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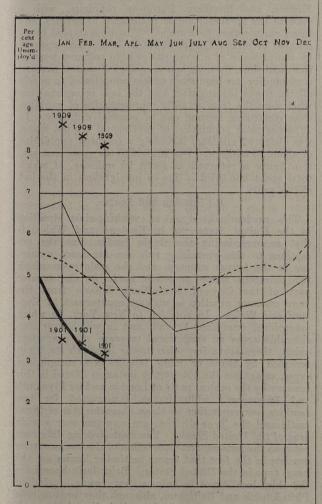
APRIL, 1911.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN MARCH,

Employment.—Employment continued to improve in March, and was, on the whole, good; it was much better than a year ago.

The coal and iron mining industries, engineering, shipbuilding, and the cotton, woollen and worsted trades were all well employed. Employment at iron and steel works, though still good, showed a slight decline. The building, brick, furnishing and woodworking trades were only moderately employed, but showed a seasonal improvement.

As compared with a year ago, the industries in which the improvement in employment was most marked were tinplate, engineering, shipbuilding, cotton, glass, furnishing and woodworking. Coal mining showed little change, and in the jute, linen and lace trades there was a decline.

In the 395 Trade Unions with a net membership of 759,605 making returns, 23,035 (or 3.0 per cent.) were returned as unemployed at the end of March, 1911, compared with 3.3 per cent. at the end of February, 1911, and 5.2 per cent. at the end of March, 1910.

Returns from firms employing 470,550 workpeople in the week ended March 25th, 1911, showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 5.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Changes in Rate of Wages.—Twenty-three increases in rates of wages, affecting 15,400 workpeople, took effect in March; and one decrease, affecting 130,000 miners in Durham. This decrease was largely the result of a fall in the price of coal during the quarter ended December, 1910. Amongst those whose wages were increased were 8,000 workpeople in shippards at Belfast and 3,500 ironmoulders in Lancashire. The computed effect of all the changes was a net decrease of nearly £2,500 per week.

Trade Disputes. — The most important disputes in progress during the month were those involving 12,000 coal miners in the Rhondda Valley, 2,600 coal miners at Lintz Green, co. Durham, 4,000 jute workers at Dundee, 1,300 tailors at Leeds, and 3,000 compositors &c. in London. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in March, 1911, was 46,577, or 69 fewer than in February, 1911, and 4,211 more than in March, 1910. The time lost during the month by these workpeople amounted to 723,800 working days, or 137,500 more than in February, 1911, and 96,800 more than in March, 1910.

Conciliation and Arbitration.—Four fresh cases were reported under the Conciliation Act, involving

joiners at Glasgow, carpenters and joiners at Coventry, painters at Rochdale, and slaters at Glasgow. Arbitration Awards were issued relating to Jewish tailors at Leeds, carpenters and joiners at Coventry and Wigan, and painters at Rochdale. The provisional agreement for regulating the hours and wages of above-ground colliery enginemen in Scotland (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1911, p. 84) was accepted by employers and workpeople, and is now in operation.

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EMPLOYMENT RETURNS FOR MARCH.

(This Summary is based on 3,083 Returns from Employers, covering 1,292,906 workpeople, and 3,022 from Trade Unions, covering

I.—TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade,	Membership of Unions	Percentage Unemployed at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	reporting.	March, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Building	56,651	6.5	-1.8	- 2.4	
Coal Mining*	153,407	1.0		+ 0.2	
Engineering	175,621	3.3		- 3.8	
Shipbuilding	60,919	4.1	- 0.5	- 9.1	
Other Metal	44,304	2.9	+ 0.5	- 1.9	
Textiles*	121,488	2.2	+ 0.1	- 0.4	
Paper, Printing and Bookbinding.	61,399	. 4:5	- 0.6	- 0.7	
Furnishing and Wood- working.	34,566	2.6	- 1.5	- 2.7	
Miscellaneous	51,250	3.7	- 0.3	- 0.1	
Total	759,605	3.0	- 0.3	- 2.2	

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

II.—EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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Africh, 1911, com-	Workpeople included	March,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
Trade.	in the Returns for March, 1911.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Coal Mining Iron ,, Shale ,,	660,127 16,613 3,201	Days worked per week by Mines. 5:53 5:97 5:86	Days 0.03 + 0.09 + 0.02	Days 0.05 + 0.07 + 0.13		
Pig Iron	23,000	No. of Furnaces in Blast. 309	No. + 1	No. + 5		
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	26,450	Mills Working. 529	+ 8	+50		
Iron and Steel	92,965	Shifts Worked (One Week). 505,100	Per cent 1.2	Per cent. +2·3		
TOTO PARTY SHEET TOTAL	NOT DESCRIPTION	Earnings in one Week.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Cotton Woollen	135,704 28,903 45,582 51,433 21,188 41,802 29,995 66,789 6,016 12,889 22,412	133,879 27,840 34,797 31,288 16,713 33,116 34,832 64,555 3,781 14,326 21,426	+ 1·2 + 1·0 + 0·5 - 0·6 + 1·7 + 1·7 + 1·2 + 0·0 + 1·2 + 2·7 + 1·8	+ 15.7+ + 4.5 + 3.3 - 2.5 + 4.0 - 1.1 + 5.1 - 1.7 - 3.8 + 1.5 + 4.8		
Glass	7,837	9,803	+ 4.5	+ 7.0		
Total	470,550	426,356	+ 1.0	+ 5.5		

Note.—For further details see Articles on pp. 129-141. \dagger During March, 1910, organised short time to the extent of $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours weekly was worked in mills spinning American cotton.

COST OF LIVING IN AMERICAN TOWNS.

THE fifth Report* on the results of the series of investigations by the Board of Trade with regard to the cost of living of the urban working classes in the principal industrial countries has just been issued. The first four volumes dealt with the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Belgium respectively. The present volume relates to the United States of America.

The towns investigated for the purposes of the Report were 28 in number, and had a population of 11,889,875 in 1900, and 15,488,140 in 1910. Of these towns all but two lie east of the Mississippi, while one is on the west bank and one on both banks of that river, which thus forms the western limit of the area of investigation. This limit was selected for the reason that the great industrial and urban developments have for the most part been concentrated in the States east of the Mississippi.

The subjects of primary investigation in this as in the other enquiries were wages and hours of labour, rents and housing conditions, retail prices of food, and the expenditure of working-class families on food. The statistical data for the present Report were collected with reference to February, 1909, while those for the United Kingdom Report related to October, 1905; but subject to slight adjustments it does not appear that the difference in dates affects appreciably the comparison between the results of the two enquiries.

Mention must be made of the very large body of immigrants that has arrived in the United States mainly with a view to permanent settlement, but also, as is especially the case with much of the more recent immigration from Eastern and Southern European countries, with a view to the accumulation or remittance of savings, and to an early return to Europe. This unexampled introduction of mixed European stocks is also accompanied by the presence of a large native-born coloured population, and thus, from various ethnological causes, the present enquiry has been more or less complicated in nearly all the towns investigated, and the task of ascertaining what were the facts actually representative of workingclass conditions became one of especial difficulty. In 1910 the total population of continental United States was about 92 millions, including a coloured population of about 10 millions. For 1820-1910 the gross immigration figure is returned at about 28 millions, of which total about one-third is due to immigration in the last eleven years.

(i.) Housing and Rents.

The predominant type of working-class dwelling in the United States, as in England and Wales, is that accommodating the single family, but the exceptions to this prevailing rule are far more numerous in the former country, and the scale upon which the tenement house provision made in the greater part of the City of New York departs from the more common practice is without counterpart in England and Wales. In addition to New York, in which exceptional conditions prevail, and in which over considerable areas an exceptional measure of congestion exists, there are a few other towns in which dwellings occupied by three or more families are conspicuous types, as against the noteworthy instances offered in this country by the central parts of London and by Plymouth and Devonport; while houses constructed for two families, corresponding to those characteristic of Newcastle and the Tyne district, are common over a wide area of the United States. The most striking difference between the housing accommodation of the two countries consists in the fact that frame or timber houses are the usual type in the United States. Brick-built houses are the chief local types in only a few towns, including Philadelphia and Baltimore, although they predominate in the central parts of some others, including the borough of Manhattan (New York) and Boston. Partly owing to the increasing cost of timber and to the fire-prevention

clauses of municipal by-laws, brick-built dwellings are also in general tending to become relatively more numerous, but up to the present time the frame house is the more usual type. This difference from English conditions affects, however, relative durability more than either convenience, comfort or rentals.

April, 1911.

As between the towns investigated, the range of rent levels varies greatly; the predominant rents in New York exceed those of 19 towns by over 25 per cent., of 11 towns by over 50 per cent., and of one town by 127 per cent. Nevertheless, the New York level on the whole exceeds that of other towns to a far less extent than the London level exceeds that of English provincial towns. After New York the highest level is shown by the towns of the Middle West, the lowest level by the New England towns. In some of the towns a very considerable proportion of the dwellings inhabited by the working classes are owned by their occupiers.

The predominant rents for dwellings of three, four, five and six rooms in England and Wales and in the United States respectively are shown below:-

Number of Rooms per Dwelling.		Predominant Rang	Ratio of Mean Predominant Rent in the	
		England and Wales.	United States.	United States to that in Eng- land and Wales, taken as 100.
Three rooms Four rooms Five rooms Six rooms		3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. 4s. 6d. "5s. 6d. 5s. 6d. "6s. 6d. 6s. 6d. "7s. 9d.	6s. 9d. to 9s. 7d. 8s. 8d. , 12s. 11s. 6d. , 14s. 11d. 13s. , 17s. 4d.	198 207 220 213
	Arithmet	ic Mean of Index N	umbers	209

A further basis of comparison of rents as between the two countries is afforded by taking the mean of the various predominant ranges and comparing the average rent per room for the whole series. By this method the weekly rent per room in the United States is found to be 2s. 7½d., as compared with 1s. 3d. in England and Wales, equivalent to a ratio of 210:100.

Both the above comparisons are, however, open to criticism on the ground that the several "predominant rents" stated are not founded in each case on all the towns visited, nor on the same towns. An alternative comparison may be made by taking the mean of the rent index numbers for the American towns on the basis of rents in London = 100, and comparing the figure thus obtained with the mean of the rent index numbers similarly obtained for the towns of England and Wales. The mean index number on this basis for all the towns investigated in England and Wales is 56.2, and for the American towns 116.6, and the ratio of the American to the English mean is thus 207:100. It is believed that, notwithstanding the difference in the dates to which the data for the two countries relate, this ratio represents with approximate accuracy the level of rents for working-class urban dwellings in the United States as compared with England and Wales.

(ii.) Retail Prices.

The following Table shows the retail prices in England and Wales and in the United States, at the dates of the respective investigations, of those articles of food for which comparative prices can be gr

Commodity.	Predominant Ran	Ratio of Mean Predominant Price in the United States (February, 1909)		
The printer state in	England and Wales (October, 1905).	United States (February, 1909).	to that in England & Wale (October, 1905) taken as 100.	
Sugar per lb. Cheese " Butter " Potatoes per 7.lb. Flour per 4 lb. Milk per quart. Beef per lb. Mutton " Pork " Bacon "	2d. 7d. 1s. to 1s. 1d.* 1s. 2d.† 2gd. to 3gd. 8d. n, 10d. 4gd. n, 5gd. 3d. n, 4d. 7gd. n, 8gd.‡ 5d. n, 6d.* 7gd. n, 5d. 7gd. n, 8gd.	2½d., 3d. 10d. } 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5½d. 5½d. , 8½d. 11½d. , 1s. 1½d. 10½d. , 11½d. 4½d. , 4½d. } 6d. , 8d. } 6½d. , 8¼d. 5½d. , 7¼d. 8½d. , 7¼d. 8½d. , 7¼d.	144 143 126 233 139 223 129 104 116 81	

* Colonial or Foreign. † Danish. ‡ British or Home-killed.

It has not been possible to bring up to date the individual English prices stated in the foregoing Table, but records of retail prices in London are available and form a sufficient index of the general course of prices in this country. Taken as a whole, the figures, after due allowance for the varying degrees of importance of the articles included has been made, indicate that retail food prices were three or four per cent. higher in England and Wales in February, 1909, than they were in October,

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

In the Report on the United Kingdom the price levels of different towns were compared by the amount required to purchase in each town the quantities of certain articles of consumption in an approximate average working-man's budget. Applying the same principles in the case of commodities for which comparative prices can be given, and allowing for changes in English prices between October, 1905, and February, 1909, it was found that, if a British working man with an average family maintained under American conditions the standard of expenditure on food to which he had been accustomed, that part of his expenditure would be increased approximately 38 per cent.

(iii.) Wages and Hours of Labour.

The following Table compares the predominant range of weekly wages in certain occupations in England and Wales with the ranges in the same occupations in the United States. The ranges in England and Wales represent in all cases time-rates for an ordinary full week exclusive of overtime. The American rates for the building trades are based upon actual returns from employers, but many of these returns embody the locally accepted standard rates; those for the engineering trades are based, in the absence of standard rates, on returns from employers of actual earnings in an ordinary week; while in the printing trades the predominant time rates actually paid are given :-

Occupation.	Predominant Rang	Ratio of Mean Predominant Wage in the United States (February, 1909 to Mean Pre- dominant Wage in England and		
	England and Wales. (October, 1905).	United States (February, 1909).	Wales (October, 1905) taken as 100.	
Building Trades*:— Bricklayers Stonemasons. Carpenters Joiners Plasterers Plumbers Painters Hod Carriers & Bricklayers Engineering Trades:— Fitters Turners Turners Turners Turners Turners Fitters Turners Printing Patternmakers Labourers Printing Trades:— Hand Compositors (Job Work)	37s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. 37s. 2d. ,, 39s. 4d. 36s. 2d. ,, 39s. 4d. 36s. 6d. ,, 41s. 8d. 36s. 4d. ,, 35s. 9d. 31s. 6d. ,, 37s. 6d. 24s. 4d. ,, 27s. 32s. ,, 36s. 32s. ,, 36s. 34s. ,, 38s. 18s. ,, 22s. 28s. ,, 33s.	110s. to 125s. 96s. 3d. ,, 110s. 68s. 9d. ,, 90s. 100s. ,, 119s. 2d. 67s. 6d. ,, 112s. 6d. 65s. ,, 85s. 50s. ,, 68s. 9d. 63s. 4d. ,, 74s. 6d. 67s. 8d. ,, 85s. 4d. 74s. 6d. ,, 91s. 3d. 37s. 6d. ,, 33s. 9d. 68s. 9d. ,, 81s. 3d.	301 225 { 210 210 280 266 217 231 } { 203 225 231 203 246	
Arithmetic M	eans† ? The Eng	ding Trades ineering Trades e Occupations	243 213 232	

* The wages stated for the building trades are for a full week in summer in

† In arriving at the trade and general index numbers, bricklayers and stonemasons have been regarded as one occupation and carpenters and joiners and fitters and tumers as two respectively, as in the earlier foreign enquiries.

The level of wages in the building trades was the same in England and Wales in 1909 as in 1905, but the rates in the engineering trades increased by about 11 per cent. between October, 1905, and February, 1909. and those of compositors by about 2½ per cent. The effect of these changes would be to lower the mean ratio for the trades represented in the above Table from 232:100 to 230:100.

It will be seen that in the building trades the mean of the predominant range in the United States is in no case less than double that of the corresponding English grade of wage-earner. For the whole group the ratio is 243:100. In the engineering trades the index numbers are in no case less than double the English figure, and

^{*} Report of an Enquiry by the Board of Trade into Working-class Rents, Housing and Retail Prices, together with the Rates of Wages in certain occupations, in the principallindustrial towns of the United States of America. [Cd. 5609, Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 5s. 1d.]

the combined ratio is 213:100. For the compositors the ratio is 246:100, as compared with 232:100 for all the occupations included in the Table. It will be remembered that these ratios are subject to slight modification to the extent indicated in the preceding paragraph in view of the different dates to which the returns relate.

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The average hours of labour per week range in the different occupations in the building trades from 52 to $53\frac{1}{2}$ in England and Wales, and from 46 to $48\frac{3}{4}$ in the United States. In these trades the weekly working time in England and Wales averages about 6 hours longer than in the United States in the case of skilled men, but only 33 hours longer in the case of hod carriers and bricklayers' labourers. The arithmetic mean of the index numbers in the whole group of building trades is 89, showing a working week in summer about 11 per cent. shorter than in England and Wales. As regards the engineering trades, the hours are distinctly longer in the United States than in the building trades, ranging from a minimum of 54 hours to a maximum of 60, the average being about nine hours per week longer than the average in the building trades. As compared with England and Wales the average hours in the engineering trades are also somewhat longer-by 3 or 314 hours per week-the English average being 53, and the ratio of average hours in these trades in the United States to that in England and Wales 106:100. Among compositors the American working week is on an average about 31 hours shorter than in England and Wales, the average hours being 49 as compared with 52½, and the corresponding ratio 93:100. The average of the index numbers for American hours is 96, showing that in respect of the three groups of trades combined the hours in the United States are about 4 per cent. shorter than in England and Wales.

Summarising now the results of the international comparison, it appears that the ratio of the weekly wages for certain occupations in the United States and England and Wales respectively at the dates of the two enquiries is 243: 100 in the building trades, 213: 100 in the engineering trades, 246: 100 in the printing trades, and 232: 100 in all these trades together. Allowing for a slight advance in wages in England and Wales between the dates of the two enquiries, the combined ratio would

The weekly hours of labour were found to be 11 per cent. shorter in the building trades in the United States than in England and Wales, 7 per cent. shorter in the printing trades, but 6 per cent. longer in the engineering trades, the ratio shown by all the occupations in these three trade groups together being 96: 100.

As regards rents, the American workman pays on the whole a little more than twice as much as the English workman for the same amount of house accommodation, the actual ratio being 207: 100; the minimum of the predominant range of rents for the United States towns as a whole exceeding by from 50 to 77 per cent. the maximum of the range for towns in England and Wales for dwellings containing the same number of rooms.

The retail prices of food, obtained by weighting the ascertained predominant prices according to the consumption shown by the British budgets, show, when allowance is made for the increase which took place in this country between October, 1905, and February, 1909, a ratio of 138: 100 for the United States and England and Wales respectively.

The comparison of wages, hours of labour, rents and prices in the areas of investigation in the two countries has been made on the bases indicated above, and, as regards prices, on the same assumption as that made in the preceding enquiries, that an English workman with an average family maintained under American condi-tions the standard of expenditure on food to which he had been accustomed. Such a comparison shows that the English workman would find his wages increased by about 130 per cent., with slightly shorter hours, and his expenditure on food and rent increased by about 52 per cent. Such a comparison is necessarily subject to a number of qualifications, which are discussed at length

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT DURING 1910.

THE Eighth Report by the Board of Trade of their proceedings under the Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Act, 1896, has just been issued.* The Report deals with the year 1910, and the number of cases in which action was taken by the Board of Trade in that year was 67, the highest in any year since the passing of the Act. Of these 67 cases 26 were disputes involving a stoppage of work affecting in the aggregate about 190,000 work-

The following Table shows the number of cases dealt with in each year between August, 1896 (when the Act came into operation), and 31st December, 1910, cases involving a stoppage of work being distinguished from those in which no stoppages occurred; the figures for the last few years show a considerable increase over those for earlier years, 223 cases out of a total of 432, or more than one-half, having been dealt with during the last

	Number of Cases.				Number of Cases.			
Year.	Total.	Involving Stoppage of Work.	Not involving Stoppage.	Year.	Total.	Involving Stoppage of Work.	Not involving Stoppage.	
1896* 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903	11 37 12 11 21 33 21 17	8 24 8 5 13 21 10 8	3 13 4 6 8 12 11 9	1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 Total	12 14 20 39 60 57 67	4 3 8 15 24 24 26 201	8 11 12 24 36 33 41	

Out of the total of 432 cases dealt with under the Conciliation Act during the period 1896-1910, there have been joint applications in 278 cases, while in 95 cases the application was made by the workpeople only and in 26 cases by the employers only. In the remaining 33 cases the Board took action on their own initiative, and no application was made by the parties. During 1910 the number of joint applications was 44, or two-thirds of the total number of cases dealt with, while in 13 cases applications were received from the workpeople only, and in two cases from the employers only.

Of the 67 cases dealt with in 1910 14 arose in the building trades; 7 in the mining and quarrying industries; 13 in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades; 10 in the boot and shoe trade; 7 in textile trades; 3 in transport trades; and 13 in other trades. During the whole period since the Act came into operation the cases dealt with have been distributed among the various trades as follows: building trades, 133; metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades, 77; mining and quarrying industries, 54; boot and shoe trade, 48; textile trades, 28; transport trades, 27; printing and allied trades, 18; all other trades, 47.

Among the most important of the disputes in which action was taken by the Board of Trade during 1910 are those affecting coal miners in Northumberland and South Wales, cotton operatives in Lancashire and Cheshire, and shipbuilders in the employment of the members of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation.

Of the fourteen cases occurring in the building trades during the year eight affected painters and four affected carpenters and joiners. All but one of these related to questions of rates of wages, and in a number of instances the arbitrator's award was issued in the form of a code of working rules for the branch of the trade concerned.

The cases connected with the boot and shoe industry included the decision of questions as to the minimum rates to be paid at Northampton and Glasgow and in the East of Scotland, and of piecework prices for lasters at Anstey and Kettering, and for clickers at Northampton. Only one of the ten cases dealt with in these trades involved a stoppage of work.

During the year recourse was had in eight cases to the system of Courts of Arbitration established in 1908, the Court consisting in each case of a Chairman and two arbitrators. Of the cases settled in this manner three

were important disputes involving a stoppage of work among coal miners in Ayrshire, dock labourers at Newport (Mon.), and woodyard workers at Bo'ness. The remaining five cases, affecting steelworkers at Motherwell and Stoke-on-Trent, patent fuel workers at Swansea, carters, etc., at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and quay labourers at Londonderry, did not involve a stoppage of work.

RECENT CONCILIATION CASES.

(1) CASES UNDER THE ACT.

Colliery Enginemen, Scotland.

The provisional agreement for regulating the hours and wages of above-ground enginemen, which was arrived at as the result of conferences between representatives of the Associated Coal Owners of Scotland and of the men, held under the chairmanship of Mr. G. R. Askwith (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1911, p. 84), was submitted to the vote of the men and accepted by them, the ballot showing 1,657 in favour of and 609 against acceptance of the agreement. The agreement, having also been accepted by the Coal Owners' Association, came into force on April 1st.

Tailors, Leeds.

Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., the arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade to deal with a dispute which had arisen between the Jewish Master Tailors' Association and the Amalgamated Jewish (Operative) Tailors, Machinists, and Pressers' Trades Union (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1911, p. 84), presided over joint conferences of the parties held at Leeds on March 9th, 10th, 18th, and 25th. As a result of these conferences an agreement was arrived at on certain points, the remaining matters, including the questions of hours of labour, extra payment for overtime and piecework, being left to the arbitrator.

In his award, dated March 31st, 1911, Mr. Smith decided that the reduction from 61 to 59 working hours per week provisionally agreed upon at the time of resumption of work should continue, that the hours of labour should be further reduced to 57 per week from July 1st, 1911, and to 54 from December 31st, 1911, the reduction in hours not to be accompanied by any reduction in the rate of wages. Mr. Smith further decided, "having regard to the prevailing custom and seasonal character of the trade," against extra payment for overtime at present, and also that piecework may be worked provided that a statement of prices is collectively agreed upon.

Joiners, Glasgow.

Differences having arisen between the employers and workpeople in the joiner trade in the Glasgow district, joint application was made to the Board of Trade on April 5th by the secretaries of the Conciliation Board for that trade for the appointment of a Court of Arbitration to settle the matters in dispute. The Board of Trade on April 11th appointed a Court consisting of Mr. W. B. Yates, chairman, Sir Clarendon G. Hyde, Bart., from the Employers' panel, and Mr. John Burnett, from the Labour panel.

Slaters, Glasgow.

In connection with a dispute between the Glasgow and West of Scotland Master Slaters' Association and the Blasgow Branch of the Amalgamated Slaters' Society of Scotland with regard to a claim by the operatives that the standard rate of wages should be increased from 81d. 9d. per hour, and to a claim by the employers for the eletion from the working rules of a clause reading: Working or cleaning inside of ovens to be paid double ime," on April 5th joint application was made to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator to settle the questions in dispute. The Board of Trade, on April 10th, appointed Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., act as arbitrator.

Painters, Rochdale.

Differences having arisen between the Association of

joint application was made by the parties to the Board of Trade on March 16th for the appointment of an arbitrator, and the Board of Trade, on March 18th appointed Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C. At the hearing an agreement was arrived at between the parties on all the proposed alterations except a demand of the operatives for an advance in wages from 81d. to 9d. per hour, on which matter the arbitrator decided that the rate should remain unchanged.

Carpenters and Joiners, Coventry.

The Coventry and District Master Builders' Association and the Coventry United Trades Committee of Carpenters and Joiners applied to the Board of Trade, on March 14th, for the appointment of an arbitrator to settle a dispute which had arisen between them with regard to proposed alterations in certain of the working rules. Mr. A. A. Hudson, the arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade, in his award, dated April 3rd, decided that a provision should be added to the working rules whereby each employer is allowed one apprentice to every three carpenters and joiners employed by him on an average during the twelve months, but that the other rules should remain unchanged.

Carpenters and Joiners, Wigan.

Mr. Hudson, who was also appointed arbitrator in the case of a dispute affecting carpenters and joiners at Wigan (see Board of Trade Labour Gazette, March, 1911, p. 84), on April 3rd issued his award in this case in the form of a revised code of working rules.

(2) OTHER CASES.

Boot Operatives (Government Contract Work), Northamptonshire.

Mr. G. R. Askwith, the umpire (appointed with the approval of the Board of Trade) to the Joint Standing Committee in connection with Government Boot and Shoe Contracts, on March 21st issued his award on a question referred to him by the Committee as to the price payable for a new pattern of Highland Shoe, Screwed Seats, tenders for which were invited by the War Department in November last. Mr. Askwith decided that the price payable for these shoes should follow the prices of the Boots, Ankle B., Screwed Seats, as set forth in the Statement of Wages to be paid for Government Work, with the exception that there shall be paid as extras one farthing per pair for inserting stiffeners and one halfpenny per pair for fixing seat lifts.

TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909. PAPER BOXMAKING (GREAT BRITAIN).

THE Trade Board established in Great Britain for the trade engaged in the making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material, have given notice, as required by the above Act, that they propose to fix minimum rates of wages for female workers as follows:-

A Minimum Time Rate for the trade of making boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip or similar material of

 $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour up to and including January 31st, 1912, rising on February 1st, 1912, to 3d. per hour, and rising on February 1st, 1913, to $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour, clear of all deductions.

The Trade Board in proposing to fix the above take note that the employers' representatives in agreeing thereto did not bind themselves to accept the 34d. per hour, and reserved their right to reconsider the same before the rate is fixed.

Any worker who by permission of an employer attends Master House Painters of Rochdale and District and the Rochdale Branch of the National Amalgamated Society case, and he paid accordingly at the above rate for such to start work either for the morning or afternoon shall

[•] Eighth Report of Proceedings under the Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Act, 1896 H.C. 96 of 1911. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 5½d.

two hours in the event of her not being found sufficient work to earn the equivalent of two hours' pay at the

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The above rate is to apply to all female workers (including all female learners as defined by the Trade Board, except only when such female learners are working by time) who are wholly, mainly, or substantially employed in the making of boxes or parts thereof as aforesaid, or in any branch or process thereof, but shall not apply to any female workers who are merely employed in work incidental or ancillary thereto.

The above Trade Board have also given similar notice that they propose to fix the following minimum rates for female learners (as defined by them) who are working

During the first six months of employment, 4s. 6d. per week.

THE	UIIC HISO BIA	Illoutono or	omproj.	-	07 1		
"	second	"	"	5s.		"	
"	third	"	"	7s.		"	
"	fourth	"	"	8s.		"	
"	fifth	"	,,	10s.		"	
12	sixth	,,	,,	11s.	ba.	"	

The above rates are weekly rates based on a week of 52 hours, but they shall be subject to a proportionate deduction or increase, according to whether the number of hours actually spent in any week by the learner in the factory or workshop is less or more than 52.

On application to the Trade Board further information will (if in the opinion of the Trade Board the applicant is a person likely to be affected by such rates) be given as to the rates proposed to be fixed.

The Trade Board will consider any objections to the above rates which may be lodged with them within three months from the eighth day of April, 1911. Such objections should be in writing and signed by the person making the same (adding his full name and address), and should be sent to the Secretary of the Paper Box Trade Board, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

BUILDING PLANS.

RETURNS have been obtained by the Department from the Authorities of 92 of the principal Urban Districts of the United Kingdom showing the estimated cost of the buildings for which they passed plans during the first quarter of 1910 and 1911 respectively. The particulars classified by districts and description of buildings are summarised in the following Table:-

District (Estimated population covered by returns is stated in brackets).	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops and other Business Pre- mises.	Churches, Schools, and Public Build- ings.	Other Build- ings, Addi- tions, and Altera- tions.	Total.
advisor also to		Fi	rst Quart	er of 1910	0.	
Outer London (900,000) Northern Counties	£ 295,751 83,942	£ 6,935 67,817	£ 21,240 4,940	£ 87,062 32,560	£ 43,908 21,428	£ 454,896 210,687
Yorkshire (800,000) Lancashire & Cheshire	126,760 289,757	31,250 91,696	30,420 31,100	28,671 41,819	36,793 83,922	253,894 538,294
(2,000,000) Midlands (1,300,000) Other Districts in England (1,100,000)	187,512 306,898	64,386 8,985	19,915 25,438	49,650 38,550	63,221 54,081	384,684 433,952
Wales & Mon. (400,000) Scotland (1,750,000)	137,228 98,240 48,040	1,830 21,951 5,325	11,040 19,460 26,880	21,650 88,210 10,475	10,903 91,347 15,175	182,651 319,208 105,895
Total	1,574,128	300,175	190,433	398,647	420,778	2,884,161
		F	rst Quar	ter of 191	1.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Outer London (900,000) Northern Counties	367,225 50,257	23,266 32,204	62,212 41,344	49,660 41,220	47,667 15,912	550,030 180,937
(700,000) Yorkshire (800,000) Lancashire & Cheshire	110,630 335,017	9,405 119,856	37,095 12,993	10,000 59,000	38,068 113,393	205,198 640,259
(2,000,000) Midlands (1,300,000) Other Districts in Eng-	218,708 278,295	112,271 5,006	33,715 53,055	56,950 38,932	80,052 43,534	501,696 418,822
land (1,100,000) Wales & Mon. (400,000) Scotland (1,750,000) Ireland (750,000)	121,605 97,390 85,183	1,850 51,243 4,250	8,200 101,235 55,789	3,400 246,236 2,500	8,285 73,532 17,911	143,340 569,636 165,633
Total	1,664,310	359,351	405,638	507.898	438,354	3,375,551

As compared with a year ago, there was, during the March, 1911, quarter, a total increase of £491,390, or 17 per cent., distributed as follows:-

	Amount of Increase.	Per Cent.
Factories and Workshops Shops and other Business Premises Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings	90.182 59,176 215,205 109,251 17,576	5·7 19·7 113·0 27·4 4·2
Total	491,390	17.0

The following Table shows for each district the increase or decrease in the quarter ended March, 1911, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1910.

						Inc. (+) or Dec. (-).		
net introduction					1000	Amount.	Per Cent.	
		D4 15		N A B	8 9	£ + 95,134	+ 20.9	
						+ 95,134 - 29,750	- 14.5	
						- 48,696	- 19.2	
			20000	400	3		+ 18.9	
Lancashire and Cheshire						+ 101,965	+ 30.4	
Midlands						+ 117,012	- 3·5	
Other Districts in Englan	d		3			- 15,130		
Wales and Monmouthshi	re					- 39,311	- 21.5	
Scotland						+ 250,428	+ 78.5	
Ireland			K	9	10.0	+ 59,738	+ 56.4	
						101 700	1 17:0	
Total		1.4		100.00		+ 491,390	+ 17.0	

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. (£5 4s.) and children 12.50 dols. (£2 12s.) each, and between November 1st and the last day of February 50 dols. (£10 8s.), and children 25 dols. (£5 4s.) each, and sufficient travelling money; except that the following need have sufficient travelling money only, viz. (1) farm labourers and female servants, if going to assured employment as such; (2) approved railway construction labourers who are guaranteed employment by railway contractors or companies, and who reach Canada between May 1st and September 30th; (3) certain relatives of residents in Canada; and (4) desirable labourers of any kind arriving between April 1st and July 31st, 1911, who are not financially assisted by any charitable society or by public funds, and who possess a card from one of the regular Canadian agents in the British Isles, stating that he had satisfied himself that they were going to assured permanent employment, and had the means of reaching their destination. 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 which they must continue) or female domestic service in Canada, or must be members of a family going out to their husband or father, who is able and willing to care for them on arrival. Any emigrant, who, within three 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.

The busy season in Canada has begun, and emigrants should start as soon as they are ready. There is a good demand for farm labourers, strong men for railway construction, female servants for town or country, and, to a less extent, for mechanics, mainly those in the building trades. But all emigrants must fulfil the above regulations. A strike of several thousand coal miners has begun in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia on the question of wages; the dispute has been referred to

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

Commonwealth of Australia.

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

In New South Wales competent farm labourersincluding a limited number of married men with families -have no difficulty in getting good places. In Sydney and suburbs a good many tailors, slaughtermen, compositors, and house painters have been unemployed. But the following have been very busy:—Building, electrical, iron, furniture and shipping trades, bakers, factory and saw-mill employees, and saddlers. There is no opening for miners at the Newcastle collieries.

In Victoria the special demand is for farmers with capital and experienced farm labourers, and to these classes facilities are given for taking up land. In Melbourne and some country towns trades and manufactures are very busy, and there are good openings for employment both for mechanics and female factory hands; in the agricultural implement trade, however, a large number of men have struck.

South Australia. - Work is available in almost all

trades and callings.

The building trades continue to be very brisk, and carpenters, masons, bricklayers, and plasterers are all in demand for town and country work at good wages. Painters are still very busy, and first-class men can easily obtain employment. The engineering trades continue to be active; boilermakers and blacksmiths are all fully employed, and requests for this class of labour cannot be supplied. Fitters, turners and moulders are fairly busy, although a few men in these trades are at present out of work. Coppersmiths, brass-finishers, plumbers, and ironworkers are all fully employed There is a good demand for agricultural labourers.

Large public works, such as railways, locks, waterworks, and irrigation schemes are being undertaken or contemplated, and unskilled labour at 8s. to 9s. a day

continues in good demand.

Residents in South Australia are now able to nominate their relatives, agriculturists and their families, farm labourers, domestic servants, and other persons for whom there is a demand, but precise details are not yet avail-

Queensland.—The applications for free passages as railway labourers have been so numerous that no further application will be accepted. The reduction from £50 to £5 which was recently made in the necessary deposit for assisted passages is now made applicable to single agriculturists only; in the case of families the £50 deposit will be required. Queensland is spending large sums on public works, and employment is good.

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

New Zealand.
Reduced passages to New Zealand at £8 to £12 third class and £27 second class are offered to agriculturists with a little money, landing between September and January, and at £2 16s. to £6 16s. third class to female domestic servants who will have £2 on landing at any time, and for these classes of emigrants there is a good demand. There is always a demand for good milkers in country districts, and for women and girls in laundries, clothing factories, &c.

Union of South Africa.

Female servants are wanted in many parts of South Africa; they should apply for assistance to the South African Colonization Society, 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W. In the Transvaal the building trade continues brisk at Johannesburg; in Pretoria the strike of bricklayers for an increase of wages from 2s. 6d. an hour to 2s. 9d. continues. In the other Provinces there is no demand for more male labour; except that at Cape Town there is a demand for a few boilermakers, fitters, compositors, cabinet makers, brushmakers, and sheet metal workers, and at King William's Town for a few carriage makers, and at Port Elizabeth for a few joiners and

LABOUR ABROAD.

[Note.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on p. 121 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in foreign countries. (For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see p. 104 of Cd. 2537 of 1904, pp. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908, and pp. xxv.—xxvi. of Cd. 5415 of 1911.]

FRANCE.*

Employment in February.—In the building trades employment was satisfactory for the time of year; there were fewer out of work than in the same month in preceding years. Except in the tin-box making trade on the coast of Brittany, in which there was still much unemployment, the state of the metal trades continued good. Generally speaking, there was some decline of activity in the textile trades; in certain districts of the Nord there was a considerable number of unemployed, while the high price of raw materials, especially cotton, resulted in less orders; many weavers were out of work in the Loire and Haute-Loire. Employment was satisfactory in the printing trades. In the leather trades it was not so good as in January. Employment continued at about the same level as in January among vineyard workers in the South, except in Hérault, where work was hindered by rain. There were fewer opportunities of employment for woodmen, work in the forests having almost terminated, while the demand for labour in the fields had not yet begun. Gardeners in the district around Paris continued well employed.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in February were received by the French Labour Department from 1,007 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 253,882. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 6.6 per cent. of the members were described as unemployed, as compared with 7.7 per cent. in the previous month and 14.0 per cent in February, 1910.+

Coal Mining in February.—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines in France was 5.96 in February, compared with 5.82 in the previous month, and 5.89 in February, 1910. Taking surface and underground workers together, 88.37 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 11.55 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 47.82 and 52.11, and in February, 1910. 72.46 and 26.46.

Labour Disputes in February. - One hundred and nine disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in February, as compared with 95 in the previous month and 71‡ in February, 1910. In the new disputes 8,921 workpeople tock part, as compared with 7,272 who took part in the disputes of the previous month, and 5,818 in 51 disputes in February, 1910. The groups of trades in which the greatest number of diputes occurred were the building (25), textile (20), transport (18), and metal (10). Of 85 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 16 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople and 39 wholly in favour of the employers, while 30 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in February.-Six instances of recourse to the law of December 27th, 1892, on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department in February. Committees of conciliation were formed in 3 cases, resulting in the settlement of one dispute; in the 3 remaining cases the employers declined the proposed mediation.

Old Age Pension Law: Administrative Regulations .-The Journal Officiel de la Republique Française in its issues of March 27th and April 4th publishes decrees dated March 22nd, 24th, 25th, and 30th, prescribing

Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department).
These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the nited Kingdom given on page 121. See also General Note above.
Revised figure.

Old Age and Infirmity Insurance Law of April 5th, 1910. (For an account of the provisions of this measure see p. 116 of the Board of Trade Labour Gazette of April,

GERMANY.

Employment in February.—According to the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (the journal of the German Labour Department), the state of the labour market in February showed some slight improvement. Work in the building trades was quiet, as is usual at this time of the year it is, however, stated to have been satisfactory on the whole. In coal mining there was an improvement in the Ruhr district, but towards the end of the month this was succeeded by a decline; in the Saar district the output was greater than in February, 1910; in Upper Silesia, though sales improved, employment was still unfavourable. In the lignite mining industry of Central Germany employment was generally satisfactory. In the metal trades also employment was reported as satisfactory. In the textile trades cotton spinning mills continued badly employed, while the cloth weaving industry was still quiet. The electrical and chemical trades were well employed. Business was again considered good in the potash industry.

Dispute in Chemnitz Steel Industry.—Despatches from H.M. Acting Consul-General at Leipzig, dated March 25th and April 9th, report a dispute in the Chemnitz steel industry. This originated in a strike of 3,000 foundry workpeople following on deductions made by the employers for faulty castings. The employers thereupon threatened to lock out 50 per cent. of their remaining 20,000 workpeople if the strikers did not resume work on March 20th. Work was not resumed, and 10,000 workpeople were accordingly locked out. On April 8th the number of workpeople affected had increased to 12,000, and it was stated that further discharges were contemplated.

[According to Soziale Praxis, the Committee of the General Federation of Employers in the Metal Trades, sitting at Berlin, has expressed its determination to assist the Chemnitz employers, thus threatening a general lock-out in the industry throughout Germany.]

HOLLAND.*

Unemployment in January.—In the March issue of the Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office are published for the first time statistics of unemployment among members of trade unions and municipal unemployment funds. Only those trade unions are included which pay unemployed benefit. Returns were received from 504 trade unions and unemployment funds with a total membership of 43,601, showing for each of the four weeks ended January 28th the numbers unemployed at any time during the week. The percentage unemployed based on these numbers was 4.7.1

The following Table shows the above figures, and, in addition, the corresponding figures for certain of the larger trade groups:-

Membership of Trade Unions and Unemploy- ment Funds making Returns.	Average percentage of Members Un- employed at any time during week. (Jan. 2-28.)	Average Number of days lost in week per Member Un- employed at any time during week. (Jan. 2-28.)	
43,601	4.7	5.4	
9,692 4,601 8,634 1,098 1,543 3,694 2,035 4,043 1,210	3-8‡ 0-5 15-4 22-8 27-6 6-0 0-0	6·0‡ 5·8 5·2 4·9 5·7 6·3 0·0 5·8 4·3 5·0	
	of Trade Unions and Unemployment Funds making Returns. 43,601 9,692 4.601 8,634 1,098 1,543 3,694 2,035 4,043	of Trade Unions and Unemployment Funds making Returns. 43,601 477 9,692 4,601 9,692 4,601 9,692 4,601 9,694 1,543 1,543 2,76 3,694 60 2,035 00 4,043 1,210 0.7	

It is pointed out, as a qualification of the above figures, that many organisations do not know precisely the number of their unemployed members nor the number of days lost by them, in cases where these have not yet become eligible to receive out of work benefit or have exhausted their right to receive such benefit, and that the percentage 4.7 given above must therefore be regarded as a minimum figure.

Furthermore, the computed average duration of unemployment per week for each member out of work is influenced by the fact that the returns relating to the diamond workers show only those members who have been out of work during the whole of a week, as the organisations in this industry find it impossible to obtain reliable figures relating to the members unemployed for fractions of a week.

Labour Disputes in February.—Nineteen disputes, 18 of which directly affected 747 workpeople, were reported as having begun in February. Eleven disputes, including 10 of the above, terminated during the month; 2 of these ended in favour of the workpeople and 4 in favour of the employers, while 4 were compromised; in the case of the remaining dispute the result was

BELGIUM.*

Employment in February.—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 2.6 per cent. of the 52,132 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of February, as compared with 2.8 per cent. in the previous month, and 2.9 per cent in February, 1910.†

NORWAY.

New Monthly Statistical Journal.-With the first number of 1911 the contents and title of the journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office have been changed. Hitherto the periodical has been entitled "Arbeidsmarkedet," and has been devoted almost exclusively to statistics bearing upon the state of the labour market. In its new form it takes the more comprehensive title of "Maanedsskrift for Socialstatistik," and, while retaining what has hitherto constituted its principal feature, will publish, in addition, information concerning other matters falling under the head of "Social Statistics," and in particular will give detailed statistics of prices of necessaries.

DENMARK.

Dispute in Building Trades.—A despatch from H.M. Envoy at Copenhagen, dated April 5th, states that, as a result of the failure of the attempt by the Danish Official Mediator to settle a dispute as to wages in the building trades, the employers declared a lock-out on April 4th, affecting some 15,000 workpeople throughout the country.

UNITED STATES.

Strike of Drivers and Helpers in New York and New Jersey.—Despatches from H.M. Consul-General at New York, dated March 17th to 24th, report a strike of drivers and helpers in New York and New Jersey. The dispute originated in a strike of the drivers and helpers of one of the "express" (parcels delivery) companies ‡ on the grounds that the company had failed to act up to the arrangement under which the general strike was settled in November last. (See Board of Trade Labour Gazette, December, 1910, p. 410.) On March 16th the employees of two other companies decided to join the strikers. Owing to energetic measures taken by the Mayor of New York there was an improvement in the position, and the latest despatch reports that the New York drivers and helpers had decided to return to work, but that those of New Jersey had come to no decision.

* Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department.)
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for the
United Kingdom shown on p. 121. See also Note under "Labour Abroad."
‡ These companies perform practically all the carrying of goods, with the exception of heavy freight moved by railways.

April, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN MARCH.

COAL MINING.

(Based on 507 Returns—445 from Employers, 45 from Trade Unions, and 17 from Local Correspondents).

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was about the same as

Returns relating to 1,340 pits employing 660,127 workpeople showed that the average number of days* worked per week during the fortnight ended March 25th, 1911, was 5.53, as compared with 5.56 a month ago, and 5.58

Of the 660,127 workpeople covered by the Returns 571,813 (86.6 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended March 25th, while 411,374 (62.3 per cent. of the whole) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest averages were in North Wales (5.94 days per week) and South Wales (5.91 days), and the lowest averages were in Nottingham and Leicester (4.81 days) and in Ireland (4.76 days).

The following Table shows the average number of days worked during the fortnight ended March 25th, 1911, together with the figures for similar periods in February, 1911, and March, 1910. Collieries at which there were disputes causing stoppage of work are excluded from the

figures : -

Districts.	No. of Work- people employed in Mar., 1911 at the	worked	re number I per wee ries in Fo ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1911, on a		
	Collieries included in the Table.	Mar. 25th, 1911.	Feb. 25th, 1911.	Mar. 19th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES. Northumberland	47,089 123,689 6,427 75,181 25,399 59,924 47,584 37,119 29,391 11,152 7,890 11,603 122,863	Days. 5 46 5 46 5 57 5 69 5 59 6 39 5 37 4 81 5 57 5 30 5 47 5 94 5 91	Days. 5:33 5:46 5:58 5:73 5:66 5:57 5:38 4:99 5:73 5:65 5:57 5:92 5:95	Days. 5:60 5:68 5:71 5:58 5:44 5:43 5:52 5:56 5:72 5:71 5:89	Days. + 0·13 - 0·01 - 0·04 - 0·07 - 0·18 - 0·01 - 0·16 - 0·35 - 0·10 + 0·02 - 0·04	Days 0·14 - 0·14 - 0·14 - 0·02 + 0·01 + 0·05 - 0·07 - 0·32 + 0·06 - 0·26 - 0·25 + 0·23 + 0·02
ENGLAND AND WALES	605,311	5.54	5.59	5.61	- 0·05	- 0.07
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland	23,771 4,413 26,070	5·39 5·15 5·33	5·33 5·43 5·06	5·37 5·39 5·14	+ 0.06 - 0.28 + 0.27	+ 0.02 - 0.24 + 0.19
SCOTLAND	54,254	5.34	5.21	5.27	+ 0.13	+ 0.07
IRELAND	562	4.76	5.57	4.87	- 0.81	- 0.11
United Kingdom	660,127	5.53	5.56	5.58	- 0.03	- 0.05

In Northumberland and Durham employment continued fairly good, but not quite so good as a year ago; employment in Yorkshire continued good, and was about the same as a year ago. In Lancashire employment was fair generally; in the Oldham district it was good. In Derbyshire employment was fair. In Nottingham and Leicester there was a decline as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In Staffordshire employment was good, and showed some improvement on a year ago. Employment in Warwick, Worcester and Salop, and in Gloucester and Somerset, showed a decline as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In North Wales employment was good, and showed an improvement on a year ago. In South Wales and Monmouth it continued good, and was about the same as a year ago. Employment was fairly good in West Scotland and in Fifeshire; in the latter district there was an improvement on both a month ago and a year ago. In

the Lothians employment was, on the whole, slack, and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

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

Description of Coal.	No. of Work- people employed in Mar, 1911, at the Collieries	worked	e number per weel fortnigh			
the this was a	included in the Table.	Mar. 25th, 1911.	Feb. 25th, 1911.	Mar. 19th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite Coking	 6,914 35,777 44,426 83,170 253,915 235,925	Days. 5.46 5.54 5.56 5.29 5.63 5.49	Days. 5.88 5.55 5.53 5.42 5.63 5.54	Days. 5.78 5.75 5.57 5.25 5.69 5.55	Days. - 0.42 - 0.01 + 0.03 - 0.13 - 0.05	Days 0.32 - 0.21 - 0.01 + 0.04 - 0.06 - 0.06
All Descriptions	 660,127	5.53	5.56	5.58	- 0.03	- 0.05

As compared with a month ago, there was a decline at pits producing anthracite and house coal; the other pits showed little change. Compared with a year ago, there was a decline at anthracite and coking coal pits, otherwise there was but little change.

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in March, 1911, amounted to 5,580,868 tons, or 506,408 tons more than in February, 1911, and 403,997 tons more than in March, 1910.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

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

EMPLOYMENT in iron mines was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. It continued good in shale mines, and was better than a year ago.

Employment was fair in tin mines, good in lead mines, and fair on the whole in and about quarries.

Iron Mining.—During the fortnight ended March 25th the average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.97, as compared with 5.88 a month ago, and 5.90 a year ago.

Districts.	Work- people employed	work	e Number ed per we Fortnigh	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar. 1911, on a		
DISULTOUS.	in Mar., 1911.	Mar. 25th, 1911.	Feb. 25th, 1911.	Mar. 19th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Uleveland Cumberland and Lanca- shire	8,173 4,748	Days. 5.98 6.00	Days. 5.90 5.91	Days. 5.96 5.87	Days. + 0.08 + 0.09	Days. + 0.02 + 0.13
Scotland Other Districts	1,065 2,627	5·91 5·89	5·73 5·84	5·90 5·77	+ 0.18 + 0.05	+ 0.01
All Districts	16,613	5.97	5.88	5.90	+ 0.09	+ 0.07

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 98.8 per cent. were employed at mines working 11 or more days during the fortnight ended March 25th, as compared with 90.9 per cent. a month ago, and 96.0 per cent. a year ago.

Shale Mining.—At the mines for which Returns were received 3,201 workpeople were employed during the fortnight ended March 25th, as compared with 3,154 in February, 1911, and 3,174 in March, 1910. The average number of days worked per week during the March, 1911, period was 5.86, as compared with 5.84 a month ago, and 5.73 a year ago.

Tin Mining.—Employment in Cornwall was rather better, on the whole, than a month ago; it was fair in the Camborne district, moderate in the St. Ives district, but continued bad in the Calstock district,

Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek.
These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for the ted Kingdom shown on p. 121. See also Note under "Labour Abroad." Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.

^{*} 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.

Slate.—Employment continued fairly good on the whole in North Wales; in the Festiniog district it was reported as good and better than a month ago and a year ago. It was bad at Ballachulish (Argyll), and worse than a month ago. At Delabole (Cornwall) it continued good.

Granite.—Employment was generally fair in the Aber-

deen district, Leicestershire, and Cornwall.

Limestone. - Employment was fair in South Durham, though somewhat hindered by bad weather. At Buxton and in the Plymouth district employment was dull, but rather better than a month ago. It was bad and worse than a month ago in Cumberland. In North Wales it continued fair.

Other Stone.—Employment continued good in chert quarries at Bakewell, in road material (basalt) quarries in the Clee Hill district, and in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale. It was fair in freestone quarries in the Tyne district, and in sandstone quarries in North Wales. In building-material quarries employment was slack at Sheffield and moderate at Barnsley. Employment continued moderate in building stone quarries in the Rowsley district, and bad in sandstone quarries in Forfarshire.

Settmaking, &c.—Employment was fair on the whole with settmakers in Scotland, though bad at Kilsyth and Dalbeattie. In Leicestershire, North Wales, and the Clee Hill district settmakers continued well employed. Stonemasons employed about granite quarries in Cornwall were fairly well employed. With monumental masons in the Aberdeen district employment was bad. With grindstone makers employment was good at Shef-field and Barnsley, and moderate in the Rowsley

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

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

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

EMPLOYMENT during March continued fair, and was slightly 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 March, 1911, was 309, as compared with 308 in February, 1911, and 304 in March, 1910. Four furnaces were relit during the month (two in Staffordshire and two in the Cleveland district), while three were blown out (two in Staffordshire, and one in Monmouth-

The number of workpeople employed at the end of March, 1911, at the works covered by the Returns was 23.000, an increase of 1.5 per cent. on a year ago.

	Number of the Retu	of Furnaces, irns, in Blast	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1911, on a		
Districts.	Mar., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	Mar., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES-	82	80	82	+2	_
leveland	29	29	31		- 2
and S.W. Yorks	12	12	12		+ 2
Derby & Nottingham	34	34	* 32	10000	
eicester, Lincoln,	28	28	26		+ 2
and Northampton	34	34	34		
tafford & Worcester Wales&Monmouth	11	12	11	-1	
Other districts	6	6	6	- Daniel	
England & Wales	236	235	234	+ 1	+ 2
Scotland	73	73	70		+ 3
Total	309	308	304	+ 1	+ 5

The Imports of iron ore in March, 1911, amounted to 641,339 tons, or 74,281 tons more than in February, 1911, and 44,795 tons less than in March, 1910.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in March, 1911, amounted to 92,459 tons, or 36,087 tons more than in February, 1911, and 2,131 tons more than in March, 1910,

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

(Based on 59 Returns-55 from Employers, 3 from Trade Unions, and 1 from a Local Correspondent.) EMPLOYMENT continued very good, and was better than

a year ago.

At the works covered by the Returns 468 tinplate mills were working at the end of March, 1911, as compared with 459 a month ago and 421 a year ago. The sheet mills working at the same dates numbered 61, 62 and 58 respectively. The scarcity of millmen continued. The works to which these particulars relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire and employ

about 26,450 workpeople.

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

The second	Numbe	er of Works	open.	Number o	f Mills in o	peration.
100 0000	At end of	Inc. (+) or on		At end of	Inc. (+) or on	
	March, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	March, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works Steel Sheet Works	79 10	+1	+3	468 61	+9 -1	+47 + 3
Total	89	+1	+3	529	+8	+50
		Ex	ports.		26 Et 3/11	100
		Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Inc. (+) or in Mar., 1	Dec. (-)
	-	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		T	inned Pla	ates and Ti	nned Sheet	8.
To United State British East Germany France Netherlands China and Ja Australia Canada Other Counta	Indies	Tons. 935 6,551 2,868 2,468 3,498 4,248 1,980 784 17,510	Tons. 797 5,419 4,145 2,282 4,654 6,213 2,791 1,375 18,411	Tons. 6,411 4,028 3,479 1,599 3,635 2,955 1,528 1,706 12,845	Tons. + 138 + 1,132 - 1,277 + 186 - 1,156 - 1,965 - 811 - 591 - 901	Tons 5,476 + 2,523 - 611 + 869 - 137 + 1,293 + 452 - 922 + 4,665
Total		40,842	46,087	38,186	- 5,245	+ 2,656
				Black Plat	es.	
Total		4,892	6,178	4,136	- 1,286	+ 756

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 202 Returns—187 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 2 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued good; it showed a slight decline as compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. According to Returns covering 92,965 workpeople, the volume of employment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended March 25th, 1911, showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. on a month ago, and an increase of 2.3 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week ended March 25th was about 505,100, an increase of 11,500 on the number for a year ago. The number of workpeople employed increased by 3,529.

Compared with a month ago employment showed a slight improvement in the Cleveland district, Sheffield and Rotherham and in "Other Midland" counties; and a decline in all other districts. In the departments there was an increase at iron forges, while at steel rolling mills, open hearth melting furnaces and puddling forges there were decreases. The average number of shifts worked showed a decrease of 0.07 of a shift.

Compared with a year ago employment showed an improvement in all districts except Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, and Scotland. In the departments the most marked changes were increases at iron and steel forges and steel foundries, and decreases at puddling forges, crucible furnaces, and Bessemer converters. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 3,529 (3.9 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked decreased by 0.09 of a shift.

	W	orkpeopl	e.		age Numb worked pe	
Man Takensen 1988	In Week ended Mar.	nded Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Mar.	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
Colors Living	25th, 1911	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th. 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments.						
IRON: Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging Founding	3,944	+ 33 - 60 + 88 - 29	- 101 + 43 + 57 + 23	4·70 4·90 4·66 5·82	- 0.16 - 0.07 - 0.25 - 0.01	-0.2 +0.0 -0.0 +0.0
Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	704	- 29 + 46 + 5	+ 23 + 94 + 66	5·62 5·32	- 0·18 - 0·08	-0.0
Total, Iron	18,263	+ 83	+ 182	4.95	- 0.13	- 0.1
STEEL: Open Hearth Melting Fur	- 8,776	- 115	+ 72	5.67	- 0.11	- 0.1
naces Crucible Furnaces. Bessemer Converters Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing	1,562 14,337 3,253	- 8 - 4 - 213 + 14	- 43 - 119 + 702 + 279	5·21 5·10 5·22 5·61	+ 0.09 + 0.14 - 0.14 - 0.03	- 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.2 + 0.0
Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	8,074	+ 106 - 195 - 16	+ 428 + 794 + 52	5.85 5.75 5.99	- 0.02 - 0.04 + 0.05	- 0·0 - 0·0
Total, Steel	52,333	- 430	+2,165	5.61	- 0.05	- 0.0
RON or STEEL (not dis tinguished): Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	11,165 647 760	+ 57 - 8 + 1 - 13 + 48	+ 487 + 109 + 66 + 333 + 187	5·08 5·39 5·87 5·78 5·75	- 0.03 - 0.36 - 0.05 - 0.03	- 0·0 + 0·2 - 0·0 - 0·1 - 0·0
Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished)	22,369	+ 85	+1,182	5.41	- 0.04	- 0.0
Grand Total	92,965	- 262	+3,529	5.43	- 0.07	- 0.0
Districts. Northumberland & Durham Reveland sheffield and Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns	8,495 17,531	- 112 - 81 + 90 + 37	+ 664 + 186 + 907 + 339	5·57 5·52 5·66 5·23	- 0.08 + 0.06 - 0.03 - 0.28	+ 0·0 - 0·1 + 0·0 - 0·1
Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches. Staffordshire	10,020	+ 30 - 128 + 28 - 15	- 237 + 116 + 144 +1,452	5·04 5·43 5·34 5·41	- 0.12 + 0.03 - 0.02 - 0.16	- 0.38 + 0.00 + 0.00 - 0.28
Total, England and Wales	75,344	- 151	+3,571	5.46	- 0.06	- 0.00
Scotland	17,621	- 111	- 42	5:31	- 0.09	- 0.19
Total	92,965	- 262	+3,529	5.43	- 0.07	- 0.0

April, 1911.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during March, 1911, amounted to 180,265 tons, or 43,786 tons more than in February, 1911, and 62,261 tons more than in March, 1910.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during March, 1911, amounted to 247,498 tons, or 31,781 tons more than in February, 1911, and 3,680 tons more than in March, 1910.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 368 Returns—5 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 349 from Trade Unions, and 14 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was good and better than a month ago. It was much better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 60,919 reported 4.1 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 4.6 per cent. a month ago, and 13.2 per cent. a year

District.		No. of Mem- bers * of Unions		Percentage returned as Un- employed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1911, on a	
Minutes palent		at end of Mar., 1911.	Mar., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	Mar. 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Tyne and Blyth Wear Tees and Hartlepool Humber Thsmes and Medway South Coast Bristol Channel Forts Mersey Clyde Dundee, Leith and Alerdeen Belfast Other Districts United Kingdom		9,650 4,569 4,891 2,693 4,672 5,266 2,749 4,367 13,187 2,235 3,481 3,159	5·0 6·5 7·1 3·6 4·0 1·8 5·4 1·8 4·1 0·2 2·0	7:2 8:1 5:9 5:7 3:8 2:1 15:5 1:7 2:1 5:8 0:1 2:4	19·7 22·2 12·4 13·0 8·1 2·4 20·8 19·3 9·7 7·8 7·3	- 2·2 - 1·6 + 1·2 - 2·1 + 0·2 - 0·5 - 2·7 + 3·7 - 0·3 - 1·7 + 0·1 - 0·5	- 14·7 - 15·7 - 5·3 - 9·4 - 4·1 - 0·8 - 8·0 - 13·9 - 12·6 - 7·6 - 5·3 - 9·1	

^{*} Exclusive of superannuated members.

As compared with a month ago most of the districts showed a decrease in the percentage unemployed.

As compared with a year ago every district showed a decrease, which was most marked on the North-East Coast, the Mersey, and the East Coast of Scotland.

In the Tyne and Wear districts employment was on the whole better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. With shipwrights employment was generally good, and overtime continued to be worked on the Tyne. Ship joiners, however, reported a decline in employment. In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment continued fair generally, and was better than a year ago.

Employment was reported as good on the whole in the Humber district, though it was slack with shipwrights at Grimsby. It was better than both a month ago and a

In the Thames and Medway district employment was fairly good, about the same as a month ago, but better than a year ago. At the South Coast ports it continued good, and showed a further slight improvement on a month ago; in the Government yards it was reported to be very good. Ship-repairing work at the Bristol Channel ports showed an improvement on a month ago, though it was still slack at Swansea and Newport. At Pembroke Dock employment continued good.

On the Mersey employment was not so good as a month ago, being reported as very slack with ship painters. It was, however, much better than a year ago

There was a further improvement on the Clyde, where employment was, on the whole, good.

Employment was fairly good on the whole on the East Coast of Scotland, and better than a month ago and a

At Belfast employment continued very good.

Tonnage Under Construction.

According to Lloyd's Return there was, at the end of March, 1911, an increase in the tonnage of merchant vessels under construction of 243,461 tons gross (or 21.5 per cent.) as compared with the end of December, 1910, and of 317,328 tons gross (or 30.0 per cent.) as compared with the end of March, 1910. The war vessels under construction showed an increase of 130,075 tons displacement as compared with December, 1910, and of 115,871 tons displacement as compared with March,

	Mer	chant Ve	ssels.	V	Var Vessel	8.
District.	End of		r Dec. (-) , 1911, on	End	Inc. (+) o in Mar.,	r Dec. (- 1911, on
	March, 1911.	Dec., 1910.	Mar., 1910.	March, 1911.	Dec., 1910.	Mar., 1910.
Clyde	gross, 506,040 259,185 241,159 156,803 69,430 76 408 3,531 20,984	+131,080 + 8,378 + 34,467 + 29,906 + 27,295 + 1,821 + 801	grcss. +164 674 + 25,825 + 58,241 + 39,753 + 16,500 + 13,859 + 646 - 14,156	ment.	Tons Displacement. + 17,565 + 4,910 + 30,105 + 28,390 - 3,955 + 53,060	ment. + 34,383 - 22,652 + 35,010
Total	1,374,964	+243,461	+317,328	419,556	+ 130,075	+115,871

Merchant Vessels .- Compared with the end of December, 1910, there were large increases on the Clyde, Tyne, Wear, and in the Hartlepool and Whitby district; in the Liverpool district there was a decrease. Compared with the end of March, 1910, there were increases in all the principal districts (except Liverpool); the increases were most marked on the Clyde (nearly 165,000 tons) and on the Tyne (nearly 60,000 tons). In the Liverpool district there was a decrease of 14,156 tons.

War Vessels.—Compared with December, 1910, there was an increase of 30,105 tons displacement at Barrow, of 28,390 tons in the Liverpool district, and of 17,565 tons on the Clyde. Compared with a year ago there were large increases at Barrow, on the Clyde, and in the Liverpool district; on the Tyne there was a decrease

ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,082 Returns—4 from Employers and Employers' Associa-tions, from 1,031 Trade Unions and their Branches, and 47 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from Trade Unions with a total membership of 175,621 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of March was 3.3, as compared with the same percentage a month ago, and 7.1 per cent. a year ago.

As compared with a month ago, eight districts showed decreases in the percentage unemployed, while five showed increases, the chief being in Scotland. As compared with a year ago, all districts showed decreases, the greatest being on the North-East Coast, in Lancashire, the West Riding and the East of Scotland, in all of which districts the percentage a year ago had been

9	STATE OF THE PARTY.					
District.	No. of Members* of Unions	retu	ercenta rned as yed at		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Mar., 1911, on a	
	at end of Mar., 1911.	Mar., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	Mar., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-East Coast Manchester and Liverpool	14,455 18,946	5·6 2·9	6·3 3·0	11·0 8·0	- 0·7 - 0·1	- 5·4 - 5·1
Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	12,699	6.8	6.3	13.2	+ 0.5	- 6.4
West Riding Towns Hull and Lincolnshire District Birmingham, Wolverhampton,	12,392 4,145 7,859	3·2 3·6 1·4	4·2 3·4 1·8	8·7 6·5 3·3	- 1·0 + 0·2 - 0·4	- 5·5 - 2·9 - 1·9
and Coventry District Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	4,364	3.3	3.7	5.7	- 0.4	- 2.4
London and Neighbouring District	11,670	2.6	2.0	3.2	+ 0.6	- 0.6
South Coast	4,582 6,247	1.4	1.6	3·9· 5·8	- 0·2 - 0·7	- 2·5 - 4·1
Glasgow and District	16,395 3,601 3,965 5,546	4·5 6·9 1·8 2·1	3·2 5·7 1·8 2·5	7.5 12.4 6.6 5.7	+ 1·3 + 1·2 - 0·4	- 3·0 - 5·5 - 4·8 - 3·6
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	175,621	3.3	3.3	7:1		- 3.8

On the North-East Coast employment was fair generally, though the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed was still high. It was good with smiths and brass turners, fitters and finishers. Employment on repair work on the Tyne was good, and better than a month ago.

Employment continued fairly good at Manchester, Liverpool, and Barrow, and was good with brass moulders in Lancashire generally. At Crewe employment was slack, and short time was still in operation, but some improvement took place at the end of the month. At Oldham employment was moderate generally, while it was fair at Blackburn, Preston, and Bolton. In textile machinery shops at Manchester and Oldham it was slack, with short time.

Employment was good on the whole and better than a month ago in the West Riding, and was fairly good in Hull and Lincolnshire, but was quiet at Grimsby

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment continued very good, a considerable amount of overtime being worked, especially in the motor industry. In the Midland and Eastern counties generally employment was fairly good, but it was only moderate at Nottingham. With bobbin and carriage makers at Nottingham it was bad and worse than both a month ago and a year ago.

In London, on the South Coast, in the Royal Dockyards, and in the South Wales and Bristol districts employment continued good generally, and was rather better than a month ago.

In the Glasgow district employment continued good, with a considerable amount of overtime, though the general percentage of unemployed showed an increase. Employment also continued fairly good in the East of Scotland, except at Dundee, where it remained quiet.

Employment continued very good at Belfast and quiet at Dublin.

The Imports of machinery in March, 1911, amounted to £577,627, or £126,434 more than in February, 1911, and £136,105 more than in March, 1910.

The Exports of machinery in March, 1911, amounted to £2,765,439, or £537,076 more than in February, 1911, and £416,272 more than in March, 1910.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

(Based on 93 Returns—2 from Employers' Associations, 64 from Trade Unions, and 27 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good and was better than a year

Trade Unions with a total membership of 24,456 reported 2.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 2.3 per cent. a month ago and 3.5 per cent. a year ago.

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

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c .- Employment continued fair in the nut and bolt trade in Darlaston and district, and good in the spike, rivet, and rough bolt trades at Blackheath (Staffs.) and Halesowen. At Birmingham it continued fair with nut, bolt, rivet, and cut nail makers, and was good and better than a month ago with wire nail and shoe rivet makers.

Wire.—Employment remained good on the whole.

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

Stoves, Grates, &c .- Employment with stove-grate workers in England was quiet on the whole and about the same as a year ago, but better than a month ago. At Falkirk it was good and better than a month ago with range and stove fitters; it continued good with moulders.

Cutlery, Tools, &c .- At Sheffield employment was good with table blade grinders and forgers, pen and pocket blade forgers, pen and pocket knife cutlers, and file cutters; moderate with joiners' tool makers and saw makers and grinders; and fair with other branches. It continued good with edge tool makers at Birmingham and Wednesbury. It continued good at Redditch in the needle trade and fair in the fish-hook trade. At Coventry in the watch trade it was still quiet, but rather better than a month ago.

Tubes.—Employment continued good in South Staf-

fordshire and at Birmingham.

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

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment with braziers and sheet metal workers continued good on the whole and was better than a year ago; it was still dull at Dublin. It continued fairly good with tinplate makersup generally, but was slack and worse than a month ago with tinsmiths at Edinburgh. It was fairly good in the iron-plate trade in the Lye district and fair at Dudley, Bilston, and Wolverhampton.

Gold, Silver, and Britannia Metal.-Employment with silversmiths and electroplaters in London continued fair, and was better than a year ago; with goldsmiths and jewellers it was slack and worse than both a month ago and a year ago. At Birmingham employment was still quiet generally in the jewellery trade, except with makers of the cheaper articles, with whom it was brisk; with Britannia metal workers it continued fair. At Sheffield it continued fair generally.

Farriers.—Employment on the whole continued quiet, and was rather worse than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

arch.	Feb.	March.		or Dec. (-) , 1911, on a
911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
£ 2,989 1,193	£ 10,051 90,753 54,024	£ 13,893 89,992 57,982	£ + 2,938 + 20,440 + 16,343	£ - 904 + 21,201 + 12,385 + 39,787
	£ 2,989 1,193	£ £ 2,989 10,051 1,193 90,753 0,367 54,024 6,035 206,513	£ £ £ £ £ £ 2,989 10,051 13,893 1,193 90,753 89,992 6,035 206,513 196,248	### Feb., 1911. March, 1911. Month ago. £

COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 532 Returns—435 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 90 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good in the spinning and weaving branches, and showed a further slight improvement on a month ago. As compared with a year ago, when organised short time was being worked, the improvenent was considerable. Returns from firms employing 135,704 workpeople in the week ended March 25th, 1911, showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 4.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 15.7 per cent. in the amount of wages

	Workpeople.				Earnings.	
10 + 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -	Week ended Mar.) or Dec. on a	Week ended Mar.) or Dec
	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing	18,137 30,949 59,109 10,983 16,526	Per cent. + 0.6 + 0.8 + 0.2 + 0.5 - 0.0	Per cent. + 3.9 + 3.5 + 4.4 + 2.9 + 5.6	£ 16,375 30,845 55,547 14,167 16,945	Per cent. + 0.6 + 1.1 + 1.9 + 0.8 + 0.1	Per cent. + 14·9 + 15·6 + 19·3 + 7·6 + 12·2
Total	135,704	+ 0.4	+ 4.1	133,879	+ 1.2	+ 15.7
Districts. Ashton Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde O.dham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Acerington, & Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne,	8,450 5,917 16,582 16,713 11,238 9,785 12,234 20,003 15,247	+ 0.6 - 0.4 + 0.0 + 0.8 + 1.3 + 0.5 + 0.2 + 0.3 + 0.4	+ 12·0 - 2·7 + 0·8 + 7·3 + 3·5 + 1·2 + 4·5 + 6·9 + 1·2	9,195 5,517 18,141 15,635 11,120 7,983 10,836 20,094 17,642	+ 1·7 + 0·6 + 0·2 + 1·2 + 2·5 + 0·5 + 1·4 + 1·7	+ 20·9 + 12·4 + 11·7 + 15·1 + 12·3 + 23·8 + 13·3 + 28·5 + 12·7
and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	5,744 6,055 7,736	+ 0·3 + 0·0 + 0·2	+ 14·4 + 1·3 + 1·2	4,815 5,777 7,124	+ 2·0 + 1·0 + 0·9	+ 19·2 + 9·5 + 3·2
Total	135,704	+ 0.4	+ 4.1	133,879	+ 1.2	+ 15.7

Compared with a month ago, every department showed a slight increase in the number employed and in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago, there were increases in every department, and, with one exception, in every district, both in the numbers employed and in the amount of wages paid, the increases in the latter being in many cases very considerable.

Employment with both spinners and weavers in the Oldham district continued good, and was much better than a year ago. At Ashton and Mossley, however, employment was only fair, a few mills being stopped for certain periods during the month.

In the Bolton district employment was reported to be fairly good, and better than a month ago. Employment with spinners and weavers in the Blackburn district continued good. At Burnley employment with weavers was good, and at Colne and Nelson fair. A little short time was reported for weavers at Bacup, and there was some slackness at Colne.

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

Description of Cotton.	Mar.,	Feb.,	Mar.,	Inc. (+) of in Mar.,	
Description of Cotton.	1911. 1911. 191	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Americari Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	Bales. 274,834 3,832 6,317 34,454 4,027	Bales. 249,190 4,614 9,321 29 076 5,675	Bales. 223,708 4,491 17,582 24,803 6,270	Bales. + 25,644 - 782 - 3,004 + 5,378 - 1,648	Bales. + 51,126 - 659 11 265 + 9,651 - 2,243
Total	323,464	297,876	276,854	+ 25,588	+ 46,610

Prices of Raw Cotton at Liverpool. The following Table shows the prices of Raw Cotton at Liverpool for the periods specified:—

The language of the	March, 1911.	Inc. (+) or March, 1	Dec. (-) in .911, on a	
at age out to age mands	march, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Middling American:	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	
Monthly average of Daily Quotations	7.69	+ 0.03	- 0.40	
Highest Price on any one day	7·79 7·55	- 0·01 + 0·08	- 0.43 - 0.38	
Good Fair Egyptian: Monthly average of Daily Quotations	9.23	- 0.32	- 6.16	
Highest Price on any one day Lowest ", ", "	9·31 9·13	- 0.82 - 0.12	- 6·38 - 6·00	

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on April 7th, 1911, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 1,081,390 bales, as compared with 850,070 bales on April 8th, 1910.

Exports of Cotton Goods.-Cotton Prices.

Description			March.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in March, 1911, on a		
Description.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cotton Yarn and Twist— Grey Bleached and Dyed	1,000 lbs. 18,821 3,299	1,000 lbs. 14,845 2,659	1,000 lbs. 14,026 2,329	1,000 lbs. + 3,976 + 640	1,000 lbs. + 4,795 + 970	
Total	22.120	17,504	16.355	+ 4,616	+ 5,765	
Cotton— Thread for Sewing	2,022	1,794	2,198	+ 228	- 176	
Cotton Piece Goods— Grey or Unbleached Bleached Printed Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	1,000 yds. 207,570 178,437 126,283 123,908	1,000 yds. 172,652 146,817 104,798 104,740	1,000 yds. 150,136 129,935 102,278 93,470	1,000 yds. + 34,918 + 31,620 + 21,485 + 19,168	1,000 yds. + 57,434 + 48,502 + 24,005 + 30,438	
Total	636,198	529,007	475,819	+ 107,191	+ 160,379	

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES

ased on 373 Returns—347 received from Employers and Employee Associations, 20 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

Woollen Trade.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a

Returns from firms employing 28,903 workpeople in the week ended March 25th showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.5 per

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.		
.500	Week ended March	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week ended March	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Wool Sorting	774 5,804 11,943 8,305 2,077 28,903	Per cent. + 0·1 + 1·0 + 0·3 - 0·3 + 0·5	Per. cent 2·1 + 3·0 + 3·9 + 4·2 + 5·1 + 3·7	745 5,646 10,794 8,733 1,922 27,840	Per. cent. + 2·5 + 2·1 + 0·4 + 1·2 - 0·8 + 1·0	Per cent 1.5 + 8.2 + 2.8 + 3.4 + 11.6 + 4.5
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	4,193 2,948 5,041 2,394	+ 1·2 + 1·8 + 0·9 + 0·9	+ 51 + 06 + 36 + 100	4,748 2,720 5,317 2,477	+ 1·8 + 0·6 + 3·0 + 0·6	+10·7 - 1·7 + 5·3 + 9·1
Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts	14,576 7,761 6,566	+ 1·2 - 0·7 + 0·5	+ 4·4 + 3·2 + 2·9	15,262 7,441 5,137	+ 1·8 - 0·2 + 0·2	+ 6·2 + 3·8 + 0·8
Total Woollen	28,903	+ 0.5	+ 3.7	27,840	+ 1.0	+ 4.5

^{*} Exclusive of superannuated members.

In the Huddersfield district overtime and night work still continued, and employment was much better than a year ago. In the Leeds district employment was good, but showed a slight decline compared with a year ago. In the heavy woollen district employment was reported as good. In Scotland it was good, and better than a year ago.

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Worsted Trade.

Employment continued good, and was better than a

Returns from firms employing 45,582 workpeople in the week ended March 25th showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
1	Week ended March	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended March		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing	-5,426 24,868 9,346 4,272 1,670	Per cent 1.8 - 0.1 + 0.8 + 0.1 - 1.2	Per cent. + 0.7 + 1.6 - 1.2 - 0.1 + 5.5	£ 5,915 14,406 8,366 4,775 1,335	Per cent 1.4 + 0.4 + 1.1 + 1.3 + 2.6	Per cent. + 7:7 + 4:4 - 1:8 + 6:8	
Total	45 582	- 0.1	+ 0.8	34,797	+ 0.5	+ 3:	
Districts. Bradford District	22,796 7,023 5,227 4.364 3,080	- 0·4 + 0·1 + 0·1	+ 0.2 + 7.0 - 3.1 + 0.8 + 0.1	17,579 5,605 3,845 3,818 1,987	- 0·4 + 1·6 + 1·3 + 1·9 + 1·7	+ 2· + 6· + 2· + 2· + 4·	
Total West Riding Other Districts	42,490 3,092	- 0·2 + 0·5	+ 0.9	32,834 1,963	+ 0.5	+ 3.	
Total Worsted	45,582	- 0.1	+ 0.8	34,797	+ 0.5	+ 3.	

In the Bradford district employment with woolsorters and combers showed a decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago; with spinners it was good, and better than a year ago; in the weaving branch there was a decline compared with a year ago. In the Keighley district all the chief branches showed an improvement compared with a year ago. In the Halifax and Huddersfield districts employment continued good. A deficiency of labour was reported, chiefly in the Keighley and Halifax districts.

Prices of Wool and Tops in Bradford.

a medi solasi sa		Mar., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	Mar., 1910.
Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	: :	131	Pence per lb. 97 137 261 261	Pence per lb. 10% 15% 28%
Course of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	: :	178 171 178	10, 9 1 13 <u>1</u> 26, 26 <u>1</u>	103, 10½ 15½, 15 27½, 28½

Imports and Exports.

LUZ CONTR		March,	Feb.,	March.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Mar., 1911, on		
		1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
	Import	ts and Ex	ports of	Raw Woo	(SHEEP O	R LAMBS)	
Imports British Exports Re-Exports of	1,000 lbs.	105,467 2,584	100,196 2,218	114,799 4,098	+ 5,271 + 366	- 9,332 - 1,514	
Wool	1,000 lbs.	20,944	41,038	30,117	- 20,094	- 9,173	
Yarn:		British and Irish Manufactures Exported.					
Woollen Worsted Alpaca and Mo	" ohair,"	526 5,561 1,495	478 4,991 1,432	311 5,358 1,408	+ 48 + 570 + 63	+ 215 + 203 + 87	
Total, Y	arn "	7,582	6,901	7,077	+ 681	+ 505	
Piece Goods: Woollen Worsted .,	1,000 yds.	8,823 7,762	8,511 7,738	6,359 8,482	+ 312 + 24	+ 2,464 - 720	
Total Piece Go	ods "	16,585	16,249	14,841	+ 336	+ 1,744	

LINEN TRADE.

(Based on 117 Returns—106 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 6 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was fair. It showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, and was not so good as a year

Returns from firms employing 51,433 workpeople in the week ended March 25th showed no change in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The state of the s	W	orkpeopl	e.	Earnings.			
to the title of the second	Week ended Mar.	Inc. (+ (-)	on a	Week ended Mar.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th, 1911.	Month ago	Year ago.	
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	6,762 12,240 18,352 7,902 6,177	Per cent. + 1.5 - 0.5 - 0.5 + 0.3	Per cent 1.5 - 0.5 - 1.2 + 1.0 - 1.4	£ 3,832 5,966 11,621 6,437 3,432	Per cent. + 0.9 + 0.2 - 1.3 + 0.2	Per cent. 1 - 1·41 - 3·1 - 3·2 - 0·8 - 3·6	
Total	51,433		- 0.8	31,288	- 0.6	- 2.5	
Districts. Belfast	20,572 15,104	- 0·1 - 0·1	- 2·2 - 0·3	12,505 8,280	- 0·2 - 1·5	- 4·0 - 1·7	
Total, Ireland	35,676	- 0.1	- 1.4	20,785	- 0.7	- 3.1	
Fifeshire Other Places in Scotland	7,064 6,544	+ 0.1 + 0.7	+ 1.1	5,035 4,082	- 0.6	- 0.6 - 4.1	
Total, Scotland	13,608	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	9,117	- 0.3	- 2.2	
England	2,149	- 0.3	+ 3.0	1,386	- 0.8	+ 4.9	
United Kingdom	51,433		- 0.8	31,288	- 0.6	- 2.5	

In Belfast employment was moderate on the whole, and showed a decline compared with a year ago; some short time was reported by the flax dressers. In Fifeshire employment was fairly good. In England employment was better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

	March,	Feb.,	March,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in March, 1911, on a			
Description.	1911. 1911.		1910.	Month ago. Year ago.			
Imports: Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) tons Exports: Linen Yarn 100 lbs. Linen Piece Goods 100 yds.	17,373 19,759 189,949	12,034 13,452 167,036	12,806 17,241 216,154	+ 5,339 + 6,307 + 22,913	+ 4,567 + 2,518 - 26,205		

JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 35 Returns—31 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate, and was worse than a

orare and drive line	W	Workpeople.			Earnings.	
nas begategans anden out all al l of sousans	Week. ended Mar.	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended Mar.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified Total	3,978 4,834 5,917 1,791 878	Per cent 0.8 - 0.2 + 0.2 - 0.9 + 1.9 - 0.2	Per cent 4·4 - 3·6 - 5·2 - 1·7 - 4·0	£ 2,726 3,088 4,500 1,822 648 12,784	Per cent. + 0·4 + 0·4 + 0·9 - 1·3 + 0·6	Per cent 3.9 - 1.5 - 6.1 - 4.7 - 4.6

Returns from firms employing 17,398 workpeople in the week ended March 25th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 4.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Of the 17,398 workpeople reported on 14,857 (85.4 per cent.)

were employed in the Dundee district, where there was a good deal of either short time working or stoppage of machinery. At Forfar employment was fairly good; at Brechin it was good.

April, 1911.

Imports and Exports

interested hands red	March,	Feb.,	March,	Inc. (+)	or Dec. (- 1911, on a
Description.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Jute tons	21,338	29,011	32,928	- 7,673	- 11,590
Exports: Jute Yarn 100 lbs Jute Piece Goods 100 yds	37,878 137,109	40,156 106,091	43,132 130,910	- 2,278 + 31,018	- 5,254 + 6,199

LACE TRADE.

(Based on 80 Returns—70 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was moderate, but slightly better than a month ago. It was not so good as a year ago, the levers and plain net branches both showing a decline.

Returns from firms employing 6,757 workpeople in the week ended March 25th showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 4.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.		
TO STATE OF	Week ended Mar.	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+)or -)on a	Week ended Mar.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
336 4 9338 6	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Branches. Levers	1,465 2,598 1,643 465 586 6,757	Per cent. + 0·1 + 1·6 - 0·2 - 0·4 - 3·3 + 0·3	Per cent 5.4 + 7.5 + 0.3 - 3.7 - 3.5 + 1.0	€ 1,785 2,576 1,174 341 449 6,325	Per cent. + 2.5 + 3.8 + 0.9 - 4.1 + 1.4	Per cent 9·3 + 6·9 - 12·5 - 11·4 - 8·0 - 4·1	
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying districts Other English districts Scotland Total	1,678 1,244 1,840 1,995 6,757	- 1·1 + 0·3 - 0·3 + 1·9 + 0·3	- 0.4 - 2.3 - 1.0 + 6.4 + 1.0	1,571 1,459 1,389 1,906 6,325	+ 2·1 - 2·4 + 2·4 + 3·3 + 1·4	- 4.9 - 5.0 - 13.5 + 5.9 - 4.1	

At Nottingham employment continued bad in the levers branch, with much short time, and was worse than a year ago; in the curtain branch it was good, and better than a year ago; in the plain net branch it continued fair. In the Long Eaton district employment was bad, and worse than a month ago and a year ago, short time being general. In the West of England employment in the plain net branch was better than a month ago, but much worse than a year ago. In Scotland employment was good in the curtain branch, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.			Feb.,	March,	Inc. (+) of in March	or Dec. (-), 1911, on a	
Description	on.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace	: ::	£ 259,195 10,518	£ 263,304 18,300	£ 249,214 11,141	£ - 4,109 - 7,782	£ + 9,981 - 623	
Exports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace	:: :	383,626 7,602	341,809 8,691	375,078 13,263	+ 41,817 - 1,089	+ 8,548 - 5,661	

SILK TRADE.

(Based on 57 Returns—51 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns received from firms employing 8,224 work-people in the week ended March 25th, 1911, showed an

and of 2.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.	
1	Week ended March	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended March	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
2002 - 100		Month ago.	Year ago.	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Throwing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified Total	898 2,398 3,644 788 496	Per cent. + 2.7 + 0.2 - 0.5 + 0.4 - 0.2 + 0.1	Per cent 7.8 + 3.4 - 0.2 - 2.1 + 17.3 + 0.6	£ 3(1 1,8(5 2,518 621 445 5 830	Per cent. + 5.4 + 1.6 + 2.4 + 3.5 + 2.3 + 2.4	Per cent 10.9 + 2.8 + 1.1 + 3.2 + 32.0 + 2.8
Districts. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties. Other Districts, including Scotland and Leek	2,934 680 2,754 1,856	+ 0·6 - 0·4 - 0·3 + 0·2	+ 2·8 + 2·6 + 0·4 - 0·3	2,366 586 1,737 1,141	+ 1·3 + 1·9 + 4·6 + 1·9	+ 2·1 + 6·4 + 6·9 - 3·2
Total	8,224	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	5,830	+ 2.4	+ 2.8

With throwsters and spinners employment was good at Macclesfield, Leek, and Congleton. At Macclesfield it was good with power loom weavers and hand loom weavers working in factories; with outside hand loom weavers it was bad, and worse than a month ago. With trimming weavers it was fair at Leek and moderate at Congleton. Employment in the Bradford district was good. In the Eastern Counties employment was fairly good.

Imports and Exports.

Description	Description.		Feb.,	March,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in March, 1911, on a		
All the second s		1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports:— Raw Silk Thrown Silk Spun Silk Yarn Silk Broad-Stuffs Exports:—	lbs	105,625	150,735	71,804	- 45,110	+ 33,821	
	lbs	37,692	31,044	47,587	+ 6,648	- 9,895	
	lbs	49,181	53,135	45 094	- 3,954	+ 4,087	
	yds	7,170,005	6,304,821	8,169,621	+ 865,184	- 999,616	
Thrown Silk Spun Silk Yarn Silk Broad-Stuffs	lbs	5,160	3,672	2,880	+ 1,488	+ 2,280	
	lbs	146,489	102,179	137,006	+ 44,310	+ 9,483	
	yds	485,805	504,094	435,569	- 18,289	+ 50,236	

HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 109 Returns—98 from Employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a year

Returns from firms employing 21,188 workpeople in the week ended March 25th showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 4.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	N	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
District.	Week ended March	Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
consideration and	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	March 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Leicester Leicester Country District Notts and Derbyshire Sectland Other Districts Total, United Kingdom	10,151 2,592 5,106 2,701 638 21,188	Per cent. + 0·3 + ·2 + 0·9 + 1·1 + 0·9 + 0·6	Per cent. + 2·3 + 6·1 + 6·2 + 7·0 + 5·6 + 4·4	£ 8,324 2,135 3,867 1,967 420 16,713	Per cent. + 1.0 + 1.9 + 3.0 + 1.9 + 0.2 + 1.7	Per cent. + 2·3 + 4·9 + 3·8 + 7·8 + 21·7 + 4·0	

At Leicester employment was good in the shirt and pant branches, and moderate in the hose department; it was better than a year ago. At Loughborough it was fairly good; at Hinckley it was good except in the fashioned hose branch. With power frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire some short time was reported, but amployment on the whole was better than a reported, but employment on the whole was better than a month ago; with hand frame workers in the country dispeople in the week ended March 25th, 1911, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of tinued good, and was better than a year ago.

In the second se	mports	and Ex	ports.		2500025	
Wytanjon how the roun	March,	Feb.,	March,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in March, 1911, on a		
Description.	1911.	1911.			Year ago.	
Imports: Hosiery, Woollen	£ 51,294 179,409	£ 44,732 169,094	£ 50,649 157,057	£ + 6,562 + 10,315	£ + 645 + 22,352	
Exports: Hosiery, Woollen	178,172 57,200	174,940 55,860	144,640 47,064	+ 3,232 + 1,340	+ 33,532 + 10,136	

CARPET TRADE.

(! ased on 35 Returns—27 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during March was good, and better than

a month ago and a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 9,423 workpeople and paying £8,177 in wages in the week ended March 25th, 1911, showed an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.5 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 2.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

(Eased on 334 Returns—316 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 10 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was good, and better than a month ago and

Returns from firms employing 29,995 workpeople in the week ended March 25th showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.1 per cent, in the amount of wages paid

	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.	
	Week ended	Inc. (+)		Week ended Inc. (+) or		on a
	Mar. 25th, 1911.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.	Mar. 25th, 1911.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.
Trades:— Rleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finishing, and other Departments Unspecified Total	4,161 1,064 4,022 10,194 10,554 29,995	Fer cent. + 1.4 - 0.7 + 1.1 - 0.4 + 1.5 + 0.6	Per cent 0.4 + 4.5 + 3.6 + 1.8 + 3.4 + 2.4	£ 4,074 1,278 4,671 10,423 14,386 34,832	Per cent. + 2·7 + 0·2 + 1·3 + 0·6 + 1·4 + 1·2	Per cent. + 0.0 + 5.7 + 6.5 + 5.3 + 5.9 + 5.1
Yorkshire	12,834 8,307 3,280 1,894 3,680	+ 1·4 - 0·1 + 0·2 + 0·7 + 0·2	+ 3·2 + 2·6 - 1·0 + 0·2 + 3·4	17,223 9,570 2,803 1,467 3,769	+ 1·7 + 0·8 + 1·3 - 0·8 + 0·7	+ 5·3 + 8·7 - 0·6 - 1·9 + 2·7
Total	29,995	+ 0.6	+ 2.4	34,832	+ 1.2	+ 5.1

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

Printing.—Employment with machine calico printers continued good, and was better than a year ago. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it continued good. In Scotland printers and engravers worked overtime during the month.

Dyeing .- Employment with woollen and worsted dyers in the West Riding continued good, and was better than a year ago. About one-fifth of the Trade Union dyers worked short time, and about two-thirds worked overtime. With cotton dyers in Lancashire employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. With silk dyers employment was good at Macclesfield and Leek, and bad at Congleton. At Nottingham it was reported as good with lace dyers.

Trimming, Finishing, &c.—At Leicester employment with hosiery trimmers, &c., showed a further slight improvement; at Hinckley and Loughborough it was good. At Basford it was good, and better than a month ago

and a year ago. With calenderers it was good at Glasgow; at Dundee it was dull, and short time was reported.

LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 36 Returns-23 from Trade Unions and 13 from Local

EMPLOYMENT was moderate; it was better than a month ago. Trade Unions with 3,102 members reported 5.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 5.5 per cent. a month ago and 4.9 per cent. a year

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, and Dressers.—Employment with skinners was bad at Birmingham and in London, and quiet at Leeds. With curriers in London it was bad, and worse than both a month and a year ago; quiet at Birmingham and Glasgow; slack at Leeds; and fair at Walsall and Edinburgh. With leather workers generally employment was good at Manchester, quiet at

Leeds, and fair at Bolton, Bury, and Wigan.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—In London employment improved for harness makers; it was quiet for brown saddlers. At Walsall it was fair for gig saddlers and good for new brown saddlers, being better than both a month ago and a year ago in each case. With saddlers at Glasgow and Dublin it continued quiet.

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

Imports and Exports.

AL .	ipor to a			THE REAL PROPERTY.		
1917 4 1 m/2 1 1/2 1/2 m	March,	Feb.,	March,		or Dec. (-) 1911, on a	
Description.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports:	cwts.	cwts.	ewts.	cwts.	cwts.	
Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry Ditto, wet	46,120 56,273	29,429 46,389	57,612 52,734	+ 16,691 + 9,884	- 11,492 + 3,539	
Total Hides, dry and wet	102,393	75,818	110,346	+ 26,575	- 7,953	
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins "(value) £	1,169,017 208,779	913,097 208,649	1,361,831 253,969	+ 255,920 + 130	- 192,814 - 45,190	
Leather* cwts.	103,338	83,771	97,111	+ 19,567	+ 6,227	
Exports: Leather cwts. Gloves doz. pr. Machinery Belting cwts. Other Sorts (value) £ Saddlery and Harness £ (value)	20,602 16,711 3,279 48,505 44,024	17,430 14,670 2,706 38,753 40,430	17,597 22,739 3,648 38,614 33,074	+ 3,172 + 2,041 + 573 + 9,752 + 3,594	+ 3,005° - 6,028 - 369 + 9,891 + 10,950	

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

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 520 Returns - 460 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 50 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

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

White the second	W	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.	
District.	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	
	Mar. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Mar. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES. London	2,708 13,268 3,183 3,183 12,044 8,561 4,114 2,706 3,569 1,386 1,879 2,258 2,980 933 3,364	Per cent 0.1 - 0.3 - 0.2 + 0.4 - 0.5 + 3.8 + 0.1 - 0.1 - 1.8 - 2.0 - 0.2 - 2.3	Per cent 1.3 - 2.1 - 5.5 + 5.4 - 0.1 + 2.5 - 0.9 + 3.1 + 3.7 + 7.9 - 2.7 + 1.7	£ 3,120 14,491 3,051 11,797 7,942 4,116 2,543 3,080 1,135 1,534 2,028 2,581 761 2,896	Per cent. + 5.5 - 1.1 - 1.2 + 1.1 - 1.4 + 2.8 - 1.1 - 0.4 - 1.5 + 1.7 + 1.3 + 0.2 - 1.5	Per cent. + 0.9 - 6.5 - 8.0 + 5.7 - 5.2 - 0.7 + 2.5 - 0.2 + 6.2 - 1.2 + 6.3 - 4.2 - 1.2 + 2.4
ENGLAND & WALES	62,953	- 0.1	+ 1.2	61,075	+ 0.1	- 1.
SCOTLAND IRELAND	3,423 413	- 1·4 - 3·3	- 1·4 + 4·3	3,232 248	- 0·9 + 2·9	- 2·6
UNITED KINGDOM	66,789	- 02	+ 1.1	64,555	+ 0.0	- 1

the week ended March 25th showed a decrease of 0.2 per density graduate decrease of 0.2 per density decrease decrease of 0.2 per density decrease decrease of 0.2 per density decrease cent. in the number employed, and no change in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment was fair, and not so good as a year ago. At Northampton some slackness was reported. With army bootmakers in Northamptonshire it showed a slight improvement on last month, when it was very slack. At Bristol it continued fairly good. In the heavy boot trade at Kingswood and Leeds employment continued quiet. In Scotland it was moderate, and rather worse than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

g Magindsur.	March,	Feb.,	March,		or Dec. (-) , 1911, on a	
her? to by sines re-	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports (less re-exports) Quantity doz. pairs Value £	26,712	18,060	26,868	+ 8,652	- 156	
	73,782	48,409	79,355	+ 25,373	- 5,573	
Exports(British & Irish) Quantity doz. pairs Value £	136,990	117,974	116,479	+ 19,016	+ 20,511	
	341,080	289,349	283,926	+ 51,731	+ 57,154	

HAT TRADE.

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

EMPLOYMENT during March in the Silk hat trade was moderate and slightly better than a month ago, but

not so good as a year ago.

In the Felt hat trade employment was fair, and not so good as a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of March was 4.0, compared with 4.8 a month ago and 2.0 a year ago. At Denton employment was fair; at Stockport it was good. In Warwickshire employment continued fair.

Imports and Exports.

	March.	Feb.,	March.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in March, 1911, on a		
Description.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: All kinds dozens	48,406	36,905	70,357	+ 11,501	- 21,951	
Exports: Felt, Straw, Other sorts,	70,479 57,817 11,190	70,303 58,769 10,113	66,656 58,457 8,307	+ 176 - 952 + 1,077	+ 3,823 - 640 + 2,883	
Total	139,486	139,185	133,420	+ 301	+ 6,066	

TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 104 Returns—75 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 27 from Local Correspondents.)

Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment during March showed the usual seasonal improvement, but was not so good as a

Returns from firms paying £10,612 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended March 25th showed an increase of 14.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 3.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment was reported as fair at Manchester and Edinburgh, fairly good at Liverpool, bad at Glasgow and quiet at Belfast.

Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment was fairly good, but not so good as a month ago; it was about the same as a year ago. Leeds.—Employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,999 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended March 25th showed an increase of 1.9 per them of 0.3 per cent., as compared with a month ago,

Jewish operatives reported employment as good.

Other Centres.—At Bristol, Manchester and Glasgow employment was fair. At Norwich it was moderate.

The Imports of apparel not waterproofed in March, 1911, were valued at £404,950, as compared with £270,780 in February, 1911, and £375,594 in March, 1910; and the Exports for the same months at £697,343, £675,954 and £532,376 respectively.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 216 Returns—208 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades showed the usual seasonal improvement, and was better than a year ago; in the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades it was fairly good. In the shirt and collar trade generally it was fairly good; in the corset trade it was

Dressmaking, Millinery and Mantle Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,800 dressmakers in the week ended March 25th, showed an increase of 13.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 4.3 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fairly good. With court and private dressmakers, employing 1,344 workpeople in the week ended March 25th, there was an increase of 10.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 5.9 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair. A deficiency of labour was reported by a number of firms. With milliners in the West End employment was fair.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,619 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended March 25th showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 0.5 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fairly good. Several firms reported a deficiency of

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade continued good, and was better than a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades, firms employing 3,491 workpeople in the week ended March 25th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 7.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade continued

fair, and was slightly better than a year ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland employing 6,937 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £4,816 in wages in the week ended March 25th showed an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 4.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fairly good.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers

employing 7,060 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended March 25th showed an increase of 2.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was good.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

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

PAPER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good and showed an improvement on a year ago

Returns from firms employing 21,197 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was an increase in the total number of workpeople employed by cent. in the number employed compared with a month and of 2.7 per cent., as compared with a year ago.

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 1,517 members had 2.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of March, 1911, as compared with 2.0 per cent. at the end of February, 1911, and 2'3 per cent. at the end of March, 1910. In the hand-made paper trade Trade Unions with 579 members had 6.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of March, 1911, as compared with

6.3 per cent. a month ago and 6.8 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of paper in March, 1911, amounted to £586,440, as compared with £473,938 in February, 1911, and £531,259 in March, 1910; and the Exports for the same months amounted to £311,925, £260,533 and £249,759 respectively.

PRINTING TRADES.

Employment with letterpress printers was fair on the It showed little change as compared with a year ago, but was better than a month ago. With lithographic printers it continued fair, about the same as a month ago, but better than a year ago.

London.—Employment with letterpress printers was better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago. With lithographic printers it continued fair, and was better than a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment with letterpress printers continued moderate on the whole, but showed an improvement on a month ago. It was good at Liverpool, Glasgow, Sheffield, Belfast, and Edinburgh, quiet at Newcastle, and dull at Dublin. With lithographic printers employment continued fair and was better than

No. of Membe		Percent	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	at end of Mar., 1911	Mar., 1911.	Feb., 1911.	Mar., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	22 224 5,545	5·7 4·0	6·0 4·6	5·0 5·1	- 0·3 - 0·6	+ 0.7
Lancs. and Cheshire East Midland and Eastern Counties	6,890 2,626	4·2 1·7	6·6 2·9	6.5	- 2·4 - 1·2	- 2·3 - 0·6
West Midlands S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	2,657 3,776	4·3 1·8	5·2 2·5	4·2 2·9	- 0·9 - 0·7	+ 0.1
Scotland	6,098 2,508	2·6 8·3	2·9 9·5	4.5 9.0	- 0·3 - 1·2	- 1·9 - 0·7
United Kingdom	52,324	4.5	5.3	5.0	- 0.8	- 0.5

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment in London continued quiet, but it was better than a month ago and a year ago. In other districts it was fairly good, about the same as a month ago, but better than a year ago

ener van d.C. ka land As normali denomen	No. of Members of Unions at end of Mar. 1911		age Uner at end o		Inc. (- Dec. (-	
		1911.	Feb., 1911.	Mar., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Other Districts	3,576 3,403	4·8 3·7	5.5	7·3 6·8	- 0·7 + 0·4	- 2·5 - 3·1
United Kingdom	6,979	4.3	4.4	7.1	- 0.1	- 2.8

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 195 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 153 from Trade Unions, and 39 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was generally fair and better than both a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,566 reported 2.6 per cent. unemployed at the same dates the percentages were 10.4, 10.8, and the end of March, as compared with 4.1 per cent. a 10.2 respectively. The improvement in the employment month ago, and 5.3 per cent. a year ago,

Furnishing Trades.

Employment in these trades was generally fair and showed an improvement on both a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions reported 2.5 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 5.7 per cent. a month ago, and 7.3 per cent. a year ago. Cabinet makers were well employed in London, and at Glasgow, Beith, Edinburgh, and Manchester; and upholsterers at Liverpool were also well employed. At Newcastle and Sunderland employment was generally slack, while it was bad and worse than a month ago at Dublin

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in March, 1911, were valued at £38,577, as compared with £31,599 in February, 1911, and £32,925 in March, 1910; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £99,071, £92,113, and £86,736 respectively.

Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment on the whole was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of March was 3.8, as compared with 4.3 a month ago, and 5.2 a year ago. Employment was good at Glasgow, Belfast, Bristol, and Sheffield. It continued bad at Liverpool, and short time was reported at Dublin and Oldham.

Imports.

Description.	March, 1911.	Feb.,	March,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in March, 1911, on a	
		1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn	Loads. 218,693 144,348	Loads. 189,812 115,946	Loads. 212,639 128,184	Loads. + 28,881 + 28,402	Loads. + 6,054 + 16,164
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value)	£ 17,099	£ 14,614	£ 15,700	£ + 2,485	£ 1,399

Coopers.

Employment was moderate on the whole. It continued bad, however, at Burton, and was dull and worse than in the previous month at Liverpool, short time being worked at both these centres. Slackness was also reported at Manchester, Belfast, and Bristol.

Coachbuilding.

Employment was good and better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions reported 1.9 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 2.7 per cent. a month ago and a year

Miscellaneous.

Brushmaking.—Employment was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions reported 2.6 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 3.8 per cent. a month ago and 3.6 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in March, 1911, were valued at £44,005, as compared with £34,972 in February, 1911, and £39,272 in March, 1910; the Exports for the same months were valued at £19,480, £20,015, and £16,518 respectively.

Other Trades.—Employment with packing-case makers was moderate on the whole, short time being worked at several centres; it was, however, good at Glasgow. Employment continued moderate with general wheel-wrights and smiths. It was good and better than a month ago with basket makers.

BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 2,737 Returns—1,267 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 1,406 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 64 from Local Correspondents.)

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

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of March was 54, as compared with 75 a month ago and 89 a year ago. For plumbers of carpenters and joiners was shown in every district

Returns from Trade Unions of bricklayers, masons, painters, plasterers and labourers showed an improvement, on the whole, on both a month ago and a year ago.

The Trade Union returns for London showed that 3.2 per cent. of carpenters and joiners were unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 5.6 per cent. a month ago and 7.1 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding percentages for plumbers were 13.4, 11.8, and 12.3 respectively. With masons and plasterers in London employment was again reported as fair on the whole.

Returns received from 1,207 firms employing 61,102 workpeople at the end of March showed that as compared with a month ago there was an increase in the total number employed by them of 6.9 per cent. in London and of 6.4 per cent. in other districts.

Dist lot.	estalla- de puis r nel s	No. paid on last pay-day in Mar., 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	No. paid on last pay-day in Mar., 1911.	or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
		Ski Trade	lled esmen.	Lalo	urers.
London Northern Counties and Yerkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Midland and Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties and Wales Other Districts	of rails	9,386 3,622 4,980 4,185 5,497 803	+ 894 + 206 + 451 + 213 + 408 + 107	6,526 2,705 3,586 3,440 3,152 497	+ 168 + 107 + 241 + 31 + 175 + 61
England and Wales	.6102.0	28,473	+2,279	19,906	+ 783
Scotland	John de	4 072 808	+ 159 + 74	2,340 801	+ 481 - 101
United Kingdom	.7 7	33,353	+2,512	23,047	+ 1,163
norted in the Linton and	or sew	Lads an	d Boys	To	tal.
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Midland and Eastern Counties S. & S. W. Counties and Wales Other Districts England and Wales		526 736 1,110 494 687 68 3,621	+ 5 + 5 - 16 + 3 + 10 - 7	16,438 7,063 9,676 8,119 9,336 1,368	+ 1,067 + 318 + 676 + 247 + 593 + 168 + 3,069
Scotland	:	940 141	- 1 - 12	7,352 1,750	+ 639 - 39
United Kingdom	Poort.	4,702	- 6	61,102	+3,669

Employment with painters showed a seasonal improvement. In the other trades it was slack generally in the principal districts, except as stated below

In the Tees district employment continued moderate generally, but was reported as good with bricklayers at Middlesbrough and fairly good with plumbers at Stockton. At Rotherham it was fairly good generally, and at Leeds there was an improvement with bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and plasterers.

Employment at Manchester was still dull, though moderate with painters. It was fair with masons at Blackburn, and with carpenters and joiners and masons at Preston. With carpenters and joiners at Oldham it was moderate.

With bricklayers and carpenters and joiners at Stafford, and Grantham, employment was reported as good. It was also good with bricklayers at Coventry. It was moderate generally in the Potteries and at Lincoln, Shrewsbury, Kidderminster, Luton and Ipswich. At Birmingham it was moderate with carpenters and joiners and painters, and improving with bricklayers. With carpenters and joiners at Leicester it was moderate on the whole, whilst at Northampton it was moderate with plumbers and fairly good with carpenters and joiners.

Employment was moderate with carpenters and joiners at Plymouth, Exeter and Gloucester, and with brick-layers at Bristol and Portsmouth. At Bath and Cheltenham employment was moderate generally. In South

Wales employment was bad generally. Employment was fair, on the whole, at Glasgow. It was good and better than a month ago with joiners at

At Belfast employment was fair with bricklayers and good with plumbers and painters. It was fair on the whole with masons, bricklayers, and plasterers at Cork. At Dublin it was fair with plasterers.

GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 84 Returns—51 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 22 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole, better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago, especially with glass bottle makers.

Returns received from firms employing 7,837 workpeople in the week ended March 25th, 1911, showed an increase of 1.9 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 4.5 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 4.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, these increases being mainly accounted for by improvement in the glass bottle industry.

	1	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.	
33 2 37 2 238 18	Week ended Mar.	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	
3474 617 1815 3	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Mar. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Glass Bottle	5,391 713 1,556 177 7,837	Per cent. + 2.9 + 0.3 + 0.3 - 5.3 + 1.9	Per cent. + 6.8 + 3.3 + 1.0 + 16.1 + 4.6	£ 6,962 915 1,701 225 9,803	Per cent. + 7·2 + 2·6 - 3·3 - 4·3 + 4·5	Per cent. + 9·1 + 4·8 + 4·2 - 18·2 + 7·0
Districts. North of England Yorkshire Lancashire Worcestershire and Warwickshire Scotland Other parts of the United Kingdom	839 4,146 805 1,197 513 337	+ 4·1 - 3·6 + 0·5 + 0·8 + 0·9	+ 5·0 + 6·9 - 5·8 + 5·1 + 6·0 + 0·3	978 5,412 902 1,551 620 340	- 1.7 + 9.4 - 5.0 + 1.2 + 0.8 - 0.6	+ 2·0 + 8·7 - 10·7 + 8·0 + 5·4 + 2·4
Total	7,837	+ 1.9	+ 4.6	9,803	+ 4.5	+ 7.0

Employment with glass bottle makers in the North of England continued moderate, though rather better than a month ago; in Yorkshire it was fair, and better than a month ago, though some short time was still worked. Employment was moderate at St. Helens, with short time. It continued good at Bristol and Portobello, and was fair at Dublin. Employment with glass bottle makers generally was much better than a year ago. With flint glass makers and cutters it continued good at Birmingham, Wordsley and Stourbridge, a considerable amount of overtime being worked by flint glass cutters. Employment continued moderate with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens; it was also moderate with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear, short time being still general. Employment continued good with plate glass bevellers at Birmingham. It continued bad and was worse than a year ago with glass blowers in London.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	March,	Feb.,	March.	Inc. (+) o in March,	r Dec. (-) 1911, on a
person de la company	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	ewts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
	110,335	108,161	114,219	+ 2,174	- 3,884
Plate Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	26.343	28,367	21,166	- 2,024	+ 5,177
	71.682	56,046	64,291	+ 15,636	+ 7,391
Manufactures, other sorts Bottles	175	131	235	+ 44	- 60
	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.
	138,056	117,311	138,295	+ 20,745	- 239
Exports: Plate	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
	20,539	14,395	16,889	+ 6,144	+ 3,650
	6,873	6,550	5,926	+ 323	+ 947
	46,422	42,649	37,039	+ 3,773	+ 9,383
	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.
	88,362	68,653	63,580	+ 19,709	+ 24,782

PORCELAIN, CHINA AND EARTHEN-WARE INDUSTRY.

(Based on 102 Returns—96 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was good, better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 22,412 workpeople in the week ended March 25th showed an increase of 1.0

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.		
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	
	Mar. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Mar. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches:— China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	3,278 14,062 5,072	Per cent. + 1·2 + 1·1 + 0·6	Per cent. + 6·7 + 2·1 + 0·8	£ 3,448 13,481 4,497	Per cent. + 1.0 + 1.9 + 2.3	Year
Total	22,412	+ 1.0	+ 2.4	21,426	+ 1.8	+ 4.8
Districts:— Potteries	17,406 5,006	+ 1:3 + 0:1	+ 2·8 + 1·1	16,262 5,164	+ 28 - 12	
Total	22,412	+ 1.0	+ 2.4	21,426	+ 1.8	+ 4.8

In the Potteries employment was good in all branches, better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. In Scotland it continued fair on the whole. With tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow it was still quiet, with

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in March 1911, were valued at £89,522, as compared with £74,006 in February, 1911, and £79,426 in March, 1910; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £266,312, £232,329, and £217,117 respectively.

BRICK TRADE.

(Based on 158 Returns—143 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was still moderate, but was on the whole

better than a month ago and a year ago.
Returns from firms employing 12,889 workpeople in the week ended March 25th showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the number of workpeople 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 an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

THE SHEET STATE	W	orkpeop	le.	No.	Earnings.		
Districts.	Week	Inc. (+)	or Dec.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
and the state of the	Mar. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Mar. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and	3,059	Per cent. + 1·3	Per cent.	£ 3,567	Per cent. + 4.0		
Cheshire Midlands and Eastern Counties	4,516	- 0.8	+ 0.4	4,926	+ 1.4		
South and South-West Counties and Wales	2,823	+ 3.1	+ 5.8	3,197	+ 4.3	+ 6.6	
Scotland	1,643 848	+ 2.6 + 3.2	+ 1.4	1,807 829	+ 2.8	- 2·3 - 3·8	
Total	12,889	+ 1.2	+ 1.0	14,326	+ 2.7	+ 1.5	

Employment continued fair on the whole in the Northern Counties and in Yorkshire. In Lancashire and Cheshire it continued moderate. In the Midland Counties it continued moderate on the whole, and was about the same as a year ago; it continued good in Shropshire, fair in South Staffordshire, and bad in the Nottingham district. It continued fair in Bedfordshire; it was fairly good in Suffolk and Essex. It was fairly good and considerably better than both a month and a year ago in the South and South-Western Counties; it was fair in Wales and in Scotland.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 235 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.) EMPLOYMENT was generally regular during March, though in some districts, more particularly in the North and East, rain caused some loss of time to men outside the ordinary farm staff. Day labourers were chiefly wanted for threshing, hedging, and carting manure, and, except

where rain interrupted work, the demand was usually sufficient to absorb the supply. Men for permanent situations, especially milkers, were again reported as scarce in parts of the Midland and Southern and Southern Western Counties.

Northern Counties.—Employment was fairly regular in these counties, and there was an improved demand for extra labourers. Some of these men lost time in the middle of the month through stormy weather, but otherwise the supply of and demand for men of this class were generally about equal, an excess of such men being reported only in the Clitheroe Rural District in Lancashire and in the Sherburn and Bridlington Rural Districts in Yorkshire; they were chiefly employed in threshing, carting manure, and hedging. No change in wages was reported at the Northumberland hiring fairs which took place in March.

Midland Counties. - Threshing, carting manure, hedging, ditching, planting potatoes, and preparing the land for sowing caused a fair demand on the whole for extra labourers in these counties, though employment was occasionally affected by wet weather in some districts, more particularly in Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, and Bedfordshire. There was a sufficient supply of extra men as a rule, but men for permanent situations were again reported as scarce in certain Rural Districts.

Eastern Counties.—In many districts in these counties the demand for extra labourers was a good deal reduced on account of wet weather, which delayed spring sowing and other work. The supply of these men was generally sufficient for requirements, though some scarcity was reported in the Welton (*Lincolnshire*) Rural District, and a surplus was reported in the Linton and Wisbech (Cambridgeshire), Thetford (Norfolk), Thingoe (Suffolk), and Ongar (Essex) Rural Districts. A scarcity of milkers and shepherds was reported in the Brigg (Lincolnshire) Rural District.

Southern and South-Western Counties.—There was generally but little interruption from the weather to outdoor work in these counties. Spring sowing was delayed in some districts by the wet state of the land, but extra labourers were usually in demand for other work, such as threshing, hedging, carting manure, &c., and the supply of men was usually accounted for; this was not the case, however, in Kent, where a surplus was reported in the Faversham, Hollingbourne, and Hoo Rural Districts. A scarcity of men for permanent situations was again reported in several districts, particularly in Cornwall.

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

EMPLOYMENT continued fair in London, and was better than a year ago. It was also fair on the whole at the

other principal ports.

London*.—Employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago. During the latter part of the month employment was favourably affected by the wool sales. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves during the four weeks ended March 25th, 1911, was 13,766, an increase of 0.9 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 6.6 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

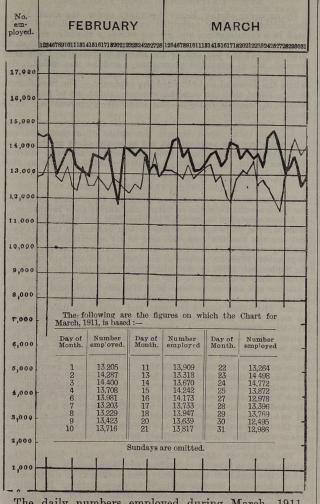
Saudi Bus My	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed* in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.							
a table a second	String of the	In Docks.	10 20 T	di medep	TAURUM A			
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At 107 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.			
Week ended Mar. 4th " " 11th " 18th " 25th	4,052 4,298 4,567 4,921	3,046 2,759 2,828 2,601	7,098 7,057 7,395 7,522	6,564 6,520 6,452 6,455	13 662 13,577 13,847 13,977			
Average for 4 weeks ended Mar. 25th, 1911	} 4,460	2,808	7,268	6,498	13,766			
Average for Feb., 1911	4,244	2,894	7,138	6,503	13,641			
" "Mar., 1910	4,467	2,490	6,957	5,959	12,916			

Exclusive of Tilbury

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all he Docks, and at 107 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of February and March, 1910. Is also given for comparison.

April, 1911.

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



The daily numbers employed during March, 1911, ranged from 12,495 on the 30th to 14,772 on the 24th. During March, 1910, the daily numbers ranged from 11,728 on the 26th to 14,437 on the 30th.

The mean daily number employed at *Tilbury Dock* was 1,288 during March, 1911, as compared with 1,377 during the previous month, and 1,154 during March,

Employment at *Liverpool* was good at the Central docks, but slack at the North end and South end docks. With quay and railway carters it continued fair.

Other Ports.—Employment with dock and quayside labour was fair generally on the Tyne and Wear and rather better than a month ago; it continued moderate with trimmers and teemers. At Hartlepool and Middlesbrough employment continued good; it was moderate at Hull and Grimsby. There was a decline at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, but employment continued good at Parkeston. It was fair generally and better than a month ago at Plymouth, and slack at Bristol. The improvement at the South Wales ports was maintained. There was an improvement at Leith, but at Grangemouth employment continued slack. It was fair and better than a month ago at Dundee; it continued

FISHING INDUSTRY.

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

The fish landed during March, 1911, showed a decrease in both quantity and value as compared with March, 1910. Excluding shell fish, however, the value in March, 1911, was rather greater than the value in March, 1910. The following table shows the quantity and value of the fish landed in March, 1911 and 1910:—

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

			Quar	ntity.	Value.		
			Mar. 1911,	Mar. 1910.	Mar. 1911.	Mar. 1910.	
Fish (other England : Scotland Ireland	than Shell):	::	Cwts. 853,740 361,820 15,559	Cwts. 854,652 401,595 29,113	£ 629,783 159,199 10,430	£ 612,936 170,077 14,456	
Shell Fish	Total		1,231,119	1,285,360	799,412 22,296	797,469 25,302	
	Total Value			-	821,708	822,771	

Employment at the principal ports during March was fair on the whole. At Grimsby employment was good and better than either a month ago or a year ago. At Yarmouth it was fair with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and bad with fish curers. Employment at Lowestoft was moderate with all classes. At Hull it was moderate with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and good with fish curers. Employment at Aberdeen was good with all classes, better than a month ago and about the same as a year ago. At Peterhead employment was moderate with fishermen and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Fraserburgh it was moderate with fishermen, bad with fish dock labourers, and fair with fish curers. Employment at Macduff was moderate. Off the South-Western coasts of England fishing operations were but moderately successful.

The Exports of herrings cured and salted in March, 1911, were valued at £82,356, as compared with £83,642 in February, 1911, and £58,467 in March, 1910.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN MARCH.

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

Returns received from certain selected ports (at which 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) show that during March 42,691 seamen,* of whom 3,364 (or 7.9 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. As compared with March, 1910, there was a net increase of 3,732. The chief increases were at Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton, and the Tyne Ports.

During the three months ended March, 1911, the total number of seamen shipped was 118,877, an increase of 13,116 on the total for the first quarter of 1910. There were large increases at Liverpool, the Tyne Ports, London, Bristol, and Glasgow.

Lascars are not included in these figures.

		Numb	er o	f Sea	men* shi	pped in	
Principal Ports.	The state of the s	March,		THE REAL PROPERTY.	Three	months March,	
	1910.	1911.	Dec	c.(+) or c.(-) 1911.	1910.	1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in 1911.
ENGLAND & WALES. East Coast. Tyne Ports	1,776 292 314 1,156 25	2,314 301 329 1,146 89	+++-+	538 9 15 10 64	4,884 974 1,202 3,498 102	8,093 872 1,065 3,504 161	+ 3,209 - 102 - 137 + 6 + 59
Bristol Channel. Bristol†	602 877 3,669 315	978 856 3,963 250	+ -+ -	376 21 294 65	1,717 2,540 11,984 1,098	2,773 2,802 12,612 1,140	+ 1,056 + 262 + 628 + 42
Other Ports. Liverpool London Southampton	15.198 6,550 3,705	15,800 7,014 4,303	+++	602 464 598	37,981 18,946 9,588	42,300 20,698 10,376	+ 4,319 + 1,752 + 788
SCOTLAND. Leith	401 217 3,745	352 207 4,623	+	49 10 878	1,144 622 8,860	1,248 571 9,981	+ 104 - 51 + 1,121
IRELAND. Dublin	66 51	35 131	-+	31 80	236 385	135 546	- 101 + 161
Total	38,959	42,691	+ 3	3,732	105,761	118,877	+13,116

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.
† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: RIDING BICYCLE IN STREET.

Compensation is payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, to a workman injured by accident only where the accident was one arising out of and in the course of the employ-

ment.

A man was employed as a canvasser and collector by a company carrying on business as retailers of clothing and other articles. As part of his employment he had to go about a town and call at the houses of a large number of customers. For this purpose he used a bicycle, and while he was so employed and riding his bicycle, he came into collision with a tramcar and was killed. His widow claimed compensation. Her claim was resisted by the employers on the ground that, although the accident had arisen in the course of the deceased's employment, it had not arisen out of that employment. The County Court judge found as facts that the deceased had been for nine months before the accident in the habit, like many others similarly employed, of riding a bicycle in order to perform his duties. It was no part of his duty to ride a bicycle, but his employers larly employed, of riding a bicycle in order to perform his duties. It was no part of his duty to ride a bicycle, but his employers knew that he did so, and did not either forbid him or encourage him to do so. They did not, however, receive any benefit from his riding a bicycle, as their work could have been done quite as well, if not better, on foot. On these facts the judge decided that the accident did not arise out of the employment, and accordingly he refused to award compensation. The widow appealed.

appealed.

The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, holding that the County Court judge was wrong in his decision. They held that it made no difference whether a man were directed to go his rounds on a bicycle or merely permitted to do so if he chose. Here the use of the bicycle was known to the employers and not forbidden by them, and the accident was one which arose out of as well as in the course of the employment.—Pearce v. Provident Clothing and Supply Company, Limited.—Court of Appeal,

Accident Arising out of and in the course of the Employment: Completion of Work: Wages Payable on Later Day: Return for Payment.

DAY: RETURN FOR PAYMENT.

By the usage of a certain cotton mill the wages of the workmen were made up to the end of Wednesday in each week, and were paid at the mill on the succeeding Friday. A woman was working as a "piecer" in this mill temporarily during the absence through illness of another woman. On Wednesday, the 6th July, her engagement terminated, as the woman who had been ill was expected to return to work the next morning. In accordance with the uniform practice of "piecers" the woman returned to the mill on Friday, the 8th July, to receive the wages she had earned for the week ending the 6th July. Having received her wages, as she was coming down the stairs in the mill she slipped, fell, and was injured. She subsequently claimed compensation, and obtained an award in the County Court. The employers appealed on the ground that the accident was not one arising out of and in the course of the employment, which had come to an end entirely before the accident. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that the obligation arising out of the employers' contract was not terminated until they had paid the wages due, and that therefore the claimant was entitled to compensation.—

Riley v. W. Holland and Sons, Limited.—Court of Appeal, 18th March, 1911.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT : DISOBEDIENCE TO ORDERS.

By the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Acts every working place in a mine must be examined by a fireman before work is commenced. If a fireman fences off part of the mine as dangerous, it is an offence for any miner to remove or cross

over the fence.

On 19th January, 1910, a part of a certain mine was found by the fireman to be full of gas and in a dangerous state, and two men who had been working there on the previous day were told they must not work there on that day. They accordingly started to work in another place. The dangerous place was fenced off by the fireman, and one of these two men was specially ordered by the fireman not to enter the dangerous working, even to fetch a pick. The other man (apparently) did not hear this conversation, and a little later left his mate and went towards the dangerous place to fetch a pick. His mate shouted after him the fireman's instructions, but he probably did not hear, for he crossed the fence and entered the forbidden place. As he was carrying a naked light, an explosion was caused and he was killed. The parents of the deceased man claimed compensation. The Sheriff-Substitute, however, refused to make an award in favour of the claimants, holding that, as the deceased compensation. The Sheriff-Substitute, however, refused to make an award in favour of the claimants, holding that, as the deceased had been forbidden to enter the dangerous working place, the accident did not arise out of and in the course of the employment. The claimants appealed.

The Court of Session held that, as the deceased was not doing a job of his own, and was merely disobedient in acting within his employment, the accident was one arising out of and in the

course of the employment. The appeal was therefore allowed.— Conway v. Pumpherston Oil Company, Limited.—Court of Session, 9th March, 1911.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOY-MENT: UNAUTHORIZED MINER FIRING SHOT.

By an order of the Home Secretary under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts only permitted explosives were allowed to be used in a certain mine, and no one except a specially appointed person might fire a charge. One day, after the appointed shot-firer had left the pit, one of the miners prepared to fire a shot himself, but it exploded prematurely and he was killed. His widow claimed compensation. There was no evidence to show where the deceased had obtained the explosive. The Sheriff-Substitute found that the accident was one arising out of and in the course of the employment, and awarded compensation. The employers appealed.

nployers appealed.

The Court of Session held that the miner, contrary to regula tions, had taken upon himself the duties of a shot-firer, and that therefore the accident did not arise out of or in the course of the employment. The appeal was therefore allowed.—Kerr v. William Baird and Company, Limited.—Court of Session, 16th

WHAT IS INCAPACITY? DISFIGUREMENT.

Compensation is payable to a workman only where incapacity for work results from the accident, and during such incapacity.

A man employed as an edge tool moulder met with an accident some sixteen years ago by which he was blinded in the left eye; A man employed as an edge tool moulder met with an accident some sixteen years ago by which he was blinded in the left eye; but the eye was not removed, and to all appearances there was nothing wrong with it. For twelve or thirteen years previous to September, 1910, he worked at his trade at his old rate of wages. In September, 1910, he met with another accident, through being struck with a splinter in the same eye. The consequence was that the eye had to be removed. His employers paid him compensation for ten weeks until he had recovered from the operation. They then ceased payment and refused to take him back to work. The man also failed to obtain work from other firms. He then applied to the County Court for an award of compensation. The employers resisted the claim on the ground that the man had entirely recovered from the result of the recent accident; that the fact that he was blind in one eye rendered him unfit for his work; that they had not been aware before the recent accident that he was in fact blind of one eye; and that the only result of that accident was that he was disfigured, and that his blindness was now apparent. The County Court judge decided that the workman had not full capacity to do the work of an edge tool moulder, but that such incapacity was not caused by the recent accident but by the accident which happened sixteen years ago. He therefore refused to award compensation. The claimant appealed.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal holding that

claimant appealed.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that, although there may be exceptions to the rule, as a general rule, when the accident caused only disfigurement as distinguished from incapacity there is no right to compensation. In order to entitle a workman to compensation, incapacity for work must be proved to have resulted from the injury caused by the accident in question.—Ball v. Hunt and Sons, Limited.—Court of Appeal, 1911. 18th March, 1911.

Partial Removal of Incapacity: Capacity for Light Work: Inability to Obtain it: Right of Employer to Have Compensation Diminished.

Where compensation is payable under the Act the amount of a weekly payment must in no case exceed the difference between the amount of the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average weekly amount which he is earning, or is able to earn, in some suitable employment after the accident. Any remuneration or payment may be reviewed at the request of either the employer or the workman, and on such review may be ended, diminished, or increased.

A workman had been injured in circumstances entitling him to compensation, and the employers had paid compensation on the footing of total incapacity for some time. They then applied for a review, and proved that the man was at the time physically capable of doing light work, but they failed to provide such work, nor did they give any evidence that work of a suitable character could be obtained in the neighbourhood where the man resided. The Court of Appeal held that the employers may obtain an order in such circumstances for the reduction of compensation.—

Cardiff Corporation v. Hall.—Court of Appeal, 18th March, 1911. Cardiff Corporation v. Hall .- Court of Appeal, 18th March, 1911.

Who is a Dependant? Question of Fact: Illegitimate Child of Deceased Adopted by Stranger.

In the case of a fatal accident only those persons are entitled to compensation under the Act who were dependants of the deceased. Those are such members of the family of the deceased as were wholly or in part dependent upon the earnings of the workman at the time of his death. For the purposes of compensation an illegitimate child is in the same position as a legitimate child legitimate child.

A young woman in the employment of a farmer was fatally in-A young woman in the employment of a farmer was fatally injured on the 11th July, 1910, in circumstances entitling her dependants to compensation. On the 11th May, 1910, she had been delivered of an illegitimate child. Before the child was born a lady who had no children of her own promised that if the child were a girl she would adopt it without payment. The child was a girl, and in accordance with the arrangement was handed over to the lady and called by her name. The mother signed a document certifying that she had handed over the child to the lady and had no further claim upon it; but at the same time she stated that she would, in the future, contribute something to the support of the child, and, as a matter of fact, did contribute a sum of 3s. 6d. with that object. After taking over the child the lady gave notice to the local authority, under the provisions of the Children Act, 1908, to the effect that the child had been adopted by her, and that it had been agreed that the parent should have no claim upon the child. After the mother's death some of her relatives demanded that the child should be handed over to them, but the lady refused to part with the child. The relatives then took proceedings against the employer of the

over to them, but the lady refused to part with the child. The relatives then took proceedings against the employer of the deceased to obtain compensation under the Act for the child. The employer recisted the claim on the ground that the child was not dependent upon her mother; but the Sheriff-Substitute found that the child was in law wholly dependent on her mother, and assessed the compensation at £150. The employer appealed. The Court of Session held that, although there is a presumption of law that a young child is wholly dependent upon its parents, the question of dependency is really one of fact, and the presumption is liable to be rebutted. In this case it was clear that in no reasonable sense was the child wholly or partially dependent upon the earnings of her mother, therefore the Sheriff-Substitute was wrong. The appeal was accordingly allowed.—

Briggs v. Mitchell.—Court of Session, 16th March, 1911.

RIGHTS OF DEPENDANTS: ABORTIVE ACTION BY ONE DEPENDANT:

RIGHTS OF DEPENDANTS: ABORTIVE ACTION BY ONE DEPENDANT:

RIGHTS OF DEPENDANTS: ABORTIVE ACTION BY ONE DEPENDANT:

RIGHTS OF OTHER DEPENDANTS: CLAIMS OUT OF TIME.

It is provided by the Act that if an action is brought to recover damages independently of the Act within the time for claiming compensation, and it is determined in the action that the employer is not liable for damages, but would have been liable for compensation, the action must be dismissed; but the court may, on the application of the plaintiff, proceed to assess compensation, but may deduct from the compensation the costs caused by bringing an action instead of proceeding under the Act. A claim for compensation under the Act must be made within six months of the occurrence of the accident, or, in case of death, within six months of the death.

A young man was killed in an accident in circumstances entitling his dependants to compensation. His father brought an action for damages, but did not succeed. Eighteen months after the death the mother and three sisters of the deceased claimed compensation. The Sheriff-Substitute found that neither the father, mother, nor eldest sieter were dependants upon the earnings of the deceased, but that the two younger sisters were partially dependent upon his earnings, and awarded them the sum of £70 as compensation. The employer then applied that the costs of the action brought by the father should be deducted from the compensation, but the Sheriff-Substitute refused the application. The employer appealed, and two questions were brought before the court: (1) Whether the claim of the mother and sisters should ever have been heard at all; and (2) whether the Sheriff-Substitute was bound to deduct the costs of the abortive action from the compensation. The court held that in certain circumstances an option is given to a dependant either to claim his rights at law or to claim compensation. By choosing one remedy he repudiates the other; but he is given the privilege on failure of an action, although he has not claim

(2) Coal Mines Regulation Acts.

(2) Coal Mines Regulation Acts.

Disregard of Statutory Rule: The Doctrine of Common Employment: Necticence of Manager of Mine: Responsibility of Owner.

It is provided by the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, that there shall be attached to every machine worked by steam, water, or mechanical power, and used for lowering or raising persons, an adequate brake or brakes. By the common law an employer is not responsible for injury to a servant caused by the negligence of a fellow-servant in a common employment.

Several years ago the manager of a coal mine caused a new brake to be attached to the machine used for lowering and raising the miners, in order that a larger cage than the one previously in use might be used; and he ordered the new cage to be used for lowering and raising 20 men, and no more, at a time. In May, 1909, a new manager was appointed. This new manager gave orders that the cage should be used for lowering and raising 26 men at one time. In August, 1909, while the cage containing 26 men was being lowered into the pit, part of the gear broke, the brake became inoperative, and the cage fell to the bottom of the shaft. Seven men were killed and a number of others were seriously injured. The widow of one of the deceased men then brought an action for damages against the company which owned the mine, by way of a test action, to determine the rights of herself and the other parties interested. At the trial the jury found that the cage was not suited for more than 20 men; that the brake was adequate for lowering 20 men but not for lowering 26 men; and that the inadequacy of the brake was the cause of the accident. They assessed the damages at £500, and judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff. The defendants appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the Act of Parliament did not put an absolute obligation upon the owners of the mine rendering them liable in every case where a workman was injured through the negligent disregard of rules by a person who was their servant. In this case the company had t

to negligence on the part of the manager, their servant. Therefore the company were not liable. The appeal was therefore allowed.—Watkins v. Naval Colliery Company, Limited.—Court of Appeal, 8th and 9th February and 11th March, 1911.

(3) Trade Union Acts.

CONDITIONAL PAYMENT OF BENEFIT TO INJURED MEMBER:
RECOVERY OF AMOUNT: ACTION BY UNION AGAINST MEMBER:
JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

By the Trade Union Act, 1871, in the case of a trade union illegal at common law as being in restraint of trade, it is provided that no court may entertain any legal proceeding instituted with the object of directly enforcing or recovering damages for the breach of—(1) Any agreement between members concerning the conditions on which any members shall be employed; (2) any agreement for the payment by any person of any subscription or penalty to the union; or (3) any agreement to provide benefits to members. By the rules of a trade union in certain circumstances a sum of money was payable to any member who became incapacitated for life from following his employment; and it was further provided that in case any member who received such sum subsequently returned to his employment he should repay the amount received to the society.

A member of a society of iron founders met with an accident in June, 1906, which seriously injured him. At the time of the accident he was working as a moulder and earning £2 1s. a week. He was supposed to be injured for life, and the society paid him the sum of £100, he signing an agreement in August, 1907, by which he undertook to repay the money in full if he ever returned to the trade of an iron founder, and that any earning of money by him in any department of the trade of an iron founder should be deemed a returning to the trade for the purposes of the agreement. A quite unexpected improvement took By the Trade Union Act, 1871, in the case of a trade union

ing of money by him in any department of the trade of an iron founder should be deemed a returning to the trade for the purposes of the agreement. A quite unexpected improvement took place in the man's condition, so that in March, 1910, he was well enough to resume work in a foundry, not as a moulder, but as a core-maker, at £1 6s. a week. Core-making is a department in the trade of iron founding. In these circumstances the society demanded the return by him of the £100, and on refusal brought an action against him for that amount. At the trial the judge held that the society was one which was illegal at common law, and therefore subject to the provisions of the Act of 1871, and that the action was one in which the court had no jurisdiction because of these provisions. The trade union appealed.

The King's Bench Division decided that, assuming the County Court judge was right in finding that the society was one to which the Act of 1871 applied, the agreement entered into by the defendant was neither one concerning the condition of employment nor one for the payment of a penalty, nor was it an agreement for the application of the funds to provide benefits to the members. The agreement grew out of an agreement to provide benefits to members, but the two agreements were quite separate and distinct; and the one in question was not one withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the courts by the Act. Therefore the appeal was allowed, and judgment entered for the plaintiff society for the sum of £100.—Friendly Society of Iron Founders of England, Ireland and Wales v. Ingall.—King's Bench Division, 16th March, 1911.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADE.

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

	Price accordi Audi	ing to last	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on			
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.		
Coal. Northumberland:	Dec., 1910—	g. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
(Average of all classes of coal at pit's mouth.) Pig Iron.	Feb., 1911.	6 11:30	- 0 4.32	- 0 8.27		
Cleveland	Jan.—Mar. Jan.—Mar.	49 6·86 65 10·41	- 0 3·86 + 0 10·99	- 0 11·27 + 0 9·23		
North of England :— (Rails, plates, bars, and angles.)		126 10:20	- 0 3.50	- 0 5.93		
Midlands:— (Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, &c.)	Jan.—Feb.	129 2.68	+ 1 4.33	+ 5 4.37		
West of Scotland:— (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods.)		126 3.46	+ 1 3.27	+ 8 1.78		

Coal.—In connection with the ascertained selling price of Northumberland coal, it was decided by the Northumberland Conciliation Board that the wages of underground workers and banksmen should be reduced by 33 per cent., and those of other surface workers by 3 per cent., leaving their wages 26½ per cent. and 21 per cent. respectively above the standard of 1879.

Pig Iron.—As a result of the ascertainments of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blast-furnacemen

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

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

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

	Apr	il 1st,	1911.	Marc	ch 1st,	1911.	Apri	il 1st, 1	910.
District.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.
London :- N. & N.W. E. & N.E. S.E. S.W. W. & W.C. N.Counties & Yorks.	d. 51/2 55/2 6 6 6 6 6 6	d. 5 4½ 5 5 5 5 5	d. 5·3 5·2 5·2 5·3 5·5 5·6	d. 5½ 5½ 5½ 6 6 6½	d. 5 5 5 4 5 1 3 5	d. 5·3 5·3 5·1 5·3 5·6 5·5	d. 6 6 6 5½ 6 6 7	d. 51 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	d. 5·7 5·5 5·5 5·7 5·9 6·1
Lancs & Cheshire Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties . S. Western Counties	6 6 6	4½ 5 5 5	5·3 5·4 5·9 5·7	6 6 6	5 5 5 5	5·3 5·3 5·9 5·7	6 6 6 6 6 2 6 2	5 5 5 5 5 2	5·7 5·7 6·0 5·9
and Wales Scotland	7	51/2	6.0	7	51/2	6.1	7	51/2	6.4
Great Britain	7	41/2	5.6	7	434	5.6	7	5	5.9

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the predominant prices remains unaltered. Compared with a

year ago, a decrease of '3d. per 4 lbs. is shown.

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

under:—			150	20100			
Place.		Predominant Price per 4 lbs.	Inc. (- Dec. on	(-)	Last Change.		
TAO		on April 1st, 1911.*	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lbs.	
	- 63	d.	1 d.	d.		d.	
London		5½		- 1	Nov. '10	- 1	
Birmingham		51 & 6	+ 1		March '11	+ 1	
Bolton		51/2		$-\frac{1}{2}$	Nov. '10	$-\frac{1}{2}$	
Bristol		51 & 6		-	Feb. '10	- 1/2	
Cardiff		51/2		- 1	June '10	- 1	
Derby		5		$-\frac{1}{2}$	Dec. '10	- 1/2	
Hull		51/2		$-\frac{1}{2}$	June '10	- 1/2	
Ipswich		$5\frac{1}{2}$		$-\frac{1}{2}$	June '10	$-\frac{1}{2}$	
Leeds		61/2	1	- 1/2	May '10	- 1	
Leicester		5		$-\frac{1}{2}$	May '10	- 1	
Liverpool		5		- 1	Nov. '10	$-\frac{1}{2}$	
Manchester.		5		$-\frac{1}{2}$	June '10	- 1	
Middlesbroug	h	5 & 51/2	$-\frac{1}{2}$	- 1/2	March '11	- 1	
Norwich					Nov. '09	- 1	
Nottingham		5½		- 1/2	June '10 Nov. '10	- ½ - ½	
Oldham		5		1			
Plymouth	33 5	6	15	- 1/2	June '10 Oct. 3, '10	- ½ + ½	
Portsmouth		6		1	March '11	A LAND COMPANY	
Potteries		41	- 1/2	- 1	Nov. '09	$-\frac{1}{2}$	
Southampton		5 & 6			June '10	- 1	
Wolverhampt	on	5		- 1/2	Julie 10	- ½	
		F1		- 1	June '10	- 1	
Aberdeen .	10 1 ··	5½	10-0263		July '10	+ 1/3	
Dundee .		5½	10000	1	July '10	+ 1/2	
Edinburgh .		6½	- 1	-1	March '11	- 1	
Glasgow .		5½	- 2	A LONG	1000 1000	1	
Belfast .		54	- 1	- 1	March '11	- 1/2	
Dublin .		6		$-\frac{1}{2}$	May '10	- 1	

As compared with a month ago, the price of bread has fallen ½d. per 4 lbs. in Middlesbrough, the Potteries, Glasgow, and Belfast. The predominant price in Birmingham is now 5½d. and 6d.; on March 1st it was 5½d. per 4 lbs. In London, though the predominant price is $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., a large quantity of bread is sold at 5d. per 4 lbs. As compared with April 1st, 1910, the price is lower in

were reduced by ½ per cent. in Cleveland and increased by ½ per cent. in West Cumberland.

20 of the towns. In the remaining 7 towns no change is shown.

The imports of wheat during September, 1910-March, 1911, amounted to 55,309,676 cwts., or 867,904 cwts. less than in the corresponding months of 1909-10. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1910—March, 1911, amounted to 6,049,643 cwts., or 1,419,946 cwts. less than in September, 1909—March,

Month.	Mean London Gazette Price	A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF	orts. clared Value.)	Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for	
	(England and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	Cash).	
1910. March	Per cwt. s. d. 7 7	Per cwt. s. d. 9 0 ³ / ₄	Per cwt. s. d. 11 6	Per cwt. s. d. 11 8½	
1911. February	7 1 7 0	7 11½ 7 11	10 9½ 10 6½	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES. Quarterly Returns of Sales.

The following Table gives details as to the sales in the fourth quarter of 1910, 1909, and 1905 respectively, by the three Co-operative Wholesale Societies of England, Scotland, and Ireland:—

Names of Societies	Sales† in tl	ne fourth qu	arter of	Percei Incre compare	ease			
and Nature of Business.	1910.	1909.	1905.	A year ago.	Five years ago.			
Wellings and Ingeletic	£	£	£					
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY: Distributive Departments Productive "	7,320,386 1,726,823	7,153,981 1,601,159	5,925,945 972,434	2·3 7·8	23·5 77·6			
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments Productive "	2,159,391* 747,419*	2,038,722 709,420	1,877,139 589,515	5·9 5·4	15·0 26·8			
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE: Productive Departments	52,477	40,600	32,449	29.3	61.7			
IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY: Distributive Departments ‡	13,526	11,712	4,883	15.5	177:0			
Totals—Distributive Depts.	9,493,303 2,526,719	9,204,415 2,351,179	7,807,967 1,594,398	3·1 7·5	21·6 58·5			
Grand Total	12,020,022	11,555,594	9,402,365	4.0	27.8			

during March 1911.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination of young persons. §
Atherstone	 J. F. Herring, St. Mary's House	Surgery, Market Place: Tuesday, 10-11 a.m. (1) Residence:
Brownhills	 R. G. Bradford, Coombe House	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. (2) Residence of Mr. J. Kemp, Lichfield Rd. Walsall Wood: Wed nesday, 12 nn1 p.m.
Cranleigh	 J. K. Willis, Redcroft	Surgery, Broad Oak: Wed., 8.30-9.30 a.m.
King's Cliffe Mold Northallerton	 E. S. Jones, King's Cliffe, Wansford K. V. Trubshaw, Pendre H. H. Carter, 5, Arncliffe Terrace	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Weekdays, 9-10 a.m. Surgery, Stamford House: Wednesday,
Sherborne	 N. Wilson, Greenhill	2-3 p.m. Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. (1) Surgery: Week- days, 9-10.30 a.m.
Tredegar	H. G. Brown, The Willows	(2) Surgery, Workmen Club and Institute, Rhymney: Thursday 3,30-4 p.m.
Windsor Yatton	A. D. Crofts, 9, High Street T. C. Johnson, Yatton, Somerset	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m. Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.

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

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

* These figures represent a quarter of 14 weeks.

† The amounts given for the productive departments represent sales and transfers to distributive departments.

‡ This Society has no productive departments.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

April, 1911.

THE total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during March, 1911, was 47, consisting of 40 cases of lead poisoning, 2 of mercurial poisoning, 1 of arsenic poisoning, and 4 of anthrax. Five deaths were reported in March, 3 due to lead poisoning and 2 to anthrax. In addition, 20 cases of lead poisoning (4 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters

During January-March, 1911, the total number of eases of poisoning and of anthrax was 150, as compared with 122 in the corresponding period of 1910. The number of deaths was 10 in 1911 and 14 in 1910. In addition, there were 49 cases of lead poisoning (including 12 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first three months of 1911, as compared with 42 cases (including 8 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1910.

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

		CASES			DEATHS.		
Industry.	Mar.,		months March,	Mar.	Three n		
	1911.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1911.	1910.	
Cashing the Later of		I	ead Pol	soning			
Among Operatives engaged in— Smelting of Metals Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering. Printing File Cutting Tinning of Metals. White Lead Works Red Lead Works Red Lead Works China and Earthenware* Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works Coachmaking Shipbuilding Paint used in other Industries Other Industries	1 2 3 1 1 1 3 9 - - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 2 3 7 11 6 5 2 4 24 — 9 4 3 25 6 6 6 12	8 1 1 1 2 7 1 4 4 6 2 2 12 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1	2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1	
Total in Factories & Workshops	40	134	105	3	7	11	
House Painting & Plumbing	0	49	42	4	12	8	

	The state of the s					
Total Anthrax	4	11	12	2	3	3
other Industries	_	1	1	-	-	1
Wool Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	1 2 1	4 2 4	$\frac{7}{4}$	1 1 —	2 1 —	$-\frac{1}{1}$
The second secon			Anth	cax.		
Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"	3	5	5	-	_	-
Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	1	1	3	-	-	-
Total	2	4	2	-		
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries	<u></u>	2	_ 2	=	Ξ	=
Maline and Thermometer	1	2	-		-	-

^{*} Of the 9 persons affected in the china and earthenware industry 4 were females

67 15 164 9 22 22

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

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN MARCH.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

(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 March, 1911, was 252, an increase of 41 as compared with February, 1911, and of 40 as compared with March, 1910. The mean number for March during the years 1906-1910 was 243, the maximum year being 1908, with 293 deaths, and the minimum year 1909, with 205

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in March, 1911, was 129, compared with 90 in February, 1911, and 97 in March, 1910. The total number of accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in March, 1911, was 92, the same number as in February, 1911, as compared with 79 in March, 1910. The corresponding figures in the railway service were 31, 25, and 34 respectively. The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in March, 1911, was 100, as compared with 275 in February, 1911, and 65 in March,

During the three months ended March, 1911, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was 714, as compared with 701 in 1910. The total number of seamen killed in the same period was 502 in 1911 and 224 in

Trade.	Numb	er of Work silled durin	people g	(-) in) or Dec. March, on a
	March, 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service— Brakesmen & Goods Guards	4	4	2		+ 2
Engine Drivers.	2	2	2 2	5 .01	- 2
FiremenGuards (Passenger)Permanent Way Men (not	1	100.00	2	A. I. A.	
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	6	5	9	+ 1	- 3
Porters	1 5	4	5 4	- 3 + 3	- 4 + 1
Miscellaneous	11	2 7	10	+ 4	+ 1
Contractors' Servants	2	1	••	+ 1	+ 2
Total, Railway Service	31	25	34	+ 6	- 3
Mines — Underground	107	68	74	+ 39	+ 33
Surface	18	18	16		+ 2
Total, Mines	125	86	90	+ 39	+ 35
Quarries over 20 feet deep	4	4	7		- 3
Factories— Textile—	11000			0000	
Cotton Wool and Worsted	2 7	5	1	- 3	+ 1
Other Textiles	3	2 2	ż	+ 5 + 1	+ 1 + 7 + 1
Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion of Metals	4 4	2 8	5 6	+ 2	- 1 - 2
Marine and Locomotive	1	1	3		- 2
Engineering Ship and Boat Building	10	10	7		+ 3
Wood	6 3	2 7	5	+ 4	+ 3 + 1 - 2 + 1
Laundries	1	1		- 4	+ 1
Other Non - Textile Industries	20	28	25	- 8	- 5
Total, Factories Workshops—	61	68	59	- 7	+ 2
Accidents reported under					College
Factory Act, Ss. 103-5 - Docks, Wharves and Quays	15	14	13	+ 1	+ 2
Warehouses Buildings to which Act applies	5 11	2 8	7	+ 1 + 3 + 3	+ 5 + 4
.buildings to winch Act applies				+ 3	+ +
Total under Factory Act, Ss. 103 5	31	24	20	+ 7	+ 11
Accidents, reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894		4	2	_ 4	- 2
Total, excluding Seamen	252	211	212	+ 41	+ 40
Seamen— On Trading Vessels—					
On Trading Vessels — Sailing	11	70	13	- 59	- 2
Steam On Fishing Vessels—	73	189	39	-116	+ 34
Sailing Steam	1 15	6 10	5 8	- 5 + 5	- 4 + 7
Total, Seamen	100	275	65	-175	+ 35
Total, including Seamen	352	486	277	- 134	+ 75
, morating counter	002	100	211	104	1 10

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN MARCH.*

disputes commencing during the month was 41, as compared with 43 in February, 1911, and 32 in March, 1910. In these disputes 19,673 workpeople were directly, and 2,643 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before March, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 46,577 workpeople involved in trade disputes in March, 1911, as compared with 46,646 in February, 1911, and 42,366 in

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

Groups	No. of	No. of Workpeople involved.			
of Trades.	Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
Building	10 3 7 4 4 1	43 4,735 11,094 -294 600 2,016 369 416 106	1,491 532 52 290 202 	43 6,226 11,626 346 890 2,218 369 492 106	
Total, March, 1911	41	19,673	2,643	22,316	
Total, February, 1911	43	17,630	7,593	25,223	
Total, March, 1910	32	13,904	4,372	18,276	

Causes. - Of the 41 new disputes, 10, directly involving 783 workpeople, arose on demands for increased wages; 6, directly involving 10,676 workpeople, against proposed reductions in wages; 6, directly involving 814 workpeople, on other wages questions; 2, directly involving 82 workpeople, on questions relating to hours of labour; 10, directly involving 4,914 workpeople, on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, and 7, directly involving 2,404 workpeople, on details of working arrangements.

Results. — Definite results were reported in the case of 26 new disputes, directly involving 7,990 persons, and 7 old disputes, directly involving 5,443 persons. Of

Number and Magnitude. —The total number of these new and old disputes, 8, directly involving 2,660 isputes commencing during the month was 41, as compersons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 8, directly involving 1,206 persons, were decided in favour of the employers; and 17, directly involving 9,567 persons, were compromised. In the case of 4 other disputes terminated during the month work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The aggregate duration in March of disputes which began or were settled in that month was 232,800 working days. In addition, 491,000 working days were lost during March, owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in March of all disputes, new and old, was 723,800 working days, as compared with 586,300 in the previous month, and 627,000 in the corresponding month of 1910.

Summary for the First Three Months of 1910 and 1911†.—Summarised by Trades, the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the aggregate duration in working days for the three months, January-March, 1910 and 1911, respectively, were as

	J.	an.—Mar.,	1910.	Jan.—Mar., 1911.			
Groups of Trades.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	
Building Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	1 35 16	19 121,179 4,417	200 2,222,500 40,500	6 33 36	121 26,795 17,244	1,600 1,410,400 140,100	
Transport Other Trades	13 9 3 4	10,857 857 324 - 399	88,100 8,300 600 12,700	26 11 9 13	14,551 2,426 2,893 3,893	179,100 24,400 8,600 118,900	
Total	81	138,052	2,372,900	134	67,923	1,883,100	

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

Principal Trade Disputes.

		July 17 6 18 1					Control of the Contro
Occupations.:	Locality.	Num Work invo		Date when Dispute	Dura- tion in	Alleged Cause or Object.:	Result.†
Occupations,		Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.;	began.	Working Days.	Antegou canad or cojusti,	
Coal Mining— Miners	Blaina, Mon.	90	790	1911. 22 Feb.	9	Against an alleged increase of work being given to a certain haulier.	Increase of work not to be given.
Putters, other Underground and Surface Workers.	Washington Station, co. Durham.	122	1,375	7 Mar.	6	In support of a putter involved in a wages dispute.	Work resumed under old conditions.
Miners	Lintz Green, co. Durham.	2,600	-	9 Mar.	5	Against the dismissal of certain workmen.	Work resumed on management promising to consider alleged cases of hardship.
Engineering— Labourers, Machinemen, Filers, &c	Alexandria	342	-	14 Mar.	8	Against the employment of certain workpeople on the shift system.	Work resumed on employers' terms.
$ \begin{array}{ll} \textbf{Textile} \\ \textbf{Jute Spinners} \ and \ other \ \textit{Workpeople} \ . \end{array} $	Dundee	400	3,600	17 Feb.	27	Against a reduction in the number of workpeople employed in one of the "shifting squada."	Grievances as to "squad" reduc- tion to be fully considered; old system to be reverted to if reduction entails hardship on the workers.
Clothing— Tailors	Leeds	1,300		5 Mar.	12	Demand by employers for freedom of action in dealing with their work- people, and counter-claim by work- people for a reduction in weekly hours of labour without loss of	Agreement arrived at as to terms of employment, and reduction in hours of labour fixed by Arbitrator's Award. (See p. 125.)
Furriers	Newcastle-on- Tyne.	351	7	10 Mar.	4	wages. Against the employment of new forewoman.	Work resumed on firm promising to attend to any future complaint.
Transport— General Carters	Paisley	300	-	27 Feb.	12	Demand for a standard working week of 56 hours.	Standard fixed at 62½ weekly.
Employees of Local Authorities— Navvies and other Workpeople	Liverpool	416	76	6 Mar.	6	For an advance in wages.	An advance granted.

^{*} 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.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Wages.

Changes taking effect in March.—The net result of all the changes taking effect in March, 1911, was a decrease of £2,452 per week, as compared with an increase of £5,181 per week in February, 1911, and an increase of £5,038 per week in March, 1910. The number of workpeople affected was 145,403, of whom 15,403 received increases amounting to £741 per week, and 130,000 sustained a decrease amounting to £3,193 per week. The total number affected in February, 1911, was 77,275, and in March, 1910, 211,708.

All the workpeople whose wages were reduced were employed in the coal mining industry in Durham, but the effect of the change was more than sufficient to counterbalance all the increases reported. This reduction was largely the result of a fall in the price of coal during the quarter ended December, 1910.

Two changes, affecting 133,500 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation; and three changes, affecting 1,950 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 9,953 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In the case of 500 workpeople the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of

Summary for the three completed months of 1911.— The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the three months ended March 31st, 1911, was 309,180, as compared with 375,093 in the corresponding period of 1910. The changes arranged gave 107,859 workpeople a net increase of £7,291 per week, and 201,321 workpeople a net decrease of £4,086 per week. The net effect of all the changes was thus an increase of £3,205 per week, as compared with a decrease of £2,326 per week in the corresponding period of 1910. Summarised by trades, the number of workpeople

affected by the changes, and the net effect on their weekly wages, were as follows:-

Groups of Trades.	January-March.							
Cloups of Trades.	19	910.	1911.					
Building	No. 780 315,259 8,694 2,024 11,202 20,669 14,984 111 85 9	+ 10 + 60 + 1	504 2,429 1,821 28 300	£ + 93 - 3,837 - 84 - 19 - 22 + 919 + 5,464 + 131 + 91 + 1 + 26				
Other Trades Employees of Local Authorities.	1,276	+ 43	1,726 2,138	+ 193 + 155				
Total	375,093	- 2,326	309,180	+ 3,205				

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in March, 1911, affected 1,850 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 5,787 hours per week. In the three months ended March 31st, 1911, the number of workpeople whose hours were changed was 10,541, and the aggregate amount of the reduction 66,890 hours per week.

Principal Changes in Wages and Hours in March.

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

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect in 1911.	Occupation.	Num	crease.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
			I.—RATES OF	WAG	ES.	The state of the s
Building Coal Mining	Nottingham Durham	1 Mar. 27 Mar. and 3 April	Plumbers* Hewers, other underground workers, deputies, enginemen, boilerminders, mechanics, cokemen and banksmen Other surface workers	220	130,000 {	Increase of \$\frac{1}{2}\$, per hour (9d. to 9\$\frac{1}{2}\$d.). Decrease of \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent., leaving wages \$4\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. above the standard of 1879. Decrease of \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent., leaving wages \$3\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. above the
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Middlesbrough (one firm) Barrow (one firm)	5 Mar. Mar.	Steel workers	1,260 690		standard of 1879. Increase, under sliding scale, of ½ per cent., making wages 20 per cent. above the standard. Increase, under sliding scales, of 1 per cent., making wages of millmen 15 per cent., and of enginemen, &c., 3½ per cent. above their respective standards.
Engineering and Ship-building	Lancashire Belfast	11 Mar. 2 Mar.	Ironmoulders Platers, angle-fronsmiths, rivetters, caulkers, helpers, drillers, sniths, ship joiners, shipwrights, ship painters, cabinet makers, &c.	3,500 8,000	:	Increase of 1s. per week. Increase of 5 per cent. on piece rates and of 1s. per week or 4d. per hour on time rates.
Transport Employees of Public Authorities	Wallasey District Liverpool	9 Mar. 18 Mar.	Carters	150 350		Increases to wages of 25s. per week for one horse, and of 27s. for teams. Increases to minimum rates of 5d. per hour for ordinary work and 5½d. for work in trenches.
	100 1000 15 54 1000 15		II.—HOURS OF	LABO	OUR.	THE REPORT OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO
Building Clothing Transport	Nottingham Leeds Paisley	1 Mar. 19 Mar. 13 Mar.	Plumbers†		220 1,300 120	Re-arrangement of working time resulting in an average reduction for the year of about 3 hours per week. Decrease of 2 hours per week (61 to 59) Decreases to a uniform week of 62½ hours, estimated to be equivalent to an average decrease of 3 hours per week.

Note.—Full particulars will appear in the May Gazette of the following important changes which have been arranged to take effect in April:—

Coal Mining.—Decrease of 3½ per cent. in the wages of Miners in Northumberland.

Pig Iron Manufacture.—Increase of 1½ per cent. In the wages of Blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland, decrease of ½ per cent. in Cleveland, and increase of 2½ per cent. in South Wales.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Increase of 2½ per cent. in the wages of iron and steel workers in South Wales. * See also under Changes in Hours of Labour. † See also under Changes in Rates of Wages

[†] 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 ured, but not themselves on strike or locked out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN MARCH.

The total number who received employment-relief was 11,397, of whom 4,761 were in London and "Outer London," 4,811 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 1,444 in Scotland, and 381 in Ireland. The average duration of employment-relief was 11.3 days per person employed; and the wages paid amounted to about 38s. 0d. per head, or 3s. 4¹/₄d. per day.

The net total number of applicants remaining on the registers at the end of March (after deduction of persons disqualified, those who had found work, &c.), was 50,644, of whom 28,201 were in London and "Outer London," 17,362 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 1,996 in Scotland, and 3,085 in Ireland.

The registers of the London Committees were closed for ordinary purposes (i.e., except for women emigration cases, and special "colony" cases) as from March 4th. Provincial Committees at York, Cheltenham, Handsworth, Hastings, Maidstone, Plymouth, Cardiff and Paisley also closed their registers during the month.

The total number of Distress Committees in operation at the end of March, 1911, was 65, as compared with 100 at the end of February, 1911, and 127 at the end of March, 1910. Of the Distress Committees in operation at the end of March, 1911, 12 were in "Outer London," 42 in other places in England and Wales, 9 in Scotland, and 2 in Ireland.

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

	No. of a	applicant oyment-	ts given relief.	Aggreg Empl	gate Duration of loyment-relief.		
Districts.	March, 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1910.	March, 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1910.	
London:— County Outer Outer Northern Counties Lancs. and Cheshire Yorkshire Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties Wales and Monmouth	2,618 2,143 244 283 980 441 1,025 1,016 822	2,470 2,038 430 161 890 542 1,105 980 773	3,854 3,294 895 946 2,690 2,079 971 2,304 362	Days. 42,795 18,233 1,932 3,017 4 483 3,062 14,685 8 195 4 669	Days. 41,040 16,183 3,318 1,944 6,240 3,475 14,198 8,038 3,633	Days. 55,838 25,542 5,175 10,942 17,658 12,691 12,963 21,714 4,967	
England and Wales Scotland Ireland	9,572 1,444 381	9,389 1,583 333	17,395 2,493 1,083	101,071 23 382 4,740	98,069 21,158 3,966	167,490 31,357 14,468	
United Kingdom	11,397	11,305	20,971	129,193	123,193	213,318	

Districts.	Total A	mount o	f Wages	Net No. of Applicants Remaining on Registers at end of Month (or on day of Closure during Month).			
done we all to know the	March, 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1910.	March, 1911.	Feb., 1911.	March, 1910.	
London:— County Outer Northern Counties Lancs. and Cheshire Yorkshire Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties Wales and Monmouth	£ 8,006 3,408 373 417 873 630 1,773 1,373 1 331	£ 7,547 3,029 662 288 1,265 487 1,422 1,296 978	£ 10,657 4,903 930 1,704 3,377 1,948 1,439 3,812 912	19,828 8,373 587 1,707 5 374 2,364 2,696 3,658 976	20,674 8,612 800 3,081 5,478 2,634 2,594 6,016 974	33,419 10,857 4,249 5,645 6,956 3,957 2,580 8,205 2,433	
England and Wales Scotland Ireland	18,184 2,907 577	16,974 2,482 501	29,682 4,137 1,520	45 563 1,996 3,085	50,863 2,864 3,035	78,301 3,380 5,716	
United Kingdom	21,668	19,957	35,339	50,644	56,762	87,397	

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

PAUPERISM IN MARCH.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in March, 1911, in the 35 urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 202 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with February, 1911, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 4,001 (or 1.1 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 3. The number of indoor paupers relieved decreased by 2,616 (or 1.4 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers by 1,385 (or 0.7 per cent.). There were decreases in 23 districts, the greatest being in the Leicester district (12 per 10,000), and in the Central district of the Metropolis (10 per 10,000). In 5 districts there were slight increases, and in 7 districts there was no change.

Compared with March, 1910, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 28. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 4,057 (or 2.1 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers by 42,411 (or 18.4 per cent.). All districts, with the exception of the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (which showed an increase of 4 per 10,000), showed decreases, the most marked being in the Stockton and Tees district (103 per 10,000), in the Cork, Waterford, and Limerick district (64 per 10,000), in the Central district of the Metropolis (51 per 10,000), and in the Wolverhampton district (50 per 10,000).

Paupers on one day in

		second	week of 1	March, 1	911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in		
	Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out- door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popula- tion.	rat per 10, Populat Month ago.	000 of	
1	ENGLAND & WALES.*						William.	
	Metropolis. West District North District Central District East District South District	12,577 17,119 6,786 15,939 27,800	2,268 8,114 1,540 5,439 14,674	14,845 25,233 8,326 21,378 42,474	171 230 475 295 215	- 6 - 5 -10 - 4 - 2	- 12 - 22 - 51 - 43 - 32	
	Total, Metropolis	80,221	32,035	112,256	232	- 4	_ 29	
1	West Ham	5,292	10,477	15,769	198	+ 2	_ 24	
	Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton & Tees District Bolton, Oldham, &c Wigan District Manchester District Eradford District Bradford District Halifax & Huddersfield Leeds District Barnsley District Sheffield District Hull District North Staffordshire Notth Staffordshire Notthigham District Wolverhampton District Leicester District Wolverhampton District Birmingham District Bristol District Cardiff & Swansea	2,921 1,514 4,869 2,512 12,420 14,224 2,233 1,386 3,258 946 3,610 2,061 2,547 2,417 2,417 3,633 3,203 2,651	5,126 4,112 5,708 5,639 9,899 10,421 1,807 3,095 4,789 2,419 5,341 5,634 4,529 3,619 9,499 4,074 4,690 7,388	8,047 5,626 10,577 8,151 22,319 24,645 4,040 4,481 8,047 3,365 7,392 8,200 6,942 5,369 13,462 9,707 7,893 10,039	170 245 133 195 223 225 107 121 156 127 141 249 206 157 216 195 159 191 194	- 1 - 5 - 4 - 1 - 6 - 1 - 3 - 7 - 3 - 7 - 3 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2	- 30 -103 -24 -15 -21 -21 -21 -21 -28 -25 -25 -25 -21 -20 -49 -36 -28 -28 -26 -21 -20 -21 -20 -21 -20 -21 -20 -20 -20 -20 -20 -20 -20 -20 -20 -20	
	Total, "Other Districts"	74,094	100,903	174,997	184	- 2	- 29	
	SCOTLAND.* Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock District Edinburgh & Leith District Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge & Airdrie	6,389 900 1,885 1,064 720 443	17,978 2,497 5,503 2,670 2,843 1,943	24,367 3,397 7,388 3,734 3,563 2,386	231 183 171 182 194 235	+ 1 - 4 + 5 - 2 + 1	- 12 - 37 - 10 - 9 - 35 + 4	
-	Total for the above Scottish Districts	11,401	33,434	44,835	207		- 15	
	IRELAND.† Dublin District Belfast District Cork, Waterford and Limerick District } Galway District	6,735 3,699 4,064 334	5,327 1,142 4,241 259	12,062 4,841 8,305 593	294 108 343 173	- 3 	- 33 - 14 - 64 - 26	
-	Total for the above Irish Districts	14,832	10,969	25,801	228	- 1	- 32	
-	Total for above 35 Dis- tricts in March, 1911	185,840	187,818	373,658	202	- 3	- 28	
1	* Evaluation of Vacamenta .	of Pation	te in the	Fever	nd Smal	l Pox H	ospitals o	

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.

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

April, 1911.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Summary for three months ended March, 1911. IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE. Note.—The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight, or when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

ister of T. A.	Three m	onths ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in three months ended March, 1911, as compared with						
Langing Langing	1909.	1910.	1911.	1910:	1909.				
I.—Food, Drink, and	£ 57,594,456	£ -62,259,048	£ 58,€02,871	£ - 3,656,177	£ 1,008,415				
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	62,378,879	63,638,880	76,660,805	+13,021,925	+ 14,281,926				
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured†	35,360,490	38,604,185	41,352,975	+ 2,748,790	+ 5,992,485				
IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	622,417	661,420	661,538	+ 118	+ 39,121				
Total value of Imports	155,956,242	165,163,533	177,278,189	+12,114,656	+ 21,321,947				

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

in but \$10	Three m	onths ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in three months ended March, 1911, as compared with					
mital Preside	1909.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1909.			
I.—Food, Drink, and	£ 4,693,393	£ 5,037,515	£ 6,117,890	£ + 1,080,375	£ 1,424,497			
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured t	11,577,533	12,240,503	13,101,208	+ 860,705	+ 1,523,675			
II.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	70,717,959	82,005,042	93,152,016	+11,146,974	+ 22,434,057			
V. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	1,743,286	1,603,483	1,876,749	+ 273,266	+ 133,463			
Total value of Exports of British Produce	88,732,171	100,886,543	114,247,863	+ 13,361,320	+ 25,515,692			

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £27,810,294 during the three months ended March, 1911, as compared with £26,775,712 and £22,701,309 respectively in the corresponding period of 1910 and 1909.

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

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

(Based on information published weekly in the "Times.") THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended April 1st, 1911, amounted to £5,947,672, an increase of £411,757 (or 7.4 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of

During the 13 weeks ended April 1st, 1911, the receipts amounted to £14,864,405, an increase of £808,875 (or 5.8 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1910.

		s ended 1st, 1911.		st, 1911.
Totalia - Totalia - Totalia	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1910.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1910.
English Lines:-				
L. & N. W Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs Gt. Northern, Gt. Central,	£ 1,909,699	£ +161,316	4,843,161	£ +299,720
Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury	963,134	+ 84,450	2,440,140	+136,502
Lancs. and Yorks, and N. Eastern	1,079,838	+ 68,329	2,703,396	+185,646
L. & S. W., and Gt. Western L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C. Scottish Lines:—	896,900 198,753	+ 72,400 + 5,678	2,233,500 508,059	+117,300 + 20,346
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian Irish Lines:—	726,844	+ 7,467	1,732,134	+ 23,030
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern	172,504	+ 12,117	404,014	+ 26,331
Total	5,947,672	+411,757	14,864,404	+808,875

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. ADVISORY COMMITTEES IN CONNECTION WITH BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EX.

The Board of Trade under the powers conferred on them by section 2 (5) of the Labour Exchanges Act have appointed Advisory Trade Committees for Labour Exchanges in the Eastern Counties, in the Eastern Section of the Yorkshire Division, and in Hampshire and

The following are the members of the Committees:

EASTERN COUNTIES.

Representing Employers.—Messrs. F. L. Bland, G. M. Chamberlin, J.P., D.L., G. C. Knight Clowes, W. G. Crotch, C. Kerridge, T. Kidner, Heber G. Martin, R. Harvey Mason, J.P., D.L., L. E. Pretty, H. D. Swan, G. E. White.

Representing Workpeople.-Miss C. E. Andrews, Messrs. J. H. Barnes, O. J. Boggiss, J. Coe, G. Edwards, F. J. Ellis, G. Goodings, J. Mason, W. Plane, G. H. Roberts, M.P., Councillor W. R. Smith, J.P.

The first meeting of the Committee was held at Norwich on March 29th.

EASTERN SECTION OF THE YORKSHIRE DIVISION.

Representing Employers.—Messrs. John Charlton, J. H. Fisher, W. S. Hide, Vincent Knowles, Lord Nunburnholme, Messrs. Arnold Reckitt, A. Robinson, B. Rushforth, O. Saunderson, F. Somerscales.

Representing Workmen.-Messrs. A. C. Bennett, F. E. Dixon, R. H. Farrah, Councillor P. Flanagan, Mr. W. Garton, Councillor T. G. Hall, Messrs. T. Hutchcroft, W. J. Pond, W. Travis, and another yet to

The first meeting of the Committee was held at Hull on April 5th. Lord Nunburnholme was unanimously elected chairman of the Committee.

HAMPSHIRE AND DISTRICT.

Representing Employers.-Messrs. J. Crockerell, E. H. Davies, A. J. Day, A. T. Doggrell, Colonel A. H. Holbrook, Mr. J. S. Medd, Colonel C. R. Reynolds, Messrs. W. Summers, H. Wilding, J.P., G. Wood Homer.

Representing Workmen.—Messrs. C. Bottriell, J. Colclough, J. Hale, A. E. Hatcher, J. W. Penn, F. Perriman, A. Purvis, H. Somerset, R. Taplin, A. Wilt-

The first meeting of the Committee was held at Southampton on April 6th.

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.

THE balance outward of passengers from the United Kingdom to places out of Europe was 26,945 in the two months ended February, 1911, as compared with 31,715 in the two months ended February, 1911, as compared with 31,715 in the two months ended February 1910, and an average of 21,323 in the two months ended February of the years 1906-1910; the corresponding numbers of British subjects were 25,939, 18,532 and 15,266 respectively. Of the balance outward of British subjects 28.5 per cent. left for British North America in the two months ended February, 1911, as compared with 25.9 per cent. in 1910 and 28.4 per cent. in 1906-10, while the percentages who left for the United States were 19.3, 24.0 and 25.6 respectively.

no seologilarje kiely	Two rended Fe	nonths eb., 1911.		nonths eb. 1910.	Average JanFeb. in years 1906-1910		
	British.	Total.	British	Total.	British.	Total.	
Outward: Total	39,402	53.231	30,806	51,733	27,985	45,849	
To British N. America To United States	9,921 10,673	11,619 21,271	7,200 9,030	10,419 25,433	6,656 9,285	8,866 23,493	
Inward: Total	13,463	26,286	12,274	20,018	12,719	24,526	
From British N. America From United States	2,524 5,674	4,028 16,152	2,394 4,591	3.337 10,294	2,321 5,377	3,690 14,716	
Balance Outward: Total	25,939	26,945	18,532	31,715	15,266	21,323	
To British N. America To United States	7,397 4,999	7,591 5,119	4,806 4,439	7,082 15,139	4,335 3,908	5,176 8,777	

April, 1911.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN MARCH.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

THE following Tables show the work of the Labour Exchanges during the five weeks ended March 31st. The total number of Exchanges included in the return is 189.* The period covered is 30 working days.

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

GENERAL REGISTER.

The number of applications received during the period was 160,432 (men 104,189, women 31,010, boys 15,570, and girls 9,663), a daily average of 5,348, compared with 5,702 in February. The total number of applications on the register at some time or other during the period was 248,035 (men 169,821, women 43,437, boys 21,417, and girls 13,360). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 8,357 in March, and represent separate individuals, except in so far as there may have been duplicate registration in London and other places where more than one Exchange is easy of access to the

The total number of applications remaining on the register at March 31st was 79,892 (men 57,632, women 13,089, boys 5,339, and girls 3,832), as compared with 87,603 (men 65,632, women 12,427, boys 5,847, girls 3,697) at February

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 48,569 (men 28,115, women 9,596, boys 7,018, and girls 3,840), a daily average of 1,619, compared with 1,407 in February.

Of the vacancies filled during March 4,512 (men 3,237, women 905, boys 294, girls 76) were temporary, in the sense of being known to be for less than a week's employment.

The vacancies filled during March include 5,127 cases in which persons were placed by the Exchanges in districts other than those in which they registered. Of the total number of such transferences 2,822 were in London, being 22.6 per cent. of the vacancies filled in the Metropolitan area.

The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers was 77.8 per cent. (men 80.5, women 74.5, boys 74.1, girls 75.1), as compared with 77.7 per cent. during February.

Of the men's applications on the register at some time during the month the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:—Building 16.7 (labourers 3.2, others 13.5); Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 17.2; G-neral Labourers, 16.6; and Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 16.5. Of the women's applications the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 44.2; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 11.4; Textiles, 10.5; and

Of the men's vacancies filled during March the largest percentages occur in Building, 22.7 (labourers 3.3, others 19.4); Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 19.2; General Labourers, 16.3; and Conveyance of Men, Goods and Mess ges, 8.2. Of the women's vacancies filled the largest percentages occur in Domestic (outdoor) Service, 35.0; Textiles, 17.3; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 12.4; and Dress, 10.9.

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

CASUAL REGISTER.

The total number of men given work in the casual employments included in the Casual Register was 1,820, each of whom on an average worked on eight days during the period. The total number of women who were given work in employments included in the Casual Register was 423, each of whom on an average worked 3.6 days during the period. The total number of separate jobs given in such employments was 12,846 (men 11,845, women 1,001).

BOTH REGISTERS TOGETHER.

The total number of workpeople's applications on both registers at the end of March was 82,238, compared with 90,016 a month previously.

* In addition to the 175 Exchanges included in the returns for February the following 14 Exchanges were opened during March, and their returns are incorporated in the Tables:—Bacup, 16, Market Street; Bargoed, 9, Upper High Street; Burton-on-Trent, 44, High Street; Cambridge, Guildhall Street; Chesterfield, 28, Gluman Gate; Doncaster, French Gate; Handsworth, 198, Soho Road; Leith Docks, Shelter Hall; Old Hill, 287, Halesowen Road; Radcliffe, 3, Sion Street; Rosyth, near Ferry Toll; Smethwick, Rolfe Street; Spen Valley, Frost Hill, Liversedge; Stockton on Tees, 18, High Street.

The following Exchanges are now open or are expected to be opened before the end of April, making a total of 199 Exchanges:—Attercliffe, 429-431, Attercliffe Road; Batley, 27, Commercial Street; Blackpool, Old Post Office; Brighouse, 27, Briggate; Enfield, 4, Southbury Road; Inverness, Baron Taylors Lane; Liverpool, 426-8, Scotland Road; North Shields, Howard Street and Union Street; Tooling, 115, High Street; Woolston, 61, Victoria Road.

The business of the Gorton Exchange has been transferred to 388 and 390, Ashton Old Road, Openshaw,

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. ADULTS-DISTRICT TABLE.*

Table I.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of five weeks ended March 31st, 1911. (General Register.)

		or nv	1000	REAL PROPERTY OF	FOR I	TORONO WILLIAMS	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	1911.	(Gen	eral	Regist	er.)	VAC	ANCIES.			
Districts.	On I	live Regining of 1	ster at	-	eceived di	uring :	On 1	Live Regi	ster at	N	otified d		VAU.		-	Period.	
(The numbers in brackets refer to the number of Exchanges.)	Men.	1	Total.	Men.	Women.	1	1	Women.	100000	Men.	Period	. Total.	Tem-	Other	11	Women	T
London (24)	18,710	3,860	22,570	28,190	10,845	39,035	14,744			1		-	porary	1			-
South-Eastern (8)— Brighton	380	172	552	554	356	910	260	3,706	18,450	7,828	3,623	11, 45 1 346	509	8,306	6,151	2,664	8,8
Reading Other Exchanges (6)	737 1,999	117 230	854 2,229	696 2,398	208 415	904 2,813	617	174 119 221	736 1,742	210 877	48 206	258	9 28	226 775	195 667	40 136	(428
Total	3,116	519	3,635	3,648	979	4,627	2,398	514	2,912	1,284	403	1,687	73	1,220	1,009	284	1,2
South-Western (11)— Bristol (2)	820 416	136	956	1,255	365	1,620	692	178	870	246	172	418	18	797	205	136	-
Plymouth Southampton	416 863 518	136 52 46 32	956 468 909 550	1,255 703 1,281	145 93 57	848 1,374	476 990	65 44 4 8	870 541 1,034	188 236	29	217 245	18 31 39 25 56	323 88 161	205 100 196	19	1 2
Other Exchanges (6)	2,171	280	2,451	928 2,436	455	985 2,891	423 1,942	48 298	471 2,240	292 1,005	8 172	300	25 56	259 829	276 783	102	28
Total	4,788	546	5,334	6,603	1,115	7,718	4,523	633	5,156	1,967	390	2,357	169	1,660	1,560	269	1,8
Counties (17)— Derby	417	67	484	618	100	000	700	100	*00	0770							100
Ipswich	267 581	109	376 675	406 948	190 162 347	808 568 1,295	329 223 519	100 102 96	429 325 615	236 149 324	49 62 205	285 211 529	30 14 46 33 15 87	194 154 345 251 212 549	193 123	31 45	2
Norwich.	423 826	94 81 189	504 1,015	712 850	200 294	912 1,144	419 698	96 79 215	498 913	288	130	418 320	33	251 212	236 208 154	155 76	3 2 2 6
Nottingham Other Exchanges (11)	840 1,274	166 331	1,006 1,605	1,324 2,343	619 770	1,943 3,113	702 1,281	178 425	880 1,706	516 884	96 285 309	801 1193	87 67	549 735	423 624	76 73 213 178	68
Total	4,628	1,037	5,665	7,201	2,582	9,783	4,171	1,195	5,366	2,621	1,136	3,757	292	2,440	1,961	771	2,7
West Midlands (21)— Birmingham (4) Coventry	1,812	247	2,059	3,108	692	3,800	1,536	228	1,764	845	295	1140	18	852	699	171	87
Dudley	258 223 416	247 15 41 64 62 29 64	2,059 273 264 480	711 208 656	69 59 160	780 327 816	201 145 270	228 20 41 54 84 40 69	221 186	281 112	61 27 138	342 139 473 299	18 10 32 13 27 3 22 38	852 275 85	240	45 19 74	2
Walsall	192 282	62 29	254 311	356 476	193 119	549 595	279 140 230	84 40	333 224 270	335 156 92	143 143 13	299 105	27	85 290 241	98 229 148	120	31
Wolverhampton Other Exchanges (11)	605 1,002	64 220	669 1,222	868 2,734	158 615	1,026 3,349	613 1,511	69 302	682 1,813	92 297 832	48 184	345 1016	22 38	82 227 760	78 209 652	7 40 146	24
Total	4,790	742	5,532	9,177	2,065	11,242	4,655	838	5,493	2,950	909	3,859	163	2,812	2,353	622	2,9
orkshire Division (24)— Bradford Grimsby	437	35	472	885	106	991 559	451 160	33	484	265	61	326	69	202	226	45	2
Halifax	215 240 271	108 43 45 70	323 283 316	885 344 424 829 834	215 92 134	559 516 963	220	33 91 47 35 66 133	484 251 267 311	148	81	326 229 242	21 36	154	116	59 60	1
Hull	548 910	70 159	618 1,069	834 1,589	157 276	991 1,865	276 501 788	66 133	567 921 132	453 140 419	67 98 47 148	551 187 567	19	390 119	373	64 29 122	4.
Rotherham	139 826	159 18 88 67	157 914	366 1,137	34 268 134	400 1,405	121 647	111	758	292 365	7 81	299 446	69 21 36 47 19 43 22 40	158 390 119 375 244 235 273	296 259 228	7 47	2 2
Other Exchanges (14)	517 1,087	186	584 1,273	579 3,064	134 662	713 3,726	405 1,377	50 277	455 1,654	288 1,242	42 336	330 1,578	17 195	273 980	254 985	36 190	1,1
Total	5,190	819	6,009	10,051	2,078	12,129	4,946	854	5,800	3,787	968	4,755	509	3,130	2,980	659	3,6
Ashton	216	48 16	264 121 508	429	225 44	654 296	283	75 16	358 112	205 176	118	323	39	195	147	87	2
Birkenhead Blackburn	105 385 226 388 158	123 95 100	321	252 782 451	343	1,125	96 375 195	124	499	276 175	25 111 224	201 387	8 37	182 303	169 240	21 100	3
Bolton	388 158	100	488 169	845 429	274 - 342 132	1,187 561	381 148	103 27	499 293 484 175	221 293	224 128 113	399 349 406	6 56 73 88 66	288 260 186	115 204 190	179 112 69	3. 2.
Manchester (2)	992 2,304 321	11 475 198 163	1,467 2,502 484	2,118 3,135 619	1,126 926 379	3,244 4,061	924 1,516 301	98 103 27 456 239 237	1,380 1,755 538	307 1,129 153	504 398 207	811	88 66	5651 1,304	1,022	69 409 348 186	1,3
Preston	451 323	116 87	567	644 701	227 261	998 871 962	447 312	105 105	552 417	178 178 299	88 137	360 266 436	49 19	249 198 306	112 146 279	71	29
Stockport	672 357 202	91 37 65	763 394 267	1,032 696	402 159	1,434 855	567 368	160 39 77	727	243 147	88	331 207	94 34 44	237 134	207	121 64 43 33 73	27
Wigan Other Exchanges (15)	203 2,116	102 468	305 2,584	443 386 3,921	148 176 1,429	591 562 5,350	182 153 2,171	77 94 570	407 259 247 2,741	111	60 42 73	153 254	40	87 249	94 176	33 73	24
Total	9,419	2,195		16,883	-	23,476	8,419	2,525	10,944	1,576 5,670	859 3,175	2,435 8,845	1.125	1,590 6,333	1,362	700 2,616	7,45
orthern Division (13)— Carlisle	199	65	264	701	170	507	707								7,012	2,010	1,20
Middlesbrough Newcastle S. Shields (2)	413 603	65 80 214	264 493 817	364 731 961 818	139 165 500	503 896 1,461	183 313 614	107 66 175	290 379 789 584	116 207 124	52 67	168 274 345	56 26	104 238 256	109 200 102	51 64	26 28 28 28 19
Sunderland W. Hartlepool (2)	453 515 348	125 74 200	578 589	`818 767 741	500 291 134	1,109	445 361	139	423	213	221 78 20 92	291 134	26 27 83 41	202 58 148	212 83 102	181 73 16	28
Other Exchanges (5)	922	316	548 1,238	2,092	188 717	929 2,809	477 1,181	62 242 410	719 1,591	133 424	92 131	225 555	45 28	148 451	102 352	91 127	19
Total	3,453	1,074	4,527	6,474	2,134	8,608	3,574	1,201	4,775	1,331	661	1,992	306	1,457	1,160	603	1,76
Cardiff (2) Merthyr Tydfil	672 128	115	787 134	1,323 480	272 10	1,595 490	775 128	111	886	259	113	372	46	221 194	204	63	26
Newport Swansea.	241 238	54 47	295 285	602 692	158 108	760 800	263 214	66 59	132 329 273	315 175 228	8 66 63 51	323 241 291	51 16	194 141 191	244 108 159	1 49 32 13	24 15 19
Other Exchanges (5)	1,743	29	1,994	963	59	1,022	428	26	454	536		587	60	253	300		31
otland (19)—	1,110	201	1,994	4,060	607	4,667	1,808	266	2,074	1,513	301	1,814	173	1,000	1,015	158	1,17
Aberdeen Dundee Edinburgh and Leith (2)	507	92 102	599 835	571 1,001	249 359	820 1,360	409 523	80 89 133	489 612	252 - 293	61 67	313 360	45 198	193 135	181 268	57 65	23
Glasgow, Govan & Partick (5) Greenock	2,094 2,438 288	101 320	2,195 2,758	2,254	355 1,086	2,609 5,732	1,608	319	1,741 2,154	293 914 1,276	166 442	1.080	191	821 1,257	872 1,094	65 140 309	1.01
Paisley	211 869	58 58 139	346 269 1,008	643 449 3,113	65 170 281	708 619 3,394	243 143 1,042	30 49 136	273 192 1,178	181 1,696	166 442 27 99 91	1,718 274 280 1,787	26 9 79	161 201 1,416	165 148	22 62	18 21
Total	7,140	870		12,677	-	15,242	5,803	836	6,639	4,859	953	5,812	694	4,184	1,438 4,166		1,49
eland (6)— Belfast	561	73	634	1,428	168	1.500		-									
Dublin Other Exchanges (4)	1 443 651	239 232	1 682 853	1,993 1,244	600 422	1,596 2,593 1,666	612 1,300 679	86 254 181	698 1,554 860	360 293 476	67 99 187	427 392 663	35 41 53	289 312 426	276 260 382	48 93 97	32 35 47
Total otal, United Kingdom	2,655	514	3,169	4,665	1,190	5,855	2,591	521	3,112	1,129	353	1,482	129	1.027	918		1 15
		-	-	-	the state of the last of the l	Married World Co.	THE OWNER OF TAXABLE PARTY.						THE OWNER OF THE OWNER, WHEN	The second second			-

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

April, 1911.

Table II.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of five weeks ended March 31st, 1911. (General Register.)

						144		A	PPLICA	TIONS	FOR	EMPL	OYME	NT.	+	L spill		VACA	NCIES.		
		cricts.			i ale				ister at period.		eived d period.			ve Reg	ister at riod.	No	tifled d		Fi	illed du period	
(The numbers in	brack Exch	ets refe anjes.	r to th	he nun	nber of		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Tota
London (24)							1,900	914	2,814	5,276	3,012	8,288	1,388	777	2,165	3,163	1,762	4,925	2,394	1,263	3,6
Brighton					100		50 56	23 53	73 109	98 101	51 118	149 219	24 58 75	24 33	48 91	54 35	26 100	80 135	37 31	18 99 30	13
Reading Other Exchanges (6)	otal						93	53 39 115	132 314	199 398	238	636	157	97	254	206	59 185	176 391	152	147	2:
South-Western (11)— Bristol (2)							71	40	111	277	89	366 142	114	53 21	167 46	163 64	47 22	210 86	111 44	36 17	1
Plymouth Portsmouth Southampton	0.00		::	***		::	32 26 38	20 8 8	52 34 46	87 121 50	55 14 14	135 64	25 36 19	2 11	38 30	33 15	7	40 16	30 15 93	3 1 44	
Other Exchanges (6)	otal						129 296	39	168	776	92	1,040	331	45 132	182 463	393	143	184 536	293	101	3
ast Midlands and Eas		Countie	es (17)	-				25	90	124	94	218	45	49	94	73	31	104	16	28	
Derby Ipswich Leicester	***	::					65 49 56 12	28 15	77 71	78 195	87 55	165 250	45 25 37 18	40 6	65 43 31	55 220	50 77 63	105 297 179	39 150 78	37 38 40]
Northampton			-:-				12 67 71	5 47 54	17 114 125	117 133 253	69 119 215	186 252 468	44 79	13 68 59	112 138	116 73 167	115	117 282	51	32 80]
Nottingham Other Exchanges (11							159	355	340 834	347	345 984	692 2,231	166	173	339 822	909	188	393	605	158 413	1,0
Vest Midlands (21)—	otal						479						123	67	162	200	161	398	201	103	120110
Birmingham (4) Coventry Dudley	**	::	::	::		::	104 9 48	73 4 26	177 13 74 53	437 29 66	184 22 49	621 51 115	95 4 27	3	7 64	237 21 23	39 15	60 38	15	19	
Stoke Walsall	::		::	Ie.	4:		48 32 14 30	21 17 22	53 31 52	77 49 65	49 66 61	126 115 126	26 9	20 27 19	46 36 28	50 27 25 97	24 62	74 89 38	38 26 22 82	20 50 11	
West Bromwich Wolverhampton Other Exchanges (11)						64 99	51 85	- 115 184	164 477	98 353	262 830	59 174	56 169	115 343	97 263	13 24 133	121 396	82 222	19 108	
T	otal						400	299	699	1,364	882	2,246	403	398	801	743	471	1,214	627	341	
orkshire Division (24) Bradford	-::		::				11 48	1 27	12 75	65 143	14 60	79 203 33	6 51	3 26	9 77	66 50	17 42	83 92	44 45	12 35 10	
Halifax Huddersfield	::	::		::			1 24 90	1 7 58	2 31 148	20 114 173	13 31 186	145 359	17 69	26 2 10 44	6 27 113	45 141 67	42 23 22 118	68 163 185	14 70 50	16 87	
Hull Leeds (2) Rotherham						::	86	41 12	127 60	290 66	155 28	445 94 427	69 55 38	44 40 9 62	95 47	263	97 3 36	360 25 151	202 17 82	76 2 33	
Sheffield York	::	::		::	::	::	77 150 88	63 16 101	140 166 189	239 155 329	188 86 304	427 241 633	50 110 100	14 142	112 124 242	115 67 246	68	135 353	57	65 85	
Other Exchanges (14	otal						623	327	950	1,594	1,065	2,659	500	352	852	1,082	533	1,615	725	421	1,
ancashire and Cheshi Ashton	re (33)						21	8 16	29 20	54 26	25 31 95	79 57	16	5	21 17	50	23	73 39	29	13 16	
Barrow Birkenhead Blackburn				4	::		4 32 9	36	68 10	88	8	57 193 79	27 16	13 33 -	60 16	19 69 95	23 20 36 14	105	16 37 35 42 17	34	
Bolton Burnley Liverpool and Bootle		::			::	::	12 6 157	12 2 196	24 8 353	91 30 480	37 9 359	128 39 839	14 5 114	12 3 138	26 8 252	95 45 23 219	20 15 106	65 38 325 368 61	17 183	17 3 101	
Manchester (2) Oldham					::	::	50	22	353 72 21	381	178 18 17	559 78 101	70	24	252 £4 26	219 250 44	118 17 18	368 61 71	183 235 28 34	94 14 10	
Preston Rochdale Salford and Eccles (2		::	::	::			29 14 34	13 8 26	42 22 60	84 61 130	26 116	87 246	20 17 42	6 10 24	26 27 66	44 53 33 73	23 54	56	31 35 25 32	16 37	
Stockport Warrington					::		9 33	56	12 89	46 112	13 101	59 213	8 42 65	1 78 34	120	26 42 27	8 19 12	34 61	25	16 12	120
Wigan Other Exchanges (15)	.:					::	46 167	41 124	87 291	71 490	45 279	116 769	191	147	99 338	334	170	39 504	27 268	124	
Torthern Division (13)	otal —	•					634	574	1,208	2,275	1,357	3,632	669	536	1,205	1,402	673	2,075	1,074	518	1,
Carlisle Middlesbrough Newcastle		::	::	::/	::		43 40 50	46 18 77	89 58 127	102 93 118	83 66 198	185 159 316	67 47 43 24 13	43 30 55 63	110 77 98	32 25 69 26	60 13 63	92 38 132 39 27	32 25 63 26	60 13 59	25 0.0
South Shields (2) Sunderland		::					39 29	45 34	84 63	79 53 96	115 47 77	194 100	24 13 87	63 20 115	87 33 202	26 20 60	13 7 13	39 27 73	26 14 48	13 7 13	
West Hartlepool (2) Other Exchanges (5)	::	::			(ii		60	90 155	150 265	284	344	173 6 2 8	116	226	342	42	49	91	43	49	
Tales (10) -	otal				ii		371	465	836	825	930	1,755	397	552	949	274	218	492	251	214	
Cardiff (2) Merthyr Tydfil Newport	::	::	::	.:	::		66 2 25	40	106 2 52	223 5 91	80 4 56	303 9 147	87 -28	24 2 26	111 2 54 25	102 1 52	42 4 26	144 5 78	77 36 15	27 - 18	100
Swansea Other Exchanges (5)							18 49	26 17	44 66	44 54	33 24	77 78	14 32	11 19	25 51	39 28	14 4	78 53 32	15 11	10 4	
	tal						160	110	270	417	197	614	161	82	243	222	90	312	139	59	
otland (19)— Aberdeen	::						75 38	37 12	112 50	122 137	79 72 121	201 209	74 48	49 12	123 60	115 30	49 11 59	164 41	72 31 96	20	
Edinburgh and Leith Glasgow, Govan and Greenoek	(2) Partic					::	99 148 40	60 87 24	159 235 64	262 572 57	473	383 1,045 81	213 143 20	117 102 10	330 245 30	117 306 42	224	176 530 53	96 223 21	49 192 8	
Greenock Paisley Other Exchanges (8)	::	::					22 82	6 128	28 210	77 272	24 20 198	97 473	24 124	8 112	30 32 236	111 124	11 23 49	53 134 173	47 90	15 37	12
	tal						504	354	858	1,502	987	2,489	646	410	1,056	845	426	1,271	580	332	
eland (6)— Belfast Dublin				::			37 120	7 34 28	44 154	102 361	2 115	104 476	23 144	3 58 27	26 202	52 110	2 23 21	54 133	28 99 51	1 19	
Other Exchanges (4)	tal						124 281	69	152 350	194	160	237	106 273	88	133 361	229	21	275	178	31	
Total, I				110.73				3,697				26,407		3.832	9,171	9,468		14,583		2000000	10,

*Report of the Departmental Committee on Accidents in places under the Factory and Workshop Acts. Cd. 5535.—Wymun & Sons. Ltd. Price 7d.

ADULTS-TRADE TABLE.*

Table III — Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of five weeks ended March 31st, 1911. [General Register.]

	810	Signa	APPL	ICATIO	NS FOR	EMPLO	YMENT						VACA	NCIES.		241021	
Trades.	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.				ed during	ng Period.† On Live Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.					
THE RESERVE WAS THE PARTY OF TH	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Tem- porary.	Other.	Men.	Women	Total.
Building:— Labourers Others Other Works of Construction and Roads.	2,101 8,444 916	soing .	2,101 8,444 916	3,560 15,248 2,805	7	3,560 15,255 2,805	1,652 6,074 1,040	2	1,652 6,076 1,040	1,054 6,496 1,746	***	1,054 6,496 1,746	88 314 196	848 5,138 1,396	936 5,452 1,592		936 5,452 1,592
Mining and Quarrying Engineering and Machine Making—	559	12	571	1,764	1	1,765	683	3000000	683	411	2	413	8	302	308	2	310
Labourers Others Others Other Metal Trades Textiles Dress Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages.	953 5,753 3,444 1,607 1,571 12,348	} 137 962 965 47	10287 { 2,569 2,536 12,395	1,524 11,383 7,033 3,502 2,725 16,499	628 3,773 2,344 129	1,524 11,383 7,661 7,275 5,069 16,628	884 5,155 2,923 1,556 1,383 11,008	159 1,190 724 45	884 5,155 3,082 2,746 2,107 11,053	292 3,643 3,055 1,371 1,030 2,833	325 2,000 1,843 41	292 3,643 3,380 3,371 2,873 2,874	17 120 25 452 124 352	252 2,831 2,396 2,335 1,480 2,003	269 2,951 2,178 1,126 561 2,318	243 1,661 1,043 37	269 2,951 2,421 2,787 1,604 2,355
Agriculture	1,601 717	23 384	1,624 1,101	2,402 1,364	69 906	2,471 2,270	1,326 642	23 413	1,349 1,055	842 552	68 375	910 927	74 31	558 559	593 349	39 241	632 590
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations.	1,611	65	1,676	2,998	283.	3,281	1,278	83.	1,361	1,507	- 242	1,749	90	1,003	937	156	1 093
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, etc.	274	47	321	408	103	511	217	37	254	175	60	235	8	199	152	55	207
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and	335	51	386	644	149	793	257	41	298	317	151	468	11	291	217	85	302
Glass. Food, Tobacco, Drink and	3,432	1,349	4,781	5,348	3,806	9,154	3,071	1,390	4,461	1,159	1,621	2,780	189	1,779	774	1,194	1,968
Lodging. Skins, Leather, Hair and	271	79	350	492	265	757	261	63	324	130	184	314	2	197	65	134	199
Feathers. Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games.	342	12	354	622	49	671	290	17	307	175	19	194	5	121	111	15	126
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.	630	8	638	1,376	8	1,384	608	2	610	653	2	655	153	442	592	3	595
Commercial	3,095 1,620	830 5,598	3,925 7,218	3,771 1,847	1,152 14,390	4,923 16,237	2,809 1,614	792 6,288	3,601 7,902	1,057 309	375 4,240	1,432 4,549	65 434	938 3,147	739 218	264 3,363	1,003 3,581
(a) General Labourers (b) Others	11,087 2,921	1,858	11,087 4,779	17,988 4,326	4,691	17,988 9,017	10,442 2,459	1,820	10,442 4,279	4,861 1,271	1,324	4,861 2,595	1,004 380	3,593 1,761	4,596 1,081	1,060	4,597 2,141
Total	65,632	12,427	78,059	109,629	32,753	142,382	57,632	13,089	70,721	34,939	12,872	47,811	4,142	33,569	28,115	9,596	37.711

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

JUVENILES-TRADE TABLE,

Table IV.—Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the five weeks ended March 31st, 1911.

	Vacancies for Juveniles.										
Trades.	Notifie	d during	Period.	Filled	Filled during Period.						
A Long bland of our flory	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.					
Building and Works of Con- struction.	343	1011	343	214	_	814					
Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances.	50 955	143	50 1,098	29 744	119	29 863					
Textiles	389 442 3,876	419 1,198 211	808 1,640 4,087	279 292 2,814	352 733 180	631 1,025 2,994					
Agriculture Paper, Prints, Books, etc. Wood, Furniture, Fittings, etc. Chemicals, Oil, Grease, etc. Bricks, Cement, Pottery, etc. Food, Tobacco, Drink and	83 324 293 30 87 502	18 342 102 75 16 447	101 666 395 105 103 949	51 234 207 24 68 355	13 259 82 66 9 401	64 493 289 90 77 756					
Lodging. Skins, Leather, Hair, etc. Precious Metals, Jewels,	69	106	175	53	86	139					
Watches, Instruments and Games.	77	44	121	60	26	86					
Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.	29	5	34	26 .	5	31					
Commercial Domestic (Outdoor) Other, General and Undefined—	681 99	182 943	863 1,042	537	147 682	684 754					
(a) General Labourers (b) Others	159 980	864	159 1,844	135 824	<u></u>	135 1,504					
Total	9,468	5,115	14,583	7,018	3,840	10,858					

CASUAL EMPLOYMENTS.

Table V.—Applicants registered and work given in the five weeks ended March 31st, 1911.

Employment.	Applicants Registered.	Applicants given work.	Number of Jobs.	Estimated number of days on which work was given.	Estimated average number of days on which work was given per applicant given work.
Men.			Man relie	10000 029	Tables .
Cotton Porters (Liverpool, Oldhall Street).	589	304	458	3,085	10.1
Cloth Porters (Manchester)	283	251	6,695	5,258	2019
Dock Labourers	478	339	2,314	2,498	7.4
Sandwichmen	730	536	1,822	2,122	4.0
Other men	501	390	556	1,621	4.2
Total men	2,581	1,820	11,845	14,584	8.0
Women.			2 19/19	R 19939 7	
Charwomen	2,141	420	997	1,505	3.6
Other women	10	3	4	12	4.0
Total women	2,151	423	1,001	1,517	3.6
Grand Total	4,732	2,243	12,846	16,101	7.2

REPORT ON ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

THE Departmental Committee appointed to make inquiries with regard to the increase of reported accidents in places under the Factory and Workshop Acts, has recently issued its Report.*

The Committee recommend a number of measures for improving the existing provisions for the prevention of accidents. All possible steps should be taken to secure (1) that the employers shall co-operate with the inspectors; (2) that a knowledge of the risks of new machines and the best ways of fencing them shall be diffused widely and quickly; and (3) that the best methods of fencing shall be enforced with speed and

uniformity. The Committee's proposals for effecting these objects include periodical conferences between inspectors and employers, &c., special reports by inspectors on industrial dangers, uniformity of requirements among inspectors, more complete specification of dangerous parts of machines, &c., the encouragement of makers of machines to fit them with proper guards before sending them out to customers, periodical reports by occupiers on the maintenance of guards, the requirement of safety appliances, and greater restrictions on the crowding of

Other recommendations of the Committee relate to the keeping in good repair of floors, passages, stairways, and ladders, the provision of adequate lighting, restrictions on the carrying of heavy weights by women, young persons and children, and further restrictions on the cleaning of machinery in motion.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN MARCH, 1911.

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

During March 882 fresh applications (487 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 10 bureaux furnishing returns, and 989 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 274 persons, of whom 148 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 274 situations found for applicants, 204 were of a more or less permanent character, while 70 were tem-

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

		cations Vork-	Situa				Workp Emplo				
	peo	ople	Empl	oyers	Per	ma- tly.	Tem- porarily.				
	Mar., 1911.	Mar., 1910.	Mar., 1911.	Mar., 1910.	Mar., 1911.	Mar., 1910.	Mar., 1911.	Mar. 1910.			
		Summary by Bureaux.									
Central Bureau :- 5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.	146	101	100	91	43	25	15	8			
Y. W. C. A. :— 26, George Street, § (1) Hanover Sq. (2)	382 96	418 122	500 213	412 161	54 42	75 42	37 11	14			
Dublin:— 30, Molesworth Street Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Birming-	33	40	24	21	5	8					
ham, Leeds, Edinburgh and Glasgow)	225	178	152	159	60	61	7	22			
Total of 10 Bureaux	882	859	989	844	204	211	70	45			
		8	summa	ry by	Occup	ation	s.				
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c. Shop Assistants. Dressmakers, Milliners &c. Secretaries, Clerks, Typists Apprentices and Learners Domestic Servants Miscellaneous.	45 11 63 112 24 487 140	81 17 58 90 15 484 114	29 160 48 58 631 63	41 9 118 37 33 552 54	7 36 15 22 110 14	17 1 34 12 12 12 114 21	i3 16 38 3	3 1 5 7 1 24 4			
Total of 10 Bureaux	882	859	989	844	204	211	70	45			

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 25 persons in London and 80 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 287 persons in London and 71 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

The return received from the Westminster Municipal Labour Bureau (not under the control of the Board of Trade) shows that during March, 1911, 171 new applicants were registered, and that situations were found for 143 persons (125 permanent and 18 temporary). The number on the register at the end of the month was 1,092.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING MARCH.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Report of the Departmental Committee on Accidents in places under the Factory and Workshop Acts. Committee to inquire into the causes, &c., of the increase in accidents, and to report as to any additional precautionary measures. Home Office. [Cd. 5535: pp. v. + 64: price 7d.]

Mines (Rescue and Aid) Committee. Report of Departmental Committee on the Organisation of Rescue and Aid in the case of Accidents in Mines. Home Office. [Cd. 5550: pp. 5: price 1d.]

Royal Commission on Mines. Third Report. Part I., Ventilation. Part II., The Treatment of Pit Horses and Ponies. [Cd. 5561: pp. 17: price 2½d.]

Colliery Strike Disturbances in South Wales. Correspondence and Report. November, 1910. Home Office. [Cd. 5568: pp. 54: price 5½d.]

Price 5½d.]

First Report of the Standing Committee on Boy Labour in the Post Office, together with Instructions issued by the Postmaster-General in connection therewith. General Post Office. [Cd. 5504: pp. 18: price 2½d.]

Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress. Appendix Volume XX.—Miscellaneous. Replies of Employers and others to certain economic questions. Resolutions and Memoranda. [Cd. 5072: pp. 212: price 1s. 9d.]

Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending December 31st, 1909. Part B., Industrial and Provident Societies. [H.C. 171-ii.: pp. 277: price 2s. 3d.]

General Abstract of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in England and Wales in the year 1910. [Cd. 5588: pp. 5: price 1d.]

General Annual Report on the British Army for year ending 30th September, 1910, with the Annual Report on Recruiting.

Trades of men offering for enlistment showing numbers rejected and accepted, &c. War Office. [Cd. 5481: pp. 124: price 6d.]

Police (England and Wales). County and Borough Police Forces. Reports of H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary for year ended 29th September, 1910. Ranks, number and rates of pay of the several police forces, pension funds, &c. [H.C. 64: pp. iv. + 139: price 1s. 3d.]

Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Live Stock. Appointed with regard to the work of the Congested Districts of Scotland for the Improvement of Agriculture and Live Stock. [Cd. 5509: pp. viii. + 133: price 1s. 2d.]

Departmental Committee on the Irish Flax-Growing Industry. Minutes of Evidence, Appendices and Index. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 5503: pp. xii. + 505: price 4s. 1d.]

Report of Departmental Committee to advise as to the establishment of a Receiving House for Alien Immigrants at the Port of London. Home Office. Report and Appendix. [Cd. 50:5: pp. 12: price 1½d.] Minutes of Evidence. [Cd. 5576: pp. 51: price 5½d.]

BRITISH COLONIES.

BRITISH COLONIES. Correspondence respecting a Bill to Regulate Immigration into the Union of South Africa, with special reference to Asiatics. [Cd. 5579: pp. 33: price 4d.]

Canada.—The Labour Gazette, February, 1911. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during January; proceedings of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education; accidents, trade disputes, &c. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 80.]

New Zealand.—Journal of the Department of Labour, February, 1911. Condition of trade and employment as at 31st January, persons assisted to employment, co-operative works, accidents, &c. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. 79.]

—Digest of Decisions and Interpretations of the Court of Arbitration under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts. (Volumes I.—IX.) Supplement No. 1 to Volume X. (1909.) [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. 132 and 32.]

pp. 132 and 32.]

—Awards, Agreements and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Volume XI. Part 6. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. 96.]

Victoria.—Determinations of Wages Boards. Stone Cutters' Board, dated January 27th, 1911, cancelling that of December 18th, 1907. Waterproof Clothing Board, dated February 2nd, 1911, cancelling that of April 8th, 1907. Malt Board, dated January 31st, 1911, cancelling that of November 17th, 1908.

Cape Colony.—Report of the Government Labour Bureau, February 14th, 1911. State of the Labour Market in January, 1911. [pp. 8.]

Transvaal.—Report and Recommendations of the Concilia-

Transvaal.—Report and Recommendations of the Conciliation and Investigation Board, under the Transvaal Industrial Disputes Prevention Act of 1909. Disputes of Bricklayers in Pretoria in 1910. [pp. 10.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

United States.—Report on Condition of Women and Child Wage-Earners in the United States. Volume I. Cotton Textile Industry (pp. 1044). Volume II. Men's Ready-Made Clothing (pp. 878). [Washington: Government Printing Office.]—The Immigration Commission. Brief statement of the conclusions and recommendations of the Immigration Commission, with views of the Minority, 1910. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 40.]

Massachusetts.—Special Report on the Cost of Retirement Systems for State and County Employees in Massachusetts.

[Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers: pp. 101.]—Labour Bulletin, No. 79, February, 1911. Quarterly Report on the State of Employment in the organised industries, December, 1910. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers: pp. 8.]

ers: pp. 8.]
State of Ohio.—Bulletin No. 39 for the Quarter ending December 31st, 1910. Abstract of the Annual Report relating to Public and Private Employment Agencies for the year ending November 15th, 1910.
State of Utah.—Eighth Report of the Bureau of Statistics for the years 1909-10. Coal and metal production, the wool industry, agriculture, &c. [Salt Lake City: Tribune Reporter Printing Co.: pp. 211.]
International.—Journal of the Economic and Social December 1909-10.

International.—Journal of the Economic and Social Department, January 31st, 1911. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome: price 1s. 7d.]
—Journal of the International Labour Office, Nos. 9, 11, & 12, 1910. Labour laws, &c., of all countries. [Paris: Berger-

Levrault.]

France. — Journal of the French Labour Department, February, 1911. Employment and labour disputes in January; unemployment in 1910. [Paris: Berger-Levrault et Cie.: price 2d.]

— Journal of Social Insurance, Nos. 1-4 of 1910. International Permanent Commission of Social Insurance. [Paris: Arthur Rousseau, 14, rue Soufflot.]

— Journal of the French Ministry of Agriculture, January & February, 1911. Prices of bread in Paris, and wheat in French towns in December and January. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: price 6d. each.]

price 6d. each.]
—Technical Education in France and other Countries. By P.
Astier and I. Cuminal. 1909. [Paris: Georges Roustan, 5, quai
Voltaire: pp. 498: price 6s.]

Germany.—Statistical Year-Book of Barmen, 1909. Municipal Statistical Office. Occupations of people, labour registries,

workpeople's insurance, prices of articles of food, &c., consumption of meat, &c. [Barmen: pp. viii. + 91 + charts: price 6d.]

—Methods of Protection against Accidents in Woodworking and Furniture Factories, Joinery Works, &c. Woodworkers'
Trades Insurance Association of S.W. Germany. 1909. [Stuttgart: pp. vi. + 175.]

—Report of the Dresden Sickness Insurance Fund for 1909.

April, 1911.

[Dresden: pp. 61 + charts.]
—Statistical Year-Book of Prussia, 1910. Occupations of people, labour registries, miners' wages, labour disputes, co-operation, technical schools, savings banks, prices, &c. Statistical Office of Prussia. 1911. [Berlin: pp. xvi. + 424: price 1s.]

—Monthly Statistical Reports of Mannheym. Summary for 1910. Prices, labour registries, &c. Municipal Statistical Office.

[Mannheim: pp. 23.]

—Monthly Journal of Chemnitz Statistical Office, 1910. Labour registries, &c. [Chemnitz: pp. 120 + supplements.]

—Journal of the German Labour Department, March, 1911. Employment in February, unemployment relief in Mannheim, wages in Pforzheim trinket industry, miners' wages in 1910 and sickness insurance in 1909, meat consumption and prices, &c.

wages in Frozheim trinket industry, infliers wages in 1310 and sickness insurance in 1909, meat consumption and prices, &c. [Berlin: Carl Heymann's Verlag: price 1d.]

—Statistical Journal of Alsace-Lorraine, January, 1911. Statistics of municipal labour registries in December. [Strassburg: Kommissionsverlag der Heinrich'schen Buchhandlung.]

—Baden Industrial and Artisans' Journal, 1910. (Weekly periodical.) Baden Department for Industry. [Karlsruhe: Karlfriedrichstr:, 18: pp. 177: price 3s.]

—Report on Baden Factory Inspection in 1910. Contains also certain wages statistics (35 factories in Mannheim). Baden Ministry of the Interior. [Karlsruhe: F. Gutsch: pp. 177.]

—Population of Mannheim: Census of December 1st, 1910. Municipal Statistical Office. [Mannheim: pp. 14.]

—Monthly Journal of the Statistical Office of Dresden. Issues for 1910. Prices and consumption of articles of food, &c., labour registries, savings banks, sickness insurance fund, &c. Municipal Statistical Office. [Dresden: pp. 209.]

—The Choice of an Occupation and Apprenticeship Committees. By Dr. J. Altenrath. [M.-Gladbach; Volksvereins-Verlag; pp. 46: price 1s.]

—Quarterly Journal of the Imperial Statistical Office, Part 1, 1911. Sickness insurance, crops, prices, labour disputes in fourth quarter of 1910, &c. [Berlin: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht.]

Austria - Hungary. —Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, February, 1911. Labour disputes in January. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.]
—Statistical Journal of Hungary, January, 1911. Hungarian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]

Italy.—Journal of the Italian Labour Department, February 1911. Labour disputes in January. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 4d.]

Belgium.—Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, February 15th, 1911. Employment in January, Royal Decree of January 30th, appointing permanent commission on unemployment. February 28th. Labour disputes in January. [Brussels: E. Daem, chauss e de Haecht, 110: price 1d. each.]—Co-operative Societies in Belgium, 1873-1903. Belgian Labour Department. 1910. [Brussels: pp. 39.]

Labour Department. 1910. [Brussels: pp. 39.]

Holland.—Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, February, 1911. Employment in January and in 1910, labour disputes in January, savings banks, price of bread, &c. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

—Statistics of Savings and Loan Banks in Holland, 1908-1909. Dutch Central Statistical Office. 1911. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: pp. xxxiv. + 399.]

—Wages and Hours, Cases of Sickness, &c., of Municipal Workers at Amsterdam in 1909. Municipal Labour Office. 1910. [Amsterdam: Johannes Müller: pp. 63: price 5d.]

—Employment of Married Women in Factories in Holland. Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. 1911. [The Hague: pp. ix. + 196 + chart and photographs.]

Denmark.—Statistics of Denmark. IV Series, Volume 35

Denmark.—Statistics of Denmark. IV. Series. Volume 35. Employment of school children, crops in 1910, prices of cereals, &c., in 1910. Danish Statistical Office. [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel Nordisk Forlag.]

Norway.— Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office. No. 1, 1911. Unemployment in 1910, prices of food &c., on January 15th, 1911, earnings of railway workers. [Christiania.]

Sweden.—Journal of the Swedish Labour Department. No. 2, 1911. Labour disputes in 1909 and 1910 (latter figures provisional). Also Index to Journal, 1903-1910. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: price 2d.]
—Postal Savings Banks in Sweden in 1909. Department of Postal Savings Banks. 1911. [Stockholm: K. L. Beckman:

Spain.—Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, February, 1911. Labour disputes in January. 1911. Labour disputes in January; cost of living of working classes (prices) in various provinces and towns, October 1909-March, 1910. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez, Libreria, calle de Preciados, 48 : price 2½d.]

Russia (Finland).—Statistics of Finland. (1) Savings Banks in 1909. (pp. xlvi. + 239.) (2) Poor Relief in 1907. (pp. 33 + 113: price 1s. 2d.) Finnish Central Statistical Office. [Helsingfors: Kejserliga Senatens Tryckeri.]

Argentine Republic.—Quarterly Journal of the Argentine Labour Department, December 31st, 1910. Rents in Buenos Aires and other towns of the world; price of bread in Buenos Aires, 1890-1910. [Buenos Aires: A. Espiasse e Hijo, Florida 16:

CONSULAR REPORTS.

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

Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 4627. Preliminary Report for the year 1910 on the Trade of Germany. [Cd. 5465-20: pp. 20: price 1½d.]

—No. 4624. Report on the Finances of the German Empire. [Cd. 5464-19: pp. 52: price 3d.]

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES

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

(1) REGISTERED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—1. viz.: National Union of Press Telegraphists, 258, Gladstone Av., Wood Green, N. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—2, viz., Irish Automobile Drivers' Soc., 34, Dawson St., Dublin; Metropolitan Bakers' Soc., 51, York St., Dublin.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales.—
19, viz. :—Working Men's Clubs (4): Choppington and District Central Social Club, Ltd., Front St., Scotland Gate, Choppington, Northumberland; Crewe Independent Labour Party Club and Inst., Ltd., 44 and 46, Beech St., Crewe; Atherstone Unionist Club, Ltd., Club House, Market St., Atherstone; Burbage and Dist. Constitutional Club, Ltd., Canning House, Church St., Burbage, Hinckley. Agricultural Distributive (6): Cornwall County Farm and Dairy Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Pulsack, Hayle, Cornwall; Boncath and Dist. Poultry and Produce Soc., Ltd., Mercantile Yard, Boncath, Pembrokeshire; Hilmarton and Dist. Agricultural Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Lodge Cottage, Hilmarton, Calne; Bradley, Horningsham and Dist. Egg Collecting Soc., Ltd., The Depôt, Wykeham; Gamlingay and Dist. Egg and Poultry Soc., Ltd., Church St., Gamlingay, Sandy. Small Holdings (4): Trowbridge Allotments and Small Holdings, Ltd., 44, Granville Ter., Tower Studley, Trowbridge; Allesley Rd. and Dist. Allotments (Coventry), Ltd., Maythorne, Berkeley Rd., Earlsdon, Coventry; Leamington North-East Dist. Allotments Association, Ltd., 4, Lansdown St., Leamington Spa; Gamlingay Sandy. Tenants' Societies (2): Grappenhall Tenants, Ltd., 23, Lower Wash Lane, Latchford, Warrington; Three Towns Tenants, Ltd., 45, Gamma Park Rd., Plymouth. Miscellaneous: Twentieth Century Provident Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 23, Talbot Rd., Stafford; Second Didsbury Garden Suburb, Ltd., 118, Attwood Rd., Didsbury, Manchester; Oxford International Trading Benefit Society, Ltd., 3, Broad St., Golden Sq., Regent St., W. Scotland.—3, viz.:—Agricultural Productive (1): East Mainland Co-op. Horse Breeding Soc., Ltd., Aikerskaill, Deerness. Agricultural Distributive (1): King Edward Agricultural Productive (2): Ballyhaise Co-op. Pacon. Unitry Keepers' Soc., Ltd., Ballyhaise; Omagh Co-op. Bacon Curing Factory, Ltd., Omagh. Agricultural Distributive (1): Aughagower Co-op. Agricultural Soc., Ltd., Aughagower. Co-operative Distributive (1): Cahermoyle Co-op Industrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales.—

Ltd., Aughagower. Co-operative Distributive (1): Cahermoyle Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Cahermoyle.

Friendly Societies. — England and Wales.—34, viz.—Highfield and Rowlands Gill Dist. W.M. Club and Inst., Rowlands Gill, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Morecambe Gordon W.M. Club and Inst., Morecambe; Swaythling Social W.M. Club, 124a, Whitechapel Rd., E.; Little Addington W.M. Club and Inst., Little Addington, Thrapston; Highfield W.M. Club and Inst., Little Addington, Thrapston; Highfield W.M. Club and Inst., Wellingborough; Tamworth and Lichfield St. W.M. Club and Inst., Tamworth; Kenilworth W.M. Club and Inst., Kenilworth; Buttershaw Lane, W.M. Club and Inst., Buttershaw, Bradford; Balby Ashmount W.M. Club and Inst., Tonypandy, Glam.; Birkenhead Taylor Mills Mutual Self-help Money Soc., Birkenhead; Well Hill Agricultural Credit Soc., Chelsfield, Orpington, Kent; Hollins Grove (Darwen) Taylor Mills Mutual Self-help Money Soc., Blackpool; Waterloo Provident Loan Soc., Lambeth, S.E.; Moulton Credit Soc., Moulton; Kettering Shoe Trade Foreman's Provident Soc., Kettering; Bay Horse £2 10s. Loan Soc., Nottingham; Halifax Taylor Mills Mutual Self-help Money Soc., Halifax; King Cross (Halifax) Taylor Mills Mutual Self-help Money Soc., Chester; Belper United Friendly Soc., Belper; Blackhorse Rd. Wesleyan Methodist Slate Club, Walthamstow; Liverpool Herzl Hebrew Tontine Soc., Liverpool; North-West London Hebrew Divisional Benefit Soc., Foley St., W.; Farringdon Reliance Friendly Collecting Soc., Farringdon St., E.C.; Highbury Vale Slate Club, Islington; Self-help Sick and Benefit Soc., Chelsea, S.W.; Bull's Head Friendly Sick and Dividend Soc., Bloomsbury, Birmingham; Vauxhall Sick and Dividend Soc., Bloomsbury, Birmingham; Cynet Sick and Dividend Soc., Bloomsbury, Birmingham; Friendly Soc., Edinburgh. Ireland.—3, viz.:—Hibernian Guarantee Soc., Dublin; St. Columba Provid

April, 1911.

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

	Notices received in March of							
Class of Society.	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding up.	Registry Cancelled.					
Trade Unions Industrial and Provident Societies Friendly Societies Building "Branches		10 38 2 11	2 5 5 22 1					

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MARCH, 1911. ADMIRALTY, WORKS DEPARTMENT.

HIRE OF HORSES AND CARTS FOR H.M. DOCKYARD, DEVONPORT (Running Contract)—Cleave & Son, Devonport.

TIMBER FOR H.M. DOCKYARD, DEVONPORT—R. & R. Bayley,

Extending Electric Light and Power Station, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth—J. & M. Patrick, Point Pleasant, Wandsworth,

ADMIRALTY: CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

F. Taylor & Sons, 17, Bloom St., Manchester. J. Parkyn & Co., 70, Mosley St., Manchester. CANDLES, COMPOSITE MOULD—

Palmer & Co., Ltd., Victoria Works, Stratford, E. Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Belmont Works, Battersea, S.W.

CAST-IRON ARTICES-

W. Midwinter, James Foundry, Cumberland St., Birmingham. Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe Iron Works, near Sheffield.

Sheffield.

Wilsons, Pease & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.
Cannon Iron Foundries, Ltd., Deepfields, near Bilston, Staffs.
Carron Co., Carron, Stirlingshire, N.B.
T. & C. Clark & Co., Ltd., Horseley Fields, Wolverhampton.
CLOTH, BLUE, & WHITE DUCK CAPS, &c.—
Hobson & Sons, 154-164, Tooley St., S.E.
Poulton & Davis, 421, Old Kent Road, S.E.
T. Webster & Co., East Bond St., Leicester.
COCKS & VALVES, GUNMETAL—
W. N. Baines & Co., Phœnix Brass Works, Rotherham.
J. Blakeborough & Sons, Brighouse, Yorks.
J. Broadfoot & Sons, Ltd., Inchholm Works, Whiteinch, Glasgow.

James Brown & Sons, Ltd., Middlesbrough. Cockburns, Ltd., Clydesdale Engineering Works, Cardonald,

Hayward, Tyler & Co., Ltd., 99, Queen Victoria St., E.C. Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Deptford Yard Brass Works, Sun-

Smith Bros. & Co. (Hyson), Ltd., Hyson Green Works,

Nottingham.
United Brassfounders & Engineers, Ltd., Empress Foundry,
Cornbrook, Manchester. CORDAGE-

Wm. Terrell & Sons, Ltd., Arnos Vale, Bristol.
Alexr. Tough & Son, Clyde Ropeworks, Drumfrochar Road,
Greenock N.B.
J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Universe Works, Garrison St., Birm-

Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.
J. T. Davis, Ltd., Coborn Rd., Bow, E.
Dixon & Corbett & R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Teams Rope

works, Gateshead on-Tyne.
Frost Bros., Ltd., 342, Commercial Road East, E.
FIREHEARTHS & GEAR—

Moorwood Sons & Co., Harleston Ironworks, Sheffield. Carron Co., Carron, Stirlingshire, N.B. Benham & Sons, Ltd., 66, Wigmore St., W.

Moses Eadon & Sons, Ltd., President Works, Sheffield.
Howell & Co., Ltd., Brook Steel and File Works, Sheffield.
H. Rossell & Co., Ltd., Waverley Works, Sheffield.
FLANNELETTE—Bailey & Berry, Ltd., Springmill, Earby, near

GROMETS, &c.—
Bodill, Parker & Co., Ltd., 35, Great Hampton Row, Birmingham

Birmingham.

Harrison & Co., 71, Bradford St., Birmingham.

H. Hipkiss & Co., Ltd., Goodman St. Works, Birmingham.

HACK-SAW FRAMES & BLADES—

Hampton & Beebee, Ltd., King's Hill, Wednesbury.

J. W. & H. Platt, Byron Works, Byron Road, Harrow.

Hoses, Canvas—G. Angus & Co., Ltd., St. John's Leather

Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

INGOTS, MANGANESE BRONZE—

J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Dortford, S.E.

J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Deptford, S.E. Billington & Newton, Ltd., Longport. JEAN, BROWN—J. Bright & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale. Lamps & Lanterns—
Bulpitt & Sons, 153, Camden St., Birmingham.

Gabriel & Co., A. B. Row, Birmingham.
Eli Griffiths & Sons, 102, Bradford St., Birmingham.
Griffiths & Browett, Ltd., Bradford St., Birmingham.
Howes & Burley, Ltd., Bishop St., Birmingham.
J. P. Marrian & Co., Slaney St., Birmingham.
J. Ratcliff & Sons, Pritchett St., Birmingham.
The Reform Lighting Co., 210, Tower Bridge Road, London, S.F.

LANTERNS, PORTABLE-C. A. Vandervell, Warple Way, Acton

Cookson & Co., Ltd., Cree House, Creechurch Lane, E.C.
George Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., 34, St. John St., West Smithfield, E.C. Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., 94,

LIFE-BELTS, CORK—

J. Deighton & Co., 10 & 12, St. Saviour Gate, York.

A. W. Birt & Sons, Tower Works, Wapping, E.

Baxter Bros & Co., Ltd., Dundee, N.B.
D. & R. Duke, Brechin, N.B.
Durie & Miller, 59, Aldermanbury, E.C.
Wm. Ewart & Son, Ltd., 9, Bedford St., Belfast.
C. Fox & Son, Holbeck, Leeds.
Wm. M. Kirk & Partners, Ltd., 15, Donegall Square West,

Belfast. Lowson, Jun., & Co., Ltd., Victoria Works, Forfar.

R. Usher & Co., Ltd., Drogheda.
Ulster Weaving Co, Ltd., Linfield, Belfast.
LINSEED OIL—Younghusband, Barnes & Co., Lower King &
Queen Wharf, Rotherhithe, S.E.
MUSTARD—Keen Robinson & Co., Ltd., St. George's-in-the-

NAVYPHONES—A. Graham & Co., St. Andrew's Works, Crofton Park Rd., S.E.

PUTTY—
J. Hare & Co., Bristol.
Pilchers, Ltd., Morgan's Lane, Tooley St., S.E.

Works Newcastle-on-Ty

C. A. Parsons, Heaton Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Clarke Chapman, Victoria Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne.
Chance Bros., Lighthouse Works, Birmingham.
SALT, FINE WHITE—D. Bumstead & Co., 36, King William St.,

R. Jones & Co., Ltd., Stone Yard, Deritend, Birmingham.
Charles Carr, Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham.
Surgical Dressings—

Curson Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Corporation St., Birmingham.
Robinson & Sons, Chesterfield.
J. F. Macfarlan & Co., Moor St., Fore St., E.C.
Liverpool Lint Co., Netherfeald Rd. North, Liverpool.
W. G. Taylor, New Charford Mills, Saltley, Birmingham.
G. Hayner & Co., Hampstead Cotton Mills, Stockport.
A. Berliner, 15-17, Worship St., E.C.
B. Lees & Co., Ltd., 18, London Road, Manchester.
Darton, Gibbs Co., Oldbury, Birmingham.
Waist Belts—

WAIST BELTS—

R. Bird & Co., Crewkerne, Somerset.

T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2, Budge Row, E.C.

Hookway, Sons & Co., Monkwell St., Wood St., E.C.

Wire—
T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor, Staffs.
R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Bradford Iron Works, Man-

Chester.
Latch & Batchelor, Ltd., Hay Mills, near Birmingham.
Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, near Wellington, Salop.
D. F. Tayler & Co., Ltd., Newhall Works, Birmingham.
Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.

Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.

ZINC ANGLES, NAILS, &c.—
G. A. Harvey & Co., Loampit Vale, Lewisham, S.E.
Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., 94,
Gracechurch St., E.C.
London Zine Mills, Ltd., Wenlock Rd., N.

WAR OFFICE.

Anns & Co., 15, Chandler St., Old Gravel Lane, Wapping, E. T. & D. Henry, Duncan St., Leman St., E. E. H. Price & Co., Meeting House Lane, Wapping, E. Sly, Dibble & Co., Ltd., 209-213, Cable St., E. BLANKETS, SADDLE-

D. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury.
T. Lee & Sons, Bank Top Mills, Nr. Dewsbury.
BOOSTERS, MOTOR, &C.—Cox-Walkers, Ltd., North-Eastern Electric Works, Darlington.

tric Works, Darlington.

BRUSHES—
Chadwick & Shapcott, Ltd., 56, Durham Rd., N.
D. Clark & Sons, Stafford St., Walsall.
W. Cleghorn & Son, Selborne St., Walsall.
E. A. & W. Greenslade, Thomas St., Bristol.
C. H. Leng & Sons, Sherbourne Rd., Birmingham.
S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd., Harford St., Mile End, E.
S. D. Page & Sons, Ltd., Norwich and Wymondham.
A. Reid & Sons, 281/3, Tabard St., Borough, S.E.
W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Bristol and Stonehouse.
BUTTONS—

E. Bacon & Sons, River St., Deritend, Birmingham.
Buttons, Ltd., Portland St., Birmingham.
W. Dowler & Sons, Ltd., Graham St., Birmingham.
C. Edkins & Sons, Ltd., Friday Bridge, Birmingham.

Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Globe Works, Birmingham.
Smith & Wright, Ltd., Brearley St., Birmingham.
W. Twigg & Co., Ltd., 25, Legge Lane, Birmingham.
CANVAS, PACKING—D. Smith & Sons, Alyth, N.B.

CANYAS, TACHER CONTROLL CONTROLL CAPS—

Hobson & Sons, 154-164, Tooley St., S.E.
Myers & Co., 222-6, Cambridge Rd., N.E.
H. Nunn & Co., 93 and 94, High St., Colchester.
Poulton & Davis, 421, Old Kent Rd., S.E.
S. Schneiders & Son, Durward St. and 113, Whitechapel Rd., E.
CASES, PACKING (Running Contract)—

F. W. Bunt & Co., London St., Stepney, E.
C. Clarke & Co., Ltd., 218, Grove Rd., Bow, E.
J. F. Farwig & Co., 1, Upper Thames St., E.C.
A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., Mill Street, Dockhead, S.E.
R. Paton, Espedair Works, 36, Causeyside St., Paisley.
Priddy & Hale, Ltd., Woodfield Rd., Harrow Rd., W.
J. Watt Torrance & Co., Trinity Wharf Saw Mills, Woolwich.
CASKS—

W. Ryan & Co., Imperial St., Bromley, E.
Tyson & Co., Millwall, E.
Compasses, Prismatic, &c.—
Houghtons, Ltd., Ensign Works, Clifford Rd., Walthamstow.
H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., Azimuth Works, Station Rd., Forest

Short & Mason, Ltd., Aneroid Works, Walthamstow. E. R. Watts & Son, 123, Camberwell Rd, S.E.

J. T. Davis, Ltd., Coborn Row, Bow, E.
J. Holmes & Son, Kirk Royds New Mills, Nr. Huddersfield.
J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Millwall, E., and Universe Works, Birm-

ingham.
COVERS, SADDLE AND SHEETS, GROUND—
C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Cambridge St., Manchester.
North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Castle Mills, Edinburgh.
Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Leith Walk, Edinburgh.
DRUMS, OIL—Haynes Bros., Rodsley St., Canal Bridge, Old Kent
Rd., S.E.
DUCK, TENT—
Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen.
F. Webster & Sons, Alma Works, Arbroath.
FITHENTS, STABLE—Lion Foundry Co., Ltd., Kirkintilloch.
FITTINGS, GAS, &c. (Running Contract)—Sperryn & Co., Ltd.,

Firthings, Gas, &c. (Running Contract)—Sperryn & Co., Ltd., Moorsom St. Works, Birmingham.

Fluid, Boiler, &c. (Running Contract)—J. Harris, West St., New Charlton, Kent.

FURNITURE-Alsop & Son, Fairfax St., Bristol.
E. Atkins, 45/55, Church Row, Bethnal Green, N.E.
Atkinson & Co., Ltd., 11, Addington Street, York Rd., Lambeth, S.E.

W. Bartlett & Son., Sheraton Works, Grafton St., High

W. Bartlett & Son., Sheraton Works, Grafton St., Wycombe.
S. Edwards, 4, Pownall Rd., Dalston, N.E.
W. H. Edwards, 3, Euston Buildings, George St., N.W. Hampton & Sons, Ltd., 43, Belvedere Rd., S.E.
James & Son, 337, Old Kent Rd., S.E.
C. & R. Light, Ltd., Bedford Cabinet Works, Bedford. Lonnie & Co., 41, Ravensdon St., Kennington, S.E.
B. North & Sons, Piddington, West Wycombe.
Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.
S. Snawdon, Yealmpton, Plymonth.

S. Snawdon, Yealmpton, Plymouth. Stratford & Brion, West End Row, High Wycombe.

GALVANIZED WARE—
J. & J. Harriman & Co., Middle Row, Wolverhampton.
G. Hill (The Hayes Galvanized Iron Works), Ltd., Stour-

Pratt Bros., Bradford St., Birmingham.
Sheet Iron Workers, Ltd., Mill St., Cradley.
Topham & Snushall, Ltd., Oxford St., Birmingham.
Walls, Ltd., River St., Birmingham.
Wollescote Galvanising Co., Brierley Hill.

Edinburgh and Leith Flint Glass Co., Norton Park, Edinburgh.
Molineaux, Webb & Co., Ltd., Kirby St., Ancoats, Manchester.
Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill, Staffs.
IRONMONGERY, BUILDERS (Running Contract)—Comyn Ching &
Co., Ltd., 54, Castle St., Long Acre, W.C.

LAMPS, VEHICLE, &C .-Bulpitt & Sons, 153/161, Camden St., Birmingham.
J. Hinks & Son, Ltd., 91/96, Great Hampton St., Birmingham.
Reform Lighting Co., 211, Tower Bridge Rd., S.E.

Reform Lighting Co., 211, Tower Bridge Rd., S.E.

LEATHER—
Adams Bros., Raunds.
G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
W. Beckworth & Sons, Ltd., Viaduct Tannery, Leeds.
R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.
R. Davies, London Rd., Riverhead.
J. Dixon, Sons & Taylor, Market St., S.E.
Fleming, Birkby & Goodall, Ltd., West Grove Mill, Halifax.
H. Gilling & Sons, Barnet, Herts.
Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., 259, Long Lane, S.E.
Kitchin & Co., Ltd., Cliff Tannery, Leeds.
W. Nichols & Son, Kettering.
Pocock Bros., 235, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.
J. Tullis & Sons, Ltd., John St., Bridgeton, Glasgow.
J. Vassie, Tan Works, Lanark.
W. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Rose Hill Tannery, Bolton.
T. Ware & Sons, Ltd., Ashton Gate, Bristol.
Western Tanning Co., Bedminster, Bristol.
Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., Rushden.

LIQUOR CRESOLI SAPONATUS (Running Contract)—Jeyes' Sanitary
Compounds Co., Ltd., Richmond St., Plaistow, E.
Locks, &c (Running Contract)—J. Legge & Co., Willenhall.
OIL, LUBRICATING, &c.—
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Purfleet, Essex.
F. How & Co., Trogon Wharf, Stratford, E.
Palmer & Co., Ltd., Stratford, E.
OIL, MACHINERY (Running Contract)—Anglo-American Oil Co.,
Ltd. Purfleet Essex

Ltd., Purfleet, Essex.

Paint, Lead, White—Brimsdown Lead Co., Ltd., Brimsdown,
Middlesex.

PRESS, HYDRAULIC, &c.-Davy Bros., Ltd., Park Iron Works,

RAILINGS, GATES, &c. (Running Contract)—W. Hayward & Sons,
Ltd., Brunswick Works, Willenhall Rd., Wolverhampton.
Rubbers, Horse—Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dens Works,
Dundee.
SCREWS (Running Contract)—
Henry Cox, Albion Screw Works, Charles Henry St., Birmingham

Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Smethwick, Nr. Birmingham.

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British and Colonial Horse Shoe and Machine Co., Ltd., Globe
Iron Works, Walsall.
W. H. Tildesley, Clifford Works, Willenhall.
Vaughan Bros., Eagle Works, Willenhall.

J. Knight, Ltd., Silvertown, E.
United Alkali Co., Ltd., Haslehurst Soap Works, Runcorn.
R. Wheen & Sons, Ltd., Deptford, S.E.
STOVES AND RANGES (Running Contract)—
McDowall, Steven & Co., Ltd., Laurieston Iron Works, Fal-

Dobbie, Forbes & Co., Larbert, Stirlingshire, R. & A. Main, Ltd., Gothic Works, Falkirk. G. Wright, Ltd., Rotherham.

TELEPHONE SETS—
British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Milton Rd., Edge Lane, Liverpool.

British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston,

Notts International Electric Co., 111/115, Salusbury Rd., Kilburn, N.W.

N.W.
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Bulpitt & Sons, 153/161, Camden St., Birmingham.
S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Vulcan Works, Wolverhampton.
G. Harding & Sons, Ltd., Long Lane, Borough, S.E.
F. Hill, Belmont Works, Belmont Row, Birmingham.
Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.
Rhodes & Cartwright, Corngreaves, Cradley Heath.
Wick, Cotton (Running Contract)—Morgan, Crossley & Co.,
Ltd., Ducie Mills, Miles Platting, Manchester.

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Works Services—

Annexes to Married Quarters, Canterbury—W. H. Grigg,
Beaconsfield Avenue, Dover.

Boring, &c., for Water Supply, St. Peter's Barracks, Jersey—
Duke & Ockenden, Ltd., Ferry Wharf, Littlehampton.

Erection of Treatment Block, Hilsea Hospital—Wigginton & Sons, Winstanley Rd., Portsmouth.

Improvements to West Rear Range, R.A. Barracks, Woolwich

W. J. Ropshaw, Atlas Works, Putney S.W.

—W. J. Renshaw, Atlas Works, Putney, S.W. Married Soldiers' Quarters, Milldam Barracks, Portsmouth—J.

Durrant, Norbury, Milton Rd., Copnor, Portsmouth.
Recreation Establishment, &c., Tipperary—J. Day, Rosemary Sq., Roscrea.

Repair and Maintenance of War Department Buildings, &c., at—
Aberdeen, P. Bisset & Son, Willowdale Place, West North
St., Aberdeen.

Aldershot, North, J. Crockerell, Victoria Road N., Southsea. Armagh, J. Langlands & Sons, Dungannon. Ashton-under-Lyne, R. Holt, 50, Badger St., Bury.

Ashton-under-Lyne, R. Holt, ov, Dauger St., Bury.
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Ayr, D. & J. Milligan, 46, Kyle Street, Ayr.
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Bantry Bay, P. J. Harrington & Sons, Ballinakiller, Bere
Island, Bantry Bay.
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ampton.

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Birmingham, J. E. Harper, 76, Lombard St., Birmingham.

Birr, J. Bunyan, Maryborough.

Blackdown and Deepcut, Wigginton & Sons, St. Thomas St., Portsmouth.

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Bordon, Wigginton & Sons, St. Thomas St., Portsmouth.

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Bury, J. Fowles & Sons, 13, Hornby St., Heywood.

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Buttevant, D. Creedon, Rathealy Rd., Fermoy.
Cahir, J. Day, Rosemary Sq., Roscrea.
Camden, F. Dolan, Midleton St., Queenstown.
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Chester, Haugh & Pilling, 1, Watnough St., Liverpool.
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Clare & Ennis, D. Shank, Church St., Ennis.
Clonmel, J. Roche, Gladstone St., Clonmel.
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Cork, J. Murphy, Ardville, Blackröck Rd., Cork.
Coventry, J. E. Harper, 76, Lombard St., Birmingham.
Curragh Camp, T. J. Llewellyn, Newbridge.
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Derby,
Devizes, W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devizes.
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Dorchester, Jesty & Baker, Castletown, Portland.
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Downpatrick, D. A. Jardine, Dundrum.
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Dublin, North, J. & R. Thompson, Ltd., Philipsburgh
Avenue, Fairview, Dublin.
Dublin, South, McRoberts & Armstrong, Lower Windsor,
Belfast.

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Dublin Bay, North, S. Henly & Sons, 6, Fair St., Drogheda. Dundalk, T. Macdonald, Castle Rd., Dundalk. Eastbourne, C. Day, 3, Wilton Terrace, St. Aubyn's Rd.,

Eastbourne. Edinburgh, G. & R. Cousins, 14, Waverley Market, Edin-

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Galway, W. O'Flaherty, Market St., Galway.
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Hilton Rifle Range, &c., J. Laing & Sons, Milbourne St.,
Carlisle.

Carlisle.
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Hurst Castle, Johnson & Co., 97, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.
Hythe, Johnson & Co., 97, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.
Inchkeith, J. S. Muirhead, 12, North St. Andrews St.,
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Hythe, Johnson & Co., 97, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E. Inchkeith, J. S. Muirhead, 12, North St. Andrews St., Edinburgh.

Inverness, J. Cameron, 14, Lombard St., Inverness. Ipswich, F. Bennett, New Street Works, Ipswich.

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Kinsale, Kelly & Sons, 4, Higher St., Kinsale.

Kilworth, D. Hayes, Fermoy, co. Cork.

Lancaster, R. Thompson & Morris, Dalton Sq., Lancaster. Landguard, A. J. Harris, Rampart St., Shoeburyness.

Leeds, A. Robinson, Waveley Ter., Great Horton, Bradford. Leicester, W. Smith, 6, Waterloo St., Leicester.

Lichfield, T. Lowe & Sons, Curzon St., Burton-on-Trent. Limerick, D. Ford, Ballincollig, co. Cork.

Lincoln, C. A. Fairchild & Son, 2, Burton Rd., Lincoln.

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Londonderry, W. Pollock, 7, Melrose Ter., Londonderry. Longford, R. Hobson, Bridge St., Longford.

Longmoor, Wigginton & Sons, St. Thomas St., Portsmouth. Lough Swilly, J. Gallagher & Sons, Strand Rd., Londonderry. Lydd, Johnson & Co., 97, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.

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Melton Mowbray, W. Smith, 6, Waterloo St., Leicester.

Mill Hill, W. F. Blay, Ltd., Belford Grove, Woolwich.

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Newport, E. T. Bevan, Ascot Lane, N. Penarth. Newry, J. Thompson, 60, Hill St., Newry. Newtownards, W. Hanna, South St., Newtownards. Northampton, E. Archer & Sons, Ltd., 56, Abingdon St.,

Northampton.

Norwich, F. R. Hipperson, Northumberland St., Norwich.
Okehampton, H. Harris, Sharp Hill, Okehampton.
Omagh, M. O'Neill & Sons, Campsie Saw Mills, Omagh.
Oxford, J. E. Harper, 76, Lombard St., Birmingham.
Paull-on-Humber, P. F. Kettlewell, 60, Trinity St., Hull.
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Plymouth—Bull Point, Johnson & Co., 97, Southwark Bridge
Rd., S.E. Plymouth—East and West Defences, A. Carkeek, Penventon, Redruth.

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ford.
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Purfleet, W. P. Goose & Sons, 124, Milton Rd., Gravesend.
Queenstown, F. Dolan, Midleton St., Queenstown.
Reading, Bottrill & Dawtrey, Broadway Buildings, Reading.
Richmond (Yorks), M. Metcalfe, 10, Riverside Rd., Richmond Yorks mond, Yorks.
Sandhurst, J. Crockerell, Victoria Rd., N., Southsea.
Sandown, W. & H. Simmonds, Cambridge Villa, Brading,
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Scarborough, T. Carr, 55, New Crown St., Halifax.
Selby, F. W. Denholm & Co., Ings Rd., Wakefield.
Sheerness, W. P. Goose & Sons, 124, Milton Rd., Gravesend.
Sheffield, G. Pickard, 100, Langsett Avenue, Hillsbro',

Sheffield.

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Shrewsbury, Haugh & Pilling, 1, Watmough St., Liverpool.
South Gare, G. H. Lee, 42, Northgate St., Hartlepool.
Stirling, &c., Watson & Sons, 53, Caledonian Rd., Perth.
Stobs, Oliver & Pennycook, 37, High St., Hawick.
Taunton, Spiller & Browne, 12, Magdalene St., Taunton.
Templemore, J. Day, Rosemary Sq., Roscrea.
Tipperary, J. Day, Rosemary Sq., Roscrea.
Tralee, P. Murphy, Green View Ter., Tralee.
Trawsfynydd Camp, Haugh & Pilling, 1, Watmough St.,
Liverpool.
Tynemouth, S. F. Davidson & Miller, 16, Ridley Villas,
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Tynemouth, S. F. Davidson & Miller, 16, Ridley Villas, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Warley, Johnson & Co., 97, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E. Warrington, R. Holt, 50, Badger St., Bury.

Warwick, J. E. Harper, 76, Lombard St., Birmingham.

Waterford, M. Dunne, King St., Kilkenny.

Weedon, W. W. Roberts, Weedon.

Weymouth, Jesty & Baker, Castletown, Portland.

Windsor, F. R. Hipperson, Northumberland St., Norwich.

Woking, Wigginton & Sons, St. Thomas St., Portsmouth.

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Worcester, Phelps & Johnson, Little London, Worcester.

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Youghal, F. Dolan, Midleton St., Queenstown.

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CAMBRIC-F. Steiner & Co., Church, Lancs.

McKerrow & Co., 38, Victoria St., S.W.
Port Glasgow, &c., Sailcloth Co., Port Glasgow.
F. Webster & Sons, Arbroath.
Cement—Peters Bros., Wouldham Hall Works, Rochester. CLOTH-J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford. COPPER PLATES-J. Bibby, Sons & Co., Garston, Liverpool. ELECTRIFICATION OF LIFTS—A. W. Penrose & Co., 109, Farringdon Rd., E.C.

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R. Schofield, Rochdale

Kelsall & Kemp, Rochdale.

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HAY PRESSES-H. Berry & Co., Hunslet, Leeds. Hose, I. R.—Warne & Co., 29, Gresham St., E.C. Lead (2)—Enthoven & Sons, 153, Leadenhall St., E.C. Lead Piping, G. Farmiloe & Sons, 34, St. John St., E.C. LOCOMOTIVE—Vulcan Foundry Co., Newton-le-Willows. NAVVIES—Ruston, Proctor & Co., Lincoln. PAINT-Fenner & Alder, 120, Fenchurch St., E.C. PAPER-

Towgood & Beckwith, Crickhowell, S. Wales.
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Perforators—Creed & Co., Selsdon Rd., Croydon. PIPING-Stewarts & Lloyds, Glasgow. Pumps—J. Simpson & Co., Grosvenor Rd., S.W. Razors—G. Butler & Co., Sheffield. REVOLVERS-Webley & Scott, Weaman St., Birmingham. ROAD ROLLER-Aveling & Porter, Rochester.

J. Casson, Elland, Yorks. H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, Leeds. SKINS-H. Kohnstamm, 21, West Smithfield, E.C.

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Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Brierley Hill.
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F. Braby & Co., 110, Cannon St., E.C.

STONE BREAKER PARTS-W. H. Baxter, Ltd., Leeds. TIN—Penpoll Tin Smelting Co., 16, Rood Lane, E.C. WHEELS AND AXLES-

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Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough. Whitecross Co., Warrington.

J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Liverpool St., Birmingham.

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Brakework, Vacuum for High-sided Wagons—Metropolitan

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Bridgework, Steel.—Horseley Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.

Cable, &c.—W. F. Dennis & Co., 49, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Carriages, Third-class—The Gloucester Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., 1, Victoria St., S.W.

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Wouldham Cement Co., Ltd., 35, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
CHASSIS (Two Contracts)—Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., South
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George House, Ltd., 343, Wick Rd., Hackney, N.E.
D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hinckley, Leicestershire.

DISINFECTOR—J. Defries & Sons, Ltd., 146 & 147, Houndsditch,
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Works Co., Ltd., Lawrence Hill, Bristol.
Locomotive—Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.
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Glasgow.

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Plates, Mild Steel—Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., 23, Royal

Exchange Square, Glasgow.
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ford, E.

RAILS & FISHPLATES (Three Contracts)—Barrow Hæmatite Steel
& Iron Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.

ROLING-STOCK—Birmingham Railway Carriage & Wagon Co.,
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Lane, E.C.

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Birmingham.

Steel & Ironwork, &c.—Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Lochrin Ironworks, Coatbridge, N.B.

Steel Sleepers & Keys—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., 66, Cannon St., E.C.

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Tonte, &c.—Christopher & Co., 118, Pall Mall, S.W.

Tuess, Brass Boiler—Birmingham Battery Co., Selly Oak, Birmingham Birmingham.

Wagons, &c.—Cravens, Ltd., Darnall, Sheffield.
Wire, Copper—Shropshire Iron Co., 17, Lime St., E.C.

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Paisley Post Office, Extension and Alterations—John Porter & Sons, Jeanfield Brick Works, London Rd., Glasgow.

Royal Mint, New Die and Seal Department, Erection—Howell J. Williams, Ltd., 11/17, Bermondsey St., S.E.

South-Eastern District Post Office, Extension—W. J. Maddison,

Clarkson St., Canning Town, E.
South-Western District Post Office, Extension (1st Contract)— Galbraith Bros., Ltd., Camberwell Green Works, S.E. Gelegraph Stores Building (Block C), Bordesley, Birmingham, Erection in Reinforced Concrete—Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd., 4, Fenchurch St., E.C.

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METAL SHELVING, Census Office—The Adjustable Shelving and Metal Construction Co., Ltd., 9, Scrubbs Lane, Willesden.

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