THE **Board of Trade** LABOUR GAZETTE.

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FEBRUARY, 1910.

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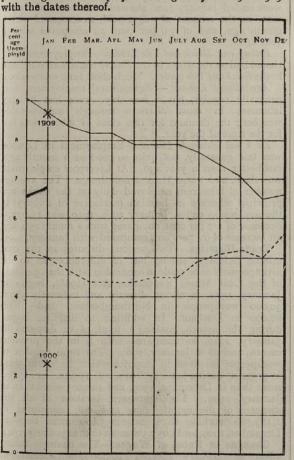
SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF

TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

EMPLOYMENT CHART

- Thick Curve=1910. - Thin Curve=1909.

--- Dotted Curve=Mean of 1900-1909. x The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed during the years 1900-1909



NOTE TO CHART.

Duilding		58,339	Paper, Printin	g&E	Book-	
Coal Mining	11227	140,946				59,867
Engineering			Woodworking			
Shipbuilding		56,817	nishing			34,109
Other Metal Trade	s	40,927	Miscellaneous			17,200
Textiles	••••	117,403	Total			694,456
					200 - Frank -	

STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN **JANUARY.**

[In addition to the 2,883 Employment Returns from Trade [In addition to the 2,883 Employment Returns from I rade Unions used for the Chart, 3,726 were received from employers relating to 1,026,157 workpeople employed in coal and iron mining, the cotton, woollen, worsted and other textile trades, the building trades, the boot and shoe and other clothing trades, and the paper and glass trades. Besides these 6,609 statistical returns, a large number of returns of a non-statistical character were received from Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Local Correspondents, and other sources.]

EMPLOYMENT in January was, on the whole, not quite so good as in December. Shipbuilding and engineering continued to improve, but nearly all the textile trades showed some falling off, especially cotton. There was also a seasonal decline in the building and printing trades.

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

In the 416 Trade Unions, with a net membership of 694,456 making Returns, 47,259 (or 6.8 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of January, 1910, compared with 6.6 per cent. at the end of December, 1909, and 8.7 per cent. at the end of January, 1909.

Coal Mining.—Employment during January was good, and, after making due allowance for holidays and disputes, showed a slight improvement on December, and was better than a year ago. Iron Mining.—Employment was fairly good on the

whole, and showed little change as compared with either a month ago or a year ago. Pig Iron Industry. — Employment in this industry

Prog Iron Industry. — Employment in this industry during January continued moderate. It was, however, better than a year ago. Returns received relating to the works of 108 ironmasters employing 22,600 work-people showed 301 furnaces in blast at the end of January, 1910, as compared with 300^{*} in December, 1909, and 284 in January, 1909. *Iron and Steel Works.*—Employment at iron and steel works was about the same on the whole as in December.

works was about the same on the whole as in December, and was better than a year ago. The number of men employed was reduced, but the average number of shifts worked increased. Taking into account both the numbers employed and the shifts worked the volume of employment during the week ended January 22nd, 1910, at the works from which Returns were received, was o'1 per cent. less than a month ago, and 7'3 per cent.

greater than a year ago. Timplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture. — Employment continued very good, and was better than a year ago. The number of tinplate and steel sheet mills working at the end of January was 471, as compared with the same number in December, and with 448 a year ago.

Engineering Trades. - Employment during January continued to improve, and was much better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 168,848 reported 8.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 9.8 per cent. a month ago and 13.1 per cent. a year ago.

* Revised figure.

Shipbuilding Trades.-Employment during January showed a further improvement and was much better than a year ago. Branches of Trade Unions with 56,817 members reported 16.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 16.9 per cent. a month ago, and 23.0 per cent. a year ago.

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Cotton Trade .- Employment in the spinning branch continued bad. Organised short time to the extent of $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours weekly was worked in mills spinning American cotton. In the weaving branch employment was also bad, with much slackness and waiting for warps. In both branches employment was worse than a month ago and much worse than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 124,451 workpeople in the week ended January 22nd showed a decrease of 4.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 15.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Woollen Trade .- Employment was good on the whole. It showed some decline as compared with a month ago, but was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 28,327 workpeople in the week ended January 22nd showed a decrease of 4 o per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, but an increase of 14.5 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Worsted Trade .- Employment was good. It showed little change as compared with a month ago, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 46,170 workpeople in the week ended January 22nd showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 9'1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Linen Trade.- Employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 49,382 workpeople in the week ended January 22nd showed a decrease of 1'3 per cent. in the wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an Jute Trade.—Employment was good. It showed a

slight improvement compared with a month ago, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 18,592 workpeople in the week ended January 22nd showed increases in the wages paid of 1.0 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and 8.4 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Lace Trade.- Émployment continued moderate on the whole. It was worse than a month ago, but better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 9,191 workpeople in the week ended January 22nd showed a decrease in the amount of wages paid of 2.8 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2'4 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Hosiery Trade .- Employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 19,624 workpeople in the week ended January 22nd showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 13.9 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Silk Trade. — Employment continued fairly good generally, and was much better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 8,099 workpeople in the week ended January 22nd showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 11.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Tailoring Trade.-Employment in the bespoke branch in London showed the usual seasonal decline, and was rather worse than a year ago. In the provinces it was slack. In the ready-made branch it was fair, and better than a year ago.

Hat Trade.-Employment in the Silk hat trade showed a slight improvement, but was still moderate. In the Felt hat trade it was good, and better than a year ago.

Boot and Shoe Trade.- Employment continued fair, and was rather better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 62,771 workpeople in the week ended January 22nd showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 1.7 per cent. with a year ago.

Other Leather Trades.- Employment continued fair, on the whole, and was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,244 members reported 5'1 per cent.

unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 5.5 per cent. a month ago, and 7.9 per cent. a year ago. Paper Making Trades. - Employment in these trades continued good and was better than a year ago.

Printing and Bookbinding Trades .- Employment at the end of the month was slack on the whole. It showed a seasonal decline compared with December, and little change compared with a year ago. Trade Unions in the printing trades with a membership of 50,966 reported 6.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of January as compared with 4.2 in December and 6.3 a year ago. In the bookbinding trades the corresponding

percentages were 5.9, 3.8 and 6.6. Building Trades.—Employment continued slack and was rather worse than a month ago, outside work being seriously interrupted by bad weather. Employment was better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed among trade union carpenters and plumbers was 13'7 at the end of January, as compared with 12.9 in December and 15.1 a year ago.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades. - Employment during January continued on the whole dull. It showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,109 reported 9'3 per cent. of their members unem-ployed at the end of January, as compared with 9'0 per cent. a month ago and 10'4 per cent. a year ago. Glass Trades.—Employment on the whole was bad,

and worse than a month ago and a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 7,436 workpeople in the week ended January 22nd showed a decrease of 6.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago, and of 7.6 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Pottery and Brick and Tile Trades .- Employment continued bad on the whole in the Pottery trade, and was slack in the Brick and Tile trades. Much short time was worked.

Agricultural Labour. - Agricultural employment was generally regular, but a few days were lost by day labourers in most districts through unfavourable weather; the demand for this class of labour was fair for the time of the year.

Dock and Riverside Labour.-Employment in London was fair generally, not quite so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago. At Liverpool employment was slack, and worse than a month ago. The averagenumber of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in London (exclusive of Tilbury) in the five weeks ended January 29th, 1910, was 13,672, a decrease of 2.7 per cent. compared with a month ago, and an increase of 8.4 per cent. compared with January, 1909.

Trade Disputes .- Two serious disputes in the coal mining industry, arising out of differences as to the arrangements to be made in connexion with the operation of the Coal Mines Regulation Act (1908), began in January, 1910, involving directly and indirectly about 30,000 workpeople in Northumberland and about 80,000 in Durham. In addition 10 disputes began during the month, making a total of 12 disputes in January, 1910, as compared with 8 in the previous month, and 28 in January, 1909. The total number of workpeople involved in disputes which began or were in progress during January, 1910, was 114,224, or 105,702 more than in December, 1909, and 102,203 more than in January, 1909. The aggregate duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 1,187,700 working days, or 1,055,800 more than in December, 1909, and 1,055,300 more than in January, 1909. Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes taking

effect in January affected 163,000 workpeople, of whom 29,000 received increases and 134,000 sustained decreases. Amongst those whose wages were increased were 7,500 ironstone miners in Cleveland, 6,900 blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, Durham and Cumberland, 3,400 iron workers in the North of England and 5,750 steel workers in the West of Scotland. The number whose wages were reduced included 125,000 coal miners in Durham and 6,250 blastfurnacemen and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire. The computed total effect of all the changes was a decrease in wages of about £7,550 per week.

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BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES.

At the beginning of February the system of Labour Exchanges established by the Board of Trade under the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, was brought into effective operation. The following is a list of Provincial Exchanges which are already open, or which are to be opened during February :-

PROVINCIAL EXCHANGES.

Aberdeen, O'd Post Office, Market Street. Barrow, 200, Duke Street; Birmingham, Lincoln's Inn, Corporation Street; Blachburn, 100 & 100A, Darwen Street; Bradford, 6, Eastbrook Lane; Brighton, 7, Park Crescent Place;

Bradiola, o, Bastoliola Lane, Brighton, 7, Park Crescent Flace; Brislok, 18 & 20, Viltoria Street; Burnley, Oddfellows Hall, Lindsay Street; Bury, 37A, Bolton Street: Cardoff, 86 & 87, Bridge Street; Carlisle, 17, Castle Street; Chatham, 388, High Street, Rochester; Coatbridge, 152, Main Street; Couentry, Daplex Works, Lower Ford Street; Cr.ydon, Royal Parade, London Road.

Royal Parade, London Road. D.rby, Victoria Buildings, London Road; Dewsbury, Old Post Office; Dover, 302, London Road; Dudley, Holloway Chambers, Priory Street; Dundee, 43 & 47, Overgate. Eccles, 76, Liverpool Road; Edinburgh, India Buildings,

Eccles, 76, Elverpoor Road, *Europe*, 1997, Hall Victoria Street. *Glasgow*, 13, Carlton Place; *Greenock*, Custom House and Inland Revenue Buildings; *Grimsby*, 176, Cleethorpes Road, *Halifux*, Portland Street; *Hastings*, 37, Havelock Road; *Huddersfield*, John William Street; *Hull*, Humber Street. Ipswich, 8A, Princes Street.

Leeds, 3 & 5, Water Lane; Leicester, Albian Street; Liverpool, Fraser S reet: Luton, 9, Park Street. Manchester, 54, Lever Strest; Middlesbrough, Oddfellows' Hall, Bridge Street.

Newport, 147, Commercial Road; Newcastle, Old Royal In-firmary; Northampton, 30 & 32, Mare Fair; Norwich, Alexandra Mansions, Prince of Wales' Road; Nottingham, George Street.

Oldham, zt & 27, Cross Street. Paisley, Niddrie Street; Plymouth, 15 & 16, Manor Street; Portsmouth, Victoria Chambers, Commercial Road; Preston, 148, Friargate.

Reading, 172, King's Road; Rochdale, 132, Drake Street; Rotherham, Old Post Office. Salford, I, The Crescent; Sheffield, Suffolk Road; Southampton,

Suboke, 1, rue crecent; Snepreu, Subok Road; Southampion, 7 & 8, Canue Road; South Shields, 3 & 3¹/₂, Charlotte Streat; Stockport, 4, Tiviotale; Stoke, Archer Works, Liverpool Road; Stourbridge, 176, Lower High Street; Sunderland, Old Customs House; Swansa, 238, High Street.

Walsall, Midland Road; Warrington, Old Post Office; West Bromwich, 76, High Street; West Hartlepool, Surtees Street; Wigan, Woodcock Street; Wolverhampton, 12, 13 & 14, Bilston Street ; Worcester, Pierpoint Street.

(The registered telegraphic address of each exchange consists of the word "Labex," and the name of the town : e.g., " Labex, Aberdeen.")

In addition to the above, the Exchanges established by the Central (Unemployed) Body for London, under the Unemployed Workman Act, 1905, have been taken over by the Board of Trade, and a certain number of other Exchanges have been established in the London area. The following is a list of the Metropolitan Exchanges which are now open, or which are to be opened during February :-

February:— Bethnal Green, 117, High Strest, Shoreditch, E.; Brixton, 30, Brixton Road, S.W.; Camberwell, 21 & 22, Camberwell Green, S.E.; Camden Town, 184, High Street; Canning Town, 63, Victoria Dock Road; Clapham Junction, 33 & 35. St. John's Hill, S.W.; Finshury, 6 & 8, Pentonville Road, N.; Hackney, 27 & 29, Well Street; Hammersmith, 20, Queen Street, Broadway; Islington, 131 & 133, Holloway Road, N.; Kilburn, 14, Harrow Road, W.; Lewisham, 246, High Street, S.E.; New Cross, 9, 11 & 13. Deptford Bridge; South Central, 33, London Road, S.E.; Roda, W.; Lewisham, 240, High Street, S.E.; New Cross, 6, 11
 & 13, Deptford Bridge; South Central, 33, London Road, S.E.;
 Stepney, 46, High Street, Whitechapel, E., and 11, Commercial Road, E.; Tottenham, 522 & 528, High Road; Walham Green,
 2, Jerdan Place; Woolwich, 125, High Street.

The General Regulations issued in connection with the Labour Exchanges, and the Special Rules made with regard to the registration of juvenile applicants in England and Wales, are given below. Pending the making of Special Rules for Scotland and Ireland, the registration of juvenile applicants in these countries will take place in accord with Rule 1 of the Special Rules for England and Wales.

The method of working the Exchanges is briefly as follows :---

Applicants residing within three miles of a Labour Exchange must attend personally in order to register, but applicants living beyond that distance may register through the post. Forms for registration, which are supplied at each Labour Excharge, may be filled in by the applicant himself or by an officer of the Exchange. On registration the applicant receives a "Registration card," and, in order that his name may remain on the register, he must attend at the Exchange at least once every week. If he obtains work, he is required to return the card to the Exchange.

Vacancies may be notified by employers in any way that may be convenient, e.g., by letter or postcard, by personal call, or by telephone. Applicants for employment are informed of vacancies that have been notified, and any workman desiring to apply for a particular vacancy is sent to the employer provided with an "Identification card." If the man is engaged, the employer is asked to sign and return the card to the Exchange. If the applicant is not engaged, he is required to return the card to the Exchange personally. It is open to employers to ask that two or more men for each vacancy (from whom one may be selected) may be sent from the Exchange.

A return of unfilled vacancies, and unplaced applicants, is forwarded daily by each Exchange to a Clearing House, where the returns are collated and a summary re-distributed to the Exchanges. In this way each Exchange is informed of the demand for, and supply of, labour in other districts, and arrangements can be made. when necessary, for the transference of men from one district to another. Clearing Houses have been established at Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingbam, and Sheffield. These Clearing Houses in turn communicate with the Central Office (which forms a "National Clearing House") at Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

The Exchanges have separate sections for dealing with male and female adults and juveniles. They do not register vacancies for indoor domestic servants.

LABOUR EXCHANGES ACT, 1909.

GENERAL REGULATIONS MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION (2) OF THE LABOUR EXCHANGES ACT, 1909.

General Regulations for Labour Exchanges Managed by the Board of Trade.

Registration of Applicants for Employment.

I.-(r) Applicants for employment through a labour exchange shall register and shall renew their registration there in person, if they reside wi hin three miles of the exchange or within such other distance as the Board of Trade may direct from time to time, either generally or as regards any specified district or class of

(a) In the case of applicants not residing within the above limit
 (b) In the case of applicants not residing within the above limit
 (c) In the case of applicants not residence of the labour exchange may
 (c) In the case of applicants of registration through the post.

(3) Applicants shall register upon a firm containing the particulars set forth in the First Schedule hereto, subject to such modifications as may be made by the Board of Trade from time to time, either generally or as regards any specified district or trade or class of applicants

(4) The above regulations shall not apply to juvenile applicants. Period of Registration.

II.—Registration of applications for employment shall hold good for seven days from the date of registration or for such other period as the Board of Trade may from time to time direct either generally or as regards any specified district or trade or class of applicants, but may be renewed within that period for a like period and so on from time to time.

Strikes and Lock-outs

III.—(1) Any association of employers or workmen may file at a labour exchange a statement with regard to the existence of a strike or lock-out affecting their trade in the district. Any such statement shall be in the form set out in the Second Schedule hereto, and shall be signed by a person authorised by the association for the purpose. Such statement shall be confidential except as hereunder provided and shall only be in force for seven days from the date of filing but may be renewed within that period for a like period and so on from time to time.

period and so on from time to time. (2) If any employer who appears to be affected by a statement so filed notifies to a labour exchange a vacancy or vacancies for workmen of the class affected, the officer in charge shall inform him of the statement that has been filed, and give him an opportunity of making a written statement thereon. The officer n charge in notifying any such vacancies to any applicant for em-ployment shall also inform him of the statements that have been received received.

Wages and Conditions.

IV.-(1) The officer in charge of a labour exchange in notifying 19...-(1) the officer in charge of a labour exchange in notifying applications for employment and vacancies to employers and applicants respectively shall undertake no responsibility with regard to wages or other conditions, beyond supplying the employer or applicant, as the case may be, with any information in his possession as to the rate of wages desired or offered. (2) Copies or summaries of any agreements mutually arranged between associations of employers and workmen for the regulation of wages or other conditions of labour in any trade may, with the consent of the various parties to such agreements, be filed at a labour exchange, and any published rules made by public authorities with regard to like matters may also be filed. Documents so filed what he occur to increasing on anglication

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with regard to like matters may also be need. Documentations shall be open to inspection on application. (3) No person shall suffer any disqualification or be otherwise rejudiced on account of refusing to accept employment found for bim through a labour exchange where the ground of refusal is that a trade dispute which affects his trade exists or that the wages offered are lower than those current in the trade in the district where the employment is found.

Advance of Travelling Expenses.

V.—(I) Where an applicant for employment has been engaged through a labour exchange at which he is registered to take up employment at any place removed from the exchange or from his ordinary residence by more than five miles by the quickest route, or by such other distance as the Board of Trade may direct from time to time either generally or as records any specified district time to time, either generally or as regards any specified district the officer in charge may, at his discretion, make an advance to the applicant towards meeting the expenses of travelling to the place of employment.

(2) The advance may be made at the request either of the employer or of the applicant. The person at whose request the advance is made shall give such undertaking with respect to the repayment of the advance as the Board of Trade, with the consent of the Treasury, may from time to time prescribe either generally or as regards any specified district or class of applicants. (3) No advance shall be made where the officer in charge has

reason to believe that the employment falls within the terms of Regulation IV. (3) hereof.

(4) In making advances care shall be taken to avoid unduly encouraging rural labourers to migrate from the country to the

bound of the advance shall not exceed the amount required to defray (5) The advance shall not exceed the amount required to defray the applicant's fare to the place of employment, and will be made by the provision of a ticket or pass, or in exceptional circumstances, in cash.

Employment Outside the British Isles.

VI.-The officer in charge of a labour exchange shall consult the central office in London before notifying to applicants for employ-ment vacancies at any place outside the British Isles.

Advisory Trade Committees.

VII.—(1) There shall be established by the Board of Trade in such areas of the United Kingdom as they think fit advisory trade committees consisting of equal numbers of persons representing employers and workmen in the district and appointed by the Board of Trade after consultation with such bodies and persons as they may think best qualified to advise them on the matter, together with a chairman, agreed upon by a majority both of the persons representing employers and of the persons representing workmen, or in default of such agreement appointed by the Board of Trade.

(2) It shall be the duty of advisory trade committees to advise and assist the Board of Trade in regard to any matters referred to them in connection with the management of labour exchanges.
(3) The members of an advisory trade committee including the

 (3) The induction of an advisory trade committee mentaling the chairman shall remain in office for three years.
 (4) Vacancies, howsoever caused, occurring in the membership or chairmanship of an advisory trade committee shall from time to (4) Vacancies, howsoever caused, occurring in the membership of chairmanship of an advisory trade committee shall from time to time be filled in the same manner as provided by sub-clause (I) of this regulation in regard to the original appointment of members and chairman. Any person appointed to fill a vacancy shall not hold office after the expiration of the period during which the person in whose place he is appointed would have held office. (5) At the request of the majority either of the persons represent-ing employers or of the persons representing workmea on an

(5) At the reduct of the majority enter of the persons representing workmen on an advisory trade committee present at any meeting, voting on any particular question shall be so conducted that there shall be an equality of votes as between the persons representing employers and equality of votes as between the persons representing employers and the persons representing workmen, notwithstanding the absence of any member. Save as aforesaid every question shall be decided by a majority of the members present and voting on that question. (6) On any question on which equality of voting power has been claimed under sub-clause 5 of this regulation the chairman shall have no vote, but in case of the votes recorded being equal he shall

make a report to that effect to the Board of Trade and may also, if he think fit, state his own opinion on the merits of the question. (7) Subject to these regulations the procedure of any advisory trade committee shall be determined from time to time by the

Board of Trade, or by the committee with the approval of the Board. Grant of Accommodation within the Premises of a Labour Exchange.

VIII. - (1) All applications for accommodation within the premises of a labour exchange shall be made to the officer in charge of such labour exchange, who shall consult the advisory trade committee for the district. Any such application shall only be granted for such purposes and on such terms and conditions as

the committee may approve. (2) In the case of labour exchanges which were in operation before the passing of the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, existing arrangements with regard to accommodation may be allowed to continue except in so far as they may be modified or cancelled hereafter.

Juvenile Employment.

IX.—Subject to these regulations, special rules may be made from time to time by the Board of Trade, after consulting the Board of Education so far as regards England and Wales and the

Scottish Education Department so far as regards Scotland and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland so far as regards Ireland, with respect to the registration of juvenile applicants for employment; that is to say, applicants under the age of 17 or such other limit as the Board may fix, either generally or as regards any specified district or trade or class of applicants. The Board of Trade make these Regulations by virtue of the

power conferred upon them by section 2 sub-section I of the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1910. H. LLEWELLYN SMITH, Secretary.

Board of Trade. Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

PARTICULARS TO BE INCLUDED ON THE FORM FOR REGISTRATION OF ADULT APPLICANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT.

(N.B.—Applicants are not compelled to furnish all the particulars specified.) Surname...... Other names...... Age.....

Work desired..... Last employer and previous employer in that class of work, with address and period and date of employment..... Qualifications for desired employment.....

Also willing to take work as. Whether willing to take work at a distance..... When free to begin work.....

SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM OF STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REGULATION III. (I). I, the undersigned, being duly authorised by (give the name of the association) beg to notify that the above Association has a trade dispute, involving (insert "a strike" or "a lock-out," as the case may with (give the names of firms or class of firms or the name of the association

Dated this day of IO Signature Address

Special Rules with regard to Registration of Juvenile Applicants in England and Wales made in pursuance of Regulation No. IX. of the General Regulations for Labour Exchanges managed by the Board of Trade.

I. Juvenile applicants for employment shall register on the forms prescribed in the Schedule to these Rules, subject to such modifications as may be made therein by the Board of Trade from time to time. Such applicants, or any prescribed class of such applicants, may be permitted in lieu of attending personally at a applicants, may be permitted in heu of attending personally at labour exchange to register their applications at such other places as may be recognised by the Board of Trade as suitable for the purpose. Forms containing such applications, if transmitted forthwith to a labour exchange, shall be treated as equivalent to

forthwith to a labour exchange, shall be treated as equivalent to personal registration. 2.—(r) Special advisory committees for juvenile employment shall be established in such areas as the Board of Trade may think 'expedient. These committees shall include persons possessing experience or knowledge of education or of other conditions affecting young persons, appointed after consulting such authorities, bodies and persons as the Board think best qualified to advise them, and also persons representing employers and workmen, appointed after consulting any advisory trade committee established in the district in pursuance of Regulation No. VII. of the General Regulations, together with a chairman appointed by the Board. appointed by the Board.

(2) Such labour exchange officers as may be designated by the Board of Trade, and such of His Majesty's Inspectors of Schools as may be designated by the Board of Education, may be present at meetings of the special advisory committees, but shall not be

3. Subject to these rules, the procedure of a special advisory committee for juvenile employment shall be determined from time to time by the Board of Trade or by the committee with the approval of the Board.

It shall be the duty of a special advisory committee to give advice with regard to the management of any labour exchange in its district in relation to juvenile applicants for employment.
5. Subject to these rules a special advisory committee may take

steps, either by themselves or in co-operation with any other bodies or persons, to give information, advice, and assistance to boys and girls and their parents with respect to the choice of employment and other matters bearing thereon. Provided that the Board of Trade and the officer in charge of a labour exchange shall undertake no responsibility with regard to any advice or assistance so given.

6.-(1) If any Local Education Authority for Higher Education 6.—(1) If any Local Education Authority for Higher Education which has or may acquire statutory powers for the purpose of giving advice, information, or assistance to boys and girls with respect to the choice of employment or other matters bearing thereon, submits to the Board of Education a scheme for the exercise of those powers, and the Board of Education, after consulting with the Board of Trade, approve that scheme with or without modifications, the foregoing rules shall, so long as the scheme is carried out to the satisfaction of the Board of Education, apply to the area of that Local Education Authority with the following modifications: modifications :-

(a) The officer in charge of any labour exchange shall not undertake the registration of juvenile applicants for employment except in accordance with the provisions of the scheme.

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(b) The special advisory committee for juvenile employment shall take no steps under Rule 5 except in accordance with the provisions of the scheme.
(c) The Board of Trade may, if they think fit, recognize, in lieu of any special advisory committee established or to be established under these rules, an advisory committee conditioned under these scheme, provided that much constituted under the scheme, provided that such committee includes an adequate number of members possessing experience or knowledge of educational and industrial conditions, and thereupon the Board of Trade may, if the circumstances require, either dissolve any special advisory committee or modify its area and constitution.

(2) Nothing in this rule shall affect the registration at any labour exchange of vacancies for juvenile workers notified by employers.

employers. 7. These Rules shall apply to the registration of juvenile applicants in England and Wales. These Rules are made by the Board of Trade after consultation with the Board of Education in pursuance of Regulation No. IX. of the General Regulations for Labour Exchanges managed by the Board of Trade the Board of Trade.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1910.

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH,

Board of Trade. Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

SCHEDULE TO SPECIAL RULES.

PARTICULARS TO BE INCLUDED ON THE FORM FOR REGISTRATION

OF JUVENILE APPLICANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT. Surname...... Other Names..... Date of Birth.....

Date of Birth...... Full address... Name of last day school and date of leaving...... Standard or class in which applicant was on leaving..... Whether applicant was a half-timer before leaving and, if so, how

Whether attending or proposing to attend any continuation or technical school, and, if so, in what course or subjects, and

.....

.....

(3)

(3) Employment desired..... Whether willing to be apprenticed, and if so whether a premium

Remarks

RAILWAY CONCILIATION BOARDS. NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAY.

SIR ALFRED E. BATEMAN, K.C.M.G., the Arbitrator appointed to determine certain questions as to the rates of wages and hours of labour of engine drivers, firemen, cleaners, and turners, which the Conciliation Boards in connection with the North Staffordshire Railway had been unable to settle, issued his Award on January 28th. The operative part of the Award is as follows :---

I. When drivers and firemen are going or arriving by train to relieve other drivers and firemen, or after being relieved, they shall sign on and off duty at Stoke Passenger Station without any allowance before the booked time of the departure train by which they go to relieve or after their return.

go to relieve or after their return.
2. Overtime shall be paid at the rate of 8 hours per day, to commence after 10 hours' duty. Each day to stand by itself.
3. That, in so far as the necessities of the service will permit, arrangements are to be made for all engine drivers, firemen, cleaners, and turners to remain off duty for at least 9 consecutive hours, and that in case of their being called out for duty before the 9 consecutive hours of rest as aforesaid have expired, they are to be paid at a rate and a half for the unexpired portion of the 9 hours.
4. That all time between 12.0 midnight on Saturday and 12.0 midnight on Sunday shall be paid at a rate and a half.
5. Christmas Day and Good Friday to be regarded as Sundays.
6. That any man working in a higher grade than his own for not less than one whole day be paid not less than the minimum pay of the higher grade.

pay of the higher grade. 7. That at the option of the company the premium of $\pounds 520$ per annum for coal saving be discontinued.

Conclusion.

I. I further declare and award that except as hereinbefore appears, I make no award upon any of the claims set forth in the said schedule hereto, and that thereby I mean, except as aforesaid, to leave in force for the duration of this my Award the practice of the company in respect of all the matters in controversy which was in force at the date of this my Award, but without prejudice to the power of the component to ware the said practice in its discretion power of the company to vary the said practice in its discretion, provided that such variation do not lengthen the hours of labour

or lessen the rates of wages of the employees of the company. 2. I further declare and award that this Award shall come into operation on the 1st day of April, 1910, and shall be binding until the 31st day of December, 1913.

The obligation to be insured applies to all workpeople and other employees of 15 years of age and upwards occupied within the kingdom, whether in private or public service, except where the contract of labour or service "is by its nature, or by specific agreement, restricted to a period of less than six days." Persons are exempt, who, either alone or jointly with husband or wife, have an income of over $\pounds 66$ 13s. 4d. in the country, or £77 15s. 6d. In a town, as also are those suffering from chronic disease requiring constant medical attention, and sailors on voyages which usually take more than ten days out and home.

Secretary.

COMPULSORY SICKNESS INSURANCE IN NORWAY: NEW LAW.*

By a Law dated September 18th, 1909, and coming into operation on July 1st, 1911, a scheme of compulsory insurance against sickness for wage earners has been introduced in Norway.

The law provides for the establishment, in every township in the kingdom, of at least one public Sick Insurance Office (called a District Sick Fund) for effecting the insurance of persons not already fulfilling their obligation through the agency of an existing communal or private (factory) Sick Fund recognised by the Government as complying with the legal standards as to the scale of sick benefits and the maintenance of the proper actuarial relation between that scale and the premiums charged.

The minimum benefits to be provided by the new public sick funds, or by funds recognised for the purposes of the law, are as follows : Free medical attendance including, when necessary, the supply of surgical apparatus and the extraction of teeth (but not the supply of artificial teeth). When sickness is caused by an accident entailing compensation under the Accident Insurance Law, free medicine is also supplied. Where the sickness causes inability to work, a moneyallowance is paid from the fourth day and continues for a period of 26 weeks, should the incapacity last so long. In the case of a woman, confinement counts as sickness, provided she has been a member of the Sick Fund during the whole of the ten months immediately preceding. Burial money (not exceeding £2 15s. 6d.) is paid in the event of death. Free medical treatment must also be provided for a husband or wife supported by a member of a sick fund, as also for any child under 15 years of age living at home.

The scale of the money allowance during incapacity caused by sickness, and the premium charged for insurance, are based on the earnings of the insured person. For this purpose every such person is assigned to one or other of the four following income classes :---

S	Amount of E	arnings.
	Yearly.	Daily.
10 m m	Up to £16 13s. 4d. From £ 16 13s. 4d. to £33 6s. 8d. , £33 6s. 8d. to £50 0s. od. , £50 0s. od. to £77 15s. 6d.	Up to 15. 14d. From 15. 14d. to 25. 24d. 1. 25. 24d. to 35. 4d. 1. 35. 4d. to 35. 24d.

In computing income a day's earnings are reckoned as $\frac{1}{300}$ of the earnings of a year, $\frac{1}{25}$ of those of a month, and $\frac{1}{6}$ of those of a week. Premiums and sick pay are computed in relation to the average daily earnings, which are taken to be, in Class I. the maximum of 15. 13d., in Class II. 15. 8d., in Class III. 25. 93d., and in Class IV. 3s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The amount of the sick pay must not exceed 60 per cent. of the average daily earnings as defined above; nor, when added to any benefit received from another sick fund, may it exceed go per cent. of the earnings of which the sick person was actually in receipt at the commencement of the illness.

Of the premiums payable in respect of insurance six-tenths are borne by the insured themselves, onetenth by the employer, one-tenth by the local authority

* Lov om Sykeforsikring af 18 September, 1909. Kristiania : Gröndahl & Söns Boktrykkeri, 1990.

(commune or municipality), and two-tenths by the State. The combined shares of the premiums falling upon the insured and the employer are to be paid by the latter on the first Monday of each month, and the portion for which the insured person is liable is deducted from his or her wages on pay-day.

Every employer is required to give notice to the District Sick Fund of workpeople entering his service, unless he knows that such workpeople are fulfilling their obligation as to sick insurance through a recognised communal or private (factory) fund, and twice yearly he must give information as to such changes in wages as may involve the transfer of insured workpeople to another income or risk class.

Persons between the ages of 15 and 40, not subject to compulsory insurance, may insure themselves voluntarily on production of a certificate of the medical officer of the District Sick Fund, and provided the total income of such persons, together with the income of husband or wife, does not exceed £44 8s. 8d. in the country, or £55 Ios. Iod. in a town, and that the value of their joint property does not exceed £389 in the country, or £555 in a town. A person voluntarily insured does not receive sick pay until he has belonged to the fund for at least twelve weeks. He is required to pay his premiums in advance every four weeks, and, once a year, he must furnish the Sick Fund with details as to his income and property. Of the premiums payable in respect of voluntary insurance the State defrays two-tenths and the local authority one-tenth, the remainder being borne by the insured person himself.

NEW NORWEGIAN FACTORY ACT.*

SINCE January 1st, 1910, the provisions of the Norwegian Factory Act of June 27th, 1892, have ceased to be operative, their place being taken by those of a law enacted on September 10th, 1909.

The range of establishments covered by the law is now both wider and more precisely defined than before. An establishment is regarded as having the character of a "factory" when it employs any power other than manual, or when it uses a steam boiler. Among the establishments now specifically brought under the law are (I) quarries and stoneyards in which at least five persons are regularly employed; (2) establishments making or using explosive substances; and (3) workshops in which handicrafts are carried on and in which at least five persons are regularly employed outside their own houses. With regard to certain classes of establishments, the decision as to whether, and, if so, under what circumstances, they shall come within the Act, is to rest with the King, acting on the advice of a Labour Council to be established under the law (see below).

The provisions for ensuring the health and safety of workpeople have been expanded in certain directions, more especially with regard to the inspection and certification of steam boilers, and the precautions to be taken against explosions of gas, dust, &c., through contact with artificial light.

For purposes of the present law "children " are defined as those under 14 years of age, and those over 14 who are still required to attend school. "Young persons" are those who have passed from the above definition of "children," and have not attained the age of 18. In future it will be illegal to employ not only children and women, but also lads until their sixteenth year underground in mines and similar workings; moreover, until reaching 18, youths must in future be employed underground only at such light work as may be permitted by regulations drawn up by the Labour Council.

As a general rule, children must not be employed in any industry coming under the present law. Nevertheless, a child who has attained the age of 12, and been medically certified as fit, may be employed, subject to the permission of the factory inspector, but only in light occupations and not for more than five hours daily. Children who have not completed their schooling may not be employed during school hours or during the hour immediately preceding the same, and in any case the daily hours of school and Et:* Lov af 10 September, 1909, cm tilsyn med arbeide i fabrikker m. v

work together must not exceed seven. Hitherto children might be employed for six hours daily, and the daily hours of school and work combined were unrestricted. In future young persons under 16 may not work more than 58 hours per week, the maximum hitherto having been 6o.

Under the present law all workpeople without distinction are entitled to one hour's rest at noon when the working day exceeds eight hours. Hitherto intervals of rest were prescribed in the case of children and young persons only.

In occupations which require that night work should be done, or where such work is usually performed, young persons over 16 may, with the factory inspector's permission, be employed during the night, but not for more than eight hours. Where overtime is required to be done in the busy season, or where an exceptional increase of work occurs, young persons may be permitted to work at night, but the weekly maximum of hours must not be exceeded.

A provision contained only in the new law directs that when children and young persons attend technical or similar schools, their working hours are to be arranged so as to facilitate their attending.

Women are forbidden by the new law to be employed during a period of six weeks following their confinement, and the permission granted by the old law to resume work after four weeks on production of a medical certificate is cancelled.

In establishments employing more than 10 persons, and in any others where the factory inspector may so require, the employers are to draw up shop rules specifying the conditions as to employment and dismissal, payment of wages, infliction of fines, &c. The workpeople may elect five of their number to consider these rules, fourteen days being allowed for such consideration, and the observations of the workpeople's committee are to accompany the draft rules when they are forwarded for approval by the Labour Council. Under the old law the establishments required to draw up shop rules were limited to those employing not less than 25 persons, and eight days only were allowed wherein the workpeople might consider them. Under the same law also it was only required of the employer that he should state, on sending in the rules, that the employees had been consulted, but their observations were not required to accompany the rules.

Provision is made for the first time for the appointment of women factory inspectors in Norway, and the constitution of the local committees of inspection has been amended in the sense that, in future, one of the members of each committee must be a woman, and the workpeople must be allowed to participate in the election of members.

The law provides for the creation, by Royal Decree, of a Labour Council consisitng of five members, and having its headquarters at Christiania. The chairman and his deputy, both of whom must have had legal training, will be appointed by the King for five years. Of the remaining four members and their deputies, two are to be employers and two workmen. The council is to act as an advisory body to the Government, especially in matters concerning factory inspection.

EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE DRESS, MILLINERY AND MANTLE, SHIRT, BLOUSE, &c., TRADES.

In connection with the Enquiry* into the earnings and hours of labour in the clothing trades in 1906, particulars were received with regard to 53,575 workpeople employed in factories and workshops in the Dress, Millinery and Mantle Trade.

Ordered dressmaking is carried on almost entirely in workshops. There is an increasing tendency for readymade costumes, &c. to be manufactured in factories in which power is used ; but a great number are still made in workshops belonging to the retail or wholesale firms, or by outworkers taking work from such firms and making it up in their own workshops or in their homes. *Cd. 4844 of 1909. Price 2s. 5d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd.

February, 1910. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Dress, Milliaery, &c., (Workshop).

Of the 44,978 workpeople included in the returns 30,088, or 66.9 per cent. were women of and above 18 years of age, 14,711, or 32'7 per cent. were apprentices and learners (all ages) and girls under 18, and 179, or 0'4 per cent. were men and boys. The total number of women and girls returned was thus 44,799. Of these, 4,649 received no remuneration either in cash wages or " kind," and 54 received no cash wages, but were provided with board and lodging or partial board. Nonwage earning apprentices and learners formed 8.7 per cent. of the women and girls returned in the dressmaking trade, 20.4 per cent. of the milliners, and 1.5 per cent of the mantle makers.

Workpeople "Living Out" .- Excluding from consideration all persons receiving board or lodging in addition to wages, and all unpaid apprentices or learners, the average earnings in the last pay-week of September, 1906, of the 37,772 workpeople covered by the returns received were 11s. 1d. For the 35,690 workpeople who worked full time the average was 115. 2d. The respective average earnings of the women and girls, and of all persons (exclusive of those receiving board or lodging) who worked full time, and the average number of hours constituting full time, were as follows :-

District.	people wi in the	Average Earnings of Work- people who worked <i>Full Time</i> in the last pay-week of September, 1906.				
District.	Women. Girls (ex- cluding Half- timers). All Work- people.*		constitut- ing a Full Week.			
Northern Counties and Cleveland Yorkshire (excluding Cleveland) Lancashire and Cheshire North and West Midland Counties South Midland and Eastern Counties London Westminster Chelsea and Kensington Raylebone and Paddington Rest of London South Eastern Counties South Western Counties South Western Counties South Western Counties South Mommouth Scotland	s. d. I3 7 I3 9 I3 10 I2 0 I0 9 I8 0 I6 10 I7 0 I4 I1 I2 4 I0 5 I4 0 I0 5 I4 0	s. d. 3 76 3 11 3 2 2 10 4 10 5 4 4 10 3 11 3 1 3 5 4 10 3 11 3 5 4 10 3 11 3 4	s. d. 10 9 11 3 11 4 9 3 7 11 14 4 16 2 14 9 5 15 2 11 9 5 7 3 8 5 1 1 6 9 11	52'8 54'2 55'6 53'8 52'8 52'0 53'5 52'0 53'5 52'0 53'1 54'6 54'5 54'1 54'5 54'1 54'1 54'1 54'2		
United Kingdom	13 10	3 9	II 2	53'4		

Fitters and cutters are the highest paid women in the dress and mantle workshops; 3.0 per cent. of them earned 80s. and upwards. Including those receiving board or lodging as well as those living out, fitters and cutters formed 8.7 per cent. of the women employed.

Excluding fitters and cutters the returns for workshops covered 19,696 dressmakers "living out"; of these 8,883 were bodice makers and 6,524 were skirt makers. Nearly all were paid by time, bodice makers on timework averaging 12s. 7d. in a full week and skirt makers 125. 3d.; the other workers on time wages averaged 115. 5d. In considering the range of earnings of ordinary dressmakers it should be remembered that several amongst them pass on to the group of highlypaid fitters, or else become employers or workers on their own account.

Of the mantle makers "living-out" the time workers averaged 13s. 6d. for full time. Mantles manufactured in workshops are to a considerable extent cut out by men. either on the premises of a firm giving the work out, or in the workshop itself. The mantle makers have therefore not the same prospects of advancement as the dressmakers.

The averages for the milliners include head milliners, who rank as high among skilled workers as fitters in the dressmaking trade.

Most of the 9,940 girls included in the returns as "living out" and receiving wages were apprentices and learners, viz., 6,616 in the dressmaking trades, 1,911 in millinery, and 430 in the mantle making trades. For these paid apprentices and learners working full time in the last pay-week of September, 1906, the average earnings in dressmaking were 3s. 6d., in millinery 3s. 9d., and in mantle making 3s. 10d. Of the "other girls" 21 were half-timers, whose average wages were

* Including half-timers and a small number of men and boys.

28. 9d. per week. As stated above, a considerable proportion of the girls in these trades are paid no money wages.

43

Workpeople with " Partial Board " or " Living in."-A number of workpeople were returned who, in addition to being paid cash wages, were allowed 'partial board," e.g., dinner and tea, or "lived in," i.e., received full board and lodging. The total number returned as having "partial board" was 845, and as "living in" 1,658, being nearly all women in each case.

All Workpeople .- There were marked fluctuations from month to month in the number employed and the aggregate wages paid, and these fluctuations were, broadly speaking, of the same character in all districts.

The average hours of labour for all districts together were about 531 per week, and ranged from an average of 51.8 hours in Scotland to 55.6 in Lancashire and Cheshire. In London they averaged 52.8 hours.

Dress, Millinery, &c. (Factory).

Of the 8,597 workers included in the returns in this group 7.0 per cent. were men, 2.1 per cent. lads and boys, 73'7 per cent. women, and 17'2 per cent. girls; 56'9 per cent. were piece workers, and 43'1 per cent. were time workers.

The average earnings in the last pay-week of September, 1906, of the workpeople covered by the returns were 14s. 5d. For the 7,928 workpeople who worked full time the average was 14s. 10d. The respective average earnings of the men, lads and boys, women and girls who worked full time were as follows -

	Average Full Tim	Earnings e in the last	of Workp Pay-week	eople who of Septeml	worked per, 1906.
District.	Men.	Ladsand Boys (Full Timers).*	Women.	Girls (Full Timers).*	All Work- people.
Manchester London Rest of England Scotland	s. d. 30 3 34 0 30 1 32 8	s. d. 9 6 13 10 8 8 7 0	s. d. 14 9 16 7 14 11 14 4	s. d. 6 10 6 0 6 11 4 10	s. d. 14 5 16 3 13 10 13 7
United Kingdom	31 8	9 11	15 5	6 4	14 10

About half of the small proportion of men employed are warehousemen, packers, mechanics, or labourers. The only branch of the trade itself in which men are engaged is cutting, and in this branch the number of men included in the returns was smaller than the number of women; the average earnings of cutters who worked full time were 33s. 4d. per week.

Nearly three-fourths of the total number included in the returns were women. Forewomen and assistant forewomen formed 3.6 per cent. of their number and averaged 26s. 1d. for a full time week. Cutters were 4.8 per cent. and averaged 18s. od. for a full time week. Power machinists were 41.2 per cent. of the total number of women and hand severs 31.6 per cent, the averages for full time being respectively 14s. 3d. and 14s. 7d.

Girls are able to earn more money in dress, millinery, &c., factories than in dressmaking workshops, where much more all-round skill is required, and several years' preliminary training is necessary. Manufacture on a large scale enables girls to be utilised on very simple operations. On the other hand the costume factory system requires less technical skill at the head than is required in workshops making dresses to order for private customers.

The number employed and the aggregate wages fluctuated considerably from month to month. January, November, and December were the worst months in every district.

The average hours of labour were less than in dressmaking, millinery, &c., workshops, the average for all districts being 50.8 hours. In Scotland they averaged 47.2 hours, in London 51.3 hours, in Manchester 51.6 hours, and in the rest of England 51.5 hours.

* No half-timers were returned,

Shirt, Blouse, Underclothing, &c., Industry.

In this group are included returns from factories and workshops manufacturing shirts, collars, ladies' underclothing, aprons, pinafores, handkerchiefs, &c. Blouses are included wherever not manufactured in conjunction with coats and skirts, in which case they have been included in the dress, millinery and mantle trades.

The wages returns for 1906 included 35,624 workpeople, of whom 31 per cent. were employed in Ireland, and 23 per cent. in London; 68 per cent. were piece workers and 32 per cent. time workers.

Their average earnings in the last pay week of September, 1906, were 128 3d. This amount is inclusive of the effect of the short time or overtime worked in that week. For the 31,921 workpeople who worked full time the average was 12s. 8d.

Of the total number employed 5 per cent. were men, 2 per cent. were lads and boys, 71 per cent. were women, and 22 per cent. were girls.

The respective average earnings of the men, lads and boys, women and girls, and of all workpeople together who worked full time were as follows:-

antir araw .inac to	Av Fu	verag Il Ti	ge Earning me in Last	s of W Pay-w	orkp veek	eople of Sep	who	worke ber, 19	ed c6.
Districts,	Me	en.	Lads and Boys (ex- cluding half- timers).	13.2.16	nen.	Girls cluc ha time	ling	All W peo (inclu hal time	ple iding lf-
Yorkshire (excluding Cleve- land), Lancashire and Cheshire	s. 31	d. 6	s. d. 9 5	s. 13		s. 7	d. 2	S. 12	d. 6
North and West Midland Counties	28	9	8 10	13	5	6	5	II	10
London	34	0	10 9	15	IO	7	2	15	6
Rest of England and Wales	31	9	10 9 8 8	13	I	6	IO	II	10
Scotland	30 26	32	9 5 6 8	13		6	7 2	12 11	3
Londonderry (City) Rest of Ireland	21 21	10 9	8 0 6 2	9 10	9 3	4 6	8 9	10 10	920
United Kingdom	29	10	8 11	13	4	6	9	12	8

More than half of the men employed were foremen or cutters averaging 40s. 5d. and 30s. 6d. respectively on time work for a full week, cutters on piecework averaging 36s. 11d. Warehousemen and packers, and miscellaneous classes of men averaged rather less than 26s. per week. About 3 per cent. of the women employed were forewomen averaging 21s. 7d. for a full week, the group with the next highest rate being the cutters on time work, averaging 14s. 11d. Power machine sewers were one-half of the total number, averaging for full time 12s. 4d. on time, and 13s. 1d. on piece work.

Large numbers of hand sewers are employed in their own homes in Ireland, but London is the only district employing a considerable number inside the factory or workshop.

Two-fifths of the total number of girls included in the returns were *power machinists* averaging 5s. 8d. on time work and 8s. on piece work for full time; of all girls working full time 14:4 per cent. earned 10s. or upwards, the average earnings being 6s. od. A few half-timers were included, whose earnings on time-work averaged 25. 3d., and on piece work 2s. 11d. for full time.

Judged by the numbers employed and wages paid in one week in each month of 1906, as shown by the returns received, seasonal fluctuations in these trades are not very marked in the factories and workshops.

In Ireland the average number of hours in a full week, exclusive of meal-times and overtime, was 49'9 in Belfast, 50.2 in Londonderry, and 53.7 in the Rest of Ireland. In London the average was 48.3, in Scotland 48.1 and in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire 51.0. For all districts combined the average was 50'2 hours.

AUSTRIAN SHOP-HOURS ACT, 1910.*

By a law dated January 14th, 1910, to come into force on April 14th next, workpeople and assistants in shops and warehouses, and those in the employment of carriers, are to have an uninterrupted period of at least II hours'

⁶ Gesetz vom 14 Jänner, 1910, betreffend die Dauer der Arbeitszeit und den Ladenschluss in Handelsgewerben und verwandten Geschäftsbetrieben. Reichigestelstalt, 1910. Stück x.

rest after the day's work. For the drivers employed by carriers the minimum is to be 10 hours. An interval at mid-day of at least an hour is also to be given, and this must be increased to an hour and a half if the working time after mid-day amounts to more than four hours, and if the employees have to leave the premises for their meal.

Shops and other businesses where goods are exposed for sale, as also the offices and warehouses connected therewith, are to be closed between the hours of 8 p.m. and 5 a.m., but provision shops, with their offices and stores, may remain open until 9 p.m. The hours of closing may be wholly or partially suspended in holiday resorts during the season, after consultation between the Provincial Authorities, the Chambers of Commerce, and the representatives of employers and workpeople belonging to the Trade Guilds.

STATE SUBVENTIONS TO UNEMPLOY-MENT FUNDS IN DENMARK: SECOND REPORT.

THE First Secretary of H.M. Legation at Copenhagen, in a despatch dated January 29th, forwards a copy, with analysis, of the second report of the Inspector appointed by the Danish Government to supervise the unemployment funds coming under the law of April 9th, 1907. The period covered by this report is the first complete financial year since the law came into force, viz., from April 1st, 1908, to March 31st, 1909. (A summary of this Law is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1907, p. 197, and the Inspector's first report was noticed in the number for February, 1909, p. 48.)

The law provided that funds formed by workpeople to insure their members against unemployment, and fulfilling certain conditions, might be registered, and thereby become entitled to an annual grant from the State of a sum equal to one-third of the premiums subscribed by their members. The total amount to be distributed by the State was not, under the law, to exceed £13,900 per annum. In the Budget for 1909-10, however, the State contribution was raised, and the sum accruing in this respect for the year 1908-9 is at the rate of one-half of the members' premiums, and amounts to $\pounds_{32,009}$.

On March 31st, 1909, 44 funds, with a total membership of 83,836, were on the register, 10 new funds, with a membership of about 8,800 members, having been recognised during the year. Of the 10 new funds, one, with a membership of 3,662, had no members with the requisite qualification of 12 months' membership, and had therefore not begun to distribute relief.

The total income of the 44 funds during the year was £74,625, of which £59,321 consisted of members' con-tributions. The latter amount was in excess of the ordinary subscriptions, a special contribution having been required in order to cope with an unusually large amount of unemployment during the year. Their expenditure amounted to £80,474, of which £69,038 was in the form of daily allowances, £5,240 in other forms of relief, while $f_{1,344}$ was for expenses relating to the labour registries which, at the close of the financial year, were attached to nine of the Unemployment Funds, having a total membership of 26,999, and $\pounds 4,852$ was for expenses of administration. The expenditure of the funds exceeded their income by £5,849, but at the end of the year their total assets, including the contribution due from the State in respect of that year, amounted to £ 50,087.

According to the Danish industrial census of 1906, there were 176,368 workpeople of both sexes over 18 years of age eligible for membership in an unemployment fund. Comparing this number with the total number of members of the registered unemployment funds, it appears that 57.8 of the total male workpeople of Denmark, and 15.5 per cent. of the female, are insured against loss of employment in funds registered under the law.

February, 1910 THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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, etc.)

Canada.

At the present moment there is no demand for more emigrants in Canada, except for female domestic servants. But by the end of March there will be the usual demand for farm labourers also, and farmers with capital. Any such persons, who contemplate emigrating, should begin to get ready. The strike of the Brussels carpet weavers at Guelph (Ontario) is still unsettled. A limited number of female workers are wanted in knitting, clothing and mica factories.

Every emigrant, male or female, 18 years of age or over, who arrives in Canada, must have in his or her possession the sum of 25 dollars (£ 5 4s.), in addition to a ticket to his or her destination, unless satisfactory evidence is furnished that the emigrant is going to some definite employment, or to relatives or friends already settled in Canada who would take care of such emigrant. Such evidence should usually take the form of a letter of invitation from relatives or friends already in Canada endorsed by the nearest immigration authority, Mayor of Town, or Justice of the Peace in the case of places west of Port Arthur, or by the Immigration Department at Ottawa for places east of Port Arthur. All emigrants sent out to Canada by British charitable societies or by public funds must obtain certificates from the Canadian Emigration Authorities, Charing Cross, London, S.W., that they are suitable settlers for Canada. Special attention is drawn to the fact that whenever an immigrant has within two years of his or her landing in Canada become a public charge, or an inmate of a penitentiary, gaol, prison, or hospital or other charitable institution, he or she may, after investigation of the facts, be sent back to the United Kingdom, together with all those dependent on him or her.

Commonwealth of Australia.

New South Wales .- The coal strike is not yet fully settled; the Western and Southern miners, however, are returning to work, and it is expected that the Northern miners will return vary soon. Trades-other than those of boilermakers and house painters, and those affected by the strike-have been "fair to, say, busy," and shipwrights, slaughtermen, flour millers, and tailors-both factory and order-have been very well employed. The demand for farm labour continues unabated, and competent men of this class, and fema'e servants, are eligible for assisted passages to the State.

Other Australian States .- There is a good demand for farm labourers and female servants in the other Aus ralian States, and Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia offer cheap passages to suitable persons. A large scheme for the settlement of emigrants on irrigation blocks in Victoria is stated to be in contemplation.

New Zealand.

Reduced passages are offered to female domestic servants if they will have \pounds_2 on landing. According to the last Report of the Department of Labour agricultural operations are busy everywhere, and competent farm hands, milkers and ploughmen are wanted; cycle and motor, coachbuilding, meat freezing, printing, woodworking, building, engineering and leather trades are generally only fair, but are active in one or two places. The clothing trades are active in Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, and elsewhere, and in the tailoring (order) trade good coat hands are wanted in many places. Unskilled labourers are rather quiet.

South Africa.

The general improvement in the state of the Labour Market in Cape Colony continues, and there have been a few vacancies for compositors, linotype operators (British and Dutch), saddlers, tinsmiths and upholsterers. Otherwise the supply of all kinds of male labour both in Cape Colony and in other parts of South Africa is sufficient. The stonemasons at Pretoria have been out on strike on the question of a reduction of their hours from * Handbooks (with maps) on the different Colonies may be obtained from the Emigrants' Information Office, at a penny each, post free.

48 to 44 a week, with a corresponding reduction in wages. Female servants are in some demand in South Africa, and the South African Colonisation Society, 23, Army and Navy Mansions (No. 2), 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W., is prepared to assist suitable applicants.

LABOUR ABROAD.

INOTE.—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 be properly used with those on p. 37 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in foreign countries. (For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see p. 104 of Cd. 2337 of 1904, and pp. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908.)]

FRANCE

Employment in December.*-Employment in the building and allied trades declined to some extent in the provinces, but the November level was maintained at Paris. In the metal trades there was no change compared with the previous month; in machine shops employment continued to be much better than a year ago. Unemployment among tin box makers on the coast of Brittany returned to a high level. There was no change in employment among watch and clockmakers of the Franche-Comté and Savoy. In the textile trades employment was considered good in nearly every district, especially in the Nord ; in silk manufacture it continued good for practically all power-loom weavers at Lyons, but was unsatisfactory in the smaller weaving sheds of Lyons, St. Etienne and the Haute-Loire. Employment declined slightly in the tailoring, dressmaking and hat-making trades. There was full employment in the printing trades. The improvement in leather dressing previously noted became more marked, and glove makers were satisfactorily employed, especially at Millau. The unemployment among vineyard workers in the South of France decreased during the month. Wood-cutters were gradually being taken on in larger numbers for work in the forests, but employment was not yet full. Although employment for gardeners at Paris continued to decline, it could still be regarded as satisfactory.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in December were received by the French Labour Department from 1,075 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 256,414. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais Department, 7'3 per cent. were described as unemployed, as compared with 6'6 per cent. in the previous month and 11.4 per cent. in December, 1908. (As regards these figures, see above, under "Labour Abroad.")

Labour Disputes in December.*-Sixty-seven disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in December, compared with 63 in the previous month and 58+ in December, 1908. In 62 of the new disputes 5,609 workpeople took part, as compared with 7,403 who took part in 57 of the November disputes, and 5,946 who took part in the disputes of December, 1908. The groups of trades in which the greatest number of disputes occurred were textiles (21), building (8), transport (8), metal (7), and leather (6). Of 65 new and old disputes which were reported to have terminated, 12 ended in favour of the workpeople and 33 in favour of the employers, while 20 were compromised.

GERMANY.

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

In December employment was better than in the previous month in certain of the larger industries, and better than a year ago in almost every industries, and Nevertheless, in the second half of the month a decline was to be observed.

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

Mining.—The improvement in the Ruhr coalmining industry continued, and the increased demand for industrial coal was maintained. In the Saar district and Silesia, the mines were also well employed. In lignite mining, on the other hand, employment declined at many works, chiefly owing to the lessened demand for house coal and briquettes during the mild weather.

Metal Trades. — In these trades employment was almost everywhere satisfactory. The reports as to pig iron production showed that in December the level of the previous month was maintained both in Upper Silesia and in West and Central Germany. The establishments of the Steel Works Federation were better employed than in November, and the output of partly-manufactured iron, railway material and girders increased. Iron foundries, too, were well employed, and in some parts, in Western Germany for instance, employment was better than in November. In the engineering trades the improvement reported in the previous month was maintained.

Textile Trades.—Employment continued bad for cotton spinners in Silesia, South Germany and Alsace Lorraine, but improved in Saxony. The other branches of the textile industry, such as the woollen, linen and cloth trades, reported improvement in many cases.

Building Trades. — The building trades showed a decline in many places, but owing to the mild weather the falling off was less marked than is usual in the winter season.

Miscellaneous Trades — In the clothing trades employment declined in some branches towards the end of the month, but in others the spring orders brought an increase of work, a favourable factor in many cases being the early date upon which Easter falls in 1910. The chemical, india-rubber and paper trades were busily employed, but the usual decline set in after Christmas. The Christmas season caused increased activity in the tobacco trades, but this was only temporary. In the brewing trade, although the mild weather and the Christmas season caused increased sales, employment in Berlin remained, as before, rather unfavourable.

Unemployment in Fourth Quarter of 1909.*—The Reichs-Arbeitsblatt states that returns relating to unemployment during the fourth quarter of 1909 were supplied to the Imperial Statistical Office by trade unions with an aggregate membership at the end of the quarter of 1,387,141. From certain branches of the unions reporting, however, no returns were available; omitting these, the membership covered was 1,383,513, of whom 35,881 (or 2.6 per cent.) were stated to be unemployed on January 1st, 1910, as compared with 27,773 (or 2'0 per cent.) on November 20th, 1909, and 27,221 (or 2'0 per cent.) on October 23rd, 1909. The corresponding percentage for the end of December, 1908, was 4'4.

The following Table shows for all unions reporting and for each of the six principal unions for which figures are available the membership at the end of the fourth quarter of 1909 (*i.e.*, on January 1st, 1910), the percentage of members returned as out of work on a certain day near the end of each month of the quarter, and the corresponding percentage for the end of the fourth quarter of 1908:—

	Membership	Per retu	centage o rned as l	ge of Membership as Unemployed on			
Name of Union,	at end of Fourth Quarter (Jan. 1, 1910).	Jan. 1, 1910.	Nov. 20, 1909.	Oct. 23, 1909.	Dec.20 1908,		
All Unions making Returns	1,383,513	2.6	2.0	2.0	4.4		
Principal Unions :	oct (more)	lages	[TRATE	N. DE	antes e		
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.)	370,430	2'4	2.2	2'4	4'2		
Engineers & Metal Workers (Hirsch-Duncker)	37,647	1.3	1.3	0.0	2.6		
Woodworkers	149,591	4'9	2.7	2'3	9.0		
Miners	120,280	0.1	0.1	0.1	0'2		
Printers	56,891	4'2	4'5	5'5	4'9		
Transport Workers	96,918	2'I	1.7	1.2	2'3		

^a These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for the United Kingdom given on p. 37. See also Note on p. 45 under "Labour Abroad."

BELGIUM.*

Employment in December.—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 2'7 per cent. of the 50,070 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of December, as compared with 2'3 per cent. in the previous month, and 5'7 per cent. in December, 1908. (As regards these figures see note on p. 45 under "Labour Abroad.")

Labour Disputes in December.—Five strikes, affecting 343 workpeople (229 directly and 114 indirectly), were reported to have commenced in December. Two other strikes, which had commenced before December, and in which approximately 3,000 persons were involved, were also in progress during the month. Of three strikes which were reported to have terminated, one, affecting 34 strikers, ended in favour of the workpeople, and another, affecting 4 strikers, in favour of the employers, while the third, affecting 19 strikers, was compromised.

NORWAY.+

Employment in December.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of December in trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Statistical Office, comparative figures relating to the same unions for the previous month and for December, 1908, being added:—

	M	Iembers	hip.	Percentage Unemployed			
Group of Trades.	Dec. 31st, 1909.	Nov. 3cth, 1909.	Dec. 31st, 1908.	Dec. 31st, 1909.	Nov. 30th, 1909.	Dec. 31st, 1908.	
Bricklayers and Masons	350	359	347	42'9	39'0	65'1	
Carpenters and Joiners	583	585	536	13.3	8.7	26.0	
Painters	400	400	425	37'3	19'3	29.9	
Metal Workers	5,322	5,057	5,293	3.8	3'5	5'5	
Boot and Shoe Makers	544	539	525	5'9	0'2	2'9	
Printers	1,405	1,394	1,327	1'9	1.0	2.7	
Wood Pulp & Paper Makers	1,028	1,036	1,244	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Cabinet Makers	395	400	409	1'5	1'3	5'4	
Sawyers and Planers	408	402	482	17.6	10.7	24'1	
Bakers	260	250	211	15.0	10.8	14'2	
Tinned Goods Workers	229	228	361	7.4	4.8	15.8	
Total	10,924	10,670	11,160	7'0	5'2	9.6	

(As regards these figures see note on p. 45 under Labour Abroad.")

SWITZERLAND.

Law of the Canton of Geneva granting a State Subsidy to Unemployment Insurance Funds.;—By a law dated November 6th, 1909, which came into force on the 12th December last, the Cantonal Government of Geneva is authorised, for a period of ten years, to grant subsidies to the amount of sixty per cent. of the sums paid to their members by unemployment insurance funds which are attached to trade unions, and which fulfil certain conditions as to registration. Such grants are not to accrue for more than sixty days in the year in respect to any one member, and are to be paid only with regard to members who have been domiciled in Geneva for twelve months, or have been members of a Swiss trade union for a similar period. The State grant will not be paid in respect of unemployment caused by strikes, sickness, accidents or physical incapacity.

UNITED STATES.

Unemployment in New York State, September 30th, 1909.— According to information furnished by H.M. Consul-General at New York, the number of members of trade unions unemployed on September 30th, 1909, was 36,968. Of these 31,101 or 8.7 per cent. of the total membership of the unions reporting were unemployed owing to causes other than disputes or disability. The corresponding percentage for June 30th, 1909, was 13.1.

* Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department). † Arbeidsmarkedet (Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office). † République et Canton de Genève: Loi accordant la subvention de l'Etat aux Caisses Professionnelles d'Assurances contre le Chômage. Du 6 Novembre, 1969. February, 1910. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN JANUARY.

COAL MINING.

(Based on 506 Returns-440 from Employers, 48 from Trade Unions, and 18 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the coal mining industry was good during January, and, after making allowance for holidays and disputes, showed a slight improvement as compared with December, and was also better than a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,330 pits employing 665,295 workpeople showed that the average number of days* worked per week by the pits during the four weeks ended January 22nd, was 4.89, as compared with 5.49 days in December, and 5.03 a year ago. In January, 1910, the time lost on account of holidays was 0.38 of a day per week, and in January, 1909, 0.30 of a day per week; in addition, 0.31 of a day per week was lost in January, 1910, on account of disputes.

Of the 665,295 workpeople covered by the Returns 431,903 (64.9 per cent.) were employed at pits working 20 or more days during the four weeks ended January 22nd, 1910, while 245,619 (36.9 per cent. of the whole) worked 22 days or more.

The highest average number of days worked per week in January was in South Wales and Monmouthshire (5.65 days), and the lowest in Northumberland (3.77 days), and in Durham (3.96 days), in both of which districts much time was lost through disputes.

The following Table shows the average number of days worked per week by the pits during the four weeks ended January 22nd, together with the figures for similar periods in December and January, 1909:—

Districts.	No. of Workpeople employed	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in Four Weeks ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1910, on a
	in Jan., 1910.	Jan. 22nd, 1910.†	Dec. 18th, 1909.	Jan. 23rd, 1909.‡	M'nth Year ago, ago,
ENGLAND & WALES.	2.052.01	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days. Days.
Northumberland	46,168	3'77	5'44	4'94	- 1.67 - 1.13
Durham	116,155	3'96	5'49	5'10	- 1'53 - 1'14
Cumberland	7.442	5'08	5'63	4.98	- 0'55 + 0'10
South Yorkshire	72,664	5'14	5'63	5'00	- 0'49 + 0'14
West Yorkshire	25,636	5'25	5'57	4'74	- 0'32 + 0'51
Lancashire and Cheshire	59,883	5'07	5'34	4.87	- 0'27 + 0'2:
Derbyshire	44,453	5'13	5.22	4.82	- 0'39 + 0'31
Nottingham and Leicester	34,955	4'74	4'97	4'41	- 0.23 + 0.33
Staffordshire Warwick, Worcester, and	30,130	5'16	5'55	5'05	- 0.38 + 0.10
Salop	9,368	5'14	5'44	5'30	- 0'30 - 0'16
Gloucester and Somerset	8,252	5'34	5'72	4'77	- 0'38 + 0'57
North Wales	10,423	5'58	5.86	5'51	- 0'28 + 0'07
South Wales and Mon	142,005	5'65	5.68	5.62	- 0.03 + 0.03
ENGLAND AND WALES	607,544	4.91	5.53	B·11	- 0.62 - 0.20
SCOTLAND.	· ·····		Section of the	State of the second	
West Scotland	25,828	4.65	5'33	4'34	- 0.68 + 0.31
The Lothians	4,543	4.70	5'28	4'19	-0'58 + 0'51
Fife	26,739	4.65	4.87	3.83	-0.35 + 0.85
SCOTLAND	67,110	4.65	5.11	4.09	- 0.46 + 0.56
IRELAND	641	4.78	5'62	4.86	- 0.84 - 0.08
United Kingdom	665,295	4'89	5:49	5.03	- 0.60 - 0.14

Compared with a month ago, and after making allowance for holidays, there was a marked improvement in South Wales and Monmouth, The Lothians, and Fife; in Gloucester and Somerset there was a decline; if the time lost on account of disputes be also

* 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 as the collectries included in the returns received. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed at these collieries worked the whole number of days.

¹ This period was affected by holidays and disputes, ¹ This period was affected by holidays, allowed for, there was a decline in Northumberland, and but little change in Durham.

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As compared with a year ago, there was an improvement in every district except Northumberland and Durham, in which there was no change. The improvement was most marked in Cumberland, West Yorkshire, North Wales, South Wales and Monmouth, the Midlands, and in Fife.

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

Description of Coal.	No. of Workpeople employed	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in the Four weeks ended		Dec. Jan.,	(+) or (-) in 1910, n a	
or Coal.	in Jan., 1910.	Jan. 22nd, 1910.*	Dec. 18th, 1909.	Jan. 23rd, 1909.†	M'nth ago.	Year ago.
Coking Gas House Steam	7,810 34,125 42,896 81,930 271,496 227,038	Days. 5'45 4'70 4'11 4'85 5'09 4'85	Days. 5'43 5'56 5'54 5'36 5'53 5'53 5'48	Days. 5'28 5'08 5'10 4'83 5'16 4'90	+ 0'02 - 0'86 - 1'43 - 0'51 - 0 44	Days. + 0'17 - 0'38 - 0 99 + 0 02 - 0 07 - 0 05
All Descriptions	665,295	4.89	5-49	B·03	- 0.60	- 0.14

As compared with both a month ago and a year ago there was an improvement at pits producing anthracite. In the pits producing coking, gas and steam coal the decline as compared with a month ago and a year ago is due to the effect of the holidays and to disputes in Northumberland and Durham.

The **Exports** of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in January, 1910, amounted to 4,407,480 tons, or 1,135,788 tons less than in December, 1909, and 87,024 tons less than in January, 1909.

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

(Based on 75 Returns-57 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in iron mines was fairly good on the whole, and showed little change as compared with either a month ago or a year ago. Short time was worked in the Cleveland district owing to the dispute in the coal trade in Durham. Employment continued fairly good in shale mines, but was not so good as a year ago.

In tin and copper mines employment was still moderate. In lead mines it was fair. Employment was moderate on the whole in quarries, and bad weather caused much interruption to work; it was still slack in the North Wales slate quarries.

Mining.

Iron Mining. — During the four weeks ended January 22nd, the average number of days worked per week by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5:57, as compared with 5:75 a month ago, and 5:58 a year ago. Time lost through holidays amounted to 0:25 of a day per week in the four weeks ended January 22nd, as compared with 0:31 of a day in the corresponding period a year ago.

The Returns are summarised in the following Fable :----

Districts.	Workpeople		Namber ed per w n 4 week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1909, on a		
Districts.	in Jan., 1910.	Jan. 22nd, 1910.†	Dec. 18th, 1909.	Jan. 23rd, 1909.†	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland Cumberland and Lancashire	8,04C 4,598	Days. 5'45 5'75	Days. 5'75 5'67	Days. 5'74 5'42	Days. - 0'30 + 0'09	Days. - 0.29 + 0.34
Scotland Other Districts	925 2,483	5.26 5.71	5.90 5.83	4'9 2 5'62	- 0'64 - 0'11	+ 0'34 + 0'09
All Districts	16,052	5-57	5•75	5.58	- 0.18	- 0.01

t This period was affected by holidays and dist

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 75'7 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended January 22nd, 1910, as compared with 90'1 per cent. in December, 1909, and 79'9 per cent. a year ago.

Shale Mining.—At the mines respecting which Returns were received 3,218 workpeople were employed during the four weeks ended January 22nd, 1910, as compared with 3,223 in December, 1909, and 3,377 in January, 1909. The average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended January 22nd, was 5'21, as compared with 5'59 in the previous month, and 5'38 a year ago. These comparisons, however, are affected by holidays, which amounted to 0'55 of a day per week in January, 1910, and 0'50 of a day in January, 1909.

Tin and Copper Mining. — Employment in Cornwall continued moderate on the whole; it was fair in the Camborne district, and there was a little improvement near Liskeard, but in the Calstock district employment was bad.

Lead Mining.—Employment was fairly good in North Wales and in the Matlock district. In Weardale employment was reported as fair, but somewhat affected by bad weather.

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment continued slack in North Wales generally; short time was still worked at some of the quarries. Employment was quiet at Ballachulish (Argyll). At Delabole (Cornwall) it was fair.

Granite.—Employment was good in Leicestershire. At Aberdeen it was still moderate. It was moderate, on the whole, in Cornwall, and fair at Princetown (Devon).

Limestone. — Employment was good in Cumberland until the last week of the month, when a decline was reported. In Weardale and North Wales and at Buxton irregularity of employment was caused by bad weather. Employment was bad in the Somerset blue lias quarries.

Other Stone.—Employment continued fair in grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district. In the chert quarries at Bakewell it was good. Employment was moderate in the Gloucestershire pennant stone quarries and at the Portland quarries; it was slack in the Bath stone quarries. In the Clee Hill road material quarries employment was hindered by bad weather and was worse than a month ago and a year ago. Employment was also adversely affected by the weather in the Sheffield, Barnsley and Rotherham districts. Employment remained bad in Forfarshire. At the Gateshead freestone quarries the dispute continue to affect employment.

Settmaking.—Employment remained fair on the whole in Scotland, and good in Leicestershire. It was fair generally in North Wales. In the Clee Hill district bad weather affected employment, which was worse than a month ago.

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

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

(Based on 117 Returns — 110' from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT in this industry during January continued moderate. It was, however, 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 January, 1910, was 301, as compared with 300^{*} in December, 1909, and 284 in January, 1909. Six furnaces were re-lit during the month (four in Lanarkshire and one each in Staffordshire and in the Cleveland district), while 5 were either damped down or blown out (three in Cumberland, and one each in North Wales and Ayrshire).

The number of workpeople employed at the works respecting which returns were received was 22,600; an increase of 3.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

* Revised figures.

THANK		f Furnaces, i rns, in Blast	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Jan., 1910, on a		
Districts.	Jan., 1910.	Dec., 1909.	Jan., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES_					
Cleveland	84	83	77	+ 1	+ 7
Cumberland & Lancs.	29	32*	25	- 3	+ 4
S. and S.W. Yorks	12	12	II		+ 1
Derby & Nottingham	31	31	29		+ 2
Leicester, Lincoln, }	26	26	25		+ 1
Stafford & Worcester	34	33	34	+ I	
S.Wales&Monmouth	11	II	II		
Other districts	5	6	6	- I	- I
England & Wales	232	234*	218	- 2	+15
Scotland	69	66	66	+ 8	+ 8
Total	301	800*	284	+ 1	+17

The **Imports** of iron ore in January, 1910, amounted to 551,982 tons, or 64,411 tons less than in December, 1909, but 110,583 tons more than in January, 1909.

The Exports of plg iron from the United Kingdom in January, 1910, amounted to 119,116 tons, or 35,523 tons more than in December, 1909, and 55,631 tons more than in January, 1909.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

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

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued very good. It was better than a year ago.

At the works covered by the Returns 417 tinplate mills were working at the end of January as compared with 419 a month ago and 399 in January, 1909. The numbers of sheet mills working at the same dates were 54, 52, and 49 respectively. The supply of and demand for labour were about equal. The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 23,550 workpeople.

The following Table shows the number of works open and the number of mills working at the end of January, 1910, together with the increases or decreases as compared with a month ago and a year ago.

	Numb	er of Works	s open.	Number of Mills in operation.			
1270-128-129 1975	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) cn a		At end of	Inc. (+) or on		
	Jan., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan., 1910,	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Tinplate Works Steel Sheet Works	8	::	+ I 	417 54	- 2 + 2	+ 18 + 5	
Total	84		+ I	471		+ 23	

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

	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1910, on a		
	1910.	1909.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago,	
a supress and	1	Tinned Pla	tes and Ti	inned Sheets	• 100 KCT	
o United States , British East Indies , Germany , France , Netherlands , Other Countries Total	 Tons. 7,211 4,640 3,371 1,430 3,570 19,677 39,899	Tons. 4,663 5,350 3,955 1,291 3,281 18,678 37,218	Tons. 3,503 2,342 1,248 2,100 19,073 31,898	Tons. + 2,548 - 710 - 584 + 139 + 289 + 999 + 2,681	Tons. + 3,708 + 1,008 + 1,029 + 182 + 1,470 + 604 + 8,001	
A second second second		Black .	Plates for	Tinning.		
Total	 3,859	5,681	4,572	- 2,822	- 1,913	

February, 1910. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUK GAZETTE.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 203 Returns-190 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent; 4 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works was about the same on the whole as in December. It was better than a year ago.

As compared with December, the number of men employed was reduced, but the average number of shifts worked increased. Taking into account both the numbers employed and the shifts worked the volume of employment during the week ended January 22nd, 1910, showed a decrease of 0'I per cent. on a month ago, and an increase of 7'3 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week was about 488,000.

As compared with a month ago, there were increases in the number of workpeople employed in Sheffield and Rotherham, and other Midland Counties; the other districts showed decreases, the largest of which occurred in Northumberland and Durham, Cleveland, and in Scotland. The departments chiefly affected by the decreases were open hearth melting furnaces and steel rolling mills, in which department, however, there was a noticeable increase in the number of shifts worked. The number of shifts worked was 5'49, as compared with 5'44 a month ago; the improvement was most marked in Northumberland and Durham, and the Other Midland Counties district. All the principal iron departments showed some increase, the most marked being at puddling forges and rolling mills; in steel departments there was a marked increase at rolling mills, while the other principal departments showed little change.

	Numbe	er of Wo	rkpeople 1.	Aver Shifts	age Num worked	ber of per man
PEGART IA	Week ended Jan.	Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended Jan.		(+) or -) on a
The mill of the second	22nd, 1910.	Month ago	Year ago.	22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments.	L. Signal					ALL ST
Puddling Forges	9,569	- 24	+ 283	4.87	+ 0'17	+ 0.02
Rolling Mills	3,864	+ 36	+ 99	4.86	+ 0'24	+ 0.10
Founding	414	- 7 + 31	- 54 - 145	4'75	+ 0.08	- 0.60
Other Departments	603	- 5	- 145	5'77 5'84	+ 0.02	+ 0.00
Mechanics, Labourers	1,763	- 111	+ 13	5'56	+ 0.08	+ 0.08
Total, Iron	17,926	- 80	+ 182	B.05	+ 0.16	+ 0.03
STEEL :	12201 21	2825-7		10000	Sale Property	773055059
Open Hearth Melting Fur- naces	7,905	- 244	+ 478	5'85	+ 0.02	
Crucible Furnaces	531	+ 13	+ 5	5'44	+ 0'02	+ 0.87
Bessemer Converters Rolling Mills	1,721	- 44	+ 190	5'10	- 0'11	- 0'15
Rozaina and Desseles	15,412 2,728	- 413	+1,456	5'42	+ 0.12	+ 0'36
Founding	7,524	- 3 + 190	+ 81	5'53 5'87	- 0.02	+ 0'17
Other Departments	7,095	- 70	+ 499	5.71	+ 0'02	+ 0'09
Mechanics, Labourers	7,618	- 134	+ 644	5'92	- 0'02	+ 0'01
Total, Steel	50,635	- 735	+4,225	5.67	+ 0.02	+ 0.14
RON OR STEEL (not dis- tinguished) :				1	4	
Rolling Mills	9,902	- 368	+ 90	5'09		0'00
Forging and Pressing	• 658	- 87	- 15	5.57		- 0'03 + 0'23
rounding	727	+ 28	+ 7	5.95	+ 0.00	+ 0'07
Other Departments	3,252	+ 119	+ 393	5.89	- 0'02	+ 0'03
Mechanics, Labourers	5,771	+ 144	- 132	5.20	- 0.03	- 0'04
Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished) }	20,312	- 164	+ 343	5•45		- 0.01
Grand Total	88,773	- 979	+ 4,750	B·4 9	+ 0.05	+ 0.08
Districts.					N States	Contraction of the
Orthumberland & Durham	9,010	- 385	+ 891	5'52	+ 0'20	+ 0'41
leveland	7,640	- 482	- 356	5'63	+ 0'03	- 0'11
heffield and Rotherham	16,293	+ 116	+1,158	5.59	+ 6'05	+ 0.10
eeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns	4,090	- 34	- 19	5'49	+ 0'01	- 0.01
umberland, Lancs, & Ches.	8 100	0.	1			
allordshire	8,492 10,293	- 84	+1,267	5'34	•••	+ 0.08
ther Midland Counties	4,842	- 47 + 51	+ 171 + 145	5'34	- 0'04	+ 0'05
Vales and Monmouth	11,034	- 4	+ 907	5'44 5'63	+ 0'15	+ 0'20
Total England and T						
Total, England and Wales	71,691	- 869	+4,167	5'51	+ 0.02	+ 0.10
	17,082	- 110	+ 583	5'42	+ 0.08	+ 0'02
Total	88,773	- 979	+ 4,750	8.49	1 0:07	1 0.00
	00,110	- 919	7 1,100	0 49	+ 0.02	+ 0.08

As compared with a year ago, there were increases in all districts except the Cleveland and Leeds and Bradford districts; the largest increases were in the Northumberland and Durham, Sheffield and Rotherham, Cumberland and Lancashire, and Wales and Monmouth districts. All the principal departments except iron founding were affected by the improvement. The average number of shifts worked showed an increase of 0°8 of a shift per week, the improvement being greatest in Northumberland and Durham, and the Other Midland Counties district. In the principal departments the most noticeable increase occurred in steel rolling mills. The **Imports** of iron and steel and manufactures

thereof during January, 1910, amounted to 108,884 tons, or 1,395 tons more than in December, 1909, and 13,093 tons more than in January, 1909.

The **Exports** of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates, and black plates for tinning) during January, 1910, amounted to 228,216 tons, or 12,527 tons less than in December, 1909, and 45.075 tons more than in January, 1909.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,017 Returns-7 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 971 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 39 from Local Correspondents.

EMPLOYMENT, though still slack, showed an improvement as compared with a month ago, and was much better than a year ago.

Returns from Trade Unions with a membership of 168,848 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of January was 8:5, as compared with 9:8 a month ago and 13:1 a year ago. Compared with a month ago, all the districts show a decrease in the percentage unemployed, with the exception of the Belfast and Dublin district, where there was a slight increase; the greatest decrease took place in the Hull and Lincolnshire district. Compared with a year ago, there were decreases in all districts, which showed a slight increase; in most of the districts there were substantial improvements in employment, especially in Glasgow and district, the East of Scotland and the West Riding.

District,	No. of Members* of Unions at end of	Percentage re- turned as Unem- ployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage for Jan., 1910, on a		
	Jan., 1910.			Jan., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
North-East Coast	14. 977 18,804	8.1 13.8	16 .8 9.8	19 .8 19 .8	- 3.0 - 3.0	- 6'0 - 4'7	
Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	13,228	14.1	15.0	15.0	- 0.8	- 1.2	
West Riding Towns	12,314	10.8	13'4	17'7	- 2.6	- 6.0	
Hull and Lincolnshire District	3,939	6.4	12.0	9'2	- 6.2	- 28	
Birmingham, Wolverhamp- ton, and Coventry District	7,072	5.0	5'3	9.0	- 0.3	- 4'0	
Notts, Derby and Leicester District	4,319	7'3	8.4	12.7	— I .I	- 5'4	
London and Neighbouring District	11,753	4.0	4.8	8'3	- 0.8	- 4'3	
South Coast South Wales and Bristol District	4,46) 6,251	3'4 6'3	6.7 6.9	3'3 7'5	- 3'3 - 0'6	+ 0'I	
Glasgow and District	15,064	10.2	10.0	24.9	- 0'2	-14'2	
Delfast and Dublin	3,742	17.4	19'5	25'3	- 2'I	- 79	
Other Districts	3.543 5 :537	9'7 6'2	8·8 7·5	15'7 11'6	+ 0.0 + 0.0	- 6.0 - 5.4	
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	} 168,848	8.5	98	13•1	- 1.3	- 4.6	

On the North-East Coast employment, on the whole, was slack, but better than a month ago and much better than a year ago. It remained fair in the ordnance works at Newcastle. On the Wear it continued bad generally. With ironfounders and patternmakers at Hartlepool employment was fair. Wagon builders at Darlington were again well employed.

In Lancashire employment continued slack generally. At Liverpool, however, it was moderate with engineers and good with brassfounders. In the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn district employment was worse than a year ago, much short time being reported, but at Oldham it was good with electrical workers and fair with spindle and flyer makers and brassfounders. Employment at Barrow was fair generally, some night shifts being worked.

In Yorkshire employment continued slack, but was much better than a year ago. Some overtime was

* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

reported at a few shops at Sheffield, and at Leeds employment was good with traction engine and ploughing tackle makers. It continued fair with patternmakers at Hull. At Lincoln it was fair generally. It continued good at Grantham, a good deal of overtime being worked.

At Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment continued moderate generally, and overtime was worked in the motor industry. At Nottingham it was moderate on the whole with engineers, but slack with ironfounders. It was good with bobbin and carriage makers, and also with lace machine and hosiery machine builders. At Derby it was again dull generally, but the motor industry was very busy. Employment was fair, on the whole, at Leicester and Loughborough, and good in some branches. It was fair at Luton, and moderate at Ipswich.

Employment was moderate in London, and considerably better than a year ago. At Erith it was good. In the Royal Dockyards it was fair, except at Pembroke, where it was still slack. It was moderate at Southampton. In the South Wales and Bristol district it remained dull on the whole.

Employment in the Glasgow district was fair on the whole, and very much better than a year ago; with ironfounders it continued slack. On the East Coast of Scotland it continued slack, except with patternmakers, who were fairly well employed; it was better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. With brassfounders at Edinburgh employment was fair.

Employment continued dull in Ireland generally. A steady improvement was reported at Belfast, where ironfounders reported employment as good and pattern-makers as fair.

The Imports of machinery in January, 1910, amounted to $\pounds_{333,816}$, or $\pounds_{5,459}$ less than in December, 1909, but $\pounds_{24,348}$ more than in January, 1909.

The **Exports** of machinery in January, 1910, amounted to $\pounds 2,100,753$, or $\pounds 63,140$ less than in December, 1909, and $\pounds 181,170$ less than in January, 1909.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES,

(Based on 366 Returns-6 from Employers' Associations, 345 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 15 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT during January showed a further improvement, and was much better than a year ago.

Branches of Trade Unions with 56,817 members reported 16.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of January as compared with 16.9 per cent. a month ago, and 23.0 per cent. a year ago.

District.		No. of Mem- bers*	Percentage returned as Un- employed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1910, on a		
District			at end of Jan., 1910.	Jan., 1909.	Dec., 1909.	Jan., 1908.	Month ago,	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth			9,020	19.9	25'5	26.4	- 5'6	- 6.5
Wear	806		4,450	30.0	24'3	40.4	+ 6'3	- 9.8
Tees and Hartlepool	***		4,797	19'1	20'7	38.6	- 1.0	- 19'5
Humber			2,548	18.9	23'5	19.0	- 4'6	- 0'7
Thames and Medway			4,359	9'5	8.3	11.2	+ 1.3	- 2'2
South Coast			4,854	4'0	6.2	5.8	- 2'5	- 1.8
Bristol Channel Ports			2,724	17.6	20'0	16.4	- 2.4	+ 0'9
Mersey			4,104	17.0	8:3	12'3	+ 8.7	+ 4.7
Clyde			11,873	13.8	13'5	30'0	+ 0.3	- 16.5
Dundee, Leith and Abe	rdeen		2,260	24.5	31.4	25'6	- 6.9	- 1.1
Belfast			2,858	10.8	13'4	16.8	- 2.0	- 6.0
Other Districts	***	••	2,961	10.2	15'0	13.4	- 4'3	- 2.2
United Kingdom			56,817	16.1	16.9	23.0	- 0.8	- 6•9

As compared with a month ago, eight districts showed an improvement, which was greatest on the East Coast of Scotland, on the Tyne and on the Humber. On the Mersey and Wear employment showed some decline.

As compared with a year ago there was an improvement in all the districts except on the Mersey and at the Bristol Channel Ports. The improvement was greatest on the Tees and Clyde.

* Exclusive of superannuated members.

On the Tyne employment though still bad generally, was better than a month ago and a year ago; it was good with shipwrights at Blyth.

On the Wear employment continued bad, but was better than a year ago.

In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment was better than a month ago, and considerably better than a year ago. It was fair on ship repair work at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough.

On the Humber employment continued slack generally, but was rather better than a month ago; it was about the same as a year ago.

the same as a year ago. In the Thames and Medway district employment was rather worse than a month ago, but was better than a year ago. With shipwrights at Chatham and Sheerness it was good.

On the South Coast employment was fairly good with shipwrights, and slack with boilermakers. It was better than both a month ago and a year ago.

At the Bristol Channel ports employment was bad; it was rather better than a month ago, and slightly worse than a year ago. With shipwrights it was fair at Bristol.

On the Mersey employment was worse than a month ago and a year ago. At Barrow employment continued slack.

Employment continued bad on the Clyde, but was much better than a year ago. On the East Coast of Scotland employment, though still bad, was better than a month ago. It was fair with shipwrights at Aberdeen and Leith.

At Belfast employment continued slack; platers, shipwrights and ship joiners, however, reported an improvement. At Dublin employment was dull.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

(Based on 101 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 68 from Trade Unions, and 30 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair and about the same as a month ago; it was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a total membership of 23,064 reported 3.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 3.5 per cent. a month ago, and 5.0 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, etc.—Employment remained fairly good with brassworkers at Birmingham and in Lancashire. Some overtime and some short time was reported in Manchester. With bedstead workers at Birmingham employment was fair and better than both a month ago and a year ago.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—Employment was slack in the nut and bolt trade in Darlaston and district. It was fair, and better than a month ago, at Halesowen and Blackheath. At Birmingham it was fair with shoe rivet, wire nail and cut nail makers, and moderate with fmachine made rivet makers.

Wire. —Employment continued fairly good, on the whole, and better than a year ago. It was fairly good at Halifax, Sheffield, and Birmingham; fair at Middlesbrough; and moderate at Ambergate. With wire drawers at Accrington employment was worse than both a month ago and a year ago, and there was some short time.

Locks, Keys, and General Hardware. — Employment was fair with hollow-ware makers at West Bromwich. It continued bad and there was short time with lock makers at Wolverhampton and Willenhall.

Stores, Grates, etc.—Employment was quiet on the whole. It was good at Falkirk and better than a year ago, though not so good as a month ago.

Cutlery, Tools, etc.—At Sheffield employment was good with sheep shear makers, fair with edge tool grinders, moderate with file forgers, cutters, and hardeners, saw makers and pen and pocket blade forgers, and slack with other branches. It continued moderate but improving with edge-tool makers at Birmingham. At Redditch it was fairly good on the whole in the needle trade and quiet in the fish-hook trade. Tubes.—On the whole employment continued good and much better than a year ago, with some overtime. It continued fairly good in the brass and copper tube trade at Birmingham.

Chains, Anchors, and Springs.—At Cradley Heath employment was fair, and better than a month ago with chain makers; it continued bad with anchor smiths. The anvil and vice trade at Dudley was reported to be improving slowly. Employment continued bad with railway spring fitters at Sheffield.

Shet Metal Workers. —With braziers and sheet metal workers employment continued bad generally. It was worse than a month ago at Manchester, Bury and Bolton. It was moderate with tinplate makers-up at Birmingham, fair at Oldham, and bad at Glasgow and Aberdeen. Employment in the iron-plate trade was fairly good in the Lye district, though not so good as a month ago; it was slack at Dudley, Bilston and Wolverhampton.

Gold, Silver and Britannia Metal.—In London employment was fair and not so good as a month ago with goldsmiths and jewellers, and good and about the same as a month ago with silver workers and electro-plate operatives; in both cases it was better than a year ago. At Sheffield it continued good with silver platers and gilders, and was moderate with silver and electro-plate finishers, and quiet with silversmiths. At Birmingham employment was quiet in the jewellery trade, as is generally the case in January, and also with silversmiths, and fair with Britannia metal workers. It was moderate in the Coventry watch trade.

Farriers.—Employment on the whole was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

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

Description.		Jan., Dec.,		Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1910, on a			
Description,		1910. 1909. 1909. M		Month ago.	Year ago.			
Imports :		£ 5,588	£ 15,659	£ 6,783	£	£	1,19	
Hardware		79,948	101,155	71,045	- 21,207		B,90	
Ćutlery Hardware		58,064	64,197 202,827	41,976 157,983	- 6,133 - 26,053		5,081 8,79	
Implements and Tools		108,885	186,881	144,625	- 17,936	+ 2	1,260	

COTTON TRADE.

Based on 471 Returns-400 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 63 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the spinning branch continued bad. Organised short time to the extent of $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours weekly was worked in mills spinning American cotton,* and this short time working will continue up to the end of February. In the *weaving* branch employment was also bad, with much slackness and waiting for warps. In both branches employment was worse than a month ago, and much worse than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 124,451 workpeople in the week ended January 22nd showed a decrease of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 15.7 \dagger per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

As compared with a month ago, there was a decline of $2\cdot3$ per cent. in the numbers employed in the weaving department; the wages paid showed a decrease of $2\cdot9$ per cent. in the preparing and spinning departments and of $5\cdot0$ per cent. in the weaving department. As compared with a year ago the number employed showed decreases of $3\cdot2$ per cent., $1\cdot9$ per cent., and of $2\cdot6$ per cent. in the preparing, spinning and weaving departments respectively; as regards the wages paid the decreases were much greater and amounted to

* It is estimated that about 85,000 workpeople were directly affected, and of these about 40,000 are included in the returns received. † Comparisons with a year ago in the amount of wages paid are affected by the reduction of year cent. in the preparing and spinning departments which took place in March last. 23.1 per cent. in the preparing department, 19.3 per cent. in the spinning department, and 13.4 per cent. in the weaving department.

The greatest decrease in the numbers employed, as compared with a month ago, occurred in the Oldham district (5'9 per cent.). There were decreases in the amount of wages paid in most of the principal districts; the most marked decreases were in the Oldham district, 8'5 per cent., and in the Blackburn and Burnley districts, 7'8 and 7'5 per cent. respectively; in the Ashton, Bury and Manchester districts there were slight increases. As compared with a year ago the numbers employed showed a decrease of 6'2 per cent. in the Oldham district and of 6'0 per cent. in the Ashton district. As regards the wages paid[†] there were decreases of over 20 per cent. in the Oldham, Blackburn, Stockport and Manchester districts; in the Ashton district the decrease amounted to 18'2 per cent., and in the Bury district to 15'0 per cent.

	Wo	rkpeople	э.		Earning	l.	
	Week		or Dec. on a	Week) or Dec on a	
STRAGT OF	Jan. 22nd, 1910. Month ago.		Year ago.	Jan. 22, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.†	
Departments.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	
Deserved	14,318	- 0'8	- 3'2	£ 10,586	- 2'9		
Chinning	26,469	- 1.0	- 1.0	20,860	- 29	- 23'1	
Wooming	56,404	- 2'3	- 2'6	44,200	- 50	- 19 3	
Other	10,110	- 0'4	+ 0'5	10.883	- 3'1	- 5'4	
Departments not specified	17,150	- 2'I	- 3'8	15,062	- 39	- 18.0	
- opinionio not opcomed	-//- 30		30	×3,00%	39		
Total	124,451	- 1.0	- 2.2	101,600	- 4'0	- 15.7	
Districts.	2.2 · 0.0	Cold Land	e en	(in such	L BHI	do I	
Ashton District	7.110	- 3'8	- 6.0	6.153	+ 1.7	- 18.2	
Stockport, Glossop, and	6,338	- 1'0	+ 0'I	4,804	- 0'4	- 22'3	
Hyde	CT LA CALL			1 225 .25	1802、21年代	125.20.2	
Oldham District	12,975	- 59	- 6.2	10,958	- 8.5	- 25'8	
Bolton and Leigh	13,797	- 1.0	- 3'5	11,761	- 4'6	- 11'1	
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood,	9 9 2 3	- I'O	- 1'3	8,030	+ 07	- 15'0	
Walsden, & Todmorden			25.20			22.30%	
Manchester	9,029	- 0.7	- 0.2	5.719	+ 17	- 21.8	
Preston and Chorley	13,786	- 1.2	- 4'1	11,141	- 5'1	- 12'2	
Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen	17,091	- 1.3	- 3.8	13,292	- 7.8	- 22'7	
Burnley, Padiham, Colne,	16,731	- 0'4	+ 0.0	15.399	- 7.5	- 11.6	
and Nelson	10,731	- 04	TUY	15:399	- 75	- 11 0	
Other Lancashire Towns	4,462		- 10.2	3,589	- 4'0	- 16.1	
Yorkshire Towns	6,082	+ 0'I	+ 2.6	5,205	- 0.8	- 1'1	
Other Districts	7,121	- 0.6	+ 4'3	5,550	+ 5'6	+ 5'8	
Total	124,451	- 1.0	- 2.5	101,600	- 4'0	- 15'7	

Raw Cotton.

American Cotton.—During the month of January, 1910, the average price of raw cotton "middling American" at Liverpool was 7.90d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 8.44d. and the lowest 7.56d. per lb. The average price for December, 1909, was 8.06d. per lb., and for January, 1909, 5.19d. per lb. For the period from February 1st to 10th, 1910, the average price of "middling American" was 7.97d. per lb.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on February 11th, 1910, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 1,059,540 bales, as compared with 1,548,830 bales on February 12th, 1909.

Egyptian Cotton.—The price of "good fair Egyptian" during January, 1910, averaged 13:20d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being $13\frac{6}{16}$ d. per lb., and the lowest $13\frac{1}{16}$ d. per lb. The average price for December, 1909, was 12:99d. per lb., and for January, 1909, 8:20d. per lb. For the period from February 1st to 10th, 1910, the average price of "good fair Egyptian" was 13.65d. per lb.

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

Description of Cotton	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1910, on a		
Description of Cotton.	igio.	1909.	1909	Month ago.	Year ago.	
American Brazilian East Indian Bgyptian Miscellaneous	Bales. 193,845 9,223 8,224 28,478 9,751	Bales. 189,735 7,331 6,148 49,570 7,364	Bales. 303,708 8,141 3,548 56,086 5,553	Bales. + 4,110 + 1,892 + 2,076 - 21,092 + 2,387	Bales. - 109,863 + 1,082 + 4,676 - 27,608 + 4,195	
Total	249,521	260,148	377,035	- 10,627	- 127,515	

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Exports. The Table below shows the quantity of exported cotton yarn and cotton piece goods for the months

Description,	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1910, on a		
Description.	1910.	1909.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cotton Yarn and Twist-	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	I,0CO lbs.	1,000 lbs.	
Grey Bleached and Dyed	12,230 2,759	12, 786 2,552	14,856 2,281	- 556 + 207	- 2,616 + 478	
Total	. 14,989	15,338	17,137	- 349	- 2,148	
Cotton— Thread for Sewing	2,830	2,730	2,313	+ 160	+ 547	
Cotton Piece Goods-	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	I,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	
Grey or Unbleached	149,929	166,344	155,508	- 16,41	- 5,579	
Printed	145,038 102,121	137,330 89,696	116,165 71,449	⊱ 7,708 + 12,425	+ 28,873 + 30,672	
Dyed Yarn	100,659	89,502	76,001	+ II,I57	+ 24,658	
Total	497,747	482,872	419,123	+ 14,875	+ 78,624	

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

(Based on 392 Returns-369 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 17 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

Woollen Trade.

EMPLOYMENT was good on the whole. It showed some decline as compared with a month ago, but was much better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 28,327 workpeople in the week ended January 22nd, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 5.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 14.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings	i.
	Week ended Jan.		+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan. 22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago,
Departments. Wool Sorting	706	Per cent. + o'i	Per cent. + 6'3	£ 659	Per cent. - 4'6	Per cent. + 9'5
Spinning Weaving Other Departments Unspecified	5,911 12,059 8,013 1,638	- 0'9 - 1'5 + 1'4 + 0'7	+ 79 + 4'3 + 6'3 + 5'3	5,159 10,056 7,957 1,435	- 4'5 - 6'I - I'7 + 0'8	+16.2 +14.1 +14.0 +11.2
Total	28,327	- 0.4	+ 5'7	25,266	- 4'0	+14.2
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District	4,382 3,178 4,428 2,279	- 1.6 + 1.5 - 0.1	+10'3 + 7'5 + 3'8 + 1'7	4,441 2,816 4,250 2,213	- 6.0 - 0.2 - 2.7 - 1.1	+170 +167 +228 +100
Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts	14,267 7,418 6,642	- 0.6 - 0.7 + 0.4	+ 6 ² + 6 ² + 4 ³	13,720 6,469 5,077	- 3'0 - 6'3 - 3'6	+17'4 +14'9 + 6'7
Total Woollen	28,327	- 0'4	+ 5.7	25,266	- 4'0	+14.5

In the Huddersfield district employment showed a decline on a month ago, but was still much better than a year ago; some overtime was reported in the spinning branch. In the Dewsbury and Batley district there was a good deal of overtime, and but little short time; employment was much better than a year ago. In Hawick, Selkirk and Galashiels employment was reported as very good.

Worsted Trade.

Employment was good. It showed little change as compared with a month ago, and was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 46,170 workpeople in the week ended January 22nd showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of o.8 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 4.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 9.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

and an and the	W	/orkpeop	le.	1	Earnings	
alah s <u>aran</u> an sa	Week Inc. +) or ended Dec. (-) on a			Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
Long Station of St.	Jan. 22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan. 22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago,
Departments. Nool Sorting & Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Juspecified Total	5,469 22,658 9,703 5,377 2,957 46,170	Per cent. + 2'9 - 0'1 + 1'5 - 0'1 + 0'5 + 0'6	Per cent. + 6 2 + 2 1 + 10 ² + 4 ⁹ + 7 ⁵ + 4 ⁹	£ 5,240 12,412 8,741 5,348 2,207 33 978	Per cent. - 0'4 - 0'3 + 0'1 - 28 - 2'6 - 0'8	Per cent. + 4'8 + 5'9 + 16'5 + 8'5 + 13'0 + 9'1
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Hudderstield District Other Parts of West Riding	21,524 7,323 5,412 5,911 2,799	+ 0.8 + 1.2 + 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.0	+ 5'I + 7'0 + 3'0 + 5'8 + 0'4	15,884 5,534 3,400 5,352 1,714	- 0'I + 07 + 0'4 - 5'0 - 0'2	+ 9°6 + 11°0 + 6°2 + 9°9 + 6°4
Total, West Riding	42,96) 3,201	+ 0.0 + 0.2	+ 4'9 + 3'4	31,884 2,094	- 0.8 - 0.9	+ 0.1
Total Worsted	46,170	+ 0.6	+ 4'9	33,978	- 0.8	+ 9.1
T D						

In the Bradford district employment with wool sorters and combers continued fairly good; in the other branches it was good generally. In the Keighley and Halifax districts employment was much better than a year ago. In the Huddersfield district there was some decline on a month ago, but a marked improvement on a year ago.

Prices of Raw Material.

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

Les aus ton al	Jan., 1910.	Dec., 1909.	Jan., 1909.
Average Prices : Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	 Pence per lb. 	Pence per lb. 103 138 273	Pence per lb 9 11 ⁷ / ₈ 24 ⁸ / ₈
Course of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	 101, 103 132, 154 271	101 14, 151, 134 272	9 11 ⁸ 4, 12, 11 ³ 4 24 ¹ / ₂ , 24 ¹ / ₄

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

stand of the second second	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) of in Jan., 1	r Dec. (-) 910, on a
Cardina Contra en	1910. 19 09.		1909.	Month ago.	Year ago,
Impo	orts and E	xports of	Raw Woo	I (SHEEP O	R LAMBS)
Imports 1,000lbs British Exports " Re-Exports of Imported	109,472 5,201	83,523 6,070	113,580 5,546	+ 25,949 - 869	
Wool 1,000 lbs.	27,129	45,304	25,273	and the second se	
Yarn:	British	and Irish	Manufac	tures Expo	rted.
Woollen " Worsted " Alpaca and Mohair ,,	200 4,756 1,166	272 5,175 1,395	124 4,225 1,105	- 72 - 419 - 229	+ 76 + 530 + 60
Total, Yarn "	6,122	6,842	5,456	- 720	+. 660
Piece Goods: Woollen 1,000 yds, Worsted ,,	8,934 10,968	8,373 9,799	7,45 8 8,416	+ 561 + 1,169	
Total Piece Goods "	19,902	18,172	15,874	+ 1,730	+ 4,028

LINEN TRADE.

(Based on 112 Returns-102 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 6 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 49,382 workpeople in the week ended January 22nd showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there were increases of 4.7 per cent. in the number employed, and 10.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Belfast district the increase in the amount of wages paid compared with a year ago was 15.0 per In Fifeshire the demand for labour was reported cent. to be in excess of the supply.

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		Workpeopl	е,		Earnin	gs.
	Week ended Jan.		or Dec. (-) n a	ende	d De	nc. (+) or c. (-) on a
and the second	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan. 22nd 1910	l, Moi	
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	6,170 11,692 17,174 7,674 6,672	Per cent. + 0'2 - 0'6 - 0'3 + 0'5 - 1'0	Par sent + 1'3 + 1'8 + 7'9 + 8'4 + 1'3	. £ 3,50 5,90 10,24 6,19 3,65		Pent Percent 2'0 + 7'0 1'3 + 11'8 1'2 + 10'1 1'5 + 11'6 0'5 + 9'7
Total 🚥	49,3 82	- 0'3	+ 4.7	29,58	17 -	1,3 + 10,3
Districts. Belfast Other Places in Ireland	18,396 15,508	- 0'9 - 0'4	+ 5.1	11,68		
Total, Ireland	33,904	- 0'7	+ 5.6	20,07	5 - 0	
Fifeshire Other Places in	6,638	+ 0.0	+ 6.1	4,15	7 - 2	*** + 5'9
Scotland	6,886	+ 0.8	+ 0'4	4,21	6 - 2	··9 + 0·9
Total, Scotland	13,574	+ 0.0	+ 3.1	8,37	3 - 2	5 + 3'3
Bogland	1,904	- 1.0	+ 0.6	1,13	9 - 0	·6 + 3'7
Kingdom	49,382	- 0.3	+ 4.7	29,58	7 - 1	'3 + 10'3
	I	mports a	nd Expo	orts.	Sold and	Section .
Description.	20100	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Jan., 1910, on a	
Colleg and a		1910.	1909.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	d and ow or tons	9,841	7,160	11,296	+ 2,68	
Exports: Linen yarn	IOO lbs	13,521	15,923	10,252	- 2,40	
Linen Piece Good	s 100 yds	254,108	214,804	197,398	+ 39,30	

JUTE TRADE,

(Based on 37 Returns-35 from Employers and Employers' Associations, I from a Trade Union, and I from a Local Correspondent.) EMPLOYMENT was good. It showed a slight improvement compared with a month ago, and was better than a year

Returns from firms employing 18,592 workpeople in the week ended January 22nd showed practically no change in the total number employed as compared with a month ago, the total amount of wages paid showing an increase of 1.0 per cent. Compared with a year ago there were increases of 3.5 per cent. in the number employed, and 8.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. The improvement was more marked in the weaving department than in the preparing and spinning departments.

Of the 18,592 workpeople covered by the returns, 16,018 (or 86 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district, where the supply of weavers is reported to have been sometimes unequal to the demand.

1000 100 C		Workpeopl	e.	E	Earnings.			
	Week ended		or Dec. (-) n a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a		
CT 3/2/24 1/24	Jan. 22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan. 22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Departments. Preparing	4,235 5,283 6,190 1,590 894	Per cent. + 0'2 + 0'1 + 0'4 - 2'7 + 1'4	Per cent. + 0'9 + 1'5 + 6'3 + 7'9 + 0'8	£ 2,872 3,341 4,675 2,103 653	Per cent. + 0'7 + 0'7 + 1'6 + 0'2 + 1'2	Per cent. + 4.6 + 4.9 + 12.2 + 13.7 + 1.7		
Total	18,592	- 0.0	+ 3'5	13,644	+ 1.0	+ 8.4		

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

Description,	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1910, on a			
Description.	1910.	1909.	Igog.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: Jute tons	59, 76 4	58,785	53,950	+ 979	+ 5,814		
Exports: Jute Yarn 100 lbs Jute Piece Goods 100 yds	39,378 140,070	45,219 150,847	42,498 145,657	- 5,841 - 10,777	- 3,120 - 5,587		

LACE TRADE.

53

(Based on 100 Returns—91 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT continued moderate on the whole. It was rather worse than a month ago, but was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 9,191 workpeople in the week ended January 22nd showed decreases of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and 2.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there were increases of 3'3 per cent. in the number employed, and 2'4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Nottingham employment continued bad, with much short time, in the levers branch, fair in the curtain branch, and good in the plain net branch. At Long Eaton much short time was again reported. In Scotland employment was good, and better than a year ago.

	W	orkpeopl	e.	1	Earnings	
States	Week ended Jan.	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
San Lak Allesting	22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan. 22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Levers Curtain Plain Net Others Departments not specified Total	2,397 3,001 2,971 421 401 9,191	Per cent. - 0'3 - 0'0 - 0'9 + 2'6 - 0'3	Per cent. + 3'4 + 5'7 + 2'8 - 7'1 + 2'0 + 3'3	£ 2,703 2,911 2,370 315 262 8,561	Per cent. - 5'4 - 2'2 - 1'4 - 1'9 + 5'6 - 2'8	Per cent. - 2'I + 5'3 + 3'5 + 1'6 + 9'6 + 2'4
Districts. Nottingham City Long Baton and other outlying districts Other English districts Scotland Total	2,007 1,532 3,482 2,170 9,191	- 0'0 + 0'5 - 0'7 - 0'4 - 0'3	+ 1'2 - 2'0 + 5'3 + 6'4 + 3'3	1,820 1,847 2,911 1,983 8,561	- 1'I - 5'4 - 3'3 - 1'I - 2'8	+ 4'0 - 0'7 + 1'1 + 5'9 + 2'4

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

Description.		Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1910, on a				
			1910.	1909.	1909.	Month ago.			Year ago.
Imports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace			£ 230,769 13,126	£ 281,093 24,976	£ 352,194 26,644		£ 50,324 11,850	11	£ 121,425 13,518
Exports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace			407,044	377,751 9,712	405,276 14,969	+	29,293 1,760	+-	1,768

HOSIERY TRADE,

(Eased on 112 Returns-105 from Employers and Employers' Associations, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

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

a year ago. Returns from firms employing 19,624 workpeople in the week ended January 22nd showed a decrease of 0² per cent. in the number employed, and of 0⁹ 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 9⁹ per cent. in the number employed, and of two per cent in the amount of wages paid. and of 13.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid

A REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF							
	V	Vorkpeop	ole.	Earnings.			
District.	Week ended Jan,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Jan.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year * ago.	22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
And and a state of the		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Leicester	9.778	- 0.8	+ 10'8	7,822	- 0'6	+ 16 3	
Leicester Country District	\$,338	+ 0'2	+ 72	1.936	- 1.8	+ 12 4	
Notts and Derbyshire	4,452	+ 0.0	+ 11'1	3,340	- 0'5	+ 11 9	
Scotland	2,306		+ 11'2	1,591	- 3'2	+ 14'5	
Other Districts	750	+ 2.3	- 3.8	450	+ 1.9	+ 5'1	
Total, United Kingdom	10.624	- 0'2	+ 0.0	T5 120	- 0.0	+ 1010	

At Leicester employment was good; at Loughborough it was fairly good generally; at Hinckley. except on cotton goods, it was good also, and some overtime was worked. With power-frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire employment continued

good; with hand-frame workers in the country districts it was fair generally. In Scotland employment was still good, but showed some decline on a month ago.

Imports and Exports .- The following Table shows the value of woollen and cotton hosiery imported and exported for the months stated :----

Description.		Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1910, on a				
Description,		19 10.	1909.	1909	Month ago.		Year ago.		
Imports : Hosiery, Woollen Cotton	·	£ 34,127 119,118	£ 39,839 121,862	£ 25,140 95,2:7	14	£ 5,712 2,744		£ 8,987 23,901	
Hosiery, Woollen ,, Cotton		78,115 30,384	124,843 40,891	71,089 17,092	-	46,728		7,026	

SILK TRADE.

(Based on 63 Returns-54 from Employers, I from a Trade Union, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns received from firms employing 8,099 work-people in the week ended January 22nd showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and a decrease of o.8 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 6.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 11.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The Returns are summarised in the following Table :-

	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings	3.
evides wollad olde	Week	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Jan. 22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan. 22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
a do total une une	1	Per	Per	1	Per	Per
Branches. Throwing		cent.	cent.	5	cent.	cent.
Calcalas		+ 8.5	+ 11.7	471	+ 19.3	+ 24'3
Woording		+ 0'2	+ 0.0	1,883	- 2'3	+ 2.8
Other ma ma	- 0-	- 1'9	+ 9'0 + 7'8	2,000 612	- 2.7	+ 18.4
Not specified		- 1.3	+ 1.9	395	- 3.8 + 1.2	+ 15'7
Total	8,099	+ 0'9	+ 6.8	5,361	- 0.8	+ 11.2
Districts.						121500
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	2,722	+ 0.0	+ 3'4	\$,115	- I'4	+ 4'0
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	757	- 1'4	+ 3'3	497	- 4'I	+ 2.5
Bastern Counties	2,659	+ 2.0	+ 10'5	1,5 34	+ 1.4	+ 16.2
Scotland and Leek	1,961	- 0.4	+ 8.3	1,215	- 1.2	+ 25'3
Total	8,099	+ 0'9	+ 6.8	5,361	- 0.8	+ 11'5

Employment at Macclesfield was fair with throwsters and spinners, but bad with hand-loom weavers. At Leek employment was moderate with throwsters and spinners, and much short time was worked ; with twisters it was fair, and with trimming weavers bad. At Congleton employment was fair with throwsters and spinners, and moderate with trimming weavers. In the Bradford district and in the Eastern Counties employment continued fairly good. In Dublin employment was good with weavers

Imports and Exports .- The Table below shows the quantities of raw and manufactured silk imported and exported for the months stated.

Description.	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1910, on a			
	19 10.	1909.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Thrown Silk 1 Spun Silk Yarn 1	bs 109,991 bs 36,973 bs 32,526 ds 6,665,065	114,592 44,436 37,524 5,458,592	94,771 36,584 20,939 5,543,773	- 4,601 - 7,463 - 4,998 + 1,205,473	+ 389		
Spun Silk Yarn 1	bs 2,670 bs 139,680 ds 361,975	2,213 128,047 398,282	4,527 75,291 393,426	+ 457 + 11,633 - 36,307	+ 64,389		

OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.

(Based on 35 Returns-20 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 7 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents). Carpet Trade.

EMPLOYMENT during January showed little change as compared with December, and was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 5,897 work-people, and paying $\pounds 4,835$ in wages, in the week ended January 22nd, showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 9'9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 15'5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Printing, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing.

Woollen and Worsted Dyers .- Employment in the West Riding was moderate, and better than a month ago and a year ago. About one-quarter of the Trade Union dyers worked short time, and about three-eighths worked overtime

Cotton Dyers .- Employment was fair, full time being worked in most cases.

Silk Dyers .- Employment was reported as fair at Leek and good at Macclesfield.

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

Hosiery and Lace Dyers, Trimmers, &c.-At Leicester and Hinckley employment showed a slight improvement. At Loughborough full time was worked, and employment was better than a year ago. With dyers at Nottingham employment was bad; with bleachers at Basford it was fairly good; with hosiery trimmers at Basford and Bulwell it was fair.

Calenderers, &-c .- In Glasgow employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In Dundee it was reported as fair with bleachfield workers and calico workers.

TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 123 Returns—91 from Employers, 3 from Trade Unions, and 29 from Local Correspondents.)

Bespoke Branch

London .- Employment during January showed the usual seasonal decline, and was rather worse than a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £8,013 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended January 22nd showed a decrease of 29'9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 3.0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment was reported as quiet in Liverpool, bad in Manchester and Glasgow, slack in Edinburgh, and dull in Dublin and Belfast.

Ready-made Branch.

London.-Employment continued fair, and was slightly better than a year ago.

Leeds .- Employment was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,081 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended January 22nd showed an increase of 4'3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 1'8 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment with Jewish operatives showed a decline.

Other Centres .- At Manchester, Norwich, Bristol and Glasgow employment was moderate.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in January, 1910, were valued at £205,609, as compared with $\pounds 224,059$ in December, 1909, and $\pounds 204,532$ in January, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months at £535,334, £519,178, and £432,046 respectively.

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HAT TRADE.

(Based on 11 Returns-3 from Employers' Associations, and 8 from Trade Unions.)

EMPLOYMENT during January in the Silk hat trade showed a slight improvement, but was still moderate. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of January was 5.9, compared with 6.6 a month ago and 16.2 a year ago.

In the Felt hat trade employment was good, and better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of January was 3.0, compared with 3.2 a month ago, and 3.5 a year ago. Employment was reported as good at Denton and Stockport, and fair in Warwickshire.

Imports and Exports.

	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1910, on a			
Description	1910.	1909.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
All kinds dozens	77,385	36,855	28,980	+ 40,530	+ 48,405		
Exports: Hats, Felt , Straw , , Other sorts ,	55,783 58,575 9,745	41,117 43, 625 8,479	45,73 I 45,340 7,26 9	+ 14,666 + 14,950 + 1,266	+ 13,235		
Total ,	124,103	93,221	98,340	+ 30,882	+ 25,763		

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 529 Returns-472 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 47 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 62,771 workpeople in the week ended January 22nd showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2'o per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment showed an improvement, and was fairly good, though some short time was still reported. At Northampton the Trade Union clickers and pressmen reported employment as good, but the lasters and finishers reported it as slack; at Kettering employment was quiet; with army boot makers in Northamptonshire an improvement was reported. At Bristol employment showed a decided decline compared with a year ago. In the heavy boot trade at Kingswood and Leeds it was worse than a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland it continued fair, and was better than a year ago.

	/ W	orkpeop	ole.	Earnings.			
District.	Week ended	Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	
10 - 10 - 10	Jan. 22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan. 22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
BNGLAND & WALES. Loloester Leicester Country Dis- triot Northampton Northampton Country District Kettering Stafford & District Norwich & District	2,385 13,055 2,785 10,390 8,453 3,770 2,724 3,328 1,654	Per cent. + 3'I + 2'6 + 1'6 + 2'0 + 0'3 - 4'I + 1'3 - 0'5	Per cent. + 6 ⁻⁶ + 0 ⁻⁷ + 0 ⁻⁷ + 5 ⁻⁷ + 1 ⁻⁵ - 0 ⁻⁵ + 11 ⁻⁵ - 10 ⁻⁴	£ 2,594 14,047 2,655 9,960 7,820 3,723 2,353 2,802 1,317	Per cent. + 7'5 + 6'2 + 3'3 + 0'6 - 1'7 - 1'0 - 3'5 - 1'1 - 3'4	Per cent. + 6'I + 1'0 + 3'9 + 1'2 + 3'2 + 3'2 + 2'2 - 0'4 + 10'9 - 15'3	
Kingswood Leeds & District Manchester & District Birmingham & District Other parts of England and Wales	1,896 2,179 2,853 602 2,835	+ 0.2	+ 3'5 - 2'2 + 2'6 - 3'5 + 7'I	1,473 1,807 2,535 484 2,247	- 34 - 9.2 - 4.0 - 4.0 - 8.9	- 7.6 - 7.6 - 2.9 + 2.3 - 4.9 - 0.4	
England & Wales	58,922	+ 1.0	+ 2'I	55,817	+ 0.2	+ 1.3	
SCOTLAND	3,532 317	- 0.0 - 1.0	- 2'2 + 22'4	3,351 231	- 0'9 - 8'0	+ 7.7 + 27.6	
UNITED KINGDOM	62,771	+ 0.8	+ 2'0	59,399	+ 0'4	+ 1.2	

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

wat stands at the	Jan.,	Jan., Dec.,		Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1910, on a			
en and the transmission of the second s	1910.	1909.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Imports (less Re-exports) Quantity doz. pairs Value £	23,664 61,212	32,466 68,903	22,407 65,448	- 8,802 - 7,691	+ 1,257 - 4,236			
Exports (British & Irish) Quantity doz. pairs. Value £	95,644 218,726	112,432 251,854	89,062 191,013	- 15,788 - 33,128	+ 7,582 + 27,713			

Note .- For imports of hides and of leather see under "Other Leather

OTHER LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 38 Returns-22 from Trade Unions and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued fair on the whole, and was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 3,244 reported 5'I per cent. unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 5.5 per cent. a month ago and 7.9 per cent. a year ago.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers and Dressers.-Employment with skinners was good at Leeds, fair at Birmingham and bad in London. With curriers it was quiet at Birmingham, bad in London and at Walsall; at Glasgow, Edinburgh and Leeds it was fair. With dressers employment continued fair. With leather workers generally employment was fair at Manchester, Bolton, Bury, and Wigan, and quiet at Leeds.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—In London employment was bad, and worse than a month ago. At Walsall it was quiet with gig saddlers, but fair with brown saddlers. With saddlers it was quiet at Glasgow and fair at Dublin.

Miscellaneous Leather Trades. - With fancy leather workers and portmanteau makers employment continued fair, and better than a year ago. With fancy and morocco leather finishers in London employment was good.

Imports and Exports.—The Table below shows the imports of hides and undressed skins and of leather, and

Provide and the second	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,		or Dec. (-) 1910, on a
Description.	1910.	1909.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Hides. raw, and pieces	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
thereof, dry Ditto, wet	38,350 60,704	48,685 66,865	34,346 55,332	- 10,32 - 6,16	
Total Hides, dry and wet	99,064	115,550	89,678	- 16,48	6 + 9,386
Goat skins, undressed No. Sheep skins £	1,273,275 287,192	1,390,000 275,172	1,162,749 236,627	- 116,72 + 12,02	
Leather* cwts.	99,732	9 8,929	106,050	+ 80	3 - 6 ,318
Exports: Saddlery and Harness £ (value)	37,880	37,075	29,499	+ 80	5 + 8,381

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 178 Returns—172 from Employers and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trade was moderate with retail firms, and quiet with court dressmakers; in the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades it was fairly good, and better than a year ago. In the shirt and collar trade generally, and in the corset trade it was fairly good, and better than a year

Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades.-Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West-End, employing 2,012 dressmakers in the week ended January 22nd, showed a decrease of 6.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 8.8 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was moderate. Court dressmakers employing 727 workpeople in the week ended January 22nd showed a decrease of 11.2 per cent. * Includes hides tanned, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed, and goat and

in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 5.7 per cent. compared with a year ago; employ-ment during the month was quiet. With milliners in the West-End employment was fair.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, under-clothing and infants' millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,251 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended January 22nd, showed an increase of 18.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 89 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fairly good.

Returns from two Women's Employment Bureaux in London showed no change in the demand for, or supply of, dressmakers and milliners compared with a year ago.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was moderate, and rather better than a month ago and a year ago. In the costume and skirt trade firms employing 2,076 workpeople in the week ended January 22nd showed an increase of 4.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 14.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was good.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade continued moderate

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland employing 6,743 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying $\pounds 4,656$ in wages in the week ended January 22nd, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. In the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 11.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

Corset Trade.-Returns from corset manufacturers employing 3,014 workpeople in the week ended January 22nd showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 0.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

PAPER, PRINTING, AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

(Based on 461 Returns-131 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 310 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 20 from Local Correspondents.)

PAPER TRADES.

Employment in these trades continued good. It showed little change compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago, when short time was reported at a number of mills.

Returns received from firms employing 22,461 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago, and a decrease of o.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

abies of abiences in the	Workpeople paid Wages in	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	last week of Jan., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards : Northern Counties Midlands, Wales, and Ireland Southern Counties Sootland	6,495 1,526 7,242 6,440	Per cent. + 0 [•] 6 + 2 [•] 0 - 0 [•] 1 - 0 [•] 2	Per cent. - 0'5 - 0'8 - 2'3 + 0'3	
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. Hand-made Paper	21,703 758	- 0.1 + 0.5	- 0'9 + 2'2	
Total	22,461	+ 0'2	— o.8	

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 1,559 members had 2'1 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 2.2 per cent. a month ago and 3.4 per cent. a year ago. In the hand-made paper trade, Trade Unions with 585 members had 3'2 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 6'3 per cent. a month ago, and 5'0 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of paper in January, 1910, amounted to $\pounds 516,248$, as compared with $\pounds 515,825$ in December, 1909, and $\pounds 409,988$ in January, 1909; and the Exports for the same months amounted to $\pounds 228,036$, $\pounds 239,683$ and £178,332 respectively.

PRINTING TRADES.

Employment in these trades at the end of January was slack on the whole. It showed a seasonal decline compared with December, and little change compared with January, 1909.

	No. of Members	Percent	age Uner at end o			-) or Dec. (- on a			
Districts.	of Unions at end of Jan., 1910.	Jan., 1910.	Dec., 1909.	Jan., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
London	21,322	66	4'4	6.3	+ 2'2	+ 0'3			
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5::59	6'3	. 4'0	6.7	+ 2'2 + 2'3	- 0.4			
Lanes, and Cheshire	6,776	6'5	4'7	6.7	+ 1.8	- 0'2			
East Midland and Eastern Counties	2,533	5'1	2'2	5.0	+ 2'9	+ 0.1			
West Midlands	2,580	5.0	3'2	4'9	+ 1.8	+ 0.1			
S. & S. W. Countles	3,911	4'2	3'5	3'9	+ 0.7	+ 0'3			
and Wales Scotland Ireland	5,708	5'5	4' 2 6'7	5'8 12'1	+ 1'3	- 0'3			
ireiand	2,577	90	0/	121	T 31	- 23			
United Kingdom	50,966	6'3	4'2	6'3	+ 2'I				

London.-Employment with letterpress printers was slack. It was worse than a month ago, and rather worse than a year ago. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was fairly good. With lithographic printers it was fair, worse than a month ago, and better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members out of employment at the end of the month was 6.6, as compared with 4.4 at the end of December and 6.3 at the end of January, 1909.

Other Centres .- During the first part of January overtime was reported on election work, but at the end of the month employment was slack generally, though fair at Birmingham, Liverpool, Bolton, Newcastle and Belfast; and good, with overtime, at Dundee and Aberdeen. At Edinburgh overtime was reported by compositors and short time by machine minders. With lithographic printers employment was fair at Glasgow and Birmingham, but at several other towns short time was worked. With lithographic artists employment was fair and better than a year ago. Employment generally was worse than a month ago, and about the same as a year ago.

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment was quiet generally and worse than a month ago, though rather better than a year ago. It was good, however, at Edinburgh and Birmingham, fair at Leeds and Liverpool, and good with female bookbinders at Manchester.

	No. of Members		age Uner at end of		Inc. (+) or or	
A REAL PROPERTY AND	of Unions at end of Jan., 1910.	Jan., 1910.	Dec., 1909.	Jan., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Other Districts	 3,485 3,288	6·8 4'9	4.6 3.0	69 63	+ 2.3	- 0'I - 1'4
United Kingdom	 6,773	5'9	3'8	6.6	+ 2.1	- 0'7

BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 2,282 Returns-754 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received parily direct and parily through the Trade Correspondent, 1,475 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 53 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in January continued slack, and was worse than a month ago, outside work being seriously interrupted by bad weather. Employment was rather better than a year ago.

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of January was 14.4, as compared with 13.9 a month ago and 16.3 a year ago; and for plumbers, at the same dates, the percentages were 11.7, 9.9, and 10.3 respectively. These percentages were always exceeded in the Northern Counties, where many of the Trade Union members are

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engaged in shipbuilding. In Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the Southern and South-Western District the percentages unemployed were always below the average for the Kingdom.

Returns received from trade unions of bricklayers, masons, slaters and labourers show a decline in employment compared with a month ago, returns from painters unions show an improvement, and those from plasterers unions show little change. The improvement compared with a year ago affected all classes of workpeople except plumbers.

For London the Trade Union Returns show that 13.2 per cent. of carpenters and joiners were unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 11.3 a month ago and 15.2 a year ago. The corresponding percentages for plumbers were 13.9, 13.7 and 11.2 respectively.

Returns received from 690 firms employing 36,696 workpeople at the end of January show that in Scotland, the Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire there was a decrease in the total number employed of 7.2 per cent. compared with a month ago and of 9 9 per cent. compared with a year ago. In the rest of the Kingdom there was a decrease of 0.6 per cent. compared with a month ago and an increase of 3.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

	Skille	ed Trade	esmen.	I	abourer	'S.
District.	No. paid on last pay-day		(+) or -) on a	No. paid on last pay-day	Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a
ASOUR FUCEA	in Jan., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	in Jan., 1910.	Month ago,	Year ago.
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	6,005 1,904	+ 84 - 158	+ 74 - 46	4,184 1,537	- 58 - 161	- 99 - 83
Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	2,930 2,233 2,983	- 189 - 86 + 92	- 416 + 79 + 271	2,725 1.754 2,185	- 214 - 87 - 6	- 436 - 108 + 414
England and Wales	16.035	- 257	-: 38	12,385	- 526	- 312
Scotland Ireland	2,399 597	- 282 - 17	- 438 + 213	1,384 681	- 150 - 20	- 17 + 64
United Kingdom	19,051	- 555	- 263	14,451	- 696	- 265
	Lad	ls and B	oys.	1-2-11 3-12522	Total.	
London		- 20 + 8	- 54 - 48	10,562 3,896	+ 6 - 811	- 79 - 177
Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	323	- 10 - 7 - 3	- 45 - 23 - 35		- 418 - 180 + 83	- 898 - 52 + 650
England and Wales	2,457	- 32	- 206	80,897	- 815	- 556
Scotland	644 93	- 4 - 1	- 100 - 2		- 486 - 38	- 535 + 275
United Kingdom	3,194	- 37	- 308	36,696	- 1,289	- 888

Employment remained slack in most of the large centres. It was moderate with bricklayers at Middlesbrough, with carpenters at Accrington and Warrington, and with plumbers at Huddersfield and Blackburn. With painters it was moderate at Harrogate and Southport, but declined at Newcastle, Sunderland and Hull. With masons and slaters at Hull employment was good.

Employment was fair with bricklayers at Cromer, Ipswich, St. Albans, Chatham, Mansfield, Nuneaton, Wolverhampton, Worcester, Malvern, Swindon, Hereford and Bridgwater. It was fair with carpenters and joiners at Burslem, Northampton, Colchester, Dover, Bristol, Bath, Cheltenham and Llanelly, as also with painters at Coventry and Bath, plumbers at Cardiff and masons at Swansea and Newport. At Llandudno employment was fair generally. At Nottingham labourers reported employment as fair, and plasterers reported an improvement, but painters a decline. Employment with painters declined at Birmingham and Plymouth.

At Edinburgh employment improved with carpenters. At Glasgow it was fair with plumbers and slaters, and plumbers at Aberdeen, and with bricklayers at Paisley and Motherwell. With masons at Dundee and Hawick it was good.

Employment with bricklayers and carpenters at Dublin showed an improvement. Masons at Belfast, and masons and plumbers at Cork, were fairly well employed.

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Bised on 162 Returns—4 from Employers' Associations, 125 from Trade Unions, and 33 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during January continued on the whole dull. It showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,109 reported 9'3 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 9.0 per cent. a month ago and 10.4 per cent. a year ago.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment on the whole was bad with cabinetmakers, upholsterers and french polishers, showing a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions reported 15'1 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 13.0 per cent. at the end of December, and 13.9 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of furniture and cabinetware in January, 1910, were valued at £29,248, as compared with £34,346 in December, 1909, and £24,359 in January, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months were valued at $\pounds74,893$, $\pounds76,931$, and $\pounds47,892$ respectively. Millsawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment continued dull. It showed a slight improvement compared with a month ago, and was better than a year ago. On the Tees and in Scotland generally employment was reported as fair. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of January was 6.2, as compared with 6.7 a month ago, and 9.0 a year ago.

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

Description.	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,		or Dec. (-) 1910, on a
Description.	igio.	1909.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago,
Timber, hewn ,, sawn	Loads. 188,494 176,702	Loads. 179,529 376,392	Loads. 155,479 135,426	Loads. + 8,965 - 199,690	
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value)	£ 14,036	£ 14,945	£ 10,336	- £ 909	+ £ + 3,700

Coopers.

Employment on the whole continued quiet, showing a slight decline compared with a month ago. At Manchester, Birmingham, and Bristol it was reported to be bad; at Glasgow, Dublin and Hull it was fair.

Coachbuilding.

Employment on the whole was fair and better than both a month ago and a year ago. At Manchester it was reported to be good and at Dublin bad. Trade Unions reported 6'o per cent. of their members unem-ployed at the end of January, as compared with 7'o per cent. a month ago, and 9.0 per cent. a year ago.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers. - Employment was generally fair and showed an improvement compared both with a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of January was 5'o, as compared with 10.3 in the previous month, and 6.4 a vear ago.

Other Trales .- Employment with packing-case makers was fairly good. It showed little change compared with a month ago and was better than a year ago. With improved with plasterers. Employment was fair with basket makers in London and at Leicester it was bad,

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and worse than a month ago. With skip makers at Oldham employment continued slack.

The **Imports** of brushes and brooms in January, 1910, were valued at $\pounds 27,188$, as compared with $\pounds 35,719$ in December, 1909, and $\pounds 23,577$ in January, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months at $\pounds 16,468$, $\pounds 19,615$, and $\pounds 14,718$ respectively.

GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 87 Returns-59 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 16 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT on the whole was bad, and worse than a

month ago and a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 7,436 work-

rectifies received from this employing 7,430 work people in the week ended January 22nd showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, the number employed showed a decrease of 4.4 per cent. and the amount of wages paid of 7.6 per cent.

		Workpeopl	е.	Earnings.			
1003 100 000 •	Week ended		r Dec. (-)	Week		(+) or -) on a	
	Jan. 22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan. 22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Branches.	Sala In	Per cent.	Per cent.	6	Per cept.	Per cent.	
Glass Bottle	4,718	- 0'5	- 7'I	5,602	- 6.4	- 12'1	
Plate Glass	689	- 0.6	+ 0.6	818	- 8.5	- 0.6	
Flint Glass Ware (not Bottles)	1,738	- 0.2	+ 2.4	1,911	- 4:1	+ 5.6	
Other Branches	291	- 3.0	- 8.8	342	- 10.0	- 10.0	
Total	7,436	- 0.6	- 4'4	8,673	- 6'3	- 7.6	
Districts.		Survey and	Read and				
North of England	701	- 6.3	- 10.1	672	- 18.0	- 26.2	
Yorkshire	3.778	+ 0.3	- 5'9	4,541	- 4'2	- 8.8	
Lancashire	713	+ 0'4	- 2'7	772	- 10'2	- 1'2	
Worcester and Warwick	1,156	- 0'3	+ 0.8	1,422	- 6.8	+ 1.0	
Scotland	759	- 0'5	- 3.1	944	- 2'3	- 7'5	
Other parts of the United Kingdom	329	- 2.7	+ 2.5	322	- 3'9	+35.0	
Total	7 426	- 0.6	- 4'4	8 672	- 6'2	- 7.6	

10tal ... | 7,430 | - 0'0 | - 4'4 || 8,073 | - 0'3 | - 2

Employment with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire continued bad generally, and was worse than a year ago; much short time was worked. Employment was bad, and worse than a year ago, with glass bottle makers in the North of England; at Seaham Harbour it was dull. It continued bad in Lancashire, with much short time, and was slack at Dublin and Bristol. It was quiet with medicine bottle makers at Rotherham. Employment was good with flint glass makers at Birmingham; and fair at Wordsley. With flint glass cutters it was quiet at Birmingham and good at Wordsley. It continued moderate with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens; with pressed glass makers on the Tyne it was bad and worse than a month ago, with much short time. It continued fair and was better than a month ago with plate glass bevellers and silverers at Birmingham. It was not so good as a month ago with glass blowers in London.

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

Chips 1	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1910, on a			
Description.	1910.	1909.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago,		
Imports:	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.		
Window & German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	112,660	118,516	103,181	- 5,856			
Plate	24,953	21,183	32,093	+ 3,770			
Flint, plain, cut or orna- mental, &c	51,369	72,427	45,072	- 21,058	+ 6,297		
Manufactures, other sorts	144	135	233	+ 9	- 89		
Bottles	gross 109,447	gross	gross 109,282	gross - 6,056	+ 165		
Dottics	109,447	115,503	109,202	- 0,050	T 105		
Exports:	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.		
Plate	14,188	18,170	15,325	- 3,982	- 1,137		
Flint	6,560	5,987	5,418	+ 573	+ 1,142		
Manufactures, other sorts	30,588	37,893	26,057	- 7,305			
Bottles	gross. 66,115	gross. 67,246	gross. 65,425	gross. - 1,131	gross. + 690		

POTTERY AND BRICK AND TILE TRADES.

(Based on 23 Returns-8 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued bad, on the whole, in the Pottery trade, and was slack in the Brick and Tile trades. Much short time was worked.

Pottery Trade.—In Staffordshire employment in the earthenware trade continued bad, and short time was general. It continued moderate on the whole in Devonshire. At Bristol it was good with earthenware potters, but slack with stone potters. It was dull in the china and porcelain trade at Worcester and Coalport. In the earthenware trade in the South Yorkshire and River Aire district employment was slightly better than a month ago, when it was reported as bad. It was bad in Scotland and worse than a month ago, with much short time. It continued dull with tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow.

Brick and Tile Trades.—There was much short time in these trades, partly on account of bad weather. Employment was reported as good in Bedfordshire, fair in Shropshire, and moderate in the Hartlepool district; elsewhere employment was generally slack.

The **Imports** of chinaware or porcelain and earthenware in January, 1910, were valued at £58,108, as compared with £89,418 in December, 1909, and £50,092 in January, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months at £200,696, £202,579, and £162,153 respectively.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

(Based on 214 Returns from Correspondents in various districts).

AGRICULTURAL employment was generally regular, but a few days were lost by day labourers in most districts through unfavourable weather. Owing to farm work being somewhat backward, the demand for this class of labour was fair for the time of the year; the supply was, as a rule, sufficient.

Northern Counties.—Agricultural employment was in general fairly regular in Northumberland. Turnip pulling, manure carting, hedging, and threshing provided a certain amount of work for day labourers in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, but generally the demand was reduced on account of bad weather, and nearly all correspondents refer to loss of time by this class of men. A correspondent states that many men failed to obtain engagements at the Carlisle and Cockermouth quarterly hirings, and there was a downward tendency in wages; women servants, however, were in request. Outdoor employment was fairly good for the time of year in Yorkshire until the last week of the month, when snow caused considerable interruption; there was a full supply of day labourers, and in several districts the supply was in excess of the demand.

Midland Counties. — There was generally a fair demand for day labourers in *Cheshire*, and but few men were reported in irregular employment. A correspondent in the Tarvin union writes :—" Permanent situations are fairly well filled up now, and there are not many men suitable for these positions out of employment." Bad weather caused a few days to be lost by day labourers in *Derbyshire* and *Nottinghamshire*, but generally the supply of and demand for these men were reported as about equal. Similar reports come from *Leicestershire*. In *Staffordshire* and *Skropshire* there was only a moderate demand for day labourers, and many were reported in irregular work. Threshing, manure carting, and hedging provided a moderate amount of extra work in *Worcestershire*, but a correspondent states that more men than usual were in irregular employment. The demand for day labourers in *Warwickshire* was fairly good until the end of the month, when it was affected by the severe weather. Threshing and other work provided fairly regular employment in *Northamptonshire*. There was a plentiful supply of labourers in both these counties. In *Oxfordshire* the supply was in excess of the demand in several districts, and there was some

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irregularity of employment among day labourers in consequence. A number of such men were reported to have lost time in *Buckinghamshire* on account of bad weather. In *Hertfordshire* and *Bedfordshire* several men were reported in irregular work.

Eastern Counties. — Threshing and other work generally provided regular employment in *Huntingdonshire* and *Cambridgeshire*, and the supply of and demand for day labourers were about equal. Employment was regular on the whole in *Lincolnshire*, where there was more work than usual on account of the lateness of the corn harvest; correspondents in the Lincoln and Sleaford Unions mention a scarcity of extra men for threshing. Stormy weather somewhat interrupted outdoor work in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* at the end of the month, but generally there was a fairly good demand for day labourers in these counties; the supply was sufficient, and in several districts there was a surplus. In *Essex* threshing, manure carting, hedging, &c., provided a fairly constant demand for day labourers, which was fully met by the supply.

Southern and South Western Counties .- Some surplus of day labourers was reported in Kent, but the demand for this class of men was fair for the time of year, and there was not much irregularity of employment until towards the end of the month, when severe weather hindered outdoor work. Threshing, manure carting, hedging and ditching provided a good deal of work in Surrey and Sussex, and the supply of and demand for day labourers were generally about equal; several correspondents in Sussex refer to the sodden state of the land as considerably hindering such operations as ploughing and carting. Some time was lost through bad weather by day labourers in *Hampshire*; there was a full supply of such men. Men for permanent situations were somewhat in excess of requirements in certain districts. Few day labourers were reported in irregular work in *Berkshire*. Threshing and other work provided some employment for day labourers in Wiltshire, but the demand was affected by continuous wet weather, and there was some surplus in the supply of men. There was only a moderate demand for such men in Dorset. In Somerset most men of this class were reported in fairly regular employment. Bad weather interrupted outdoor work somewhat considerably in Herefordshire. There was a plentiful supply of day labourers in Gloucestershire, where a moderate amount of work was found at threshing, manure carting, hedging, and ditching. Day labourers in *Devon* and *Cornwall* were in fairly regular employment, though in these counties, as in most other districts, a few days were lost on account of unfavourable weather.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

(Based on 137 Returns—116 from Employers, 6 from Trade Unions, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London was fair generally, not quite so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago. At Liverpool employment was slack and worse than a month ago; there was also a decline on the previous month at the other principal ports, where on the whole employment was moderate.

London.*—Employment generally was fair, not quite so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago. There was an improvement during the latter half of the month owing to the wool sales. The decline with deal porters continued. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in London in the five weeks ended January 29th, 1910, was 13,672, a decrease of 2.7 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 8.4 per cent. as compared with January, 1910, ranged from 12,486 on the 6th, to 15,006 on the 17th. During January, 1999, the daily numbers ranged from 10,438 on the 29th to 13,613 on the 18th.

* Exclusive of Tilbury,

Average Daily Number of Laborrers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London. In Docks* Period Total Docks At IIO By the Port of London Authority or through Wharves making Returns. By Ship-wners, &c. Principal Wharves Total 4,205 4,198 4,654 5,586 4,⁸66 6,382 6,339 6,315 6,229 6,081 13,554 13,144 13,905 14,565 13,176 2,967 2,607 2,936 2,750 2,229 7,172 6,805 7,590 8,336 7,095 29th Average for 5 weeks ended Jan. 29th, 1910 4,719 2.688 7,407 6.265 13.672 14,048 Average for Dec., 1909 4,908 2.365 7.273 6,775 Average for Jan., 1909 4,225 8,580 6.805 5.805 12.610 Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at 110 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of December, 1909, and January, 1910. The corresponding curve for December, 1903, and January, 1909, is also given for comparison.

The thick curve applies to 1910 and 1909, and the thin curve to 1909 and 1908.]

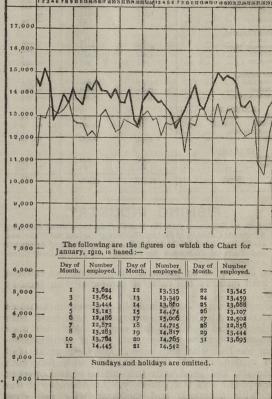
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The mean daily number employed at *Tilbury Dock* was 1,396 in January, 1910, as compared with 1,518 in the previous month, and 1,212 in January, 1909. Employment at *Liverpool* was slack with dock labourers

Employment at *Liverpool* was slack with dock labourers and moderate with quay and railway carters; there was a decline as compared with a month ago.

Other Ports.—Employment with dock and quayside labourers on the Tyne and Wear was bad, and worse than a month ago. At Hartlepool and Middlesbrough it was moderate, worse than a month ago, but better than a year ago. Employment was generally moderate at Hull, and fair at Grimsby and Goole. It was dull at Yarmouth, Lowestoft, and Lynn. At Parkeston it was good. Employment continued moderate at Southampton and Plymouth; at Bristol it was fair. At the South Wales ports employment on the whole was bad, and worse than a month ago; it was also bad at Manchester. Employment continued fairly good at Glasgow, but was slack and worse than a month ago at Leith. There was

* Exclusive of Tilbury.

also a decline at Dundee and Aberdeen, where employment was dull. Employment was fair at Belfast and slack at Dublin.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN JANUARY.

(Based on 27 Returns received through the Marine Department of the Board of Trade.) RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which about 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade was entered and cleared), show that during January 35,060* seamen, of whom 4,030 (or 11.5 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. As compared with January, 1909, there was a net decrease of 887. The most marked increase was at London; at Liverpool there was a decrease of 1,000 (or 8.3 per cent.).

Lascars are not included in these figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Sea	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
Frincipal Ports.	January, 1909.	January, January,	Dec. () in 1 910.			
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Tyne Ports	1,626	1.474	- 222			
Sunderland			- 189			
Middlesbrough			+ 265			
Hull			+ 111			
Grimsby			- 15			
Bristol Channel.	and the second she was	Angletin in the second second				
Bristolt	407	662	+ 165			
Newport, Mon			- 248			
Cardift			+ 95			
Swansea			+ 262			
Other Ports.	and the second second					
Liverpool	12 007	TT 007				
London			-1,000			
Southampton			+ 725			
	31009	2,904	- 905			
SCOTLAND,						
Leith	473		- 89			
Kirkcaldy, Methil and	186	248	+ 62			
Grangemouth		The second second				
Glasgow	2,414	2,425	+ 12			
IRELAND.						
Dublin	117	132	+ 15			
Belfast	195	264	+ 69			
Total	35,947	35,060	- 887			

FISHING INDUSTRY.

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

THE fish landed in January, 1910, showed an increase in both quantity and value as compared with January 1909.

Employment at the principal ports was on the whole moderate. At Grimsby employment was good with fishermen and bad with fish curers. With fish dock labourers short time was general. At Yarmouth employment was bad with all classes. Employment at Hull was moderate with fishermen, fair with fish dock labourers, and good with fish curers. At Lowestoft employment was fair generally. At Aberdeen it was fair with fishermen and moderate with fish dock labourers and fish curers. Employment at Peterhead was bad with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and fair with fish curers. At Macduff and Fraserburgh employment was bad generally. Off the South-Western Coast of England fishing operations were greatly hindered by stormy weather.

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

Hour Scalet M. hos	Qua	ntity.	Val	ue.
	Jan., 1910.	Jan., 1909.	Jan., 1910.	Jan., 1909.
Fish (other than Shell): England and Wales Scotland Ireland	Cwts. 599,530 265,066 109,825	Cwts. 592,581 267,902 82,134	£ 544,834 151,874 26,899	£ 527,039 142,137 29,843
Total Shell Fish	974,421	942,617	723,€07 20,670	699,019 25,133
Total Value		_	744,277	724,152

* 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. ‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

The Exports of herrings, cured or salted, in January, 1910, were valued at $\pounds 81,383$, as compared with £295,791 in December, 1909, and £67,265 in January, 1909.

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.-BREAD.

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

	Ist	ıst Feb., 1910.			ıst Jan., 1910.			1st Feb., 1909,		
District.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean	
London:-	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
N. & N.W. E. & N.E.	6 6	5호 5	5'7 5'6	6	5 ¹ / ₂	5'6	51	5	5'4 5'3	
S.E S.W W. & W.C N. Counties & Yorks, Lancs, & Cheshire	5 ¹ / ₂ 6 7	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5'5 5'7 5'9 6'2	5565	555555	5'5 5'8 5'9 6'1	555667	515555	5'3 5'8 5'8	
Midlands	6 6 6 6 6	5 5 5 5 5 5	5'7 5'7 6'1 6'0	61 6 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61	5 5 5 1 2	5'7 5'7 6'1 6'0	6 6 6	5 5 4 2 5	5'4 5'4 5'9 5'5	
Scotland	7	5불	6.4	7	5호	6'4	7	53	6'I	
Great Britain	7	5	5'9	7	5	5'9	7	41	5'6	

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the predominant prices remains unaltered. Compared with a year ago an increase of .3d. is shown.

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

Place.			Predominant Price	Decreas	se (+) or se (-) as red with	Last Change.		
			on Feb. 1st, 1910.	A A Month Year ago. ago.		Date.	Am'nt per 4 lbs	
	-Leine M		d,	d,	d.		d.	
London			51 & 6	***	+ 1	Oct. 'og	- 1	
Birmingham	1 20		53 & 6		+ 3	Dec. 'og	+ 1	
Bolton			6		1 2	Sept. 'og	- 1	
Bristol			6 & 63		+ -	April 'og	+ 1	
Cardiff			51 & 6		+ =	Oct. 'og		
Derby			51		+ +	Oct. 'og		
Hull			6		+ 1	Sept. 'og		
lpswich			6		+ 1	Sept. 'og	- +	
Leeds			7		+ 1	April 'og	+ 1	
Leicester	***	-	51		+ 1	Sept. 'og		
Liverpool			6		+ 1	April 'og	+ 3	
Manchester		-	6	+ 1	+ 1	Ian. '10	+ 1	
Middlesbrou	ıgh		5 & 6			Nov. '09		
Norwich		-	5			Nov. 'og	- 1	
Nottingham		-	6		+ 1	Mar. 'og	+ 1	
Oldham			51		+ 1	Oct. 'og	- 1	
Plymouth			61		+ 1	April '09	+ 4	
Portsmouth			63		+ 1	April '09	+ 1	
Potteries		-	- 5			Oct. 'og	- 1	
Southampto			5 & 6		+ 1	Oct&Nov'og	-1	
Wolverham	pton		53		+ 1	Sept. 'og	- 1	
Aberdeen			6	- 3	+ 1	Jan. '10	- 1	
Dundee			51		- 1	Oct. 'cg	- 1	
Edinburgh			61			Oct. 'og	- 1	
Glasgow			61		+ 1	April 'cg	+ 1	
Belfast	-		63		+ 1	April 'og	Constant of	
Dublin			61		+ 1	June 'og	+ 4 + 4	
a stand to the stand	1000			•••		June og	T	

As compared with January 1st, the predominant price of bread has risen $\frac{1}{2}d$. per 4 lbs. at Manchester, and fallen $\frac{1}{2}d$. per 4 lbs. at Aberdeen. As compared with a year ago, one town (Dundee) shows a decrease of d. per 4 lbs., and in five towns the price is unaltered. In the remaining towns increases have occurred. In London the increase was ¹/₄d. per 4 lbs.

February, 1910. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

II.-WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The imports of wheat during September, 1909-January 1910, amounted to 42,823,180 cwts., or 6,614,485 cwts. more than in the corresponding months of 1908-9. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1909-January, 1910, amounted to 5,953,219 cwts., or 153,656 cwts. more than in September, 1908-January, 1909.

Month.	British Wh Mean London Gazetts Price.	In	Imports. (Average Declared Value.)				
antimatina on	(England and Wales)	Wheat,	Wheat-meal and Flour,	ex Mill for cash).			
Igog. January December Igio.	Per owt. s. d. 7 8 7 8	Per owt. s. d. 8 73 8 115	Per cwt. s. d. II 01 II 51 II 51	Per owt. s. d. 11 5 11 11			
January 🚥	7 10	9 01	II 5	12 I			

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

Accident while proceeding to Work: Accident arising in course of Employment: Deductions from Wages,

Compensation for personal injury by accident is not payable to a workman under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, unless the accident was one which arose out of and in the course of the

employment. A miner in the employment of a colliery company while on his way to his work one morning tripped and fell. In his fall one of his hands was severely injured by being pierced by the pick which he was carrying. The spot where the accident happened was on the company's premises near the colliery offices and other buildings belonging to the company, but some 300 yards from the pit head towards which the workman was making his way. All the workmen living in the same direction as the injured man were allowed by the company to go to their work by this route, and the company kept the intervening space lighted at night in order that they should see their way. The injured man claimed compensation, but the company resisted the claim on the ground that the accident did the intervening space righted at high in order that that only size see their way. The injured man claimed compensation, but the company resisted the claim on the ground that the accident did not arise in the course of his employment. At the hearing another question was raised. It was proved that the company deducted from the wages of the claimant and his sons the sum of is, 3d. per week for pick sharpening and explosives, the sharpening being done, and the explosives supplied, by the company. The question raised was whether this sum should be deducted from the question raised was whether this sum should be deducted from the average weekly earnings in calculating compensation. The sheriff decided that the accident had arisen in the course of the em-ployment and he awarded compensation; further deciding that the proposed deduction should not be made. The company appealed. The Court of Session allowed the appeal, holding that at the time of the accident the claimant was merely on his wart to his amplement. The Court of Session allowed the appeal, holding that at the time of the accident the claimant was merely on his way to his employment which did not begin until he reached the pit head; therefore the accident had not arisen in the course of the employment and he was not entitled to compensation. The court, however, agreed with the sheriff that the sums charged for pick sharpening and explosives could not be properly deducted in calculating his average weekly earnings.—M'Manus v. Fife Coal Co., Court of Session, January 16th, 1910.

PARTIAL RECOVERY FROM INCAPACITY: REVIEW: DIMINISHING COMPENSATION.

A workman employed as a stone-cutter lost the sight of one of his eyes through an accident arising out of and in the course of his his eyes through an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, by which he became totally incapacitated for the work of a stone-cutter. By agreement with his employers, a memorandum of which was duly recorded, the employers paid him compensation at the rate of 13s. rod. a week, his average weekly earnings having amounted to 27s. 8d. These payments were continued for some six months down to June, 1909, when the employers refused to go on paying on the ground that the man's incapacity for earning had ceased. On proceedings for a review being taken the Sheriff-Substitute decided that the workman had partially recovered his capacity for earning, and he made an order partially recovered his capacity for earning, and he made an order diminishing the compensation to the sum of 7s. rod. a week as from August 11th, 1909. This sum of 7s. rod. a week, together with what the man was able to earn, brought his average weekly earnings to asset do a week. The workmap appealed originst the solar what the man was able to earn, brought his average weekly earnings to 203. 10d. a week. The workman appealed against the order; the question for the Court to decide being whether the Sheriff-Substitute had jurisdiction to diminish the compensation as he had done, notwithstanding the fact that the result of his order was to reduce the sum resulting from adding the wages he was earning to the compensation below the sum he was earning before the accident. The Court of Session diminised the appeal helding the accident. The Court of Session dismissed the appeal, holding that the Sheriff-Substitute had acted entirely within his powers in fixing the sum which the Act had left it to him to fix.—*Pirie* v. *Macdonald* & Co., *Ltd.*, *Court of Session*, *January* 1st, 1910.

(2) Trade Union Acts.

TRADE UNION: ILLEGAL BODY AT COMMON LAW: ACTION TO ENFORCE AGREEMENT FOR BENEFITS: JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Except as provided by the Trade Union Acts a trade union, being in restraint of trade, is an illegal body. It is, however, provided by the Trade Union Act, 18_{71} , that the purposes of a trade union shall not by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade be deemed to be unlawful, so as to render any member of such trade union liable to criminal proceedings for conspiracy or otherwise or one to render render restraint of the Court otherwise, or so as to render void any agreement. But no Court may entertain any legal proceeding instituted with the object of may entertain any legal proceeding instituted with the object of directly enforcing, or recovering damages for the breach of, any agreement for the application of the funds of a trade union to provide benefits to members. By the Provident Nominations Act, 1883, it is provided that if any member of a registered trade union entitled from its funds to a sum not exceeding f roo dies intestate without having made a nomination, such sum shall be payable without letters of administration to the person entitled by law to receive the same

A member of a trade union, who had paid his contributions to the A member of a trade union, who had paid his contributions to the society for some forty years, became mentally afflicted and incapacitated from work early in the year 1904. He thereby became entitled under the rules of the society either to sick benefit or, in the alternative, to superannuation benefit. The society paid sick pay to him till the end of August, 1904, when, on the removal of the man to a public lunatic asylum they stopped further of the man to a public lunatic asylum, they stopped further payments, and from the time of such removal refused to pay any payments, and from the time of such removal refused to pay any further sums whatever. The man never recovered, and died in November, 1907, without having made any nomination. The widow of the deceased member then brought an action against the society, alleging that the society refused to pay her either the superannuation money which the deceased was entitled to have been paid under the rules, or sums of money retained by the society from time to time as they because due to the deceased from society from time to time as they became due to the deceased from the time he entered the asylum till his death. She also claimed a declaration that she was entitled to these sums, or else that she was entitled, as administratrix of the deceased at her option, to repudiate the contracts of insurance made between the deceased and the society because of the failure of the society to perform their part of such contracts, and to recover from the society all the then part of such contracts, and to recover from the society all the contributions or premiums paid by the deceased during his lifetime. The society, in defence to the action, set up the plea that if there were any contracts between the deceased and the defendants at the time of his death the court had no jurisdiction to deal with the claim as the society was one in restraint of trade; also, they pleaded, that the plaintiff, as administratrix, could not enforce against the society any contracts which the deceased man himself could not have enforced. They also alleged that the deceased had received a larger sum of money from the society than he had paid in. The judge accepted the contention of the society as to the absence of jurisdiction of the court, and gave judgment for the The plaintiff appealed.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that the rules of the society clearly showed that its objects were such as were illegal at common law by being in restraint of trade, and that the courts had no jurisdiction to entertain the claim.—Russell v. Amal-gamated Society of Carpenters and Others. Court of Appeal, January 15th. 1010.

(3) Coal Mine Regulation Acts.

CHECK-WEIGHER: APPOINTMENT BY MAJORITY OF MINERS PAID ACCORDING TO WEIGHT: WAGES OF CHECK-WEIGHER: LIABILITY TO CONTRIBUTE OF MINER PAID BY TIME.

By the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, persons who are employed in a mine and are paid according to the weight of the mineral gotten by them may at their own cost appoint a check-weigher to correct the weights in their interests. Where a check-weigher has been appointed by the majority of the persons employed in a mine who are paid by weight, he may recover from any person for the time being employed at such mine and so paid, his proportion of his wages as check-weigher.

A check-weigher was duly appointed under these provisions by a majority of the persons employed in a certain mine who were paid by weight. The practice of the mine was for the coal to be sent up in tubs each of which was marked with a number corresponding to the number of the man sending it up. The weights of these tubs were taken by the colliery company's weighers and checked by the check-weigher. For his services the check-weigher received gd. a week from each man. In addition to this he checked the weight of coal sont up by men who were paid by the day weight of coal sent up by men who were paid by the day.

weight of coal sant up by men who were paid by the day. A miner who was employed by the day, after subscribing for some time to the check-weigher's wages, refused to continue such subscriptions. The check-weigher accordingly sued him in the County Court for 2s. 3d., three weeks' arrears of wages. The defendant contended that as he was paid by the day he was not liable to pay anything towards the check-weigher's wages. It was admitted on his behalf, however, that he did receive some benefit from the check-weigher's services, because as soon as he should begin to send up such a quantity of coal, that if he were paid by weight he would receive more than he received being paid by day, he would be able to enter into a new contract with the employers. The judge decided that as the appointment of a check-weigher was The judge decided that as the appointment of a check-weigher was The judge decided that as the appointment of a Check-weigher was instituted entirely for persons paid by weight, his wages should be paid by those persons, and not by one who was paid by day irrespective of weight. He accordingly gave judgment for the defendant. The plaintiff appealed, but the High Court decided that the judgment was right, and dismissed the appeal.—Oxton v.

Williams, King's Bench Division, January 24th, 1910.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

THE total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshops Act during January was 34, consisting of 28 cases of lead poisoning, 1 case of mercurial poisoning, and 5 cases of anthrax. In January, 1909, 38 cases of lead poisoning, 1 case each of mercurial and phosphorus poisoning, and 4 cases of anthrax were reported.

The number of deaths reported during January, 1910, was 4, 3 due to lead poisoning, and 1 to anthrax; the same numbers were reported in January, 1909. In addition to the above, 13 cases of lead poisoning (1 of which proved fatal) were reported in January, 1910, among house painters and plumbers, as compared with 24 (including 6 deaths) in January, 1909.

Analysis by Industries.

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

				Ca	ses.	Dea	ths.
Ind	lustry.			Jan., 1910.	Jan., 1909.	Jan., 1910.	Jan., 1909.
and the set of					Lead Po	isoning.	
Smelting of Metals				2	2	in and	I
Brass Works				10 10 - CE 201	-	120-2003	
Sheet Lead and Lea	d Piping	•••	•••	1.1. 30.1.1		A DOWN MORE	
Plumbing and Solde Printing		•••	***	1	3 3	1.1.1	
File Cutting		***		I	3	T	A Summer
Tinning				-		-	_
White Lead Works			***	2	4 I	1 70	
Red and Yellow Lead				I	I		
China and Earthenw Litho-Transfer Worl		***		5	4	-	
Glass Cutting and Po	olishing	***		A REAL	2	-	-
Vitreous Enamelling	Guisning	••••		I	-	and the second	2
Electrical Accumulat	tor Works			3	ī	Contraction For	ELE H
Paint and Colour Wo					2	an start in	and the second
Coach Making				7	б	-	-
Shipbuilding			•••	I		2	-
Paint used in other In Other Industries				3	6	-	-
· address and the address	••• •••	•••	***	2	4	and the second	
Total in Factorie	and W	orksh	ops	28	38	3	3
House Painting and	Plumbing		(And)	13	24	I	6
				Othe	r Forms	of Poison	ning.
Mercurial Poisonin	8-			Othe	r Forms	of Poiso	ning.
Barometer and The	ermometer	: Maki	Ing	Othe	r Forms	of Poiso	ning.
Barometer and The Furriers' Processes	ermometer	Maki			=	of Poiso	ning.
Barometer and The Furriers' Processes Other Industries	ermometer	Maki	10 100 C	Othe	r Forms	of Poison	ning.
Barometer and The Furriers' Processes Other Industries	ermometer	Maki			=	of Poison	ning.
Barometer and The Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phesphorus Poison	ermometer 		644 800				ning.
Barometer and The Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Polson Lucifer Match Woi	ermometer 		644 800			of Poison	ning.
Barometer and The Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phesphorus Poison	ermometer 					ef Poison	ning.
Barometer and Thi Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phesphorus Polson Lucifer Match Woi Other Industries	ermometer 					ef Poison	ning.
Barometer and The Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phesphorus Poison Lucifer Match Woi Other Industries Total	ermometer ing rks 					ef Poison	ning.
Barometer and The Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phesphorus Polson Lucifer Match Woi Other Industries Total Total	ermometer 					ef Polson	ning.
Barometer and The Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poison Lucifer Match Wor Other Industries Total Total Arsenic Poisoning- Paints, Colours, I Arsenic	ermometer 					ef Poison	ning.
Barometer and The Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phesphorus Poison Lucifer Match Woi Other Industries Total Total Total Friends Colours, Arsenic Other Industries	ermometer ing rks and Extra					of Polso:	ning.
Barometer and The Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poison Lucifer Match Woi Other Industries . Total Arsenic Poisoning- Paints, Colours, Arsenic Other Industries . Total	ing 					of Poiso	
Barometer and The Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poison Lucifer Match Wor Other Industries Total Total Freenic Poisoning- Paints, Colours, Arsenic Other Industries	ing 					of Polso:	
Barometer and The Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poison Lucifer Match Woi Other Industries . Total Arsenic Poisoning- Paints, Colours, Arsenic Other Industries . Total	ing 						
Barometer and The Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phesphorus Poison Lucifer Match Woi Other Industries . Total Total Total Total Total Total	ermometer 						
Barometer and The Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phesphorus Poison Lucifer Match Woi Other Industries . Total Total Total Total Total Total	ermometer 						
Barometer and The Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phesphorus Poison Lucifer Match Wor Other Industries . Total Total Total Total Total Total Handling of Horsehal	ing- rks and Extra rms of Pol						
Barometer and The Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phesphorus Poison Lucifer Match Woi Other Industries . Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Stos for the second sec	ing- rks and Extra rms of Pol						
Barometer and The Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poison Lucifer Match Woi Other Industries Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total Total	ing- rks and Extra rms of Pol						

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

* Of the 5 persons affected in the China and Earthenware Industry 1 wa + Including 3 Dock Labourers.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JANUARY.

(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 January, 1910, was 258, an increase of 6 as compared with December, 1909, and of 27 as compared with a year ago. The mean number for January during the years 1905-1909 was 257, the maximum year being 1908, with 294 deaths, and the minimum year 1909, with 231 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in January, 1910, was 120, compared with the same number in December, 1909, and 114 in January, 1909. The total number of accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in January, 1910, was 90, as compared with 99 in the previous month, and 76 a year ago. The corresponding figures for workpeople employed in the railway service were 48, 31, and 37 respectively.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in January, 1910, was 88, as compared with 302 in December, 1909, and 98 in January, 1909.

Trade.	Numb	er of Work killed durin	Inc. (+) or Dec, (-) in Jan., 1910, on a		
An ana in the set of t	Jan., 1910.	Dec., 1909.	Jan., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service-	1999 (1999) 1999 (1999)	Printer State		1	
Brakesmen and Goods Guards Engine Drivers	2		1 3	+ 2	+ I - I
Firemen	2	2	3		- I
Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men (not	 17	II	2 5	- I + 6	- 2 + 12
including Labourers)		100 100 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1.1.1.2.1.1	100-100	
Porters	9 4	5 2	4 2	- 3	- 2 + 2
Miscellaneous	19	9	14	+ 10	+ 2 + 5
Contractors' Servants			3		- 3
Total, Railway Service	48	31	37	+ 17	+ 11
Mines-			- de		
Underground Surface	99 14	101 13	90 19	- 2 + I	+ 9 - 5
Total, Mines	113	114	109	- 1	+ 4
Quarries over 20 feet deep	7	6	5	+ 1	+ 2
Factories and Workshops-		dis constan			
Cotton	2	I	I.	+ 1	+ 1
Wool and Worsted	3 2	4 I	23	- I + I	+ I - I
Wool and Worsted Other Textiles					
Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion of Metals	2 10	3 20	II	- I - IO	+ I - I
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	.9	4	2	+ 5	+ 7
Ship and Boat Building	8	8	3		+ 5
Wood	2 6		4	+ 2	- 2
Chemicals Laundries	2	3	2	+ 3	
OtherNon-Textile Industries	20	36	24	- 16	- 4
Total, Factories & Workshops	66	81	59	- 15	+ 7
Accidents reported under Factory Act, 8s. 104-5- Docks, Wharves and Quays					
Docks, Wharves and Quays	17	10	9	+ 7	+ 8
Warehouses	2	2	I		+ 1
Buildings to which Act applies	5	6	7	- I	- 2
Total under Factory Act, 8s- 10i-5	24	18	17	+ 6	+ 7
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894		2	4	- 8	- 4
Total, exclusive of Seamen	258	252	231	+ 6	+ 27
- And American Contraction of the	1.1.1.1.1.1.1				
Seamen- On Trading Vessels-				and the second	
Sailing	29	47	14	- 18	+ 15
Steam	48	233	14 68	-185	- 20
On Fishing Vessels- Sailing	3	5	and the second	- 2	+ 3
Steam	8	17	16	- 9	+ 3 - 8
Total, Seamen	88	802	98	-214	- 10
Total, including Seamen	346	554	329	-208	+ 17

February, 1910. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JANUARY.*

Number and Magnitude.-Two serious disputes in the coal mining industry, arising out of differences as to the arrangements to be made in connexion with the operation of the Coal Mines Regulation Act (1908), began in January, 1910, involving directly and indirectly about 30,000 workpeople in Northumberland, and about 80,000 in Durham. In addition 10 disputes began during the month making, a total of 12 disputes in January, 1910, as compared with 8 in December, 1909, and 28 in January, 1909. In the 12 disputes 88,772 workpeople were directly, and 22,008 indirectly 88,772 workpeople were directly, and 22,000 multectly ivolved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before January and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 114,224 workpeople involved in trade disputes during January, 1910, compared with 8,522 in December, 1909, and 12,021 in January, 1909.

New Disputes in January, 1910 .- In the following Table the new disputes in January are summarised by trades affected :--

Groups		No. of	No. of Workpeople involved.			
Trades.		Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
Coal Mining Engineering Clothing Trades Other Trades	 	4 3 3 2	88,370 78 80 244	22,000 8 	110,370 78 88 214	
Total, January, 1910	 	12	88,772	22,008	110,780	
Total, December, 1909	 	8	1,569	353	1,922	
Total, January, 1909		28	3,914	4,659	8,573	

Causes.-Of the 12 new disputes, 1 arose on a demand for increased wages, 2 on objections to reductions in wages, and 3 on other wages questions; 3 on questions of hours of labour, 2 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, and I on details of working arrangements.

Results.—Definite results were reported in the case of 4 new disputes, directly involving 279 persons, and 4 old disputes, directly involving 290 persons. Of these 8 new and old disputes, 1, directly involving 17 persons, was decided in favour of the workpeople; 4, directly involving 262 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 3, directly involving 290 persons, were compromised.

Aggregate Duration.—The aggregate duration in January of disputes that started or were settled in that month was 1,111,700 working days. In addition, 76,000 working days were lost during January owing to disputes which began before that month, and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in January of all disputes, new and old, was 1,187,700 working days, as compared with 131,900 in the previous month, and 132,400 in the corresponding month of 1909.

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

Principal Trade Disputes.							
Occupations †	Locality.	Number of Workpeople Involved. Di- rectly. Indi- rectly.	Date when Dispute began in J910.	Dura- tion in Work- ing Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.	
Coal Mining— Coal Miners, &c. Coal Miners, &c.	Northumber- land Durham	31,000 85,000	3 Jan. 3 Jan.	}	Dissatisfaction with arrangements made on putting into operation the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908	Settlements effected at som collieries, others still idle.	

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

SHIPS BUILT IN 1909.

According to Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping the total tonnage of vessels launched in the United Kingdom during 1909 was 1,117,296 tons; this was 113,441 tons above the total for 1908, but was lower than that of any previous year since 1897. The total output of the world during 1908 and 1909 was 2,142,975 tons and 2,006,532 tons respectively.

The following Table shows the annual tonnage launched in the United Kingdom in the last fifteen years :---

Year.	Mercantile and other Vessels (not War Ships).	War Ships.		
	Tons (Gross).	Tons (Displacement)		
1895	950,967	148.111		
1896	1,1:9,751	162,058		
1897	952,486	95,465		
1898	1,367,570	191,555		
1899	1,416,701	168,500		
1000	1,142,471	68,361		
IQOI	1,524,739	211,969		
1912	1,427.558	91,140		
1903	1,190,618	151,800		
1904	1.205,162	127,175		
1905	1,613,168	129,801		
1005	1,828,343	129,001		
1007	1,607,890			
1908	929,669	I 34,475		
1909	991,066	74,186 126,230		

The following Table shows the districts in which the greatest tonnage, including warships, was launched in

1909, with comparative figures for the previous year :---

District.		Total ((including V laund	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1920,		
			1909.	1go8.	as compared with 1908.
Glasgow			220,741	237,305	- 16,564
Newcastle Sunderland			195,945	196,089	- 144
Graanaalt	- 44		132,371	86,547	+ 45,824
Middlesbro' and Stockton			167,658	103,470	+ 64.188
Belfast			62,492	57,210	+ 5,282
			118,205	153,517	- 35,222
Hartlepools and Whitby					

As compared with 1908 there were decreases in the tonnage launched at Glasgow, Belfast, Dundee and Leith; at Newcastle there was not much change; in all the other districts there were increases.

The total output of the world during 1909 (exclusive of war ships) appears to have been 1,602,057 tons (1,537,570 steam, 64,487 sail). According to the latest returns received by *Lloyd's Register*, the tonnage of all nationalities totally lost, broken up, &c., during the twelve months amounts to about 868,000 tons (605,000 steam, 263,000 sail).

The net increase of the world's mercantile tonnage at the end of 1909 is thus about 734,000 tons. Sailing tonnage has been reduced by 199,000 tons, while steam tonnage has increased by 933,000 tens.

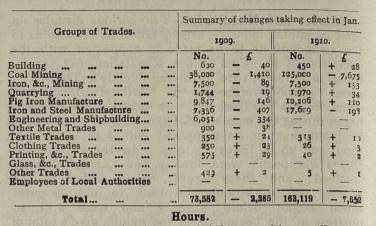
CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR,

Wages.

Changes taking effect in January .- The net result of all the changes taking effect in January, 1910, was a decrease of £7,552 per week, as compared with one of £5 per week in December, 1909, and one of £2,385 per week in January, 1909. The number of workpeople affected was 163.119, of whom 29,289 received advances amounting to £775 per week, and 133,830 sustained decreases amounting to (8,327,327) per week. The total decreases amounting to £8,327 per week. The total number affected in the preceding month was 333, and in January, 1909, 73,582.

One change, affecting 100 workpeople, was settled by arbitration; three changes, affecting 125,620 work-people were arranged by Conciliation Boards; and 19 changes, affecting 25,920 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 11,479 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, without stoppage of work.

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



The changes in hours of labour taking effect in January, 1910, affected 740 workpeople, whose aggregate working time was reduced by 1,110 hours per week.

Principal Changes in January.

Particulars of the principal changes in rates of wages and hours of labour taking effect in January, 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 JANUARY.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took	Occupation.	Appro Num Work affect	rimate ber of people ted by	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
nue gener au	al adds 1 feint	effeot in 1910.	as violanadas iod ens	In- crease.	De- crease.	Total, December, 2969
		-	I.—RATES OF	WAGE	s.	
Building	Blackpool	1 Jan.	Carpenters and Joiners Hewers, Other Underground Workers, Deputies, Enginemen,	350	·····	Increase of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour (8 ¹ / ₂ d. to 8 ¹ / ₂ d.). (Decrease of 6 ¹ / ₄ per cent., leaving wages 38 ¹ / ₄ per cent. above to standard of 18:9.
Coal Mining	Durham	10 & 17 Jan	Boiler Minders, Mechanics, Coke- men and Banksmen	· ··· ,	125,000	Constructions (Constructions)
	The second second		Other Surface Workers	,		Decrease of 61 per cent., leaving wages 352 per cent. abo the standard of 1879.
Ironstone Mining	Clevelan 1	} 24 Jan. {	Ironstone Miners	7,500	}	Increase of 11 per cent., making wages 271 per cent. abo the standard of 1879.
Quarrying {	Weardale Cumberland	I Jan.	Limestone Quarrymen Limestone Quarrymen	1,700 270)	Increase of id. re- ton or per foot on piece rates, and of ig per day on da/rat s.
(Cleveland and Durham	1 Jan.	Blastfurnacemen	5,500		Increase, under sliding scale, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., making wag 21 ³ per cent. above the standard of 1879.
Pig Iron Manufacture	West Cumberland	ı Jan.	Blastfurnacemen	1,400		Increase, under sliding scale, of 4 ¹ / ₄ per cent., making wage 25 per cent. above the standard of 1889.
	North Staffs	Jan.	Blastfurnacemen	600		Increase, under sliding scale, of ³ / ₄ per cent., making wag 17 ¹ / ₄ per cent. above the standard. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 7 ¹ / ₄ per cent., leaving way
	S. Wales & Mon Northumberland,	I Jan.	Blastfurnacemen	 750	1,250	42 per cent. above the standard of 185. Increa e, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton (8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d
All participal	Durham&Cleveland Middlesbrough	} 31 Jan. { 3 Jan.	Iron and Steel Millmen	2,650		Increase, under sliding scale, of 21 per cent. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 21 per cent., leaving wages
Action Marker 1 Service Marker 1	(one firm) Eston (one firm)	2 Jan.	Steel Workers		1,260	per cent. above the standard. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2 per cent., leaving wages per cent. above the standard.
Iron & Steel	S. Yorks (3 firms)	31 Jan. {	Iron Puddlers Iron and Steel Millmen	79 247		Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton. Increase, under sliding scale, of 2d per cent.
Manufacture	Barrow-in Furness (1 firm)	8 Jan.	Rail Millmen		500	Decrease, under sliding scale, of ½ per cent., leaving wages a per cent. above the standard.
a Bart	S. Wales & Mon.	ı Jan.	Iron and Steel Workers and Mechanics	ister.	5,000	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 7 ¹ / ₄ per cent., leaving wages per cent. above the standard of 1835.
640.05 ·			Steel Millmen Enginemen, Cranemen and Boiler- men	2,750 1,750	}	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
asis in the	West of Scotland	10 Jan	Gasproducermen and Charge Wheelets	1,000	··· }	Increase of 2 ¹ / ₂ per cent.
linde desarit. No tik filosofi	W. Deltanti .		Other Workpeople	250	J J	
and the second			II.—HOURS OF	LAE	OUR.	
Clothing	Northamptonshire	rst pay Jan.	Boot and Shoe Operatives		700	Decrease of 11 hours per week (54 to 52%).

Note.- Coal Mining.-Full particulars will appear in the April GAZETTE of an increase of 21 per cent. which has been granted to coal miners in South Wales and Monmouthshire to take effect from March 1st.

persons left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, and 25,228 arrived from places out of Europe in December, 1909; 24,788 respectively. There was an inward balance from British. 5,683 in December, 1908. the corresponding figures for December, 1908, were 18,583 and

Passengers to and from Places out of Europe.-22,151 | North America in December, 1909, of 3,186 as compared with 4,514 in December, 1908. There was an inward balance of 3,241 from the United States in December, 1909, as compared with

February, 1910. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

PAUPERISM IN JANUARY.

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in January, 1910, in the 35 urban districts mentioned below, corresponded to a rate of 229 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

estimated population		100	a				their operations in Ja	nuary, 10	910.	1000 1 1 1 1 1	a stand and a
Compared with Da paupers relieved dec the rate per 10,000 h increased by 275 (oreased	l by 1 The n	,811 (umber	o'4 pe of ind	r cent oor pa) and upers	Distress Committees.	Net No. of Applicants on Registers at end of Jan., 1910.	No. given Employ- ment- relief.	Aggregate duration of Employ- ment- relief.	Total Amount o Wages paid
outdoor paupers de	ecrease	ed by	2,086	(0.9	per o	cent.).	Tanàn Arta Marin	1		Days.	£.
In 19 districts ther being in the Stockto	n and	Tees	distric	t (30 p	ost m	arked ,000);	London Central Unem- ployed Body	32,108*	4,620	80,131	15,121
in 11 districts there	were i	increas	ses, an	d in th	e rema	aining	Outer London : Barking	522	201	1,123	234
5 districts no chang			the	roto	-		Croydon East Ham	1,0 62 861	259 444	1,248 2,172†	249 440
Compared with Ja decreased by 7.	The	num	per of	indo	per r	upers	Leyton	£67 1,173	15 294§	103 3,265	21 659
increased by 402 (0'2 p	er cen	t.), ar	d the	numl	per of	Walthamstow	1,620 900	517 42 t	- 1,828 2,035	320 44 t
outdoor paupers de In 23 districts ther	ecreas	ed by	7,539	(3.2)	per o	cent.).	West Ham Willesden Other Towns (3)	2,230 1,273	905 268 186	11,954 1,947 881	1,942 411
being in the Stockto	n and	Tees	distric	t (180	per IC	,000),	Total, Outer London	<u>593</u> 11,101	3,510	27,056	4,911
and in the West Ha	m and	d Nor	th Stat	fordsh	ire dis	stricts	Provincial Towns in				413-
(25 per 10,000); in increases.	the	12 011	ier dis	tricts	there	were	England and Wales: Northern Counties:			1	
	F	Paupers o	n one da	v in	1		Gateshead Hartlepool Middlesbrough	472 552 390	37 3	148 82	I 25 15
	80000	nd week	of Jan.,	910.	Inc.	(+) or	Newcastle-on-Tyne South Shields	520	272 124	2,481 851	497 170
Colorial Haban				Rate	per 10) in rate ,000 of tion on a	Sunderland Tynemouth	935 821 480	23 189§	127 894	23 143
Selected Urban Districts.	In-	Out-	TOTAL	10,000	ropula	tion on a	Other Towns (2)	527	8		12
	door.	door.	TOTAL	mated	Month	Year	Total, Northern Counties Lancashire and Cheshire	4,697	656	4,660	885
	erez 1	coas	8 703	Popula- tion.	ago.	ago.	Blackburn Bolton	403 918	92	276	52
ENGLAND & WALES.*	1	-	1	+	+	-	Bootle Liverpool Manchester	562 1,569 689	255	3,545	448 448
letropolis.	100	1.946.5	1150,834	190a	Inlaci .	T - Below	Oldham Salford	653 330	27	933 243	141 42
West District North District	12,489 17,337	3,243 10,242	15,732 27,579	182 252	- 5	- 4	Stockport Wallasey	497 743	70	383	72 t
Central District East District	7,059	2,223 7,958	9,282 21,493	820 838	- 3	- II - IO	Other Towns (9)	1,201	93	6,6	100
South District	28,155	19.318	47,473	243	- 4	- 19	Total, Lancashire and Cheshire	7,568	595	6,026	855
Fotal, Metropolis	81,575	42,984	124,559	289	- 3	- 12	Yorkshire : Bradford Halifax	2,098 514	 220§		‡ 89
West Ham	5,217	11,891	17,108	221		- 25	Hull Leeds	1,834 1,701	123 429	570 555 3,029	71 568
Newcastle District	3,101	6,104	9,205	197	- 2	+ 3	Scarborough Sheffield	342 1,737	52§ 459§	573 5,929	10 6 1,028
Stockton & Tees District Bolton, Oldham, &c	1,684 5 142	6,258 7,485	7,942 12,627	350 160	-50 + 4	- 180 + 14	York	548 295	103	1,239	198
Wigan District	2,523	6,388	8,911	215	+ 5	+ 7	Total, Yorkshire	9 0 69	1,3 6	11,695	2,050
Liverpool District	12,539	12,245 11,689	24,784 25,941	250 240		+ 14 - 1	Midlands: Aston Manor Birmingham	374			
Bradford District Halifax & Huddersfield	2,276 1,340	2,485	4,762	127 149	- I - I	- 7	Derby	1,104 504 670	184	1,973	329
Leeds District Barnsley District	3,562 886	5,489 2,990	9,051 3,876	178	+ 4 - I	+ 2	Leicester Wolverhampton	1,105 504	720 80§ 504	2,074 732	277 127 344
Sheffield District	3,797	3.791	7,588	148 162	- 1	- I - I	Other Towns (9)	1,233	440	2,295 3,565	494
Hull District	1,975 2,712	5,909 7,396	7,854	269 256	+ 3	- 11 - 25	Total, Midlands Rest of England and Wales :	5.494	1,928	10,639	1,571
Nottingham District Leicester District	2,487 1,844	5,981 4,748	8,468 6,592	194 869	+ I - 2	- 2	Brighton Bristol	1,832 1, 849	598 415	2,9 6 3 3,435	417 723
Wolverhampton District	4,327	12,701	17,028	249	- 3	+ 7	Cardiff	1,152 405	бо7 •••	3,642	810
Bristol District	5,820 3,251	4,970 6,377	10,790 9,628	178 236	+ I + 2	+ 2 + 3	Gillingham Great Yarmouth Grimsby	380 631	75 226	150 1,162	26 155
Cardiff & Swansea	2,614	8,091	10,705	266	+ 1	+ 6	Hastings	387 620 1,572	416	2,170	378 966
otal, "Other Districts"	76,132	125,242	201,374	214		- 3	Plymouth Portsmouth	1,060 1,645	251 216	9,580 1,506 1,809	205 310
SCOTLAND.* lasgow District	6,473	18,846	25,319	244	+ I	- 5	Reading Southampton	336 318	216	3,214	501
aisley & Greenock District dinburgh & Leith District	1,075 2,017	2,897	3,972 7,749	216 18 l	- I - I	+ 7	Swansea Other Towns (7)	736 1,225	I3 227	193 2,817	38 456
undee & Dunfermline	1,016	2,818	3,834	188	- 2	+ 2	Total, Rest of England	14,208	3,746	32,671	4,985
oatbridge & Airdrie	768 485	3,335 1,908	4,103 2,393	227 238	- I - 2	- 5 + 17	and Wales Total, Provincial Towns	41,036	8,311	6.600	10.216
otal for the above Scottish }	11,834	35,536	47.370	822		- 2	Total, England and Wales	84,245	16,441	65,691 172,878	10,356 30,388
IRELAND.	Transfer of	A bas .o	annes.	Linely	No. of States		Scotland				C ADDAULT
ublin District	7,066 4,112	5,883 1,267	12,949 5,379	318 123	- I - I	- 10	Aberdeen Dundee	1,032 953	553 204	3,425 1,963	428 280
ork, Waterford & Limerick)	4,396	5,160	9,556	893	+ 3	- 3 - 5	Edinburgh Glasgow Other Towns (9)	1,875 1,262	986 524	13,807	1,554 918
alway District)	342	353	695	200	+ 3	- I	Total, Scotland	1,037 6,159	256	35,379	257 3,437
Districts	15,916	12,663	28,579	255	+ 1	- 6	Ireland :	mediar	and bran	3313/9	5/45/
tal for above 85 Dis-)	190.674	228,316	418 000	229	- 1		Belfast Dublin	1,817 3,544	183 966	4,575	590 1,449
* Exclusive of Vagrants : of	Patients	in the F	ever and	Small P	Ox Host	- 7	Other Towns (2) Total, Ireland	292 5,653	148	1,712	157
- MANANYO UL VARIANIS; OI	anda.	nd of I	unatics	in Asylu	ms. Res	distered	the second s	-	1,297	17,015	2,196
e Metropolitan Asylums Bo ospitals, and Licensed Hous † The rates for January, r	es.					SALE COLLEGE SUIL	Total, United Kingdom	96,057	20,261	225,372	36,021

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

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Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland, and Irsland)

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN JANUARY.

NOTE.—Labour Bureaux which are identical with Distress Committees are included in this Table. For particulars of other Labour Bureaux see page 67.

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

In addition 32 men were employed on piece-work.
 I no employment-relief was provided by the Distress Committee, but the Municipality found work for some of the men. \$ Some not registered under Act.

During the month registration was resumed at Great Yarmouth and Inverness.

The total number who received employment-relief was 20,261, of whom 8,130 were in London and "Outer London," 8,311 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 2,523 in Scotland, and 1,297 in Ireland. The average number of days employment-relief provided was 11'1 per man employed ; and the wages paid amounted to about 35s. 7d. per man, or 3s. 2½d. per day. The following Table affords a comparison between the work done by Distress Committees in January, 1910,

December, 1909, and January, 1909 :---

		operatio	No. of applicants given Employment-relief.			
	Jan., 1910.	Dec . 1909.	Jan., 1909.	Jan., 1910.	Dec., 1909.	Jan., 190 3 .
London : County Outer Other Places in England and Wales Scotland Ireland	29 12 72 13 4	29 12 71 12 3	29 12 81 13 5	4,620 3,510 8,311 2,523 1,297	4,4°0 2,700 5,494 2,287 1,155	4,676 6,330 21,146 6,008 1,583
United Kingdom .	130	127	140	20,261	16,106	39,743
ainca par agril		gate dura loyment-1		Total A	mount of Paid.	Wages
	Jan., 1910.	Dec., 1909.	Jan., 1909.	Jan., 1910.	Dec , 1909	Jan., 1509.
County Outer Other Places in England and Wales Scotland Ireland `	Days. 80,131 27,056 65,691 35,379 17,015	Days. 78,754 22,805 38,120 24,768 12,888	Days. 94,496 42,594 179, 66 1 72,204 23,822	£ 15,121 4,911 10,356 3,437 2,196	£ 14,851 3,979 5,835 3,159 1,028	£ 17,968 8,038 28,635 8,504 2,975
United Kingdom	225,272	177,336	412,777	36,021	28,852	66,120

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

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

Product and	Price acco last A		0	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on					
District.	Period covered by last Audit.	selling	rage g price ton.		dit.	A Year ago.			
Coal. Northumberland Durham (Average of all classes of coal at pit's mouth).	1909. SeptNov. OctDec.	s. 7 7	d. 3'01 6'19	- o + o	d. 1'29 0'23		d. 11°57 8'63		
Pig Iron. Cleveland Cumberland West of Scotland	OctDec. OctDec. Nov., 1909-Jan,	49 61 57	5'45 0'530 1'524	+ 1 + 2 - 0	1'91 4'744 1'236	+ 0 + 2 + 2	1*25 7*421 2*041		
Manufact'r'd Iron. North of England :		128	0.01	+ 1	0.43	- 5	5.67		
Midlands : (Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, etc.)	NovDec.	124	8.39	+ 0	10.87	- 1	9 .2 1		
West of Scotland:- (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods)		117	5.20	+ 0	11.10	- 3	6.38		

Coal Mining .- In connection with the ascertained selling price of Northumberland coal, it was decided at a meeting of the Northumberland Conciliation Board on January 6th, that wages should remain unaltered for the ensuing three months.

Pig Iron.-As a result of the ascertainments of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blastfurnacemen were increased by $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in Cleveland and West Cumberland respectively, whilst in the West of Scotland they remained unchanged.

Manufactured Iron.-In the North of England the wages of puddlers were advanced by 3d. per ton, and those of millmen by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., whilst in the Midlands and the West of Scotland the wages remained unchanged, as the result of the ascertainments of the selling prices of the specified classes of manufactured iron in those districts.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for January, 1910.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE. Norg.-The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight,

	and the first of	as compe	ared with	
. 1	.gog.	1910.	1909.	1908.
555 19	£ ,161,329	£ 21,610,055	£ + 2,448,726	+ 1,661,500
	555 19	555 19,161,329	555 £ £ 19,161,329 21,610,055	Igog. IgIo. Igog. 555 19,161,329 21,610,055 + 2,448,725 19 24,950,055 + 2,448,725 - 2,448,725

and Articles mainly Unmanufactured* III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu-		CONSTRUCTION OF THE OWNER OF THE	1226-551	+ 1,352,239	doktoreb 7
factured [V,-Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	171,674	261,2 80	22 8,231	— 35 ,9 99	+ 56,607
Total value of Imports	56,363,379	53,500,364	55,921,154	+ 2,420,790	- 442,225

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

in opation family and a second s	9	January,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in January, 1910, as compared with					
	1908	1909.	1910.		1909.		1908.	
	£	£	£	8	£	2.24	£	
I-Food, Drink, and Tobacco	1,456,824	1,446,527	1,623,602	+	177,075	+	126,778	
II —Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured t	4,274,552	3,716,052	3,982,088	+	266,036	-	292,461	
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured§	28,114,423	22,916,981	28, 609 ,053	+	5,692,072	۲	494,630	
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	521,968	723,486	588,372		135,114	+	66,404	
Total value of Ex- ports of British		28,803,046	34,803,115	+	6,000,069	+	395,348	

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £8,147,164 in January, 1910, as compared with £6,687,551 in January 1909, and £6,599,209 in January, 1908.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

Гне goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal tailways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended January 29th, 1910, amounted to £4,093,946, an increase of £35,007 (or 0.9 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. The chief increases were on the lines serving the East Midlands and the Eastern Counties and on the Scottish lines; on the lines serving Lancashire and Yorkshire there was a decrease.

	4 weeks ended Jan. 29th, 1910.		
1 - 198 - 100 - 10	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1909.	
English Lines : L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury Lancs. and Yorks., and N. Eastern L. & S.W., and Gt. Western L. B. & S.C., and S. E. & C Sottish Lines : Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian Irish Lines : Gt. Southern and Western, Midland G.W., and Gt.	£ 1,333,372 689,537 716,535 631,100 142,324 475,558 105,520	£ + 457 + 18,508 - 9,764 - 7,800 + 580 + 33,156 - 130	
Northern Total	4,093,946	+ 35,007	

* Raw cotton, wool, wood and timber, metallic ores, oils and oil-seeds, hides and skins, &c. + Yarns and textile fabrics, manufactures of metals and leather, chemicals, &c.

t Coal, wool, oil, seeds, &c., hides and skins, § Yarns, textile fabrics and apparel, metal manufactures, chemicals, &c.

February, 1910. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

LABOUR BUREAUX IN JANUARY.

of the work of Distress Committees in January, see page 65.

THE Labour Exchanges, under the Board of Trade, were not opened until February 1st. The following statistics relate exclusively to the work during January of 39 Labour Bureaux which were in existence prior to the passing of the Labour Exchanges Act of 1903.

The total number of applications for work during January was 20,602, of which 16,735 were in London, and 3.867 in the Provinces. The number of situations filled through the Bureaux was 4,804 or 23.3 per cent. of the applications received, and 81.3 per cent. of the situations offered. Of the total number of situations filled 2,852 (or 59.4 per cent.) were permanent, and 1,952 (or 40.6 per cent.), were temporary. The persons for whom situations were found through the London Exchanges affiliated to the Central Exchange were classified by trades, as follows : building trades (artisans and labourers), 308; wood-working trades, 75; metal and engineering trades, 117; other skilled trades, 108,

TABLE SHOWING WORK DONE BY EACH BUREAU DURING JANUARY, 1910.

	Alera d	New Situa- Appli- cants. offered.	and a		S	tuation	Filled.				Applic	ants Re	mainin	g on th	ne Regi	iters
Name of Bureau or Exchange Appli-	Appli-		Build- ing Trades.	Metal and En- gineer- ing Trades.	Trans port and General	Other Occu- pations Men & Boys	Women and Girls.	All Perma nent	Situation Tem- porary	ons.	Build- ing Trades.	Metal and En- gineer- ing Trades.	Trans- port and General	Other Occu- pations. Men & Boys.	Women and Girls.	Tota
ondon Bureaux affiliated to		A. APART			(Brogal		and the second									
the Central Exchange:- ethnal Green and Shoreditch (117, High St., Shoreditch, E.)	1,695	301	6	5	14	7 0	94	173	ıð	189	132	92	497	6 53	342	I,7
ixton (30, Brixton Road, S.W.) mberwell (131PeckhamRd, S.E.	574 923	11 (213	12 10 8	2 7 6	31 52	31 56 63	30 75 69	84 160 131	22 40 43	105 200 177	167 139 115	76 35 50	242 225 358	209 219 217	36 97 204	220
mden Town(134, HighSt., N.W.) ty of London (78, Temple Chambers, Temple Ave., E.C.)	991 	215 187	20	3	3 (13	57	61	159	4) 2	161						
apham Junction (33, St. John's Hill, S.W.)	213	44		I	8	10	10	27	2	29	180	76	189	265	215	9
eptford(13.Deptford B'dge, S.E.) stern—Stepney (463, Commer-	495 317	28 135	5 4	2 4	···. ₆	3 20	14 40	24 43	 26	24 74	53 37	43 41	62 113	107 155	51 50	
cial Rd., E.) stern—Poplar (127, East India Dock Rd., E.)	395	I (2	54	I	19	3	28	89	16	105	95	63	95	9 0	72	12.
nsbury (8, Pentonville Rd., N.) llham (2, Jerdan Place, Walham	1,143 770	355 231	3 3	10 12	21 60	125 72	121 58	225 157	-55 48	230 205	45 121	65 55	235 236	252 283	192 361	г,
Green) ceenwich (10, Nelson St., S.E.) ackney (24, Amhurst Rd.) ington (131 & 133, Holloway	379 496 984	134 126 165	31 4 5	15 14 2	21 7 35	30 48 41	16 46 38	107 105 96	12 14 28	119 119 124	144 64 191	87 39 95	137 138 464	104 171 370	39 3 (83	I,
Rd., N.) ensington and Hammersmith	178	31	J	3		21	6	21	9	30	134	65	162	195	78	
20, Queen St., W.) wisham (246, High St., S.E.). therhithe (94, Union Rd. S.E.). Marylebone & Westminster	432 95 1,737	124 32 261	5 104	2 3	9 3 25	33 11 57	55 17 51	98 31 239	б 2	104 31 240	100 38 218	20 6 50	94 90 337	82 89 205	120 90 139	
14, Harrow Rd., W.) uth Central (53 & 54, London		273	5	9	15	32	174	203	52	235	98 -	63	290	161	184	
Rd., S.E.) oolwich (125, High St., S.E.)	505	153	26	16	38	. 29	6	67	48	115	30 3	111	385	145	69	I
Total of above	13,044	3,261	308	117	416	814	1,012	2,246	421	2,661	2,379	1,138	4,410	3,982	2,459	14
Other London Bureaux. vation Army (20-22, White-	3,185	80)		10	2	797	-	4	805	809	25	45	115	273	144	10.000
est Ham (29, Broadway, Strat-	173	23		2	I	13	4	IO	10	20	20	24	27	87	17	
ord, E.) estminster (Caxton Hall, S.W.)	* 333	83	3	I	3	17	25	40	9	49	26	27	438	161	217	
Total, "Other London "	3,691	915	3	13	6	827	23	54	824	878	121	96	580	521	231	
Provincial Bureaux. tmingham (141, Gt. Charles St.) ventry (St. Mary's Street)	361 149	274 53	10 3	31 31	2 2	45 12	97	1бо 42	25 6	1 85 48	31 31	184 256	104 42	178 87	225	
ventry (St. Mary's Street) idley (Stone St.) wich (135, Fore St.) verpool (Municipal Buildings,	164 17 129	5 15 85	 II 	 	I T IJ	4 x 59	 I 2	1 3 6	4 13 74	5 15 80	38 24 2	220 10	351 44 4	112 10 10	 4 74	100
Dale St.) Inchester (King St., West Deansgate)	578	537	29	4	38	331	74	123	353	476	282	456	1,343	457	168	2
wcastle-on-Tyne (22, Roya'	232	9	I				7	1	7	8	66	115	71	493	12	
ttingham (Moust Street) ading (Valpy Street) ford (Town Hall) urrington (Bank House, San	140 93 103 148	10 12 36 105	4 1 4	I 3 9	 6 2 3	 3 69	 24 21	I 10 26 21	4 7 8 (5 10 33 105	18 38 70 5	22 12 11 28	54 69 87 36	44 44 20 51	1 142 101	No. of the second
ey St.) prdeen (1, Adelphi) ndee(DudhopePk or Town Hall inburgh (27, Jeffrey St.) Strow (27, Jeffrey St.)	270) 34 88	15 12 25	I 3 19	I 	10 5 4 65	I 4 13 52	I 3 5 971	 4 14 137	14 8 11 101	14 12 25 238	157 18 137 116	154 38 71 170	606 13 140 459	107 29 170 388	8 3 17 484	1
van (Town Hali)	1,352 9	543		5							3	15	7			-
Total, Provincial Bureaux	3,857	1,736	86	86	158	594	335	552	707	1,259	1,036	1,762	3,430	2,200	1,239	
Grand Total	20,602	5,912	397	216	580	2,235	1,376	2,852	1,952	4,801	3,586	2,996	8,420	6,703	3,931	25

+ In addition 260 men were employed for 2 days on snow clearing. In addition 200 men were employed for I day on snow clearing. 1 54 persons filled 323 temporary situations from day to day during the month.

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NOTE.-Labour Bureaux whose registers are identical with those of Distress Committees are excluded from this Table. For statistics

"transport and general," 416; other trades, 166; boys, 465; women and girls, 1,012. The figures for the non-affiliated Bureaux are as follows: building trades, 89; metal and engineering trades, 99; carters and stablemen, clerks, warehousemen, porters and messengers, 151; general labourers, 48; employees of local authorities, 337; charwomen and domestic servants, 198; other occupations, 773. In addition, 442 men were employed by the Salvation Army Authorities.

As compared with December, there was an increase of 2,878 in the number of applicants and a decrease of 3,497 in the number of situations found. The number on the registers at the end of the month showed an increase of 5,104. As compared with January, 1909, there was a decrease of 4,968 in the number of applicants, and of 207 in the number of situations found. The number on the registers at the end of January, 1910, showed a decrease of 7,909, as compared with January, 1909.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JANUARY, 1910.

DURING January, 915 fresh applications (491 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing Returns, and 755 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 224 persons, of whom 147 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 224 situations found for applicants 167 were of a more or less permanent character, while 57 were temporary only.

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

o essent il de 284		ations /ork-	Situa	d by	Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.					
The second of the		ple	Empl dur	oyers	Per		Tem- porarily.			
a sport ment for t	Jan., 1910.	Jan., 1909.	Jan., 1910.	Jan., 1909.	Jan., 1910.	Jan., 1909.	Jan., 1910.	Jan., 1909.		
benun su't inne	1.10	0.301	Summ	ary b	y Burg	BARX.*	63.70	230		
Central Bureau : g, Southampton Street, High Holborn. Dublin :	135	137	94	62	27	26	8	7		
30, Molesworth Street Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Watford, Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh, and	42	72	33	45	6	5				
Glasgow)	204	233	142	110	47	30	16	I3		
26 , George Street, { (1) Hanover Sq., W. { (2) Co-operating Agencies :	126	447 128	4 17 39	504 49	€9 18	69 . 17	27 6	25 6		
London Provinces	24 87		46 145		7 25		2 10			
Total of 10 Bureaux*	915	1,017	755	770	167	147	57	51		

Summary by Occupations.

18 73 103 18	83 19 85 101 17 554 158	23 22 26 24 603 55	28 6 27 26 25 584 74	3 9 16 110 16	7 2 14 8 9 87 20	2 I 6 4 2 37 5	2 7 1 31 4	Survey of States
915	1,017	755	770	167	147	57	51	
	18 73 103 18 491 143	18 rg 73 85 103 101 18 17 491 554 143 158	18 r9 2 73 85 22 103 101 26 18 17 24 491 554 603 143 158 55	16 19 2 6 73 85 22 27 103 101 26 26 18 17 24 25 491 554 603 584 143 158 55 74	16 19 2 6 73 85 22 27 13 103 101 26 26 9 18 17 24 25 16 491 554 603 584 110 143 158 55 74 16	16 19 2 6 2 73 85 22 27 13 14 103 101 26 26 9 8 18 17 24 25 16 9 491 554 603 584 110 87 143 158 55 74 16 20	16 19 2 6 2 1 73 85 22 27 13 14 6 103 101 26 26 9 8 4 18 17 24 25 16 9 2 491 554 603 584 110 87 37 143 158 55 74 16 20 5	16 19 2 6 2 I 73 85 22 27 13 14 6 6 103 101 26 26 9 8 4 7 18 17 24 25 16 9 2 1 491 554 603 584 110 87 37 31 143 158 55 74 16 20 5 4

In addition to the above registered applications, the Returns show that 31 persons in London and 38 in the provinces were referred to other Agencies; 237 persons in London and 79 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Appointment of Certifying Surgeons during January, 1910. Place and time for

Distric	ot.		Certifying Surgeon.	examination of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which les than five are employed			
Aberdeen			W. R. Pirie, 20, Bon Accord Square, Aberdeen	Wednesdays & Satur days, 9-10 a.m.			
Berkhamsted			J. B. McBride, 93, High Street, Berkhamsted	Wednesdays. g-10 a.m.			
Birmingham	(South)	W. T. Farncombe, Bishopstone, Harborne, Birmingham	345, Moseley Road, Bir mingham, Tuesdays 2.30-3.30 p.m. Harborne Mill, Selly Oak, Wednesdays 8.30-9.30 a.m.			
Littleport			F. W. Mawby, Mow Fen Hall, Littleport	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.			
Pewsey			E. W. Rayment, Pewsey, Wilts	Weekdays, g-10 a.m.			
Polmont			mont Station	Wednesdays, g-10 a.m.			
Settle			G. W. Middlemiss, Kirkgate, Settle	A CONTRACTOR OF			
Westport			F. T. O'Rorke, Altamont Terrace, Westport	A STATE AND			
Wombwell			G. E. Atkins, The Hollies, Womb- well	Wednesd ay s, 9-1 0 a.m.			

Note.-Except where otherwise stated the place of examination is at residence. INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING (Based on information supplied to the Department by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.)

(I) REGISTERED.

Trade Unions.—England.—I, viz., Portsmouth United Drillers' Soc., Blockmakers' Arms, Church Path, Portsmouth. Scotland. -Nil. Ireland.-I, viz., City of Dublin Stone Cutters' Trade Unions, 146, Townsend Street. Dublin.

* Excluding Bureaux for which information is not available for a year ago. † Figures not included in totals, information not being available for a year ago.

Industrial and Provident Societies .- England and Wales .- 15, viz. Working Men's Clubs: (5) Dipton and Dist. Workmen's Soc. Club, Front Street, Dipton, S.O., Co. Durham; Whitburn, Marsden and Dist. Soc. Club and Inst., Ltd., North Guards, Whitburn, Sunderland; Burton Labour Club, Ltd., 44, High Whitburn, Sunderland; Burton Labour Club, Ltd., 44, High Street, Burton-on-Trent: Consett and Dist. Workmen's Club and Inst., Ltd., Victoria Buildings, Middle Street, Consett, S.O., Co. Durham; Spen Excelsior Soc. Club, Ltd., 15, Ramsays Street, High Spen, Rowlands Gill, New-castle-on-Tyne. Small Holdings: (2) Shrivenham and Dist. Small Holdings Assoc., Ltd., Holkham House, Swindon Road, Shrivenham, S.O., Barks, Storford, and Charney, Small Shrivenham, S.O. Berks.; Stanford and Charney Small Holdings Soc., Ltd., Chapel Street, Stanford in-the-Vale, Faringdon; Agricultural Distributive: (2) Cotswold Egg and Poultry Collecting Depot, Ltd., Mrs. G. J. Bee, Lower Slaughter, S.O., Glos.; Crewkerne District Farmers, Ltd., Court Farm, Clapton, Crewkerne. Miscellaneous : (6). Scotland. -Nil. Ireland.-(5) viz., Co-operative Distributive : (1) City of Cork Co-op., 30, Sarsfield Terrace, Cork. Agricultural Productive: (1) Templederry Co-op. Creamery, Templederry. Agricultural Distributive: (3) Lohar Co-op. Agric., Lohar; Portinagee Co-op. Agric., Portinagee: Inistioge Co-op. Agric., Inistioge.

Friendly Societies. — England and Wales. — 20, viz., New Herrington Workmen's Club, Fence Houses, Durham; Auckley Working Men's Club and Inst., Auckley; Shifnal Working Men's Club, Shifnal; Norton Canes, Progressive Working Men's Club and Inst., Norton Canes, Staffs.; Biddulph Working Men's Club and Inst., Biddulph, Staffs.; Hatfield Woodhouse Constitutional Working Men's Club and Inst., Hatfield Woodhouse; Kippax Central Working Men's Club and Inst, Kippax; Borough Working Men's Club, Harrogate; Moss Side Taylor Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Society, Manchester; Kennington and Dist. Mutual Loan Society, London, S.E.; Western Valley Permanent Money Society, Newport, Mon.; Wharfedale Works Share Club, Fakenham; Old Hill and Dist. Loan and Investment Soc., Old Hill, Staffs.; Curtis's Five Pounds Money Soc., Erdington, Birmingham; Temple of Peace Modern Druids Friendly Soc., Alfreton; Rowlatt's Hill Allotment Soc., Leicester; Municipal and Allied Foremen's Provident Inst., London, E.C.; Hebrew United Brethren Friendly Benefit Soc., London, E.; Stockwell Green Slate Club, London, S.W.; Llwynypia Steam Coal Collieries Friendly Soc., Rhondda. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland—1, viz., Ireland's Own Loan Fund and Investment, Dublin.

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

Notices were received in January of the commencement of dissolution or winding-up of 4 Trade Unions; of the termination of dissolution or winding-up or cancelling of registry of 4 Industrial and Provident Societies and of 25 Friendly Societies (including 19 branches) and of the termination of dissolution or winding-up of 2 Building Societies.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JANUARY.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Royal Commission on the Poor Laws. Appendix Volume XXVIII. Reports of Visits to Poor Law and Charitable Institutions and to Meetings of Local Authorities in the United Kingdom. [Cd. 4974: pp. 386: price 4s. 3d.]. _____ Appendix Volume XII. pp. 386: price 4s. 3d.]. — Appendix Volume XII. Memoranda by Individual Commissioners on Various Subjects.

Memoranda by Individual Commissioners on Various Subjects.
[Cd. 4983: pp. 461: price 5s. 7d.]
Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. Reports for 1908. Part B.
Industrial and Provident Societies. [H.C. 105-ii.: pp. vi. + 266: price 2s. 2d.]. Building Societies. Fourteenth Annual Report. Part I.
Report. [H.C. 106: pp. 23: price 2dd.]. Part II. Abstract of Accounts. [H.C. 106-i.: pp. 156: price 1s. 3d.]
Census of Production (1907). Preliminary Tables summarising the results of the Returns received under the Census of Production Act, 1006. Part II.

1906. Part II. Shipbuilding and engineering, cycle and motor factories, leather factories (tanning and dressing), papermaking factories, leather lattering training uning the second sec

with diagrams: price 9¹/₂d.] London Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade. Second Annual Report. 1909. [Cd. 4988: pp. vi. + 192: price 2s. 1d.] Agricultural Statistics, 1908. Vol. XLIII. Part IV. Colonial and Foreign Statistics. With Index to Vol. XLIII. Board of

Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 4989 : pp. 730 : price 61d.] Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1908-9.

Supplement containing the Report of the Medical Officer. (Includes reports by Dr. Reginald Farrar on the lodging of workmen employed in the construction of public works.) [Cd. 4935: pp. xxxvi. + 459: price 7s. 3d.] Supplement in continuation of the Report of the Medical Officer on the nature, uses, and manufacture of Ferro-silicon, with special reference to possible danger arising from its transport and storage. [Cd. 4958 : pp. viii. + 115: price IS. IId.]

February, 1910. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

BRITISH COLONIES.

Canada. The Labour Gazette, December, 1909. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during November; British Columbia labour legislation in 1909; co-operative lobster-packing in Nova Scotia; co-operative banks in the province of Quebec, &c.

New Zealand. Journal of the Department of Labour, December, 1909. Condition of trade and employment as at November 30th; accidents in factories; accidents reported under the Scaffolding Inspection Act; cases under the Workers' Compensation Act, &c. Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Vol. X., Part VI. Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. 160]. New South Wales. The Industrial Arbitration Reports and Records,

1909. Vol. VIII., Part 3. Reports of 12 cases. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. 174.] Queensland. Report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops for year ended June 30th, 1909. Third annual

report with reference to persons sent to employment, first report on the working of the Wages Boards Act, and twelfth annual report on the observance of the Factories and Shops Acts. [Brisbane: A. J. Canning, Government Printer : pp. 81.]

Victoria. Determinations of Wages Boards, 1909. The Agricultural Implements' Board, dated September 7th, cancelling that of March 1st, 1909. Wire-Workers' Board, dated October 14th. Printers' Board, dated September 20th, cancelling that of September 27th, Ice Board, dated November 1st, 1909. [Melbourne: go6. . Kemp, Government Printer].

Cape Colony. Monthly Reports of the Government Labour Bureau. State of the labour market in November and December, 1909. [pp. 4 and 3.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

United States. Massachusetts. Labour Bulletin, No. 70, December, 1909. Labour Injunctions in Massachusetts. A survey of litigation in labour disputes in the Commonwealth, 1898 to 1908. Nebraska. Crop Statistics, 1909. Bulletin No. 17, December, 1909. [Chaflin Printing Co. : pp. 39]. General.

Journal of the International Labour Office, No. 1, 1910. Contains texts of labour laws, &c. [Jena: Verlag von Gustav Fischer.] Journal of the Permanent Committee of the International Congresses on Social Insurance. No. 1, January-March: No. 2, April-June; No. 3 July-September, 1909. Contain papers and texts of laws on various forms of insurance. [Paris: Arthur Rousseau, 14, rue Soufflet

(5e): price 2s. 5d. each.] International Agricultural Institute. Report on the organisation of services for agricultural statistics in various countries. Vol. 1, 1939. [Rome : Imprimerie de la Chambre des Députés : pp. 446.] France.

Journal of the French Labour Department, December, 1909, Employ-ment and labour disputes in November; new laws of November 27th and December 7th on the absence of women from work for periods before and after childbirth, and payment of wages and salaries. [Paris : Berger Levrault & Cie. : price 2d.] Labour Disputes in 1908. Ministry of Labour. [Paris, 1909 : pp. xviii. + 550.]

Germany.

Report on Old Age and Infirmity Insurance in 1908. Return to Reichstag by Imperial Insurance Department. [Berlin: pp. 57.] Journal of the German Labour Department, December, 1909. Employ-Norway. Official Statistics of Norway. (1) Industrial Statistics. Number of persons occupied, wages and hours in industries in 1905. (2) Insurance against Accidents, 1904-1906. Norwegian Insurance Department, 1909. [Christiania: H. Aschehoug & Co.: pp. lix. + 370: lxi. + ment in November ; labour exchanges in 1908 ; wages of miners in third quarter of 1909; sickness insurance in 1908; Federal Council 272; price 6³d. and 1s. 1d.) Statistical Yearbook of Norway, 1909. Occupations, workpeople's insurance against accidents, wages, labour exchanges, labour disputes, prices of cereals, &c. Norwegian Central Statistical Orders relating to employment of women in fish curing and fruit preserving establishments. January, 1910. Employment in 1909 and in December; unemployment in fourth quarter of 1909; latest developments of insurance against unemployment; accident, old Office. [Christiania : H. Aschehoug & Co. : pp. 192 : price 1s. Id.] age and infirmity insurance in 1908. [Berlin: Carl Heymanns Verlag; price id. each.] Sweden.

Insurance against Sickness in Germany in 1908. Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin: Verlag von Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht: pp.

Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 12, 1909. Sick funds and medical attendance; law of June 15th on closing of xxl. + 81; price 1s. 2d.] shop; ; labour disputes in 1908; labour exchanges in October and November; laws of Swiss cantons on labour disputes and concili-ation; prices of articles of food, &c., in October. [Stockholm: Housing in Berlin, 1906-9. Municipal Statistical Office. [Berlin: Verlag von Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht: pp. xxii. + 12 + 38: price 2s.] price 2d.]

Statistical Yearbook of Alsace-Lorraine, 1909. Statistics of occupa-tions, industrial establishments, labour exchanges, labour disputes, Labour Disputes in Sweden. Swedish Labour Department. [Stockholm: pp. 130: price 1s. 1d.] Swedish Statistical Abstract, 1910. Industrial accidents; labour wages, prices of cereals, meat, &c., savings banks, &c. Statistical Office of Alsace-Lorraine. [Strassburg: Strassburger Druckereidisputes : labour exchanges ; wages of agricultural workers ; prices und Verlagsanstalt: pp. xvi. + 312 + charts: price 1s.] Yearbook of the Federation of German Agricultural Co-operative Societies for 1908. [Darmstadt: Verlag des Reichsverbandes der of cereals and butter. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söners Forlag: pp. xi. + 171: price 2s. 3d.] Insurance in Sweden in 1908. 2 parts. Insurance Department, deutschen landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaften: pp. 526: price 1909. [Stockholm: pp. 86 and 134.] 5s. 11d.]

Memorandum on Municipal Grants for Insurance against Unemployment (Dr. Jastrow). Charlottenburg Executive Council. 1910. [Charlottenburg: pp. 115.]

Austria-Hungary.

Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, December, 1909. CONSULAR REPORT. Labour disputes in 1908 and November, 1909; labour exchanges, (The Consular Reports may be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., direct, or through any bookseller.) November, 1909; labour conditions and welfare institutions in State tobacco factories in 1908. Special supplements to above ;-(1) Provisions relating to Sunday rest in industrial undertakings in Austria. (2) Work of Austrian labour exchanges in 1907 and 1908. Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 4394. Trade of Switzerland, 1908. Labour organization, factory statistics, statistics of industries, &c. [Cd. 4962-6: pp. 44: price 21d.] [Vienna; A. Hölder: price 2d.]

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Journal of the Austrian Ministry of the Interior on Workpeople's Insurance against Sickness and Accidents, December, 1909, and January, 1910. Supplement to latter is a report on miners' sickness, death and infirmity funds in 1906. [Vienna: H. K. Hof und Staatsdruckerei.

Proceedings of 37th Congress of German Co-operative Societies in Austria, Budweis, September 11-13th, 1909. [Vienna: Im Sebstverlage des Verbandes: pp. 100.] Statistical Journal of Hungary, December, 1909. Text of statutes or model statutes of the various funds established under the law of

1907 relating to workpeople's insurance against sickness and accidents. [Vienna : A Hölder : price 18. 8d.] Italy.

Journal of the Italian Labour Department, December, 1909. Labour disputes in November; prices of articles of food, &c., in November. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 4d.]

Almanack of Co-operative and Friendly Societies, 1910. Lega Nazionale delle Cooperative e della Federazione Italiana delle Società di Mutuo Soccorso. [Milan: pp. xiv. + 164.]

Belgium.

Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, December 31st, 1909. Labour disputes in November; law of December 31st, 1909, on hours of labour in mines; Swedish law of November 20th, 1909,

on night work of women. January 15th, 1910.—Employment in December. [Brussels: F. van Buggenhoudt; price 1d. each.] Report on Railway, Postal, Telegraph, Telephone and Marine Services for 1908. Pension and accident compensation funds of railway complexers. employees. Ministry of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs. [Brussels.]

Inquiry relating to Maritime Fishing in Belgium, 1909. [Brussels: Lebègue & Cie, Rue de la Madeleine, 46: pp. vi. + 207: price IS. 23d.]

Holland.

Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, December 31st, 1939. Employment and labour disputes in November. [The Hague Gebroeders Belinfante : price 2d.]

Reports of Dutch Chambers of Labour for 1908. [The Hague:

Gebroeders Belinfante: pp. 632 + xii.] Statistics of Holland. cxxv.—Savings and Loan Banks in 1907 and 1908. cxxiv.—Trade Unions, 1907-9 cxxvi.—Movement of Population in 1908. Dutch Central Statistical Office, 1909, [The Hague : Gebroeders Belinfante : pp. xxxii. + 361 + charts ; 34 ; xxxv. + 156 : price 2s. 1d., 2d., 8d.]

Spain.

Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, December, 1909. Labour disputes in November; cost of living, April-September, in certain provinces and their capitals. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez, Libreria, calle de Preciados, 48: price 21d.]

Russia.

Journal of the Finnish Labour Department, No. 6, 1909. Factory inspection in 1908; unemployment, wages, &c., in June and July, 1909; prices of articles of food, &c. in third quarter of 1909. [Helsingfors: price 21d.]

Denmark.

Factory Inspection in Denmark. Reports for the year 1908-9. [Copenhagen: pp. 39.] Report of the Danish Inspector of Unemployment for year ending

March 31st, 1909. [Copenhagen : pp. 21.]

Bulgaria.

Journal of the Bulgarian Statistical Department, November, 1909. Population and housing census of December 31st, 1905; population grouped according to occupations; prices of articles of food, &c., and wages of masons and labourers in October. [Sofia: price 2¹/₂d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

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

BLANKETS-

70

John Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton, Devon. John Horsfall & Sons (Greetland), Ltd., Greetland, Halifax. E. O. Dodgson & Co., Ltd., Hunslet Mills, Leeds. Charles Early & Co., Witney Mills, Witney. BUNTING-W. Bancroft & Sons (of Halifax), Ltd., King Cross, Halifax. Cyrus Brock & Sons, Sharpe Street Mills, Bradford. C. B. Brook & Co., 39, Swaine Street, Bradford. J. Clough & Son, Shipley, Yorks. G. H. Eady & Co., Bradford, Yorks. Morton & Holcroft, Fenton Road Works, Halifax.

T. Riley & Co., 32, Charles Street, Bradford. Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks.

BUOYS, STEEL-Bellamy, Ltd., Millwall, E.

BUTTONS-Buttons, Ltd., Portland Street, Aston. Firmin & Sons, Ltd., 108-9, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. Smith & Wright, Ltd., Brearley Street, Birmingham. CALICO-J. Parkyn & Co., 70, Mosley Street, Manchester. CANVAS, SCENE PAINTING-D. & R. Duke, Den Burn Works, Brechin.

Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen. CAPS, BLUE CLOTH, AND CAP COVERS-

Myers & Co., 222/6, Cambridge Road, N.E.

S. Schneiders & Son, Durward Street, E. CAPS, FORAGE, AND ACCESSORIES, FOR ROYAL MARINES-

Hobson & Sons, 154/164, Tooley Street, S.E. T. Webster & Co., East Bond Street, Leicester.

CLOTH, BLUE-H. Booth & Sons, Moorhead Mill, Gildersome, near Leeds.

CLOTH, COTTON CLEANING-

W. Bancroft & Sons (of Halifax), Ltd., Halifax. Smith & Co., North Dean Mills, Halifax.

A. Worsley & Sons, Ltd., Fountain Street Mill, Bury. CLOTH, LINEN DUCK-

Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.

D. & R. Duke, Ltd., Brechin. Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin.

COMPOSITIONS-

Storry Smithson & Co., Ltd., Southcoates, Hull. Hy. Clark & Sons, Ltd., Midland Wharf, Westferry Road, Millwall, E.

Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull. Holzpfels, Ltd., Felling-on-Tyne. J. Kirkaldy & Son, Ltd., Gordon Street, Plaistow, Essex. Suter Harimann & Rahtjen's Compo. Co., Ltd., Silvertown, E. Peacock & Buchan, Ltd., Shirley, Southampton. Stephenson & Co., Arundel Street, Portsmouth

Stephenson & Co., Arundel Street, Portsmouth. G. Veneziani, Hope Lane, Charlton, Kent.

ELECTRO PLATE— Barker Bros., Silversmiths, Ltd., Birmingham. Martin Hall & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.

W. Hutton & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield. Potosi Silver Co., Birmingham. Walker & Hall, Sheffield.

FEARNOUGHT-

J. Horsfall & Sons (Greetland), Ltd., Greetland, near Halifax. Hugh Shaw, Millbrook, Stalybridge.

FEARNOUGHT AND KERSEY-Joseph Smith & Co., Greetland, near Halifax.

FLANNEL-G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Apperley Bridge, near Bradford. Thomas Heap & Sons, Ltd., Haugh, near Rochdale. W. Shaw & Sons, Vale Mills, Rochdale.

Robert Schofield, Well i' th' Lane Mills, Rochdale.

J. Schofield & Soss, Buckley Mills, Rochdale. R. Woolfenden, Vicars Moss Mills, Rochdale.

GLYCERINE-Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Belmont Works, Battersea. S.W.

HAIR, CURLED-

Blyth & Co., Ltd., 28-32, Henry Street, Liverpool. M. Drew & Sons, Ltd., Colinsles Hair Works, Paisley. S. Laycock & Sons, Ltd., Portobello Place, Sheffield.

E. Webb & Sons (Worcester), Ltd., Copenhagen Street, Worcester HELMETS, WHITE, AND GEAR FOR ROYAL MARINES-

Hobson & Sons, 154, Tooley Street, S.E. Poulton & Davis, 421, Old Kent Road, S.E.

TEAN-

Armitage & Rigby, Ltd., 95, Portland Street, Manchester.

ailey & Berry, Ltd., Spring Mill, Cranby, near Colne. Bright & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale.

Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd., 37, Faulkner Street, Manchester.

Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks.

JUNCTION BOXES, MALLEABLE CAST IRON - Leys Malleable Castings Co., Ltd., Derby. LINEN, DAMASK TABLE-

Inglis & Co., Victoria Works, Dunfermline. Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Linfield, Belfast.

LEAD, SHEET AND PIPE-

G. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., 34, St. John's Street, E.C. James & Rosewall, Octagon Street, Plymouth. Locke Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., 94, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

MAGNESIA BLOCKS—Hobdell Way & Co., Ltd., 124, Minories, E.C. MOP HEADS—T. M. Clewes & Son, Park Mills, Cradley. SQUEEGEES—C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Cambridge Street, Man-

chester. SERGE, BLUE-

J. Baxter & Son, Apperley Bridge, Bradford. J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton, Devon. J. Clay & Sons, Hollings Mills, Sowerby Bridge. Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield. Fox Bros., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset. R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, Leeds. J. Shaw & Sons, Ltd., Brookroyd Mills, Halifax. J. Smith & Co., North Dean Mills, Greetland, Halifax.

. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS-Bates Bros., 2, St. George's Avenue, Aldermanbury, E.C.

Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Corporation Street, Birmingham. Darton, Gibbs & Co., Pazo Works, Oldbury. Benjamin Lees, Ltd. (C. Newsome Dept.), 18, London Road,

Manchester. Liverpool Lint Co., Mark Street Mills, Liverpool. J. F. Macfarlan & Co., 9 & 11, Moor Lane, Fo:e Street, E.C. Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield, Derby.

W. G. Taylor, Saltley, Birmingham. Vernon & Co., Ltd., Penwortham Mills, Preston.

TIN AND JAPANNED WARES-

AND JAPANNED WARES—
Anglo-American Tin Stamping Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.
Ash Bros. & Heaton, Ltd., Dartmouth Street, Birmingham.
Bartlett & Digby, 66, Blackfriars Road, S.E.
Bulpitt & Sons, 153-161, Camden Street, Birmingham.
Farmer & Chapman, Ltd., Bilston, Staffs.
S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Vulcan Works, Wolverhampton.
F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., Trundleys Road, Deptford, S E.
S. Gregson & Sons, Clarke Street, Bury.

S. Gregson & Sons, Clerke Street, Bury.

Griffiths & Browett, Ltd., Bradford Street, Birmingham. M. J. Hart & Sons, 36, Great Bear Street, Birmingham.

Lawden & Poole, Newtown Road, Birmiogham,

North London Tiaware Co., 50, Crwdall Street, Hoxton. G. & J. Oliver, 37-9, Wapping Wall, E. Orme Evans & Co., Ltd., Elgin Works, Wolverhampton. R. Stroud & Sons, Niphon Works, Wolverhampton. J. Stewart & Son (Wolvernampton), Ltd., Pountney Place, Wolverhampton Wolverhampton

R. & W. Wilson & Sons, 102, Wardour Street, W. Joseph Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Albert Street Works, Bilston. Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Cambrian Works,

Llanelly.

TWINES-

Twines— The Belfast Ropeworks, Co., Ltd., Belfast. Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co. Pymore Mill Co., Ltd., Bridport. TELESCOPES—Ross, Ltd., 3, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W. VALVOLINE OIL—Valvoline Oil Co., 389, King William Street, E.C.

WOOD GOODS, MANUFACTURED-

H. Workman, Ltd., Woodchester, near Chester.

R. Burley & Sons, Ltd., Fairley Street, Govan. J. Owen & Sons, Ltd., Stanley Road, Liverpool.

T. B. Latham & Co., Camberwell, S.E. Dyne & Evens, York Road, Limehouse, E.

East & Son, Berkhamstead, Herts.

J. Brown & Sons, Thatcham, Berks. Alfred Taylor, Mortimer, West End, Berks. Arthur Taylor, Mortimer, Berks. J. Wood & Co, Ham Saw Mills, Newbury. Rudders & Payne, Ltd., Chester Street, Birmingham.

J. & A. McFarlane, Ltd., Springbank, Glasgow. E. & W. Coward, Stott Park, Lake Side, Ulverston. A. G. Owen, Queen's Road, Sheffield. T. Webb & Sons, Chesham, Bucks.

ADMIRALTY: DIRECTOR OF WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TANKS, OIL, STEEL-Danks, Elwin & Co. (Oldbury), Ltd., Oldbury

URINAL ACCOMMODATION, Royal Marine Barracks, Plymouth-

WAR OFFICE.

Cridland & Rose, King Square, Bristol. Finedon Co-operative Society, Limited, Opelisk Hill, Finedon.

W. Shepherd & Sons, Staveley, near Kendal.

C. White, Narrow Street, Limehouse, E.

Puttock & Peacock, Billingshurst, Sussex.

Arthur Carkeek, Redruth, Cornwall.

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

T. J. Robins, Ltd., 211, Borough High Street, S.E.

Groom, Ltd., Leadenhall House, E.C.

Fosters, Ltd., Boxmoor, Herts.

Boiler Works, Birmingham.

Adams Bros., Raunds,

J. Cave & Sons, Ltd., Rushden. Clarke & Haynes, Raunds.

J. Horrell & Son, Raunds. C. E. Nichols, Raunds.

R. Cozgins & Sons, Ltd , Raunds.

BAGS. KIT-

Boots-

M. McNeill, Ringsend Dcck Saw Mills, Dublin. R. Groom, Sons & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Shropshire.

February, 1910. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

W. Nichols & Son, Kettering.	H. K. Money & Sons, Woodstock.
Northamptonshire Productive Society, Ltd., Wollaston, near Wellingborough.	A. Yates & Co., Millstons Laue, Leicester. HARNESS AND SADDLERY—
St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd., Raunds.	Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.
O. Smith, Raunds. Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Raunds.	E. Jones, 145-7, Camden Street, Birmingham. Liggins & Froggatt, Marsh Street, Walsall.
Unity Co-operative Society, Ltd , Ringstead, Thrapston.	Martins-Birmingham, Ltd., Granville Street, Birmingham.
S. Walker, Walgrave. Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., 24, London Wall, E.C.	Middlemore & Lamplugh, Ltd., Holloway Head, Birmingham.
BRACES-	Rawle & Son, 231-2, Blacktriars Road, S.E. Stansfield & Co., Baltic Mills, Waterfoot.
W. Blenkiron & Son, 123, Wood Street, E.C.	HOSIERY-
T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2, Budge Row, E.C. F. W. Duerdoth, 79, High Street, Chesham.	Atkins Bros., Hinckley. A. Baum, 25, Southgate Street, Leicester.
BRUSHES-	G. Braund, 10, Woodgate, Loughborough.
Association for the Blind, 258, Tottenham Court Road, W. D. Clark & Sons, Stafford Street, Walsall.	N. Corah & Sons, Canning Place, Leicester. J. Glazebrosk & Co., Countesthorpe, near Leicester.
W. Cleghorn & Son, Selborne Street, Walsall.	A. E. Hill, Frederick Street, Wigston.
G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., 75, Farringdon Road, E.C. A. Reid & Sons, 283, Tabard Street, S.E.	A. Kemp, Dover Stree', Leicester. D. & H. McDevitt, Glenties, Co. Donegal.
W. R. Tilbury & Co., 47, Frampton Park Road, N.E.	I. & R. Morley, 18, Wood Street, E.C.
Titterton & Howard, 8-10, Great Tichfield Street, W. United Institution for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Albion Street,	T. Morley & Son, High Cross Street, Leicester. Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 47, Basinghall Street, E.C.
Leeds.	D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hinckley.
W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Broad Weir, Bristol. R. Wakely, 383, Kingsland Road, N.E.	J. Pick & Sons, 11, Wimbledon Street, Leicester. H. W. Plant & Co., 39, Welford Road, Leicester.
CANVAS—	Pryce-Jones, Ltd., Newtown, Montgomery.
Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.	R. Rowley & Co., L ^t d., Queen Street, Leicester. S. Smith, 18 ¹ / ₂ King Richard's Road, Leicester.
D. & R. Duke, Den Burn Works, Brechin, N.B. J. Jeffrey & Co., Kirkcaldy.	Stevenson & Co., Regent Factory, Newtownards.
Lamb & Scott, Ltd, Brechin, N.B.	S. D. Stretton & Sons, Leicester.
Leadbetter Bros. & Co., Dundee. Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen.	F. & E. Tarratt, Watling Streat, Leicester. Toller & Lankester, Jarrom Street, Leicester.
Castors, Pepper, &c	Woodford & Wormleighton, 21, Watling Street, Leicester.
Anglo-American Tin Stamping Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.	Bailey & Berry, Ltd., Earby, near Colne.
Orme, Evans & Co., Limited, Wolverhampton. Welsh Tinplate and Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly, South	L. Behrens & Sons, 131, Portland Street, Manchester.
Wales.	J. Bright & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale Rylands & Sons, Ltd., 55, Wood Street, E.C.
CLOTH – Archer, Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Millfield Mills, Horbury.	KNIVES AND FORKS, CARVING-
G. Briggs & Sons, Storrs Hill Mills, Ossett.	Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield. F. Mills & Co., Ltd., Hanover Works, Division Street, Sheffield.
J. Hainsworth & Sons, Cape Mills, Farsley, near Leeds. J. Halliday & Co., Albion Mills, Pudsey.	LACES, LEATHER-
J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford.	C. H. Averill, Balsa'l Heath, Birmingham.
T. & H. Harper, Apperley Bridge, Bradford. J. Watkinson, & Sons, Limited, Washpit Mills, Holmfirth.	E. B. Balmforth, 4, Meanwood Road, Leeds. LAMPS, ELECTRIC, INCANDESCENT —
Whiteley & Green, Limited, Hinchliffe Mill, Holmbridge,	British Tungsten Lamp Co., Ltd., Huyton Quarry, near Liverpool.
Huddersfield. P. Womersley & Sons, Waterloo Mills, Pudsey.	Cryselco, Ltd., Kempston Works, Bedford. General Electric Co., Ltd., 71, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
CLOTH, ITALIAN-J. Cawthra & Co., Ltd., 7, Swaine Street,	METERS, GAS (Running Contract)-R. Laidlaw & Son (Edinburgh),
Bradford.	Ltd., 6, Little Bush Lane, Cannon Street, E.C. RAZORS—
CLOTHING— J. Compton & Sons, Tower Hill, E.	J. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Eccleshall Works, Sheffield.
T. H. Crombie, 72, Ingram Street, Glasgow.	Atkinson Bros., Ltd., Milton Works, Sheffield. M. Hunter & Son, Ltd., Talbot Works, Sheffield.
Dearden Bros., Paul Street Works, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E. Eastwood Bros., Croft Mills, Hebden Bridge.	SERGE-
English Fustian Manufacturing Co., Ltd., St. George's	H. Booth & Sons, Moorhead Mill, Gildersome, near Leeds. J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks.
Chambers, Hebden Bridge. J. Hammond & Co., Ltd., Enderley Mills, Newcastle, Staffs.	Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset.
Limerick Clothing Factory, Limited, Limerick.	A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Spring Valley Mills, Farsley, near Leeds.
J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Limited, Drewry Lane Works, Derby.	J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford.
COMBS—Aberdeen Comb Works Co., Ltd., Aberdeen. COTTONS—	T. & H. Harper, Apperley Bridge, Bradford. J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth,
Armitage & Rigby, Ltd., 95, Portland Street, Manchester.	Sewings-
Cottrill & Co., 31, New Cannon Street, Manchester. Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., 31, Cooper Street, Manchester.	Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek. H. Campbell & Co., Ltd., 41, Royal Avenue, Belfast.
J. Hoyle, Limited, Acre Mill, Hebden Bridge.	Finlayson, Bousfield & Co., Ltd., Johnstone, N.B.
J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., 50, Piccadilly, Manchester. Ogdens & Madeleys, Ltd., 3, China Lane, Manchester.	F. W. Hayes & Co., Ltd., Seapatrick Mills, Banbridge, Ireland.
J. Parkyn & Co., 70, Mosley Street, Manchester.	Lindsay, Thompson & Co., Ltd., Linen Thread Mills, Belfast. J. Maygrove & Co., Ltd., 51-2, Aldersgate Street, E.C.
Sheldrake Mill Co., 25, York Street, Manchester. F. Taylor & Sons, 17, Bloom Street, Manchester.	W. Paton, Ltd., 9, Nicholl Square, Falcon Street, E.C.
Tootal Broadhurst Lee Co., Ltd., 56. Oxford Street, Manchester.	Watson & Co. (Leek), Ltd., London Mills, Leek. Shoes—
J. M. Walker & Co., Ltd , 29, Mosley Street, Manchester.	W. Nichols & Son, Kettering.
DRABBETT-D. Gurteen & Sons, Chauntry Mills, Haverhill. Dock, &c	O. Smith, Raunds. S. Walker, Walgrave.
Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.	SPURS
R. Buckton & Son, Hunslet Linen Works, Leeds. D. & R. Duke, Den Burn Works, Brechin, N.B.	J. Birch & Sons, Ltd., Upper Brook Street, Walsall. Withers & Griffin, Pleck Road, Walsall.
J. Jeffrey & Co., Kirkcaldy.	J. Withers & Son, Wisemore Street, Walsall.
W. M. Kirk & Partners, Ltd., Belfast. Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin, N.B.	STEELWORK in connection with renewal of floors of A.S.C. Stores, Malta—Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.
J. Lowson, Jun., & Co., Ltd., Victoria Works, Forfar.	TARTAN-
W. Lumsden & Son, Freuchie, Fife. Redford Linen Co., Ltd., Belfast.	D. Ballantyne & Co., Peebles. H. Ballantyne & Sons, Ltd., Tweedvale Mills, Walkerburn.
Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen.	W. Brown & Sons, Wilderbank Mills, Galashiels.
Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Linfield, Belfast. R. Usher & Co., Ltd., Drogheda.	Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield. J. Hainsworth & Sons, Cape Mills, Farsley, near Leeds.
LNGINE, PUMPING—	J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford.
Leeds Engineering and Hydraulic Co., Ltd., Rodley, near Leeds.	T. & H. Harper, Apperley Bridge, Bradford. R. Noble & Co., Glebe Mills, Hawick.
W. Clegg, Albert Mills, Milnrow, near Rochdale.	Towels, Turkish-
G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Apperley Bridge, Bradford. Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., The Butts, Rochdale.	Barlow & Jones, Limited, 2, Portland Street, Manchester. W. M. Christy & Sons, Limited, 14, West Mosley Street,
5. Porritt & Sons, Ltd., Bamford Woollen Mills, near Rochdale.	Manchester.
J. Schofield & Sons, Buckley Mills, Rochdale. R. Schofield, Well i' th' Lane Mills, Rochdale.	Stott & Smith, 4, Minshull Street, Manchester. TWEED—
W. Shaw & Sons, Vale Mills Rochdale	Archer, Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Millfield Mills, Horbury.
GLOVES- Allen & Bastick, 29, Newarke Street, Leicester.	H. Booth & Sons, Moorhead Mill, Gildersome, nr. Leeds, Colbeck Bros., Limited, Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield.
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J. Halliday & Co., Albion Mills, Pudsey.
J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford.
T. & H. Harper, Apperley Bridge, Bradford.
W. & T. Huggan, Bramley, Leeds.
YARN, COIR FIBRE—J. H. Vavasseur & Co., Ltd., Ceylon House, 15/16, America Square, E.C.
SUPPLY, DELIVERY AND ERECTION OF A LANDING STAGE at the Military Wharf, Haulbowline Island, Cork Harbour—E. R. Lester, 13, Whitefield Terrace, Plymouth.
WORKS SERVICES—

- WORKS SERVICES Conversion of Barrack Huts to Married Soldiers' Quarters, Bulford Camp—Thomas & Edge, Anglesea Avenue, Woolwich. Erection of Barrack Block, Devizes—W. E. Chivers & Sons,
- 29, Sheep Street, Devizes.

29, Sheep Street, Devizes.
Erection of Field Officers' Quarters, &c., Bulford Camp—W. E. Chivers & Sons, 29, Sheep Street, Devizes.
Erection of Group III. Quarters, Curragh—H. Laverty & Sons, Ltd., 12, Cambridge Street, Belfast.
Erection of Harness Rooms, &c., Newbridge—T. J. Llewellyn, Newbridge Co. Kildare

Erection of Harness Rooms, &c., Newbridge—T. J. Llewellyn, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.
Erection of Married Quarters, Fort Camden, Cork—T. O'Mahony, Sunmount, Fermoy.
Erection of Married Soldiers' Quarters, Old Granby Barracks, Devonport—J. Crockerell, Richmond Walk, Devonport.
Erection of Nursing Staff's Quarters, Military Families' Hospital, Woolwich—W. F. Blay, Ltd., Dartford.
Erection of Ordnance Officer's Quarter, Tidworth—W. E. Chivers & Sons, 29, Sheep Street, Devizes.
Erection of Sanitary Annexes, Combermere Barracks, Windsor— E. McCarthy Fitt, 118, Oxford Road, Reading.

Erection of Sanitary Annexes, Combermere Barracks, Windsor—
E. McCarthy Fitt, 118, Oxford Road, Reading.
Erection of Sculleries, &c., Married Soldiers' Quarters, Hounslow
—Holloway & Greenwood, Loughborough Works, Brixton.
Extension of Heating Installation, Queen Alexandra Hospital, Millbank—E. Deane & Beal, Ltd., 1, Arthur Street East, E.C.
Installation of Electric Light, Stanhope and Marlborough Lines, Aldershot—J. B. Saunders & Co., 91, York Street, Westminster, S.W.

S.W

Installation of Oil Gas Lighting, Tipperary Barracks—Non-Explosive Gas Co., Blomfield House, 85, London Wall, E.C. Periodical Works Services, Canterbury—F. Holdsworth, 32, Saltaire Road, Shipley.

Saltaire Road, Shipley.
Reconstruction of Drainage, Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock—B. E. Nightingale, Albert Embankment, S.E.
Reconstruction of Sergeants' Mess, Maryhill Barracks, Glasgow —J. Brown, Cairneross, Bothwell, N.B.
Re-making Roads, Combermere Barracks, Windsor—Kirk & Randall, Warren Lane Works, Woolwich.
Re-making Roads and Parades, Creat Verseauth, D. D. Hill

Re-making Roads and Parades, Great Yarmouth—F. R. Hipper-son, 93, Northumberland Street, Norwich.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

CABLE, PAPER CORE— Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Blomfield Street, London Wall, E.C.

Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Victoria Works, Charlton, Kent.

Western Electric Co., Norfolk House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. Covers, TIRE-

D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., 51-2, Aldermanbury, E.C. North British Rubber Co., Ltd., 2, 4 & 6, East Road, City Road, E.C

E.C. CRUTCHES, STAY—Bullers, Ltd., Tipton. LAMPS, GLOW—Edison & Swan United Electric Light Co., Ltd., 36-7, Queen Street, E.C. Pole DRESSING—R. Wade, Sons & Co., Ltd., Hull. TIN—Forster, Cawson & Co., 141, Fenchurch Street, E.C. TUBES, AIR, TIRE—North British Rubber Co., Ltd., 2, 4 & 6,

East Road, City Road, E.C.

WIRE, COPPER-

T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., 88, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C. British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Lennox House, Norfolk Street, W.C.

R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Bradford Iron Works, Manchester. Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Wellington, Salop. F. Smith & Co., Ltd., Anaconda Works, Salford, Manchester. BURNLEY AND WARRINGTON MOTOR MAIL SERVICE.—Messrs. J.

Blake & Co., Beaumont Street, Liverpool. Alterations and Additions to South-Eastern District Office, GLASGOW-Messrs. George Ferguson & Sons, 144, Gardner Street, Glasgow.

LAY AND JOINT LINES OF Cast-Iron Pipes in Purley and Coulsdon-Wm. Griffiths & Co., Ltd., 35/39, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

ELECTRIC LIFTS (12) at the New General Post Office, King Edward Street, London, E.C.—R. Waygood & Co., Ltd., Falmouth Road, Great Dover Street, S.E. ELECTRIC LIFTS (5) at the Head Post Office, Bristol—R. Waygood & Co., Ltd., Falmouth Road, Great Dover Street, S.E. ELECTRIC LIGHTING of Sheffield New Head Post Office—W. S.

Vaughton, 38, Barwick Street, Birmingham. ELECTRIC LIGHTING of Block "B" of the Postal Telegraph Stores

Depot, Cherrywood Road, Bordesley Green, Birmingham-Beaven & Sons, Ltd., 27, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

- PNEUMATIC TICKET DISTRIBUTING SYSTEM at the Post Office Telephone Trunk Exchange, London, E.C.—Western Electric Company, North Woolwich, E.
- ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY at General Post Office (West), E.C.-The Electrical Power Storage Co., Ltd., 4, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

ELECTRICAL SWITCHGEAR at King Edward Building, General Post Office (West), and General Post Office (South), London, E.C., British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., 83, Cannon Street, E.C. MOTOR CONVERTORS, &C., at General Post Office (West), London,

E.C.—Bruce Peebles & Co., Ltd., East Pilton, Edinburgh. STEAM EXHAUST, FEED, &C., PIPEWORK at Post Office Central Power Station, Upper Ground Street, S.E.—Aiton & Co., Derby.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

- PRINTING, BINDING, &c.—
 Binding 6,000 "Military Electric Lighting, Vol. I. "—Harrison & Sons, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
 Binding 17,650 "Telephone Diagrams—M. Bell & Co., Temple Works, Cursitor Street, E.C.
 Printing, Binding, &c., 8,000 books, "England No. 2 Receipt Book"; 2,000 books "S 553"; 500 Pension Order Books; 100,000 "Army Form B 50"; 1,100 "Foreman's Demand Books"; 1,000 "Head Office Postal Order Stock Book"; 15,000 "Lineman's Diary": Supplying 3,000 "Army Book 166"; 500 Portfolios—Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C. E.C.
 - E.C. Printing, Binding, &c., 1,000 "Linemen's Tally Books"; 3,000 Army Books 29 and 29A; Registered Postal Packet Delivery Receipt Book and Re-entry Books—McCorquodale & Co.. Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks. Printing, Binding, &c., 50,000 "Continuous Certificate of Dis-charge"—Cartwright & Rattray, Ltd., Caxton Works, Hyde. Printing, Binding, &c., 17,000 books "S 77"—Waterlow Bros. and Layton, Ltd., Broken Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E.C. Supplying 15,000 Brown Millboards; Soo Portfolios—Fenner,

Supplying 15,000 Brown Millboards; 800 Portfolios-Fenner, Appleton & Co., Ltd., 77, St, John Street, E.C. Supplying 12,000 Army Form B. 207, "Recruits wanted for H.M. Foot Guards"—Armitage & Ibbetson, Ltd., Stott Hill Works, Bradford.

Supplying 15,000 Royal Naval Posters – Acme Tone Engraving Co., Ltd., Watford, Herts.

STORES-

Supplying 864 Punches—Wilson & Smith, Birmingham. Supplying 12 "Revol" Duplicators—J. D. Carter, Ltd., Dartmouth Road, Victoria Docks, E.

Supplying 700 lbs. Type -R. H. Stevens & Co., 89, Southwark Street, S.E.

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BUILDERS' WORK-Aberdeen Labour Exchange, Adaptation-D. Macandrew & Co., 120, Loch Street, Aberdeen.

Notting Hill Branch Post Office and Sorting Office, Extension-Sheffield Bros., Downs Park Road, Dalston.

Seamen's Registry, Alterations and Additions-J. Dorey & Co., Ltd., Brentford.

FITTINGS-New G.P.O., King Edward's Building, Fittings Contract No. 3-Galbraith Bros., Ltd., Camberwell Green Works, S.E.

LONG LOCKERS New G.P.O. King Edward's Building-Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. MARBLE WORK-

National Gallery Extension Marble Work—J. Whitehead & Sons, Ltd., Imperial Works, Kennington Oval, S.E. Admiralty Block IV., Marble and Tile Paving—Mosaic Marble and Tile Co., Ltd., 27, Gillingham Road, Cricklewood, N.W.

WOOD BLOCK FLOORING-Western District Post Office—Acme Wood Block Flooring and Paving Co. (1904), Ltd., Gainsborough Road, Victoria Park, N.E.

COAL-Tynybedw Large Colliery Screened Steam Coal—Cory Bros. & Co., Ltd., Bute Docks, Cardiff. Hill's Plymouth Merthyr Steam Coal—Adams and Wilson, I, Dock Chambers, Cardiff.

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130 lb., 90 lb. and 50 lb. Copperplate, 104 lb. Lithographic—Hollingworth & Co., Turkey Mill, Maidstone.

OFFICE OF WOODS, &c.

BLOCK OF THREE COTTAGES with detached outbuildings at Holbeach, Lincolnshire-J. R. Bateman & Son, Sutton Holbeach, Linco Bridge, Wisbech.

PRISON COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND.

CANVAS, BROWN FLAX-D. & R. Duke, Den Burn Works, Brechin. CANVAS, I.R.-The North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Castle Mills, Edinburgh.

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Ltd., 55, Great Brunswick Street, Dublin. SAND AND GRAVEL SUPPLIES, Dublin District—John Clifton, Wilmington Villa, Islandbridge, Dublin.

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