

# THE Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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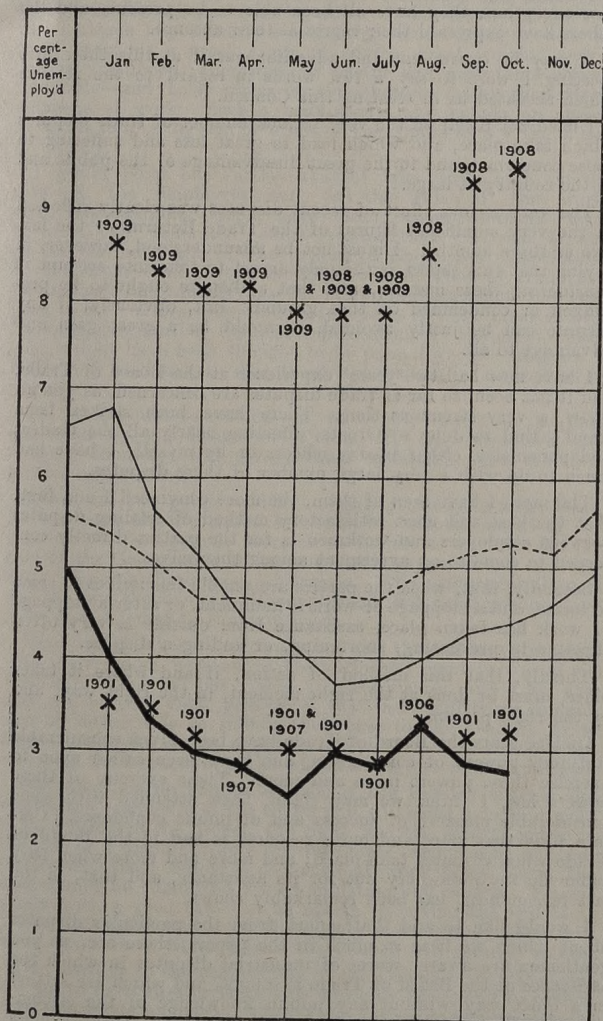
PRICE ONE PENNY.

## EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF  
TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



### NOTE TO CHART.

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

## STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN OCTOBER.

**Employment.**—Employment in October was, on the whole, slightly better than in September. There was a seasonal decline in the building and brickmaking trades, and some falling off in employment in the linen industry and at blast furnaces. On the other hand, employment in the engineering trade remained good, and there was an improvement in nearly all the other industries.

Compared with a year ago, there was an improvement in all the principal industries, but there was a decline in the linen, jute, lace, and brickmaking trades, and at blast furnaces.

In the 394 Trade Unions, with a net membership of 792,685 making returns 21,893 (or 2·8 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of October, 1911, compared with 2·9 per cent. at the end of September, 1911, and 4·4 per cent. at the end of October, 1910.

Returns from firms employing 453,586 workpeople in the week ended October 28th, 1911, showed an increase of 1·4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 4·6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Changes in Rates of Wages.**—The changes in rates of wages taking effect in October affected 97,000 workpeople, and resulted in a net increase of nearly £2,600 per week. Amongst those whose wages were increased were 18,600 coal miners in Cumberland, the Forest of Dean, and the Radstock District, and 33,000 workpeople in the federated shipyards in England and Scotland. The numbers whose wages were reduced included 11,500 ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Cleveland and Durham, 6,900 blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, Durham and Cumberland, and 6,250 blastfurnacemen and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

**Trade Disputes.**—The most important disputes in progress during the month were those involving 5,800 coal miners in the Rhondda Valley, 2,400 flax workers at Belfast, 2,300 engineers and other workpeople at Birmingham, 2,000 coal miners at Bristol, 2,000 oil millers at Hull, 1,400 coal miners at Wigan, and 1,200 underskirt and blouse makers at Nottingham. The number of disputes beginning in October was 74, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 58,528, or 1,748 more than in September, 1911, and 120,641 less than in October, 1910. The total number of working days lost was 444,600, or 115,800 less than in the previous month, and 1,526,100 less than in the corresponding month of last year, when large disputes in the cotton and ship-building trades were in progress.

**Conciliation and Arbitration.**—Cases dealt with under the Conciliation Act include those affecting railway carriage workers in Manchester and district, tramway workers at Ashton-under-Lyne, &c., weavers at Congleton, boot and shoe operatives at Wolverhampton and Anstey, stevedores in East London, cable workers at Gravesend, and jewel-case makers in London. The

Right Hon. Lord Robson, G.C.M.G., has been appointed umpire in connection with the Boot and Shoe Trade National Agreements, in succession to the late Lord James of Hereford.

## EMPLOYMENT RETURNS FOR OCTOBER.

(This Summary is based on 3,061 Returns from Employers, relating to 1,298,301 workpeople, and 3,066 from Trade Unions, relating to 792,685 members.)

## I.—TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade.	Membership of Unions reporting.	Percentage Unemployed at end of Oct., 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Building ... ..	62,989	3.1	+ 0.2	- 5.9
Coal Mining* ... ..	152,177	0.9	- 0.2	...
Engineering ... ..	184,496	3.1	...	- 1.9
Shipbuilding ... ..	66,244	4.5	- 0.3	- 15.6
Other Metal ... ..	48,335	3.1	- 0.2	- 0.3
Textiles* ... ..	124,075	2.3	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Paper, Printing and Bookbinding, Furnishing and Wood-working, Miscellaneous...	63,239 37,793 53,337	4.8 2.5 2.8	- 0.7 - 0.4 - 0.4	+ 0.5 - 2.6 - 0.1
Total...	792,685	2.8	- 0.1	- 1.6

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

## II.—EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for Oct., 1911.	October 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining ... ..	675,632	5.56	+ 0.12	+ 0.29
Iron „ ... ..	17,056	5.85	+ 0.09	+ 0.09
Shale „ ... ..	3,397	5.71	- 0.01	- 0.02
		No. of Furnaces in Blast.	No.	No.
Pig Iron ... ..	21,000	283	- 2	- 27
		Mills Working.	+ 9	+ 68
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	28,500	570		
		Shifts Worked (One Week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel ... ..	99,130	556,200	+ 1.2	+ 11.1
		Earnings in one Week.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton ... ..	128,081	125,815	+ 2.0	+ 9.1
Woolen ... ..	27,760	26,934	+ 2.5	+ 3.1
Worsted ... ..	45,462	34,399	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Linen ... ..	47,085	27,777	- 2.3	- 5.5
Jute ... ..	16,450	12,249	+ 4.1	- 2.5
Hosiery ... ..	19,054	15,293	+ 2.4	+ 6.2
Lace ... ..	6,674	6,564	+ 3.4	+ 0.9
Other Textiles ... ..	17,011	13,472	+ 2.5	+ 3.5
Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing & Finishing	31,429	36,775	+ 4.4	+ 6.5
Boot and Shoe ... ..	56,597	64,567	+ 1.2	+ 5.2
Shirt and Collar ... ..	6,261	4,201	+ 4.2	+ 6.6
Pottery ... ..	21,258	21,176	+ 3.0	+ 6.7
Glass ... ..	8,279	10,150	+ 1.3	+ 15.6
Brick ... ..	12,185	13,387	- 8.9	- 3.6
Total ... ..	453,586	412,759	+ 1.4	+ 4.6

Note.—For further details see Articles on pp. 412-424.

## THE INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.

THE first meeting of the Industrial Council was held on October 26th, 1911, at the Board of Trade Offices, Whitehall Gardens. The meeting was opened by the President of the Board of Trade, who was accompanied by Sir George Askwith (the Chairman of the Industrial Council), Mr. J. A. Webster (Private Secretary to the President), and Mr. H. J. Wilson (Registrar of the Council).

The members present from among the employers' representatives were Messrs. G. Ainsworth, G. H. Cloughton, W. A. Clowes, J. H. C. Crockett, F. L. Davis, Sir Thomas Ratcliffe Ellis, Mr. F. W. Gibbins, Sir Charles Macara, Bart., and Messrs. Alexander Siemens and J. W. White. The members attending from among the workmen's representatives were the Right Hon. Thomas Burt, M.P., and Messrs. T. Ashton, C. W. Bowerman, M.P., F. Chandler, J. R. Clynes, M.P., H. Gosling, J. Hodge, M.P., W. Mosses, W. Mullin, E. L. Poulton, and J. E. Williams.

Letters regretting their inability to be present at this meeting of the Council were received from the remaining members of the Council—namely, Sir Hugh Bell and Messrs. T. L. Devitt, Robert Thompson, M.P., Arthur Henderson, M.P., and Alexander Wilkie, M.P.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, after receiving the members of the Council, said:—

I desire to extend a very hearty welcome to the members of the Industrial Council at this their first meeting. With very few exceptions they have all been able to be present, and the others have expressed their regret at their absence.

It may be convenient and advantageous if at this their first meeting I were to say a few words in regard to the reasons which actuated us in creating this Council.

I need not dwell on the very serious number of trade disputes which take place, and which lead to great loss and suffering to those concerned, and to the great disadvantage of the public and of the country at large.

The very serious effect of recent disputes was clearly reflected in the very significant figures of the Trade Returns of the last two or three months. I must not be misunderstood, however, in saying that this aspect is the only aspect to take into account in considering these matters, and that a dispute ought to be prejudged or condemned on that ground. But, obviously, if any dispute can be justly avoided, it would be a great gain and advantage to all.

I have now had two years' experience at the Board of Trade, and it has been, so far as trade disputes are concerned, as you all know, a very strenuous time. There have been strikes from Land's End to John o' Groats, affecting nearly all the trades; and personally, either by my officers or by myself, I have had much to do with a very large number of these disputes.

The more I have seen of them, the more convinced I am, first, that the best and most satisfactory method of settling disputes between employers and workmen is for the parties directly concerned to come to an agreement among themselves.

Secondly, that, when the parties are unable themselves to come to terms, and a stoppage of work is imminent, or after a stoppage of work has taken place, assistance from outside is very often effective in preventing, shortening, or ending a dispute.

Thirdly, that this method of action, if and where it takes place, must be done at the right moment, in the right way, and by the right persons.

Of late years the Board of Trade have been given considerable statutory powers of conciliation, and have been called upon to exercise these powers more and more. Their exercise of these powers has, I think we may claim, been attended with some considerable measure of success and of public confidence. Certain it is that more and more recourse is had to the Board of Trade when disputes take place; and more and more when they suffer do the public cry out for its assistance, and that, in the last few months, has been remarkably shown.

I would like to add that, apart from the particular disputes about which we hear so much in the papers, there are, as you gentlemen are aware, scores of industrial disputes in which the assistance of the Board of Trade is sought, and which are settled in a quiet way without any public knowledge of the circumstances. The Board of Trade is always a very modest Department.

The action of the Board of Trade has been governed by the above considerations. We do not force our services; the time and method of action is carefully chosen. We endeavour to come in at the psychological moment; to hold back or to move forward rapidly according as circumstances seem best. Fortunately, in the administration, the Board has been very well served by the gentleman who will preside over you, whose reputation you know,

and by his able assistants; helped largely by the sage advice of the Permanent Head of the Department, Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith.

But for some time past, and especially by the light of recent events, we have been considering whether the time had not arrived to take a step forward—a step forward in the direction which we have already been pursuing, and proposals have been made in various quarters, notably by one of your members, Sir Charles Macara, in this matter.

One disadvantage of the existing system is undoubtedly that it brings into action and prominence the Parliamentary Head of the Board of Trade, who is necessarily a politician, though, in my opinion, none the worse for that, and a member of the Government, into disputes and conciliation which ought to be purely industrial.

It has been my policy—and I hope my action—during my two years at the Board of Trade to efface as far as possible my personality as a political President; and I believe my Department have won the confidence of the public and of the two industrial sides to a remarkable degree. At the same time, I realise that, if the action of the Department in these matters could be still further removed from the sphere of politics or the suspicion of politics, it would give even greater confidence, and there would be greater willingness by the parties to a dispute to seek the assistance of the Board of Trade.

The President cannot, of course, dissociate himself from all responsibility, and in certain circumstances the Government may have to intervene as a last resort. But such cases would be few and far between.

In addition to the creation of the Industrial Council, I am creating a special Department, under the direction of your Chairman, as Chief Industrial Commissioner, through which the existing Board of Trade powers of conciliation and arbitration will in future be exercised.

The other reason for the creation of the Industrial Council is that we believe that the powers and position of the Board of Trade, its good offices, could be advantageously strengthened in the direction of what may be called a national industrial body of weight and of repute, consisting of representatives of the two great sides of the industry of the country; a body which, I should imagine, would have periodic meetings, and meet face to face to discuss questions in which all are interested (and to this I attach importance); a body that would bring to bear on these problems a great range of advice, great weight, and a greater likelihood, therefore, of useful and acceptable action, especially—and I lay stress on this—before, rather than after, stoppage of work. Such a body would also enable an appeal to be made to it by one or other of the combatants without loss of dignity.

I would point out further that of late years, both on the side of the employers and on the side of the workmen, considerable steps have been taken towards what I may call federated effort—combinations of Trade Unions on the one hand and of Federations of Employers' Associations on the other—and that, from the point of view of trade disputes, trade and industry are far more interdependent than they used to be. While, therefore, a few years ago the creation of a National Conciliation Council, representing all the great industries, might have been thought to be premature, its existence is really now essential, so that these matters can be considered as a whole.

Its work would be carried out, no doubt, largely on the lines instituted by the Board of Trade. Its representative and weighty character will give greater confidence, and therefore greater opportunity.

There are two points which I ought, I think, to make clear. As has been already stated in the public announcement of the creation of the Council, there is no intention whatever on the part of the Government to interfere with any voluntary arrangements for conciliation or arbitration. The Industrial Council and the new Department will supplement such arrangements, and in no way attempt to supplant them.

Fear has also been expressed that the Council may interfere with the freedom of action of Federations of employers or of the Unions of the men; but I wish to state clearly, and I am sure that will be your view, gentlemen, that there will be no compulsion on either side to submit their case to the Council, or to accept its advice or its decisions. The Council will not interfere with the freedom of action of the employers or the employed.

But what we do believe is that, if the Council obtains and retains the confidence of the country, it will come more and more to be considered the proper, the right, and the natural course in the case of a dispute, where the disputants cannot come to terms themselves, that, before a stoppage of work takes place, the case should be submitted for examination and advice. No one surely with a good case can be averse to having the full facts of the differences that exist thoroughly investigated. This will be the position to which I trust the Council will speedily attain.

One word as to the composition of the Council. It was essential not to have an over large and unwieldy body, and to confine it to reasonable numbers. That is my answer to the representations which have been made to me by various representatives of this or the other body that they have not been invited to serve. I regret that this should be so, but it was inevitable, and all I can say is that, if it is found by experience, and after consultation with the Council, that additions may be usefully made to that body, they can subsequently be made.

You, gentlemen, were asked in your individual capacities, but you were asked in each case because you were known by the responsible positions you held to be a representative man, and to be a man who knew your trade intimately.

The composition of the Council has, I think, been generally approved, and it is gratifying to me to say that almost every one of the invitations which I issued was cordially accepted. The chief criticism that I have seen in regard to the composition of the Council is that it represents too much the interests of the employers on the one hand and of the workmen on the other, and that it ignores the interests of the public. That point was, of course, considered. In our opinion, the interests of the public in a matter of this sort are intended to be guarded, and are guarded, by the Board of Trade and by the Chairman of the Council. But I am sure, in reference to this point, that I may add that in these matters the views which the Council would hold would not be in any way adverse to the interests of the public at large.

As regards the best method of carrying out your duties, I do not propose to enter into details. The very last thing I desire is to lay before you any cut and dried scheme. I desire that you, the Council, should have the greatest possible elasticity of action. I should say generally that you are all busy men, and that you cannot yourselves give the time to attend to or to settle the very large number of disputes which come to the Board of Trade; but on occasion, in large disputes, and in disputes involving especially several trades, your wide knowledge, your influence, and your discretion will be of the greatest possible value.

None of us, of course, are foolish enough to say, or to think, that the creation of the Industrial Council or the creation of a new special Department of the Board of Trade is a panacea for trade difficulties and trade disputes. I am sure none of us cherish any such illusion. But we do believe that a body of this sort, with a Chairman like Sir George Askwith, will exercise a good and great influence in helping towards the satisfactory settlement of disputes, and especially in helping to settle them before they lead to stoppage of work.

I thank you, gentlemen, very heartily for your response to my invitation, and for your presence here to-day, and I wish you God speed.

## SITTING OF THE COUNCIL.

After the President had left, the Council, with Sir George Askwith in the chair, at once proceeded to discuss their methods of procedure. It was decided to hold periodic meetings in February, June, and November of each year, and to hold such other meetings as might be necessary, the Chairman being given power to summon a meeting of the whole Council or to consult any member or members of the Council at any time to consider matters with which it might appear desirable that the Council should deal.

The Council unanimously agreed that, excepting in very special cases, which would be considered on their merits in each instance, the meetings of the Council should be private and confidential; and that on the conclusion of the meetings only such official statements should be issued as might be authorised by the Council or by the Chairman acting on their behalf.

The Chairman put before the Council the point that when questions were referred to the Council, such matters should be treated by them as if they were acting in a judicial capacity, and not as advocates, and after due consideration of the facts and evidence brought before them. An unanimous consent was accorded to this proposition.

The Chairman mentioned various classes of cases which might require to be dealt with, among which were the following:—

- (1) Cases which may be referred to the Council, as an impartial body, for their opinion, upon the facts only of the case; to be conveyed to the parties privately.
- (2) Cases which may be referred to the Council in order that the facts may be impartially ascertained and recommendations made to each side, the acceptance of such recommendations not to be obligatory nor made public.
- (3) Cases similar to those last mentioned, but both sides agreeing beforehand that the recommendations of the Council be made public.
- (4) Cases which may be referred to the Council upon which a decision may be given, the parties agreeing to accept the decision as a final settlement.
- (5) Cases which may be referred to the Council, under special circumstances, by the Board of Trade or the Government.
- (6) Other matters, apart from particular disputes, which the Board of Trade or the Government may decide to refer to the Council, with a view to obtaining a considered and representative opinion upon specific points.

## RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION PROCEEDINGS.

### Railway Carriage Workers, Manchester and District.

His Honour Judge Austin, the arbitrator appointed to deal with this dispute (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1911, p. 363) issued his award on 1st November. The arbitrator decided that the wages of all labourers, in the departments covered by the award, of 21 years of age and over, and whose rating is under 20s. per week, are to be increased to the day work rate of 20s. per week. Increases in the rates of wages are also given to other classes of workpeople, and the working hours of coalmen and washers employed at the Dean Lane locomotive sheds are reduced.

### Tramway Workers, Ashton-under-Lyne, &c.

In May last an application was made by the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers to the Ashton-under-Lyne Corporation, the Stalybridge, Hyde, Mossley and Dukinfield Tramways and Electricity Board, and the Oldham, Ashton and Hyde Electric Tramways, Ltd., on behalf of the tramwaymen in the employ of these three authorities, for a reduction in hours of labour, advances in wages, extra payment for overtime and extension of holidays.

Negotiations took place between the parties, but no settlement was arrived at, and in October application was made by the parties to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator to determine the matters in dispute. Mr. Ernest Moon, K.C., has been appointed to act as arbitrator.

### Weavers, Congleton.

Early in October about 430 workpeople in the employment of two firms at Congleton ceased work in support of their demand for increased wages. On 17th October, Mr. D. C. Cummings, an officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department, visited Congleton, and had interviews with representatives of the parties. A provisional agreement then arrived at was subsequently rejected by the workpeople, and the dispute continued. Negotiations, however, proceeded, and in the case of one of the firms a further agreement was arrived at on 2nd November.

In the case of the other firm, a conference of representatives of the parties was held on 8th November, under the chairmanship of Mr. Cummings, and a provisional agreement was arrived at subject to the ratification of the workpeople. This agreement was ratified at a meeting of the workpeople on the following day, and work was resumed accordingly.

### Boot and Shoe Operatives, Wolverhampton.

On 23rd October about 160 workpeople employed by a firm of boot and shoe manufacturers at Wolverhampton ceased work in support of their demands regarding wages and other conditions of employment. Negotiations took place between the parties, and an offer by the firm to submit the matter to arbitration was declined by the representatives of the workpeople. In response to an application received from the employers Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., was instructed by the Chief Industrial Commissioner to enter into communication with the parties. After some negotiations terms of reference to arbitration were agreed upon, and Mr. Smith was appointed to act as arbitrator. At the hearing before Mr. Smith an agreement was arrived at on certain points, questions relating to apprentices and to the wages of female workers being left to the arbitrator's decision.

### Boot and Shoe Operatives, Anstey.

The Anstey Boot and Shoe Trade Conciliation and Arbitration Board being unable to come to an agreement with regard to a claim by the operatives for an advance upon the existing price list for lasters, the Chief Industrial Commissioner, in response to an application to the Board of Trade, dated 19th October, from the secretary of the Conciliation Board, appointed Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., to act as umpire in the matter.

### Stevedores, London, E.

A dispute having arisen between two firms in East London and their workpeople, members of the Amalgamated Stevedores' Labour Protection League, the matter was referred to the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department, and on 30th October and the following day Sir George Askwith presided over conferences attended by representatives of the parties, as a result of which a provisional agreement was arrived at subject to the confirmation of the parties. This provisional agreement, which provided that, with certain exceptions, the working rules of the union, dated 1908, should be followed, was duly ratified by the parties, and work was accordingly resumed.

On 25th October about 60 stevedores employed at Messrs. Mark Brown's Wharf, London, E., ceased work owing to differences as to whether the men engaged in unloading a certain vessel should be paid short sea or oversea trading rates. Conferences between the owner of the vessel and representatives of the men were held under Sir George Askwith's chairmanship, but no settlement was arrived at. The ship was subsequently moved into the London Dock, but the men in the employment of the Port of London Authority refused to unload her. As the result of subsequent negotiations conducted by the Labour Committee of the Port of London Authority an agreement was arrived at to refer the matter to arbitration, and work was resumed on November 8th.

### Cable Workers, Gravesend.

At the beginning of October about 180 workpeople employed at a cable works near Gravesend ceased work in support of their application for an advance in wages. As the result of negotiations conducted by officials of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department, representatives of the firm on November 3rd met a deputation of their workpeople at the Board of Trade Offices, and a provisional agreement was drawn up, subject to the ratification of the workpeople. This agreement was, however, rejected by a meeting of the workpeople. During the progress of the dispute the places of a number of the strikers had been filled, and it is reported that shortly after the rejection of the provisional agreement a considerable number of the workpeople returned to work on the old conditions.

### Jewel Case Makers, London.

An agreement between the Jewel Case Manufacturers and the London Jewel Case Makers' Trade Protection Society expired on 30th September, 1911, and the men put forward proposals for a new agreement. The employers contended they were unable to meet the new demands, and on 14th October the men handed in notices to cease work. On the same day application was made to the Chief Industrial Commissioner, on behalf of the employers, to endeavour to bring about a settlement of the matter, and negotiations were accordingly opened up with the parties.

Before the notices had expired an agreement was arrived at between the parties.

## BOOT AND SHOE TRADE NATIONAL AGREEMENTS.

### Appointment of Umpire.

THE Trust Deed in connection with the Boot and Shoe Trade National Agreements provides that the umpire for the purpose of these agreements shall be appointed by the Presidents for the time being of the Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives; or, if they are unable to agree, by the Trustees under the Trust Deed, and failing any such appointment by them, then by the President for the time being of the Board of Trade. The Presidents of the two associations having failed to agree upon the appointment of an umpire in the place of the late Lord James of Hereford, the question was, on October 18th, referred by them to the Trustees, Sir Francis Hopwood, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Sir Edward Wood, and Mr. H. H. Woolley. The Trustees, at a meeting on November 6th, unanimously appointed the Rt. Hon. Lord Robson, G.C.M.G., to be the umpire.

## TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909.

### Lace Finishing Trade.

#### Proposal to Fix Minimum Rates.

In accordance with Regulations made under section 18 of the above Act by the Board of Trade, and dated 27th April, 1910, the Trade Board established under the above Act for that branch of the lace finishing trade which is engaged in machine-made lace and net finishing, other than the finishing of the product of plain net machines, gave notice on 20th October, 1911, as required by section 4 (2) of the above Act, that they proposed to fix general minimum piece-rates for certain processes of warp lace finishing.

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

The Trade Board will consider any objections to the proposed rates which may be lodged with them within three months from the 23rd day of October, 1911. Such objections should be in writing and signed by the person making the same (who should add his or her full name and address), and should be sent to the Secretary of the Lace Finishing Trade Board, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

The Trade Board gave notice on 18th August, 1911, as required by section 4 (3) of the above Act, that they had fixed a minimum time-rate of 2½d. per hour covering all processes in the above trade, and special minimum time-rates for learners (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1911, p. 327). These time-rates cover the warp section of the trade.

### Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

#### Proposal to Fix Minimum Rates.

The Trade Board established in Great Britain for those branches of the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade which are engaged in making garments to be worn by male persons, have issued notices, as required by the above Act, dated November 9th, 1911, intimating that they propose to fix minimum rates of wages, as follows:—

*The Minimum Time-rates for Male Workers* (excepting all male learners as defined by the Trade Board) in those branches of the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade in Great Britain which are engaged in making garments to be worn by male persons, shall be as follows, clear of all deductions:—

- (a) For male workers in a factory or workshop not being a domestic workshop ... 6d. per hour.  
(b) For male homeworkers, including workers in a domestic workshop ... 6d. per hour.

For male learners, as defined by the Trade Board, it is proposed to fix minimum time-rates based on a week of 50 hours, and ranging from 4s. 2d. per week for persons under 15 years of age up to 23s. 11d. per week for persons between 22 and 23 years of age.

*The Minimum Time-rates for Female Workers* (excepting all female learners as defined by the Trade Board) in those branches of the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade in Great Britain which are engaged in making garments to be worn by male persons, shall be as follows, clear of all deductions:—

- (a) For female workers in a factory or workshop not being a domestic workshop ... 3½d. per hour.  
(b) For female homeworkers, including workers in a domestic workshop ... 3½d. per hour.

For female learners, as defined by the Trade Board, it is proposed to fix a graduated scale of minimum time-rates, based on a week of 50 hours. The proposed minimum rates range from 3s. 0d. per week for girls entering the trade under 15 years of age, up to 13s. 6d. per week for girls in the concluding period of learnership, according to the age of the learners, and to the time they have been employed.

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

The Trade Board will consider any objections to the above rates which may be lodged with them within three

months from the eleventh day of November, 1911. Such objections should be in writing and signed by the person making the same (who should add his or her full name and address), and should be sent to the Secretary of the Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain), Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

## WAGES AND COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE.

A REPORT\* on Wages and Cost of Living in France at various periods has recently been issued by the French Ministry of Labour and Social Thrift. In addition to statistics relating to 1911 and recent years a large amount of material relating to earlier years, hitherto unpublished, is brought together in the volume under notice.

### Wages.

The statistics of wages collected specially for the purposes of the Report were obtained by two methods—viz. (1) by means of inquiry forms addressed to *Conseils de Prud'hommes*†, and (2) by extraction from the specifications relating to conditions of labour required to be observed in connection with public contracts. The figures obtained by each of these methods are reproduced in full, showing the rates current in each town or locality for each occupation for which the information was obtained. Those derived from the specifications for public contracts are, however, considered by the compilers of the Report to be unsuitable for summary or comparative purposes, and are, accordingly, not utilised.

The inquiry forms despatched to the *Conseils de Prud'hommes* were dated January 3rd, 1911, and it was requested that the forms might be returned completed before the 25th of the same month. In towns in which there was no *Conseil de Prud'hommes* the forms were sent to the Mayor. The number of towns from which returns were received was 189. Fifty-two occupations, such as are met with in nearly every town, were enumerated on the forms of inquiry, on which space was also provided for the insertion of particulars relating to other occupations of local importance.

In the following Table are shown the current hourly rates of wages returned for certain occupations in four of the five largest towns of France. No returns for these occupations were received from Lyons, which is the third largest town in the country. Of the two rates quoted for plumbers at Paris the lower is for summer and the higher for winter:—

Current Hourly Rates of Wages in 1911.

Occupation.	Paris.	Marseilles.	Bordeaux.	Lille.
Bricklayers and Masons .. .. .	d.	d.	d.	d.
Carpenters .. .. .	9	5½	5½	5½
Joiners .. .. .	9½	7½	5½	4½
Plumbers .. .. .	8½, 9½	5½	4½	5½
Painters .. .. .	8½	4½	4½-5½	4½
Turners (Metal) .. .. .	6½	5½	4½	4½
Smiths .. .. .	7½-11½	6½	5½	5½
Cabinet Makers .. .. .	8½	6½	5½	5½
Upholsterers .. .. .	9½-10½	6½	3½-4½	4½
Coopers .. .. .	6½	5½	4½	5½
Compositors .. .. .	7½	7½	6½	4½
Navvies .. .. .	7½	4½	4½	4½
Day Labourers .. .. .	4½	3½	—	2½-3

In order to obtain an index to the course of wages during the past fifteen years, the simple averages of the current daily wages in 1896, 1901, 1906, and 1911 in 34 men's and 5 women's occupations were calculated separately for the chief town in each Department of France, the Seine Department (Paris) being excluded; the sum of these averages was then divided by the number of Departments, and from the figures thus obtained were derived the index-numbers of the course of daily wages in France (other than Paris) shown in the following Table. The index-numbers for Paris are based on the simple average of the current daily wages for some thirty occupations followed by males and five occupations followed by females in that city. The year 1901 is taken as the base year, the figures for that year being represented by 100 in each case:—

\* *Salaires et coût de l'existence à diverses époques jusqu'en 1910.* (Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: 1911.)

† Legally created bodies, composed of employers and workpeople in equal numbers, whose primary function is the adjustment of disputes affecting individual workpeople.

Index-numbers Showing Course of Daily Wages, 1896-1911.

	1896.	1901.	1906.	1911.
France, excluding Paris	96	100	107	113
Paris, Males and Females	94	100	106	114
Paris, Males and Females	92	100	104	104

No summary is given in reference to hours of labour, though the detailed Tables afford material for the calculation of the daily hours of labour in most of the individual occupations in the separate towns.

Rents, Prices and Cost of Living.

The course of working-class rents in Paris over a period of sixty-seven years ending with 1908 was traced mainly with the aid of records extracted from the municipal registers of the rents paid at different periods for identical dwellings, situated in various parts of Paris and mainly occupied by working-class families. The following table shows the results obtained:—

Course of Rents in Paris, 1841-1908.

YEAR.	Average Weekly Rent per Dwelling.	Rents Index-numbers. (Rents in 1900 taken as base).	
		s.	d.
1841 .. ..	2 2½	60	
1852 .. ..	2 5	65	
1863 .. ..	2 10	76	
1878 .. ..	3 3½	88	
1889 .. ..	3 6½	95	
1900 .. ..	3 8½	100	
1908 .. ..	3 10	103	

In regard to the adoption of the identical dwelling for this purpose, it is pointed out that, although the age of a building may have a certain influence on rent, the tenor of to-day is hardly living under the same conditions as the tenant of fifty years ago; while he is subject to some inconveniences arising from the age of the building, he enjoys the comparatively modern advantages of the installation of water and of lighting.

Returns of retail prices in Paris at the beginning of 1909 were obtained from some thirty butchers and a similar number of grocers. The results of this work are presented *in extenso*, and thus permit the compilation of the following Table, which shows, for the more important of the commodities included, the prices which appear to have been of most frequent occurrence:—

Retail Prices in Paris in 1909.

Description.	Price.	Description.	Price.
<b>BEEF:—</b>		<b>FLOUR, Superior per 7 lbs.</b>	1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2½d.
Ribs .. ..	1s. 0½d. to 1s. 2½d.	POTATOES, Dutch ..	4½d. to 6d.
Silverside .. ..	8½d. to 9½d.	HARICOTS, White per lb.	2½d. to 2¾d.
Sirloin .. ..	1s. 2d. to 1s. 3½d.	RICE, Java .. ..	3½d. to 4½d.
Rump Steak .. ..	1s. 3½d.	<b>CHEESE:—</b>	
Brisket .. ..	6d.	Gruyère .. ..	10½d.
<b>MUTTON:—</b>		Dutch .. ..	10½d.
Breast .. ..	6d. to 7d.	SUGAR .. ..	3d.
Shoulder .. ..	8½d. to 10½d.	<b>PARAFFIN OIL, per gallon</b>	1s. 9½d.
Leg .. ..	11½d. to 1s. 1d.		
<b>VEAL:—</b>			
Loin (Chump End) ..	10½d. to 1s. 0½d.		
Fillet .. ..	11½d. to 1s. 1d.		

In regard to the course of prices in Paris\* during a period of years, Tables are given showing, for a large number of commodities, average wholesale prices and import values, contract prices paid by public charitable institutions and a public educational establishment, and retail prices charged by three important grocery firms, a number of co-operative societies, and two stores conducted by railway companies. Several series of index-numbers are calculated from these quotations, and certain of these index-numbers are utilised in connection with the consumptions indicated by a number of "family budgets" in order to obtain figures indicating the cost of living at a certain unvarying standard over a period of years. The "family budgets" treated are those of (1) a Paris carpenter's family of four persons, considered to be

\* An Appendix to the Report deals with the course of contract prices paid by seventy public educational institutions distributed throughout France in 1880-1910, but these figures are not in any way utilised in the body of the Report.

a typical working-class family; (2) 800 Parisian working-class families classified according to income; (3) two theoretical families of four persons each, one being that of a manual worker and the other that of a sedentary employee; and (4) a Parisian middle-class family of nine persons. Of these, the budgets referred to under (1) and (2) relate to the years 1890 and 1907, while those denoted by (3) and (4) were published in 1905 and 1895 respectively.

The first of these budgets, that of the carpenter's family, is considered to afford the most satisfactory basis on which to compute index-numbers showing the fluctuations in the cost of living during a series of years. The quantities returned on this budget are applied to the most suitable among the available series of prices quotations for the several commodities, and by this means an indication of the total cost of food, fuel and light in each year is arrived at. The expenditure on rent in each year is estimated by applying to the rent paid by the carpenter in 1890 factors derived from the rent index-numbers given above.

From the figures thus obtained indicating the expenditure on food, fuel, light and rent, the following general index-numbers of variations in the "cost of living" in Paris are computed, the year 1900 being taken as the base year (= 100):—

Index-numbers Showing Variation in Cost of Living in Paris, 1890-1910.

1890	1900	1906	1907	1908	1910
103	100	99	100	102	104

In the "preliminary note" by which the Report is prefaced the following estimate is given of the course of wages, cost of living and purchasing power of wages in each tenth year of the period 1810-1910, and in 1905. The data in reference to cost of living relate to Paris only, and it has therefore been necessary to assume—an assumption "which is, of course, not wholly exact"—that in this matter fluctuations in the provinces have been similar to those in Paris:—

YEAR.	Index numbers of the Course of		
	Wages.	Cost of Living.	Purchasing Power of Wages.
1810 .. ..	41	74	55½
1820 .. ..	43	80	55½
1830 .. ..	45	85½	54
1840 .. ..	46	84½	57
1850 .. ..	51	85½	59½
1860 .. ..	60	95½	63
1870 .. ..	71	103	69
1880 .. ..	82	110	74½
1890 .. ..	92	103	89½
1900 .. ..	100	100	100
1905 .. ..	105	100½	104½
1910 .. ..	110	104	106

The slow rate of advance in both wages and cost of living up to 1850, as contrasted with the rapid increases in both respects in the three following decades, is noteworthy, but perhaps the outstanding feature of the Table is the combination of rapidly rising wages and falling prices during the period 1880-1900. From 1900 to 1910 wages appear to have maintained the rate of advance of the latter half of last century, while the index-number of the cost of living also increased, though to a less extent than that of wages. The purchasing power of wages in 1910 is estimated to have been almost twice as great as in 1820 or 1830.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

THE Report\* of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education for 1910 gives a record of the work carried out by Local Education Authorities in England and Wales in the field of school hygiene and medical inspection, under the general direction of the Board.

The requirement laid down by the Code is that provision should be made for the medical inspection of all children admitted to the school during the year (or

"entrants," as they are called) and of all children who are expected to leave school during the year (or "leavers"). Both "entrants" and "leavers" are terms which cover somewhat indefinite age periods, the entrants being from, say, three to six years of age, and the leavers from, say, twelve to fourteen years; the total of both groups was estimated to be about one-quarter of the average attendance, or, roughly, 1,377,000. Most Authorities also included among the number to be examined those children of any age found at the time of inspection to be ailing or defective from one cause or another. This group of "specials" probably amounts to at least 250,000, so that the institution of medical inspection has meant that the Local Education Authorities have had to provide for the examination of not less than 1½ million children.

Approximately 100 Local Education Authorities not only fulfilled the requirements of the Code, but also examined an intermediate group of children; and in most of the remaining areas the work of medical inspection has been satisfactorily carried out. There were, however, about a dozen Local Education Authorities whose schemes of medical inspection were, for one reason or another, not sufficiently complete or satisfactory to receive the formal approval of the Board, and there were one or two other Authorities who failed in a considerable degree to conform with the requirements of the Code.

The London Education Authority had failed to make satisfactory arrangements in 1909, but towards the end of the calendar year 1910 vigorous and effective action was taken by the London County Council to comply with the law. Though this action was taken too late to retrieve the position within the year 1910 now under review, it was effective in securing some measure of compliance with the Code, and it is possible to present an assurance that in the Code year 1911-12 the London County Council have placed themselves in a position to fulfil the requirements of the Code.

It is not practicable to combine the records of medical inspection in statistical form, but it may be said in a general way that the findings of medical inspection in England and Wales during 1910 were much the same as those which were recorded in 1909. The effect of ameliorative work has not had time to show itself in the returns of existing disease, ailment, or defect, even where the work of inspection has been most thorough and complete. It is true that certain conditions, such as uncleanliness, are undoubtedly less marked than formerly, and the fact that many thousands of children have been treated directly or indirectly through the agency or influence of Local Authorities must mean a reduction of the number of children in the schools suffering from remediable ailments. But such rough percentages as can be stated for the country as a whole have not yet been materially affected. Speaking generally, it may be said that out of the six million children registered on the books of the public elementary schools of England and Wales, about 10 per cent. suffer from a serious defect in vision, from 3 to 5 per cent. suffer from defective hearing, 1 to 3 per cent. have suppurating ears, 6 to 8 per cent. have adenoids or enlarged tonsils of sufficient degree to obstruct the nose or throat, and thus to require surgical treatment, about 40 per cent. suffer from extensive and injurious decay of the teeth, about 30 to 40 per cent. have unclean heads or bodies, about 1 per cent. suffer from ringworm, 1 per cent. from tuberculosis in readily recognisable form, from 1 to 2 per cent. are afflicted with heart disease, and a considerable percentage of children are suffering from a greater or less degree of malnutrition.

As regards malnutrition, it is of interest to note the action taken under the Provision of Meals Act. As compared with the previous year there was an increase (10 per cent.) in the number of Authorities spending money from the rates on the actual provision of food. There was an increase of 770,893 (4·8 per cent.) in the total number of meals provided, but this increase is more than accounted for by the large increase from 7,300,000 to 9,100,000 in London. Excluding London, the number

of meals provided fell from 8,766,635 to 7,734,242 (11·8 per cent.).

In order to combat uncleanliness, shower baths have been installed in a number of schools. The bath is usually available for all children in the school in which it is installed, and usually for those in neighbouring schools as well; its use is supervised by the teaching staff, and avowedly forms part of the training of the child.

The Report lays stress on the importance of an effective system of "following up" the preliminary work of medical inspection, and considers in detail the essential features of such a system. The chief agents playing a part in the adequate following up of children found defective at the inspections are the school medical officer, the parent, the teacher, the school nurse, the school attendance officer, and the care committee, an association mainly of voluntary helpers whose assistance is very valuable.

The Report also deals with the action taken by Local Education Authorities in respect of medical treatment. Apart from the special provision made in certain Acts for the education and amelioration of children of abnormal type, or suffering from unhealthy conditions, and from treatment under the Poor Law, the Education Act of 1907 gives power to Local Education Authorities, to be exercised with due regard to any voluntary agencies that may exist, to make such arrangements as may be sanctioned by the Board of Education for attending to the health and physical condition of the children educated at public elementary schools. The treatment provided under this Act has taken the form principally of

(1) Employment of school nurses. In some cases contributions are made out of the education rate towards existing Nursing Associations for the services of nurses to treat minor ailments.

(2) Provision of spectacles. In many cases the parents are encouraged, where able, to contribute towards the cost of the spectacles, and in a large percentage of cases it appears that they have done so.

(3) Contributions to hospitals. Special consideration is given in the Report to the Hospital Treatment Scheme instituted by the London County Council.

(4) The establishment of school clinics, whether for inspection or treatment, or both. Special dental clinics are also in existence, and the Report gives details of the work done by those at Cambridge, Kettering, and Bradford.

SCOTTISH DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN 1910-11.

From the Report\* of the Local Government Board for Scotland on the proceedings of Distress Committees in Scotland for the year ended May 15th, 1911, it appears that the operations of Distress Committees were on a much smaller scale than in previous years. Of the 16 Distress Committees in existence five did not find it necessary to take any action whatever under the Act, and three others, while receiving applications for assistance, did not consider that the circumstances justified the provision of Relief Work. The Distress Committee of Inverness was dissolved, at the request of the members.

The population, according to the Census of 1911, of the areas for which Distress Committees are in existence is 1,989,951, or 41·81 per cent. of the total population of Scotland. The total number of applications for relief work received by the 11 Distress Committees that took action was 8,929, including 307 applications from females. There was a decrease in 1910-11 of 10,947 as compared with the total number of applications received in 1909-10, and a decrease of 25,121 as compared with 1908-9.

The largest number of applications in proportion to population was recorded in Edinburgh (·96 per cent.), and the smallest in Pollokshaws (·08 per cent.). In Aberdeen it was ·82 per cent., in Dundee ·73 per cent., and in Glasgow ·31 per cent. There was in every case a considerable reduction in the number of applications.

Of the 307 applications from females 296 (or 96 per

cent.) were recorded in Edinburgh. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Edinburgh Distress Committee are the only Committee now providing work for women.

In Dundee 66 per cent. of the applicants during the year had applied during the previous year, in Edinburgh 58 per cent., in Aberdeen 51.64 per cent., in Pollokshaws 50 per cent., and in Glasgow 40.69 per cent.

Of the male applicants 19.52 per cent. were in the building trades, and 13.50 per cent. in the engineering, shipbuilding and metal trades. The casual labour class supplied 41.17 per cent. of the male applicants; and it is pointed out that probably a number of those classified under particular industries also belonged to this class.

About one-fourth, or 25.33 per cent., of the total number of applicants were under 30 years of age, 30.14 per cent. between 30 and 40, 38.02 between 40 and 60, and 6.51 per cent. 60 or over.

The number of applications fully investigated was 7,353, and of these 6,007, or 81.69 per cent., were considered deserving of assistance. Work was provided for 2,685 persons directly by Distress Committees and for 869 indirectly through local authorities, the total of 3,552 (allowing for 22 persons provided with work both directly and indirectly) being 58.80 per cent. of the number found deserving of assistance.

The total sum spent in wages to the unemployed was £13,760, or considerably less than half the sum spent last year. £5,861 was spent in wages in Edinburgh, £4,851 in Glasgow, £1,855 in Aberdeen, and £731 in Dundee.

As regards the work directly provided by the Distress Committees, in Aberdeen stonebreaking continued to be the chief source of relief work, and an average number of 70 men at a time were employed at the Dancing Cairns Quarry. The Distress Committee of Glasgow confined their operations at the Palacerigg Farm Colony to those actually in residence there—an average number of 84. The average period of employment at Palacerigg was 8½ weeks. The Distress Committee of Edinburgh relieved on an average 115 men daily at Murieston Farm Colony, the majority of whom travelled daily from Edinburgh; the average period of employment was five weeks.

The work indirectly provided consisted for the most part of the construction and repair of streets and sewers and other miscellaneous jobs involving rough unskilled work. The period of employment varied from two to ten weeks, and the rates of pay varied according to the nature of the work and the skill of the persons employed. It is the usual practice of the Distress Committees to undertake to pay the Local Authority providing the work the loss that results, *i.e.* the difference between the actual cost of the work and its contract value. In Dundee the amount payable by the Committee represented 13.54 per cent. of the total cost of the work and 33½ per cent. of the wage bill. The Distress Committee of Glasgow were called upon to pay 20.61 per cent. of the wage bill for various relief works provided through the medium of the Corporation as an alternative to the continuation of relief work at Palacerigg. The Distress Committee of Leith paid the Town Council a sum amounting to about one-third of the wages bill.

### WORKPEOPLE EMPLOYED IN WORKSHOPS IN 1907.

THE Home Office have recently issued a Summary\* of Returns under S. 130 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, of persons employed in 1907 in workshops. The returns do not include any persons employed in "men's workshops"—*i.e.*, workshops where no woman, young person, or child is employed.

The figures for workshop laundries are included in this Return for the first time; but in the figures given below for 1904 the numbers employed in laundries have been added for the purposes of comparison.

\* Cf. 5883. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 2d.

Of the 147,000 workshops registered at the end of 1907, returns were received relating to 105,000. In the case of 32,000, however, of these, it was found that no young persons or women had been employed in 1907: they were accordingly outside the scope of the Return, and the figures have not been included in the following Tables. As regards the workshops for which no returns were received, the missing data have been supplied as far as possible from the returns of the same occupiers for 1904, but there were a considerable number for which even these provisional figures were not available.

The average number of persons employed per workshop in 1907 was 7. The figure has shown a gradual decline since 1896, when the average was 8. The decline is no doubt mainly due to the gradual conversion of the larger workshops into factories by the introduction of mechanical power.

The total number of persons employed in the workshops covered by the Returns was 638,335, of whom 37.9 per cent. were males and 62.1 per cent. were females; as compared with 1904 the percentage of males shows a decrease, and that of females an increase, the percentages of males and females in 1904 being respectively 40.0 and 60.0 per cent. Of the total number, 527,000 were employed in England and Wales, 85,000 in Scotland, and 26,000 in Ireland.

The following Table shows the distribution by age and sex of the persons employed in workshops:—

Age.	Total of Persons Employed.		Percentage of whole Number Employed.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Children (Half-timers under 14)	863	751	0.2	0.1
Young Persons (Full-timers under 18)	54,605	113,723	8.6	17.8
Adults	186,064	282,324	29.1	44.2
Total .. .. . 1907	241,532	396,803	37.9	62.1
" .. .. . 1904	275,185	413,571	40.0	60.0

The numbers employed in workshops in England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the United Kingdom respectively in 1907 and 1904 are as follows:—

Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
1907 .. .. .	526,638	85,451	26,186	638,335
1904 .. .. .	564,487	95,521	28,748	688,756

Information was voluntarily supplied relating to the marriage state of 147,912 women over 18 years of age, out of a total of 282,324. Of these 147,912 the numbers married, unmarried and widowed were respectively 118,394, 22,237 and 7,281. These figures are stated below as percentages, with the corresponding data for textile and non-textile factories:—

	Factories.		Workshops.
	Textile.	Non-Textile.	
Unmarried .. .. .	71.8	79.3	80.0
Married .. .. .	24.1	16.3	15.1
Widowed .. .. .	4.1	4.4	4.9
	100.0	100.0	100.0

### TRADE UNIONS IN GERMANY IN 1910.

Statistics of trade unions in the German Empire in 1910 are published in the September issue of *Reichs-arbeitsblatt* (the journal of the German Labour Department). The total membership of the trade unions in 1910 is returned as 3,452,055, as compared with 3,597,259 in the previous year. The apparent decrease is, however, to be attributed to the omission from the statistics of certain Roman Catholic and Protestant organisations which are included in the earlier year. The membership of such societies included in the statistics was 635,570 in 1909, but only 197,840 in 1910. Apart from these organisations, therefore, the membership of

trade unions in the German Empire in 1910 showed an increase of 292,526, or 9.9 per cent., over that in 1909.

Of the total membership returned in 1910, more than 58 per cent.—*viz.*, 2,017,298—belonged to the unions known as "Gewerkschaften," which are affiliated to a central federation with headquarters at Berlin, and are identified with the Social-Democratic movement. Other important groups of unions are the "Christian," with 295,129 members, and the "Hirsch-Duncker," with 122,571. In addition there were "Patriotic" unions, with 33,284 members; "Yellow" unions, with 79,991; Roman Catholic or Protestant unions, with 197,840; and independent or unattached unions, with 705,942 members.

A measure of the growth of trade unionism in Germany during recent years is afforded by the following table, showing the membership of the first three of these groups during the past ten years. Figures for the earlier years with regard to the other groups are not available:—

Year.	Total Membership of Unions.		
	Social-Democratic.	"Christian."	"Hirsch-Duncker."
1901 .. .. .	677,510	84,667	96,765
1902 .. .. .	733,206	84,652	102,851
1903 .. .. .	887,686	91,440	113,689
1904 .. .. .	1,052,108	107,556	117,087
1905 .. .. .	1,344,803	188,108	117,087
1906 .. .. .	1,689,709	247,116	118,508
1907 .. .. .	1,965,506	274,323	108,889
1908 .. .. .	1,831,731	264,519	106,633
1909 .. .. .	1,832,667	270,751	108,028
1910 .. .. .	2,017,298	285,129	122,571

The membership of these three classes of unions, in the aggregate, has risen from 858,942 in 1901 to 2,434,998 in 1910—an increase of 183 per cent. in this period.

In the following Table the membership in 1910 in each of the above groups and in the three groups taken together is classified according to trade; for purposes of comparison the corresponding figures for the three groups together in 1909 are added:—

GROUP OF TRADES.	Membership.				
	1910.				1909.
	Social-Democratic.	"Christian."	"Hirsch-Duncker."	Total.	Total.
Building .. .. .	365,112	37,664	1,174	403,950	388,533
Mining .. .. .	120,493	82,023	3,613	206,129	194,352
Metal, Engineering and Ship-building .. .. .	439,744	28,627	40,584	508,955	460,523
Textile .. .. .	113,822	34,755	7,028	155,603	138,829
Clothing .. .. .	91,081	3,786	9,669	104,536	96,699
Transport, Warehousing and Commercial .. .. .	142,687	45,652	28,272	216,611	180,356
Printing .. .. .	121,239	4,503	1,245	126,987	118,201
Woodworking .. .. .	167,225	12,409	5,738	185,372	174,106
Food and Tobacco .. .. .	101,619	8,543	3,153	113,315	104,823
Factory Operatives (Trades not distinguished) .. .. .	159,152	..	17,033	176,185	151,543
Other Occupations .. .. .	195,124	37,167	5,064	237,355	213,481
Total .. .. .	2,017,298	285,129	122,571	2,434,998	2,211,446

The 2,434,998 members of the trade unions covered by the above table form 71 per cent. of the membership (3,452,055) of all trade unions in 1910.

With regard to the financial position of these groups of organisations, the total receipts of the Social-Democratic unions amounted to £3,164,966 in 1910, their expenditure to £2,848,056, and their accumulated funds at the end of the year to £2,584,962. In the case of the "Christian" unions these totals were respectively £269,974, £241,717, and £300,591, while in the case of the "Hirsch-Duncker" they amounted to £143,896, £138,489, and £229,962 respectively. In payment of benefit of unemployed members (including allowances to those travelling in search of work) the Social-Democratic unions spent £348,666, the "Christian" unions £8,283, and the "Hirsch-Duncker" unions £12,305 in 1910. Under the head of strike pay and allowances in support of "victimised" members, these three groups recorded an expenditure of £1,003,656, £60,942, and £16,713 respectively during the year.

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

Monthly report, compiled by the Emigrants' Information Office, 34, Broadway, Westminster, S.W., from the latest official and other reports, newspapers, &c.\*

#### Canada.

ALL emigrants to Canada must fulfil the requirements of the Canadian Government as to possession of sufficient travelling money, guarantee of employment, &c. It is too late in the season for emigrants other than female servants to start now, and those who go should be prepared to keep themselves during the winter if necessary. With the coming of winter there is a surplus of unskilled labourers in many parts. In Nova Scotia the collieries have been for the most part busy, with prospects of an active winter. Some 2,000 coal miners in Alberta and the Crow's Nest Pass district of British Columbia have been on strike, but it is now reported that a settlement has been effected.

#### Commonwealth of Australia.

Passages.—Free, assisted, or nominated passages are granted—mainly to farm labourers and female servants, for whom there is a good demand everywhere—by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Western Australia.

New South Wales.—In Sydney and suburbs, the building, iron, furniture, boot and clothing trades and factory workers have been well employed; and stone masons, able-bodied labourers, and tailoresses have been in great demand. The Royal Commission on the shortage of labour in New South Wales is stated to have reported that immediate need exists for artisans in Sydney. There is a keen demand for good milkers and for married people with working families on the dairy farms on the Richmond River in the North, and at many other places. There has been a good deal of industrial unrest among coal-miners at Newcastle and Maitland, among iron workers at Lithgow, and wharf labourers at Sydney.

In Victoria the special demand is for farmers with capital and experienced farm labourers, and to these classes facilities are given for taking up land. There has been plenty of work for mechanics also, such as builders, carpenters, bricklayers, ironworkers, and boiler makers, and for female factory hands, especially in the boot and clothing trades; and there has been considerable scarcity of workers.

South Australia.—Work of nearly all kinds is plentiful, and there is a good demand for bricklayers, masons, plasterers, boilermakers, ironworkers, engine fitters, coppersmiths, female servants, unskilled labourers, and, in country districts, for farm labourers.

Queensland.—Both in Brisbane and in other parts of Queensland there is plenty of employment for most classes of labour, such as men in the building trades, plumbers, fitters, &c., and there is a demand for them, for tailors, for farm labourers, and female servants. There is stated to be considerable scarcity of miners, truckmen, &c., at the mines in North Queensland.

Western Australia.—There is a demand for farmers with capital, farm labourers, handy men, and female servants. Farm labourers are usually boarded and lodged by the farmer, but in many cases they must find their own tents, rugs, &c., and be able to cook their own food.

Tasmania.—There has been a serious strike of miners at the Mt. Lyell mines in the West, which does not appear to be settled yet. In other parts the only demand is for female servants and for farm labourers in the season.

#### New Zealand.

There is a good demand for farmers, dairy-farm hands, farm labourers, and female servants, and to these classes reduced passages are being offered. Emigrants starting this month will arrive during the busy season. The demand for mechanics is not so general, but the industries are very varied, and there has been plenty of work in Invercargill and other places, a demand for plumbers in Auckland, and an improvement in the engineering trades in many districts. In Wellington,

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

however, the supply of men in the building trades is quite sufficient. Women workers are much wanted in the woollen mills, confectionery and fruit preserving works, laundries, dress-making, tailoring, domestic service, &c.

**Union of South Africa.**

A limited number of reduced or assisted passages are now being granted to the wives, families, and female relatives of British subjects who are permanently established in the Union. All applications must be addressed to the Secretary for the Interior, Pretoria; the High Commissioner in London cannot entertain applications. Employment in the building trades in Johannesburg continues brisk, except as regards painters and plasterers; there is no demand for engineering hands, compositors, tailors, or coach builders. In Cape Province the only demand is at Cape Town for a few stone masons (banker hands) and furniture makers, and for girls in tobacco, confectionery, and tin box trades; and at Port Elizabeth for a few men in the engineering trades, and male and female tailors. Otherwise there is no general demand for more labour in the Union, except that of female servants, who should apply to the South African Colonisation Society, 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

**LABOUR ABROAD.**

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 401-402 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in foreign countries. (For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see p. 104 of Cd. 2337 of 1904, pp. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908, and pp. xxv. of Cd. 5415 of 1911.)]

**FRANCE.\***

*Employment in September.*—The decline in the building trades reported in the previous month continued during September. Employment in the metal trades continued satisfactory, except with tinbox-makers, a large number of whom were out of work, though not quite so many as in recent months. In the textile trades the number of unemployed increased, and short time was also worked. The situation in the printing trades was, on the whole, satisfactory, both at Paris and in the provinces. The percentage unemployed continued high in the skin and leather trades. In the south of France employment among vineyard workers improved considerably, but many woodmen were without work, field operations having terminated, and work in the forests not having commenced. Employment with gardeners in the Paris district continued good.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in September were received by the French Labour Department from 858 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 233,887. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 6.5 per cent. of the members were described as unemployed in September, as compared with 6.0 per cent. in the previous month and 5.2 per cent. in September, 1910.†

*Coal Mining in September.*—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground was 5.69 in September, as compared with 5.94 in the previous month and also in September, 1910. Taking surface and underground workers together, 80.2 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 19.3 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 79.91 and 20.08, and in September, 1910, 78.17 and 21.24.

*Labour Disputes in September.*—Ninety-nine disputes, all of which were strikes, were reported to the

French Labour Department as having begun in September, as compared with 103 in the previous month and 155\* in September, 1910. In 88 of the new disputes 13,223 workpeople took part, as compared with 7,869 who took part in 86 disputes in the previous month, and 17,917 in 126 disputes in September, 1910. The groups of trades in which the greatest number of disputes occurred were the transport (18), metal (16), building (15), agriculture (11), textile (11), and woodworking (10). Of 105 new and old disputes reported to have terminated 23 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople, and 37 wholly in favour of the employers, while 45 were compromised.

*Conciliation and Arbitration in September.*—Seventeen instances of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department in September. The offer of conciliation was refused by the employers in 3 cases and by the workpeople in 2 cases. In the other 12 cases committees of conciliation were formed, resulting in the settlement of 8 disputes. In the 4 cases in which no settlement was arrived at arbitration was refused, in 2 cases by the employers and in the other 2 cases by both parties.

**GERMANY.**

*Employment in September.*—According to the *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* (the journal of the German Labour Department) employment, on the whole, improved in September. In coal mining it continued dull in the Ruhr district; in Upper Silesia an improved demand for coal could not be fully taken advantage of, owing to the difficulty of transport, due to the lowness of the water; in Lower Silesia the sales of coal and coke were not satisfactory. In the cotton spinning industry employment was still bad, and in cloth weaving it was seldom reported as satisfactory. The engineering, electrical, and chemical trades were well employed, and, for the most part, the building trades were still busy. In the potash industry employment was reported as brisk. At distilleries it was dull. Shipping on the rivers improved with the rains.

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the German Labour Department by 53 trade unions with an aggregate membership of 1,977,851. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 1,914,210, of whom 32,285, or 1.7 per cent., were stated to be unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 1.8 per cent. in the previous month and also at the end of September, 1910.†

The following table shows, for the whole body of trade unions reporting, and separately for each of the principal unions for which statistics of unemployment are available, the membership reported on at the end of September, 1911, and the percentage of members then returned as unemployed, as compared with a month and a year ago:—

UNION.	Membership reported on at end of Sept., 1911.	Percentage of Membership returned as unemployed at end of month.†		
		Sept., 1911.	Aug., 1911.	Sept., 1910.
<b>All Unions making Returns..</b>	<b>1,914,210</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—</b>				
Miners .. .. .	120,244	0.1	0.1	0.1
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	508,958	1.2	1.4	1.8
Engineers and Metal Workers ..	20,221	2.2	1.2	0.8
(Hirsch-Duncker)				
Metal Workers (Christian) ..	42,438	0.6	0.8	1.0
Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	120,779	1.0	1.1	1.1
Textile Workers (Christian) ..	42,635	1.4	1.7	1.4
Printers .. .. .	43,689	1.6	2.0	1.4
Boot and Shoe Makers .. .. .	188,051	2.9	3.4	0.7
Transport Workers .. .. .	63,020	6.1	4.4	8.6
Bookbinders .. .. .	29,963	2.2	3.1	2.3
Wood Workers .. .. .	176,821	1.5	1.4	2.5
Brewery and Mill Workers .. ..	39,386	1.4	1.0	1.2
Factory Workers (trades not specified)	131,374	1.0	1.1	0.7
State and Municipal Workers ..	35,785	0.3	0.3	0.4

\* Revised figure.  
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 401-402. See also Note above.  
‡ No report. § Brewery workers. || Mill workers.

The number of days lost owing to unemployment during the third quarter of 1911 by members of trade unions making returns was calculated to be 1.1 per cent. of the possible working days during that period, as compared with 1.0 per cent. in the previous quarter and 1.2 per cent. in the third quarter of 1910.

**HOLLAND.\***

*Employment in September.*—Returns relating to unemployment among their members in September were received by the Dutch Central Statistical Office from 502 trade union and municipal unemployment funds, with a total membership of 46,326, of whom 44,954 were entitled to benefit. The percentage of the latter out of work in September was 1.9, as compared with 2.2 during August.† This percentage is obtained by taking for each of the 4 (or 5) weeks in the month under consideration the number of persons unemployed on one or more days of the week. The proportion of the average of these 4 (or 5) numbers to the number of members entitled to benefit gives the percentage.

The average number of days lost in the week per member unemployed on one or more days of the week was 5.6 in September, as compared with 5.7 in August. The following Table shows the above figures, together with corresponding particulars for certain of the larger trade groups:—

Group of Trades]	Average Number of Members entitled to Benefit in Trade Unions and Unemployment Funds making Returns in Sept., 1911.	Percentage unemployed.†		Days lost per Week.	
		Sept. 1911.	Aug. 1911.	Sept. 1911.	Aug. 1911.
		<b>All Unions and Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns</b>	<b>44,954</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>PRINCIPAL TRADES:—</b>					
Diamond Workers (Amsterdam) ..	9,732	3.2	5.1	6.0	6.0
Printing Trades (Typographers) ..	4,324	1.2	0.8	5.9	5.9
Building Trades .. .. .	8,520	3.3	2.8	5.0	5.1
Bricklayers and Masons .. .. .	840	2.7	2.6	4.8	5.1
Painters .. .. .	1,704	6.0	2.8	5.4	5.5
Carpenters .. .. .	4,881	2.4	2.4	4.8	5.0
Mining (Metal and Coal) and Peat-getting .. .. .	2,100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	4,651	0.7	0.8	5.7	5.8
Textile Trades .. .. .	1,138	0.4	0.4	5.2	5.0
Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers	5,288	1.6	1.7	5.3	5.3

**BELGIUM.‡**

*Employment in September.*—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 1.9 per cent. of the 55,450 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of September, as compared with 1.5|| per cent. in the previous month, and 1.7 per cent. in September, 1910.†

**DENMARK.¶**

*Employment in July and August.*—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Bureau, 5.0 per cent. of the 96,300 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of July, and 5.2 per cent. of the 91,300 members reporting were unemployed at the end of August.† The number of days lost by such members of trade unions owing to unemployment during each of these months was 1.1 per member.

**PORTUGAL.**

*Prohibition of Night-work of Women.\*\**—By a decree of June 24th, 1911, night-work by women and girls is prohibited in Portugal in industrial establishments in which more than ten workpeople are employed. Every woman or girl employed in such establishments must be granted no less than eleven consecutive hours of rest at night, this period of rest including the interval from

\* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office).  
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 401-402. See also Note above.  
‡ Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.  
§ *Revue du Travail* (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).  
¶ Revised figure.  
\*\* *Statistiske Efterretninger* (Journal of the Danish Statistical Bureau).  
\*\*\* *Bulletin des Internationales Arbeitssamtes* (Journal of the International Labour Office).

10 p.m. to 5 a.m. In seasonal trades and under exceptional conditions the consecutive-rest period may be reduced to ten hours on sixty days in the year, while exemptions from the law may be authorised in the case of unforeseen occurrences and also in trades in which the materials used are subject to rapid deterioration. The provision requiring the consecutive-rest period to be not less than eleven hours is not operative until the expiry of three years from the date of the decree, ten hours being fixed as the minimum duration of rest at night in the meantime. In wool-combing and wool-spinning mills, at surface works of mines at which work is necessarily suspended for at least four months in the year, and in factories in which raw sugar is made from beet, the decree is only to take effect from the year 1919.

**UNITED STATES.  
New York State.**

*Employment, January to June, 1911.*—The Bulletin of the New York State Department of Labour for September contains statistics of unemployment in the State based upon returns received from 190 representative Trade Unions. The membership of such Unions reporting, and the proportion returned as unemployed owing to causes other than labour disputes or disability—e.g., lack of work, shortage of materials, or weather conditions, are shown in the following Table:—

Month.	Membership reporting in 1911.	Percentage reported Unemployed at end of month owing to causes other than disputes or disability.*	
		1911.	1910.
		January .. .. .	120,859
February .. .. .	120,235	22.9	15.5
March .. .. .	121,828	24.1	17.4
April .. .. .	120,377	19.6	12.6
May .. .. .	121,132	24.0	11.8
June .. .. .	121,237	17.7	11.7

The next Table classifies the particulars given for the end of June, 1911, according to groups of trades, corresponding percentages for the previous month, and for June, 1910, being added for comparison:—

Group of Trades.	Membership reporting at end of June, 1911.	Percentage reported Unemployed at end of month owing to causes other than disputes or disability.*		
		June, 1911.	May, 1911.	June, 1910.
Building, Stoneworking, &c. . . .	32,641	26.1	28.5	15.5
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding .. .. .	8,782	12.4	9.3	3.3
Clothing .. .. .	34,922	20.7	38.5	2.9
Transport .. .. .	14,943	16.2	21.4	2.0
Printing, Bookbinding, &c. . . .	7,117	1.2	3.3	3.9
Woodworking and Furniture ..	3,401	16.6	17.1	5.3
Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. .	7,447	6.3	7.0	10.2
Hotels and Restaurants .. .	2,239	1.7	3.1	3.8
Stationary Enginemen .. .	3,036	1.1	1.6	0.9
Public Employment .. .. .	2,583			
Other .. .. .	4,007	26.1	21.7	14.4
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>121,237</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>

*Labour Disputes in Second Quarter of 1911.*—Seventy-two disputes were reported to the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration of New York State as having commenced in the second quarter of 1911. The number of workpeople affected by these disputes was 35,962 (29,980 directly and 5,982 indirectly), and the number of working days lost during the quarter, 678,234. In addition, 63,083 days were lost through disputes commencing earlier than the second quarter, bringing the total number of days lost by disputes in progress during the quarter to 741,317. The results are given in the case of 64 of the 72 disputes begun during the quarter, no settlement having been reported in the case of the other 8. Nineteen disputes, directly affecting 7,336 workpeople, terminated wholly in their favour, and 26, directly affecting 3,736 workpeople, wholly in favour of the employers, while 19, directly affecting 3,211 workpeople, were compromised.

\* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 401-402. See also Note above.

## REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES DURING OCTOBER.

### COAL MINING.

(Based on 503 Returns—445 from Employers, 45 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the coal mining industry continued good during October, and was better than a year ago. Returns relating to 1,307 pits, employing 675,632 workpeople, showed that the average number of days\* worked per week during the fortnight ended October 28th, 1911, was 5.56, compared with 5.44 a month ago and 5.27 a year ago. Of the 675,632 workpeople covered by the returns, 638,279 (or 94.5 per cent.) were employed at pits working ten or more days during the fortnight ended October 28th, 1911, while 528,560 (or 78.2 per cent. of the total) were employed at pits working eleven days or more.

The highest weekly averages were in North Wales (5.90) and South Wales and Monmouth (5.81); the lowest average was in Gloucester and Somerset (5.22).

The following table shows the average number of days worked during the fortnight ended October 28th, 1911, together with the figures for similar periods in September, 1911, and October, 1910. Collieries at which there were disputes causing stoppage of work are excluded from the figures:—

Districts.	No. of Work-people employed in Oct., 1911, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a	
		Oct. 28th, 1911.	Sept. 25th, 1911.	Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ..	49,255	5.42	5.39	5.31	+ 0.03	+ 0.11
Durham .. .. .	123,194	5.46	5.44	5.24	+ 0.02	+ 0.22
Cumberland ..	7,401	5.67	5.53	5.63	+ 0.14	+ 0.04
South Yorkshire ..	79,271	5.74	5.57	5.50	+ 0.17	+ 0.24
West Yorkshire ..	26,658	5.63	5.50	5.05	+ 0.13	+ 0.58
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	53,712	5.67	5.31	4.76	+ 0.26	+ 0.81
Derbyshire .. ..	47,642	5.40	5.09	4.94	+ 0.31	+ 0.46
Nottingham and Leicester ..	37,943	5.30	5.09	4.89	+ 0.21	+ 0.41
Staffordshire .. ..	29,893	5.54	5.29	5.28	+ 0.25	+ 0.26
Warwick, Worcester and Salop .. .. .	9,415	5.46	4.99	5.15	+ 0.47	+ 0.31
Gloucester and Somerset ..	5,341	5.22	4.63	5.11	+ 0.59	+ 0.11
North Wales .. ..	11,463	5.90	5.75	5.09	+ 0.15	+ 0.81
South Wales and Mon. ..	129,970	5.81	5.82	5.84	- 0.01	- 0.03
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>620,158</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>+ 0.13</b>	<b>+ 0.28</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
West Scotland .. ..	22,963	5.23	5.18	5.03	+ 0.05	+ 0.20
The Lothians .. ..	3,794	5.49	5.31	4.86	+ 0.18	+ 0.63
Fife .. .. .	23,119	5.45	5.42	4.90	+ 0.03	+ 0.55
<b>SCOTLAND</b> .. ..	<b>54,876</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>+ 0.05</b>	<b>+ 0.41</b>
<b>IRELAND</b> .. .. .	<b>598</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>- 0.06</b>	<b>+ 0.11</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b> ..	<b>675,632</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>+ 0.12</b>	<b>+ 0.29</b>

Employment in Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland and Yorkshire continued good, and was better than a year ago, especially in West Yorkshire; in Lancashire and Cheshire and in Derbyshire there was a marked improvement on a year ago. In the Nottingham and Leicester district employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In Gloucester and Somerset it was good generally, and much better than a month ago. In North Wales employment was good, and better than a year ago; in South Wales and Monmouth it continued good, and was about the same as a year ago. Employment in West Scotland was fairly good, and about the same as a month ago; it showed an improvement on a year ago. In the Lothians and in Fife it was good, and much better than a year ago.

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

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

Description of Coal.	No. of Work-people employed in Oct., 1911, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Pits in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a	
		Oct. 28th, 1911.	Sept. 25th, 1911.	Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite .. ..	7,228	5.76	5.49	5.59	+ 0.16	+ 0.17
Coking .. .. .	35,847	5.49	5.50	5.26	- 0.01	+ 0.23
Gas .. .. .	43,221	5.50	5.46	5.28	+ 0.04	+ 0.22
House .. .. .	87,153	5.37	5.09	4.92	+ 0.28	+ 0.45
Steam .. .. .	260,644	5.65	5.57	5.48	+ 0.08	+ 0.17
Mixed .. .. .	236,569	5.56	5.42	5.16	+ 0.14	+ 0.40
<b>All Descriptions</b> ..	<b>675,632</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>+ 0.12</b>	<b>+ 0.29</b>

Compared with a month ago there was an improvement at all pits except those producing coking coal, at which there was no change. Compared with a year ago there was a general improvement, which was most marked at pits producing house coal.

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in October, 1911, amounted to 5,875,867 tons, or 124,985 tons less than in September, 1911, but 259,216 tons more than in October, 1910.

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

(Based on 72 Returns—58 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1 from a Trade Union and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Employment showed an improvement on a month ago in tin mines, and was good and better than a month ago in lead mines. It continued fair on the whole in quarries, and was about the same as a year ago.

#### Mining.

**Iron Mining.**—During the fortnight ended October 28th the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.85, as compared with 5.76 both a month ago and a year ago.

Districts.	Work-people employed in Oct., 1911.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a	
		Oct. 28th, 1911.	Sept. 25th, 1911.	Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland .. .. .	8,062	5.86	5.87	5.73	+ 0.19	+ 0.13
Cumberland and Lancashire ..	5,194	5.86	5.84	5.87	+ 0.02	- 0.01
Scotland .. .. .	1,147	5.80	5.60	5.61	+ 0.20	+ 0.19
Other Districts .. ..	2,653	5.85	5.94	5.74	- 0.09	+ 0.11
<b>All Districts</b> .. ..	<b>17,056</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>+ 0.09</b>	<b>+ 0.09</b>

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 94.3 per cent. were employed at mines working 11 or more days during the fortnight ended October 28th, as compared with 92.5 per cent. a month ago, and 87.7 per cent. a year ago.

**Shale Mining.**—According to the Returns received, there were 3,397 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended October 28th, who worked on an average 5.71 days per week, as compared with 3,394 workpeople in September, who worked 5.72 days, and 3,246 workpeople in October, 1910, who worked 5.73 days.

**Tin Mining.**—Employment continued to improve in Cornwall; it was moderate in the Calstock and Liskeard districts, and generally fair elsewhere.

**Lead Mining.**—Employment was good, and better than a month ago in Weardale, and generally good in North Wales; in both districts there was an improvement compared with a year ago.

#### Quarrying.

**Slate.**—Employment was fair in North Wales except in the Nantlle district, where short time was worked. At Delabole (Cornwall) it continued good. At Bal-lachulish (Argyll) employment continued slack and was worse than a year ago.

**Granite.**—Employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago, in the Aberdeen district. It was fairly good in Leicestershire and about the same as a month ago and a year ago. In Cornwall employment was dull and worse than a year ago.

**Limestone.**—Employment was moderate, and about the same as a year ago, in the Weardale district, where short time was worked on account of unfavourable weather. It was bad in Cumberland and slack in the Buxton district, being worse than a month ago in both districts. In the Plymouth district employment was moderate, and rather better than a month ago. It continued good in North Wales and was better than a year ago.

**Other Stone.**—Employment continued good in the Cleve Hill road-material (basalt) quarries. It continued good with chert quarrymen at Bakewell, and overtime was worked. At grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district, it was moderate and rather better than a month ago and a year ago. At freestone quarries employment continued fair in the Newcastle and Gates-head district, and good in North Wales. It continued good at whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale. In the Sheffield and Rotherham districts and at Normanton employment was fair; at Barnsley it was moderate and worse than a year ago. It continued bad with sandstone quarrymen in Forfarshire.

**Sett-making, &c.**—Employment with settmakers continued fair generally in Scotland and good in Leicestershire; it was good in North Wales and in the Cleve Hill district, fair in the Sheffield district, and moderate at Rowley Regis. With monumental granite cutters in the Aberdeen district employment was dull and worse than a month ago. It was fair on the whole with masons employed about granite quarries in Cornwall.

**China Clay.**—Employment continued good in the Liskeard and Lee Moor districts and was about the same as a year ago.

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

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

EMPLOYMENT during October continued moderate, and was worse 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 October, 1911, was 283, as compared with 285\* in September, 1911, and 310 in October, 1910. Six furnaces were relit during the month (2 in Lancashire, and 1 each in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northamptonshire and Staffordshire), while 8 were either damped down or blown out (6 in Lancashire, 1 in Lancashire, and 1 in Northamptonshire).

The number of workpeople employed at the end of October, 1911, at the works covered by the returns was 21,000, a decrease of 8.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

District.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a	
	October, 1911.	September, 1911.	October, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES—Cleveland .. .. .	78	78	80	..	- 2
Cumberland & Lancashire ..	25	25	32	..	- 7
S. and S.W. Yorks .. ..	10	9	12	..	- 2
Derby & Nottingham .. ..	33	33	35	+ 1	- 2
Leicester, Lincoln, & Northampton ..	28	28	26	..	+ 2
Stafford & Worcester .. ..	34	33	36	+ 1	- 2
S. Wales & Monmouth .. ..	5	5	11	..	- 6
Other districts .. .. .	5	5	6	..	- 1
<b>England and Wales</b> .. ..	<b>218</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>+ 2</b>	<b>- 20</b>
<b>Scotland</b> .. .. .	<b>65</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>- 4</b>	<b>- 7</b>
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>283</b>	<b>285*</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>- 2</b>	<b>- 27</b>

\* Revised figure.

The Imports of iron ore in October, 1911, amounted to 441,879 tons, or 4,799 tons less than in September, 1911, and 92,600 tons less than in October, 1910.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in October, 1911, amounted to 96,017 tons, or 4,395 tons more than in September, 1911, but 1,972 tons less than in October, 1910.

### IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 204 Returns—190 from Employers, received partly direct, and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 2 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the iron and steel industry was slightly better than a month ago and much better than a year ago. According to returns covering 99,130 workpeople, the volume of employment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended October 28th, 1911, showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. on a month ago, and of 11.1 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week ended October 28th, 1911, was about 556,200, an increase of 55,600 on a year ago. The number of workpeople employed increased by 1,165 on a month ago and by 8,321 on a year ago.

Departments.	Workpeople.		Average Number of Shifts worked per man.	
	Week ended Oct. 28th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.	Week ended Oct. 28th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.
<b>IRON:</b>				
Puddling Forges .. ..	9,339	+ 137 + 375	5.24	+ 0.03 + 0.29
Rolling Mills .. .. .	3,569	+ 18 + 135	5.17	+ 0.04 + 0.19
Forging .. .. .	443	- 1 + 40	4.96	- 0.24 + 0.52
Founding .. .. .	1,627	+ 20 + 149	5.30	+ 0.17 + 0.22
Other Departments ..	638	+ 5 + 28	5.72	- 0.11 - 0.12
Mechanics, Labourers ..	1,753	- 1 + 21	5.57	+ 0.03 + 0.13
<b>Total, Iron</b> .. .. .	<b>17,389</b>	<b>+ 138 + 448</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>+ 0.03 + 0.23</b>
<b>STEEL:</b>				
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ..	9,304	+ 235 + 696	5.88	+ 0.06 + 0.12
Crucible Furnaces .. ..	527	- 7 - 16	5.55	+ 0.16 + 0.41
Bessemer Converters .. ..	1,812	+ 68 + 218	5.01	- 0.07 - 0.01
Rolling Mills .. .. .	17,446	+ 573 + 2,702	5.48	- 0.02 + 0.13
Forging and Pressing ..	3,332	+ 54 + 403	5.60	+ 0.01 + 0.32
Founding .. .. .	3,846	+ 226 + 807	5.84	- 0.02
Other Departments .. ..	3,662	- 95 + 826	5.80	- 0.03 + 0.03
Mechanics, Labourers ..	3,620	+ 50 + 664	5.94	- 0.02
<b>Total, Steel</b> .. .. .	<b>58,569</b>	<b>+ 1,104 + 6,300</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>- 0.01 + 0.05</b>
<b>IRON OR STEEL (not distinguished):</b>				
Rolling Mills .. .. .	11,516	- 121 + 717	5.32	- 0.06 + 0.09
Forging and Pressing ..	649	+ 13 + 54	5.77	- 0.09 + 0.06
Founding .. .. .	768	+ 7 + 55	5.94	.. + 0.08
Other Departments .. ..	4,074	+ 14 + 527	5.89	+ 0.03 + 0.13
Mechanics, Labourers ..	6,165	+ 10 + 220	5.80	+ 0.01 + 0.03
<b>Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished)</b> ..	<b>23,172</b>	<b>- 77 + 1,573</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>- 0.02 + 0.08</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> .. .. .	<b>99,130</b>	<b>+ 1,165 + 8,321</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>.. + 0.10</b>
<b>Districts.</b>				
Northumberland & Durham ..	11,438	+ 85 + 1,245	5.61	- 0.09 + 0.07
Cleveland .. .. .	8,577	+ 142 + 406	5.65	.. + 0.03
Sheffield and Rotherham ..	19,331	+ 491 + 2,065	5.70	.. + 0.03
Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns .. ..	4,530	- 10 + 429	5.59	+ 0.03 + 0.24
Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches. ..	9,403	+ 171 + 2,245	5.50	+ 0.02 + 0.36
Staffordshire .. .. .	9,516	+ 50 + 186	5.56	+ 0.05 + 0.02
Other Midland Counties ..	5,237	+ 69 + 110	5.60	+ 0.02 + 0.08
Wales and Monmouth .. ..	12,912	+ 86 + 904	5.56	+ 0.03 + 0.07
<b>Total, England and Wales</b> ..	<b>80,944</b>	<b>+ 1,074 + 7,591</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>+ 0.01 + 0.09</b>
<b>Scotland</b> .. .. .	<b>18,186</b>	<b>+ 91 + 730</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>- 0.03 + 0.14</b>
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>99,130</b>	<b>+ 1,165 + 8,321</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>.. + 0.10</b>

Compared with a month ago, employment showed a slight improvement in most districts; in the departments there was an improvement at open hearth melting furnaces and steel rolling mills and a decline at iron forges. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 1,165 (1.2 per cent.); the average number of shifts worked per week (5.61) was the same as in September.

Compared with a year ago, employment was better in every district; the most marked improvements were in Cumberland, Lancashire, and Cheshire, Yorkshire, and Northumberland and Durham. All the departments, except iron founding, where there was some decline,

showed an improvement. The total number of work-people employed increased by 8,321 (8.4 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked by 0.10 of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during October, 1911, amounted to 144,954 tons, or 15,130 tons more than in September, 1911, and 25,840 tons more than in October, 1910.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during October, 1911, amounted to 263,423 tons, or 57,478 tons more than in September, 1911, and 12,263 tons more than in October, 1910.

### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

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

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

At the works covered by the returns, 502 tinplate mills were working at the end of October, 1911, compared with 493 a month ago, and 438 in October, 1910. The number of steel sheet mills working at the end of October, 1911, was 68, compared with the same number a month ago and 64 a year ago.

There was still a scarcity of millmen, and it is reported that in consequence the output of some of the new mills was somewhat reduced.

The works to which the particulars relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 28,500 workpeople.

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

	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of Oct., 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of Oct., 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works	81	..	+ 6	502	+ 9	+ 64
Steel Sheet Works	10	..	..	68	..	+ 4
Total ..	91	..	+ 6	570	+ 9	+ 68

### Exports.

	Oct., 1911.	Sept., 1911.	Oct., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
	Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.				

	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
	Oct., 1911.	Sept., 1911.	Oct., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a
To United States ..	532	226	5,216	+ 306	+ 4,684	
" British East Indies ..	4,399	5,751	4,268	- 1,352	+ 151	
" Germany ..	3,381	3,244	2,802	+ 137	+ 579	
" France ..	3,259	2,252	895	+ 1,067	+ 2,364	
" Netherlands ..	3,802	3,646	2,301	+ 156	+ 1,501	
" China and Japan ..	1,842	2,675	2,534	- 833	- 692	
" Australia ..	2,370	2,951	1,495	- 581	+ 875	
" Canada ..	1,358	606	3,077	+ 752	+ 1,719	
" Other Countries ..	17,546	15,008	17,536	+ 2,538	+ 10	
Total ..	38,489	36,359	40,124	+ 2,130	- 1,635	

### Black Plates.

	Oct., 1911.	Sept., 1911.	Oct., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Total ..	4,928	5,438	5,102	- 510	- 174

### ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,079 Returns—4 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1,047 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 28 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from Trade Unions with a total membership of 184,496 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of October was 3.1, as compared with the same percentage a month ago, and 5.0 at the end of October, 1910. As compared with a month ago there was a slight decrease in the percentage unemployed in six districts, and an increase in five districts. As compared with a year ago there was a decrease in nine districts, notably on the North-East Coast, and an increase in four districts.

District.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Oct., 1911.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a	
		Oct., 1911.	Sept., 1911.	Oct., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		North-East Coast ..	15,414	3.3	3.6	12.6
Manchester and Liverpool District ..	19,949	2.5	3.9	5.1	- 1.4	- 2.6
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District ..	12,455	6.0	5.9	7.7	+ 0.1	- 1.7
West Riding Towns ..	11,701	3.6	3.2	5.3	+ 0.4	- 1.7
Hull and Lincolnshire District ..	4,274	3.6	2.9	4.1	+ 0.7	- 0.5
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District ..	8,068	4.9	2.9	2.4	+ 2.0	+ 2.5
Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester District ..	4,601	3.1	3.1	4.2	..	- 1.1
London and neighbouring District ..	12,141	2.4	2.4	2.6	..	- 0.2
South Coast ..	4,862	1.9	1.6	1.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
South Wales and Bristol District ..	7,018	3.8	4.6	3.1	- 0.8	+ 0.7
Glasgow and District ..	17,516	2.7	2.7	5.1	..	- 2.4
East of Scotland ..	3,681	7.9	8.0	7.9	- 0.1	..
Belfast and Dublin ..	4,139	3.5	4.3	2.5	- 0.8	+ 1.0
Other Districts ..	5,763	1.5	1.6	3.1	- 0.1	- 1.6
United Kingdom (including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	184,496	3.1	3.1	5.0	..	- 1.9

On the North-East Coast employment continued good on the whole and was much better than a year ago, when it was much affected by the dispute in the ship-building trade. Overtime and night shifts continued to be worked on the Tyne and Wear; at Jarrow, however, employment was moderate. It was quiet on repair work on the Tyne. With brass moulders generally it was quiet.

Employment in Lancashire was fairly good on the whole, and better than a year ago. With textile machinery makers it was slack, and short time was general. At Crewe it continued slack, with short time.

Employment, though still good on the whole in Yorkshire, showed a slight decline as compared with a month ago. At Leeds overtime continued to be worked in some branches. At Hull, Barnsley, and in Lincolnshire employment generally was moderate, but was good with brassfounders.

At Birmingham and Coventry employment showed a decline as compared with a month ago, partly owing to a dispute, but at Wolverhampton it continued good. In the cycle industry employment was dull; in the motor trade it was fairly good. At Nottingham employment was generally slack, and short time continued in the cycle trade and with lace machinery builders. Employment at Derby and Leicester continued good; in the Eastern Counties it was fair.

In London, on the South Coast, and at Swindon employment continued good; at Bristol it was fair. In South Wales it continued moderate.

Employment in the Glasgow district continued very good, overtime still being worked. It was good at Edinburgh, Falkirk and Aberdeen, and fair at Dundee. In both the Glasgow district and the East of Scotland a considerable number of ironfounders remained unemployed.

Employment at Belfast and Dublin continued good in most branches.

The Imports of machinery in October, 1911, amounted to £430,881, or £3,902 more than in September, 1911, and £75,752 more than in October, 1910.

The Exports of machinery in October, 1911, amounted to £2,908,435, or £789,955 more than in September, 1911, and £257,602 more than in October, 1910.

### SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 352 Returns—5 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 332 from Trade Unions, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during October was good on the whole, and showed a slight improvement on the previous month; it was particularly good on the Clyde and at Belfast. Comparison with 1910 is affected by the lock-out of the members of the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society in that year, which disorganised the industry in most of the principal centres.

Trade Unions with a membership of 66,244 reported 4.5 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end

\* Exclusive of superannuated members.

of October, as compared with 4.8 per cent. a month ago and 20.1\* per cent. a year ago.

District.	No. of Members of Unions at end of October 1911.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a	
		Oct., 1911.	Sept., 1911.	Oct., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Tyne and Blyth ..	10,217	5.7	5.2	45.8
Wear ..	5,624	5.4	5.4	49.0	..	- 43.6
Tees and Hartlepool ..	5,209	6.5	5.4	57.3	+ 1.1	- 50.8
Humber ..	2,786	4.9	7.6	19.5	- 2.7	- 14.6
Thames and Medway ..	4,698	7.6	9.1	6.0	- 1.5	+ 1.6
South Coast ..	5,006	3.5	2.7	3.9	..	- 0.4
Bristol Channel Ports ..	2,771	14.4	14.5	16.2	+ 0.8	- 0.4
Mersey ..	4,786	5.8	8.2	19.9	- 2.4	- 14.1
Clyde ..	15,709	1.2	1.5	35.2	- 0.3	- 34.0
Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen ..	2,174	6.0	6.5	42.4	- 0.5	- 36.4
Belfast ..	3,364	0.4	0.5	1.1	- 0.1	- 0.7
Other Districts ..	3,420	2.6	3.4	13.7	- 0.8	- 11.1
United Kingdom ..	66,244	4.5	4.8	20.1	- 0.3	- 15.6

Compared with a month ago all districts showed a decrease in the number unemployed, with the exception of the Tyne, Tees and South Coast districts, which showed slight increases, and the Wear, which showed no change; the largest decreases occurred on the Humber and Mersey. The percentage for the Bristol Channel Ports, however, continued high.

Comparisons with a year ago in the case of most districts are affected by the lock-out referred to above; a large decrease in the number unemployed was shown in every district except in a few which were not affected by the lock-out, and at the Bristol Channel Ports.

Employment in the Tyne and Blyth districts continued good on the whole, and overtime was reported with shipwrights at Hebburn, Wallsend and Elswick, and with boilermakers at Wallsend and Howdon; on the lower reaches of the Tyne, however, shipwrights on repair work were reported as slack, and worse than a month ago. Employment generally continued good on the Wear. In the Tees district employment was still good with shipwrights; with boilermakers however it continued moderate at the Hartlepoons, and was generally moderate and worse than a month ago on repair work.

On the Humber employment on the whole was fair, and showed an improvement on the previous month; it was good with boilermakers on trawler building at Hull, but bad on merchant-ship building.

In the Thames and Medway district employment was somewhat better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago; it was good with shipwrights at Sheerness and with boilermakers at Sheerness and Chatham. Employment continued good on the South Coast, and was about the same as a year ago. At the Bristol Channel ports employment was moderate; it was good at Pembroke Dock.

Employment was generally fair on the Mersey, and better than a month ago, overtime being reported at Birkenhead. Overtime was also worked at Barrow, where employment continued good.

Employment continued very good on the Clyde, and a good deal of overtime was worked.

Employment continued fair on the East Coast of Scotland, and showed some improvement on a month ago with boilermakers at Leith.

Employment continued very good at Belfast.

### MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

(Based on 85 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 64 from Trade Unions, and 18 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Trade Unions with a total membership of 26,743 reported 1.4 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 1.6 per cent. a month ago and 2.2 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, etc.—Employment with brassworkers continued good and was better than a year ago. With bedstead workers at Birmingham it was fairly good.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—Employment continued good

\* In calculating the percentages for October, 1910, all branches of the Boilermakers' Society directly affected by the lock-out were excluded.

† Exclusive of superannuated members.

in the nut and bolt trade in Darlaston and district, and in the nut, bolt, spike and rivet trade at Blackheath (Staffs.) and Halesowen. It continued good with wire nail and shoe rivet makers at Birmingham, and fairly good with cut nail, nut and bolt makers at Birmingham and Smethwick.

Wire.—Employment on the whole continued fair; it was not so good as a year ago, except at Warrington, where it was better than a year ago.

Locks, Keys, and General Hardware.—Employment continued good with hollow-ware makers at Wolverhampton, and was fair at West Bromwich. With lock and latch makers at Wolverhampton and Willenhall it continued fair on the whole.

Stoves, Grates, etc.—Employment continued good at Falkirk. In England it continued quiet on the whole, with short time, but was slightly better than a month ago and a year ago.

Cutlery, Tools, etc.—At Sheffield employment was good in nearly all branches; it was fair with shear, saw and razor workers. In the edge tool trade it was good, and better than a month ago, at Birmingham, and continued good at Wednesbury. At Redditch it improved, both in the needle trade and in the fish hook trade, being good in the needle trade and fair in the fish hook trade. It continued quiet in the watch trade at Coventry, but a slight improvement was shown.

Tubes.—Employment was fair and rather better than a month ago in South Staffordshire; it was good, with overtime, in the brass and copper tube trades at Birmingham.

Chains, Anchors and Springs.—At Cradley Heath employment continued good with chain workers generally, and moderate with anchormen. It continued fair with anchormen on the Tyne and Wear. It was fairly good with anvil and vice makers at Dudley, and moderate with railway spring fitters and vicemen at Sheffield; it was good with spring makers at West Bromwich.

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

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

Farriers.—Employment on the whole continued good, and was better than a year ago; it was fair in London.

### Imports and Exports.

Description.	Oct., 1911.	Sept., 1911.	Oct., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:—					
Cutlery ..	16,701	18,376	18,271	- 1,575	- 1,570
Hardware ..	106,516	104,529	106,285	+ 787	- 969
Exports:—					
Cutlery ..	88,399	73,469	85,908	+ 14,930	+ 2,491
Hardware ..	256,623	172,763	223,316	+ 83,860	+ 33,307
Implements and Tools ..	230,745	175,659	207,306	+ 55,086	+ 23,439

### COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 482 Returns—385 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondents, 90 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good in both the spinning and weaving branches. It showed some improvement on a month ago, and was much better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 128,081 workpeople in the week ended October 28th showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 3.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 9.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.



Compared with a month ago there were slight increases in the numbers employed in all the departments; the wages paid also showed a general increase.

Table with columns: Workpeople, Earnings, Departments. Rows include Preparing, Spinning, Weaving, and Total.

Table with columns: Districts, Workpeople, Earnings. Rows include Ashton, Stockport, Oldham, Bolton and Leigh, etc.

In the Oldham district employment was good in all branches, especially with velvet weavers; there was an improvement on both a month ago and a year ago.

In the Bolton district there was no change compared with a month ago, but employment was better than a year ago.

In the Preston and Blackburn districts there was a very marked improvement on a year ago.

Weavers at Burnley, Colne and Nelson continued well employed.

Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

Table with columns: Description of Cotton, Oct., Sept., Oct., Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a Month ago, Year ago.

Prices of Raw Cotton at Liverpool.

The following table shows the prices of raw cotton ("middling" American and "good fair" Egyptian) at Liverpool during October, 1911, together with the increase or decrease as compared with September, 1911, and October, 1910:—

Table with columns: October, 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in October, 1911, on a Month ago, Year ago.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on November 10th, 1911, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 732,730 bales, as compared with 814,310 bales on November 11th, 1910.

Exports of Cotton Goods.

Table with columns: Description, Oct. 1911, Sept. 1911, Oct. 1910, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a Month ago, Year ago.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES

(Based on 373 Returns—344 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 20 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents.)

Woolen Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 27,760 workpeople in the week ended October 28th showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago.

Table with columns: Workpeople, Earnings, Departments.

Table with columns: Districts, Workpeople, Earnings.

Table with columns: Districts, Workpeople, Earnings.

In the Huddersfield and Leeds districts employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Worsted Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 45,462 workpeople in the week ended October 28th showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago.

In the Bradford district employment showed a decline in the woolcombing branch compared with a month ago; compared with a year ago, the spinning and woolcombing departments showed an improvement, and the weaving branch a decline.

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

Table with columns: Workpeople, Earnings, Departments.

Table with columns: Districts, Workpeople, Earnings.

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns: Description, Oct., Sept., Oct., Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a Month ago, Year ago.

Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS)

Table with columns: Imports, Re-Exports, Yarn.

British and Irish Manufactures Exported.

Table with columns: Yarn, Piece Goods, Total Piece Goods.

Prices of Raw Wool.

The prices of raw wool and tops in Bradford are shown below for the months specified.

Table with columns: Average Prices, Course of Prices.

LINEN TRADE.

(Based on 112 Returns—103 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 6 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was moderate and showed a decline on a month ago. It was much worse than a year ago.

Table with columns: Workpeople, Earnings, Departments, Districts.

Table with columns: Districts, Workpeople, Earnings.

Returns from firms employing 47,085 workpeople in the week ended October 28th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In Belfast short time, generally to the extent of about 8 hours per week, was worked in spinning and preparing departments during October, and employment was dull and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns: Description, Oct., Sept., Oct., Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a Month ago, Year ago.

JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 37 Returns—34 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 1 from a Local Correspondent.)

EMPLOYMENT was, on the whole, fairly good, and better than a month ago. It was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 16,450 workpeople in the week ended October 28th showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago.

Table with columns: Workpeople, Earnings, Departments, Imports and Exports.

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns: Description, Oct., Sept., Oct., Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a Month ago, Year ago.

LACE TRADE.

(Based on 77 Returns—69 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was moderate. It showed an improvement on a month ago and was about the same as a year ago.

Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3·3 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0·9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with columns for Branches, Districts, Workpeople (Week ended Oct. 28th, 1911, Month ago, Year ago), and Earnings (£, Per cent., Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago).

At Nottingham employment in the levers branch was bad, but better than a month ago and a year ago; in the curtain branch it continued good, in the plain net branch it was fair. In the Long Eaton district employment was better than a month ago and a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns for Description, Oct. 1911, Sept. 1911, Oct. 1910, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a Month ago, Year ago.

SILK TRADE.

(Based on 59 Returns—53 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good and better than both a month and a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 9,220 workpeople in the week ended October 28th, 1911, showed an increase of 1·2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1·9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago.

Table with columns for Branches, Districts, Workpeople (Week ended Oct. 28th, 1911, Month ago, Year ago), and Earnings (£, Per cent., Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago).

At Macclesfield employment was good generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago, except with "outside" handloom weavers, with whom it continued

bad. At Leek employment was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Congleton it continued good, and was better than a year ago with throwsters and spinners, but was bad and worse than a month ago with trimming weavers. In the Bradford district employment continued fairly good. In the Eastern Counties employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Dublin it was fair with weavers, and better than a month ago.

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns for Description, Oct. 1911, Sept. 1911, Oct. 1910, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a Month ago, Year ago.

HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 105 Returns—95 from Employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 19,054 workpeople in the week ended October 28th showed an increase of 1·6 per cent. in the number employed and of 2·4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 4·9 per cent. in the number employed and of 6·2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with columns for District, Workpeople (Week ended Oct. 28th, 1911, Month ago, Year ago), and Earnings (£, Per cent., Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago).

At Leicester employment was fairly good and slightly better than a year ago. At Hinckley it was fairly good in most departments; at Loughborough it was moderate. With power frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire employment was fairly good and better than a year ago; with hand frame workers in the country districts it was fair. In Scotland employment continued good and was better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns for Description, Oct. 1911, Sept. 1911, Oct. 1910, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a Month ago, Year ago.

CARPET TRADE.

(Based on 38 Returns—25 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during October was good, and showed an improvement on both a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 7,791 workpeople and paying £6,907 in wages in the week ended October 28th showed a decrease of 0·4 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 3·1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 0·6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3·7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Kidderminster district some short time was reported. In the Bradford district there was an im-

provement on a month ago. In Scotland employment continued good, and was, on the whole, better than a month ago.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

(Based on 366 Returns—349 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 10 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 31,429 workpeople in the week ended October 28th showed a decrease of 0·4 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 4·4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2·0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6·5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with columns for Trades, Districts, Workpeople (Week ended Oct. 28th, 1911, Month ago, Year ago), and Earnings (£, Per cent., Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago).

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

Printing.—Employment with machine calico printers continued good, and was about the same as a year ago. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it was quiet. In Scotland employment was fair.

Dyeing.—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers in Yorkshire was better than a month ago, and about the same as a year ago; about half the trade union dyers worked overtime, and a little less than a third worked short time. With cotton dyers in Lancashire and Yorkshire employment was good and better than a month ago and a year ago; with silk dyers employment was reported as fair at Macclesfield and Leek, and as good at Congleton. With lace dyers at Nottingham it was fair.

Trimming, Finishing, &c.—At Leicester employment with hosiery trimmers, &c., was fairly good; at Hinckley it was good; at Basford it was fair. With calenderers it continued good at Glasgow and Dundee.

LEATHER TRADES.

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

EMPLOYMENT during October, though still fairly good, showed some decline on a month ago; it showed little change on a year ago. Trade unions with 3,055 members reported 5·0 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, compared with 3·9 per cent. a month ago and 4·5 per cent. a year ago.

Skippers, Tanners, Curriers, Dressers, &c.—Employment with skippers continued good at Leeds, and was the same as a year ago; it was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago in London. With curriers employment was bad in London, and worse than a month ago and a year ago, fairly good at Birmingham, and slightly better than a year ago, and fair and better than a month ago at Walsall; it continued fair and was the same as a year ago at Glasgow, and was fairly good and slightly better than a month ago at Edinburgh. With leather workers employment continued quiet at Leeds, and about the same as a year ago, and was fair, though worse than a month ago and a year ago at Manchester.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—Employment continued fair generally and was rather better than a year ago. In London it was good with brown saddlers, but bad with harness makers, showing little change on a month ago. At Walsall it was fair with gig saddlers, worse than a month ago, but better than a year ago; it was good with new brown saddlers and better than a month ago. At Dublin employment was good with saddlers, and better than a month ago. At Glasgow it continued fair.

Miscellaneous Leather Trades.—Employment generally was better than a year ago. In London employment with portmanteau makers continued fair; at Manchester it was good and better than a month ago. With fancy and morocco leather finishers in London it was fair, and worse than a year ago. With fancy leather workers it was good, and better than a month ago.

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns for Description, Oct. 1911, Sept. 1911, Oct. 1910, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a Month ago, Year ago.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 517 Returns—457 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 50 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fair, and slightly better than a month ago; compared with a year ago there was an improvement.

Returns from firms employing 66,597 workpeople in the week ended October 28th showed an increase of 0·6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1·2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2·2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5·2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with columns for District, Workpeople (Week ended Oct. 28th, 1911, Month ago, Year ago), and Earnings (£, Per cent., Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago).

At Leicester employment continued moderate, and much short time was reported, but it was better than a year ago. At Northampton and Kettering employ-

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



FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 186 Returns—5 from Employers' Associations, 153 from Trade Unions, and 28 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during October was fair generally, and rather better on the whole than in the previous month; it was better than a year ago. Trade unions with a membership of 37,793 reported 2.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 2.9 per cent. a month ago, and 5.1 per cent. a year ago.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment continued fair with cabinet makers, french polishers and upholsterers, and was better than a year ago. Trade unions reported 3.3 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of October, compared with 4.0 per cent. a month ago and 6.8 per cent. a year ago.

With cabinet makers employment was good at Glasgow and Belfast, and fairly good at Liverpool, where it showed some decline on a month ago. At Manchester and Dublin there was an improvement. In London employment was fair generally. Upholsterers reported it as good at Liverpool and in London, and quiet at Glasgow.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in October, 1911, were valued at £34,656, as compared with £29,713 in September, 1911, and £37,611 in October, 1910; the Exports for the same months were valued at £157,564, £128,571, and £104,879 respectively.

Mill Sawyers and Woodworking Machinists.

In these trades employment was fair during October; it was about the same as in the previous month, but better than a year ago. Trade unions reported 3.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, compared with 3.6 in September, and 5.9 a year ago. Employment was good at Birmingham and Bristol; it showed improvement at Newcastle, but was quiet at Nottingham and bad at Liverpool. In London it was fair on the whole.

Imports.

Table with columns for Description, Oct., 1911, Sept., 1911, Oct., 1910, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago.

Coopers.

Employment was very fair, about the same as a month ago, and slightly better than a year ago. At Glasgow, Birmingham, Bristol, Hull and Edinburgh it was good. At Burton it was still fair, but showed some decline on a month ago.

Coachbuilding.

Employment continued good in nearly all districts, and was better than a year ago. Trade unions reported 1.9 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 1.8 per cent. in the previous month, and 3.4 per cent. a year ago.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmaking.—Employment was good, better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. Trade unions reported 1.8 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of October, compared with 3.6 per cent. a month ago, and 6.6 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in October, 1911, were valued at £37,160, as compared with £32,995 in September, 1911, and £30,456 in October, 1910; the Exports for the same months were valued at £24,105, £18,503, and £22,429 respectively.

Other Trades.—Employment with general wheelwrights and smiths continued moderate; it was better than a year ago. With packing-case makers employment was fairly good generally, and about the same as a year ago. Basket and skip makers reported employment as good at Leicester and Oldham.

GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 87 Returns—53 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 22 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was good on the whole and better than a month ago. It was much better than a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 8,279 workpeople in the week ended October 28th, 1911, showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 10.8 per cent. in the number employed and of 15.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table showing Workpeople and Earnings for Glass Trades, including Branches (Glass Bottle, Plate Glass, Flint Glass, etc.) and Districts (North of England, Yorkshire, Lancashire, etc.).

With glass bottle makers in Yorkshire employment continued good generally, except in the Mexborough district, where it was still moderate. In the North of England, in Scotland, and at Bristol employment continued good; in Lancashire it was moderate and showed some decline on the previous month. At Dublin it was fair. Employment continued good at Birmingham, Wordsley and Stourbridge with flint glass makers and cutters. It was also good with plate-glass bevellers and silverers at Birmingham. Employment continued fair with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear, but short time was still worked. At St. Helens employment was moderate with sheet glass flatteners; with glass blowers in London it was very good.

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns for Description, Oct., 1911, Sept., 1911, Oct., 1910, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a Month ago, Year ago.

POTTERY TRADES.

(Based on 100 Returns—92 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 21,258 workpeople in the week ended October 28th showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 3.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 4.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table showing Workpeople and Earnings for Pottery Trades, including Branches (China Manufacture, Earthenware, etc.) and Districts (Potteries, Other Districts).

In the Potteries employment was good, and better than a year ago, the improvement being very marked in the china-making branch. In Scotland employment showed a slight decline on a month ago, and was about the same as a year ago. In South Yorkshire it was better than both a month ago and a year ago. In the West of England employment was, on the whole, fair, though in some cases it was reported quiet. Clay tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow reported some short time.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in October, 1911, were valued at £82,738, as compared with £86,962 in September, 1911, and £88,370 in October, 1910; the Exports for the same months were valued at £316,553, £210,275, and £267,923 respectively.

BRICK TRADE.

(Based on 152 Returns—139 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 12,185 workpeople in the week ended October 28th showed a decrease of 5.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table showing Workpeople and Earnings for Brick Trades, categorized by Districts (Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire, etc.).

In the Northern Counties, Yorkshire, and Lancashire employment continued moderate generally, and was worse than a year ago. In the West Midlands employment showed an improvement on both a month ago and a year ago, but in the East Midlands and Eastern Counties there was a decline, especially as compared with a year ago. In the South and South-Western Counties employment was bad, and much worse than a month ago. It was quiet in North Wales, and about the same as a year ago. In Scotland employment continued good, and showed an improvement on a year ago.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 235 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.)

There was a fair demand on the whole for labourers outside the regular farm staff, principally for lifting potatoes, getting up roots, threshing, spreading manure, and trimming hedges. The demand was, however, considerably reduced in many districts on account of the partial failure of the root crops, and in a number of such districts there was a consequent surplus of men. Towards the end of the month rain was a further cause

of loss of time to extra labourers, though not to any great extent.

Northern Counties.—Rain caused a little interruption to outdoor employment in the last week of October, but otherwise there was a fair demand for extra labourers in most districts for such work as potato-lifting, getting up the root crops, hedge-trimming, spreading manure, and threshing. The supply of extra men was reported as in excess of the demand in the Longtown (Cumberland) and Driffield and Wath (Yorkshire) Rural Districts.

Midland Counties.—The partial failure of the root crops reduced the demand for extra labourers in these counties, and there was a consequent surplus of men in a number of districts, including the Nantwich and Tarvin (Cheshire), Hayfield (Derbyshire), Leek and Tamworth (Staffordshire), Evesham (Worcestershire), Crowmarsh and Woodstock (Oxfordshire) Eton (Buckinghamshire), and Luton (Bedfordshire) Rural Districts. A scarcity of men for permanent situations was reported in the Bucklow (Cheshire), Pershore (Worcestershire), and the Banbury (Oxfordshire) Rural Districts.

Eastern Counties.—Employment was generally regular throughout the month in these counties, and there was a fairly good demand for extra labourers for such work as threshing, potato-lifting, hedge-trimming, and spreading manure. The partial failure of the root crops, however, accounted for a surplus of men in several districts in Norfolk and Suffolk.

Southern and South-Western Counties.—Outdoor work in these counties was a little interrupted by rain in the latter part of the month, and the employment of extra labourers was further reduced on account of the forward state of farm work and the poor root crops. An excess of such men was reported in the following Rural Districts: Guildford (Surrey), Westhampnett (Sussex), Fordingbridge and Havant (Hampshire), Crickdale, Devizes, and Westbury (Wiltshire), Wellington (Somerset), and Cirencester and Winchcombe (Gloucestershire). There was a scarcity of men for permanent situations in the Godstone (Surrey), Chippenham (Wiltshire), Dursley, Gloucester, and Stow-on-the-Wold (Gloucestershire), and Truro (Cornwall) Rural Districts.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

(Based on 134 Returns—115 from Employers, 8 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good on the whole, and was about the same as a month ago and a year ago.

London.—Employment continued fairly good, and was rather better than a year ago. The average number of labourers employed at the docks and principal wharves during the four weeks ended October 28th, 1911, was 14,650, an increase of 2.3 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and 7.4 per cent. as compared with October, 1910.

Table showing Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London, categorized by Period (Week ended Oct. 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th, 1911).

During October, 1911, the maximum number employed was on the 12th (15,558), and the minimum number on the 21st (13,727). During October, 1910, the maximum number occurred on the 20th (15,242), and the minimum number on the 4th (12,593).

\* Exclusive of Tilbury.







TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.\*

Number and Magnitude.—The total number of new disputes beginning in October was 74, as compared with 82 in the previous month, and 39 in October, 1910. In these new disputes 20,906 workpeople were directly, and 10,853 indirectly, involved, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes, which began before October, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 58,528 workpeople involved in trade disputes in October, 1911, as compared with 56,780 in the previous month, and 179,169 in October, 1910.

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

Table showing the number of disputes and workpeople involved in October 1911, compared with September 1911 and October 1910. Categories include Building, Coal Mining, Engineering, Shipbuilding, Other Metal, Textile, Clothing, Transport, and Other Trades.

Causes.—The majority of the new disputes arose on wages questions, no less than 33, directly involving 7,447 workpeople, being due to demands for increased wages, and 12, directly involving 1,429 persons, to other wages questions. Of the remaining new disputes, 8, directly involving 1,490 workpeople, arose on questions as to the employment of particular classes or persons; 13, directly involving 5,775 persons, on questions of trade union principles; 4, directly involving 2,099 persons, on questions of hours of labour; and 4, directly involving 2,666 persons, on details of working arrangements, &c.

Principal Trade Disputes which began or were settled in October.

Table detailing principal trade disputes in October. Columns include Occupations, Locality, Number of Workpeople Involved (Directly/Indirectly), Date when Dispute began, Duration in Working Days, Alleged Cause or Object, and Result.

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

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 46 new disputes, directly involving 13,248 persons, and 17 old disputes, directly involving 7,748 persons. Of these new and old disputes, 14 directly involving 2,548 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 22, directly involving 8,443 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 27, directly involving 10,005 persons, were compromised. In the case of 7 other disputes work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The time lost in October by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 265,900 working days. In addition 178,700 working days were lost during October owing to disputes which began before that month, and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in October of all disputes, new and old, was 444,600 working days, as compared with 560,400 in the previous month, and 1,970,700 in October, 1910, when large disputes in the cotton and shipbuilding industries were in progress.

Summary for the First Ten Months of 1910 and 1911 †:—

Summary table comparing the first ten months of 1910 and 1911. Columns include Groups of Trades, No. of Disputes, Number of Workpeople Involved, Aggregate Duration in Working Days, and No. of Disputes/Workpeople Involved/Aggregate Duration in Working Days.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.\*

Wages.

Changes taking effect in October.—The net result of all the changes taking effect in October, 1911, was an increase of £2,572 per week, as compared with one of £1,233 per week in September, 1911, and a decrease of £336 per week in October, 1910. The number of workpeople affected was 97,131, of whom 70,110 received advances amounting to £3,130 per week, and 27,021 sustained decreases amounting to £558 per week. The total number affected in September, 1911, was 21,297, and in October, 1910, 94,781.

Three changes, affecting 16,600 workpeople, were arranged by Conciliation Boards, and fourteen changes, affecting 16,321 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 64,210 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In three cases, affecting 512 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour reported as taking effect in October, 1911, affected 3,723 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 35,053 hours per week. The total number of workpeople affected by the changes in hours of labour during the ten months ended October 31st, 1911, was 98,440. Of these, 968 had their hours increased by 3,798 per week, and 97,472 had an aggregate reduction of 584,444 hours per week.

Changes in Wages, January to October.

The following Table summarises by trades the number of workpeople affected by the changes, and the net effect on their weekly wages:—

Table showing changes in wages from January to October. Columns include Groups of Trades, 1910 (No., £), and 1911 (No., £).

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

Main table of principal changes in wages and hours in October. Columns include Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect in 1911, Occupation, Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by (Increase/Decrease), and Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics).

I.—CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES.

II.—CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR.

Table showing changes in hours of labour. Columns include Trade, Locality, Date, Occupation, and Particulars of Change.

\* Exclusive of Seamen, Agricultural Labourers and Railway Servants. † At some of the collieries wages are stated to be 35 per cent. above the standard. ‡ Tinsmiths and ship painters on the Clyde were not affected by the change. § See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages." ¶ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."



BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN OCTOBER.

THE following Tables show the work of the Labour Exchanges during the four weeks ended October 27th. The total number of Exchanges included in the return is 245\*. The period covered is 24 working days.

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

GENERAL REGISTER.

The number of applications received during the period was 163,897 (men 102,327, women 36,196, boys 14,569, and girls 10,805), a daily average of 6,829 compared with 6,370 in September. The total number of applications on the register at some time or other during the period was 245,295 (men 157,469, women 52,135, boys 20,417, and girls 15,274). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 8,205 in October, and represent separate individuals, except in so far as there may have been duplicate registration in London and other places where more than one Exchange is easy of access to the same person.

The total number of applications remaining on the register at October 27th was 85,813 (men 60,611, women 15,739, boys 5,318, and girls 4,145), as compared with 81,398 (men 55,142, women 15,939, boys 5,848, and girls 4,469) at September 29th.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 48,890 (men 26,053, women 11,558, boys 6,756, and girls 4,523), a daily average of 2,037, compared with 1,869 in September (excluding hop pickers).

Of the vacancies filled during October, 6,440 (men 4,333, women 1,627, boys 311, and girls 169) were temporary, in the sense of being known to be for less than a week's employment.

The vacancies filled during October include 6,044 cases in which persons were placed by the Exchanges in districts other than those in which they were registered. Of the total number of such transferences 2,356 were in London, 960 in Lancashire and Cheshire, 644 in Scotland, and 549 in the Yorkshire Division, representing respectively 22.4, 9.9, 10.0, and 10.5 per cent. of the vacancies filled in these areas.

The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers was 74.4 per cent. (men 75.9, women 75.6, boys 66.6, girls 76.5), as compared with 76.0 per cent. during September.

Of the men's applications on the register at some time during the month the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:—Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 17.4; General Labourers, 16.8; Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 16.7; and Building, 15.8 (labourers 3.0, others 12.8). Of the women's applications, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 46.5; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 12.4; Textiles, 9.7; and Dress, 5.8.

Of the men's vacancies filled during October, the largest percentages occur in Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 19.5; Building, 18.9 (labourers 3.6, others 15.3); General Labourers, 17.4; and Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 10.2. Of the women's vacancies filled, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 33.0; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 16.9; Textiles, 14.9; and Dress, 7.2.

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

CASUAL REGISTER.

The total number of applicants given work in the casual employments included in the Casual Register was 2,853 (men 1,631, women 1,222). The total number of separate jobs given in such employments was 9,972 (men 8,472, women 1,500).

BOTH REGISTERS TOGETHER.

The total number of workpeople's applications on both registers at the end of October was 87,428, compared with 83,122 a month previously.

At 132 Exchanges which have been open for a year or more, the number of applications remaining on the register at the end of the month was 66,294, as compared with 63,999 a month ago, and 96,714 a year ago, and the number of vacancies filled during the month was 39,771, as compared with 45,147 a month ago, and 37,010 a year ago, the daily averages being 1,657, 1,505, and 1,542 respectively.

Arrangements have been made by the General Post Office to recruit through the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges, the casual labour (Sorters, Postmen, and Porters) required in connection with Post Office Christmas work for the coming season.

\* In addition to the 239 Exchanges included in the returns for September, the following 6 Exchanges were opened during October, and their returns are incorporated in the tables:—Dumbarton, 240, High Street; Gainsborough, 1, Silver Street; Keyham, Wesleyan Sunday School, Morice Street, Devonport; Kilkenny, Parliament Street; Nelson, 71, Manchester Road; Pontllynn, Waterloo Place.

The following Exchanges are now open, or are expected to be opened before the end of November, making a total of 260 Exchanges:—Abertillery, 4, Carmel Buildings; Altrincham, 1, Manchester Road, Broadheath, Altrincham; Armley, 8 and 10, Stock Hill; Darlington, 7, Houndgate; Dartford, 23A, Lowfield Street; Hebburn, 52, Carr Street and 136, Ellison Street; Hebdon Bridge, 23, Market Street; Ironbridge, Market Square; Leven and Methil, Shorehead, Leven; Long Eaton, 8, Gibb Street; Newcastle-under-Lyme, 74, Penkull Street; Rushden, 87, High Street; Sheepsbar 147, North Street, Leeds; Sowerby Bridge, Central Buildings, Hollings Mill Lane; Sutton-in-Ashfield, Welcome Café and Institute, Brook Street; Truro, 43, Daniel Road.

ADULTS—DISTRICT TABLE.\*

Table I.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended October 27th, 1911. (General Register.)

Table with columns for Districts, Applications for Employment (On Live Register at Beginning of Period, Received during Period, On Live Register at End of Period), and Vacancies (Notified during Period, Filled during Period). Rows list various districts including London, South-Eastern, South-Western, East Midlands & Eastern Counties, West Midlands, Yorkshire Division, Lancashire & Cheshire, Northern Division, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, with sub-totals for each.

\* Exclusive of casual employments.

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

JUVENILES-DISTRICT TABLE.

Table II.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended October 27th, 1911.

Districts.	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.									VACANCIES.								
	On Live Register at beginning of Period.			Received during Period.*			On Live Register at end of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
London (29)	1,591	902	2,493	4,486	3,087	7,573	1,229	771	2,000	3,300	1,684	4,984	2,092	1,306	3,398			
South-Eastern (9)—																		
Brighton	27	16	43	71	68	139	18	20	38	60	32	92	35	21	56			
Reading	16	22	38	59	72	131	20	13	33	34	55	89	24	55	79			
Other Exchanges (7)	103	40	143	270	117	387	152	57	209	113	49	162	80	38	118			
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>253</b>			
South-Western (13)—																		
Bristol (2)	222	98	320	231	96	327	192	83	275	119	55	174	113	52	165			
Plymouth and Devonport (3)	62	32	94	279	75	354	149	30	179	85	23	108	64	19	83			
Portsmouth	37	8	45	98	14	112	43	5	48	38	1	39	30	1	31			
Southampton (2)	32	10	42	50	16	66	24	13	37	14	5	19	14	5	19			
Other Exchanges (5)	83	33	116	224	81	305	113	34	147	74	55	129	103	30	133			
<b>Total</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>431</b>			
East Midlands and Eastern Counties (15)—																		
Derby	28	31	59	85	44	129	34	18	52	78	32	110	41	17	58			
Ipswich	12	33	45	85	61	146	10	12	22	29	36	65	46	32	78			
Leicester	48	12	60	267	160	427	57	6	63	165	85	250	108	41	149			
Northampton	23	14	37	107	75	182	32	16	48	96	70	166	55	42	97			
Norwich	41	43	84	109	79	188	34	44	78	79	43	122	48	25	73			
Norwich	87	67	154	211	226	437	88	57	145	165	153	318	115	141	256			
Nottingham	127	213	340	322	372	694	124	192	316	202	183	385	123	126	249			
Other Exchanges (12)																		
<b>Total</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>960</b>			
West Midlands (31)—																		
Birmingham (5)	297	100	397	422	267	689	179	78	257	367	236	603	208	158	366			
Coventry	24	23	47	69	36	105	10	12	22	29	36	65	22	31	53			
Dudley	27	41	68	43	113	156	14	61	75	12	21	33	12	22	34			
Stoke (3)	43	40	83	104	114	218	36	36	72	44	49	93	25	34	59			
Walsall	16	8	24	85	55	140	17	18	35	50	32	82	40	32	72			
West Bromwich	51	37	88	57	69	126	27	30	57	38	18	56	24	14	38			
Wolverhampton	49	75	124	113	94	207	29	46	75	79	28	107	58	25	83			
Other Exchanges (18)	275	263	538	571	432	1,003	228	221	449	438	220	658	325	168	493			
<b>Total</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>1,198</b>			
Yorkshire Division (28)—																		
Bradford	13	4	17	52	9	61	14	3	17	64	28	92	25	7	32			
Grimsby	33	24	57	120	76	196	48	25	73	55	33	88	46	31	77			
Hull	9	5	14	22	12	34	8	4	12	31	20	51	20	16	36			
Huddersfield	34	6	40	86	31	117	27	5	32	67	37	104	45	27	72			
Leeds (2)	46	113	159	119	180	299	59	87	146	67	106	173	52	97	149			
Leeds (2)	86	79	165	232	469	703	133	215	308	523	169	273	442	216	658			
Rotherham	40	16	56	25	105	39	12	51	17	18	35	53	15	6	21			
Sheffield (2)	83	75	158	251	209	460	51	55	106	193	113	306	130	105	235			
York	98	6	104	146	60	206	97	6	103	55	59	114	53	50	103			
Other Exchanges (17)	188	181	369	435	355	790	162	180	342	282	185	467	204	137	341			
<b>Total</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>3,029</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>1,506</b>			
Lancashire and Cheshire (53)—																		
Ashton	18	12	30	38	24	62	5	7	12	45	39	84	31	26	57			
Blackburn	18	21	39	53	49	102	16	22	38	51	24	75	27	17	44			
Bolton	7	1	8	13	4	17	3	4	7	13	34	22	5	6	11			
Burnley (2)	16	12	28	41	30	71	15	6	21	33	20	53	25	16	41			
Liverpool and Bootle (5)	189	286	475	668	587	1,255	165	286	451	274	159	433	225	151	376			
Manchester (2)	46	26	72	282	123	405	29	22	51	308	111	419	199	63	262			
Oldham	14	6	20	44	19	63	15	2	17	10	22	32	9	12	21			
Preston	21	9	30	65	25	100	15	8	23	62	35	97	30	20	50			
Rochdale	14	9	23	37	11	48	18	6	24	38	22	60	25	8	33			
Salford and Eccles (2)	28	16	44	110	76	186	11	22	33	88	73	161	52	48	98			
Stockport	11	6	17	23	9	32	5	2	7	19	21	40	15	15	30			
Warrington	20	84	104	61	88	149	16	65	81	54	38	92	29	32	61			
Wigan	52	31	83	71	34	105	38	20	58	25	17	42	20	16	36			
Other Exchanges (30)	203	189	392	562	369	931	190	169	359	454	321	775	288	209	497			
<b>Total</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>2,065</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>3,621</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>1,304</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>2,529</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>1,688</b>			
Northern Division (14)—																		
Carlisle	25	19	44	74	42	116	24	10	34	42	47	89	38	33	71			
Middlesbrough	46	49	95	108	71	177	60	51	111	44	27	71	44	27	71			
Newcastle	24	71	95	108	182	290	16	45	61	95	67	162	61	56	117			
South Shields (2)	29	54	83	79	103	178	38	38	76	18	11	29	18	11	29			
Sunderland	16	26	42	37	47	84	16	23	39	26	10	35	19	4	23			
West Hartlepool (2)	42	48	90	77	61	138	48	50	98	46	19	65	26	16	42			
Other Exchanges (6)	87	172	259	213	348	561	75	165	240	114	77	191	97	76	173			
<b>Total</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>526</b>			
Wales (16)—																		
Cardiff (5)	82	30	112	185	111	296	73	39	112	93	32	125	65	32	97			
Merthyr Tydfil	2	5	7	16	25	41	7	19	26	6	1	7	1	1	2			
Newport	29	37	66	78	63	141	28	26	54	40	16	56	26	14	40			
Swansea	10	24	34	62	54	116	19	28	47	29	16	45	20	11	31			
Other Exchanges (10)	89	51	140	168	125	293	97	85	182	66	27	93	45	13	58			
<b>Total</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>228</b>			
Scotland (23)—																		
Aberdeen	46	19	65	88	51	139	56	14	70	63	26	89	44	25	69			
Dumfries	28	12	40	112	48	160	31	15	46	36	14	50	30	12	42			
Edinburgh and Leith (3)	132	107	239	215	166	381	148	149	297	121	51	172	66	29	95			
Glasgow, Govan and Partick (5)	127	72	199	363	321	684	92	51	143	288	229	517	196	135	331			
Greenock	23	11	34	66	50	116	15	16	31	32	31	63	35	10	45			
Paisley	16	6	22	86	19													

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN OCTOBER, 1911.

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

DURING October 934 fresh applications (533 from domestic servants, etc.) for work were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 952 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 236 persons, of whom 125 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 236 situations found for applicants, 185 were of a more or less permanent character, while 51 were temporary only.

The demand for cooks and parlourmaids was in excess of the supply; the supply of housemaids, ladies' maids and children's nurses was in excess of the demand.

Table showing applications by workpeople during October 1911 and 1910, and situations offered by employers during October 1911 and 1910. Includes summary by bureaux and summary by occupations.

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 47 persons in London, and 55 in the provinces, were referred to other agencies; 314 persons in London, and 113 in the provinces, were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.

THE total number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe was 500,899 during the nine months ended September, 1911, and of this total 365,917 were British subjects. The corresponding figure for January to September, 1910, was 494,035, of whom 313,207 were British subjects.

Table showing passenger statistics for outward and inward travel, and balance outward, comparing 1911 and 1910 figures.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING OCTOBER.

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 Railway Conciliation and Arbitration Scheme of 1907. Report of Commission appointed to investigate and report on the working of the Scheme. [Cd. 5922: pp. 24: price 2½d.]

Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine and Partly-Manufactured Cordite at Factory No. 154, Kent. Report to Home Office by H.M. Chief Inspector of Explosives. [Cd. 5928: pp. 8: price 1d.]

Railway Servants (Hours of Labour). Report by the Board of Trade of Proceedings under the Railway Regulation Act, 1893, during the year ended July 27th, 1911. [H.C. 276: pp. 4: price ½d.]

Soldiers' Employment. Return of persons (ex-Army and Navy men) holding, on March 31st, positions other than Clerical Appointments in Government Departments. Treasury. [H.C. 256: pp. 3: price ½d.]

National Insurance Bill. Part I. National Health Insurance. Copy of Memorandum explaining the Principal Amendments which it is proposed to incorporate in the Bill. [Cd. 5930: pp. 23: price 2½d.]

National Insurance Bill. Part I. National Health Insurance. Reports of Deputations to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. [Cd. 5869: pp. 59: price 6d.]

Pauperism (England and Wales). Half-yearly Statement of the number of Paupers relieved for January 1st, 1911. Local Government Board. [H.C. 263: pp. xviii. + 39: price 6d.]

Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland. Fifty-fifth Detailed Annual Report of the Registrar-General. Abstracts for 1909. [Cd. 5879: pp. xcvi. + 591: price 2s. 9d.]

Second Report of the Commissioners of H.M. Customs and Excise for the year ended March 31st, 1911. Proceedings with regard to Old Age Pensions—work of officials, &c. [Cd. 5827: pp. 99: price 9½d.]

Fifty-seventh Report of the Postmaster-General on the Post Office, 1910-11. Payment of Old Age Pensions, number of staff, mortality, &c. [Cd. 5868: pp. 114: price 5½d.]

Board of Education. Annual Report for 1910 of the Chief Medical Officer of Health. Medical inspection, physical condition and training, provision of meals, &c. [Cd. 5925: pp. iv. + 313: price 1s. 3d.]

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH COLONIES.

India.—Review of the Trade of India in 1910-11. [Cd. 5909: pp. 96: price 1s. 1d.]

Report on Sanitary Measures in India in 1909-10. Vol. XLIII. [Cd. 5770: pp. 156: price 1s. 3d.]

Canada.—The Labour Gazette, September, 1911. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during August; Dominion and Nova Scotia legislation affecting labour; industrial accidents, trade disputes, changes in wages and hours of labour, and prices of staple commodities during August. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 122.]

Victoria.—Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the Year 1910. [Melbourne: J. Kemp, Government Printer: pp. 10.]

Determinations of Wages Boards. Tinsmiths, dated August 11th, cancelling that of April 6th, 1911. Butchers, dated July 27th, 1911, cancelling that of June 30th, 1909. Ironmoulders, dated September 1st, 1911, cancelling that of November 29th, 1909. Grocers, dated August 28th, 1911, cancelling that of February 10th, 1910.

New Zealand.—Journal of the Department of Labour, September, 1911. Condition of trade and employment as at August 31st, 1911; cases under the Workers' Compensation Act; persons assisted to employment, co-operative works, accidents, &c. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. 75.]

State Fire Insurance Office. Annual Report of the General Manager for the year ending December 31st, 1910. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. 2.]

Queensland.—Determination of the Brisbane Boot Trade Board, dated August 18th, 1911, cancelling that of April 29th, 1911.

South Africa.—Reports of the Inspector of White Labour, Transvaal, and the Government Labour Bureau, Cape Town, for August, 1911.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International.—Bulletin of the International Labour Office (Labour legislation). No. 7, 1911 (German Edition). Supplement: Bibliography. [Jena: Gustav Fischer.]

Bulletin of the Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence. English edition. July 31st, 1911. Co-operation, insurance, &c. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome: price 1s. 7d.]

International Co-operative Bulletin. October, 1911. International Co-operative Alliance. [Zurich: Hadlaubstrasse 86.]

United States.—Massachusetts. Labour Bulletin No. 83, September, 1911. Directory of labour organisations, Massachusetts, 1911. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co.: State Printers.]

New York. Bulletin of the Department of Labour, September, 1911. State of employment in first half of 1911; work of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration in second quarter of 1911; international trade union statistics, &c. [Albany: J. B. Lyon Co., State Printers: pp. 140.]

France.—Journal of the French Labour Department, September, 1911. Employment and labour disputes in August; labour inspection in 1910; census of occupations of March 4th, 1906 (second article); application of law of 1905 on State assistance to the aged. [Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie: price 2d.]

Journal of the French Ministry of Agriculture, August, 1911. Prices in July. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: price 6d.]

Germany.—Journal of the German Labour Department, October, 1911. Employment in September; trade union unemployment in third quarter of 1911. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: price 1d.]

Two Budgets of Families of Higher Officials; also Five Budgets of Families of Moderate Means, completing the Enquiry of 1907. (Third Special Supplement to Reichs-Arbeitsblatt.) German Labour Department, 1911. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: pp. 33: price 1s.]

Journal of the Statistical Office of Alsace-Lorraine. Nos. 8 and 9, 1911. No. 9 contains labour disputes 1899-10, and work of municipal labour registries in July. [Strasbourg: Heinrichsche Buchhandlung.]

Economic Development of Alsace-Lorraine under the German Administration. Special reprint of No. 8 of above journal. [Strasbourg: Heinrichsche Buchhandlung: pp. 23.]

Statistical Year Book of German Towns. Vol. XVI. Prices 1900-1908; sickness insurance in 1906; savings banks in 1906 and 1907. Edited by the Director of Statistical Office of Breslau and others, 1909. [Breslau: W. G. Korn: pp. xvi. + 504.]

Darmstadt Federation of German Agricultural Co-operative Societies. (1) Report by General Manager for 1910-11, presented to 27th Congress, Hanover, 15th and 14th July, 1911. (2) Yearbook of Federation for 1910. [Darmstadt: Verlag des Reichsverbandes der deutschen landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaften: (1) pp. 80; (2) pp. 584: price 6s.]

Federation of German Labour Registries, Year Book for 1911-12. Particulars of offices and officers of foreign labour registries, and texts of regulations of German States; statistics of situations filled in 1909 by public labour registries and workmen's hostels. [Berlin: pp. 343 + map.]

Austria-Hungary.—Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, September, 1911. Decrees of August 22nd, 1911, on protection of persons employed in sugar factories, and August 23rd, 1911, on protection of workpeople in printing works and type foundries; factory inspection in 1910; labour disputes in August. Austrian Labour Department. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.]

Statistical Journal of Hungary, September, 1911. Account of Publications of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office. Hungarian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]

Federations of Industrial Co-operative Societies in Austria on December 31st, 1909. Austrian Industrial Department, 1911. [Vienna: k.k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei: pp. 304.]

Statistics of Educational Establishments in Austria, 1907-8. (Austrian Statistics, Vol. XCII., Part 2.) Includes technical education. Austrian Central Statistical Commission, 1911. [Vienna: Karl Gerold's Sohn: pp. xiv. + 230.]

Reports of Austrian Factory Inspectors for 1910. [Vienna: Verlag der k.k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei: pp. clix. + 647 + illustrations.]

Italy.—Journal of the Italian Labour Department, September, 1911. Agreement in printing trades at Rome, March, 1911; strikes in July; retail prices in July. Italian Labour Department. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 4d.]

Bulletin of Credit and Thrift, February, 1911. Regulations of February 2nd, 1911, on co-operative societies and public contracts; also of December 15th, 1910, on "attachment" of salaries and pensions of state railway servants; savings banks in Switzerland in 1908. Italian Department of Credit and Thrift. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 1s. 7d.]

Statistics of Productive and Labour Co-operative Societies permitted to undertake Public Contracts. Italian Department of Credit, Thrift, Co-operation and Social Insurance. [Rome, 1911: G. Bertero e C.: pp. iv. + 88.]

Statistics of People's Banks, 1899-1908. Also Appendix containing historical and statistical account of certain banks in 1909-1910. [Rome: G. Bertero e C.: pp. (1) cciii. + 573 + charts; (2) viii. + 365.]

Belgium. Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, September 15th, 1911. Employment in August. September 30th, 1911. Labour disputes in August. October 15th, 1911. Employment in September. [Brussels: E. Daem: price 1d. each.]

Holland.—Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, September 30th, 1911. Employment and labour disputes in August. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

Accident Statistics, 1905 and 1906. State Insurance Bank, 1911. [Amsterdam: pp. 433 and xcix. + 460.]

Report on Miner's Worm as affecting Surface Workers in Limburg. Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, 1911. [The Hague: Gebroeders van Cleef: pp. 97.]

After Five Years. J. van den Tempel. Summary showing development of Federation of Trade Unions of Holland, 1905-1910. Nederlandsche Verbond van Vakvereeningen. [Amsterdam, 1911: pp. 39.]

Central Office for Social Information. Report for Year 1910-1911. [Amsterdam: Vossiusstraat 37: pp. 15.]

Switzerland.—Results of Federal Population Census of December 1st, 1910, in Berne Canton. Statistical Office of Berne. [Berne: A. Francko: pp. 112: price 1s. 7d.]

Russia (Finland).—Journal of the Finnish Industrial Department, No. 4, 1911. Labour inspection in 1910; industries in 1909; trade unions in 1910; work of labour registries in second quarter of 1911; Bill on insurance against unemployment; prices in second quarter of 1911. [Helsingfors: Kejsersliga Senatens Tryckeri: price 2½d.]

Norway.—Industrial Statistics, 1908. Includes wages. Norwegian Insurance Department, 1911. [Christiania: H. Aschehoug & Co.: pp. 29 + 79: price 6½d.]

Spain.—Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, September, 1911. Labour disputes; cost of living of working classes (prices) in further list of provinces and capitals, April-September, 1910; law of July 21st, 1911, on contract of apprenticeship. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez: price 2½d.]

Sweden.—Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 9, 1911. Labour disputes in 1910 and second quarter of 1911; factory inspection in 1910; prices; work of labour registries in August; agencies for obtaining situations for school-children. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: price 2d.]

Savings Banks (other than Post Office) in 1910. Swedish Central Statistical Office. [Stockholm, 1911: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: pp. xii + 48.]

Bulgaria.—Journal of the Bulgarian Statistical Department, July, 1911. Prices in June; wages of bricklayers and masons and day labourers in June; crops 1905-1910. [Sofia: price 2½d.]

Statistics of Education. Includes technical education. Bulgarian Statistical Department, 1911. [Sofia: Imprimerie de l'Etat: pp. xxv. + 317.]

CONSULAR REPORTS.

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

Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 4782. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Hamburg, 1910. Industries in 1910, increased price of meat, emigration, home work law, &c. [Cd. 5465-175: pp. 79: price 4d.]

—No. 4783. Trade of the Consular District of Malaga, 1910. Industries, cost of living, &c. [Cd. 5465-176: pp. 67: price 3½d.]

—No. 4786. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Stockholm, 1910. Statistics of industries, prices of certain commodities, &c. [Cd. 5465-179: pp. 84: price 4½d.]

—No. 4790. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Rosario, 1910. Price of provisions, &c. [Cd. 5465-183: pp. 13: price 4d.]

—No. 4793. Trade and Agriculture of Bavaria, 1910 and part of 1911. Wages of factory operatives, municipal insurance against unemployment, census of unemployed, &c. [Cd. 5465-191: pp. 39: price 2½d.]

—No. 4799. Trade and Agriculture of Poland and Grodno, 1910. Number of factories, employees and production; agricultural co-operative societies, &c. [Cd. 5465-192: pp. 28: price 5½d.]

—No. 4801. Foreign Commerce of Russia and Trade of the Consular District of St. Petersburg, 1910. Cotton spinning industry—number of spindles, &c. [Cd. 5465-194: pp. 83: price 7½d.]

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES. REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING OCTOBER.

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

(1) REGISTERED.

Trade Unions (7).—England and Wales.—5, viz.:—Postal Telegraphs and Telephones Engineering and Stores Ass'n., 15, Church Walk, Northwich; Natl. Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Maritime Hall, West India Dock Rd., E.; Natl. Soc. of Window Cleaners, 28, Aylesbury Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.; Amalg. Soc. of Women Workers, Central Office, Co-operative Buildings, Field St., Leek; Printers' Revisers' and Readers' Assistants' Soc., 35, Whitefriars St., E.C. Scotland.—1, viz.:—Granton and Dist. Trawl Fishermen's Protective Union, Lamb's Court, Newhaven. Ireland.—1, viz.:—W. & R. Jacob and Co.'s (Ltd.), Employees' Trade Union, 65, Meath St., Dublin.

Industrial & Provident Societies (17).—England and Wales.—12, viz.:—Working Men's Clubs (4): Ilford Men's Meeting Inst., Ltd., 2, Richmond Rd., Ilford; Tooting Conservative and Unionist Club, Ltd., 12, Ashvale Rd., Tooting, S.W.; East Cotes Liberal Club, Ltd., Osborne Rd., East Cotes, I.W.; Broomside and Dist. Workmen's Club and Inst., Ltd., 7, Broomside Lane, Broomside, Durham. Agricultural Distributive (2): Colwyn and Dist. Agric. Co-op., Soc., Ltd., "Carlton," Penwylys Lane, Old Colwyn, Colwyn Bay; Corsham Agriculturists, Ltd., House of W. T. Dent, Lane's End, Corsham, Wilts. Small Holdings (1): Coventry Gardeners' and Small Holders' Fedn., Ltd., 10, Cash's Lane, Coventry. Miscellaneous (5): Scotland (2): Clongeen Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Clongeen; Gusserane Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Gusserane. Agricultural Co-operative (1): Ardara Co-op. Agric. Soc., Ltd., Monargan, Ardara.

Friendly Societies (23).—England and Wales.—23: Blackhill Workmen's Band Social Club and Inst., Blackhill, Durham; Beech Hill and Dist. Working Men's Social Club and Inst., Beech Hill, Headley, Liphook, Hants; Habrough and Dist.

W.M. Club, Habrough, Grimsby; Byker and St. Peter's W.M. Social Club, Byker, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Leatherhead and Dist. Liberal W.M. Club, Leatherhead; Aberkenfig W.M. Club and Inst., Aberkenfig, Bridgend; Ramsbottom Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Haslingden, Manchester; Cleethorpes Perm. Mutual Investment Soc., Cleethorpes, Grimsby; Southampton and Dist. Law Clerks' Benevolent Soc., Southampton; I.M.M. Sick Benefit Div. Soc., Ilford; East Ham Central Hall Sick Benefit Soc., East Ham, E.; Eclipse Assurance Collecting Soc., Bristol; Huskisson Sick and Benefit Soc., Liverpool; Grain Storage Workmen's Benefit Soc., Bootle, Liverpool; Tasso Tabernacle Junior Sick and Prov. Club, Fulham, S.W.; Bunhill Adult School Sick Benefit Soc., Bunhill Row, E.C.; Holloway Temperance Sick Club, Highbury, N.; St. Mary's Southwark Slate Club Sick Fund and Friendly Soc., Old Kent Rd., S.E.; Richard Sick Benefit Soc., Hammersmith, W.; Canning Hall Slate Club, Wood Green, N.; W. and G. Sick and Dividing Soc., Acton, W.; Red Lion Friendly Sick and Dividend Soc., Balsall Heath, Birmingham; Leeds Dist. Juvenile Foresters' Friendly Soc., Leeds. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—Nil.

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

Table with 4 columns: Class of Society, Notices received in Oct. of (Commemoration of Dissolution or Winding-up, Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up), Registry Cancelled.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1911.

ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT.

DREDGER BUCKETS, &c., for H.M. Dockyard, Devonport.—J. Rogerson & Co., Ltd., Walsingham, R.S.O., co. Durham. LOCOMOTIVE STEAM CRANE for Admiralty Harbour, Dover.—J. Booth & Bros., Ltd., Rodley, near Leeds. STEELWORK, &c., for Copper-smiths' Shop, Haulbowline.—Francis Morton & Co., Ltd., Garston, Liverpool. WORKS SERVICES.—Construction and Erection of Steel-framed Brow at No. 3 Slip, Devonport Yard.—Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Riverside Works, East Greenwith, S.E. Erection of new Coast Guard Station at Sennen Cove.—Jas. Crockerell, Richmond Walk, Devonport. Erection of new Signal Station at Ander Hill, Lerwick.—A. B. Douglas, Market St., Lerwick. Erection of new Signal Station at May Island, Firth of Forth.—J. Jackson & Son, Burntisland, Fifeshire. Erection of Residence for Electrical Supervisor, Portland.—Jesty & Baker, Castletown, Portland. Penstocks for H.M. Dockyard, Rosyth.—Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Supply and Erection of No. 4 Circular Oil Tanks, &c., Devonport Yard.—Horseley Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.

ADMIRALTY—CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

BOOTS, HALF, AND SHOES.—Adams Bros., Raunds, Wellingborough; R. Coggins & Sons, Raunds, Wellingborough; Finedon Co-operative Boot & Shoe Mfg. Society, Ltd., Obelisk Hill, Finedon; J. Horrell & Son, Raunds, Wellingborough; C. E. Nichols, Raunds, Wellingborough; W. Nichols & Son, Kettering; Northamptonshire Productive Society, Ltd., Woolaston, Wellingborough; Pocock Bros., 255, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.; Smith, Owen, Raunds, Wellingborough; St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd., Lawson St., Raunds, Wellingborough; Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., 24, London Wall, E.C. BRUSHES, STEEL WIRE.—W. Francis & Sons, 184-6, Great Dover St., Borough, S.E.; Mechanical Appliances Co., Ltd., 43, Great Eastern St., E.C.; W. Riddell & Co., 636, Springfield Rd., Glasgow; C. Topham & Co., 3, Dufferin St., Bunhill Row, E.C.; W. Turner, Kingsland Rd., Boxmoor, Herts; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Bristol; J. & R. Whyte, 151, Reid St., Bridgeton, Glasgow. BUOYS.—T. Toward & Co., Ltd., Ouseburn, Newcastle-on-Tyne. CLOTHING, WATERPROOF.—New Pegamoid, Ltd., 154, Queen Victoria St., E.C. CANVAS, BROWN.—Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen. FLANNEL.—John Lee & Sons, Ltd., Bankfield Mills, Rochdale; H. C. Littlewood & Co., Yorkshire St., Rochdale; J. Radcliffe & Co., Lower Place, Rochdale; R. Schofield, Well 'i' th' Lane Mills, Rochdale. FLOORCLOTH, CORTICINE OR LINOLEUM.—Fife Linoleum Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Ridley, Whitley & Co., Ltd., Newgate St., E.C. HAIR, CURLED.—M. Drew & Sons, Ltd., Colinslee Hair Works, Paisley; John Fraser & Sons, Ltd., 249, Goran St., Glasgow; W. List & Sons, 51, Bunhill Row, E.C.; John Martin & Co., 4, Jordan St., Liverpool; E. Meyer & Co., Victoria Hair Factory, Hythe Rd., Willesden Junction, N.W. JEAN, BLUE.—Bailey & Berry, Ltd., Spring Mill, Earby, nr. Colne; John Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd., 37, Faulkner St., Manchester; John Bright & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale.

LAMPS, INCANDESCENT.—Edison & Swan, &c., Co., Ltd., 37, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C.; General Electric Co., 67, Queen Victoria St., E.C. OIL, MINERAL SPERM.—Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. SERGE, BLUE.—J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton, Devon; James Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot S.O., Yorks; Hamlyn Bros., Ltd., Buckfastleigh, Devon; J. Shaw & Sons, Ltd., Brookroyd Mills, Halifax. SOLDIER.—R. Jones & Co., Ltd., Stone Yard, Deritend, Birmingham. ZINC.—London Zinc Mills, Ltd., Wenlock Rd., City Rd., N.

WAR OFFICE.

BAGS, NOSE.—T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2 & 4, Southgate Rd., N.; C. Groom, Ltd., Dod St., Limehouse, E. BANDOLIERS.—T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2 & 4, Southgate Rd., N.; J. Compton & Sons, Swindon, Crewe & Old Ford, E.; G. Glanfield & Son, 1, 3, & 5, Brick Lane, E.; Hoare, Marr & Co., Dundee Works, Brewhouse Lane, Wapping, E.; Hobson & Sons, 1, 3, & 5, Lexington St., W., 154/164, Tooley St., S.E.; & Tuffs Wharf, Woolwich; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn Mills & Mill St., Works, Loughborough. BLANKETS.—Hepworths & Haley, Ltd., New Wakefield Mills, Dewsbury; D. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton, nr. Dewsbury; T. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton, nr. Dewsbury; A. Preston & Sons, Earlsheaton, nr. Dewsbury; Wormolds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury Mills, Dewsbury. BLANKETS, SADDLE.—D. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton, nr. Dewsbury; T. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton, nr. Dewsbury. BOOTS, SHOES, AND OVERSHOES (Running Contract).—Adams Bros., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Raunds. BOTTLES, WATER.—Anglo-American Tin Stamping Co., Ltd., Stourport, Worcestershire; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. CANVAS.—Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Port Glasgow; Richards, Ltd., Bradford Works, Aberdeen. CAR, MOTOR.—Deasy Motor Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Parkside, Coventry. CASKS.—I. R. Harper & Co., 85, Gill St., Limehouse, E.; W. Ryan & Co., Imperial St., Bromley-by-Bow, E.; Tyson & Co., Millwall, E. CLOTH (INCLUDING TARTAN AND TWEED).—Archer, Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Millfield Mills, Horbury; J. Atkinson & Sons, Watson Mills, Sowerby Bridge; D. Ballantyne & Co., March St. Mills, Peebles; H. Ballantyne & Sons, Ltd., Tweedvale Mills, Walkerburn; J. Banks & Sons, Fartown Mills, Pudsey; H. Booth & Sons, Moorhead Mill, Gildersome, nr. Leeds; G. Briggs & Sons, Storrs Hill Mills, Ossett; J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot S.O., Yorks; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield; J. Dalziel & Co., Walkerburn; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Spring Valley Mills, Farsley, Leeds; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Cape Mills, Farsley, Leeds; J. Halliday & Co., Albion Mills, Pudsey; J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Dyehouse Mills, Apperley Bridge, Bradford; W. & T. Huggan, Swinnow Grange Mill, Bramley, Leeds; Hunt & Winterbotham, Ltd., Cam, nr. Dursley; J. Law & Sons, Greetland, nr. Halifax; Marling & Co., Ltd., Stroud; R. Noble & Co., Glebe Mills, Hawick; Strachan & Co., Ltd., Frome Hall Mills, Stroud; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Washpit Mills, Holmfirth; P. Womersley & Sons, Waterloo Mills, Pudsey. CLOTH (ITALIAN).—J. Cawthra & Co., Ltd., Dudley Hill and Tyersal, nr. Bradford. CLOTH, LASTING, &c.—H. Farrar & Co., Clay Pits Mills, Halifax; W. & H. Foster, Ltd., Denholme Mills, nr. Bradford; Horsfall & Co., Stannary Mill, Halifax; J. Murgatroyd & Son, Oats Royd Mills, Luddenden, Yorks. COMPASSES, MAGNETIC.—Jas. J. Hicks, 8, Hatton Garden, E.C.; Short & Mason, Ltd., Walthamstow. COMPOSITION, STEEL MOULDING (Running Contract).—Pickford, Holland & Co., Attercliffe Rd., Sheffield. CONVEYOR, COAL, OVERHEAD.—Barry, Henry & Co., Ltd., West North St., Aberdeen. CORDAGE.—Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; Dixon & Corbitt & R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Teams, Gateshead; Frost Bros., Ltd., 342, Commercial Rd., E. COTTONS.—T. Barnes & Co., Ltd., Farnworth, nr. Bolton; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough, nr. Manchester; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Brookbottom Mill, Summerseat; J. E. Longson, Booth St., Manchester; N. P. Nathan's Sons, 47, Lower Mosley St., Manchester; Tootal Broadhurst Lee Co., Ltd., 56, Oxford St., Manchester. DRABBETT.—D. Gurteen & Sons, Chantry Mills, Haverhill. DUCK (Running Contract).—Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen. DUCK, TENT.—D. & R. Duke, Brechin, N.B.; Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin, N.B.; J. & J. Smart, Brechin, N.B. FELT.—Bury Felt Mfg. Co., Ltd., Hudcar Mills, Bury. FLANNEL.—W. Clegg, Albert Mills, Milnrow, nr. Rochdale; Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale; J. Radcliffe & Co., Green Mill, Rochdale; J. Schofield & Sons, Buckley Mills, Rochdale, and Calliard Mill, Smithy Bridge; R. Schofield, Well 'i' th' Lane Mills, Rochdale; J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Milnrow, nr. Rochdale. FLANNELLETTE.—Bailey & Berry, Ltd., Earby, nr. Colne; L. Behrens & Sons, 151, Portland St., Manchester; Schofield, Preston & Co., Ltd., Manor Mill, Nelson.

FREIGHT, COASTWISE (Running Contract).—C. Rowbotham & Sons, 19, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. HANGINGS, SASH (Running Contract).—Rhodes Patent Sash Hangings Co., 18, Fairholt Rd., Stoke Newington, N. HARNES AND SADDLERY.—Beckworths, Ltd., 9, Swan Mead, Tower Bridge Rd., S.E.; M. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Bath St., Walsall; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Beirmundsey, S.E.; E. Jones, 145 & 147, Camden St., Birmingham; Liggins & Froggatt, Empire Works, Marsh St., Walsall; Martins (Birmingham), Ltd., Granville St., Birmingham. HAVERSACKS.—T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2 & 4, Southgate Rd., N.; Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., Fountayne Rd., Broad Lane, Tottenham, N.; M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn Mills and Mill St., Loughborough. HEADRESSES.—J. Compton & Sons, Windsor Works, Coopers Rd., S.E.; Hazel & Co., 53, Beirmundsey St., S.E.; Hobson & Sons, 154/164, Tooley St., S.E.; Myers & Sons, 222/6, Cambridge Rd., N.E.; S. Schneiders & Son, Durward St. and 113, Whitechapel Rd., E.; E. W. Vero & Co., 43, East Dulwich Rd., S.E. HELVES, INTRENCHING IMPLEMENTS.—Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Birmingham. JEAN.—Bailey & Berry, Ltd., Earby, nr. Colne; Rylands & Sons, Ltd., Swinton, Lancs. KETTLES, CAMP.—Bulphitt & Sons, Ltd., 153, Camden St., Birmingham; Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Rea St., Birmingham; Griffiths & Browett, Ltd., Bradford St., Birmingham; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. MACHINE, MILLING.—Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. MESS TINS.—Bulphitt & Sons, Ltd., 153, Camden St., Birmingham; Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Rea St., Birmingham; Griffiths & Browett, Ltd., Bradford St., Birmingham; M. J. Hart & Sons, 36, Gt. Barr St., Birmingham. RAILWAY RAILS, &c.—T. Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Albert Hill Foundry, Darlington; T. W. Ward, Ltd., 18, Billiter St., E.C. ROPES, HEAD.—C. Groom, Ltd., Dod St., Limehouse, E.; J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Millwall, E. SERGE.—H. Booth & Sons, Moorhead Mill, Gildersome, nr. Leeds; J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot S.O., Yorks; J. Clay & Sons, Hollings Mills, Sowerby Bridge; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wallington, Somerset; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Spring Valley Mills, Farsley, Leeds; Hamlyn Bros., Ltd., Buckfastleigh; J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Dyehouse Mills, Apperley Bridge, Bradford; Strachan & Co., Ltd., Frome Hall Mills, Stroud; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Washpit Mills, Holmfirth, Huddersfield; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot S.O., Yorks. SHEETS, GROUND.—C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Cambridge St., Manchester; Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Leith Walk, Edinburgh. SOCKS.—A. E. Hill, Wigston; T. Morley & Son, 122, High Cross St., Leicester; Stevenson & Co., Regent Factory, Newtownards. SPURS.—J. Birch & Sons, Ltd., Brook St., Walsall; H. Frost & Co., Ltd., 35, Fieldgate, Walsall; M. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Glebeland Works, Walsall; J. Withers & Son, Ltd., Wisemore St., Walsall. STEEL AND IRONWORK, STRUCTURAL, AT WOOLWICH.—M. T. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Millwall, E. STOVES, GRATES, RANGES, &c. (Running Contract).—Bratt, Colbran & Co. & The Heaped Fire Co., Ltd., 10, Mortimer St., S.W.; Carron Co., Carron, N.B.; Dobbie, Forbes & Co., Ladbroke, N.B.; Falkirk Iron Co., Falkirk, N.B.; Wilmer & Sons, Bow Bridge Ironfoundry, Stratford, E.; G. Wright, Ltd., Burton Weir Works, Rotherham. TENPAGE.—T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2 & 4, Southgate Rd., N.; C. Groom, Ltd., Dod St., Limehouse, E. TRACTOR, STEAM.—Wallis & Stevens, Ltd., Basingstoke. WORKS SERVICES.—Alterations and Additions to A.S.C. Canteen, Aldershot.—Martin Wells & Co., Ltd., Victoria Rd., Aldershot. Additions and Alterations, Yeomanry Block, Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea.—G. Godson & Sons, Pembroke Works, Kilburn Lane, W. Additions to Sergeants' Mess, Richmond, Yorks.—G. R. Wade & Sons, Wellington Place, Richmond, Yorks. Alterations, &c., to Government House, Chatham.—G. Gates & Sons, Frindsbury, Rochester. Brick Flues for Huts, Kildare Barracks.—R. L. Warren, Merville Avenue, Fairview, Dublin. Enlargement of Binleaves Barracks, Weymouth.—Jesty & Baker, Castletown, Portland. Erection of Exercising Shed, Arbourfield Cross.—W. Bain & Co., Ltd., 122, Cannon St., E.C. Erection of Riding School, Longmoor.—General Building Co., 45, Chandos St., Charing Cross, W.C. Erection of Veterinary Hospital, Wellington Lines, Aldershot.—Martin Wells & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Improvements to Married Quarters, Newcastle.—E. Weatherley, Westgate Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Installation of Electric Light, Guadeloupe and Martinique Barracks, Bordon.—J. B. Saunders & Co., Ltd., 91, York St., S.W. Ditto, St. Lucia Barracks, Bordon.—G. E. Taylor & Co., 8, Bush Lane, Cannon St., E.C. Overhead Conductors, Supports, Feeders, &c., for Electric Light, Bordon Camp.—J. B. Saunders & Co., Ltd., 91, York St., S.W.

Periodical Works Services.—Aldershot (North).—A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Dover.—Shevington Bros., Bateman St., Derby. Bordon, Hounslow, and Shorncliffe.—F. Holdsworth, 32, Saltaire Rd., Shipley. Taunton.—R. W. Pitcher & Son, 6, Marlborough St., Devonport. Royal Engineer Mobilization Stores, Longmoor.—Playfair & Toole, Southampton. Sinking Borehole and Erection of Pumping Plant, Shoebury-ness.—Perkins Macintosh Petroleum Tool and Boring Co., Ltd., 79, Bishopsgate St., E.C.

INDIA OFFICE, STORE DEPARTMENT.

APPARATUS.—Elliott Bros., Lewisham. AXLEGUARDS, &c.—P. & W. Macellan, Glasgow. BACKS, &c.—Bullers, Ltd., 6, Lawrence Pountney Hill, E.C. BATTERIES, &c.—Tudor Accumulator Co., 119, Victoria St., S.W. BELTING.—Helvetia Leather Co., 29, Rood Lane, E.C. BOILERS.—Kitson & Co., Leeds. BOLTS, &c.—C. Richards & Sons, Darlaston. CABLE.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. CANVAS.—Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen. CARRIAGES.—Stableford & Co., Coalville. CRANE.—Fielding & Platt, Gloucester. CYLINDERS.—Vulcan Foundry Co., Newton-le-Willows. ENGINES, &c.—J. Simpson & Co., 153, Queen Victoria St., E.C. FANS.—Verity's, Ltd., 28, King St., W.C. FENCING MATERIALS.—Anderston Foundry Co., Port Clarence, Middlesbrough; W. Bain & Co., Coatbridge. GENERATING SETS.—Lawrence Scott & Co., Norwich. INSULATORS.—Bullers, Ltd., 6, Lawrence Pountney Hill, E.C. LOCOMOTIVES.—R. Stephenson & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne. MOTORS, OIL ENGINES, &c.—Lancashire Dynamo Co., Trafford Park, Manchester. OVENS, &c.—Werner, Pfeleiderer & Perkins, Peterborough. PICKLES.—Maconochie Bros., 131, Leadenhall St., E.C. SPANS.—Horsehay Co., Horsehay. STEEL SHEETS.—J. Lysaght, Ltd., 36, Gracechurch St., E.C. STEEL STRIPS.—Steel Co. of Scotland, 9, Mincing Lane, E.C. STEEL TEES.—Lanarkshire Steel Co., Motherwell. STEEL ANGLES, &c.—Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Brierley Hill. STEEL PLATES.—D. Colville & Sons, Motherwell. TELEPHONE SETS, TRANSMITTERS, &c.—Peel Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Peel Works, Salford. WELL COVERS.—Tees-side Bridge, &c., Co., Middlesbrough. WHEELS AND AXLES.—W. Beardmore & Co., Glasgow.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

AMMUNITION, SMALL ARM.—Kynoch, Ltd., Lion Works, Witton, nr. Birmingham. BRIDGEWORK.—Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., 5, Victoria St., London, S.W.; Horseley Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; F. Morton & Co., Ltd., 17, Victoria St., London, S.W.; J. Westwood & Co., Ltd., Napier Yard, Millwall, London, E. BUCKETS, &c., GALVANISED FOR NIGHT SOIL.—F. Braby & Co., Ltd., 110, Cannon St., E.C. CEMENT.—Barron's Cement Co., Ltd., 6, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.; Peters Bros., 72, Victoria St., London, S.W. CLOTHING.—D. Gurteen & Sons, Chantry Mills, Haverhill. CULVERTS, STEEL TUBE.—Ashmore, Benson, Pease & Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees. DRUGS.—G. Curling, Wyman & Co., Bunhill Row, London, E.C.; May & Baker, Battersea, S.W.; Southall Bros. & Borslay, Lower Priory, Birmingham. FENCING MATERIAL.—Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., 131 and 141, Cannon St., London, E.C. FIRE ENGINE (DENNIS GWYNNE).—Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford. LATHES, WHEEL.—Dean, Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley, Yorks. LIGHTERS, STEEL.—H. & C. Grayson, Ltd., 21, Water St., Liverpool; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. LOCOMOTIVE SPARES.—R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd., Forth Bank Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. LOCOMOTIVE, TANK.—Kitson & Co., Ltd., Airedale Foundry, Leeds. MONOTYPE MACHINE.—Lanston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., 43 and 43A, Fetter Lane, E.C. MOTOR LAUNCH.—Vosper & Co., Ltd., Broad St., Portsmouth. PAINTS.—Torbay Co., 26, Billiter St., London, E.C. PIPES, &c., CAST IRON.—Staveley Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., Staveley Ironworks, nr. Chesterfield; Stanton Iron Works Co., Ltd., near Nottingham. PIPES, BRASS AND COPPER.—Birmingham Battery and Metal Co., Ltd., Selly Oak, Birmingham. PORTABLE RAILWAY TRACK, WAGONS, &c.—R. Hudson, Gildersome Foundry, nr. Leeds. ROAD ROLLER, STEAM.—Aveling & Porter, Rochester. ROOFING, PLATFORM.—Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay, R.S.O., Salop. STILLS, COPPER.—J. Miller & Co., 86, Dale St., Glasgow. TRAIN TABLET INSTRUMENTS.—Tyer & Co., Ltd., Ashwin St., Dalston Junction, London, N.E. UNDERFRAMES.—The Gloucester Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd., 1, Victoria St., London, S.W.; Stableford & Co., Ltd., 38-39, Parliament St., London, S.W. WAGONS, CATTLE.—The Gloucester Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd., 1, Victoria St., London, S.W. WAGONS, BOGIE COAL.—Stableford & Co., Ltd., 38-39, Parliament St., London, S.W.

WAGONS, LOW-SIDED GOODS.—*Metropolitan Amal. Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd.*, Saltley, Birmingham.  
 WHEELS AND AXLES.—*R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd.*, Wishaw, Glasgow.  
 WIRE, COPPER.—*F. Smith & Co.*, Caledonia Works, Halifax.

## OFFICE OF WORKS.

## BUILDERS' WORK—

Aldershot Royal Pavilion: Alterations and Additions.—*Caesar Bros.*, Hale, Farnham, Surrey.  
 H.M. Stationery Office and H.M. Office of Works Stores: Erection.—*Perry & Co. (Bow), Ltd.*, 56, Victoria St., S.W.  
 Hampstead Telephone Exchange: Alterations and an Additional Staircase.—*E. Lawrence & Sons, Ltd.*, 15 and 16, Wharf Rd., City Rd., N.  
 Leamington Spa Post Office: Extension.—*Arthur J. Colborne*, County Building Works, Swindon.  
 BASSWOOD STATIONERY PRESSES (FOR LABOUR EXCHANGES).—*London School Furniture Co.*, Tyndale Place, Upper St., N.  
 INCANDESCENT GAS MANTLES.—*Voelker Lighting Corporation, Ltd.*, Garratt Lane, Wandsworth, S.W.; *Welsbach Light Co., Ltd.*, 344-354, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.  
 PAINTING (CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL).—*George Trollope & Sons and Colls & Sons, Ltd.*, West Halkin St., Belgrave Square, S.W.

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