1	4.5	5.5	+ 0.6	- 0.4

### BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment continued quiet generally. It was rather better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. In London short time was frequently worked, but with vellum account-book binders employment was good. Employment was good at Edinburgh.

	No. of Members of Unions at end of May, 1910.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		London ... ..	3,401	6.4	7.3	9.3
Other Districts ... ..	3,396	5.6	5.8	9.2	- 0.2	- 3.6
United Kingdom ... ..	6,797	6.0	6.6	9.3	- 0.6	- 3.3

## FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 167 Returns—4 from Employers' Associations, 130 from Trade Unions, and 33 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate on the whole. It showed some decline as compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. With coachbuilders it continued good. Trade Unions with a membership of 33,961 reported 4.1 per cent. of their membership unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 3.7 per cent. a month ago and 5.2 per cent. a year ago.

### Furnishing Trades.

Employment with cabinet-makers, upholsterers and french polishers was moderate on the whole, and better than a year ago. With cabinet-makers it was better than a month ago, but with upholsterers and french polishers it showed some decline. Trade Unions reported 4.9 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 4.3 a month ago and 6.6 a year ago.

The Imports of furniture and cabinetware in May, 1910, were valued at £41,667, as compared with £36,981 in April, 1910, and £36,923 in May, 1909; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £63,650, £73,098, and £57,564 respectively.

### Millsawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment on the whole continued moderate, and much better than a year ago. At Hull and at Bristol it was reported to be good, at Edinburgh slack. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of May was 4.4, as compared with 4.5 a month ago, and 7.3 a year ago.

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

Description.	Quantity			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1910, on a	
	May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn ... ..	Loads. 355,068	Loads. 227,264	Loads. 251,353	+ 127,804	+ 103,715
" sawn ... ..	401,595	187,612	269,903	+ 213,983	+ 131,692
House Frames, Fittings and Joiner's Work (value)	£ 22,723	£ 19,171	£ 16,561	+ 3,552	+ £ 6,062

### Coopers.

Employment on the whole showed some decline as compared with the previous month. It continued good at Liverpool and Hull, and fair at Glasgow. Employment was slack at Burton-on-Trent and Edinburgh.

### Coachbuilding.

Employment continued very good. It was about the same as a month ago and better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 1.9 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 1.6 a month ago and 3.0 a year ago.

### Miscellaneous.

**Brushmakers.**—Employment was fair generally, except in Lancashire, where it continued bad. Trade Unions reported 4.9 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 3.3 a month ago and 2.6 a year ago.

**Other Trades.**—Employment remained fair on the whole with packing-case makers, and was about the same as a month ago. In the Manchester district it continued slack. With general wheelwrights and smiths employment remained moderate. With basket makers in London it was good, at Oldham moderate, and at Leicester slack.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in May, 1910, were valued at £32,356, as compared with £35,700 in April, 1910 and £29,688 in May, 1909; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £18,012, £17,816 and £14,927 respectively.

## BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 2,780 Returns—1,341 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 1,374 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 65 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in May continued slack on the whole, but was better than a year ago. With painters it continued good.

Returns received from 1,280 firms employing 67,248 workpeople at the end of May show that as compared with a month ago there was a decrease in the total number employed in London of 5.6 per cent., and an increase in the rest of the Kingdom of 1.2 per cent. Of the above firms, 690, employing 44,178 workpeople, furnished information for a year ago, and these showed that the number employed in May, 1910, was 0.9 per cent. less than in May, 1909.

District.	No. paid on last pay-day in May, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	No. paid on last pay-day in May, 1910.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
			Skilled Tradesmen.	Labourers.	
London ... ..	9,251	- 884	5,971	- 30	
Northern Counties and Yorkshire ... ..	3,889	+ 38	3,168	+ 77	
Lancashire and Cheshire ... ..	5,056	- 97	4,406	+ 203	
Midland and Eastern Counties ... ..	5,137	+ 54	3,776	+ 54	
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales ... ..	6,582	- 90	3,549	+ 28	
Other Districts ... ..	1,384	+ 131	790	- 2	
England and Wales ... ..	31,299	- 848	21,660	+ 330	
Scotland ... ..	4,557	+ 106	2,553	+ 6	
Ireland ... ..	881	+ 34	950	+ 48	
United Kingdom ... ..	36,737	- 711	25,163	+ 384	

	Lads and Boys.		Total.	
	No.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	No.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
London ... ..	652	- 26	15,854	- 940
Northern Counties and Yorkshire ... ..	765	+ 7	7,822	+ 122
Lancashire and Cheshire ... ..	1,227	- 1	10,689	+ 105
Midland & Eastern Counties ... ..	652	+ 6	9,545	+ 114
S. & S.W. Counties & Wales ... ..	823	- 2	10,954	- 64
Other districts ... ..	98	- 6	2,272	+ 123
England and Wales ... ..	4,177	- 22	57,136	- 540
Scotland ... ..	1,038	- 10	8,148	+ 102
Ireland ... ..	133	+ 2	1,964	+ 81
United Kingdom ... ..	5,348	- 30	67,248	- 357

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of May was 6.6 as compared with 6.7 a month ago and 8.8 a year ago; and for plumbers at the same dates the percentages were 11.3, 11.1, and 14.1 respectively. The percentages for the Northern Counties

\* See note on p. 197.

were always above the average for the Kingdom, while those for Yorkshire and the Midland, Eastern, Southern and South Western Counties were always below the average. The decline in the percentage unemployed compared with a year ago was most noticeable in the Northern Counties and Scotland, where many of the Trade Union members are engaged in shipbuilding, and where the percentage unemployed a year ago was exceptionally high.

Returns from Trade Unions of masons, painters, plasterers and slaters show that employment was about the same as a month ago and better than a year ago. With bricklayers employment was moderate on the whole, and rather better than a month ago.

For London the Trade Union Returns show that 7.6 per cent. of carpenters and joiners were unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 4.7 a month ago and 9.2 a year ago. The corresponding percentages for plumbers were 17.6, 12.8, and 17.1 respectively.

Employment remained slack on the whole in most of the large centres, except with painters, with whom it continued good, and with bricklayers, with whom it was moderate. It was good with bricklayers at Hartlepool and Rotherham, but slack at Sheffield, Hull, Sunderland and Newcastle. With carpenters it was fair at Hull, Bradford, Huddersfield, York and Darlington; at Newcastle it was worse than a month ago. Employment was fair with plasterers at Hartlepool, and with slaters at Hull and Middlesbrough.

Employment with bricklayers in Lancashire was reported as fair, except at Manchester where it was slack. With carpenters employment declined at Manchester, but was moderate at Blackpool, Stockport, and Chorley.

At Nottingham employment was fair except with plumbers and plasterers. With bricklayers it was good at Crewe and Shrewsbury, but slack at Stourbridge, Burton, West Bromwich, Leicester, Loughborough, Cambridge, Newmarket and St. Albans. Carpenters and joiners were fairly well employed in the Eastern Counties, especially in the Coast Towns, and also at the Potteries, Northampton, and Derby. With painters at Birmingham employment was moderate and worse than a month ago.

At Portsmouth and Chatham employment was dull with bricklayers. At Cardiff and Swansea plasterers were fairly well employed. With carpenters employment was fair at Dover, Gravesend, Maidstone, Dartford, Bournemouth, Bristol, Gloucester, and Cheltenham.

In Scotland carpenters and joiners were fairly well employed. With bricklayers at Motherwell and Paisley employment was good. Employment was fair with masons at Glasgow and Aberdeen, and with plasterers at Aberdeen and Dundee.

At Belfast employment was fair on the whole, but dull with bricklayers. At Cork and Limerick it was fairly good with masons and carpenters.

## GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 86 Returns—56 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 20 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate and showed a decline as compared with a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 6,497 workpeople in the week ended May 28th showed an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 2.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 10.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Employment with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire was bad generally, and worse than a month ago and a year ago; short time was reported. At Wakefield employment continued good. In the North of England it continued moderate, though slightly better than a month ago; at Seaham Harbour it was good. In Lancashire employment was fair, and better than a month ago. At Bristol it was good and in Scotland it



was dull. Medicine bottle makers at Rotherham reported an improvement in employment. With flint glass makers employment was good at Birmingham, and fairly good at Wordsley and Stourbridge. With flint glass cutters it was fair generally, and better than a year ago; it was good at Wordsley and Stourbridge. With sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens employment was moderate. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear it was also moderate, though rather better than a month ago in the Gateshead district; much short time was worked. Employment was good with bevellers at Birmingham. With glass blowers in London it was dull, and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended May 28th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 28th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Glass Bottle ...	4,184	+ 3'0	+ 2'4	4,772	- 3'8	- 16'7
Plate Glass ...	135	- 2'9	+ 1'5	162	+ 5'3	+ 7'3
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,865	- 0'5	+ 5'0	2,015	+ 0'5	+ 8'6
Other Branches ...	313	- 3'7	- 7'7	358	- 7'3	- 10'7
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>6,497</b>	<b>+ 1'5</b>	<b>- 0'6</b>	<b>7,307</b>	<b>- 2'9</b>	<b>- 10'2</b>
Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
North of England ...	828	+ 5'9	- 4'1	873	+ 2'7	- 13'0
Yorkshire ...	3,259	+ 3'6	- 6'8	3,722	- 6'0	- 20'3
Lancashire ...	677	+ 1'2	+ 36'8	699	+ 4'6	+ 24'6
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	697	+ 1'2	+ 7'7	829	- 0'5	+ 10'7
Scotland ...	700	- 5'5	- 0'8	855	- 2'6	+ 3'1
Other parts of the United Kingdom	336	- 2'3	+ 1'8	329	- 1'5	+ 0'6
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>6,497</b>	<b>+ 1'5</b>	<b>- 0'6</b>	<b>7,307</b>	<b>- 2'9</b>	<b>- 10'2</b>

**Imports and Exports.**—The Table below shows the quantities of the various descriptions of glass imported and exported during the months stated.

Description.	May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	95,877	99,112	93,344	- 3,235	+ 2,533
Plate	21,696	23,577	18,305	- 1,881	+ 3,391
Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	63,308	59,625	51,253	+ 3,683	+ 12,055
Manufactures, other sorts	299	251	366	+ 48	- 67
Bottles	132,852	114,671	124,137	+ 18,181	+ 8,715
<b>Exports:</b>					
Plate	16,671	16,217	15,914	+ 454	+ 757
Flint	5,049	6,538	5,904	- 1,489	- 855
Manufactures, other sorts	60,309	45,331	64,924	+ 14,978	- 4,615
Bottles	73,330	81,783	71,222	- 8,453	+ 2,108

**PORCELAIN, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE INDUSTRY.**

(Based on 125 Returns—110 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair generally and showed little change as compared with a month ago. It was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 20,612 workpeople in the week ended May 28th\* showed an increase of 0'5 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0'6 in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2'4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3'1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended May 28th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended May 28th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Potteries ...	16,745	+ 0'5	+ 2'5	14,633	- 0'3	+ 4'5
Other Districts ...	3,867	+ 0'6	+ 2'1	4,130	- 1'8	- 1'5
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>20,612</b>	<b>+ 0'5</b>	<b>+ 2'4</b>	<b>18,763</b>	<b>- 0'6</b>	<b>+ 3'1</b>

\* See note on p. 197.

In the Potteries district employment in the china and porcelain trade was fair on the whole, and better than a year ago. In the earthenware branch it was fairly good in the export trade, but not so good in the home trade; employment in the jet and rockingham branch was good: in the sanitary branch it was moderate; in the tile trade it was fairly good. In the earthenware trade in Scotland employment was fair. Tobacco pipe makers in Glasgow reported employment as dull, with some short time. It was rather better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago.

The **Imports** of chinaware or porcelain and earthenware in May, 1910, were valued at £75,118 as compared with £71,307 in April, 1910, and £87,906 in May, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months were valued at £226,289, £218,986, and £186,292 respectively.

**BRICK TRADE.**

(Based on 14 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents.)

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

In the Peterborough district employment was fairly good and better than a month ago and a year ago. In Nottinghamshire, though slightly better than a month ago, it continued bad, and much short time was worked. In Shropshire and in the Oldham district it was fair. In South Staffordshire it continued bad with much short time. In the Eastern counties it continued fair generally: at Ipswich it was good. In the Tees district and in Devon and Cornwall employment was moderate. In North Wales it was dull though better than a year ago; some short time was reported.

**AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.**

(Based on 210 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.)

AGRICULTURAL employment was generally regular, though a few day labourers lost time through rain in the early part of May. There was a better demand for such men than in the previous month on account of hoeing, potato planting, and other seasonal work, but the supply was sufficient in most of the districts covered by the Reports.

**Northern Counties.**—Employment was generally regular in these counties, with the supply of labour about equalled by the demand. Some reductions in wages of men servants were reported at the Whitsuntide hirings in Cumberland and North Lancashire. At the May hirings in Yorkshire there was on the whole little change in wages compared with the previous year.

**Midland Counties.**—Employment was regular, except in the case of a few day labourers. This class of labour was usually in good demand for such work as preparing the land for root crops, planting potatoes and hoeing corn, but the supply was generally sufficient, and a surplus of labour was reported in the Hayfield (Derbyshire) Union, the Martley (Worcestershire) Union, and in the Buckingham (Buckinghamshire) Union.

**Eastern Counties.**—Some day labourers lost a little time in the early part of the month; otherwise these men were in good and constant demand, principally for hoeing, which several correspondents reported as backward, and for weeding corn. The supply of labour was usually sufficient, but some scarcity of day men was reported in the Wisbech (Cambridgeshire) Union, the Lincoln and Sleaford (Lincolnshire) Unions, the Docking (Norfolk) Union, and in the Braintree (Essex) Union. At the May hirings in Lincolnshire little change in wages on the whole was reported, but in some cases men accepted rather lower wages than a year ago.

**Southern and South Western Counties.**—Employment was generally regular in these Counties. Hoeing, carting and spreading manure, potato planting, weeding, hedging, &c., caused a fair demand for day labourers, which was invariably met by the supply. There was still some scarcity of men for permanent situations in parts of Gloucestershire, Devon, and Cornwall.

**DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.**

(Based on 136 Returns—116 from Employers, 7 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

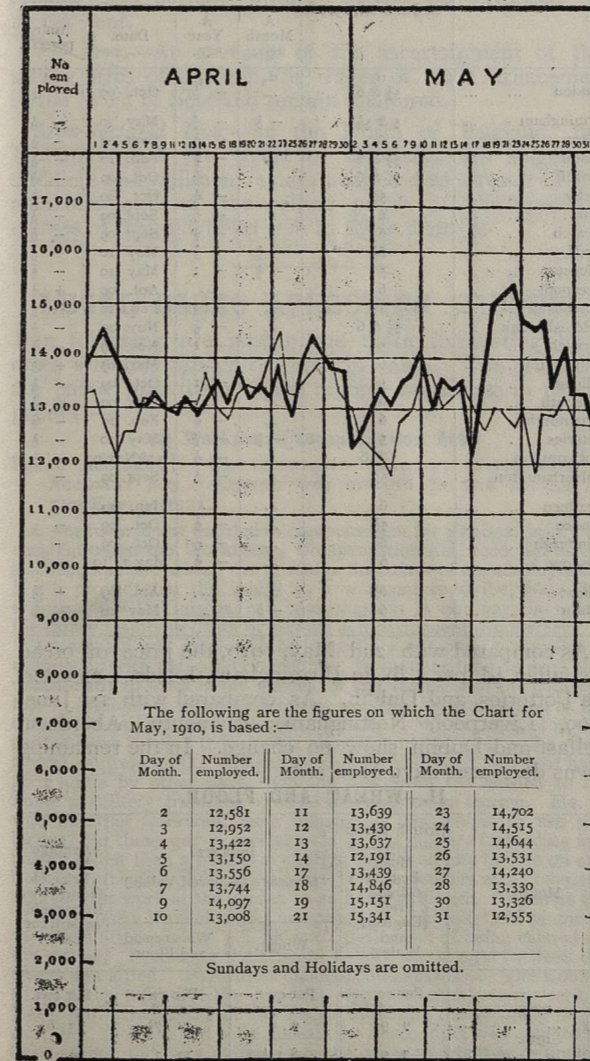
EMPLOYMENT in London and at the other principal ports, except Liverpool, was fair on the whole, and better than a month ago and a year ago; at Liverpool employment was still dull.

London.\*—Employment was fair generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended May 28th, was 13,780, an increase of 1'9 per cent., as compared with a month ago, and of 5'3 per cent., as compared with May, 1909. The daily numbers employed during May, 1910, ranged from 12,191 on the 14th, to 15,341 on the 21st. During May, 1909, the numbers ranged from 11,764 on the 6th, to 13,993 on the 17th.

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.			At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended May 7th	4,530	2,853	7,383	5,851	13,234
" " " 14th	4,691	2,720	7,411	5,922	13,333
" " " 21st	5,005	3,395	8,400	6,294	14,694
" " " 28th	5,162	3,035	8,197	5,963	14,160
Average for 4 weeks ended May 28th, 1910	4,833	2,965	7,798	5,982	13,780
Average for Apr., 1910	4,598	2,700	7,298	6,231	13,529
" " May, 1909	4,343	2,854	7,197	5,886	13,083

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at 110 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of April and May, 1910. The corresponding curve for April and May, 1909, is also given for comparison.

[The thick curve applies to 1910, and the thin curve to 1909.]



The following are the figures on which the Chart for May, 1910, is based:—

Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.
2	12,581	11	13,639	23	14,702
3	12,952	12	13,430	24	14,515
4	13,422	13	13,637	25	14,644
5	13,150	14	12,191	26	13,531
6	13,556	17	13,439	27	14,240
7	13,744	18	14,846	28	13,330
9	14,097	19	13,151	30	13,326
10	13,008	21	15,341	31	14,555

Sundays and Holidays are omitted.

\* Exclusive of Tilbury.

The mean daily number employed at *Tilbury Dock* was 1,280 in May, 1910, as compared with 1,242 a month ago and 1,107 in May, 1909.

Employment with dock labourers at *Liverpool* was slack; with quay and railway carters it was moderate, and rather better than a month ago.

**Other Ports.**—On the Tyne and Wear employment with dock and quayside labourers was fair, and better than a month ago; it was moderate with trimmers and teamers. At Middlesbrough and Hartlepool employment generally was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. With dock labourers it was moderate at Hull, Grimsby, and Goole; with coal porters it was fair at Hull and Grimsby and moderate at Goole. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft it was fair. Employment was fair and rather better than a month ago at Plymouth. At Bristol it was moderate, and at Gloucester it was fair and better than a month ago. At the South Wales ports it continued fair on the whole, but at Newport it was affected by the dispute. Employment was fair and better than a month ago at Manchester. It was moderate at Glasgow and fairly good at Greenock. At Leith there was an improvement on the previous month, when employment was reported as moderate; employment was also better than a month ago at Grangemouth. At Dundee it was slack, and worse than a month ago; at Aberdeen it was fair. At Belfast it was bad.

**SEAMEN SHIPPED IN MAY.**

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

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which about 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) show that during May 42,727\* seamen, of whom 3,439 (or 8'0 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. As compared with May, 1909, there was a net increase of 2,737. The principal increases were at Liverpool, London, Glasgow, and Bristol; the decreases were greatest at the Tyne ports and at Cardiff.

During the five months ended May, 1910, the total number of seamen shipped was 189,815, an increase of 2,041 on the number for the corresponding period of 1909. There were large increases at Liverpool, London and Glasgow; at Cardiff and at the Tyne ports there were marked decreases.

Lascars are not included in these figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	May,			Five months ended May,		
	1909.	1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1910.	1909.	1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1910.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
<b>East Coast.</b>						
Tyne Ports ...	3,080	2,061	- 1,019	11,654	9,386	- 2,268
Sunderland ...	393	336	- 57	2,107	1,674	- 433
Middlesbrough ...	622	325	- 297	1,796	1,916	+ 120
Hull ...	942	1,076	+ 134	5,056	5,879	+ 823
Grimsby ...	20	120	+ 100	170	234	+ 64
<b>Bristol Channel.</b>						
Bristol ...	517	1,056	+ 539	2,443	3,365	+ 922
Newport, Mon. ...	861	805	- 56	4,627	4,302	- 325
Cardiff ...	5,111	4,255	- 856	23,338	20,559	- 2,779
Swansea ...	354	437	+ 83	1,805	1,929	+ 124
<b>Other Ports.</b>						
Liverpool ...	14,330	16,732	+ 2,402	66,957	69,882	+ 2,925
London ...	6,069	6,991	+ 922	29,697	32,603	+ 2,906
Southampton ...	3,627	3,853	+ 226	19,924	17,477	- 2,447
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Leith ...	375	288	- 87	1,988	1,829	- 159
Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth	290	250	- 40	914	1,134	+ 220
Glasgow ...	3,220	4,007	+ 787	14,268	16,784	+ 2,516
<b>IRELAND.</b>						
Dublin ...	53	38	- 15	325	281	- 44
Belfast ...	126	97	- 29	705	581	- 124
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>39,990</b>	<b>42,727</b>	<b>+ 2,737</b>	<b>187,774</b>	<b>189,815</b>	<b>+ 2,041</b>

\* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.

† Including Avonmouth and Portishead. ‡ Including Barry and Penarth.



**FISHING INDUSTRY.**

(Based on 17 Returns—2 from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 8 from the Collectors of Fishery 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 in May, 1910, showed an increase in both quantity and value as compared with May, 1909.

Employment at the principal ports was fairly good. At Grimsby employment was good generally, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. At Yarmouth it was good with fishermen, fair with fish dock labourers, and moderate with fish curers. At Lowestoft it was fair with all classes. Employment at Hull was moderate with fishermen, and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers: it was about the same as a month ago. At Aberdeen and Peterhead it was good with all classes, and better than a year ago. Employment at Fraserburgh was good with fishermen, fair with fish dock labourers, and moderate with fish curers. At Macduff it was fair generally. Off the South Western Coast of England fishing operations were fairly successful.

The following Table shows the quantity and value of the fish landed in May, 1910 and 1909:—

District.	Quantity.		Value.	
	May, 1910.	May, 1909.	May, 1910.	May, 1909.
Fish (other than Shell):	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
England and Wales	999,603	999,122	521,859	521,972
Scotland	1,002,052	442,599	280,537	145,580
Ireland	105,935	141,467	35,416	35,754
Total	2,107,590	1,583,188	908,812	703,306
Shell Fish	—	—	34,634	36,377
Total Value	—	—	940,446	739,683

The Exports of herrings, cured and salted, in May, 1910, were valued at £47,825, as compared with £42,039 in April, 1910, and £37,090 in May, 1909.

**PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.**

**I.—BREAD.**

RETURNS have been received from the principal Co-operative Societies and Master Bakers' Associations in Great Britain, and from local correspondents, showing the price of bread on June 1st, 1910.

**Returns from Co-operative Societies.**

The figures in the following Table are based on 228 Returns from Co-operative Societies in England and Wales, and 132 from Scotland.

District.	Predominant price per 4 lbs. on 1st June, 1910.			Predominant price per 4 lbs. on 1st March, 1910.			Predominant price per 4 lbs. on 1st June, 1909.		
	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	7½	5½	6.35	7½	5½	6.43	7½	6	6.70
Lancs. & Cheshire	7½	5	6.00	7½	5	6.09	7	5½	6.34
N. Mid. Counties	6	5	5.43	6	5	5.57	7	5	5.88
W. do. do.	6½	5	5.83	6½	5½	5.96	7	5½	6.17
S. do. do.	6	5	5.49	6	5	5.57	6½	5	5.90
Eastern Counties	6	5	5.77	6½	5	5.97	6½	5	6.33
London	6	5½	5.94	6	5½	5.94	6½	6	6.44
S.E. Counties	6½	5½	6.02	6½	6	6.04	7	6	6.49
S.W. Counties, Wales & Mon.	6½	5½	5.79	7	5½	6.02	7	5½	6.14
England and Wales	7½	5	5.83	7½	5	5.94	7½	5	6.23
SCOTLAND.									
N. Counties	7	6	6.28	7	6	6.44	7	6	6.36
Eastern Counties	7	5	6.33	7	5	6.35	7½	5	6.63
Lanarkshire	6½	6	6.07	7	6½	6.53	7	6½	6.57
Other Southern Counties	7	6	6.42	7	6½	6.70	7	6½	6.76
Scotland	7	5	6.31	7	5	6.49	7½	5	6.65
Great Britain	7½	5	6.01	7½	5	6.14	7½	5	6.38

The mean of the prices for June, 1910, shows a decrease of 13d. per 4 lb, as compared with that for March, 1910. As compared with June, 1909, a decrease of 37d. is shown.

RETURNS showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on June 1st, 1910, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom and 30 from other sources. The returns are summarised in the following Table, in which the highest predominant rates and the lowest predominant rates are shown, together with the mean of all the predominant rates in each district:—

District.	1st June, 1910.			2nd May, 1910.			1st June, 1909.		
	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.
London:—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. & N.W.	6	5½	5.6	6	5½	5.7	6½	6	6.1
E. & N.E.	6	5	5.3	6	5	5.3	6	6	6.0
S.E.	6	5	5.3	6	5	5.3	6	6	6.0
S.W.	6	5	5.7	6	5	5.7	6½	6	6.3
W. & W.C.	6	5	5.9	6	5	5.9	6	6	6.4
N. Counties & Yorks, Lancs. & Cheshire	6½	5	5.9	7	5½	6.1	7	5½	6.3
Midlands	6	5	5.5	6	5	5.7	6½	5½	6.0
Eastern Counties	6	4	5.6	6	5	5.7	6½	6	6.2
Southern Counties	6	5	5.9	6	5	5.9	7	5½	6.5
S. Western Counties and Wales	6½	5	5.9	6½	5	5.9	7	5½	6.3
Scotland	7	5½	6.3	7	5½	6.3	7	5½	6.6
Great Britain	7	5	5.8	7	5	5.9	7	5½	6.3

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the predominant prices shows a slight decline. Compared with a year ago, a decrease of 1½d. per 4 lbs. is shown.

In the next Table the predominant price is shown for 27 of the principal towns.

Place.	Predominant Price per 4 lbs. on June 1st, 1910.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with		Last Change.
		A Month ago.	A Year ago.	
London	d. 5½ & 6	d. —	d. — ½	Oct. '09 — ½
Birmingham	5 & 5½	— ½	— ½	May '10 — ½
Bolton	6	—	— ½	Sept. '09 — ½
Bristol	5½ & 6	—	— ½	Feb. '10 — ½
Cardiff	5½ & 6	—	— ½	Oct. '09 — ½
Derby	5½	—	— ½	Oct. '09 — ½
Hull	6	—	— ½	Sept. '09 — ½
Ipswich	6	—	— ½	Sept. '09 — ½
Leeds	6½	— ½	— ½	May '10 — ½
Leicester	5	— ½	— 1	May '10 — ½
Liverpool	6	—	— ½	Apr. '09 + ½
Manchester	5½	—	— ½	Feb. '10 — ½
Middlesbrough	5½ & 6	—	— ½	Nov. '09 — ½
Norwich	5	—	— 1	Nov. '09 — ½
Nottingham	6	—	— ½	Mar. '09 + ½
Oldham	5½	—	— 1	Oct. '09 — ½
Plymouth	6½	—	— ½	Apr. '09 + ½
Portsmouth	6	—	— ½	Feb. '10 — ½
Potteries	5	— ½	— ½	May '10 — ½
Southampton	5 & 6	—	— ½	Oct & Nov '09 — ½
Wolverhampton	5½	—	— ½	Sept. '09 — ½
Aberdeen	6	—	—	Jan. '10 —
Dundee	5½	—	— ½	Oct. '09 —
Edinburgh	6½	—	— ½	Oct. '09 —
Glasgow	6	—	— ½	May 2, '10 —
Belfast	6	—	—	Apr. '09 + ½
Dublin	6	— ½	—	May '10 — ½

As compared with 2nd May, 1910, the price of bread has fallen ½d. per 4 lb. in Birmingham, Leeds, Leicester, the Potteries, and Dublin. As compared with 1st June, 1909, Liverpool, Nottingham, Plymouth, Aberdeen, Belfast and Dublin show no change. In the remaining towns decreases have occurred.

**II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.**

Month.	British Wheat		Imports.		Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households or Mill for cash.)
	Mean London Gazette Price (England and Wales).	(Average Declared Value.)	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	
	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	s. d.
May 1909	9 9	9 9	11 7½	13 6½	13 6½
1910					
April	7 9	8 11½	11 3	11 7	11 7
May	7 5	8 7½	11 2	11 3½	11 3½

The imports of wheat during September, 1909-May, 1910, amounted to 75,271,280 cwts., or 9,372,195 cwts. more than in the corresponding months of 1908-9. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1909-May, 1910, amounted to 8,802,943 cwts., or 77,666 cwts. less than in September, 1908-May, 1909.

**PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.**

THE results of the latest ascertainment of the selling prices of coal and iron in various districts are given in the Table below:—

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.
<b>Coal.</b>	1910	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Durham:—	Jan.-Mar.	7 11.53	+ 0 5.34	+ 0 4.62
(Average of all classes of coal at pit's mouth):—				
<b>Pig Iron.</b>	Feb.-April	57 3.29	+ 0 1.766	+ 3 11.743
West of Scotland:—				
<b>Manufactured Iron.</b>				
North of England:—				
(Rails, plates, bars, and angles):—	Mar.-April	126 6.47	- 0 9.66	- 1 2.95
Midlands:—				
(Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, &c.):—	Mar.-April	125 9.40	+ 1 11.09	+ 0 8.88
West of Scotland:—				
(Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods):—	Mar.-April	119 9.61	+ 1 7.93	+ 0 11.87

**Coal.**—In connection with the ascertained selling price of Durham coal, Lord MacDonnell, the umpire to the Conciliation Board, decided that the wages of underground and surface workers should be advanced by 2½ per cent.

**Pig Iron.**—As a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blast furnacemen in the West of Scotland remain unaltered.

**Manufactured Iron.**—In the North of England, the Midlands and the West of Scotland, the wages of puddlers and millmen remain unaltered as a result of the ascertainment of the selling prices of the specified classes of manufactured iron in those districts.

**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.**

**FATAL ACCIDENT: "SERIOUS AND WILFUL MISCONDUCT": ACCIDENT NOT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT.**

A workman is not entitled to compensation for personal injury by accident under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, unless the accident was one arising out of and in the course of the employment. If it is proved that the injury to a workman is attributable to his serious and wilful misconduct, compensation is not payable unless the injury results in death or serious and permanent disablement.

A workman was employed by a colliery company as a stoker in connection with the colliery engine. In summer-time he used also occasionally to work in the garden of the manager of the colliery; but in whichever capacity he was working, he was acting as the company's servant and was paid by them. When engaged in this garden work he used to go to his home for meals, and used a route almost entirely on the company's premises, though he might have gone home by other ways. On the way from the garden to his home a colliery tram-line crossed the path on an incline. He, as well as other workmen, were allowed, if they chose, to use this incline, but there was a special rule of the colliery forbidding any person (other than a person in charge) to ride on any incline on any train or carriage without permission. On September 29th, 1909, the man left his work at the garden to go home to dinner. When he got to the incline a train of trucks was passing and he laid hold of one of them and attempted to get on with the object of being carried up the incline. In making the attempt he fell, was caught between the trucks and killed. His widow claimed compensation. The County Court judge held that the accident was attributable to the serious and wilful misconduct of the deceased within the meaning of the Act; but, as death had been caused, the misconduct was immaterial in one sense, but was material to the question whether or not the accident arose out of and in the course of the employment. In the

circumstances he held that the accident had not arisen out of and in the course of the employment, and he accordingly refused to award compensation. The widow appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the workman had needlessly exposed himself to risk by trying to get on the moving train, and that the accident did not arise out of and in the course of the employment. Therefore the appeal was dismissed. *Pope v. Hill's, Plymouth Co., Ltd., Court of Appeal, Reported May 14th, 1910.*

**(2) Factory Acts.**

**SPINNING AND WEAVING FLAX: PRODUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL HUMIDITY: ACCOMMODATION FOR WORKER'S CLOTHING.**

When the Home Secretary is satisfied that any manufacture, machinery, plant, process or description of manual labour, used in factories and workshops, is dangerous or injurious to health, he may under the powers of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, certify the same to be dangerous; and may thereupon make such regulations as appear to him to be reasonably practicable, and to meet the necessity of the case. In pursuance of this power regulations have been made relating to the process of spinning and weaving flax. In such regulations it is provided that where persons are employed in these processes in any room in which wet spinning is carried on, or in which artificial humidity of air is produced in aid of manufacture, suitable and convenient accommodation shall be provided in which to keep the clothing taken off before starting work; and in case of a building erected since June, 1905, and in which the difference between the readings of the wet and dry bulb thermometers is at any time less than 4 degrees, such accommodation shall be provided in cloak-rooms, ventilated and kept at a suitable temperature, and situated in or near the workrooms in question.

In a factory erected before 1905, where the spinning and weaving of flax was carried on, and where artificial humidity was produced, the only accommodation provided for the clothing of the workers was a sufficiency of hooks fixed in a wall sheathed with wood. The Factory Inspector of the district took proceedings under the Act against the proprietors of the factory for neglecting to provide the required suitable and convenient accommodation for clothing. At the hearing it was contended that presses or wardrobes, or else separate cloak rooms, ought to be provided. On behalf of the proprietors, however, it was contended that they had not space to supply such accommodation, that no complaint had ever been made by the workers, and that the clothing under the existing arrangement was quite dry and fit for wear when the workers put it on before leaving the premises. The magistrates found as a fact that suitable and convenient accommodation had been provided as required by the regulations, and dismissed the complaint. The Inspector appealed. The High Court of Ireland dismissed the appeal, holding that as there was no obligation in law upon the proprietors of the factory to provide wardrobes or cloak rooms, the court could not interfere with the decision of the magistrates on a question of fact.—*Grant v. Ross Bros., Ltd., King's Bench Division (Ireland), May 5th, 1910.*

**INJURY TO WORKMAN THROUGH NEGLIGENCE OF FELLOW-WORKMEN: PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION: CLAIM BY EMPLOYER TO BE INDEMNIFIED BY FELLOW-WORKMEN.**

It is provided by the Act that where an injury has been caused by circumstances creating a legal liability in some person other than the employer to pay damages in respect thereof, and the workman has recovered compensation from the employer, the employer shall be entitled to be indemnified by the person so liable to pay damages.

A young man employed at a cotton mill was ordered by one of his fellow-workmen to clean part of a machine, and while he was so doing another fellow-workman started the machine. The result was that one of the young man's ears was torn off, and the employers were fined for an offence under the Factory Act. The employers agreed to pay the young man compensation under the Act, and then claimed indemnity against his two fellow-workmen through whose negligence (as they alleged) the accident had been caused. It was contended for the fellow-workmen of the injured man that under the Act the employer was only entitled to be indemnified by persons entirely outside the employment who had brought about the accident. The County Court judge, however, decided that the intention of the Act was that an employer should be able to recoup himself against any person whose negligence was the real cause of the accident; that in this case the employers were guilty of no wrong, and the accident was caused by the negligence of the two fellow-workmen, and the employers were therefore entitled to an indemnity from them. The fellow-workmen appealed.

The Court of Appeal, however, held that the County Court judge was right, and dismissed the appeal.—*Gibson v. Dunheley; Lees, 3rd parties, Court of Appeal, May 2nd, 1910.*

**(3) Employers and Workmen Act.**

**BREACH BY WORKMAN OF CONTRACT OF SERVICE: CLAIM BY EMPLOYER FOR DAMAGES: POWER OF COURT TO SET OFF DAMAGES AGAINST WAGES.**

By the Employers and Workmen Act, 1875, it is provided that in proceedings before a court of summary jurisdiction arising out of disputes between employers and workmen the court may adjust and set off one against the other such claims on the part either of the employer or of the workman, arising out of or incidental to the relation between them, as the court may find to be subsisting, whether such claims are liquidated or unliquidated, and for wages, damages, or otherwise.



In April, 1909, a number of miners employed by a colliery company absented themselves from work in breach of their contracts of service. Proceedings were subsequently taken against one of these men to recover damages for breach of contract. The case was heard on Thursday, August 19th, 1909, and the stipendiary magistrate found that the workman had committed a breach of his contract of service, and ordered him to pay 5s. 9d. damages and 5s. 6d. for costs. The company's advocate then applied to the magistrate for an order that the damages and costs should be set off against wages at that time owing by the company to the workman. It was shown that wages were paid at the colliery fortnightly on alternate Saturdays, and were paid on the Saturday following the Saturday on which they were due. On the day of the trial a sum of £1 15s. 8d. had been earned by the workman up to Saturday, August 14th, and was payable to him on Saturday, August 21st. The workman's advocate resisted the application to set off the damages against the wages due on the ground that as the workman had not claimed any wages in the proceedings, the magistrate had no jurisdiction to entertain the application. The magistrate, however, decided that under the Act he had jurisdiction, and made an order that the damages and costs should be set off against the wages then due. He stated a case, however, to enable the workman to appeal to the High Court. The High Court dismissed the appeal and the workman appealed to the Court of Appeal.

The Court of Appeal held that there were subsisting claims on the part of the employer and the workman which the magistrate had jurisdiction to adjust and set off the one against the other. The appeal was therefore dismissed. *Keates v. Lewis Merthyr Consolidated Collieries, Limited, Court of Appeal, May 10th, 1910.*

#### SERIOUS AND WILFUL MISCONDUCT: WHAT IS "SERIOUS AND PERMANENT DISABLEMENT?"

A youth, 16 years of age, was employed at the mills of a paper manufacturing company. His work was to catch the paper as it came off the cutting machine, and also on Saturdays to clean the machine. On Saturday, January 22nd, 1910, after the work of cutting had been finished, the man in charge of the machine was running it for the purpose of cleaning the shaft. There was a rule of the company strictly forbidding the cleaning of the machine while it was in motion. In breach of this rule the youth started his work of cleaning while the machine was still running, and while he was so doing his right hand was caught in a cog-wheel and the top joints of his first and third fingers were cut off. He claimed compensation. The County Court judge found that the applicant had been guilty of serious and wilful misconduct, but held that the injury amounted to "serious and permanent disablement" within the meaning of the Act, and therefore awarded compensation. The employers appealed on the ground that the judge was wrong in holding that there was serious and permanent disablement, and that even if the disablement was permanent it was not "serious" within the meaning of the Act.

The Court of Appeal, however, held that the injury was rightly decided by the judge to have resulted in "serious and permanent disablement," and the appeal was dismissed.—*Hopwood v. Olive & Partington, Ltd., Court of Appeal, May 2nd, 1910.*

#### ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: LEAVING PREMISES BY WRONG WAY.

A miner in the employment of a colliery company having finished his day's work started to go home. Instead of taking the usual exit from the company's premises he took a short way to the railway station by going over a dust-bing. While going down the slope of this bing he slipped, fell against some wagons on a siding and was fatally injured. His widow claimed compensation. The Sheriff-Substitute found that the route by which the deceased was leaving the colliery was neither sanctioned nor expressly forbidden by the company, and held that the accident did not arise out of and in the course of the employment. He refused, therefore, to award compensation. The applicant appealed.

The Court of Session dismissed the appeal, holding that where there was a proper recognised road out of the colliery it was impossible to say that a man who went by some other irregular means of exit, which was no road at all, was in the course of his employment.—*Hendry v. United Collieries, Ltd., Court of Session, May 25th, 1910.*

#### WHO IS A "WORKMAN"? CONTRACT OF SERVICE: TAXI-CAB DRIVER.

A person injured by accident is not entitled to compensation under the Act unless he is a "workman" within the meaning of the Act. A person is not a "workman" within the meaning of the Act unless he has entered into, or works under, a contract of service or apprenticeship with an employer.

While the driver of a taxi-cab was turning the handle in order to start the engine, the engine back-fired and the handle struck his hand and cut it. Blood poisoning supervened, and the man died in consequence. His widow claimed compensation from the company which owned the cab. The company resisted the claim on the ground that the driver was not a workman nor working under any contract of service with them. It was proved at the hearing that, according to the course of business pursued by the company, each driver on taking out a cab signed a printed hiring sheet containing a declaration that the cab and accessories were in good condition, that the driver was duly furnished with his licence and badge, and that he should be personally liable for any violation of the police regulations. There was also a space for the subsequent entering of the taximeter totals. The drivers were not paid wages, and the company had no control over them or power to dismiss them except that implied by their power to refuse to let a

driver have a cab when he applied for one. When a driver took out a cab he might go where he pleased, and as far as he pleased, and could keep the cab out for more than a day if he pleased. In the usual course he brought the cab back to the company's yard in the evening of the day on which he took it out, or early next morning; then the total sums registered by the taximeter were entered on the sheet by a clerk of the company, and three-fourths of that amount were paid to the company, while the driver, after paying for the petrol he had used, retained the remaining fourth. In these circumstances the County Court judge decided that the deceased was a daily servant to the company, and awarded the widow compensation. The company appealed. The Court of Appeal held that the position of a taxi-cab driver is similar to that of the driver of a horse cab; that the contract is one of hiring a cab for a day; that the driver is not bound to come for a cab unless he chooses, nor are the owners bound to let him have a cab if he comes for one; that he is paid no wages and does not work under a contract of service, and that, therefore, he is not a workman within the meaning of the Act. It was accordingly decided that the widow was not entitled to compensation, and the appeal was allowed.—*Doggett v. Waterloo Taxi-Cab Co., Ltd., Court of Appeal, May 3rd, 4th and 12th, 1910.*

#### RECORDING MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT: JURISDICTION TO ADD CONDITIONS TO THE RECORD.

Where the amount of compensation under the Act has been ascertained by agreement a memorandum of the agreement may be sent by any party interested to the registrar of the local court, who must, on being satisfied as to its genuineness, record the memorandum in a special register, and thereupon the memorandum becomes enforceable as a judgment. Where a workman seeks to record a memorandum of agreement and the employer proves that the workman has in fact returned to work and is earning the same wages as he did before the accident, and objects to the recording of the memorandum, it can only be recorded, if at all, on such terms as the judge of the court thinks just in the circumstances.

A miner having been injured in an accident agreed with the company by whom he was employed for compensation at the rate of 15s. 4d. a week during incapacity. This compensation was paid from March 16th, 1909, to June 29th, 1909, when payment was stopped, the company alleging that the workman was fit for his former employment. On July 20th the workman returned to his former work at slightly higher wages than before the accident. On August 6th, however, the company, on making a reduction in the numbers of their staff, dismissed the man. He then applied to the court to have a memorandum of the agreement for compensation recorded. The company objected to the recording of the memorandum on the ground that the applicant had returned to work and had earned the same wages as he did before the accident. On the matter coming before the Sheriff-Substitute in October, 1909, it was shown that the workman had not been earning any wages since the dismissal, but there was no proof that total incapacity for work had supervened since the dismissal. The Sheriff-Substitute accordingly ordered the memorandum to be recorded subject to the following conditions:—(1) That the recorded memorandum should only be enforced for the period between June 29th and July 20th, 1909; (2) that no steps to enforce the memorandum should be taken till the expiration of three weeks from January 14th, 1910; (3) that if the company applied to the court within those three weeks to have the compensation reduced or ended as from any date prior to July 20th proceedings to enforce the memorandum should not be taken until the decision of such application. The workman appealed against this order on the ground that the Sheriff-Substitute was not entitled to add such conditions to his order. The Court of Session, however, upheld the course taken by the Sheriff-Substitute, and dismissed the appeal.—*Matthews v. William Baird & Co., Ltd., Court of Session, May 14th, 1910.*

#### (4) Friendly Societies Acts.

##### CONVERSION OF FRIENDLY SOCIETY INTO A COMPANY: REGISTRATION OF COMPANY: ENLARGEMENT OF OBJECTS: OBJECTION BY SHAREHOLDER FORMERLY MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY.

By the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, a registered society may by special resolution determine to convert itself into a company. Where a copy of such resolution has been registered at the Central Office, a copy of the resolution under the seal of the Central Office has the same effect as a Memorandum of Association duly signed and attested under the Companies Acts.

A friendly society was established in 1861 and duly registered. In 1908 a special resolution of the society was passed to convert the society into a company limited by guarantee, and to carry on a greatly enlarged business, including life insurance in all its branches, accident, employer's liability, fire, and other classes of insurance business. The society's register as a friendly society was duly cancelled and the new company duly registered. A sealed copy of the resolution for conversion was issued by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, and a certificate of incorporation was given by the Registrar of Companies. A policy-holder in the friendly society, who had become a member of the company, then brought an action on behalf of himself and all other members of the company for an injunction to restrain the society from carrying on business except for the purpose of a friendly society. The Chancery Judge, however, refused an injunction and the plaintiff appealed. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal holding that a member of the company was not entitled to an injunction to restrain the company from carrying out any of the objects contained in the duly registered Memorandum of Association. *Mc Glade v. The Royal London Mutual Insurance Society, Limited, Court of Appeal, May 6th, 1910.*

## 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, 1910, was 44, consisting of 40 cases of lead poisoning, 1 of mercurial poisoning, and 3 of anthrax. Two deaths due to lead poisoning were also reported. In addition, 19 cases of lead poisoning (5 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During January-May, 1910, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 209, as compared with 254 in the corresponding period of 1909. The number of deaths was 22 in 1910, as compared with 17 in 1909. In addition there were 82 cases of lead poisoning (including 17 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first five months of 1910, as compared with 84 cases (including 19 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1909.

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

	CASES.		DEATHS.	
	Month of May, 1910.	Five Months ended May, 1910.	Month of May, 1910.	Five Months ended May, 1910.
	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.
<b>Lead Poisoning.</b>				
Among Operatives engaged in—				
Smelting of Metals ... ..	4	14	33	—
Brass Works ... ..	3	4	1	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping ... ..	—	2	4	—
Plumbing and Soldering ... ..	3	8	13	—
Printing ... ..	4	13	11	1
File Cutting ... ..	—	2	1	—
Tinning ... ..	1	7	9	—
White Lead Works ... ..	—	1	8	—
Red and Yellow Lead Works ... ..	—	3	3	—
China and Earthenware* ... ..	—	31	20	—
Litho-Transfer Works ... ..	—	—	1	—
Glass Cutting and Polishing ... ..	—	—	3	—
Vitreous Enamelling ... ..	1	4	2	—
Electrical Accumulator Works ... ..	1	13	9	—
Paint and Colour Works ... ..	1	6	16	—
Coachmaking ... ..	6	26	36	1
Shipbuilding ... ..	—	3	10	—
Paint used in other Industries ... ..	3	23	16	—
Other Industries ... ..	1	15	27	—
<b>Total in Factories and Workshops</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>2</b>
Among House Painters & Plumbers...	19	82	84	5
<b>Other Forms of Poisoning.</b>				
Mercurial Poisoning—				
Barometer and Thermometer Making ... ..	1	1	1	—
Furriers' Processes ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other Industries ... ..	—	2	1	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>
Phosphorus Poisoning—				
Lucifer Match Works ... ..	—	—	2	—
Other Industries ... ..	—	—	—	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>
Arsenic Poisoning—				
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic ... ..	—	4	1	—
Other Industries ... ..	—	—	—	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Anthrax.</b>				
Wool ... ..	1	10	11	—
Handling of Horsehair ... ..	1	3	2	—
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) ... ..	1	5	7	—
Other Industries ... ..	—	2	2	—
<b>Total Anthrax ... ..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>7</b>

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

\* Of the 11 persons affected in the China and Earthenware Industry 7 were females.

## 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, 1910, was 362, an increase of 159 as compared with April, and of 158 as compared with a year ago. The mean number for May in the years 1905-1909 was 217, the maximum year being 1907, with 231 deaths, and the minimum year 1909, with 204 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in May, 1910, was 252, as compared with 90 in April, and 104 a year ago. The large increase in May, 1910, is due to the Whitehaven disaster. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshops Act during May, 1910, was 83, as compared with 93 in the previous month, and 74 a year ago. The corresponding figures for workpeople employed in the railway service were 26, 20, and 23 respectively.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during May, 1910, was 84, a decrease of 92 on the previous month, and an increase of 44 on the figure for May, 1909.

During the five months ended May, 1910, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was 1,266, as compared with 1,265 in 1909. The total number of seamen killed in the same period was 484 in 1910 and 402 in 1909.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in May, 1910, on a	
	May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Railway Service—</b>					
Brakemen & Goods Guards ... ..	—	2	1	— 1	— 1
Engine Drivers ... ..	2	1	—	— 1	+ 1
Firemen ... ..	1	—	2	+ 1	— 1
Guards (Passenger) ... ..	1	—	1	—	—
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers) ... ..	5	3	6	+ 2	— 1
Porters ... ..	3	2	2	+ 1	+ 1
Shunters ... ..	4	1	1	+ 3	+ 3
Miscellaneous ... ..	10	11	8	— 1	+ 2
Contractors' Servants ... ..	—	—	1	—	— 1
<b>Total, Railway Service</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>+ 6</b>	<b>+ 3</b>
<b>Mines—</b>					
Underground ... ..	231	78	85	+153	+146
Surface ... ..	13	6	15	+ 7	— 2
<b>Total, Mines ... ..</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>+160</b>	<b>+144</b>
<b>Quarries over 20 feet deep ... ..</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>+ 4</b>
<b>Factories and Workshops—</b>					
<b>Textile—</b>					
Cotton ... ..	4	4	4	—	— 2
Wool and Worsted ... ..	—	—	2	—	— 1
Other Textiles ... ..	1	—	2	+ 1	— 1
<b>Non-Textile—</b>					
Extraction of Metals ... ..	3	5	3	+ 2	—
Founding and Conversion of Metals ... ..	12	10	8	+ 2	+ 4
Marine and Locomotive Engineering ... ..	3	4	5	— 1	— 2
Ship and Boat Building ... ..	9	9	6	—	+ 3
Wood ... ..	1	1	2	—	— 1
Chemicals ... ..	5	4	1	+ 1	+ 4
Laundries ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other Non-Textile Industries ... ..	24	36	24	— 12	—
<b>Total, Factories &amp; Workshops</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>— 11</b>	<b>+ 5</b>
<b>Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5—</b>					
Docks, Wharves and Quays ... ..	5	10	8	— 5	— 3
Warehouses ... ..	2	2	1	—	+ 1
Buildings to which Act applies ... ..	14	8	8	+ 6	+ 6
<b>Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>+ 4</b>
<b>Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>— 2</b>
<b>Total, exclusive of Seamen</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>+159</b>	<b>+158</b>
<b>Seamen—</b>					
<b>On Trading Vessels—</b>					
Sailing ... ..	7	29	8	— 22	— 1
Steam ... ..	63	140	30	— 77	+ 33
<b>On Fishing Vessels—</b>					
Sailing ... ..	4	1	1	+ 3	+ 3
Steam ... ..	10	6	1	+ 4	+ 9
<b>Total, Seamen ... ..</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>— 92</b>	<b>+ 44</b>
<b>Total, including Seamen</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>+ 67</b>	<b>+ 202</b>



## TRADE DISPUTES IN MAY.\*

**Number and Magnitude.**—Twenty-seven disputes began in May, 1910, as compared with 33 in April, 1910, and 26 in May, 1909. By the 27 disputes 9,381 workpeople were directly, and 3,410 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 19,224 workpeople involved in trade disputes in May, 1910, as compared with 53,304 in April, 1910, and 11,670 in May, 1909.

**New Disputes in May, 1910.**—In the following Table the new disputes in May are summarised by trades affected:—

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building ... ..	2	364	...	364
Coal Mining ... ..	4	2,752	2,091	4,843
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ... ..	9	1,770	233	2,003
Textile ... ..	4	1,133	16	1,149
Clothing ... ..	2	130	...	130
Woodworking ... ..	2	428	...	428
Other Trades ... ..	4	2,804	250	3,054
<b>Total, May, 1910</b> ... ..	<b>27</b>	<b>9,381</b>	<b>3,410</b>	<b>12,791</b>
<b>Total, April, 1910</b> ... ..	<b>33</b>	<b>17,955</b>	<b>10,741</b>	<b>28,696</b>
<b>Total, May, 1909</b> ... ..	<b>26</b>	<b>4,302</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>7,925</b>

**Causes.**—Of the 27 new disputes, 8 arose on demands for increased wages, 4 on objections to reductions in wages, 4 on other wage questions, 2 on questions as to hours of labour, 4 on questions of working arrangements, 2 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, and 3 on questions of Trade Union principle.

**Results.**—Definite results were reported in the case of 11 new disputes, directly involving 4,205 persons, and 7 old disputes, directly involving 1,259 persons. Of these 18 new and old disputes, 3, directly involving 799 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 6, directly involving 2,360 persons, were decided in favour of the employers; and 9, directly involving 2,305 persons, were compromised. In the case of 10 other

disputes terminated during the month, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

**Aggregate Duration.**—The aggregate duration in May of disputes that started or were settled in that month was 139,500 working days. In addition 65,500 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 205,000 working days, as compared with 465,900 in the previous month, and 109,300 in the corresponding month of 1909.

**Summary for the First Five Months of 1909 and 1910.**—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, 1909 and 1910, respectively, are as follows:—

Groups of Trades.	Jan.-May, 1909.			Jan.-May, 1910.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.
Building ... ..	5	568	5,000	7	550	10,100
Coal Mining ... ..	42	24,614	396,400	59	163,366	2,873,100
Other Mining and Quarrying ... ..	5	1,360	27,500	4	788	46,400
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ... ..	22	5,897	131,600	36	7,709	69,700
Textile ... ..	23	2,010	41,800	26	13,904	141,700
Clothing ... ..	11	1,310	10,600	16	2,265	18,800
Transport ... ..	10	1,552	7,600	6	2,418	6,600
Other Trades ... ..	17	364	27,300	12	1,905	45,500
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>135</b>	<b>38,175</b>	<b>647,800</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>192,905</b>	<b>3,211,900</b>

The large increase in the workpeople involved in, and the aggregate duration of, disputes in 1910 is mainly due to the stoppages at coal mines in Northumberland and Durham.

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

## Principal Trade Disputes.

Occupations.†	Locality.	Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute began in 1910.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
		Directly.	Indirectly.				
<b>Coal Mining—</b>							
Miners, Trammers, Bye Workmen, and Other Colliery Workpeople	Wakefield (near)	876	291	12 May	...	Dissatisfaction with hours for boys to ascend pit.	No settlement reported.
Miners	Maesteg	1,700	...	3 May	9	Against introduction of the overlapping shift.	Work resumed; matter to be dealt with by Conciliation Board.
Miners	Ayrshire	645	...	15 Feb.	75	Dispute as to rates of wages.	Work resumed pending reference to arbitration.
<b>Engineering and Shipbuilding—</b>							
Engineers, Boilermakers, &c.	Colchester	649	...	2 May	6	Against the introduction of a "rate fixer."	Present rate-fixing department to be discontinued; rates to be fixed in future by foreman and works' manager. Amicable settlement effected.
<b>Riveters, Holders-on, &amp;c., Helpers, Heater and Catch Boys and Caulkers</b>	Govan	472	115	5 May	5	Dispute as to prices	Amicable settlement effected.
<b>Boot and Shoe Trade—</b>							
Lasters, &c., and Other Boot and Shoe Operatives	Anstey	70	820	23 May	4	Objection to new Quantities Statement being put into operation.	Work resumed; grievance to be brought before Conciliation Board.
<b>Dock Labour—</b>							
Dock Labourers, &c.	Newport	2,000	...	17 May	4	Against change in system of payment.	See p. 187.
<b>Woodworking—</b>							
Timber Yard Workers	Bo'ness	400	...	27 May	7	For advance in wages.	See p. 187.
<b>Glass Bottle Making—</b>							
Glass Bottle Makers	Yorkshire, London and Glasgow	1,000	...	2 May	...	To compel employers to join the Glass Bottle Manufacturers' Association.	A settlement has been effected with some firms; with others the dispute still continues.

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 days.

† In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures previously published are amended in accordance with the most recent information.

‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves on strike or locked out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

§ In the case of two firms the dispute began a few days earlier.

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

## Wages.

**Changes taking effect in May.**—The net result of all the changes taking effect in May, 1910, was an increase of £3,743 per week, as compared with one of £850 per week in April, 1910, and a decrease of £1,018 per week in May, 1909. The number of workpeople affected was 139,514, of whom 139,195 received advances amounting to £3,773 per week, and 319 sustained decreases, amounting to £30 per week. The total number affected in the preceding month was 81,207, and in May, 1909, 16,786.

Two changes, affecting 127,000 workpeople, were arranged by Conciliation Boards; and three changes, affecting 6,280 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 6,234 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives; the changes in the case of 319 workpeople being preceded by a dispute causing stoppage of work.

**Summary for the five completed months of 1910.**—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the five months ended May 31st, 1910, was 451,108, as compared with 1,079,519 in the corresponding period of 1909. The changes arranged gave 301,515 workpeople a net increase of £8,139 per week, and 145,684 workpeople a net decrease of £5,587 per week, whilst the remaining 3,909 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 £2,552 per week, as compared with a decrease of £54,475 per week in the corresponding period of 1909.

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.			
	1909.		1910.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Building ... ..	2,382	67	1,434	64
Coal Mining ... ..	856,750	42,806	369,591	89
Iron, &c., Mining ... ..	7,660	152	9,487	312
Quarrying ... ..	2,014	46	2,858	95
Pig Iron Manufacture ... ..	14,191	307	11,660	393
Iron and Steel Manufacture ... ..	11,585	470	26,511	406
Engineering and Shipbuilding ... ..	43,397	2,204	1,279	64
Other Metal Trades ... ..	3,357	368	30	3
Textile Trades ... ..	154,649	8,062	22,867	1,046
Clothing Trades ... ..	350	32	2,264	119
Printing, &c., Trades ... ..	1,241	50	122	8
Glass, &c., Trades ... ..	15	1	9	2
Other Trades ... ..	1,462	53	2,112	35
Employees of Local Authorities ... ..	466	39	884	94
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,079,519</b>	<b>- 54,475</b>	<b>451,108</b>	<b>+ 2,552</b>

## Hours.

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in May affected 655 workpeople. Of these, 300 had their hours increased by 576 hours per week and 355 had reductions amounting to 718 hours per week. The total number reported as affected during the five months ended May 31st, 1910, was 4,625, the net decrease in their working hours being 5,325 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 &amp; HOURS OF LABOUR IN MAY.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect in 1910.	Occupation.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
				Increase.	Decrease.	
I.—RATES OF WAGES.						
Building	Blackburn	7 May	Carpenters and Joiners	400	...	Increase of ¼d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.).
	Wigan	1 May	Painters	165	...	Increase of ¼d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.).
Coal Mining	Durham	23 & 30 May	Hewers, other Underground Workers, Deputies, Enginemen, Boiler-minders, Mechanics, Cokemen and Banksmen, Other Surface Workers	125,000	...	Increase of 2½ per cent., making wages 4¼ per cent. above the standard of 1879.
	Northumberland	2 & 9 May	Deputies, Mechanics, Enginemen	1,100 1,600 700	...	Increase of 1d. per day (6s. 4d. to 6s. 5d.). Increase of 1d. per day (5s. 2d. to 5s. 3d.). Increase of 1d. per day. Wages after change: Winding Enginemen, 6s.; Hauling and Pumping Enginemen, 5s. 5d.).
Quarrying	Newcastle District	3 May	Firemen	250	...	Increase of 1 per cent., making wages 25 per cent. above the standard of 1879.
	Eston	1 May	Holers, Labourers, &c.	...	310	Decrease of 5 per cent. off piece rates and of ¼d. per hour off time rates.
Iron & Steel Manufacture	Barrow-in-Furness	9 May	Steel Workers	1,280	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2 per cent., making wages 19½ per cent. above the standard.
	West of Scotland	23 May	Rail Millmen	500	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 1 per cent., making wages 14½ per cent. above the standard.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Northampton	7 May	Steel Millmen, Enginemen, Cranemen, &c., Gas Produccermen and Charge Wheelers	2,750 1,750 1,000	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent.
			Other Workpeople	250	...	Increase of 5 per cent.
			Lasters and Finishers	2,000	...	Increase of 1s. per week in minimum rate (29s. to 30s.).

## II.—HOURS OF LABOUR.

Building	Wigan	1 May	Carpenters and Joiners	300	...	Increase of 2½ hours per week in summer months (49½ to 52).
		1 May	Painters	166	...	Decrease of 2½ hours per week in summer months (54½ to 52).

\* See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

† See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.

**Passengers to and from Places out of Europe.**—80,507 persons left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, and 25,055 arrived from places out of Europe in April, 1910; the corresponding figures for April, 1909, were 49,004 and 19,764

respectively. There was an outward balance of 26,140 to British North America in April, 1910, as compared with 13,390 in April, 1909. The outward balance to the United States was 30,921 in April, 1910, as compared with 18,301 in April, 1909.



## BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN MAY.

THE TWO Tables given below show the work of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges during May, analysed by trades and districts. The period covered is 22 working days. The total number of Exchanges included in the return is 103, a few of which had only been open during a portion of the period.

The "workpeople's applications remaining on the register" at any date are the applications of persons who have registered or renewed their registration during the seven days ending on that date, and have not had their registration cancelled on obtaining employment either through the Exchanges or by their own efforts. The total number on the register was 75,402 at the end of May, the corresponding number at the end of April being 81,523. The decrease, as in previous months, is almost entirely among the men, the number of women having slightly increased. These numbers represent separate individuals, except in so far as there may have been duplicate registration in London and in other places where more than one Exchange is easy of access to the same person.

The total number of applications received during May was 100,392 (men 72,860, boys 7,868, women 16,171, and girls 3,493), as compared with 116,523 (men 83,422, boys 11,613, women 17,402, and girls 4,086) during April. The figures given above do not include renewals, but do include re-applications by persons whose registration had lapsed or been cancelled. For this reason and also on account of the possibility of duplicate registration previously referred to the numbers cannot be taken as in any way representing separate individuals.

Large numbers of applicants have reported that they have obtained employment otherwise than through the Exchanges. Such persons are not, of course, included in the statistics of "Vacancies Filled" which only relate to applicants for whom situations have been found by the Exchanges.

While the number of applications has fallen, the number of vacancies filled has increased slightly from 23,858 in April to 24,025 in May. The work of the Exchanges during the latter period was much affected by the Whit-suntide holidays. Not only were the Exchanges actually closed on Whit Monday May 16th (as also on the following Friday), but even while open they had, in many districts, relatively little to do during the whole of that week. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified has also risen from 75 per cent. in April to 78 per cent. in May (men 82 per cent., boys 76 per cent., women 68 per cent., and girls 71 per cent.).

Of the applications on the register at the end of May the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:—Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 18.3; Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 14.5; General Labourers 12.7; and Building and Works of Construction 11.0.

Of the vacancies filled during May the largest percentages are yielded by the same groups of trades in different order:—Building and Works of Construction, 16.4; Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 13.9; Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 13.2; and General Labourers, 12.8.

The demand for workers exceeds the supply in the case of painters and coachbuilders, and women in textile, clothing and boot and shoe manufacture, and in laundry work.

The whole of the above figures are exclusive of the work of the special Exchange which was opened at 31, Dickinson Street, Manchester, on May 23rd, to deal with the Cloth Porters casually employed in the neighbouring warehouses. During the five days ended May 27th, 245 porters were registered. On the first day work was found for 83 porters, on the 2nd, 131, on the 3rd, 154, on the 4th, 169, and on the 5th day 184, making a total of 721.\* A considerable number of employers, having furnished the Exchange with a list of the men familiar with their work, are supplied through the Exchange with these men in preference to any others, and arrangements have been made for getting the men to the work with practically no delay. The total number of employers using the Exchange during the 5 days was 56.

In addition to the 98 Exchanges which were included in the returns for April, the following five Exchanges were opened during May, and their returns are incorporated in the tables:

*Ashton-under-Lyne*, 117, Stamford Street; *Avonmouth*, 20, Gloucester Road; *Devonport*, 49, St. Aubyn Street; *Pontypridd*, Municipal Buildings; *Soho*, 8, Dean Street, Oxford Street, W.

The following Exchanges are expected to be opened before the end of June, making with the Manchester Cloth Porters' Exchange a total of 106 Exchanges:—*Kilmarnock*, Wellington Street; *Liverpool* (Cotton Exchange), Oldhall Street.

Table showing by Trades the Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled for the four weeks ended May 27th, 1910, and the number of Applications by Workpeople remaining on the Register at May 27th.

[SUBJECT TO REVISION.]

Trades.	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.					VACANCIES FILLED.					WORKPEOPLE'S APPLICATIONS remaining on Register at May 27th.					Total on Register at April 29th.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
Building and Works of Construction	4,399	129	...	...	4,528	3,838	94	...	...	3,932	8,130	146	...	...	8,276	8,273
Mining and Quarrying...	265	40	...	...	305	161	28	...	...	189	386	41	...	...	427	601
Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances	3,517	342	127	45	4,031	2,795	261	88	32	3,176	10,246	506	163	36	10,951	11,607
Textiles ...	527	105	510	111	1,253	397	81	317	73	868	1,190	78	636	69	1,973	2,123
Dress ...	659	151	861	283	1,954	364	86	413	176	1,039	1,315	81	549	114	2,059	1,878
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	2,392	1,396	14	103	3,905	2,149	1,086	18	88	3,344	12,217	1,379	84	94	13,774	15,572
Agriculture	363	37	80	7	487	245	25	71	6	347	1,064	74	65	4	1,207	1,196
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery	234	86	183	109	612	179	65	137	66	447	1,115	83	223	53	1,474	1,487
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations	849	189	115	21	1,074	562	62	61	12	697	1,494	65	63	12	1,634	1,798
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c.	43	28	45	21	137	27	22	24	17	90	205	7	58	22	292	316
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass...	200	38	167	5	410	112	18	65	1	196	485	15	65	...	565	585
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	764	205	820	189	1,978	524	121	557	144	1,355	2,960	144	1,067	98	4,269	4,807
Skins, Leather, Hair and Feathers...	99	25	49	16	189	54	19	19	13	105	258	13	19	8	303	360
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games	122	28	15	4	169	93	25	5	2	125	539	32	14	5	590	628
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	182	10	5	...	197	142	8	1	...	151	539	26	2	...	567	547
Commercial ...	716	330	183	74	1,303	512	261	100	65	938	3,009	532	547	324	4,412	4,514
Domestic (Outdoor) ...	178	58	2,379	336	2,951	112	34	1,928	205	2,279	1,660	106	5,521	565	7,852	8,044
Other, General and Undefined—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) General Labourers ...	3,156	47	...	...	3,203	3,018	54	...	...	3,072	9,388	194	...	...	9,582	11,547
(b) Others ...	687	408	548	459	2,102	603	335	364	375	1,677	2,786	911	917	581	5,195	5,550
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>19,382</b>	<b>3,552</b>	<b>6,101</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>30,788</b>	<b>15,887</b>	<b>2,695</b>	<b>4,168</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>24,025</b>	<b>58,986</b>	<b>4,438</b>	<b>9,993</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>75,402</b>	<b>81,523</b>

\* Where a porter was sent, as happened in some cases, to more than one job in a day, he is only counted once.

Table showing by Districts the Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled for the four weeks ended May 27th, and the number of Applications by Workpeople remaining on the Register at May 27th.

[SUBJECT TO REVISION.]

Districts.	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.					VACANCIES FILLED.					WORKPEOPLE'S APPLICATIONS remaining on Register at May 27th.					Total on Register at April 29th.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
London—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West ...	846	188	429	133	1,596	661	131	210	65	1,067	2,778	172	562	83	3,595	3,757
North ...	972	366	523	229	2,090	733	264	407	156	1,560	4,671	349	562	83	5,947	6,131
East ...	843	300	343	107	1,593	669	220	220	94	1,203	3,035	331	521	103	3,992	4,268
South ...	1,437	387	637	241	2,702	1,213	309	470	187	2,179	6,793	738	1,394	308	9,233	10,421
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>4,098</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>7,981</b>	<b>3,276</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>6,009</b>	<b>17,217</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>22,767</b>	<b>24,577</b>
Barrow—200, Duke Street ...	238	26	20	6	290	20	6	20	6	290	325	32	45	16	418	388
Birmingham—168, Corporation Street	440	125	180	90	835	322	110	120	59	611	2,149	80	245	46	2,520	2,801
Blackburn—100-100A, Darwen Street	110	17	92	14	233	96	11	90	11	208	454	9	207	12	682	745
Bradford—5, Eastbrook Lane ...	250	42	56	23	371	168	15	17	18	218	555	12	59	3	629	705
Brighton—43, London Road ...	142	25	77	16	260	101	18	52	5	176	556	46	225	26	853	1,070
Bristol—18/20, Victoria Street ...	222	55	28	28	333	149	33	1	20	203	731	92	121	40	984	1,125
Burnley—Oddfellows' Hall, Lindsay Street	230	23	68	4	325	195	17	18	1	231	264	22	48	2	336	370
Cardiff—86/87, Bridge Street ...	213	19	40	6	278	122	18	24	2	166	394	48	63	11	516	604
Coventry—Duplex Works, Lower Ford Street	257	19	9	7	272	133	15	9	3	260	383	8	30	5	426	366
Derby—Victoria Buildings, London Road	124	36	19	29	208	99	25	8	19	151	303	51	47	11	412	482
Dudley—Holloway Chambers, Priory Street	110	18	5	3	136	91	13	2	2	108	390	54	20	12	476	474
Halifax—Portland Street ...	105	16	33	21	175	91	2	25	1	119	258	6	49	1	314	380
Huddersfield—John William Street	260	58	39	10	367	210	28	28	2	268	332	17	51	2	402	387
Hull—Humber Street ...	132	47	26	4	209	61	16	5	...	82	305	33	20	4	362	476
Leeds—3/5, Water Lane ...	296	66	85	54	501	171	49	62	44	326	1,573	162	164	58	1,957	2,024
Leicester—Albion Street ...	239	72	112	33	456	207	32	56	7	302	704	33	64	7	808	729
Leicester—Fraser Street ...	202	35	29	6	272	170	27	23	7	227	1,415	63	298	45	1,821	2,008
Manchester—54, Lever Street ...	866	224	247	34	1,371	799	189	144	22	1,154	2,191	69	264	24	2,548	2,627
Middlesbrough—Oddfellows' Hall, Bridge Street	139	9	25	3	176	81	9	25	2	117	545	46	49	7	647	779
Newcastle-on-Tyne—Old Royal Infirmary	80	39	36	21	176	55	41	34	21	151	1,257	123	236	116	1,732	1,738
Northampton—30/32, Mare Fair ...	175	41	32	23	271	102	20	14	5	141	353	24	37	...	414	416
Norwich—Prince of Wales' Road ...	237	38	54	19	348	175	32	26	13	246	804	34	123	21	982	955
Nottingham—George Street ...	288	79	187	74	628	216	61	181	72	530	772	51	180	37	1,040	1,029
Oldham—21/27, Cross Street ...	109	10	79	6	204	104	10	73	6	193	404	8	185	7	604	772
Plymouth—15 & 16, Manor Street ...	219	47	41	14	321	197	21	20	5	243	583	32	71	9	695	984
Portsmouth—Victoria Chambers, Commercial Road	104	7	9	5	125	78	3	1	2	84	561	7	17	1	586	617
Preston—148, Friargate ...	126	25	46	15	212	108	24	44	15	191	581	35	91	13	720	725
Reading—172, King's Road ...	129	19	11	3	162	98	13	6	3	120	732	23	40	5	800	850
Rochdale—132, Drake Street ...	159	15	27	6	207	146	12	24	6	188	284	27	54	8	373	458
Rotherham—Old Post Office ...	132	43	10	13	198	117	27	7	3	154	211	41	26	9	287	279
Salford—1, The Crescent ...	140	33	73	30	276	115	33	62	28	238	681	49	161	22	913	1,046
Sheffield—Suffolk Road ...	475	45	50	34	604	397	34	44	25	500	1,080	135	150	66	1,431	1,679
Southampton—7/8, Canute Road ...	143	13	3	...	159	83	9	2	...	94	368	13	23	6	410	461
Stockport—4, Tiv																



WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN MAY, 1910.

DURING May 733 fresh applications (420 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 11 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 690 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 195 persons, of whom 134 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 195 situations found for applicants, 141 were of a more or less permanent character, while 54 were temporary only.

The demand for cooks and parlourmaids was greatly in excess of the supply; the supply of housemaids, ladies-maids, and companions was in excess of the demand.

	Applications by Work-people during		Situations offered by Employers during		Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.			
	May, 1910.	May, 1909.	May, 1910.	May, 1909.	Perma- nently.	Temp- orarily.	May, 1910.	May, 1909.
<b>Summary by Bureaux.</b>								
Central Bureau:— 9, Southampton Street, High Holborn	95	110	91	87	17	34	9	5
Dublin:— 30, Molesworth Street ...	30	32	21	26	7	3	...	...
Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Watford, Edinburgh & Glasgow)	198	190	146	118	56	44	13	23
Y.W.C.A.:— 26, George Street, (1)... Hanover Sq. (2)...	353	316	364	374	44	61	28	36
	57	89	68	145	17	22	4	8
<b>Total of 11 Bureaux ...</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Summary by Occupations.</b>								
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c.	42	36	28	28	8	7	2	1
Shop Assistants ...	13	19	5	4	...	...	...	...
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	16	35	64	137	15	14	8	17
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists	75	86	21	32	5	13	3	4
Apprentices and Learners	3	13	10	24	2	13	...	1
Domestic Servants ...	420	433	491	470	97	101	37	45
Miscellaneous ...	164	115	71	55	12	16	4	4
<b>Total of 11 Bureaux ...</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>72</b>

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 27 persons in London and 54 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 214 persons in London and 108 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

Returns received from two Labour Bureaux (Westminster and the Salvation Army) show that during May, 1910, 2,024 new applicants were registered, and that 719 situations were found (59 permanent and 660 temporary). The total number remaining on the registers at the end of the month was 951.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Appointment of Certifying Surgeons during May, 1910.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.
Ballindalloch ...	A. J. Pirie, Pitchaish House, Blackboat, Banffshire	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Blackford ...	P. J. Sharp, Ollaberry House, Blackford, Perthshire	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Brackley ...	H. Saunders, Aynhoe, near Banbury	Thursdays, 9.30 a.m.
Carnmoney ...	J. C. Loughridge, Whitewell, Belfast	Week-days, 9-10 a.m.
Dungiven ...	A. G. Martin, Manor House, Dungiven, co. Derry	Week-days, 9-10 a.m.
Gainsborough ...	J. E. S. Passmore, The Cedars, Gainsborough	3, Caskgate Street, Week-days, 9-10 a.m.
Harris ...	M. Macleod, Tarbert, Harris, N.B.	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Insch ...	G. Mitchell, Melville Cottage, Insch, Aberdeenshire	Week-days, 9-9.30 a.m., and 2-2.30 p.m.
Limavady ...	J. C. Lynd, Main Street, Limavady, co. Derry	Fridays, 11-12 noon.
Lisdoonvarna ...	G. H. Kinmonth, Maiville, Lisdoonvarna, co. Clare	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Navan ...	C. H. G. Ross, Russell Arms Hotel, Navan	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Newport ...	J. F. Walsh, Riverside House, Newport, co. Mayo	Wednesdays, 3-4 p.m.
Radstock ...	J. E. Scales, Leigh House, Radstock, Somerset.	Week-days, 9.30-10.30 a.m.
Tarbert ...	R. M. Wilson, "Knap," Tarbert, Argyllshire	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at residence.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for the five months ended May, 1910.

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.

	Five months ended May,			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in five months ended May, 1910, as compared with	
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1908.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	98,561,823	96,806,543	105,049,036	+ 8,242,493	+ 6,487,213
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	91,537,769	93,387,470	108,814,037	+ 15,426,567	+ 17,276,268
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured†	61,173,204	58,776,602	65,056,777	+ 6,280,175	+ 3,883,573
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	914,482	981,945	1,042,954	+ 61,009	+ 128,472
<b>Total value of Imports</b>	<b>252,187,278</b>	<b>249,952,560</b>	<b>279,962,804</b>	<b>+ 30,010,244</b>	<b>+ 27,775,528</b>

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

NOTE.—The value 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.

	Five Months ended May.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in five months ended May, 1910, as compared with	
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1908.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	7,458,954	7,997,017	8,744,161	+ 747,144	+ 1,285,207
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured†	21,730,400	20,030,581	21,420,212	+ 1,389,631	- 310,188
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured‡	129,450,293	116,516,668	136,686,443	+ 20,169,775	+ 7,236,150
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	2,400,609	2,672,109	2,935,253	+ 263,144	+ 534,644
<b>Total value of Exports of British Produce</b>	<b>161,040,256</b>	<b>147,216,375</b>	<b>169,786,069</b>	<b>+ 22,569,694</b>	<b>+ 8,745,813</b>

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £46,928,628 in the five months ended May, 1910, as compared with £38,583,563 and £33,267,019 in the corresponding period of 1909 and 1908 respectively.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended May 28th, 1910, amounted to £4,165,444, a decrease of £92,024 (or 2.2 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

During the twenty-one weeks ended May 28th, 1910, the receipts amounted to £22,722,637, an increase of £498,136 (or 2.2 per cent.), as compared with the corresponding period of 1909.

	4 weeks ended May 28th, 1910.		21 weeks ended May 28th, 1910.	
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1909.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1909.
<i>English Lines:—</i>				
L. & N.W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs.	1,277,812	- 49,032	7,215,447	+ 147,003
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury	646,495	- 5,344	3,674,188	+ 114,070
Lanes. and Yorks., and N. Eastern	783,995	- 28,104	4,113,916	+ 54,904
L. & S.W., and Gt. Western	638,700	- 27,200	3,473,600	+ 40,300
L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C.	151,021	- 400	793,746	+ 16,138
<i>Scottish Lines:—</i>				
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British and Caledonian	542,572	+ 15,244	2,813,515	+ 117,499
<i>Irish Lines:—</i>				
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland G.W., and Gt. Northern	124,849	+ 2,810	638,225	+ 8,312
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,165,444</b>	<b>- 92,024</b>	<b>22,722,637</b>	<b>+ 498,136</b>

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

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, 1910, in the 35 urban districts named below, corresponded to a rate of 221 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with April, 1910, the total number of paupers decreased by 6,582 (1.6 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 3. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 3,893 (2.1 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers by 2,689 (1.2 per cent.) There were decreases in 28 districts, the most marked being in Central London (21 per 10,000). In five districts there were slight increases, and in two there was no change.

Compared with May, 1909, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 5. The number of indoor paupers increased by 838 (0.5 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 5,692 (2.5 per cent.) In 22 districts there were decreases, the greatest being in the Stockton and Tees district (138 per 10,000); increases occurred in 11 districts and in two there was no change.

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of May, 1910.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population on a	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.*</b>						
<b>Metropolises.</b>						
West District ...	11,854	3,242	15,096	175	- 3 - 1	
North District ...	16,530	9,841	26,371	241	- 7 - 1	
Central District ...	6,661	2,193	8,854	496	- 21 - 12	
East District ...	15,867	8,011	23,878	329	- 9 - 4	
South District ...	27,391	19,140	46,531	238	- 3 - 4	
<b>Total, Metropolis ...</b>	<b>78,303</b>	<b>42,427</b>	<b>120,730</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>- 5 - 3</b>	
West Ham ...	5,080	11,523	16,603	214	... - 2	
<b>Other Districts.</b>						
Newcastle District ...	2,988	6,172	9,160	196	- 3 + 6	
Stockton & Tees District ...	1,637	5,286	6,923	305	- 3 - 138	
Bolton, Oldham, &c. ...	4,812	7,248	12,060	183	- 2 + 8	
Wigan District ...	2,429	6,458	8,887	215	+ 3 + 13	
Manchester District ...	11,713	11,199	22,912	231	- 6 - 22	
Liverpool District ...	13,766	11,717	25,483	235	- 5 - 7	
Bradford District ...	2,038	2,386	4,424	118	- 4 - 4	
Halifax & Huddersfield ...	1,313	3,859	5,172	140	- 3 - 10	
Leeds District ...	3,268	5,096	8,364	165	- 9 + 6	
Barnsley District ...	840	2,906	3,746	143	- 5 - 12	
Sheffield District ...	3,483	3,677	7,160	153	- 5 - 8	
Hull District ...	1,792	6,007	7,799	266	+ 3 + 1	
North Staffordshire ...	2,452	7,310	9,762	247	+ 4 - 6	
Nottingham District ...	2,227	5,797	8,024	184	- 2 - 9	
Leicester District ...	1,620	4,018	5,638	230	- 9 - 31	
Wolverhampton District ...	4,086	12,022	16,108	236	- 2 - 9	
Birmingham District ...	5,507	4,834	10,341	171	- 6 + 1	
Bristol District ...	3,164	6,324	9,488	232	- 3 + 2	
Cardiff & Swansea ...	2,471	8,353	10,824	268	... + 17	
<b>Total, "Other Districts" ...</b>	<b>71,606</b>	<b>120,669</b>	<b>192,275</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>- 3 - 7</b>	
<b>SCOTLAND.*</b>						
Glasgow District ...	6,112	18,295	24,407	235	- 4 - 10	
Paisley & Greenock District	938	2,760	3,698	201	- 8 - 1	
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,722	5,669	7,391	173	- 3 ...	
Dunfermline ...	936	2,892	3,828	188	- 1 + 9	
Aberdeen ...	665	3,273	3,938	218	- 4 - 3	
Coatbridge & Airdrie ...	447	1,915	2,362	235	+ 1 + 15	
<b>Total for the above Scottish Districts ...</b>	<b>10,820</b>	<b>34,804</b>	<b>45,624</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>- 3 - 3</b>	
<b>IRELAND.†</b>						
Dublin District ...	6,820	5,630	12,450	306	- 4 - 1	
Belfast District ...	3,723	1,278	5,001	114	- 1 - 3	
Cork, Waterford and Limerick District ...	4,253	5,219	9,472	390	- 2 + 7	
Galway District ...	337	350	687	199	+ 3 - 5	
<b>Total for the above Irish Districts ...</b>	<b>15,133</b>	<b>12,477</b>	<b>27,610</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>- 2 - 1</b>	
<b>Total for above 35 Districts in May, 1910 ...</b>	<b>180,942</b>	<b>221,900</b>	<b>402,842</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>- 3 - 5</b>	

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

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

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN MAY.

THE Table given below summarises the information received from the various Distress Committees as to their operations in May, 1910.

Distress Committees.	Net No. of Applicants on Registers at end of May, 1910.	No. given Employment-relief.	Aggregate duration of Employment-relief.	Total Amount of Wages paid.
<b>London Central Unemployed Body</b>	*	926	Days. 15,685	£ 2,350
<b>Outer London:</b>				
East Ham ...	815	375	2,205	453
Edmonton ...	760	76	1,254	133
Leyton ...	1,340	1391	1,421	249
Walthamstow ...	642	18	88	19
West Ham ...	668	211	2,815	352
Willesden ...	...	113	2,004	260
Other Towns (2) ...	257	19	105	23
<b>Total, Outer London ...</b>	<b>4,482</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>9,892</b>	<b>1,489</b>
<b>Provincial Towns in England and Wales:</b>				
Northern Counties ...	...	114	707	138
South Shields ...	...	1001	522	96
Sunderland ...	920	431	142	28
West Hartlepool ...	350	135	911	174
Other Towns (2) ...	479	...	...	...
<b>Total, Northern Counties:</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>2,282</b>	<b>436</b>
<b>Lancashire and Cheshire:</b>				
Birkenhead ...	340	...	...	...
Bolton ...	1,389	...	865	181
Bootle ...	759	86	...	56
Liverpool ...	208	75	547	256
Stockport ...	316	100	1,117	170
Other Towns (5) ...	504	...	1,182	...
<b>Total, Lancashire and Cheshire</b>	<b>3,328</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>3,711</b>	<b>663</b>
<b>Yorkshire:</b>				
Bradford ...	817	91	1,250	208
Halifax ...	596	66	189	38



The following Table affords a comparison between the work done by Distress Committees in May, 1910, April, 1910, and May, 1909:—

	No. of Distress Committees in operation.			No. of applicants given Employment-relief.		
	May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.	May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.
London:—						
County ... ..	...	...	...	926	1,792	1,421
Outer ... ..	8	10	7	951	1,854	2,570
Other Places in England and Wales	41	57	59	2,022	5,651	4,900
Scotland ... ..	8	10	10	725	1,345	3,053
Ireland ... ..	2	3	2	67	869	74
United Kingdom ...	59	80	78	4,691	11,511	12,018
	Aggregate Duration of Employment-relief.			Total Amount of Wages Paid.		
	May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.	May, 1910.	April, 1910.	May, 1909.
London:—						
County ... ..	15,685	26,496	16,904	2,360	4,556	2,378
Outer ... ..	18,693	14,278	1,489	1,489	3,443	2,535
Other Places in England and Wales	17,368	52,241	39,857	3,375	8,801	6,828
Scotland ... ..	8,285	16,138	39,647	1,101	2,001	4,942
Ireland ... ..	764	11,846	1,197	108	1,342	120
United Kingdom ...	51,994	125,414	111,883	8,433	20,143	16,803

### PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING MAY.

#### UNITED KINGDOM.

(All the United Kingdom Official Reports may be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., direct, or through any bookseller.)

*Royal Commission on the Poor Laws. Appendix Vol. XXIII.* Report on the Condition of the Children who are in receipt of various forms of Poor Law Relief in certain Parishes in Scotland, by Dr. C. T. Parsons, assisted by Miss Mary Longman and Miss Marion Phillips. [Cd. 5075: pp. 236: price 2s.]

*Census of Production (1907). Preliminary Tables. Part III.* Jute, silk, lace and other textile factories, chemical and kindred trades, salt mines and factories, china and earthenware factories, brick and fireclay factories. Board of Trade. [Cd. 5162: pp. 76: price 7½d.]

*Lead Smelting.* Special Report on Dangerous or Injurious Processes in the Smelting of Materials containing Lead, and in the Manufacture of Red and Orange Lead and Flaked Litharge. By Edgar L. Callis, M.B. Home Office. [Cd. 5152: pp. 29: price 6d.]

*Manufacture of Patent Fuel.* Special Report on Ulceration of the Skin and Epitheliomatous Cancer in the Manufacture of Patent Fuel and of Grease. By Dr. T. M. Legge. Home Office. [Stationery Office publication: pp. 10.]

*Imports and Exports at Prices of 1900.* Tables for 1900-1909. Board of Trade. [Cd. 5160: pp. 21: price 2½d.]

*Coal Exports.* Return for the year 1909, giving the Export of Coal from each port in the United Kingdom to each country abroad, &c. [H.C. 109: pp. 43: price 4½d.]

*Emigration and Immigration.* Copy of Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year 1909, being a statistical account of the passenger movement between the United Kingdom and places abroad. Board of Trade. [H.C. 137: pp. xiv. + 28: price 4½d.]

*Aliens Act, 1905.* Return of the Alien Passenger Traffic between the United Kingdom and Ports in Europe or within the Mediterranean Sea during the three months ending March 31st, 1910; together with the number of Expulsion Orders made. [Cd. 5153: pp. 8: price 1½d.]

*Poor Relief (England and Wales).* Statement of the amount expended by Boards of Guardians for poor relief during the half-year ended Michaelmas, 1909. Local Government Board. [H.C. 287: pp. 29: price 3d.]

*Metropolitan Police.* Accounts showing the Sums Received and Expended for the purposes of the Metropolitan Police, and Police Pension Funds, 1909-10. Strength of the force, salaries, rates of pay and allowances, &c. [H.C. 127: pp. 23: price 2½d.]

*Return relating to the Railways of the United Kingdom for the year 1909.* (Preliminary Statement). Board of Trade. [Cd. 5171: pp. 2: price ½d.]

*Banking and Railway Statistics, Ireland.* Deposits in Post Office and Trustee Banks, Agricultural Credit Societies, &c. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. December, 1909. [Cd. 5148: pp. 49: price 6d.]

*Departmental Committee on the Irish Butter Industry.* Report. [Cd. 5092: pp. 35: price 4½d.] Minutes of Evidence, Appendices and Index. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 5093: pp. xi + 604: price 4s. 10d.]

#### BRITISH COLONIES.

*Canada. The Labour Gazette, April, 1910.* Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during year ended March, 1910, and summary for March, 1907 to March, 1910; special

\*Registers closed.

investigation into Wholesale Prices—Dairy Produce and Fish; retail prices of commodities, March, 1910; Manitoba Commission on Workmen's Compensation.

*New Zealand. Journal of the Department of Labour, April, 1910.* Condition of trade and employment at March 31st, accidents reported, prices of commodities and rents charged in the four chief centres and at secondary towns on March 1st, 1910.

*New South Wales. Fourth Annual Report of the Director of Labour, State Labour Bureau, for the year ended June 30th, 1909.* Effect of the Industrial Disputes Act; labour farms and depots; assistance to the unemployed; trade union rates of wages in various occupations. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. 55.]

*New South Wales. The Industrial Arbitration Reports and Records.* Volume VIII. Part 5, 1909. Reports of 21 cases. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. 96.]

*South Australia. Report of Chief Inspector of Factories on Working of Factories and Early Closing Acts for the year 1908.* Appointment and Determinations of Wages Boards; factories registered and persons employed on December 31st, 1908; average weekly earnings in various trades; epitome of Trade Board Determinations in force. [pp. 23.]

*Cape Colony. Report of the Government Labour Bureau for the month of March, 1910.* [pp. 4.]

#### FOREIGN COUNTRIES

*United States.—Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour (Department of Commerce and Labour). No. 84. September, 1909:* Accidents to Railroad Employees in New Jersey; The Minnesota Iron Ranges. No. 85, November, 1909: Review of Labour Legislation of 1908 and 1909; State Labour Laws enacted since January 1st, 1908. No. 86, January, 1910: Canadian Industrial Disputes Act of 1907; Phosphorus Poisoning in Match Industry; List of Industrial Poisons.

*—Reports of the Department of Commerce and Labour, 1909.* Report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labour, and Reports of Bureaux of Corporations, Labour, Immigration and Naturalization, Census, &c. [Washington, Government Printing Office: pp. 789.]

*—State of New York. Bulletin of the Department of Labour. No. 43. March, 1910.* Unemployment—July to December, 1909; wages and earnings in third quarter of 1909; labour organisations in September, 1909; disputes in third quarter of 1909, interventions by Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, joint agreements, &c.

*—Illinois. Fifteenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1908.* Industrial accidents to employees, July, 1907, to December, 1908; investigation into the wages and labour conditions of women in department stores, &c. [Springfield: Illinois State Journal Co., State Printers: pp. 592.]

*—Michigan. First Annual Report of the Department of Labour (formerly Department of Labour and Industrial Statistics), 1910.* Factory inspection, free employment offices, labour laws of Michigan, &c. [Lansing: Wynkoop Hallenbeck Crawford Co., State Printers: pp. 519.]

*International.—Sixth International Report of the Trade Union Movement, 1908.* International Secretary of the National Trade Union Centres, 1910. [Berlin: The General Federation of Trade Unions in Germany (C. Legien). Verlags-Anstalt Paul Singer & Co., Berlin S. W., 68, Lindenstrasse 69: pp. 204 + xxviii.]

*France.—Journal of the French Labour Department, April 1910.* Employment and labour disputes in March, industrial accidents in 1908, conciliation by *conseils de prud'hommes* in 1906; old age and infirmity pension laws of France and other countries. [Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie: price 2d.]

*—Legislation relating to Trade Unions, Employers' Associations, &c.* Ministry of Labour (Higher Council of Labour), 1909. [Paris: pp. 197: price 1s. 9½d.]

*Germany.—Strikes and Lock-outs in the German Empire in 1909.* Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin: Verlag von Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht: pp. 62: price 1s.]

*—Journal of the German Labour Department, May 1910.* Employment in April; insurance against unemployment (private undertakings); employers' associations at beginning of 1910; labour disputes in 1909 and first quarter of 1910. [Berlin: Carl Heymanns Verlag: price 1d.]

*—Statistical Yearbook of Wurtemberg, 1909.* Part 2. Contains statistics of crops, prices of cereals, particulars of co-operative agricultural credit societies. Statistical Office of Wurtemberg. [Stuttgart: W. Kohlhammer.]

*—Statistical Journal of Leipzig. Annual Summary for 1909.* Prices of articles of food, &c., savings banks, labour registries, workpeople's insurance, &c. [Leipzig: pp. 25.]

*—Annual Report of the Statistical Office of Magdeburg for 1909.* With Supplement containing statistics of prices of food, &c., savings banks, municipal labour registry, sick funds, &c. Municipal Statistical Office. [Magdeburg.]

*—Annual Report of the Essen Chamber of Commerce, 1908, parts 1 and 2; 1909, part 1.* Part 2 of 1908 contains statistics of wages and prices of articles of food at Krupp's Steel Works, municipal labour registry, &c. [Essen: pp. 136, 103, 168.]

*—Descriptive and Statistical Yearbook of German Towns, 1909.* 2 volumes. Volume 1 groups by branches of communal activity; volume 2 deals with each town separately. [Jena: Gustav Fischer: pp. xii. + 646 and 679 + 4.]

*—Communal Relief of Unemployment.* [Berlin: Buchhandlung Vorwärts, Berlin, S. W., 68: price 1s.]

*Austria-Hungary.—Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, April, 1910.* Greek Law of December 3rd, 1909, on Sunday rest; labour disputes in March, 1910, and first quarter of 1910; labour registries in March, 1910, and in 1909. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.]

### INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES

#### REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING MAY.

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

#### (1) REGISTERED.

THE total number of Industrial Unions and Societies registered during May was as follows:—Under the Trade Union Acts, 2; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 27; under the Friendly Societies Acts, 88 (including 44 Branches); under the Building Societies Acts, 1; in all, 118.

Among the new societies registered in May were the following:—

**Trade Unions.**—England 2, viz., Ashton in Makerfield Conservative Miners' Association, Conservative Club, Ashton in Makerfield; Liverpool Tailors' Employees' Combination, Pembroke Hotel, Liverpool.

**Industrial and Provident Societies.**—England and Wales.—22, viz., Working Men's Clubs: (7), viz., Peshaw and Dist. Working Men's Club and Inst., Ltd., Peshaw House, Old Peshaw, Fence Houses, Durham; New Cross Friendly Societies Club and Inst., Ltd., 334, New Cross Rd., S.E.; Loughborough and Herne Hill Constitutional Club, Ltd., 197, Coldharbour Lane, S.E.; Chingford Conservative and Unionist Working Men's Club, Ltd., 2, Connaught Rd., Chingford, N.E.; Stanhope Working Men's Club and Inst., Ltd., Stanhope Working Men's Club, Ltd., Stanhope, Durham; Newbridge Constitutional Club, Ltd., New Assembly Room, Newbridge, Newport, Mon.; Pontcanna (Cardiff) Club and Inst., Ltd., 184, King's Rd., Cardiff. Co-operative Distributive: (9), viz., Barrow-on-Soar Co-op. Provident Soc., Ltd., Industry St., Barrow-on-Soar, Loughboro'; East Devon Agricultural Produce Soc., Ltd., The Depot, Sidmouth Junction, Honiton; Pen-Selwood, Bourton and Dist. Collecting Depot, Ltd., Rose Cottage, Pen-Selwood, Wincanton, Somerset; Roberts-bridge and Dist. Egg Soc., Ltd., Johns Cross Farm, Roberts-bridge, Sussex; Chirbury and Dist. Collecting Depot, Ltd., Lambourn Cottage, Chirbury, Salop; Tatsfield Egg and Poultry Soc., Ltd., White House, Tatsfield, Westerham, Kent; Chipping Norton and Dist. Egg Collecting Depot, Ltd., Dower House, The Meads, Chipping Norton; Caldecote and Dist. Collecting Depot, Ltd., Chapman's Farm, Caldecote, Cambridge; Parwich Egg Depot, Ltd., Church View, Parwich, Ashbourne. Co-operative Productive: (1), viz., Dovedale Dairy Assoc., Ltd., Cheese Factory, Hope Dale, Stafford. Small Holdings: (3), viz., Halstead Small Holders Soc., Ltd., Hope Cottage, Halstead, Sevenoaks. Tenants' Societies: (1), Third Hampstead Tenants, Ltd., Hampstead Way, Hendon, N.W.; Higher Bebington Allotments Assoc., Ltd., Higher Bebington Schools, Higher Bebington, Birkenhead. Miscellaneous: (2), Scotland 2, viz., Co-operative Distributive: (1) viz., Heanish Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Barigh, Treen. Agricultural Distributive: (1) viz., Equitable Agric. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Viewfield, St Margaret's Hope, Orkney. Ireland 3, viz., Agricultural Productive: (2) viz., Tournafulla Co-op. Creamery, Tournafulla; Puckawn Co-op. Creamery, Puckawn, Murroe. Co-operative Productive: (1) viz., Columbkille Co-op. Limeburning Soc., Aghnaclyffe.

**Friendly Societies.**—England and Wales.—42, viz., North End Working Men's Social Club, Bedford; Barking Town Working Men's Club and Inst., Barking; Cann Hall Working Men's Club and Inst., Forest Gate, E.; Blackpool Junior Conservative Club, Blackpool; Burlington Working Men's Club and Inst., Blackpool; Keadby and Althorpe Working Men's Club and Inst., Doncaster; Dockyard (Woolwich) Working Men's Labour Club, Woolwich; Langham Working Men's Club and Inst., Hornsey, N.; Westgate Hill Working Men's Club and Inst., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Vauxhall House Working Men's Club and Inst., Coventry; Purton High Street Social Working Men's Club and Inst., Swindon; Springfield Social Working Men's Club and Inst., Birmingham; Saltburn Social Working Men's Club and Inst., Saltburn-by-Sea; Grimesthorpe Non-Political Working Men's Club and Inst., Sheffield; Belle Vue Working Men's Club and Inst., Wakefield; Heights Working Men's Club and Inst., Liversedge, Yorks; Beeston Working Men's Club and Inst., Leeds; Mumbles Working Men's Club, Mumbles, Glam.; Tir Phil Working Men's Constitutional Club, Cardiff; Halstead Small Holders' Credit Soc., Sevenoaks; Ashton Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rawtenstall and District Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Haslingden; Hurst (Ashton-under-Lyne) Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Ashton-under-Lyne; Church and Oswaldtwistle Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Accrington; Chorley Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Chorley; Rusholme (Manchester) Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Manchester; Bolton Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Bolton; Ye Olde Volunteer Mutual Investment Soc., Pentonville, N.; North London Permanent Money Soc., Lower Clapton, N.E.; All Saints' Loan Soc., Battersea, S.W.; Newthorpe £2 ros. od. Loan Soc., Nottingham; Glantawe Permanent Money Soc., Morriston, Glam.; South Essex Jewish Friendly Benefit Soc., Forest Gate, E.; Royal Naval Electricians' Burial and Invalid Relief Soc., Portsmouth; Bootle A.S.E. Tontine Benefit Soc. (Dividing), Liverpool; St. James Waterfoot Silk and Burlal Soc., Manchester; United Sokler Benefit Soc., Whitechapel, E.; Go Forward Friendly Sick and Dividend Soc., Birmingham; Loyal Alfred Gooch Juvenile Soc. of Independent Order of Oddfellows Manchester Unity Friendly Soc.

**Italy.**—*Journal of the Italian Labour Department, April, 1910.* Wages and hours of labour in mining and metal industries in 1909; labour disputes in first quarter of 1910; prices of articles of food, &c., in March; organisation of turns of weekly rest in bakeries. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 4d.]

**Belgium.**—*Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, April 30th, 1910.* Labour disputes in March. [Brussels: F. van Buggenhoudt: price 1d.]

*—Report on Workmen's Compensation, 1905-8,* presented to the Legislative Chambers by the Minister of Industry and Labour. Belgian Labour Department, 1910. [Brussels: M. Weissenbruch: pp. 353.]

*—Municipal Unemployment Fund of Ghent.* Means of extending action, &c. Report to Municipal Committee by Louis Varlez. [Ghent, 1910: pp. 28.]

**Holland.**—*Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, April, 1910.* Employment and labour disputes in March. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

*—Statistical Yearbook of Amsterdam, 1909.* Unemployment; municipal labour registry; prices of articles of food, &c. Municipal Statistical Office. [Amsterdam: Johannes Müller: pp. 88: price 8d.]

*—Economic and Social Life of Amsterdam.* Published in connection with Brussels International Exhibition. Statistical Office of Amsterdam, 1910. [Amsterdam: pp. 101.]

**Switzerland.**—*Reports of the Federal Factory and Mining Inspectors for 1908 and 1909.* Swiss Industrial Department. [Aarau: Verlag von H. R. Sauerländer & Cie: pp. 251.]

*—Report of the Federation of Swiss Co-operative Societies for Distribution for 1909.* [Basel: pp. 63.]

*—Economic and Social Conditions of Swiss Home-Workers,* with special reference to the Exhibition of Home Industries held at Zürich in 1909. [Zürich: Kommissions-Verlag der Grütlbuchhandlung: pp. v. + 70.]

**Spain.**—*Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, April, 1910.* Labour disputes in March and first quarter of 1910; cost of living in certain provinces and capitals, April to September, 1909. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez, calle de Preciados, 48: price 2½d.]

**Denmark.**—*Statistics of Denmark. Series IV. Vol. 32.* Contains wages in various industries in 1905 (census of 1906); prices of cereals, &c. in 1909. Danish Statistical Office, 1910. [Copenhagen: Glyndendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag.]

*—Report of the Congress of Danish Federation of Trade Unions, April 22nd and 23rd, 1910.* Statistics of unemployment in 1909. [Copenhagen: pp. 74.]

**Norway.**—*Report of Norwegian Insurance Institution for 1908.* [Christiania, 1910: pp. 13: price 1s.]

*—Journal of the Norwegian Insurance Institution,* second series, No. 2, March 1st, 1910. Text of laws of June 30th, 1908, and August 8th, 1908, on insurance of forestry workers and fishermen against accidents. [Christiania.]

**Sweden.**—*Population of Sweden, December 31st, 1909.* Swedish Central Statistical Office. [Stockholm: pp. 20.]

*—Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 4, 1910.* Conciliation in 1908; labour disputes in 1909; labour registries in 1909; prices of articles of food, &c., in 1909. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: price 2d.]

*—Conciliation in 1907 and 1908.* Report of Government Mediators. Swedish Ministry of Commerce, 1910. [Stockholm: pp. 325: price 2s. 3d.]

*—Lock-outs and General Strikes in Sweden in 1909.* 2 Vols. Swedish Labour Department. [Stockholm: pp. 268 + 227 and 290: prices 2s. 3d. and 1s. 1d.]

*—Swedish Co-operative Almanac, 1910.* Federation of Co-operative Societies. [Stockholm: pp. 96.]

**Bulgaria.**—*Statistical Yearbook of Bulgaria, 1909.* Occupations, prices of articles of food, &c.; wages of bricklayers and masons, labourers and agricultural workers; savings banks; co-operative societies; trade unions; labour disputes. Bulgarian Statistical Department. [Sofia: pp. xxviii. + 525.]

**Roumania.**—*Movement of Population of Roumania in 1900.* Ministry of Agriculture and Domains (Statistical Department), 1909. [Bucarest: Albert Baer, Strada Numa-Pompiliu, No. 7: pp. lxxiii. + 149.]

**Argentine Republic.**—*Journal of the Labour Department\* of the Argentine Republic, March 31st, 1910.* Wages in January and February; labour disputes in Buenos Aires in 1909. [Buenos Aires: A. Espiasso e hijo, Florida, 16: price 1s. 9d.]

#### CONSULAR REPORTS.

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

*Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 4425. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Galveston, 1909.* The cotton growing and other industries, foreign immigration, prevailing rates of wages in 1909, wholesale prices of commodities in common use, &c. [Cd. 4962 - 37: pp. 52: price 3d.]

*No. 4426. Trade of the Consular District of Baltimore (which includes the States of Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia), 1909.* Labour conditions, unemployment, immigration, increase in cost of living, railway wages in Virginia, &c. [Cd. 4962 - 38: pp. 51: price 3d.]

*No. 4429. Trade of the Kingdom of Hungary, 1908-9.* Persons employed and wages in mining, prices of ordinary articles of consumption, new factories established, emigration, &c. [Cd. 4962 - 41: pp. 38: price 2½d.]



Wangford, Suffolk; Chetland Sick and Dividend Soc., Birmingham; Swanhurst Independent Sick Dividend and Philharmonic Soc., Birmingham; Western Equitable Friendly Collecting Soc., Swansea. *Scotland*.—Nil. *Ireland*.—2, viz., Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, Benefit and Tontine Soc., Dublin; Poverstown Credit Soc., Goresbridge, Kilkenny.

## (2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

Class of Society.	Notices received in May, of		Registry Cancelled.
	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	
Trade Unions	2	...	...
Industrial & Provident Societies	...	6	2
Friendly Societies	...	30	18
Building " Branches	...	24	...
Building " "	4	7	1

## VAGRANCY IN SCOTLAND.

ACCORDING to a recent Report\* the number of vagrants, beggars, migratory poor, &c., on tramp within the County, City, and Burgh Police Districts in Scotland on the night of June 27th, 1909, was 10,474; and on the night of December 26th, 1909, 7,945. The corresponding figures for 1908 were 10,199 on June 21st, and 8,506 on December 27th.

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MAY, 1910.  
ADMIRALTY CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.

BLOCKS, M.C.I.—  
R. Hornsby & Sons, Ltd., Grantham.  
Laird & Son, Irvine, N.B.  
BLOCKS, WROUGHT IRON—  
R. Priest, Cradley Heath.  
Laird & Son, Irvine, N.B.  
BRACKETS, LAMPS, PENDANTS, &c., for Electric Light Fittings—  
Evered & Co., Ltd., Surrey Works, Smethwick.  
Gabriel & Co., 4, A. B. Row, Birmingham.  
General Electric Co., Ltd., 71, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.  
Hawkers, Ltd., The Crescent, Hockley, Birmingham.  
Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland.  
W. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., 46, Coventry Road, Birmingham.  
Player & Mitchell, Cambridge Street, Birmingham.  
Spagnoletti, Ltd., Goldhawk Road, W.  
BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c.—  
Brushes, Ltd. (H. Rose & Sons), Grosvenor Road, St. Albans.  
Davis Burrow & Sons, Leeds.  
R. Chase & Son, 42-45, Upper Dean Street, Birmingham.  
D. Clark & Sons, Stafford Street, Walsall.  
E. A. & W. Greenslade, Thomas Street, Bristol.  
G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., 75, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.  
S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd., Harford Street, Mile End, London, E.  
J. Mason & Sons, 15, Blandford Street, Marylebone, London, W.  
Newton & Cook, 3 & 5, Wardour Street, London, W.  
S. D. Page & Sons, Ltd., Norwich.  
A. Reid & Sons, 283, Tabard Street, Borough, London, S.E.  
United Institution for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb, Albion Street, Leeds.  
W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Broad Weir, Bristol.  
Hawtin, Hornett & Co., Vynor St., Cambridge Heath, N.E.  
CABINET WORK—  
C. Alldridge & Son, Ltd., Regent Parade, Birmingham.  
W. Birch, Ltd., High Wycombe.  
A. Blain & Son, 35, Paradise Street, Liverpool.  
Brownlee & Co., Ltd., City Saw Mills, Glasgow.  
C. Gibbons, Oxford Road, High Wycombe.  
Graves & Sons, 15, Fore Street, Devonport.  
O. C. Hawkes, Ltd., Globe Works, Bromsgrove Street, Birmingham.  
Joynton, Holland & Co., Abercrombie Chair Works, High Wycombe, Bucks.  
Maple & Co., Ltd., 145, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.  
Spooner & Co., Ltd., Bedford Street, Plymouth.  
J. P. White, The Pyghtle Works, Bedford.  
CANDLES—  
New Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Plymouth.  
Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Belmont Works, Battersea, S.W.  
CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' WORK—  
J. Drummond & Sons, 52, Rue End Street, Greenock.  
East & Son, Berkhamsted, Herts.  
J. F. Farwig & Co., 1, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.  
Fosters, Ltd., Boxmoor, Herts.  
G. H. Glover & Co., Ltd., Ormside St., Old Kent Rd., S.E.  
India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Silvertown, London, E.  
A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., Mill Street, Dockhead, London, S.E.  
Postal Telegraph Factories, Mount Pleasant, Clerkenwell, E.C.  
Priddy & Hale, Ltd., 8, Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W.  
L. Seager, Sittingbourne, Kent.  
S. Snawdon, Yealmpton, Plymouth.  
South Western Building & Steam Joinery Co., Ltd., Lees Lane, Gosport.  
E. Spencer & Co., Longfellow Road, Bow, London, E.  
R. Stone & Sons, Ltd., Crown Works, Wellington, Shropshire.  
J. Terry & Son, 19, Collingwood Street, London, S.E.  
FIREHEARTH SPARE GEAR, COOKING POTS, &c.—  
Pascall, Atkey & Son, Ltd., Cowes, Isle of Wight.  
Burt Bros., Birmingham.  
Moorwood Sons & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.  
J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Deptford.  
GUN METAL AND PHOSPHOR BRONZE, ETC., ARTICLES AND BELLS—  
W. Adam & Co., 2, Dock Breast, Greenock.  
Barr & Co., Cartburn Works, Greenock.  
James Barwell, Ltd., Great Hampton Street, Birmingham.  
Bowen & Co., 6, Mount Pleasant, London, W.C.  
J. Cartland & Son, Ltd., Constitution Hill, Birmingham.  
Dennystown Brass Works, Ltd., Dalreoch, Dumbarton, N.B.  
Evered & Co., Ltd., Surrey Works, Smethwick, Staffs.  
Gabriel & Co., 4, A. B. Row, Birmingham.  
Hayward, Tyler & Co., Ltd., 99, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.  
A. E. Kitsell & Co., Bridge Road, Taylor's Lane, Harlesden, London, N.W.  
Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd., Deptford Yard Brass Works, Sunderland.  
Mechan & Sons, Ltd., Scotstoun, Glasgow.  
T. Pemberton & Sons, Ltd., Union Street, West Bromwich.  
Player & Mitchell, Cambridge Street, Birmingham.  
G. & W. Purser, Ltd., Trafalgar Works, Palmer Street, Birmingham.  
E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Stirchley, Birmingham.  
Smith's Dock Co., Ltd., High Docks, South Shields.  
Smith Bros. & Co. (Hyson), Ltd., Hyson Green, Nottingham.  
J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Deptford, London, S.E.  
Stroud Metal Co., Ltd., Stroud, Glos.  
J. & J. Woods, Reliance Foundry, Rainhill, near Liverpool.  
HIDES, LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS—  
J. & F. J. Baker & Co., Ltd., Colyton, Devon.  
The Western Tannery Co., Bedminster, Bristol.  
The Tannery Lincoln, Ltd., Lincoln.  
Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Works, Bermondsey, S.E.  
J. Vicary & Sons, Newton Abbot, Devon.  
S. Yarwood & Sons, Ltd., Miles Platting, Manchester.  
Patent Anhydrous Leather Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.  
J. Tullis & Son, Ltd., St. Anne's Leather Works, Glasgow.  
J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., 91, New Oxford Street, W.  
Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., 24, London Wall, E.C.  
G. Angus & Co., Ltd., St. John's Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
Fleming, Birky & Goodall, Ltd., West Grove Mill, Halifax.  
S. E. Norris & Co., High Street, Shadwell, E.  
LEATHER RINGS AND WASHERS—  
J. Dawson & Son, Ltd., Boultham Leather Works, Lincoln.  
S. E. Norris & Co., St. Paul's Leather Works, Shadwell, E.  
MANGANESE BRONZE INGOTS—J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Deptford.  
PAINT, WHITE LEAD—  
Brimdown Lead Co., Brimdown, Middlesex.  
Cookson & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
H. Grace & Co., East Ferry Road, Millwall, E.  
SWITCHES, BELLS AND OTHER ELECTRICAL FITTINGS—  
British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott, Lancs.  
Edison & Swan Electric Light Co., 36, Queen Street, E.C.  
Electric & Ordnance Accessories Co., Ltd., 52, Victoria Street, S.W.  
Evered & Co., Ltd., Barnet Works, Birmingham.  
Hawkers, Ltd., The Crescent, Hockley, Birmingham.  
India-Rubber, Gutta Percha, &c., Co., Silvertown, E.  
International Electric Co., 111-115, Salusbury Road, N.W.  
Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Old Charlton, Kent.  
Kelvin & James White, Ltd., 16-20, Cambridge Street, Glasgow.  
McGeoch & Co., Ltd., 46, Coventry Road, Birmingham.  
Player & Mitchell, Attwood Passage, Cambridge Street, Birmingham.  
Reid Bros., 12, Wharf Road, City Road, E.C.  
Spagnoletti, Ltd., Goldhawk Works, Goldhawk Road, W.  
Sterling Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., 200, Upper Thames Street.  
Walters' Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 249-251, Kensal Road, S.W.  
A. Watson & Co., 36, George Street, Glasgow.  
TABLES, WRITING, MAHOGANY—Graves & Sons, 15, Fore Street, Devonport.  
TOWELS, SEAMEN'S—Barlow & Jones, Ltd., 2, Portland Street, Manchester.  
WASHERS, DERMATINE—Dermatine Co., Ltd., 95, Neate Street, Camberwell, S.E.  
ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT.  
PORTLAND CEMENT for H.M. Naval Establishments at Home and Abroad—  
Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers (1900), Ltd., Portland House, Lloyds Avenue, Fenchurch Street, E.C.  
W. Lee, Son, & Co., Ltd., 15, Upper Ground Street, Blackfriars, S.E.  
Martin, Earle & Co., Ltd., 139, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.  
STEELWORK, &c., for Coal Stores, H.M. Dockyard, Cape of Good Hope—E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., Corporation Street, Birmingham.

TIMBER for H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth—  
Bailey & Whites, Ltd., 451, Commercial Road, Portsmouth.  
Driver & Co., St. Mary's Mills, Southampton.  
WORKS SERVICES—  
Construction of reinforced Concrete Jetty, a Dolphin, etc., at H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth—H. Lovatt, Ltd., 93, London Road, Wolverhampton.  
Extension of Fitting Shop, H.M. Dockyard, Chatham—West Bros., 131, High Street, Rochester.  
Heating Central Offices, H.M. Dockyard (North Yard), Devonport—Lewis Hill, Chatham Place, Edge Hill, Liverpool.  
Tanks, Steel, for Fuel Oil, 6 No.—Clayton, Son & Co., Ltd., Hunslet, Leeds.  
do. do. 4 No.—E. Danks & Co. (Oldbury), Ltd., Oldbury, near Birmingham.

## OFFICE OF WORKS.

BUILDERS' WORK—  
Edinburgh General Register House. Fireproof Floors and Minor Structural Alterations—Mr. C. Macandrew, 13, Lauriston Gardens, Edinburgh.  
Hamilton Post Office. Structural Alterations—Messrs. J. C. Burns & Co., 18, Low Patrick Street, Hamilton.  
Birmingham Head Post Office. Alterations—Mr. W. Bishop, Contractor, King's Heath, Birmingham.  
Glasgow, Queen's Park, Telephone Exchange. Adaptation—Messrs. J. Adam & Co., 404, Pollokshaws Road, Glasgow.  
Wrexham New Telephone Exchange. Erection—Messrs. F. W. Mayor & Co., Ltd., 87-89, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool.  
Liverpool Government Buildings. Revision of Drains—Messrs. Dent & Hellyer, 35, Red Lion Square, W.C.  
FITTINGS—General Post Office, King Edward Building—  
Contract No. 5—Mr. W. E. Blake, Sutton Building Yard, Plymouth.  
Contract No. 6—Messrs. Galbraith Bros., Ltd., Camberwell Green Works, S.E.  
RANGES AND HOB GRATES—Messrs. Walker, Hunter & Co., Port Downie Iron Works, Falkirk.  
STEEL CASEMENTS—Holloway Money Order Department—Messrs. Williams Bros. & Co., Kaleyards Works, Chester.  
MOSAIC AND TERRAZZO PAVING—General Post Office, King Edward Building—Messrs. Diespeker, Ltd., 57-60, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.  
ROAD MATERIALS, ROYAL PARKS—  
Messrs. Samuel West, Ltd., 40, Trinity Square, E.C.  
Messrs. J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, S.W.  
Messrs. Heather, Bailey & Co., Ltd., Belvedere Wharf, S.E.

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J. Compton & Sons, Old Ford, E., &c.  
C. Groom, Ltd., Dod Street, Limehouse, E.  
Hoare, Marr & Co., 19 and 21, Pennyfields, Poplar, E.  
Hobson & Sons, Barth's Wharf, High Street, Woolwich, &c.  
T. J. Robins, Ltd., 57, Glengall Road, S.E.  
BARROWS, &c.—East & Son, Berkhamsted, Herts.  
BLANKETS—  
Hepworths & Haley, Ltd., New Wakefield Mills, Dewsbury.  
D. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury.  
T. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury.  
BOILER—Fleming & Ferguson, Ltd., Phoenix Works, Paisley.  
CAPS, GLENGARRY—  
M. & A. Currie, 53, High Street, Kilmarnock.  
R. Mackie & Co., Annick Vale Factory, Stewarton.  
R. Sim, Stewarton.  
CEMENT, PORTLAND (Running Contract)—Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers (1900), Ltd., Northfleet, Kent, &c.  
CORDAGE—  
Dixon & Corbitt & R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Teams Rope Works, Gateshead.  
Frost Bros., Ltd., 342, Commercial Road, E.  
J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Millwall, E.  
COVERS, LIGHT, MANHOLE (Running Contract)—T. Holcroft & Sons, Ltd., Ettingshall Foundry, Wolverhampton.  
COVERS, HEAVY, MANHOLE (Running Contract)—Davis Gas Stove Co., Ltd., Diamond Foundry, Luton.  
DESKS & SEATS (Running Contract)—J. D. Bennet, Ltd., 96, Brook Street, Glasgow.  
DOORS, STEEL—  
J. M. Dangerfield, Magdala Works, Charlton, S.E.  
De Bergue & Co., Ltd., Strangeways Iron Works, Manchester.  
Flavell & Churchill, Bellot Street, Greenwich.  
ENGINES, PUMPING—A. Barclay, Sons & Co., Ltd., Caledonia Works, Kilmarnock.  
FITTINGS, ELECTRIC LIGHT—  
Credenda Conduits Co., Chester Street, Birmingham.  
Edison & Swan United Electric Light Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex.  
General Electric Co., Ltd., Sherlock Street, Birmingham.  
S. Heath & Sons, Ltd., Leopold Street, Birmingham.  
Kensington Stamping Co., Ltd., Kensington Street, Aston, Birmingham.  
Veritys, Ltd., Plume Works, Aston, Birmingham.  
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Midland Galvanised Hollow Ware Co., Ltd., Midland Works, Darlaston, Staffs.  
Pratt Bros., Bradford Street, Birmingham.  
Walls, Ltd., River Street, Birmingham.  
Wollescote Galvanising Co., Nine Locks Works, Brierley Hill.

GLASS, WINDOW (Running Contract)—Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs.  
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M. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Bath Street, Walsall.  
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Myers & Co., 222/6, Cambridge Road, N.E., &c.  
Poulton & Davis, 421/3, Old Kent Road, S.E.  
E. W. Vero & Co., 43, East Dulwich Road, S.E.  
HOLLOW-WARE—  
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G. W. Pearce & Sons, Ltd., Chester Street, Birmingham.  
J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Albert Street, Bilston.  
J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich.  
HOSE, CANVAS—F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester.  
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OIL, MINERAL, &c.—  
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Purfleet, Essex.  
Palmer & Co., Ltd., Victoria Works, Stratford, E.  
C. Price & Co., Belvedere, Kent.  
Silvertown Oil Storage Co., Minoco Wharf, Silvertown, E.  
Young's Paraffin Light & Mineral Oil Co., Ltd., Addiewell and Uphall.  
PALISADING AND GATES (Running Contract)—W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Lochrin Iron Works, Coatbridge.  
PINS, TENT—  
R. Hornsby & Sons, Ltd., Grantham.  
Geo. Page, Highmore Cross, Henley-on-Thames.  
H. G. Page, Rocky Lane, Henley-on-Thames.  
PIPING, CAST IRON (Running Contract)—Holwell Iron Co., Ltd., Asfordby, Melton Mowbray.  
PUGGAREBS—  
L. Behrens & Sons, 131, Portland Street, Manchester.  
W. & J. Kay & Co., Ltd., Chadwick St. Mill, Blackburn.  
RUGS, HORSE—  
T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2 & 4, Southgate Road, N.  
C. Groom, Ltd., Ramornie Wharf, Dod Street, Limehouse, E.  
McKay & Co., Ltd., Chatteris.  
J. Rees, 13, Cecil Street, Walsall.  
SOAP—  
Graham & Cope, Ltd., Globe Mills, Dewsbury.  
J. Knight, Ltd., Royal Primrose Soap Works, London, E.  
United Alkali Co., Ltd., Runcorn.  
R. Wheen & Sons, Ltd., Deptford Creek, S.E.  
Wilkie & Soames, Ltd., Greenwich.  
WORKS SERVICES—  
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Erection of Bathhouses and Cookhouses, Newbridge Barracks—H. Laverty & Sons, Ltd., 12, Cambridge Street, Belfast.  
Erection of Field Officers' Quarters, Kildare—J. & R. Thompson, Ltd., Fairview, Dublin.  
Erection of Gasholders, Balloon Factory, South Farnborough—S. Cutler and Sons, Providence Ironworks, Millwall.  
Installation of Heating and Hot Water Apparatus, Victoria Barracks, Windsor—Strode & Co., 48, Osnaburgh Street, N.W.  
Periodical Works Services, Tralee and Ballymullen—F. Holdsworth, 32, Saltaire Road, Shipley.  
Repair and Maintenance of W.D. Buildings at—  
Brighton—W. Bradshaw, 37, De Montford Road, Brighton, Burscough—G. L. Desoer, Everton Road, Liverpool.  
Gravesend—Johnson & Co., 97, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.  
Hythe—G. Lewis & Sons, Western Heights, Dover.  
Lydd—Johnson & Co., 97, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.  
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INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.  
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BRASS SHEETS—King's Norton Metal Co., King's Norton.  
BRIDGEWORK—  
Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbro'.  
Tees Side Bridge, &c., Co., Middlesbro'.  
BUTTONS, &c.—McKerrow & Co., 38, Victoria Street, S.W.  
CHLOROFORM—Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh.  
COPPER PLATES—Williams, Foster & Co., and Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons, Leadenhall Buildings, E.C.  
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CRANES, PILLAR WATER—J. Blakeborough & Sons, Brighouse.

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DOORS, &c.—Chubb & Sons Lock, &c., Co., 128, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

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FISHPLATES—

Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbro'.

Steel Co. of Scotland, Glasgow.

HOSE PIPES—Vacuum Brake Co., 32, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

IRON, FIREBAR—Hull Forge, &c., Co., Hull.

LAUNCH—Simpson, Strickland & Co., Dartmouth.

MACHINE, CHAIN-TESTING—Tangyes, Ltd., Soho, Birmingham.

METAL, TYPE, &c.—Tandem Smelting Synd., Merton Abbey, S.W.

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NIBS, PEN—C. Brandauer & Co., Birmingham.

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Wiggins, Teape & Co., Chorley, Lancs.

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SPRINGS—S. Fox & Co., Stocksbridge.

STEEL—Jonas & Colver, Sheffield.

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STEEL SHEETS—Steel Co. of Scotland, Glasgow.

STEEL SHEETS GALVANIZED—Smith & McLean, Mavisbank, Glasgow.

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TABLETS—Parke, Davis & Co., 50, Beak Street, W.

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ELECTRIC LIGHTING of the Western District Post Office, Wimpole Street, London, W.—A. Maund, 13, Corporation Street, Southport.

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Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.

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