Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

PREPARED AND EDITED AT THE OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, S.W.

Vol. XIX.—No. 11.

NOVEMBER, 1911.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

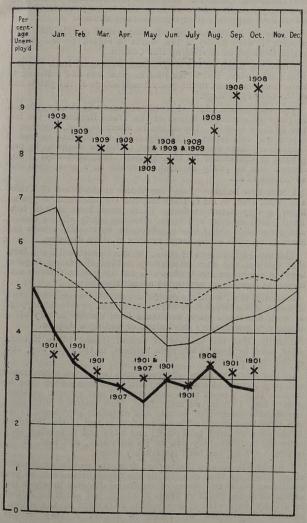
EMPLOYMENT CHART.

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 shipbuilding 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	Percentage Unemployed at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as com- pared with a		
ATTEN PROTECTION	reporting.	Oct., 1911.	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	63,239	4.8	- 0.7	+ 0.5	
Bookbinding. Furnishing and Wood-	37,793	2.5	- 0.4	- 2.6	
working. Miscellaneous	- 53,337	2.8	- 0.4	- 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 work-people than by the discharge of a smaller number.

II _EMPLOYERS' RETURNS

THE STATE OF THE S	Workpeople included	October	Inc. (+) of as compar	r Dec. (-) red with a
Trade.	in the Returns for Oct., 1911.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining Iron ,, Shale ,,	675,632 17,056 3,397	Days worked per week by Mines. 5:56 5:85 5:71	Days. + 0·12 + 0·09 - 0·01	Days. + 0.29 + 0.09 - 0.02
Pig Iron	21,000	No. of Furnaces in Blast. 283	No 2	No 27
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	28,500	Mills Working. 570	+ 9	+ 68
Iron and Steel	99,130	Shifts Worked (One Week). 556,200	Per cent. + 1.2	Per cent. + 11·1
	T.	Earnings in one Week.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton Woollen	128,081 27,760	125,815 26,934	+ 2.0 + 2.5	+ 9.1 + 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 13,472	+ 3.4 + 2.5	+ 0.9 + 3.5
Other Textiles Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing & Finishing	17,011 31,429	36,775	+ 2.5 + 4.4	+ 3.5 + 6.5
Boot and Shoe	66,597	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. Claughton, 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 capacit of course dissociate himself from all

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 employer.

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.

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 ARBITRA-TION 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

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. Anstev.

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 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

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 o the rates proposed to be fixed.

The Trade Board will consider any objections to the roposed rates which may be lodged with them within hree months from the 23rd day of October, 1911. Such bjections 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, s required by section 4 (3) of the above Act, that they fixed a minimum time-rate of $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour covering ll processes in the above trade, and special minimum e-rates for learners (see LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1911, p. 327). These time-rates cover the warp section

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 reuired by the above Act, dated November 9th, 1911, ntimating that they propose to fix minimum rates of ages, as follows :-

The Minimum Time-rates for Male Workers (exceptall male learners as defined by the Trade Board) in se branches of the ready-made and wholesale bespoke alloring trade in Great Britain which are engaged in aking garments to be worn by male persons, shall be 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 posed to fix minimum time-rates based on a week of 50 hours, and ranging from 4s. 2d. per week for perns under 15 years of age up to 23s. 11d. per week for rsons between 22 and 23 years of age.

The Minimum Time-rates for Female Workers cepting all female learners as defined by the Trade Board) in those branches of the ready-made and wholebespoke tailoring trade in Great Britain which are gaged in making garments to be worn by male persons, all be as follows, clear of all deductions:-

(a) For female workers in a factory or workshop not being a domestic workshop ... $3\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour.

(b) For female homeworkers, including workers in a domestic workshop $3\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour.

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

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

The Trade Board will consider any objections to the bove 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.

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'hommest, 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:-

Occupation		Paris.	Marseilles.	Bordeaux.	Lille.
Bricklayers and Mas Carpenters Joiners Plumbers Painters Aumers (Metal) S niths S niths Cabinet Makers Upholsterers Coopers Compositors Navvies Day Labourers	sons	d. 9 9½ 1½ 8¾; 9½ 8¾ 6¾ 7¼-11½ 8¾ 9½-10½ 6¾ 7¼ 7¼ 7¼ 7¼ 1½ 4¾	d. 534 734 534 434 534 634 634 634 734 434	d. 53/4 53/4 53/4 43/4 -53/4 43/4 63/4 43/4 63/4 43/4 63/4 43/4 63/4 6	d. 53/4 43/4 43/4 43/4 43/4 43/4 43/4 43/4

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

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11 10 1915 31 1916	1896.	1901.	1906.	1911.
France, excluding Paris { Males Females	96	100	107	113
	94	100	106	114
	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 We Rent per Dwelli		Rents Index-numbers. (Rents in 1900 taken as base).	
1841			s. d 2 2		60
1852	::		2 2 2 5	2	65
1863			2 10		76
1878			3 3	1	88 95
1889		1	3 6 8	i	95
1900			3 6 8	3	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 ten: 't of to-day is hardly living under the same condition; 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.
BEEF :-	100			
Ribs		per lb.	1s. 0¼ d. to 1s. 2¾ d.	FLOUR, Superior per 7 lbs. 1s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d.
Silverside Sirloin		"	8¾d.to 9½d. 1s. 2d. to	POTATOES, Dutch , 41/2d. to 6d
	7	"	1s. 33/4d.	HARICOTS, White per lb. 21/4 d. to 21/2
Rump Steak Brisket		"	1s. 3¾d. 6d.	RICE, Java ,, 31/2d. to 41/4
MUTTON:-				CHEESE :-
Breast		"	6d. to 7d.	
Shoulder		"	83/4 d. to 101/2 d.	Gruyère " 10½d.
Leg		"	11¼ d. to 18, 1d.	Dutch ,, 10½d.
VEAL:-			16. 14.	SUGAR , 3d.
Loin (Chump	End) "	10½d. to 1s. 0¼d.	PARAFFIN OIL, per gallon 1s. 93/d.
Fillet		"	11¼d. to 1s. 1d.	TARAFFIN OIL, per gallon 1s. 5% d.

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 indexnumbers 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 respec-

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 fluc tuations 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 indexnumbers 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

Index-numbers Showing Variation in Cost of Living in

	2 00.00, 2000 2020									
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—ar assumption "which is, of course, not wholly exact" that in this matter fluctuations in the provinces have been similar to those in Paris:-

				Index	numbers of the	Course of
	Y	EAR.		Wages.	Cost of Living.	Purchasing Power of Wages.
1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 1905 1910				41 43 45 48 51 60 71 82 92 100 106 110	74 80 83½ 84½ 85½ 95½ 951½ 103 110 103 100 100½ 104	55½ 53½ 54 57 59½ 63 69 74½ 89½ 100 104½ 106

The slow rate of advance in both wages and cost of living up to 1850, as contrasted with the rapid in creases in both respects in the three following decade is noteworthy, but perhaps the outstanding feature of the Table is the combination of rapidly rising wages an falling prices during the period 1880-1900. From 190 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 less extent than that of wages. The purchasing pow 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 inspec tion, 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 children admitted to the school during the year

* Cd. 5925. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 1s. 3d.

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

November, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

less than 13 million children.

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 B 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 njurious 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 mal-

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

"entrants," as they are called) and of all children who 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

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 prin-

(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

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

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 same of considerable reduction in the number of applications.

Of the 307 applications from females 296 (or 96 per

• Cd. 5912. Price 21/d. Wyman and Sons, Ltd.

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

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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 3,532 (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 82 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

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 331 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 WORK-SHOPS 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 wealth are." 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.

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 Treland.

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

Age.	Total of Emp	Persons loyed.		ge of whole Employed.
This class we be about the	М.	F.	M.	F.
Children (Half-timers under 14) Young Persons (Full-timers under 18) Adults	863	751	0·2	0·1
	54,6 0 5	113,728	8·6	17·8
	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 1904			526,698 564,487	85,451 95,521	26,186 28,748	638,335 688,756

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:

			Fac	Washahaan	
1001-776-0	light.	100	Textile.	Non-Textile.	Workshops.
Unmarried Married Widowed	 71.8 24.1 4.1	79·3 16·3 4·4	80·0 15·1 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 Reichsarbeitsblatt (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:—

			Total Membership of Unions.						
Year.			Social- Democratic.	"Christian."	"Hirsch- Duncker."				
901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909	::		677,510 733,206 887,698 1,052,108 1,344,803 1,689,709 1,865,506 1,831,731	84,667 84,652 91,440 107,556 188,106 247,116 274,323 264,519	96,765 102,851 110,215 111,889 117,097 118,508 108,889 105,633				
910		••	1,832,667 2,017,298	270,751 295,129	108,028 122,571				

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

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:—

			Membershi	р.	
GROUP OF TRADES.		1	910.		1909.
All Ride teer of the page of t	Social Demo- cratic.	"Christian."	"Hirsch- Duncker."	Total.	Total.
Building	365,112 120,493 439,744	37,664 82,023 28,627	1,174 3,613 40,584	403,950 206,129 508,955	388,533 194,352 450,523
Textile Clothing Transport, Warehousing and Commercial Printing	113,822 91,081 142,687 121,239	34,755 3,786 45,652 4,503	7,026 9,669 28,272 1,245	155,603 104,536 216,611 126,987	138,829 96,699 180,356 118,201
Woodworking Food and Tobacco Factory Operatives (Trades not distinguished)	167,225 101,619 159,152	12,409 8,543	5,738 3,153 17,033	185,372 113,315 176,185	174,106 104,823 151,543
Other Occupations	195,124	37,167	5,064	237,355	213,481
Total	2,017,298	295,129	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 Demo-cratic 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 n 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

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

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 batined from the Emigrants' Information Office at a penny each, post free.

* Cd. 5883. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 2d.

however, the supply of men in the building trades is Women workers are much wanted in quite sufficient. 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.—xxvi. 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

* Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department).
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 1401-402. See also Note above.

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

Union.	Member- ship reported on at end of	Percentage of Member- ship returned as un- employed at end of month.		
of the substitute and the state of	Sept., 1911.	Sept., 1911.	Aug., 1911.	Sept., 1910.
All Unions making Returns	1,914,210	1.7	1.8	1.8
Miners Motal Workers (Soc. Dem.) Engineers and Metal Workers. (Hirsch-Duncker) Motal Workers (Christian) Textile Workers (Christian) Eoot and Shoe Makers Transport Workers (Printsian) Boot workers (Printsian) Boot workers (Printsian) Boot workers (Printsian) Boot workers (Printsian) Wood Workers Bookbinders.	120,244 506,958 20,221 42,438 120,779 42,635 43,689 186,061 63,020 29,963 176,821	0·1 1·2 2·2 0·6 1·0 1·4 1·8 2·9 6·1 2·2 1·5	0·1 1·4 1·2 0·8 1·1 1·7 2·0 3·4 4·4 3·1 1·4	0 1 1 18 0 8 1 0 \$ 1 18 1 4 0 7 8 6 2 3 2 5 (0 9 §
Brewery and Mill Workers Factory Workers (trades not specified) State and Municipal Workers	39,366 181,374 35,785	1·4 1·0 0·3	1.0	1:2

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, compared with 1.0 per cent. in the previous quarter and 1.2 per cent. in the third quarter of 1910.

November, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

HOLLAND.*

Employment in September .- Returns relating to nnemployment among their members in September were eceived 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 ch of the 4 (or 5) weeks in the month under consideraon the number of persons unemployed on one or more ays of the week. The proportion of the average of ese 4 (or 5) numbers to the number of members ntitled to benefit gives the percentage.

The average number of days lost in the week per ember unemployed on one or more days of the week as 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

Group of Trades]	Average Number of Members entitled to Benefit in Trade Unions and Unemploy- ment Funds	Perceunemp	entage bloyed. †		s lost Week.
NING	making Returns in Sept., 1911.	Sept. 1911.	Aug., 1911.	Sept. 1911.	Aug., 1911.
All Unions and Municipal Un- employment Funds making returns	44,954	1.9	2.2	5.6	5.7
PRINCIPAL TRADES:— Diamond Workers (Amsterdam) rinting Trades (Typographers) Sullding Trades Bricklayers and Masons Painters Carpenters (Mining (Metal and Coal) and Peat-getting.	9,732 4,984 8,520 840 1,794 4,281 2,100	3·2‡ 1·2 3·3 2·7 6·0 2·4 0·0	5·1‡ 0·8 2·8 3·6 2·8 2·4 0·0	6·0‡ 5·9 5·0 4·8 5·4 4·8 0·0	6·0‡ 5·9 5·1 5·1 5·5 5·0
Metal, Engineering and Ship- building	4,651	0.7	0.8	5.7	5.8
extile Trades Cobacco Workers and Cigar Makers	1,138 5,288	0·4 1·6	0·4 1·7	5·2 5·3	5·3 5·3

BELGIUM.8

Employment in September.—According to returns ade to the Belgian Labour Department, 1.9 per cent. f the 55,450 members of trade unions reporting were memployed 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 turns supplied to the Danish Statistical Bureau, 5.0 er cent. of the 96,300 members of trade unions reportg were unemployed at the end of July, and 5.2 per it. of the 91,300 members reporting were unemployed he end of August. † The number of days lost by ch members of trade unions owing to unemployment uring each of these months was 1.1 per member.

PORTUGAL.

Prohibition of Night-work of Women.**—By a decree June 24th, 1911, night-work by women and girls is hibited in Portugal in industrial establishments in hich more than ten workpeople are employed. Every oman or girl employed in such establishments must be anted not less than eleven consecutive hours of rest at ght, this period of rest including the interval from

ndschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the mtral Statistical Office).
e figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the ingdom shown on pp. 401-402. See also Note above.
tes only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week, edu Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).

agure. ke Efterretninger (Journal of the Danish Statistical Bureau). a des Internationalen Arbeitsamtes (Journal of the International

tional 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 ess 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.

10 p.m. to 5 a.m. In seasonal trades and under excep-

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:-

	Ŋ	Mouth.		Membership reporting in 1911.	Unemployed a owing to cau	re reported t end of month ses other than disability.*
					1911.	1910.
anuary ebruary			 	120,859 120,235	24·9 22·9	16·5 15·5
larch pril lay	::		 	121,828 120,877	24·1 19·6	17·4 12·6
une				121,132 121,237	24·0 17·7	11·8 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	Owing t	Percentage reported Unemployed at end of month owing to causes other than disputes or disability.*			
	June, 1911.	June, 1911.	May, 1911.	June, 1910.		
Building, Stoneworking, &c Metal, Engineering, and Ship- building	32,641 8,782	26·1 12·4	28·5 9·3	15·5 3·3		
Clothing Transport Pransport Printing, Bookbinding, &c. Woodworking and Furniture Food, Drink, and Tobacco Hotels and Restaurants Stationary Enginemen Public Employment Other	34,922 14,943 7,117 3,401 7,447 2,299 3,095 2,583 4,007	20·7 16·2 1·2 16·6 6·3 1·7 1·1	38·5 21·4 3·3 17·1 7·0 3·1 1·6	28·0 2·9 3·9 5·3 10·2 3·8 0·9		
Total	121,237	17:7	24.0	11.7		

Labour Disputes in Second Quarter of 1911.—Seventytwo 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.

e not comparable with the unemployment per n shown on pp. 401-402. See also Note above, § Brewery workers. || Mill workers,

 $^{^{\}circ}$ 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

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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

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,	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in October, 1911, on a		
	at the Collieries included in the Table.	Oct. 28th, 1911.	Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES. Northumberland Durham Cumberland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Uerbyshire Derbyshire Nottingham and Leicester Staffordshire Warwick, Worcester and Salop Gloucester and Somerset North Wales	49,255 128,194 7,401 79,271 25,658 58,712 47,642 37,943 29,893 9,415 5,341 11,463	Days. 5.42 5.46 5.67 5.74 5.63 5.57 5.40 5.30 5.54 5.46	Days. 5·39 5·44 5·53 5·57 5·50 5·31 5·09 5·29 4·99 4·63 5·75	Days. 5:31 5:24 5:63 5:50 5:05 4:76 4:94 4:89 5:28 5:15 5:11 5:09	Days. + 0·03 + 0·02 + 0·14 + 0·17 + 0·13 + 0·26 + 0·31 + 0·21 + 0·25 + 0·47	Days. + 0·11 + 0·22 + 0·04 + 0·24 + 0·81 + 0·46 + 0·41 + 0·26 + 0·31 + 0·11 + 0·81	
South Wales and Mon	129,970	5.81	5.82	5.84	- 0.01	- 0.03	
ENGLAND AND WALES	620,158	5.58	5.45	5.30	+ 0.13	+ 0.28	
SCOTLAND. West Scotland	22,963 3,794 28,119	5·23 5·49 5·45	5·18 5·31 5·42	5·03 4·86 4·90	+ 0.05 + 0.18 + 0.03	+ 0.20 + 0.63 + 0.55	
SCOTLAND	54,876	5.36	5.31	4.95	+ 0.05	+ 0.41	
IRELAND	598	5.37	5.43	5.26	- 0.06	+ 0.11	
United Kingdom	675,632	5.56	5.44	5.27	+ 0.12	+ 0.29	

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 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	worked	e number per week s in Forti ended	k by the	Inc. (-Dec. (Oct., on	-) in 1911,
	Collieries included in the Table.	Oct. 28th, 1911.	Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite	35,847 48,221 87,123 260,644	Days. 5.76 5.49 5.50 5.37 5.65 5.56	Days. 5·60 5·50 5·46 5·09 5·57 5·42	Days. 5:59 5:26 5:28 4:92 5:48 5:16	Days. + 0·16 - 0·01 + 0·04 + 0·28 + 0·08 + 0·14	Days. + 0·17 + 0·23 + 0·22 + 0·45 + 0·17 + 0·40
All Descriptions	675,632	5.56	5.44	5.27	+ 0.12	+ 0.29

Compared with a month ago there was an improve ment at all pits except those producing coking coal, at which there was no change. Compared with a year ago 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.

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.

ener garbanista	Work- people	worke	Number ed per we Fortnigh	ek by	Inc. (Dec. (- 1911,) in Oct.,
Districts.	employed in Oct., 1911.	Oct. 28th 1911.	Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland Cumberland and Lanca-	8,062 5,194	Days. 5.86 5.86	Days. 5.67 5.84	Days. 5.73 5.87	Days. + 0.19 + 0.02	Days. + 0.13 - 0.01
shire Scotland Other Districts	1,147 2,653	5·80 5·85	5·60 5·94	5·61 5·74	+ 0.50	+ 0.11
All Districts	17,056	5.85	5.76	5.76	+ 0.09	+ 0.09

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 day per week, as compared with 3,394 workpeople in September, who worked 5.72 days, and 3,246 wirkpeople 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 Ballachulish (Argyll) employment continued slack and was worse than a year ago.

November, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

Other Stone.—Employment continued good in the Clee 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 Gateshead 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.

Settmaking, &c.—Employment with settmakers continued fair generally in Scotland and good in Leicestershire; it was good in North Wales and in the Clee 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 Lanarkshire, and 1 each in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northamptonshire and Staffordshire), while 8 were either damped down or blown out (6 in Lanarkshire, 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 the Ret	of Furnaces, in urns, in Blast	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a		
District,	October, 1911.	September, 1911.	October, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES- Cleveland Lancs. S. and S.W. Yorks. Derby & Nottingham Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton / Stafford & Worcester S. Wales& Monmouth Other districts	78 25 10 33 28 34 5	78 25 9 33 28 33 5	80 32 12 35 26 36 11	 + i + 1 	- 2 - 7 - 2 - 2 + 2 - 6
England & Wales	218	216	238	+ 2	- 1
Scotland	65	69	72	- 4	- 7
Total	283	285*	310	- 2	-27

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

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.

Description Survey	V	Vorkpeop	ole.		age Num worked p	
American Company	Week ended Oct.	Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended Oct.		(+) or -) on a
Yolehel han senda	28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments.	199	1		F and	E A	
Puddling Forges	9,339 3,569 443 1,627 658 1,753	+ 137 + 18 - 1 - 20 + 5 - 1	+ 375 + 135 + 40 - 149 + 26 + 21	5·24 5·17 4·95 5·90 5·72 5·57	+ 0.03 + 0.04 - 0.24 + 0.17 - 0.11 + 0.03	+ 0.29 + 0.19 + 0.52 + 0.22 - 0.12 + 0.13
Total, Iron	17,389	+ 138	+ 448	5.33	+ 0.03	+ 0.23
STEEL: Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	9,304	+ 235	+ 696	5.88	+ 0.06	+ 0.12
Crucible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	527 1,812 17,446 . 3,352 8,846 8,662 8,620	- 7 + 68 + 573 + 54 + 226 - 95 + 50	- 16 + 218 +2,702 + 403 + 807 + 826 + 664	5.55 5.01 5.48 5.60 5.84 5.80 5.94	+ 0·16 - 0·07 - 0·02 + 0·01 - 0·03 - 0·02	+ 0.41 - 0.01 + 0.13 + 0.02 - 0.02 + 0.03
Total, Steel	58,569	+1,104	+6,300	5.70	- 0.01	+ 0.05
IRON or STEEL (not distinguished): Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	11,516 649 768 4,074 6,165	- 121 + 13 + 7 + 14 + 10	+ 717 + 54 + 55 + 527 + 220	5·32 5·77 5·94 5·89 5·80	- 0.06 - 0.09 + 0.03 + 0.01	+ 0·09 + 0·06 + 0·08 + 0·13 + 0·03
Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished)	23,172	- 77	+1,573	5.58	- 0.02	+ 0.08
Grand Total	99,130	+1,165	+8,321	5.61		+ 0.10
Districts. Northumberland & Durham Cleveland Sheffiled and Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns Cumberland, Lancs, & Ches.	11,438 8,577 19,331 4,530 9,403	+ 85 + 142 + 491 - 10 + 171	+1,246 + 406 +2,065 + 429 +2,245	5.61 5.65 5.70 5.59 5.50	- 0·09 + 0·03 + 0·02	+ 0.07 + 0.03 + 0.03 + 0.24 + 0.36
Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	9,516 5,237 12,912	+ 50 + 59 + 86	+2,245 + 186 + 110 + 904	5.56 5.60 5.56	+ 0·02 + 0·03 + 0·03	+ 0.02 + 0.08 + 0.07
Total, England and Wales	80,944	+1,074	+7,591	5.61	+ 0.01	+ 0.09
Scotland	18,186	+ 91	1+ 730	5.62	- 0.03	+ 0.14
Total	99,130	+1,165	+8,321	5.61		+ 0.10

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,

^{*} 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.

showed an improvement The total number of workpeople 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 toas, 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:

110 1 100	Numb	er of Works	open.	Number o	Number of Mills in operation.			
(At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	Oct., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Tinplate Works Steel Sheet Works	81 10	::	+ 6	502 68	+ 9	+64 + 4		
Total	91		+ 6	570	+ 9	+68		

Works					
Total 91		+ 6	570	+ 9	+68
The second second	Ex	ports.		less tan	
	Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or in Oct., 19	Dec. (-)
200 4 JUNE - SERVICE	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	1	inned Pla	tes and T	inned Sheets	3.
"Netherlands" "China and Japan Australia "Canada" "Other Countries	4,399	Tons. 226 5,751 3,244 2,252 3,646 2,675 2,951 606 15,008	Tons. 5,216 4,268 2,802 895 2,301 2,534 1,495 3,077 17,536	Tons. + 306 - 1,352 + 137 + 1,007 + 156 - 833 - 581 + 752 + 2,538 + 2,130	Tons 4,684 + 131 + 579 + 2,364 + 1,501 - 692 + 875 - 1,719 + 10 - 1,635
			Black Plat	es.	No.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

.. .. 4,928 5,438 5,102 - 510 - 174

(Based on 1,079 Returns—4 from Employers and Employers' Associa-tions, 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

District.	No. of Members* of Unions	retu	ercenta rned as yed at	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a		
District.	at end of Oct., 1911.	Oct., 1911.	Sept., 1911.	Oct., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-East Coast Manchester and Liverpool	· 15,414 19,949	3·3 2·5	3·6 3·9	12·6 5·1	- 0·3 - 1·4	- 93 - 2.6
District Oldham, Bolton, and Black-	12,455	6.0	5.9	7.7	+ 0.1	- 1.7
burn District West Riding Towns Hull and Lincolnshire District Birmingham, Wolverhampton,	11,701 4,274 8,068	3·6 3·6 4·9	3·2 2·9 2·9	5·3 4·1 2·4	+ 0.4 + 0.7 + 2.0	- 1·7 - 0·5 + 2·5
and Coventry District Notts, Derby, and Leicester	4,601	3.1	3.1	4.2		- 1.1
District London and neighbouring	12,141	2.4	2.4	2.6		- 0.2
District South Coast South Wales and Bristol	4,862 7,018	1.9	1.6 4.6	1:3	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
District Glasgow and District East of Scotland Belfast and Dublin Other Districts	17,516 3,681 4,139 5,763	2·7 7·9 3·5 1·5	2·7 8·0 4·3 1·6	5·1 7·9 2·5 3·1	- 0:1 - 0:8 - 0:1	- 2·4 + 1·0 - 1·6
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	184,496	3-1	3.1	5.0		- 19

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 shipbuilding 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 hole, and better than a year ago. With textile 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 unem-

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' Associa-tions, 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

of October, as compared with 4.8 per cent. a month ago in the nut and bolt trade in Darlaston and district, and

November, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

District.		No. of Mem- bers † of Unions	retu	ercents irned as	Un-	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a		
		at end of October 1911.	Oct., 1911.	Sept., 1911.	Oct., 1910.*	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Tyne and Blyth Wear Tees and Hartlepool Humber Thames and Medway South Coast Bristol Channel Ports Mersey Clyde Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen Belfast Other Districts United Kingdom		10,217 5,624 5,209 2,786 4,698 5,006 2,771 4,796 15,709 2,174 3,864 3,420	5·7 5·4 6·5 4·9 7·6 3·5 14·4 5·8 1·2 6·0 0·4 2·6	5·2 5·4 5·4 7·6 9·1 2·7 14·5 8·2 1·5 6·5 0·5 3·4	45·8 49·0 57·3 19·5 6·0 3·9 16·2 19·9 35·2 42·4 1·1 13·7	+ 0.5 + 1.1 - 2.7 - 1.5 + 0.8 - 0.1 - 0.3 - 0.5 - 0.1 - 0.8 - 0.3	- 40·1 - 43·6 - 50·8 - 14·6 + 1·6 - 0·4 - 1·8 - 14·1 - 34·0 - 36·4 - 0·7 - 11·1	

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 Hartlepools, 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.

on 85 Keturns—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

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

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 anchorsmiths. It continued fair with anchorsmiths 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 Export

				or co.			
Description.		Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Oct., 1911, on a		
40	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Imports:— Cutlery Hardware Exports:—		£ 16,701 105,316	£ 18,376 104,529	£ 18,271 106,285	£ - 1,675 + 787	£ - 1,570 - 969	
Cutlery Hardware Implements and To	ols	88,399 256,623 230,745	73,469 172,763 175,659	85,908 223,316 207,306	+ 14,930 + 83,860 + 55,086	+ 2,491 + 33,307 + 23,439	

COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 482 Returns—385 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 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.

^{*} Exclusive of superannuated members.

^{*} In calculating the percentages for October. 1910, all branches of the idermakers' Society directly affected by the lock-out were excluded.
† Exclusive of superannuated members.

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. Compared with a year ago there were increases in the numbers employed of between 3 and 4 per cent. in the preparing, spinning and weaving departments; the amount of wages paid increased by 12.8 per cent. in the weaving department, 6.9 per cent. in the spinning department, and 6.6 per cent. in the preparing department.

TOTAL OF THE STATE OF	W	orkpeopl	e.	Earnings.			
de ladesti 77 e go	Week ended Oct.	ended (-) on a		Week ended Oct.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
de folge handings	28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Preparing	16,668 28,520 57,432 10,401 15,060	Per cent. + 0.8 + 0.6 + 0.1 + 0.4 + 0.1	Per cent. + 3·3 + 3·6 + 3·0 + 2·5 + 4·3	£ 15,330 28,399 54,647 12,016 15,423	Per cent. + 2·3 + 1·9 + 2·8 + 0·3 + 0·4	Per cent. + 6.6 + 6.9 + 12.8 + 4.5 + 7.3	
Total	128,081	+ 0.4	+ 3.2	125,815	+ 2.0	+ 9.1	
Ashton	7,579 6,396 15,139 17,086	- 0·3 - 0·0 + 1·2 + 0·5	- 2·4 + 4·3 + 1·8 + 5·9	7,510 6,300 16,589 15,785	+ 3.4 + 4.9 + 2.6 + 0.0	+ 2·0 + 9·6 + 2·8 + 7·4	
Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington, &	9,557 13,709 18,237	+ 0.5 + 0.6 + 0.5 + 0.3	+ 1·0 + 1·4 + 11·4 + 3·5	7,038 8,057 12,301 18,341	+ 1·9 + 4·0 - 0·1 + 2·2	+ 8·8 + 15·0 + 19·4 + 14·8	
Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	14,286 5,436 5,393 8,041	- 0·3 + 0·1 + 0·8	+ 1·7 + 7·0 - 2·2 + 0·3	17,241 4,510 5,169 6,974	+ 3.5 + 0.7	+ 9·5 + 9·8 + 3·6 + 3·6	
Total	128,081	+ 0.4	+ 3.2	125,815	+ 2.0	+ 9.1	

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

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.

gets on white your !	Oct,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a		
Description of Cotton.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
American	Bales. 303,405 21,641 3,844 20,415 17,631	Bales. 236,662 20,838 7,886 18,947 15,144	Bales. 255,403 14,938 4,987 22,365 9,734	Bales. + 66,743 + 803 - 4,042 + 1,468 + 2,487	Bales. + 48,002 + 6,703 - 1,143 - 1,950 + 7,897	
Total	366,936	299,477	307,427	+ 67,459	+ 59,509	

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:-

	0.4.1. 2022	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in October, 1911, on a		
And other being the	October, 1911.	October, 1911. Month ago. nee per lb. 5·36	Year ago.	
Widalla & Turanisana	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	
Middling American: Monthly average of Daily Quotations	5:36	- 1.49	- 2.53	
Highest Price on any one day			- 2.50 - 2.53	
Good Fair Egyptian: Monthly average of Daily Quotations	9.13	- 0.34	- 2:47	
Highest Price on any one day Lowest " " "	9·44 8·94		- 2.62 - 2.25	

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. and the weaving branch a decline. In the Halifax and

Exports of Cotton Goods.

+	Oct	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a		
Description.	Oct. 1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cotton Yarn and Twist— Grey Bleached and Dyed	1,000 lbs. 18,360 3,503	1,000 lbs. 12,981 2,847	1,000 lbs. 15,066 2,996	1,000 lbs. + 5,379 + 656	1,000 lbs. + 3,294 + 507	
Total	21,863	15,828	18,062	+ 6,035	+ 3,801	
Cotton— Thread for Sewing	2,275 1,000	1,734	2,017 1,000	+ 541	+ 258 1,000	
Cotton Piece Goods— Grey or Unbleached Bleached Printed Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	yds. 210,683 191,075 121,883 139,863	yds. 168,564 152,112 199,257 108,434	yds. 166,953 138,249 102,442 111,789	yds. + 42,119 + 38,963 + 22,626 + 31,429	yds. + 43,730 + 52,826 + 19,441 + 28,074	
Total	663,504	528,367	519,433	+135,137	+144,071	

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES

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

Woollen Trade.

EMPLOYMENT was good, and better than a month ago and a vear 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. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

10,000 00000000000000000000000000000000	W	orkpeopl	e.	Earnings.			
The second process with	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended Oct.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
un han alengan	Oct. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified Total	752 5,762 11,618 7,651 1,977 27,760	Per cent. + 0.7 - 0.1 + 1.2 + 0.6 - 0.4 + 0.6	Per. cent. + 2·5 + 2·0 + 3·4 + 0·4 - 3·1 + 1·7	£ 729 5,505 10,677 8,061 1,962 26,934	Per. cent. - 3·2 + 1·3 + 3·7 + 2·0 + 3·3 + 2·5	Per cent. + 3·8 + 3·1 + 4·5 + 1·8 + 0·4 + 3·1	
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	3,589 3,097 5,137 1,742	+ 1·3 + 0·2 + 0·6 - 0·3	+ 3·8 + 3·0 + 1·4 + 8·3	3,981 2,971 5,438 1,839	+ 4·7 + 3·0 + 4·2 - 1·4	+ 3.8 + 4.4 + 3.4 + 6.5	
Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts	13,565 7,821 6,374	+ 0.6 + 1.3 - 0.1	+ 3·2 + 0·5 + 0·1	14,229 7,609 5,096	+ 3·3 + 2·9 - 0·4	+ 4:4 + 3:0 + 0:0	
Total	27,760	+ 0.6	+ 1.7	26,934	+ 2.5	+ 3.	

In the Huddersfield and Leeds districts employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the Dewsbury and Batley district both spinning and weaving showed an improvement compared with a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Worsted Trade.

Employment continued good, and was better than a

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. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed and of

0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. 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. In the Keighley district employment was about the same as a month ago; compared with a year ago, the spinning branch showed an improvement

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

	To A	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
ALE TO SEE	Week ended Oct.	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Oct.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	5,238 24,223 9,347 4,995 1,659	Per cent 1.2 + 0.4 + 1.0 + 1.2 - 0.7	Per cent. + 1·2 + 2·8 - 2·7 + 0·9 - 3·7	£ 5,409 14,071 8,518 5,103 1,298	Per cent 2.6 + 0.1 + 0.5 + 1.0 - 2.3	Per cent 0·3 + 4·9 - 3·9 + 1·5 - 8·1	
Total	45,462	+ 0.4	+ 1.0	34,399	- 0.2	+ 0.7	
Districts. Bradford District	22,811 7,030 5,091 4,506 2,863	+ 0·3 + 0·8 - 0·1 + 1·8 - 0·6	+ 0.7 + 2.5 + 0.9 + 0.6 + 0.4	17,374 5,281 3,511 4,163 1,894	- 0·3 + 0·0 - 0·5 + 0·4 + 0·8	+ 0.6 - 0.8 + 3.4 - 1.2 + 3.1	
Total, West Riding Other Districts	42,301 3,161	+ 0.4	+ 1·0 + 1·2	32,223 2,176	- 0·1 - 1·0	+ 0.6 + 3.3	
Total	45,462	+ 0.4	+ 1.0	34.399	- 0.5	+ 0.7	

.30	Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) in Oct.,	or Dec. (-) 1911, on a
All Shirt son i	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Impor	ts and Ex	ports of	Raw Woo	1 (SHEEP	OR LAMBS)
Imports . 1,000 lbs. British Exports ,, Re-Exports of Imported	26,471 3,030	33,361 2,847	29,320 2,806	- 6,890 + 183	1 - 2,849
Wool 1,000 lbs.	25,860	7,204	20,399	+ 18,656	+ 5,461
Yarn:	British	and Iris	h Manufa		
Woollen 1,000 lbs. Worsted ,, Alpaca and Mohair,	557 5,132 1,288	467 4,630 1,315	340 5,323 1,426	+ 90 + 502 - 27	+ 217 - 191 - 138
Total, Yarn "	6,977	6,412	7,089	+ 565	- 112
Piece Goods: Woollen 1,000 yds. Worsted "	7,615 6,027	8,595 5,547	7,195 6,204	- 980 + 480	+ 420 - 177
Total Piece Goods	13.642	14 1/19	17 700	500	

Prices of Raw Wool.

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

			Oct., 1911.	Sept.,1911.	Oct., 1910.
Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	::	::	Pence per lb. 97/8 13 261/4	Pence per lb. 10 1338 27	Pence per lb. 101/8 141/4 287/8
Course of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	:		10, 934 1314, 1234 2612, 26	10 135/8, 131/4 271/2, 261/2	10¼, 10 15, 14¼ 29¼, 28½

LINEN TRADE.

(Based on 112 Returns—103 from Employers and Employers Associations, 6 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Corresponden EMPLOYMENT was moderate and showed a decline on a month ago. It was much worse than a year ago.

	workpeople.			Earnings.			
The double the	Week ended Oct. 28th,		on a	Week ended Oct.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Per cent.	Year ago.	28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified. Total	6,267 11,799 16,446 6,973 5,600 47,085		Per cent 0.9 - 1.0 - 5.0 + 2.2 - 3.8	£ 3,341 5,585 10,316 5,518 3,017 27,777	Per cent 6.0 - 7.0 + 1.4 - 0.5 - 4.4	Per cent 4.9 - 6.1 - 1.3 - 10.0 - 5.5	
Districts.	17,462	- 0.8			No. or or	ares fee	
Other Places in Ireland	14,370	+ 0.2	- 4·0 - 1·5	10,208 7,890	- 6·2 - 1·2	- 9·8 - 3·9	
Total, Ireland	31,832	- 0.4	- 2.9	18,098	- 4.1	- 7.3	
Other Places in Scotland	6,967 6,406	+ 0.6	- 2·0 - 0·4	4,363 4,177	+ 2.3	- 2·5 - 2.2	
Total, Scotland	13,373	+ 0.1	- 1.2	8,540	+ 1.1	- 2.4	
England	1,880	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	1,139	+ 0.5	+ 2.4	
United Kingdom	47,085	- 0.2	- 2.3	27,777	- 23	- 5.5	

Returns from firms employing 47,085 workpeople in the week ended October 28th showed a decrease of 0.2per cent. in the number employed and of 2.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 5.5 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. In other parts of Ireland there was a good deal of short time, and employment showed a decline on a year ago. In Scotland it was fair generally and better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago. In England there was an improvement on a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Oct., 1911.	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a			
	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) tons Exports: Linen Yarn 100 lbs. Linen Piece Goods 100 yds.	2,198 15,032 175,482	2,087 13,779 124,243	4,845 16,124 162,210	+ 111 + 1,253 + 51,239	- 2,647 - 1,092 + 13,272		

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. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Of the 16,450 workpeople covered by the returns 14,172 (or 86 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district, where employment was fairly good, and but little short time was worked. In the Forfar district employment was good, and better than a month ago.

		Workpeople.				Earnings.		
		Week ended Oct.	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended Oct.	Inc. ((+) or -) on a	
email and keys		28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	::	3,725 4,584 5,615 1,646 880	Per cent. + 0.9 + 2.1 + 1.2 + 0.4 - 0.8	Per cent 5.6 - 1.4 - 1.8 - 4.9 - 0.8	£ 2,598 2,937 4,281 1,759 674	Per cent. + 4·2 + 2·9 + 5·6 + 4·0 - 0·7	Per cent 4.2 - 0.4 - 2.2 - 4.8 - 0.3	
Total		16,450	+ 1.2	- 2.8	12,249	+ 4.1	- 2.5	

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Oct., 1911, on a		
Description.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Jute tons	33,562	11,196	27,222	+ 22,366	+ 6,340	
Exports: Jute Yarn 100 lbs Jute Piece Goods 100 yds	41,158 151,581	40,591 121,109	42,296 171,850	+ 567 + 30,472	- 1,138 - 20,269	

LACE TRADE.

(Based on 77 Returns—69 from Employers and Employers' Associa-tions, 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. Returns from firms employing 6,674 workpeople in the week ended October 28th showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago.

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The solitable street	W	orkpeopl	e.	1	Earnings.			
talag an old Samuel	Week	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	Oct. 28th 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Branches. Levers	1,321 2,697 1,664 420 572	Per cent 0·3 + 0·2 + 0·8 + 2·9 + 0·5	Per cent 4.6 + 0.6 - 7.4 - 5.8 - 4.2	£ 1,779 2,726 1,302 308 449 6,564	Per cent. + 6·2 + 2·1 + 3·0 + 2·7 + 2·0 + 3·4	Per cent. + 11.0 - 0.6 - 3.5 - 7.8 - 6.1 - 1.0 -		
Total Districts.	6,674	+ 0.5	- 5-5	0,004	1 + 34			
Nottingham City Long Eaton and other	1,599 1,237	+ 1.1 + 0.2	- 1·4 - 4·9	1,474 1,604	+ 0.1 + 7.7	+ 0.3		
outlying districts Other English districts Scotland	1,762 2,076	+ 0.6	- 6.5 - 1.0	1,429 2,057	+ 3.3 + 2.7	- 2·3 - 1·0		
Total	6,674	+ 0.5	- 3.3	6,564	+ 3.4	+ 0.8		

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. In the West of England employment showed a decline in the plain net branch compared with a year ago. In Scotland employment in the curtain section was fairly good; on the whole there was a slight decline compared with a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

12. olgonestrove 66.5		Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a		
Description.	in his	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace		£ 179,221 5,550	£ 203,538 8,069	£ 174,676 6,984	£ - 24,317 - 2,519	£ + 4.545 - 1,434	
Exports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace	19	367,470 8,589	282,978 5,154	318,799 10,770	+ 84,492 + 3,435	+ 48,671 - 2,181	

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. Compared with a year ago, there was no change in the number employed, and an increase of 3.2 per cent. in the amount

	W	orkpeopl	le.	.]	Earnings.		
	Week	Inc. (-		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Oct. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Branches. Throwing	980 2,896 3,707 787 850	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		£ 451 2,246 2,579 662 627	Per cent. + 4.4 + 0.6 + 1.5 + 3.8 + 4.5	Per cent. + 2·2 + 1·4 + 2·0 + 13·7 + 9·4	
Total	9,220	+ 1.2	+ 0.0	6,565	+ 1.9	+ 3.2	
Districts. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties Other Districts, including Scotland and Leek	3,360 1,011 3,058 1,791	- 0.6 + 1.8 + 2.0 + 2.6	+ 1·0 + 6·4 + 0·4 - 5·5	2,723 831 1,829 1,182	+ 1·1 + 2·3 + 2·9 + 2·0	+ 4·8 + 12·4 + 1·4 - 2·9	
Total	9,220	+ 1.2	+ 0.0	6,565	+ 1.9	+ 3.2	

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

Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.3 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 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.										
THE P. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH.		Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) o in Oct., 1	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a				
Description.		1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.				
Imports:— Raw Silk Thrown Silk Spun Silk Yarn Silk Broad-Stuffs	lbs lbs lbs yds	120,812 44,356 52,858 7,110,729	84,105 35,839 63,374 5,933,504	96,904 26,028 42,330 5,667,254	+ 36,707 + 8,517 - 10,516 +1,177,225	+ 23,908 + 18,328 + 10,528 +1,443,475				
Exports:— Thrown Silk Spun Silk Yarn Silk Broad-Stuffs	lbs lbs yds	6,528 132,890 503,610	3,388 111,606 414,885	3,213 99,415 347,469	+ 3,140 + 21,284 + 88,725	+ 3,315 + 33,475 + 156,141				

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 vear 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

	W	orkpeopl	e.		Earnings.		
District.	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (-		
	Oct. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Leicester Leicester Country District Notts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts	8,377 2,653 4,832 2,487 705	Per cent. + 2·2 + 1·9 + 1·0 + 1·3 - 0·1	Per cent. + 4.5 + 3.6 + 4.7 + 6.6 + 9.1	£ 7,039 2,190 3,708 1,884 472	Per cent. + 3·2 + 0·9 + 4·4 + 2·6	Per cent. + 6.4 + 8.0 + 5.5 + 2.4 + 15.7	
Total, United Kingdom	19,054	+ 1.6	+ 4.9	15,293	+ 2.4	+ 6.	

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

	Thoras .	-			PARTIE DE LA VANCE	
and raid part	Oct.	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Oct., 1911, on a		
Description.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Hosiery, Woollen , Cotton	£ 46,833 211,252	£ 49,510 207,661	£ 55,958 168,838	£ - 2,677 + 3,591	£ - 9,125 + 42,414	
Exports: Hosiery, Woollen Cotton	168,298 55,677	176,675 51,491	145.981 45,135	- 8,377 + 4,186	+ 22,317 + 10,542	

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 improvement 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

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.

THE RESERVE TO BE A COLUMN	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings	a de la
The Property of the State of th	Week ended Oct.		or Dec.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	28th, 1911.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.	Oct. 28th, 1911.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.
Trades:— Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finishing, and Other Departments Not specified Total	3,543 890 15,777 10,418 801 31,429	Per cent. + 0.9 - 1.1 - 0.6 + 0.6 + 0.5	Per cent 0·3 + 2·9 + 1·2 + 4·0 + 3·1 + 2·0	£ 3,668 1,069 20,561 10,657 820 36,775	Per cent. + 4·1 + 3·6 + 6·1 + 1·5 + 3·4 + 4·4	Per cent. + 4·7 + 2·3 + 6·7 + 6·9 + 11·3
Districts:— Yorkshire Lancashire Scotland Ireland Other Districts Total	14,003 10,027 3,403 706 3,290 31,429	- 0·1 + 0·1 - 0·2 + 1·3 - 0·3	+ 2·0 + 3·3 - 1·6 - 2·4 + 3·6	18,208 11,450 3,035 559 3,523	+ 5·7 + 3·5 + 4·1 + 6·7 + 0·9	+ 6.5 + 8.4 + 2.2 - 1.6 + 5.8 + 6.5

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.

(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.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, Dressers, &c.-Employment with skinners 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

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.

11	nports 8	thu Exp	orts.				
Description.	Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1911, on a			
	1911.	1911.	1911. 1910.		Year ago.		
Imports: Hides, raw, and pieces	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.		
thereof, dry	37,505 55,085	42,165 48,567	32,316 57,249	- 4,660 + 6,518	+ 5,189 - 2,164		
Total Hides, dry and wet	92,590	90,732	89,565	+ 1,858	+ 3,025		
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins "(value) £	815,676 210,521	915,082 228,944	505,506 250,883	- 99,406 - 18,423	+ 310,170 - 40,362		
Leather* cwts.	117,994	96,808	95,662	+ 21,186	+ 22,332		
Exports: Leather cwts. Gloves doz. prs. Machinery Belting . cwts. Saddlery and Harness £ (value) Other Sorts (value) £	18,723 28,192 3,554 58,324 69,013	18,037 29,113 3,179 61,244 40,027	21,646 26,688 2,898 53,714 56,631	+ 686 - 921 + 375 - 2,920 + 28,986	- 2,923 + 1,504 + 656 + 4,610 + 12,382		

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

	1	Vorkpeop	ple.	Earnings.			
District.	Week	Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
The Land Land Land	Oct. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct., 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES. London	2,882 12,786 2,854	Per cent. + 3.0 - 0.2 + 0.5	Per cent. + 5·3 + 1·2 - 3·9	£ 3,164 12,967 2,741	Per cent. + 2.4 + 2.1 + 1.6	Per cent. + 11.7 + 5.7 + 4.3	
Northampton	12,612 8,662	- 0·1 + 0·9	+ 7.6 - 2.8	12,077 8,478	- 0·7 + 1·1	+ 7.5	
Kettering Stafford & District Norwich & District Bristol & District Bristol & District Leeds & District Manchester & District Birmingham & District Other parts of England and Wales	3,729 2,578 3,401 1,437 1,776 2,462 3,193 719 3,460	+ 3·5 - 0·4 - 0·1 + 0·2 + 1·1 + 2·6 + 1·5 + 7·0 + 1·6	+ 3·7 - 1·7 + 9·1 + 2·9 + 1·5 + 3·8 + 2·9 - 2·7 + 0·3	3,724 2,407 3,007 1,323 1,783 2,426 3,053 577 2,955	- 0·2 + 4·2 + 6·0 + 1·0 + 1·8 + 5·1 - 1·1 + 0·5 - 0·8	+ 5·1 + 2·6 + 11·9 + 10·3 + 2·5 + 12·1 + 8·2 + 2·7 - 1·4	
ENGLAND & WALES	62,551	+ 0.8	+ 2.3	60,682	+ 1.3	+ 5.3	
SCOTLAND IRELAND	3,655 391	- 1·0 - 3·2	+ 2.2	3,546 339	§ - 0.0	+ 5.3	
UNITED KINGDOM	66,597	+ 0.6	+ 2.2	64,567	+ 1.2	+ 5.2	

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.

ment was fair, and showed an improvement compared with a year ago. With army bootmakers in Northamptonshire it was slightly better than a month ago, but still slack. At Norwich employment was reported as good with turn-shoe makers, but slack in the machine-sewn branch; it was considerably better than a year ago. At Bristol and Leeds employment was slightly better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. At Kingswood much overtime was reported. In Scotland employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago.

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Saxa Den Stante	0.4	Sant	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or in Oct., 1	r Dec. (-) 1911, on a	
or the Vigner diese	Oct., 1911.	Sept., 1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports (less re-exports) Leather doz. pairs value £ Caoutchouc doz. pairs value £ Other materials doz. pairs value £	18,054	14,717	13,288	+ 5,337	+ 4,766	
	70,081	53,363	53,626	+ 16,718	+ 16,455	
	11,110	5,580	12,898	+ 5,530	- 1,788	
	15,093	8,299	17,339	+ 6,794	- 2,246	
	16,559	15,528	14,692	+ 1,031	+ 1,867	
	13,382	12,392	10,965	+ 990	+ 2,417	
Exports (British & Irish) Leather doz. pairs value £ Caoutchouc doz. pairs value £ Other materials doz. pairs value £	108,898	104,750	104,395	+ 4,148	+ 4,503	
	334,559	307,497	301,723	+ 27,062	+ 32,836	
	14,558	14,228	12,465	+ 730	+ 2,493	
	14,384	13,750	15,184	+ 634	- 800	
	18,308	12,841	9,893	+ 5,467	+ 8,415	
	15,203	9,527	7,308	+ 5,676	+ 7,895	

HAT TRADE.

(Based on 11 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 7 from Trade Unions, and 1 from a Local Correspondent.)

EMPLOYMENT during October in the Silk hat trade continued quiet, and was about the same as a year ago.

In the Felt hat trade employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of October was 1.8, compared with 2.0 a month ago and 3.2 a year ago. Employment was reported as good at Denton during the last half of the month, and as moderate at Stockport; in Warwickshire it was good, and some overtime was reported.

Imports and Expo

added yildigita fina	October,	Sept.,	October,	Inc. (+) of in Oct.,	or Dec. (-) , 1911, on a	
Description.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: All kinds dozens	55,982	47,742	46,906	+ 8,240	+ 9,076	
Exports: Felt, Straw, Other sorts,	55,217 46,682 17,159	61,868 45,867 15,470	56,062 50,769 10,266	- 6,651 + 815 + 1,689	- 845 - 4,087 + 6,893	
Total	119,058	123,205	117,097	- 4,147	+ 1,961	

TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 107 Returns—80 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions and 25 from Local Correspondents.)

Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment during October showed the usual seasonal improvement, and was better than a year

Returns from firms paying £11,948 to their work-people during the four weeks ended 28th October showed an increase of 44.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago, and of 7.6 per cent. compared with a year ago

Other Centres.—Employment was reported as fair at Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Belfast, moderate at Manchester, and fair at Dublin.

Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment was good, and better than a

month ago and a year ago.

Leeds.—Employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,618 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, compared with a month ago, and of 5.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. The Jewish operatives reported employment as good.

Other Centres .- At Bristol employment was fair, but not so good as a month ago. At Norwich and Glasgow it was good, at Manchester fairly good; in all three dis-

tricts it was better than a month ago and a year ago.

The Imports of apparel not waterproofed in October, 1911, were valued at £339,531, as compared with £361,844 in September, 1911, and £306,429 in October, 1910; and the Exports for the same months at £676,184, £726,607, and £638,722 respectively.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 218 Returns—210 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Dressmaking, Millinery and Mantle Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 2,195 dressmakers in the week ended October 28th showed an increase of 15.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 16.3 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was good. Court and private dressmakers, employing 1,360 workpeople in the week ended October 28th, showed an increase of 18.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 4.6 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fairly good. With milliners in the West End employment was fairly good.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, under-

clothing and millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,105 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers), in the week ended October 28th, showed a decrease of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 10 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade continued good, and was better than a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades, firms employing 2,507 workpeople in the week ended October 28th showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 1.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade was fairly

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

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Employment generally was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, employing 6,891 work-people in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £4,853 in wages, in the week ended October 28th showed an increase of 3.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 5.1 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Corset Trade.—Employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from corset manufacturers, employing 6,562 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), in the week ended October 28th showed an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 6.1 per cent. compared with a year ago.

PAPER. PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

(Based on 427 Returns—117 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 292 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 18 from Local Correspondents.)

PAPER TRADES.

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

Returns from firms employing 20,288 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them compared with a month ago, and of 2.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

November, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

RADES	Workpeople	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
and they always and among the formation of the same of	paid Wages in last week of Oct., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards: Northern Counties Midlands, Wales and Ireland Southern Counties	4,550 1,604 7,687 5,777	Per cent. + 0·4 + 0·1 - 0·1 + 0·6	Per cent. + 0.8 + 1.8 + 5.7 + 0.8		
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. Hand-made Paper	19,518 770	+ 0·3 - 0·1	+ 2·7 + 0·8		
Total	20,288	+ 0.3	+ 2.7		

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 2.866 members had 1.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 1.8 per cent. (out of 1,641 members) a month ago, and 2.4 per cent. (out of 1,466 members) a year ago. In the hand-made paper trade Trade Unions with 528 members had 4.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 4.5 in September, 1911, and 5.4 in October, 1910.

The **Imports** of paper in October, 1911, amounted to £570,228, as compared with £579,400 in September, 1911, and £547,082 in October, 1910; and the Exports for the same months amounted to £309,937, £252,451, and £294,895 respectively.

PRINTING TRADES.

Employment was fair on the whole, and rather better than a month ago and a year ago, except in London, where it was still affected by the dispute, and at Edinburgh, where some decline was reported.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions	Percent	age Unen at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.	at end of Oct., 1911.	Oct., 1911.	Sept., 1911.	Oct., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	22,258 5,525	7·2 3·3	8·2 4·2	4·6 5·1	- 1·0 - 0·9	+ 2.6
Lancs. and Cheshire East Midland and Eastern Counties	7,267 2,666	4·4 2·1	4·5 2·9	5·1 2·6	- 0·1 - 0·8	- 0.7 - 0.5
West Midlands S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	2,625 4,144	4·8 2·2	5·0 2·7	5·2 2·9	- 0.2 - 0.5	- 0·4 - 0·7
Scotland	6,133 2,473	3·3 7·0	2·6 9·9	2·8 9·2	+ 0.7	+ 0.5
United Kingdom	53,091	5.2	5.9	4.6	- 0.7	+ 0.6

was still affected by the dispute. It was better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago.

Other Centres. - Employment was fairly good generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago. It declined with compositors at Edinburgh, and was slack at Leeds.

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment was good, better than a month ago and rather better than a year ago. At Dublin, however, it continued bad.

			No. of Members of Unions	Percent	age Unen	ployed	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a
			at end of Oct., 1911.	Oct., 1911.	Sept., 1911.	Oct., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ondon Other Districts	::	::	3,307 3,447	2·3 3·4	3·2 4·8	1·8 4·3	- 0·9 - 1·4	+ 0.5
Inited Kingdom			6,754	2.9	4.0	3.0	- 1.1	- 0.1

BUILDING TRADES.

Based on 2,654 Returns—1,215 from Employers and Employers'
Associations, received partly direct and partly through the
Trade Correspondent, 1,412 from Trade Unions and their
Branches, and 27 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during October was moderate on the whole. It was rather worse than a month ago, but was better tehan a year ago.

Returns received from 1,175 firms employing 57,959 workpeople at the end of October showed that, as compared with a month ago, there was a decrease in the total number employed by them of 9.6 per cent. in the

As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 13.3 per cent. in London and of 0.1 per cent. in other

No Inc (+) or No Inc (+) or

District.	paid on last		-) on a	paid on last		+) or -) on a	
District,	pay-day in Oct. 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	pay-day in Oct. 1911.	in Oct. Month		
	Skilled Tradesmen.			L	Labourers.		
London Northern Counties & Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties & Wales Other Districts England and Wales . Scotland Ireland. United Kingdom	10,256 3,482 4,645 3,708 5,009 595 27,695 3,491 452 31,638	- 1,092 + 2 - 138 - 280 - 252 - 46 - 1,806 - 119 - 9 - 1,934	$ \begin{vmatrix} +1,307 \\ +156 \\ +97 \\ +6 \\ +114 \\ +10 \end{vmatrix} $ $ \begin{vmatrix} +1,690 \\ -149 \\ +17 \\ \end{vmatrix} $ $ \begin{vmatrix} +1,558 \end{vmatrix} $	7,113 2,545 3,412 2,872 2,945 422 19,309 2,445 466 22,220	- 811 - 58 - 154 + 39 - 57 - 12 - 1,053 + 2 - 23 - 1,074	+ 814 - 66 - 362 + 125 + 39 + 41 + 651 + 223 - 102 + 772	
Topotok of Store	Lac	ds and B	oys.		Total.	Section.	
London Northern Counties & Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S. W. Counties and Wales Other Districts England and Wales Scotland Ireland United Kingdom	571 614 969 441 611 56 3,262 770 69 4,101	- 15 + 10 - 42 - 7 + 1 - 53 - 1 - 4 - 58	- 16 - 24 - 61 - 11 - 22 - 1 - 135 - 40 - 14	17,940 6,641 9,026 7,021 8,565 1,073 50,266 6,706 987 57,959	- 1,903 - 71 - 282 - 283 - 316 - 57 - 2,912 - 118 - 36 - 3,066	+ 2,105 + 126 - 326 + 120 + 131 + 50 + 2,206 + 34 - 99 + 2,141	

Employment was fair with carpenters and joiners and plumbers, but quiet with bricklayers, masons, painters and plasterers. It was worse than a month ago in most branches, but with plumbers it showed an improvement. The improvement compared with a year ago was common to all branches.

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of October was 2.7 (all the twelve districts falling between the extreme percentages of 1.8 and 3.8) as compared with 2.2 a month ago and 8.2 a year ago. For plumbers at the same dates the percentages were 4.5, 7.8, and 12.9 respectively. London.—The employment of trade union members | The decrease in the percentages of carpenters and joiners and plumbers unemployed, as compared with a year ago, was most marked in the Northern Counties and Scotland, where many of the Trade Union members are engaged in shipbuilding, and where the percentages a year ago were exceptionally high. In the case of carpenters and joiners, the decrease in the percentage unemployed in these two districts was from 18.1 to 1.8 and from 10.9 to 1.9 respectively.

For London the Trade Union returns show that the percentage of carpenters and joiners unemployed was 3.7, as compared with 3.3 a month ago and 8.0 a year ago; the corresponding figures for plumbers were 7.7, 10.1 and 11.1.

The principal exceptions to the general state of employment are indicated below:-

Employment showed some improvement as compared with a month ago with bricklayers in the Tyne and Tees districts. It was fairly good with bricklayers at Leeds. At York employment was slack generally. At Huddersfield, Stockport, and Oldham it was fair. It was fair with painters at Burnley, Ashton, and Wigan, but slack with carpenters at Blackburn, Rochdale, and Black-

Employment was fair generally at Coventry but slack at Norwich, Cambridge, and Oxford. It showed an improvement with carpenters at Leicester, Derby, and Walsall. It was good with painters at Lincoln, but slack with plumbers at Birmingham and Nottingham.

Employment was fair with bricklayers at Chatham. Portsmouth, Southampton, Bristol, and Cheltenham. and with plasterers at Cardiff, Swansea, and Newport.

Employment was slack with carpenters at Aberdeen, Dundee, and Cork. It declined with plumbers at Edinburgh. It was fair with masons at Aberdeen and Bel-London district and of 2.8 per cent. in other districts. fast, and with plasterers at Dublin and Cork.

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

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(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

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

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.

	1111	ports.		(1	
Description.	Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Dec. (+) or -) in 11, on a
Doddiputu	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn	Loads. 445,920 734,707	Loads. 475,574 724,700	Loads. 340,539 866,773	Loads - 29,654 + 10,007	Loads. + 105,381 - 132,066
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value)	£ 18,923	£ 12,118	£ 15,507	+ £6,805	+ £ 3,416

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

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—55 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 work-people 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.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
and the same same of	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		
	Oct. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Branches. Glass Bottle	5,517 686 1,852 224 8,279	Per cent. + 10 + 12 - 26 + 09	Per cent. + 15·6 + 3·8 + 3·3 - 8·9 + 10·8	£ 6,847 883 2,160 260 10,150	Per cent 0.9 + 2.7 + 7.8 + 2.8 + 1.3	Per cent. + 21·9 + 2·7 + 7·0 - 9·7 + 15·6	
Districts. North of England Yorkshire Lancashire Worcestershire and Warwickshire Scotland Other parts of the United Kingdom	786 4,296 866 1,251 741 339	- 3.4 + 3.2 - 1.4 + 0.5 - 3.8 + 0.3	- 0·3 + 20·3 + 0·9 + 3·6 + 3·9 + 0·9	983 5,334 967 1,634 882 350	+ 10 + 06 + 16 + 50 - 11 + 06	+ 5·2 + 30·4 - 3·8 + 3·9 + 3·8 + 6·7	
Total	8,279	+ 0.9	+ 10.8	10,150	+ 1.3	+ 15.6	

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.

	Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or in Oct., 1	or Dec. (-) 1911, on a	
Description.	. 1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports:	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	113,215	100,842	107,024	+ 12,373	+ 6,191	
Plate	32,450 75,702	23,522 79,680	32,320 81,371	+ 8,928 - 3,978	+ 130 - 5,669	
Manufactures, other sorts	1,007 gross.	252 gross. 124.756	98 gross. 125.791	+ · 755 gross. + 6,310	+ 909 gross. + 5,275	
Bottles Exports:	131,066 cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	
Plate Flint	21,883 8,804 73,285	13,274 6,738 49.850	22,973 7,353 50,831	+ 8.609 + 2.066 + 23.435	-1,090 + 1,451 + 22,454	
Manufactures, other sorts Bottles	gross. 103,306	gross. 74,693	gross. 83,963	gross. + 28,613	gross. + 19,343	

POTTERY TRADES.

(Based on 100 Returns—92 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Corresponden EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a

vear 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.

November, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

V	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
Week	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week	(+) or -) on a		
28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
3,444 13,797 4,017	Per cent. + 0.6 - 0.1 - 0.9	Per cent. + 8·3 + 5·2 - 2·3	£ 3,803 13,772 3,601	Per cent. + 1.4 + 2.9 + 5.2	Per cent. + 12.8 + 7.3 - 0.9	
21,258	- 0.1	+ 4.2	21,176	+ 3.0	+ 6.7	
15,988 5,270 21,258	- 0·5 + 0·8 - 0·1	+ 4.6 + 3.0 + 4.2	15,424 5,752 21,176	+ 3·3 + 2·3 + 3·0	+ 6.7	
	Week ended Oct. 28th, 1911. 3,444 13,797 4,017 21,258	Week ended Oct. 28th, 1911. 28th, 1911. 28th, 1911. 28th, 1911. 40th 13,797 - 0.1 4,017 - 0.9 21,258 - 0.1	ended Oct. (-) on a Oct. (28th, 1911. Year ago. Ye	Week ended Oct. 28th, 1911. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Oct. 28th, 1911. Week ended Oct. 28th, 1911. 28th, 1911. Month Year ago. 1911. 28th, 1911. Per cent. cent. cent. 3,444 + 0.6 + 8.3 13,797 - 0.1 + 5.2 13,772 4,017 - 0.9 - 2.3 3,601 3,803 13,772 3,601 21,258 - 0.1 + 4.2 21,176 21,176	Week ended Oct. 28th, 1911. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a go. Week ended Oct. Oct. 28th, 1911. Inc. (+) or ended Oct. Dec. (-) on a go. Week ended Oct. Month ago. Inc. (+) or ended Oct. Month ago. Month 1911. Month ago. Month ago. Per cent. 2 ent. 3,803 + 14 + 14 + 0.6 + 8.3 3,803 + 14 + 14 + 0.6 + 8.3 3,601 + 5.2 Per cent. 2 ent. 3,601 + 5.2 Per cent. 2 ent. 3,601 + 5.2 Per cent. 2 ent. 3,601 + 5.2 Per cent. 3,601 + 5.2 21,258 - 0.1 + 4.2 21,176 + 3.0	

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 ome 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' Asso-ations, 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. n the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
Districts.	Week ended (-) on a (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,086	Per cent.	Per cent.	£ 3,533	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Midlands and Eastern Counties	3,990	- 1.4	- 2.1	4,242	- 3.5	- 4.7	
Southern & South-Western Counties and Wales	2,567	- 160	- 3.4	2,848	- 21.2	- 5.2	
Scotland Other Districts	1,690 852	+ 1.7	+ 5.9 - 0.4	1,919 845	+ 1.1	+ 3.7	
Total	12,185	- 5.3	- 1.2	13,387	- 8.9	- 3.6	

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 Corresp

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 number of districts, including the Nantwich and Parvin (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

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 Circnester 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

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,

	Average Da	aily Number ond at Princip	of Labour	ers employe	d in Docks	
STORESTON OF THE		In Docks.*			Internal i	
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At 104 Wharves making Returns.	Total Dock and Principal Wharves.	
Week ended Oct. 7th " " 14th " 21st " " 28th	5,298 5,464 5,219 4,826	2,193 2,437 1,951 2,190	7,491 7,901 7,170 7,016	7,001 7,285 7,426 7,308	14,492 15,186 14,596 14,324	
Average for 4 weeks ended Oct. 28th, 1911	} 5,202	2,193	7,395	7,255	14,650	
Average for Sept., 1911	5,371	2,431	7,802	6,523	14,325	
Oct., 1910	4.743	2.288	7 031	6 605	13 636	

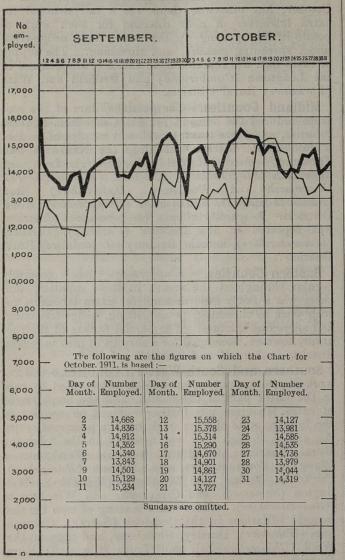
During October, 1911, the maximum number employed was on the 12th (15,558), and the minimum number on the 21st (13,727). During October, 1910, the maximum number occurred on the 20th (15,242), and the minimum number on the 4th (12,593)

* Exclusive of Tilbury

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at 105 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of Sept. and October, 1911. The corresponding curve for Sept. and October, 1910,

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



The mean number employed at Tilbury Dock was 1,115 in October, 1911, as compared with 1,515 in the previous month, and 1,435 a year ago.

Liverpool.—Employment was good and better than in the previous month with both dock labourers and quay are not included in these figures. and railway carters, a considerable amount of overtime being worked by labourers at the north end docks.

Other Ports.—Employment was fair and better than a month ago on the Tyne and Wear with dock and quayside labourers, and continued fairly good with trimmers and teemers. There was also an improvement as compared with the previous month at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough. At Hull employment was quiet with dock labourers and fair with coal porters; dock labourers were well employed at Grimsby, and at Goole employment was fair generally. It was good at Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Harwich, and Parkeston. Employment was moderate on the whole at Plymouth, and at Bristol, where there was a decline on a month ago. At the South Wales ports employment was slack generally with dock labourers.

An improvement was reported at Leith, and also at Dundee, where the jute import season had commenced. Employment continued moderate at Belfast and bad at

FISHING INDUSTRY.

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

THE fish landed in October, 1911, showed an increase in both quantity and value as compared with October, 1910.

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

			Quan	ntity.	Value.		
	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		Oct., 1911.	Oct., 1910.	Oct., 1911.	Oct., 1910.	
Fish (other England Scotland Ireland	than Shell); and Wales	::	Cwts. 2,851,994 366,890 54,125	Cwts. 1,888,034 277,003 59,856	£ 1,235,759 150,798 21,194	£ 945,535 138,018 17,727	
Shell Fish	Total		3,273,009	2,224,893	1,407,751 35,396	1,101,280 25,957	
	Total Valu	e		- 10	1,443,147	1,127,237	

Employment at the principal ports was good on the whole. It was good with all classes at Grimsby and Yarmouth, and better than a year ago at both ports. At Hull employment was fair with fishermen, and good with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Lowestoft it was good generally. Employment at Aberdeen was good with fishermen and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Macduff employment was fair generally, and better than a month ago. Employment at Fraser-burgh was moderate with fishermen, bad with fish dock labourers, and fair with fish curers. At Peterhead it was good with all classes. Off the South-Western Coast of England fishing operations, being hindered by stormy weather, were but moderately successful.

The **Exports** of herrings, cured and salted, in October, 1911, were valued at £643,533, as compared with £728,670 in September, 1911, and £329,296 in October, 1910.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN OCTOBER.

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

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) show that during October 45,454 seamen*, of whom 3,567 (or 7.8 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with October, 1910, there was a net increase of 3,180. The principal increases were at Liverpool and London; at Southampton and Cardiff there were de-

During the ten months ended October, 1911, the total number of seamen shipped was 443,033, an increase of 22,055 on the number for the corresponding period of 1910. There were large increases at Liverpool, London, Glasgow, the Tyne ports, Southampton and Bristol. There was a marked decrease at Cardiff, there were also

		Numb	er of Sea	men* ship	Number of Seamen* shipped in								
Principal Ports.		October	,		Ten months ended October,								
	1910.	1911.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in 1911.	1910.	1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in 1911.							
Sunderland	2,370 337 527 1,050 76	2,589 311 472 1,270 31	+ 219 - 26 - 55 + 220 - 45	24,481 4,141 4,443 12,757 1,266	27,777 3,650 4,001 12,689 1,238	+ 3,296 - 491 - 442 - 68 - 28							
Newport, Mon	1,366 983 4,048 436	1,512 726 3,578 343	+ 146 - 257 - 470 - 93	10,517 9,114 43,175 4,554	12,484 8,951 37,689 4,461	+ 1,967 - 163 - 5,486 - 93							
London	14,729 7,818 3,839	17,317 8,794 3,208	+ 2,588 + 976 - 631	153,261 69,831 37,844	162,586 76,503 40,187	+ 9,325 + 6,675 + 2,345							
SCOTLAND. Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil ar Grangemouth Glascow		280 190	- 68 + 79	3,513 2,377	3,878 2,546	+ 365 + 169 + 4,123							
IRELAND. Dublin	4,052 95 89	4,421 80 332	+ 369 - 15 + 243	37,924 551 1,229	557 1,789	+ 4,123							
Total	42,274	45,454	+ 3,180	420,978	443,033	+22,055							

* It will be understood that the numbers given are vac-gagements, and not of separate individuals.

1 Including Ayonmouth and Portishead.

1 Including Barry and Penarth. engagements, and no † Including Avo

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

November, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

I.—BREAD.

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

	No	v. 1st,	1911.	Oct	2nd,	1911.	Nov. 1st, 1910.		
District.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.
London: N. & N.W. E. & N.E. S.E. S.W. W. & W.C. N.Counties & Yorks. Lancs & Cheshire. Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties S. Western Counties and Wales Scotland	d.15-5-5-66 66 66 66 7	d. 4½ 5 5 5 5½ 4 5 5 5 5½ 5½ 5½	d. 5·23 5·3 5·3 5·6 6 5·7 5·3 5·8 5·7	d. 51/21/21/25 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7	d. 4½ 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	d. 5·3 5·4 5·3 5·6 5·7 5·3 5·4 5·5 5·7	d. 6 6 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	d. 5 4½ 5 1½ 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	d. 5.5 5.4 5.5 5.6 5.9 5.7 5.5 5.5 5.9 5.7
Great Britain	7	4	5.6	7	41/2	5.6	7	41/2	5.7

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the prelominant prices remains unaltered. Compared with a year ago, a slight decrease is shown.

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

Place.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dec.	+) or (-) mpared ch a	Last Change.		
	on Nov. 1st, 1911.*	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lb.	
Hull Lector Leicester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Norwich Nottingham Plymouth Pottsmouth Potteries Southampton Wolverhampton Aberdeen Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Belfast Belfast Dublin	5	d	d \frac{1}{4} \\ - \frac{1}{2} \\ - \frac{1}{2} \\ - \frac{1}{2} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	Aug. '11 Sept. '11 Nov. '10 April' '11 June '10 Dec. '10 June '10 May '10 Sept. '11 Oct. '11 Nov. '09 June '10 Oct. '11 June '10 Oct. '11 June '10 Sept. '11 June '10 Sept. '11 Aug. '11 Aug. '11 Aug. '11 Aug. '11 Aug. '11 March '11 March '11 May '10	d. 14-14-50-50-40-40-50-50-50-50-50-50-50-50-50-50-50-50-50	

As compared with a month ago, the price of bread has risen ½d. per 4 lbs. in Manchester and Glasgow. As compared with November 1st, 1910, the price is lower in eight of the towns and higher in one town. In the remaining 18 towns no change is shown.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

	British Wheat			SEE BURNEY
Month.	Mean London Gazette Price (England		oorts.	Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households
The state of the s	and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	ex Mill for Cash).
1911.	Per cwt. s. d. 7 0	Per cwt. s. d. 8 23	Per cwt. s. d. 11 2½	Per cwt. s. d. 10 11½
September	7 6 7 73	8 03 8 31 2	10 6 10 8½	10 10 10 6

The imports of wheat during September-October, 1911, amounted to 16,287,349 cwts., or 1,189,151 cwts. ess than in the corresponding months of 1910. The

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

imports of wheat-meal and flour during September-October, 1911, amounted to 2,321,418 cwts., or 572,659 cwts. more than during September-October, 1910.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

Workmen's Compensation Act.

What is an Accident Arising Out of and in the Course of the Employment? Sunstroke.

Compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, is payable to an injured workman only where the injury was caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of his

employment.

An officer of a steamship, while in a very hot part of the West Indies, was engaged in superintending the loading of cargo. For this purpose he had to stand for several hours on a steel deck with no protection from the sun. He was taken ill with sunstroke, which had the effect of seriously injuring his eyesight. On returning home he took proceedings for compensation, and an award was made in his favour in the County Court. The employers appealed

employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal on the ground that the only question in the case was whether the claimant was at the time of his injury by reason of his employment exposed to greater risks than other people. On the facts the County Court Judge was justified in finding that he was so exposed, therefore the injury was caused by an accident which arose out of the employment.—Davies v. Gillespie.—Court of Appeal. 17th October 1911

What is an Accident Arising Out of the Employment? Sting from a Wasp.

A man employed in threshing wheat on a farm was stung by a wasp on the foot while so engaged. In consequence he contracted blood poisoning and died. His widow claimed compensation, and an award in her favour was made in the County Court. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that in this case there was nothing to show that the injury was caused by an accident which arose out of the employment. The appeal was therefore allowed.—

Amys v. Barton.—Court of Appeal. 24th October, 1911.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOY-MENT: ASPHYXIATION BY FUMES FROM STOVE.

An engineer was employed on a ship in extremely cold weather. His cabin was in the coldest part of the ship, and in the day-time he was allowed to use a makeshift stove in the cabin for the purpose of heating it, but was told not to use the stove at the purpose of heating it, but was told not to use the stove at night, as it was dangerous. One night, there being 30 deg. of frost, he lit the stove, and was suffocated by the fumes in his sleep. His father, as a dependant, claimed compensation under the Act, and the County Court Judge, having heard evidence, found as a fact that owing to the intense cold on the night in question some kind of heating appliance was reasonably necessary for the deceased's cabin. He therefore decided that the accident had arisen out of the employment, and made an award of compensation. The employers appealed; but the Court of Appeal held that, as they could not say that the County Court Judge was not justified in his finding of fact, they were bound by that finding. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—

Edmunds v. Owners of Ship Peterston.—Court of Appeal.

23rd October, 1911. 23rd October, 1911.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT: VOLUNTARY EXPOSURE

A young surgeon was employed at an hospital at a salary of £100 a year and board and lodging. An apparatus for using the X-Rays was installed for the first time at the hospital. Neither the house surgeon nor the other medical officers had had any experience in the use of such apparatus, and they were uncertain as to the length of exposure required in certain cases. The house surgeon volunteered to make an experiment on his own arm, and exposed it to the X-rays for fifteen minutes. The result was a serious injury to his arm, which incapacitated him from following his profession. He claimed compensation under the Act, but the County Court Judge refused to make an award in his favour on the ground that it was no part of his duty to expose himself to such a risk, and that therefore the accident did not arise out of his employment. On appeal the Court of Appeal upheld this decision.—Curtis v. Talbot.—Court of Appeal. 16th October, 1911.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF THE EMPLOYMENT: VOLUNTARY EXPOSURE TO UNNECESSARY RISK.

A boy in the employ of a knife-grinder was sent to the premises of a firm of grain and hay merchants to inquire whether they had any knives to grind. When the boy got to the premises he was unable to find anybody on the ground floor, so he went up to a loft, where he could hear machinery in motion. In the loft a hay-cutting machine was working, and when the man in charge saw the boy enter the loft he called to him to-go away,

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ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF THE EMPLOYMENT: WORKMAN RIDING ON EMPLOYER'S VEHICLE FOR HIS OWN CONVENIENCE.

A farm labourer had in pursuance of his duties to go some distance along a high road to premises of his employer's. On the way he met an empty manure cart belonging to his employer going in the same direction. He proceeded to get into the cart in order to have a lift, and as he was so doing the horse started, in order to have a lift, and as he was so doing the horse started, and he was thrown down and injured. He claimed compensation in the County Court, but the judge refused to make an award in his favour. The workman appealed. The Court of Appeal held that it was no part of the claimant's contract of service that he should get into this cart, and the fact that the cart belonged to his employer made no difference. The accident, therefore, did not arise out of his employment, and the County Court Judge was right. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—

Parker v. Pout.—Court of Appeal. 16th October, 1911.

EVIDENCE OF ACCIDENT: BURDEN OF PROOF.

A miner in the employment of a colliery company went to work in the pit at 11 p.m. on Friday, December 9th, and returned home at 7.30 a.m. next day. On his return his wife saw a red patch on his right wrist and a scratch on the right thumb. The man died of blood poisoning on December 21st. His widow claimed compensation under the Act on the grounds that his death was caused by an injury from an accident in the course of his employment. The medical evidence was to the effect that the blood poisoning resulted from the scratch on the thumb; that the red patch was caused by inflammation from the scratch, and that no case had ever been known of inflammation appearing earlier than twelve hours after the introduction of the sentic poisoning. Evidence was also given that on the tion appearing earlier than twelve hours after the introduction of the septic poisoning. Evidence was also given that on the Friday night there had been some fall of stone where the man was working. The County Court Judge decided that, although there was no satisfactory direct evidence that the injury was received at the colliery, still he was entitled to infer that the probabilities were that it was so received. He therefore found that the injury arose out of and in the course of the employment, and made an award in favour of the widow. The company appealed

appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that, as the evidence showed that the scratch must have occurred before the Friday night, and there was nothing to show when, where, or how it was caused, or to connect the scratch with anything that took place in the colliery, the judge was not justified in coming to the conclusion at which he had arrived. Therefore, as there was no evidence of an accident arising in the course of the employment which caused any injury, the widow was not entitled to compensation. The appeal was therefore allowed. - Jenkins v. Standard Colliery Company.—Court of Appeal. 18th October, 1911.

CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION: TIME FOR CLAIM: PUBLIC AUTHORITIES PROTECTION ACT.

A claim for compensation under the Act must be made within six months from the occurrence of the injury, or in case of death within six months from the time of death; but the failure to make a claim within the period mentioned is not a bar to proceedings if such failure was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause. By the Public Authorities Protection Act, 1893, where any action, prosecution or other proceeding is commenced against any person for any act done in pursuance of any public duty or authority or in respect of any alleged negligence in the execution of any such duty or authority, such proceeding must be commenced within six months next after the act or negligence complained of.

A workman in the service of a municipal corporation was injured by accident while following his employment in February, 1910. He, however, continued to do his ordinary work until November, 1910, when, owing to the injury, he was obliged to undergo an operation, the result of which was that he was incapacitated for work. He subsequently took proceedings for compensation, and an award was made in his favour in the County Count although proceedings were not compensation within compensation, and an award was made in his favour in the County Court, although proceedings were not commenced within the six months. The corporation appealed on the ground that, as they were a public authority, the proceedings could not succeed against them unless commenced within six months of the accident, as provided by the Public Authorities Protection Act. The Court of Appeal, however, held that a claim for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act is not a proceeding to which the Public Authorities Protection Act applies. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—Fry v. Mayor and Corporation of Cheltenham.—Court of Appeal. 24th October, 1911.

the root. He was paid compensation for some time, until the stump healed, but he was not able to resume work as a riveter. In 1903 he started work with the same employers as a caulker, which work he was perfectly able to do, as it involved the use of a light hammer instead of the very heavy hammer used by a riveter. For seven years he worked as a caulker without feeling any inconvenient effects of his injury. In 1910 the employers introduced pneumatic hammers for the use of caulkers instead of the light hand hammers they had been using. After using the pneumatic hammer for a few days the workman had to leave work owing to inflammation set up in his injured hand using the pneumatic hammer for a few days the workman had to leave work owing to inflammation set up in his injured hand by the rapid vibration of the pneumatic hammer. As he was thus unable to follow the occupation of a caulker he claimed compensation under the Act in respect of the injury he suffered in 1902. The County Court Judge held that the claimant was fit to do light work, and that he was fully capable of working as a caulker with the pneumatic hammer except for the injury received in 1902. Owing to that injury, however, he was not able to use the pneumatic hammer. Therefore, as the accident of 1902 was a contributing cause to his present incapacity he was entitled to compensation. The employers appealed.

was entitled to compensation. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that if a man meets with a second accident after a previous accident, the employer at the time of the second accident is alone liable to pay compensation, whether or not the first accident was a contributing cause to the second. It makes no difference that the employer was the same at the time of both accidents. Hence the workman was not entitled to any compensation in respect of the accident in 1902 even if it had contributed to his present incapacity. The appeal was therefore allowed.—Noden v. Galloways, Ltd.—Court of Appeal. 13th October, 1911.

AGREEMENT TO PAY COMPENSATION: CONDITION OF PRODUCTION OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE: RECORDING MEMORANDUM OF OF MEDICAL AGREEMENT.

Where compensation under the Act has been ascertained by agreement a memorandum of such agreement may be sent by any party interested to the registrar of the County Court, who on being satisfied as to its genuineness must record such memorandum in a special register, whereupon the agreement becomes enforceable as a County Court judgment. In August, 1909, a workman met with an accident in circumstances entitling him to compensation, and his employers told him that they would pay him the maximum weekly compensation on production every fortnight of a certificate from the medical man retained by the employers that his total incapacity still continued. After an Where compensation under the Act has been ascertained by fortnight of a certificate from the medical man retained by the employers that his total incapacity still continued. After an interval of more than a year, during which the compensation was regularly paid, the man failed to produce a certificate, and the payments were discontinued. He then applied for the registration of a memorandum of agreement by which the employers agreed to pay him the maximum compensation "every week from the date of the accident." The County Court Judge ordered this agreement to be registered, but the employers appealed against such order.

The Court of Appeal held that such agreement could not be registered, as the only agreement proved was that the man should have compensation on production of the medical certificate. The appeal was therefore allowed.—Phillips v. Vickers, Son and Maxim.—Court of Appeal, 13th October, 1911.

PARTIAL INCAPACITY: ASSESSMENT OF COMPENSATION: GENERAL FALL IN AMOUNT OF WAGES: EIGHT HOURS ACT.

Where a workman is partially incapacitated by accident in circumstances entitling him to compensation, the weekly payments must in no case exceed the difference between the amount of the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident, and the average weekly amount which he is earning after the accident, but must bear such relation to the amount of that difference as under the circumstances of the case may appear

proper.

A miner in the employment of a colliery company met with an accident which for a time totally incapacitated him, and in respect of which he was paid the maximum compensation of £1 a week, his earnings before the accident averaging £2 19s. Id. a week. After a time he partially recovered, became able to work again, but at lighter work, which was not so well paid, his earnings averaging £1 12s. 7d. a week. He claimed compensation under the Act. At the hearing the only question was as to the amount to be awarded. It was proved that since the accident the earnings of miners in general had fallen considerably through the operation of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, commonly known as the Eight Hours Act; and the employers contended that this fact should be taken into account in assessing the compensation. The judge, however, held that he ought not to have regard to any circumstances except the amount earned before and the amount earned since the accident. He accordingly fixed the compensation at 11s. 6d. per week; but decided that if he was bound to take into account the fact that the Eight Hours Act had caused a reduction in miners' wages, the proper amount of the compensation should be 2s. a week. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that if wages were going up that

The Court of Appeal held that if wages were going up that Incapacity from Accident: Earlier Accident Contributing to Incapacity: Claim in Respect of Earlier Accident.

Compensation under the Act is only payable in respect of an injury caused by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment.

In 1902 a riveter met with an accident in consequence of which the index finger of his right hand had to be amputated at

HOME OFFICE ORDER.

November, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Factory and Workshop Acts: Piece Work: Particulars of Work and Wages: Household Linen: Curtains and Furniture Hangings: Lace. - The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, provides that in every textile factory, to enable each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the wages payable to him, the occupier must cause to be published in the prescribed manner particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied. When the Home Secretary is satisfied on the report of an inspector that these provisions are applicable to any class of non-textile factories or any class of workshops, he may, if he thinks fit, by Special Order, apply the provisions to such class, subject to such modifications as he thinks necessary for adapting the provisions to the circumstances of the case. In pursuance of this power the Home Secretary has made an Order*, dated October 25th, 1911, to come into force November In pursuance of this power the Home Secretary has made an Order*, dated October 25th, 1911, to come into force November 15th, 1911, applying the provisions to non-textile factories and workshops in which any of the undermentioned classes of work are carried on, and to out-workers employed therein and to the occupiers and contractors by whom such out-workers are employed:—(1) The making-up, ornamenting, finishing and repairing of table linen, bed linen and other household linen (including in the term linen articles of cotton or cotton and linen mixtures), and any processes incidental thereto. (2) The making of curtains or furniture hangings and any processes incidental thereto. (3) Processes incidental to the making of lace. The Order, however, is not to apply to any work to which the Bleaching and Dyeing Particulars Order of November 22nd, 1909, applies. Every worker is to be furnished with the required particulars, either (i.) in writing when the work is given out to him, or (ii.) in the case of those who are not out-workers, by placarding the particulars prominently in the factory or workshop. Other modifications of the provisions of the Act are contained in the Order, and penalties are fixed for failing to comply with the Order and for divulging trade secrets.

BOARD OF TRADE RULE.

Prevention of Accidents on Railways: Safety: Brakes on Waggons.—By the Railway Employment (Prevention of Accidents) Act, 1900, the Board of Trade are given power, under specified conditions, to make rules with regard to brake levers on both sides of waggons (and other matters), in order to reduce or remove the dangers and risks incidental to railway service. In pursuance of this power a Rulet has been made, dated November 7th, 1911, to come into operation from that date, and to be known as the Prevention of Accidents Rule, 1911. By this Rule all railway waggons constructed after the expiration of six months from the date of the Rule must be fitted on both sides with brake levers which must comply with certain conditions set out. Amongst those conditions it is provided that each brake lever shall be to the right of a man facing the waggon, and so fitted that it can be applied with one hand. Waggons now existing, or constructed before the expiration of the six months, must be fitted with the like brake levers within ten years from the date of the Rule in the case of owners of under 3,000 waggons, within fifteen years in the case of owners of over 3,000 and under 20,000, and within twenty years in the case of owners of over 3,000 and under 20,000, and within twenty years in the case of owners of 20,000 and over. These times may be extended by the Board in special cases. Waggons fitted with the "Dean and Churchward" brake are exempt from the Rule, subject to certain conditions. There are also some other exceptions, and the Board has power from time to time to add to them.

Appointment of Certifying Surgeons during October, 1911. NOTE.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination. ‡			
Beverley Caldicot, Mon Cardiff Clonavaddy Crossabeg	~ -	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Weekdays, 9-10 a.m. Weekdays, 9-10 a.m. Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Crossabeg Dispensary; Tues- day and Friday, 12 noon-			
Portumna, co. Galway	N. T. Kelly	2 p.m. Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.			
Shithwaite	P. Rattray, Inverciyde, Man- chester Road, Milnsbridge	(1) Residence: Wednesday 9-10 a m.; (2) 31, Bridge Street, Slaithwaite: Wed			
Trillick, co. Tyrone	F. W. Cooper, Keenogue	nesday, 2-3 p.m. Trillick Dispensary: Tues			
Whitehouse, co. Antrim	R. Reid, Brookvale	day, 11 a.m12 noon. Week-days, 9-10 a.m.			

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1911, No. 1046. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 1d. † Statutory Rules and Orders, 1911. No. 1058. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 1d. 1.e., of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which than five are employed.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Summary for October, 1911, and for the ten months ended October, 1911. IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

Note.—The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight, or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

	1200	Oct., 1911		Ten mon	ths ended	Oct., 1911.
tenion on the	Amount.	Dec. (-	(+) or) as com- l with	Amount	Dec. (-	(+) or) as com- i with
Authority and		1910.	1909.		1910.	1909.
10 may 30	Thou-	Thou-	Thou- sand £	Thousand	Thousand £	Thousand £
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	24,837	+ 2,640	+ 3,473	212,646	+ 879	+ 5,265
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	21,708	- 666	+ 3,034	198,258	- 3,383	+ 27,001
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured†	14,064	+ 813	+ 1,648	137,302	+ 7,563	+ 15,641
IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)		+ 18	+ 19	2,043	- 56	- 63
Total value of Imports	60,815	+ 2,803	+ 8,174	550,249	+ 5,003	+ 47,844

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

		Oct., 1911		Ten mor	Ten months ended Oct., 1911.				
	Amount.	Dec. (-	(+) or) as com. d with	Amount.	Dec. (-	(+) or) as com- i with			
		1910.	1909.		1910.	1909.			
IFood, Drink, and	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £			Thousand &	Thousand			
Tobacco	3,559	+ 854	+ 1,204	23,063	+ 1,994	+ 4,317			
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured ‡ III.—Articles wholly	4,857	+ 228	+ 192	44,002	- 385	+ 2,030			
or mainly Manufactured§ IV. — Miscellaneous	34,250	+ 4,735	+ 8,002	300,665	+ 16,179	+ 55,630			
and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	880	+ 38	+ 21.7	6,994	+ 668	+ 1,479			
Total value of Exports of British Produce	43,546	+ 5,855	+ 9,615	374,724	+ 18,456	+ 63,456			

n, wool, wood and timber, metallic ores, oils and oil-seeds, hide

the skins, &c. + Yarns and textile fabrics, manufactures of metal and leather, chemicals, &c. † Coal, wool, oil, seeds, &c., hides and skins. § Yarns, textile fabrics and apparel, metal manufactures, chemicals, &c.

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £8,673,000 during October, 1911, an increase of £674,000 on October, 1910, and of £1,072,000 on October, 1909. During the period January-October, 1911, they amounted to £86,207,000, a decrease of £234,000 on the amount for January-October, 1910, and an increase of £11,228,000 on the corresponding period of

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

(Based on information published weekly in the "Times.")

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended October 28th, 1911, amounted to £5,013,019, an increase of £310,530 (or 6.2 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding

During the forty-three weeks ended October 28th, 1911, the receipts amounted to £48,067,315, an increase of £1,010,434 (or $2\cdot1$ per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1910.

		s ended 28th, 1911.	43 weel October	ks ended 28th, 1911.
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1910.	Amount.	Inc. (+) o Dec. (-) on 1910.
English Lines:-	£	£	£	£
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs Gt. Northern, Gt. Central,	1,616,113	+129,060	15,240,462	+380,050
Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury Lancs. and Yorks, and N.	828,864	+ 68,965	7,811,475	+231,258
Eastern L. & S. W., and Gt.	909,503	+ 52,605	8,761,509	+163,324
Western L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C. Scottish Lines:—	746,700 177,616	+ 34,600 + 12,209	7,368,600 1,714,273	+158,800 + 36,520
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian	602,100	+ 30,900	5,851,941	+ 76,990
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern.	132,123	- 17,809	1,319,055	76 500
Total	5,013,019	+310,530	48,067,315	- 36,508 +1,010,434

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during October, 1911, was 51, of which 48 were due to lead poisoning and 3 to anthrax. One death, due to lead poisoning, was reported. In addition 27 cases of lead poisoning (3 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers. During January-October, 1911, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 611, compared with 475 in the corresponding period of 1910. The number of deaths was 39 in 1911, and 33 in 1910. In addition there were 220 cases of lead poisoning (41 of which were fatal) among house painters and plumbers during the first ten months of 1911, compared with 204 (including 31 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1910.

No cases of phosphorus poisoning were reported for any of the periods covered by the Table.

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

Analysis by Industries.

		CASES.		199	DEATHS			
Industry.	Oct.,	Ten m	nonths l Oct.,	Oct.,	Ten m ended			
	1911. 1910. 1911. 1911. 1911.							
get and get a transfer to		L	ead Poi	soning				
mong Operatives engaged in— Smelting of Metals Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering. Frinting File Cutting Tinning of Metals. White Lead Works Red Lead Works Red Lead Works Red Lead Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works Coach and Car Painting. Shipbullding Paint used in other Industries Othal in Factories & Workshops House Painting & Plumbing.	4 1 1 1 2 5 2 4 -1 1 4 3 2 9 8 48 27	42 8 10 28 29 16 11 32 11 78 1 4 18 17 18 85 25 43 75	28 6 4 21 22 7 13 30 6 67 1 ————————————————————————————————	1 1 3	3 1 2 1 1 2 1 6 - - 1 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 		
		Other	Forms	of Pois	oning.			
fercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer	_	2	1	1 -	_	1 -		
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries	=	2 5	4 2	=	_	=		
Total		9	7		_			
Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction	-	5	5	-	-	-		
of Arsenic Other Industries	-	2	2		1	-		
Total	-	7	7	-	1			
Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"	-	16	14		1	-		
Pohio Marco 25			Anth	rax.				
Wool		25	22	1 -	7	1		
Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	1 2	14	13	-	1 -	1 2		
Other Industries		1	3	-	_	2		
Total Anthrax	3	44	44	-	8	6		
a	51	611	475	1 1	39	33		
Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act	-							

[•] Of the 4 persons affected in the china and earthenware industry 1 was a female

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN OCTOBER.

(Based on information supplied by the Home Office and the Board of Trade.)

EXCLUSIVE of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during October, 1911, was 244, a decrease of 18 compared with the previous month and of 11 as compared with October, 1910. The mean number for October in the five years 1906-1910 was 267, the maximum year being 1907, with 286 deaths, and the minimum year 1908, with 240 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries during October, 1911, was 112, compared with 116 a month ago and 119 a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during October, 1911, was 94, a decrease of 5 on a month ago and an increase of 3 on a year ago. The figures for the railway service were 38 in October, 1911, compared with 46 a month ago and 43 a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during October, 1911, was 118, an increase of 11 on a month ago and of 6 on a year ago.

During the ten months ended October, 1911, the total number of workpeople (exclusive of seamen) reported as killed in the course of their employment was 2,385, compared with 2.434 in 1910. The total number of seamen reported as killed during January-October, 1911, was 975 compared with 853 in the corresponding months of

Trade.	Numbe	er of Work illed during	people	Inc. (+) (-) in 1911,	or Dec. Oct., on a
Trauc.	October, 1911.	Sept., 1911.	October, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service—		7	1		+ 1
Brakesmen & Goods Guards Engine Drivers	2	3	2	- 1	- 2
Firemen		i	3	- 1	- 3
Guards (Passenger)	io	13	.8	- 3	+ 2
including Labourers) Porters	5	8	4	- 3	+ 1
Shunters Miscellaneous	6 15	18	5 19	- 3 + 5 - 3	+ 1
Contractors' Servants	.,	2	1	- 2	- 1
Total, Railway Service	38	46	43	- 8	- 5
Mines-	077	05	107	- 8	- 20
Underground Surface	87 19	95 13	6	+ 6	+ 13
Total, Mines	106	108	113	- 2	- 7
Quarries over 20 feet deep	6	8	6	- 2	
Factories and Workshops—					
Textile—	7	8	7	- 5	_ 4
Cotton	3 2	2	i	+ 2	+ 1
Other Textiles Non-Textile—	1	2		- 1	+ 1
Extraction of Metals	1 7	9	3 11	- 3 - 2	- 2
Founding and Conversion of Metals Marine and Locomotive	1	3	5	- 2	- 4
Engineering					
Ship and Boat Building Wood	11 2	14 3	8 3	- 3 - 1	- 1
Chemicals Laundries	6	2	4	+ 4	+ 2
Other Non - Textile In-	35	27	35	+ 8	
dustries	69	72	78	- 3	- 9
Total, Factories and Workshops.	09		10		
Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5.		The state of the			
Factory Act, Ss. 104-5. Docks, Wharves, and Quays Warehouses	14 2	15	8	- 1	+ 6 + 2
Buildings to which Act applies		10	5	- 1	+ 4
Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5.	25	27	13	- 2	+ 12
Accidents, reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894		1	2	- 1	- 2
Notice of Accidents Act, 1894					-
Total, excluding Seamen	244	262	255	- 18	- 11
Seamen—					
On Trading Vessels—	1		17	- 4	- 13
Sailing Steam	57	89	17 79	- 32	- 22
On Fishing Vessels—	39		7	+ 39	+ 32
Steam	18	io	9	+ 8	+ 9
Total, Seamen	118	107	112	+ 11	+ 6
Matal including Comen	960	280	967	7	- 5

*In some cases it has been necessary to take the actual number on the registers as the Distress Committees were unable to furnish the particulars necessary for deducting persons disqualified. &c.

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN OCTOBER.

November, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

THE total number who received employment-relief was 767, of whom 443 were in London and "Outer London," 135 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 146 in Scotland, and 43 in Ireland. The average duration of employment-relief was 15.4 days per person employed; and the wages paid amounted to about 34s. 5d. per head, or about 2s. 5¹/₄d. per day.

The net total number of applicants remaining on the registers at the end of October (after deduction, where practicable, of persons disqualified, those who had found work, &c.) was 11,714,* of whom 5,618 were in London and "Outer London," 4,627 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 283 in Scotland, and 1,186 in Ire-

On October 30th the registers of the 29 London Com-

mittees were re-opened for the season.

Registration was also resumed during the month at Bournemouth, Bristol, Dublin, East Ham, Leith, Leyton, Nottingham, Preston, and Tynemouth.

The total number of Distress Committees in operation at the end of October, 1911, was 59, as compared with 22 at the end of September, 1911, and 74 at the end of October, 1910. Of the Distress Committees in operation at the end of October, 1911, 34 were in London and "Outer London," 21 in other places in England and Wales, 3 in Scotland, and 1 in Ireland.

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

			Applican loyment-		Aggregate Duration of Employment-relief.			
Districts.		Oct., 1911.	Sept., 1911.	Oct., 1910.	Oct., 1911.	Sept., 1911.	Oct., 1910.	
London:— County Outer	::	344 99	334 74	335 152	Days. 6,236 1,446	Days. 6,051 1,246	Days. 5,977 2,331	
Total, London		443	408	487	7,682	7,297	8,308	
Northern Counties Lancs. and Cheshire Yorkshire Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties Wales and Monmouth		20 15 54 31 ———————————————————————————————————	31	141 137 63 — 77	80 246 493 p'cew'rk — 87	p'cew'rk	2,544 1,824 — — — 730	
England and Wales cotland	::	578 146 43	439 230 	905 357	8,588 2,063 p'cew'rk	7,297 4,782	13,406 6,058	
United Kingdom		767	669	1,262	10,651	12,079	19,464	

Districts.	Total A	mount o	f Wages	Net N Remai	o.* of App ning on Re at end of	licants egisters
The second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a second section in the second section in the second section is a section in the second section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the section in the section in the section is a section in the section in t	Oet., 1911.	Sept., 1911.	Oct., 1910.	Oct., 1911.	Sept., 1911.	Oct., 1910.
London :— County	£ 730 175	£ 708 140	£ 718 304	3,579 2,039	711	8,096 3,044
Total, London	905	848	1,022	5,618	711	11,140
Northern Counties Lancs. and Cheshire Yorkshire Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties Wales and Monmouth	16 15 92 22 — 13	- - 21 - -	572 378 47 — — — — 192	119 110 1,599 1,062 476 871 390	283 3,312 938 - 311 63	496 1,575 2,515 1,421 848 1,693 1,548
England and Wales Scotland	1,063 254 10	869 456	2,211 609 —	10,245 283 1,186	5,618 462	21,236 1,764
United Kingdom	1,327	1,325	2,820	11,714	6,080	23,000

In addition to the employment-relief shown in the above table, there were certain cases in which men were given employment by arrangement with the Local Authorities or with contractors, or were engaged on piecework

According to the particulars furnished by the various Distress Committees, of the 11,714 applicants remaining on the register at the end of October, 1911, 5,583 were

labourers, porters, &c.; 2,826 were connected with the building trades; 735 were carters, &c.; 345 were clerks. shop assistants, &c.; the occupations of the remainder were not specified.

PAUPERISM IN OCTOBER.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in October, 1911, in the 35 urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 200 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with September, 1911, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 3,605 (1.0 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 2. The number of indoor paupers increased by 3,798 (2.2 per cent.), but the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 193 (0.1 per cent.). In 17 districts there were increases, the most marked of which was in Central London (17 per 10,000); in the Stockton and Tees district there was a decrease of 8 per 10,000, and in 12 other districts there were slight decreases; in the remaining 6 districts no change was indicated.

Compared with October, 1910, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 25. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 5,828 (3.3 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 37,306 (17.1 per cent.), a total decrease of 43,134 (10.9 per cent.). There was a decrease in every district, the most marked being in the Stockton and Tees district (126 per 10,000), Cork, Waterford and Limerick (59 per 10,000), Bristol (52 per 10,000), Wolverhampton (49 per 10,000); in 18 of the remaining districts the decrease ranged from 20 per 10,000 in the Wigan district to 44 per 10,000 in Central London

Street and the fact of	1	Paupers o	on one day f October	in	1	2000
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popula- tion.	Popula Month	(+) or (-) in the 0,000 of tion on a Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.* Metropolis. West District North District Central District East District	11,908 16,354 6,327 14,804	2,208 7,764 1,349 4,959	14,116 24,118 7,676 19,763	176 236 439 289	+ 5 + 5 + 17 + 5	- 13 - 23 - 44 - 43
South District	26,065	13,641	39,706	216	+ 8	- 30
Total, Metropolis	75,458			233	+ 6	- 28
West Ham	5,190	10,540	15,730	224	+ 5	- 19
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton & Tees District. Bolton, Oldham, &c. Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District Hallfax & Huddersfield Leeds District Barnsley District Sheffield District Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester District Birmingham District Birmingham District Bristol District Birstol District Birstol District Cardiff & Swansea.	2,629 1,366 4,504 2,559 11,155 12,832 2,078 1,267 2,919 938 3,307 1,959 2,338 2,288 1,680 3,703 5,131 2,969 2,449	5,153 3,513 5,113 5,503 8,109 10,720 1,747 3,008 4,113 2,406 3,035 5,164 5,606 4,441 3,827 9,064 4,106 4,639 7,188	7,782 4,879 9,617 8,062 19,264 23,552 3,825 7,033 3,344 6,342 7,123 7,944 6,729 6,729 12,767 9,237 7,588 9,637	170 206 122 191 195 217 104 113 149 119 134 241 204 153 243 191 161 199 233	-8 -11 -21 +22 +11 -2 -2 +5 -1 +1	- 27 - 126 - 29 - 29 - 25 - 24 - 13 - 23 - 22 - 16 - 14 - 21 - 27 - 31 - 27 - 31 - 29 - 20 - 21 - 27 - 31 - 21 - 27 - 27 - 27 - 27 - 27 - 27 - 27 - 27
Total, "Other Districts"	68,061	96,455	164,516	176		- 28
SCOTLAND.* Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock District Edinburgh & Leith District Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge & Airdrie	5,500 775 1,651 1,026 630 442	17,792 2,584 5,361 2,608 2,767 1,853	23,292 3,359 7,012 3,634 3,397 2,295	248 183 175 183 209 232	+ 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 4 - 2	- 12 - 20 - 16 - 10 - 24 - 2
Total for the above Scottish Districts }	10,024	32,965	42,989	217	+ 1	- 14
IRELAND.† Dublin District	6,454 3,246 3,659 302	4,996 1,150 4,161 243	11,450 4,396 7,820 545	280 98 323 159	- 1 + 7	- 10 - 3 - 59 - 22
Total for the above Irish }	13,661	10,550	24,211	214	4.50	- 18
Total for above 35 Dis- tricts in Oct., 1911	172,394	180,431	352,825	200	+ 2	- 25

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 :-

	Groups				No. of	No. of Workpeople involved.							
	of Trade	S.			Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.					
Building					11	20	1	20					
Coal Mining					10	5,206	6,970	12,176					
Engineering					10	3,591	849	4,440					
Shipbuilding					5	1,047	650	1,697					
Other Metal					9	880	584	1,464					
Textile	1000		4		9	2,507	1,537	4,044					
Clothing					4	1,463	25 96	1,488 2,649					
Transport					12			3,781					
Other Trades					14	3,639	142	0,101					
Total, Octo	ber, 19	911		(1	74	20,906	10,853	31,759					
Total, Sept	ember,	1911			82	23,992	10,534	34,526					
Total, Octo	ber. 19	10	1 (2)		39	22,011	8,710	30,721					

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

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

Summary for the First Ten Months of 1910

a Partie Des Passe approprié	333135	Jan.—Oct.,	1910.		Jan.—Oct.	, 1911.
Groups of Trades.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.
Building Coal Mining Other Mining and	15 164 8	803 254,687 1,051	33,500 3,877,100 51,600	25 139 9	2,727 126,042 1,596	73,300 3,829,600 30,900
Quarrying Engineering and Ship-	60	44,667	1,583,200	149	73,715	1,005,400
building Other Metal Textile Clothing Transport Other Trades	20 69 29 13 37	5,597 127,748 3,595 14,152 4,544	72,100 901,100 32,400 46,800 103,300	47 100 35 63 126	10,058 53,323 9,365 397,154 39,593	99,900 837,200 87,000 2,522,900 523,800
Total	415	456,844	6,701,100	693	713,573	9,010,000

Principal Trade Disputes which began or were settled in October.

Occupations,t	Locality.	Work	ber of people lived.	Date	Dura- tion in	Alleged Cause or Object.;	Result,:
		Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.	Dispute began.	Working Days.		and the second second
Coal Mining— Colliers, drawers, datallers, cleaners and surface workers	Wigan	543	857	1911. 23 May	110	Demand for a minimum wage of 7s. per day for colliers, and 5s. 9d. per day for drawers when working in abnormal places.	Disputes as to abnormal places to be referred to representatives of the owners and men, who are to fix tonnage rates for such places if necessary.
Hauliers, miners, and surface workers	Rhondda Valley	5,1	800	14 Oct.	3	Demand that a certain haulier who had been removed from one working place to another should be reinstated in his old position.	Work resumed on old terms.
Engineering— Machinists, filers and hand workers, toolsetters, &c., and other workpeople	Birmingham	1,843	500	23 Oct.	-	For an advance of 1s: per week on day rates and 2½ per cent. on piece rates, to be granted without	No settlement reported.
Shipbuilding— Shipyard and foundry labourers, platers' helpers and assistants	Greenock	336	350	26 Oct.	9	increase in hours of labour. For an advance to a minimum rate of 4½d. per hour.	Advance granted.
Other Metal— Copper mill workers	Swansea	475	272	9 Oct.	12	Refusal to work with non-un'onists or with men in arrears of contri- lutions to the Trade Union.	Men joined the Trade Union, and agreement a rived at with firms as to the employment of union
Linen and Jute Manufacture— Flax spinners, roughers, sorters, pre- parers, reelers, &c.	Belfast	1,324	1,120	2 Oct.	14	Objection to working short time.	and non-union men. Work resumed unconditionally.
Clothing— Underskirt, blouse, &c., machinists and cutters	Northampton	1,248	-	5 Oct.	10	For an advance in prices for making pinafores.	No more pinafores to be made; cases of girls who cannot earn certain fixed minimum wages to
Transport - Dock labourers	Sharpness	400	-	14 Oct.	7	Objection to use of pneumatic ele- vator for delivering grain out of	be considered. Pneumatic elevator only to be used under special circum-
Other Trades— Patent fuel workers, and other work- people	Swansea	413	71	6 Sept.	27	warehouses. For an additional man in gang employed in pushing loaded trolleys.	stances. No additional men to be granted, but a maximum tonnage output per press per shift fixed.
Oil millers	Hull	2000	-	26 Oct.	-	Refusal to agree that union and non- union men should work amicably together, and demand for a general	No settlement reported.

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 lisputes causing stoppage of work.

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 eduction 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:-

Groups of Trades.		January-	-October.	
Gloups of Trades.	1	910.	1	911.
Building Coal Mining Iron, &c., Mining Quarrying Pig Iron Manufacture Iron and Steel Manufacture Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades Textile Trades Clothing Trades Printing, &c., Trades Glass, &c., Trades Transport Trades Other Trades Employees of Local Authorities	No. 4,465 378,371 10,207 3,643 16,270 26,664 29,511 70 25,781 2,478 1,260 478 2,153 744 907	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ + \ 334 \\ + \ 464 \\ + \ 365 \\ + \ 154 \\ + \ 427 \\ + \ 1,123 \\ + \ 1,662 \\ + \ 6 \\ + \ 1,602 \\ + \ 130 \\ + \ 71 \\ + \ 36 \\ + \ 118 \\ + \ 55 \\ + \ 35 \\ \end{array}$	No, 13,665 390,050 10,309 2,909 15,751 40,044 177,195 3,283 14,008 2,836 1,450 9,969 71,671 8,853 11,865	£ + 1,275 - 9,853 - 392 - 102 - 506 + 1,414 + 13,618 + 386 + 804 + 205 + 175 + 947 + 11,773 + 765 + 674
Total	503,002	+ 6,582	773,858	+21,183

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

Trade. Locality. Date from which change took effect in 1911.	Occupation.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by				
70000	f) 10. Suprof. 202			In- crease.	De- crease.	

1,000	solings a reques		I.—CHANGES IN RA	TES C	F WA	AGES.
			Hewers and other underground workers	7,000		Increase of 2½ per cent., making wages of hewers 47½ per cent., and of other underground workers 37½ per cent.
	Cumberland .	9 Oct.	Surface workers	2,000		above the standard of 1879. Increase of 17% per cent., making wages of handlers of coal 24% per cent., and of non-handlers of coal 16% per cent.
Coal Mining			Coke workers	300		above the standard of 1910. Increase of 1% per cent., making wages 11% per cent. above
	Forest of Dean		Hewers, other underground and surface workers (including enginemen and mechanics.	5,500		the standard of 1910. Increase of 5 per cent., making wages 40 per cent. above the standard of 1888t.
Other Mining	Radstock District.	1st week Oct.	Hewers, other underground workers, banksmen, enginemen, and stokers	4 100		Increase of 2½ per cent., making wages 40 per cent, above
Quarrying		23 Oct.	Tronstone miners		9,000	the standard of 1888.
qualitying	W. & S. Durham		Limestone Quarrymen		2,500	Decrease of 2 per cent., leaving wages 25 per cent. above the standard of 1879.
D: -	Cleveland and Durham W. Cumberland	1 Oct.	Plastfurnacemen		5,500	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2 per cent., leaving wages
Pig Iron Manufacture	N. 12 CL C	2 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen		1,400	19¼ per cent. above the standard of 1879. Decrease, under sliding scale, of ¼ per cent., leaving wages 27 per cent. above the standard of 1889.
	S. Wales and Mon.	0ct.	Blastfurnacemen	100.00	600	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3/4 per cent., leaving wages 20½ per cent. above the standard.
Iron and Steel Manufacture		1 Oct. {	Blastfurnacemen Iron and steel workers & mechanics		1,250 5,000	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1½ per cent., leaving wages 13½ per cent. above the standard of 1895.
Engineering	Tyne, Wear, Tees, Hartlepool, Hull, Barrow, Birken- head, Clyde, Aber- deen, Dundee, and Leith	11 Oct.	Angle-iron smiths, platers, rivetters, caulkers, holders-up, drillers, hole-cutters, tinsmithst, sheet iron workers, shipwrights, ship joiners, ship painterst, cabinet makers, woodcutting machinists, &c.	33,000		Increase of 5 per cent. on piece rates, and of ¼d. per hour, or 1s. per week, on time rates.
and Ship- building	Tyne, Wear, Tees, and Hartlepool	11, 12, & 13 Oct.	Enginemen, cranemen, labourers (including helpers, planers, countersinkers, red-leaders, strikers), &c.	6,500		Increase of 5 per cent. on piece rates, and of 1s. per week on time rates to those receiving 25s. per week and over, and of
	Manchester Mersey District Aberdeen	14 Oct. 30 Oct. First pay Oct.	Coremakers Shipwrights on repair work Fitters, turners, smiths, and machine- men	480 1,614 350		6d. to all able-bodied men receiving less than 25s, per week. Increase of 1s. per week. Increase of 3s. per week. Increase of 1s. per week.
Textile	Clyde	25 Oct.	Shipwrights	3,680		Increase of 2½ per cent. on piece rates, and of 1/8d. per hour,
-vaule	Oldham and Dis- trict	First pay Oct.	Velvet weavers	2,500		Increase of 2½ per cent, on all weft above 40's and of 5 per
Food	Portsmouth	1 Oct.	Bakers§	250		cent. on 40's and below, with certain additions for extra "staves," plushes, &c. Increases to rates of 35s. for foremen; 33s. for first hands;
Employees of Local Authori- ties	Nottingham	Oct.	Tramwaymen§	326		30s. for second hands; 28s. for men in machine bakeries; and 27s. for others. Increases of ¼ d. and ½d. per hour.
	t toonth took		II.—CHANGES IN HOL	IDG O	TO TAT	POUR .

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	THE RESERVE TO SHARE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY		The second second					
Transport Employees of Local Authorities	Portsmouth Edinburgh & Leith Nottingham	Bakers Carters Tramwaymen	::	::	:::		250 3,000 396	Decreases to uniform week of 54 hours nig Decreases to uniform week of 60 hours, Average decrease of 6 hours per week.

Slusive of Seamen, Agricultural Labourers and Railway Servants.

† At some of the collieries wages are stated to be 35 per cent. above the standard.

§ See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages,"

§ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour."

ht and 60 hours day.

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

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

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

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 12,274). 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 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,

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

* 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 Parliament Street; Nelson, 71, Manchester Road; Pontlottyn, 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; Hebben Bridge, 23, Market Street; Ironbridge, Market Square; Leven and Methil, Shorehead, Leven; Long Eaton, 8, Gibb Street; Newcastle-under-Lyme, 74, Penkhull Street; Rushden, 87, High Street; Sheepscar 147, North Street, Leeds; Sowerby Bridge, Central Buildings, Hollings Mill Lane; Sutton in-Ashfield, Welcome Café and Institute, Brook Street, Trung, 43, Dapiel Road. Institute, Brook Street; Truro, 43, Daniel Road.

November, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

ADULTS-DISTRICT TABLE.* Table I.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period

Cos diof to postage		of t	our v	veeks	chaca	COU	JUCI 2	, , ,	1911	. ((Jene	ral Re	egiste	er.)	illed	ın t	he p	erio	l
Districts.	Or	Live R	egister a	1	NS FO						-			VA	CANCI	ES.			
(The numbers in bracket refer to the number of	Bei	ginning	of Period	•	Perio	during		End of	Regist	er at	1	Notified Period			Fil	led du	ring Pe	eriod.	
Exchanges.)	Men			al. Me	n. Wom	nen. To	tal. Me	en. Wo	men.	Total.	Men	. Women	n. Total	l. Ter	ry. Oth	her.	1en. V	Vomen	. Total.
London (29) South-Eastern (9)— Brighton	15,13		21 19,39							1,530	5,504			1,05	6,0	070 3	,850	3,278	7,128
Reading Other Exchanges (7)	1,60	9 1	27 62 91 1,89	26 72	0 1		79 5	58 69 67	171 92 299	529 661 2,066	122 118 766	39	251 157 994		10 1	132	78 101	64	142
Total	2,47	5 5	39 3,01	3,96	9 1,2					3,256	1,006			-			571 750	154 251	134 725
South-Western (13)— Bristol (2) Plymouth&Devonport(3)	. 58	6 2	67 85 85 1,01	3 1,19	7 38	32 1,5 09 3,7	79 6	48	296	944	207	134	341						1,001
Portsmouth Southampton (2)	96	2	55 1,02 40 37	3 1,29	5 20 4 14 7 6	15 1.4	39 1.0	21	103 75 38 338	2,724	763 474	60 33 23	823 507	1 3	8 6	312	195 589 403	110 41 30	305 630 433 170 772
Other Exchanges (5) . Total	1,64	-	34 1,98 81 5,24	0 2,34	1 59	2,9				2,051	154 846	229	1,075	7			148 637	41 30 22 135	170 772
East Midlands & Eastern Counties (18)—			0,21	3,01	1,08	10,4	71 6,3	16 8	850	7,226	2,444	479	2,923	16	4 2,1	46 1,	972	338	2,310
Derby	. 31: 176 . 68:	2 8	36 10 28	6 47	2 16		80 30 37 21	05	65	370 320	217 128	43	260	3	4 1	79	174	39	213
Leicester	. 32.	3 9	14 79 97 42 88 74 24 82	5 936 0 541 9 77	26	1,4	40 62 02 36	89 1	101 99 125	719	284 184	62 179 118	190 463 302	6	7 3 3	27 2	116 264 .38	39 50 130	166 394 226
Nottingham Other Exchanges (12)	1,019	5 22	82 3 1,51	9 773 9 1,231 2 2,355	63	8 1,8 2 3,3	66 64 69 68 29 121	5 2	162 281 156	809 962 1,671	151 327 785	91 229 445	242 556 1,230	3 6 13 14 33 14	5 1	56 1	13	88 59 177	172 473
Total	3,697	1,29	4,98	6,828	2,99					,345	2,076	1,167	3,243	33			59	363 906	921
West Midlands (31)— Birmingham (5) Coventry	1,947	41	0 2,35° 9 399 4 206	7 2,906 579 185	95	9 3,86	55 1,74	8 3	61 2	2,109	872	402	1,274	21	86		24	264	
Dudley Stoke (3)	152	5	6 580	923	300	$ \begin{array}{c c} 7 & 66 \\ 1 & 27 \\ 0 & 1,22 \\ \end{array} $	6 12	3 1	90 52 07	358	208 30 320 187	65 20 191	273 50 511	27	86	78 1	51 23 81	54	888 205 36 271
West Bromwich Wolverhampton	120 263 371	3 9	6 166 9 302 1 462	285	139	0 52 9 37 5 69	5 14 4 20 6 35	7 2	68	560 215 238 414	138	74 18 46	261 156 207	26 14 10 19	24 20 10	2 1	81 46 01	90 70 16	216
Other Exchanges (18) Total	2,396 5,983	62	3,019	3,328	913	4,24	2,18	5	45 2	,728	161 1,278	330	1,608	104	1,07	6 1	07 50	38 230	117 145 1,180
Vorkshire Division (28)—	384								23 6	,802	3,194	1,146	4,340	227	2,83	2,2	83	775	3,058
Grimsby	152 218	50 110 80 30			172 224 113	90 53 53 53	1 408 8 146 2 225	3	89 92 32	497 238 307	212	120 52	332 152	62 34	17 10	7 1	54 38	70 53	234 141
Huddersfield	200 439 865 125	30 11: 31:	230 1 550 2 1177	685 697 1,401	150	83	5 259	79	10	299	202 301 151	52 72 64 83	274 365 234 454	62 34 25 41 57 57 22	19 21: 13:	1 10	88	53 48 46	216 256 191
Rotherham Sheffield (2)	488	28 222 58	2 298 2 230 550 2 1,177 153 710 3 330 2 1,586	314 1,130	484 41 361	1.49	112	23	03 1, 25 33	093 137 788	302 320 377	152	327	57 22	30: 19: 25:	9 2	57	61 129 4	366 219
Other Exchanges (17)	275 1,184	402	THE RESERVE TO BE SHOWN IN	589 2,790	1,005	68'	7 257	44	36 14 1,	293	283 L,426	116 56 401	493 339 1,827	67 50 307	260 260 1,160	3 26	8	81 45 298	317 313 1,472
Total Lancashire & Cheshire (53)-	4,330	1,410	5,740	9,068	2,832	11,900	4,412	1,42	3 5,	835	3,674	1,123	4,797	722	3,003				3,725
Ashton Barrow Birkenhead (2)	218 93 384	75 39 185	293 132	270 190	205 111	301	178	4		271	103 215	98	201 277 350	26	123	3 7		78	149
Blackburn	238 371	137	304	574 430 620 432	304 206 271	878 636 891	202	19	7	135 590 249	236	98 62 114 138 99	312	54 19 47 68	240 240 181 184	19 19 19 9	6	78 42 98 103	240 294 200
Burnley (2) Liverpool and Bootle (5) Manchester (2)	140 1,100 1,114	64 673 231	204 1,773 1,345	2,579 2,138	245 1,321 850	3,900	150 1,148	69	2 1.8	486 210 340	181 226 785	I bb	280 381 1,255	255	184 172 840	13	3	78	231 240
Oldham Preston Rochdale	211 385 228	106 76	461	406 525	237 215	2,988 643 740	235 369	24 90 80	$\frac{4}{3}$ 1,4	161 1328 155	559 63 128	470 420 152 84	979	39 33 41	635	38	2	292 112	,095 674 166
Salford and Eccles (2) Stockport	456 264	64 131 63	292 587 327	498 966 545	226 360 205	724 1,326 750	466	124	4 2	253	272 406	189	212 461 546	120 120	136 239 241	23	3	64 126 95	177 359 361
Warrington Wigan Other Exchanges (30)	162 181 2,504	60 83 919	222 264 3,423	251 194 5,720	120 149 2,249	750 371 343	112	78 58 71		59 83	226 99 65	83 60 60	309 159 125	64 39 5	202 71 68		7	95 53 43 40	266 110
Total	8,049	2,972	11,021	16,388	7,274	7,969	2,646 8,175	2,962			796	1,303	1,099	820 1,750	2,576	2,408	3	988 3	73 ,396
Northern Division (14)— Carlisle Middlesbrough	139	63 121	202	307	107	414	149	46							6,281	5,803	2,	728 8,	,031
Newcastle S. Shields (2) Sunderland	316 464 272	154	437 618 346	564 754 549	199 494 304	763 1,248	314 423	121 178 104	6	35 3	111 287 158	74 94 197	185 381 355	58 127 28	95 243 245	99 278 116		92	153 370
W. Hartlepool (2) Other Exchanges (6)	283 153 927	74 54 144 420	346 337 297	550 438	105 176	853 655 614	303 251 195	104 50 167	3		99 186 304	55 27 81	154 213 385	28 77 59 48	76 95	99		54 20	273 153 154
m.t.x	2,554	1,030	3,584	1,589 4,751	2,263	2,467 7,014	2,504	352	1,2	1 (556		999	207	103 620	541		71 286	151 827
Wales (16)— Cardiff (3).	476	167	643	1,090		1,527					801		,672	604	1,477	1,347	-	734 2,	081
Merthyr Tydfil Newport Swansea	74 290 188	15 84 71	374	256 555 752	437 24 200	280 755	523 51 277	181 32 93	37	3 1	228 165 101	94 10 46	322 · 175 147	68	204 132 80	180 137		5 :	272 142
Other Exchanges (10)	668	187	259 855	1,628	203	955 1,939	257 793	101 190	38	8 2	253	118	371 927	25 29 82	197 462	63 157 482		69 2	105 226 544
Scotland (23)-	1,696	524	2,220	4,281	1,175	5,456	1,901	597	2,49	8 1,5	67	375 1,	942	214	1,075	1,019			289
Aberdeen Dundee Edinburgh and Leith (3)	270 286 975	110 110 196	380 396	511 843	239	750 1,156	319 325	109 111	42 43	8 1	38 92	53	191	6	171	123		54 1	.77
Greenock Greenock	1,661	315 32 40	1,171 1,976 219	1,618 4,137 438	802 1,307 89	2,420 5,444 527	1,038 1,654 168	197 352 35	1.23 2,00	5 4'	72 07	580 1, 537 1,	052 744	177 249 109	143 696 1,253	247 445 931	5	73 3 00 9 31 1,3	145 162
Other Exchanges (11)	197	174	1,057	399 4,235	89 97 424	496 4,659	148 1,064	33 236	20 18 1,30	1 20	30 02 14	48	278 243 195	12 29 158	149 160 2,249	130 159 2,312		31 1 30 1	61 89
Ireland (10)	1,459	977	5,436	2,181	3,271	15,452	4,716	1,073	5,78	5,55	55	,			4,821	4,347	1,2		
Belfast	466 L,081	163 228	629	1,245 1,724 1,676	235 477	1,480 2 201	580 1,205	161 219	741	24	15	50 2	95	28	152	142	7	8 1	80
Total 2	757	252 643	The state of the s		557	2,233	990	257	1,424	-	3	215 6	66	29 29	215 409	176 315	12	8 2	14
Total TI-14 7 TI-14								15,739	76,350			361 1,3		960 3	776	633	22		_
• Exclusive of casual en	mployn	nents.	† In	eluding	re-ar-plic	nationa	fuer n	10 mm		1		100,	,	3.	,,001	26,053	11,55	8 37,6	11

[†] 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.

	е			tober 27th, 1911. CATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.						VACANCIES.					
Districts.	On Li	ve Regis			eived du		On Liv	e Regis		Not	tifled du		Filled during		
(The numbers in brackets refer to the		ning of I			Period.		end	of Peri			Period		1	Period	
number of Exchanges.)	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.		1	Girls.	Total.		Girls.	Total.	Boys.		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 16 103	16 28 40	43 44 143	71 59 270	68 72 117	139 131 387	18 20 152	20 13 57	38 33 209	60 34 113	32 55 49	92 89 162	35 24 80	21 55 38	56 79 118
Other Exchanges (7)	146	84	230	400	257	657	190	90	280	207	136	343	139	114	253
South-Western (13)— Bristol (2)	222 62	98 32	320 94 45	231 279	96 75	327 354	192 149	83 30 5	275 179	119	55 23	174 108	113 64 30	52 19	165 83
Portsmouth	37 32 83	8 10 33	45 42 116	98 50 224	14 16 81	112 66 305	43 24 113	5 13 34	48 37 147	85 38 14 143	1 5 55	39 19 198	14 103	1 5 30	83 31 19 133
Other Exchanges (5)	436	181	617	882	282	1,164	521	165	686	399	139	538	324	107	431
East Midlands and Eastern Counties (18) Derby	28 12	31 33 12	59 45	85 95	44 61	129 156 367 182	34 17	18 26	52 43	78 50	32 39	110 89	41 46 108	17 32 41	58 78
Leicester	48 23 41	12 14 43 67	45 60 37 84 154	207 107 109	160 75 79	188	57 32 34 88	6 16 44	52 43 63 48 78 145	165 96 79	39 85 70 43	250 166 122 318	55 48 115	42 25 141	149 97 73 256
Norwich	87 127	67 213	154 340	211 322	226 372	437 694	124	57 192	316	165 202	153	385	123	126	249
Total · · · · · ·	366	413	779	1,136	1,017	2,153	386	359	745	835	605	1,440	208		960
West Midlands (31)— Birmingham (5)	24 27	100 23 41	397 47 68	422 69 43	267 36 113	689 105 156	179 10 14	78 12 61	257 22 75 72 35 57 75	367 29 12	236 36 21 49 32 18	65 33 93 82 56	208 22 12 25 40	31 22 34	366 53 34 59 72 38 83
Stoke (3)	43 16 51	40 8 37 75	83 24 88	104 85 57	114 55 69 94	218 140 126	14 36 17 27	36 18 30 46	35 57	44 50 38 79	32 18 28	82 56 107	40 24 58	14	72 38 83
West Bromwich	275	263	124 538	113 571	432	1,003	29 228 540	221	449	438	220	658	325	168	493
Total · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	782		1,369	1,464	1,180	2,644	14	3	1,042	0.5		92			-
Bradford	33	5	57 13 40	120	76 12	196 34 117	48	25	17 73 12 32	62	37	88 51 99	45	31 16 5 25 2 97	32 77 36 70
Huddersfield	. 46	113 79	159 165 56	119 292	180 469	299 761 105	27 59 63 39	87 70 12	148 133 51	215 17	108 308 1 18	175 523 35	52	273	149 442 21 235
	. 98	75	158 104 369	251 146	209	460 206 790	51 97	55 6 180	106 103 342	193	5 59	114	5	3 50	235 103 341
Total	629		1,138			3,029		447	1,015		909	1,950	75	9 747	1,506
Barrow	. 18	3 21	30 39 82	5.7	34 49 71	72 102 121	16	7 28 37	12 44 71	45	39 1 24 4 23 4 22 3 20	84	3 2 2	1 26 7 17 4 19	44 43
Blackburn	. 10	7 1 12	28	33 33 41	71 13 13 30 9	46	15	6	71 13 21	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	4 22 3 20 9 4		3 2 2 3 3 1 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 2 2 2 3	2 6 5 16 2 6	41
Liverpool and Bootle (5)	. 18	6 26	475 72 20	5 568 2 282 0 44 0 65 3 3	587	1,155 405 63	165	296 22 2 8 6		27 1 30 7 1	8 111	43. 41. 3	9 19	9 63	376 262 21
Preston	. 2	1 9 9	30 23 44 17	65 3 3 3 110	19 5 35 7 11 0 75	100 48 188	15 18 18	8 6 22	461 51 17 23 24 33	300 7 1 3 6 4 3 8	0 22 2 35 8 22 8 73 9 21 4 38	3 9 2 6 16	0 2	5 8	35
Stockport	. 2	1 6	104	4 5:	7 29 68	56 119 108	5 16	65	83	5 2	9 21 38 5 17	7 4			
Other Exchanges (30)	20	3 189	399 1,459	2 56	2 369	93:	1 190	189	1,30	9 45	4 321	1 77	5 28	38 209	491
Northern Division (14)— Carlisle	2	25 19	4	4 7	4 42	11	6 24	10	311			7 8	9 3	38 3.	3 71 71 71
Middlesbrough	2	6 49 71 29 54	998	5 10 5 10 3 7 2 3	8 182	29	0 10 30	3 45	6 7	1 8	2 4° 4 2° 5 6° 8 1° 26 1°	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 16 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	2 6	51 5 18 1 19	1 23
Sunderland	6	16 26 42 48 37 172	9	0 7	7 61	13	8 4	3 50	3 9 24	8 4	16 19		5 5	26 1	6 173
	20				,						84 25			03 22	3 526
	: :	30 2 5 29 37		7	9 16	14	1 2	7 19	2	26	6 1	2 12 12 15 16 15 16 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	7 66	1 26 1	1 2 4 40 31 58
Swansea		10 24 89 51	14	10 16	68 125	11 29	9	7 85	18	17 32	66 2	27	93	45 1	58 1 228
Total Scotland (23)—		12 147			369			6 14			63 2	26	89	44 2	
Aberdeen	:: 1	46 19 28 12 32 107	2 2	40 13	12 4 15 16	3 16	30 3 31 14	1 15	2	97 1	36 1 21 5 88 22	1 1	50 72 17 1	30 1 66 2 96 18	25 69 22 95 35 381 26 42 40 45
Glasgow, Govan and Partick (5)	::	27 72 23 11 16 6	3	34 22	63 32 66 5 66 1 28 20	9 1	16 1 85 1	5 16 2 8 8 157	3	31 20	67]	31 1	13 83	16 35	26 10 45 209
Other Exchanges (11)		88 124		11 1,2				-				20 1,3		553 3	883
Ireland (10)— Belfast	1	14 3	3 1	33 1 47 2	26 98 10 00 10	4 4	02 10	35 09 29 30 6	9 1	38	82	30 1	66 12 13	34 70 52	6 40 27 97 74
Other Exchanges (8)		25 50	70218		24 21			54 10		59 2	211	80	91	156	55 211 23 11,279
Total, United Kingdom	5,8	4,46			190 11,10	09 26,2	99 5,3				139 5,9		6,	756 4,5	23 11,213

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

ADULTS-TRADE TABLE.*

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

			APPLI	CATION	S FOR	EMPLO	YMENT						VACA	ANCIES.			
Trades.	On I Begi	nning of	ster at Period.	Receiv	ed durin	g Period	t On	Live Reg	rister at eriod.	N	otified d			-	during	Period.	
The state of the s	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women	n. Total	Men.	Women	. Total.	Men	. Womer	n. Total.	Tem-	Othor	1	Women	Total.
Building:-					1	1		1		11	1		1)	1	1	1	
Carpenters and Joiners Bricklayers	1,551	-	1,551 778			4,611		1.00	1,769	2,026	1	2,026	151	7.510	7 007		
Painters, Decorators, &c Other skilled men	2,092		2,092	4.826	1	1,925			752	680		680	43	1,510		- ::	1,661
Labourers	1,594 1,439		1,594	3,530		3,530		.:	2,821	879 1,423		879	60	699	759		759
other Works of Construction	775		1,439			3,386	1,760		1,760	1,084	::	1,423	67 175	977 775			1,044
and Roads. Jining and Quarrying	656		1000			2,783	910		910	1,880		1,880	241	1,418		1 ::	950
Metals, Machines, Implements	000		656	1,753	1	1,754	665		665	620	1	621	21	100			
and Conveyances—												021	21	404	424		425
Engineering and Machine Making—								THE REAL PROPERTY.	STATE OF THE PARTY								
Labourers	815	1	1	1,372	1				1					1			
Others	5,321	315	9,585	9,837	700	10.000	844 5,246	1	1	311	1			1	270	1	
Other Trades	768 2,366	1	0,000	3,850	799	19,859	2,064	289	10595	3,018 2,548	} 420	7,719	329	5,060	2,186	315	5,389
extiles	1,383	1,185	2,568	4,001	4,047	7,467	2,152]	;	1,422					1,705	1	0,000
Boot and Shoe Makers	725	78	007		S. Contract	1,401	1,451	1,135	2,586	1,417	2,185	3,602	539	2,255	1,073	1,721	2,794
Others	483	832	803 1,315	1,296	285 1,923	1,581	728	94	822	472	190	662	37	343	265	110	
onveyance of Men, Goods and Messages.	10,238	79	10,317	16,965	173	2,820 17,138	463	734 53	1,197	327	1,118	1,445	74	769	127	115 716	
griculture	1,617	44	1,661	0.440	15 SUPPLE	1000000	11,021	00	11,360	3,367	92	3,459	646	2,085	2,663	68	
aper, Prints, Books and	808	294	1,102	2,440	601	3,041 2,175	1,518	57	1,575	784	713	1,497	353	769	568	554	1 100
Stationery. Jood, Furniture, Fittings and	1,290	07				2,110	774	241	1,015	433	524	957	68	591	267	392	1,122 659
Decorations	1,200	83	1,373	2,357	196	2,553	1,181	67	1,248	1,107	139	1,246	77	671	666		
hemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, etc.	345	90	435	557	260	817	316	85	407	774				011	000	82	748
ricks, Cement, Pottery and	364	95	459	FEO	0.77			00	401	334	126	460	37	384	308	113	421
Glass.	00,	30	409	750	277	1,027	391	90	481	290	195	485	19	249	169	99	000
Lodging—	19 20 20													210	105	99	268
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, &c.,	376	18	394	664	rr					1000							
Makers. Others				004	55	719	401	21	422	150	70	220	21	136	93	64	157
ins, Leather, Hair and	2,659 218	2,041	4,700	4,746	4,582	9,328	2,973	1,875	4,848	1,082	2,209	7 901	OFF				1
reathers.		01	275	430	202	632	245	68	313	122	122	3,291	675	1,933	718 59	1,890	2,608
recious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and	315	18	333	553	85	638	289	28	317	000	54				09	84	143
dames.							200	20	311	269	74	343	6	199	154	51	205
s, Water and Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.	483	14	497	1,201	22	1,223	581	70	017								
mmercial	2,673	839	7.510				001	32	613	819	8	827	81	540	616	5	621
mestic (Outdoor)—	2,010	009	3,512	3,694	1,274	4,968	3,062	915	3,977	823	486	1,309	73	798	521	750	077
aundry and Washing Ser-	1 017	658		REAL PROPERTY.	(1,700	1	(666)			DE ON	2,000		150	921	350	871
others	1,617	7,125	9,400	2,007	{	19,389	1,800 }	}	9,710	332	756	5,551	439	7.500	000	548)	
ner, General and Undefined—		(1,120)			15,682	,	(7,244	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1	4,463	0,001	409	3,592	218	3,265	4,031
b) Others	8,955 2,438	2,074	8,955	18,339		18,339	9,743	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	9,743	5,131		E 171	1 707		(0,200)	
		4,014	4,512	4,068	5,206	9,274	2,607	2,045		1,193	1,400	5,131 2,593	1,363	3,174	4,537	1.100	4,537
Total	55,142	15,939	71,081	107,594	38,209	145,803	60.611	15,739							920	1,125	2,055
	September 1	113 136 19	1	Barrie			-5,011	10,100	10,000	34,343	15,291	49,634	5,960	31,651	26,053	11,558	37.611

* Exclusive of casual employments, see separate Table below.

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

JUVENILES-TRADE TABLE.

Table IV.—Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the four weeks ended October 27th, 1911.

		Vacancies for Juveniles.						
Trades.	Notifie	ed during	Period.	Filled during Period.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total		
Building and Works of Con- struction.	283	-	283	186		186		
Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances.	52 1,275	7 222	59 1,497	50 890	5 185	55 1,075		
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	413 382 4,060	63 778 253	1,047 1,160 4,313	273 213 2,553	453 514 187	726 727 2,740		
Agriculture Paper, Prints, Books, etc. Wood, Furniture, Fittings, etc. Themicals, Oil, Grease, etc. Bricks, Cement, Pottery, etc. Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging.	99 314 325 72 78 547	35 509 84 106 46 710	134 823 409 178 124 1,257	64 202 210 54 52 360	30 414 66 96 32 623	94 616 276 150 84 983		
kins, Leather, Hair, etc. recious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games.	70 121	106 76	176 197	43 75	82 59	125 134		
as, Water, & Electricity Sup-	58	37	95	44	36	80		
ommercial omestic (Outdoor) ther, General and Undefined—	769 162	167 1,202	936 1,364	541 88	140 832	681 920		
(a) General Labourers	144 915	942	144 1,857	117 741	769	117 1,510		
Total	10,139	5,914	16,053	6,756	4,523	11,279		

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION.

According to the July Immigration Bulletin of the United States Department of Commerce and Labour, the total number of aliens admitted into the United States during July, 1911, was

CASUAL EMPLOYMENTS.

Table V.—Applicants registered and Work given in the four weeks ended October 27th, 1911.

				11011, 13	11.
Employment.	Appli- cants Re- gistered.	Applicants given work.	Number of Jobs.	Estimated number of days on which work was given.	Estimated average number of days on which work was given per applicant given work.
Men.				The state of the last	
Cotton Porters (Liverpool, Oldhall Street).	673	403	517		
Cloth Porters (Manchester) Dock Labourers Sandwichmen Other men	268 847 426 299	230 489 268 241	5,067 1,767 825 296	3,921 2,589 995 1,379	17·0 5·3 3·7 5·7
Total men	2,513	1,631	8,472		
Women. Charwomen Other women	1,845	1,222	1,500	1,692	1.4
Total women	1,847	1,222	1,500	1,692	1.4
Grand Total	4,360	2,853	9,972		

51,737 compared with 73,153 in July, 1910, and 66,218 in July, 1909. The inward balance of aliens in the eleven months, July, 1910, to May, 1911, was 541,585 compared with 750,869 in July, 1909, to May, 1910, and 456,599 in July, 1908, to May, 1909.

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.

		eations	Situa		Num enga	ber of ged by	Workpe Emplo	eople yers.
	people during		Employers during		Permanently.		Tem- porarily.	
	Oct., 1911.	Oct., 1910.	Oct., 1911.	Oct., 1910.	Oct., 1911.	Oct., 1910.	Oct., 1911.	Oct., 1910.
	Summary by Bureaux.							
Central Bureau :— 5, Princes Street, Caven- dish Square, W.	126	119	87	80	29	31	7	9
Y.W.C.A.:— 26, George Street, § (1) Hanover Sq. § (2)	407 130	432 137	580 108	448 97	74 20	82 45	18 9	22 7
Dublin:— 30, Molesworth Street Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Birming-	28	49	26	23	4	1	6	3
ham, Leeds, Edinburgh, and Glasgow)	243	249	151	148	58	71	11	15
Total of 10 Bureaux	934	986	952	796	185	230	51	56
	Summary by Occupations.							
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c. Shop Assistants Dressmakers, Milliners, &c. Secretaries, Clerks, Typists Apprentices and Learners Domestic Servants Miscellaneous	60 21 46 135 18 533 121	58 26 70 112 11 545 164	33 7 79 32 30 695 76	23 3 82 31 21 578 58	11 1 9 17 16 102 29	9 2 37 18 13 132 19	1 1 9 13 23 4	3 6 15 29 3
Total of 10 Bureaux	934	986	952	796	185	230	51	56

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.

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. During the first nine months of 1911 the number of passengers who arrived in the United Kingdom from places out of Europe was 263,832, of whom 147,726 were British subjects; the corresponding figure for the same period of 1910 was 227,995, of whom 125,678 were British subjects. The balance outward during the nine months ended September, 1911, was 237,067, as compared with 266,040 in 1910, and an average of 202,955 in January-September of the five years 1906-1910. The corresponding figures for British subjects only were 218,191 and 187,529, and an average of 145,139. Of the balance outward of British subjects 61 per cent. left for British North America in the period January-September, 1911, compared with 58 per cent. in 1910 and 56 per cent. in January-September, 1906-1910. The corresponding percentages who left for the United States were 20, 33 and 40 respectively.

OTE TOTAL TRANSPORT	Nine months ended Sept., 1911.		Nine months ended Sept., 1910.		Average JanSept. in years 1906-1910.	
	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	British.	Total.
Outward: Total	365,917	500,899	313,207	494,035	264,974	422,847
To British N. America To United States	165,979 98,502	189,723 201,915	136,826 105,266	169,946 245,789	104,129 104,579	126,570 233,289
Inward: Total	147,726	263,832	125,678	227,995	119,835	219,892
From British N. America From United States	33,888 54,264	50,980 145,216	27,712 43,731	40,102 126,121	22,838 46,612	33,798 127,814
Balance Outward:	218,191	237,067	187,529	266,040	145,139	202,955
To British N. America To United States	132,091 44,238	138,743 56,699	109,114 61,535	129,844 119,668	81,291 57,967	92,772 105,475

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.]

Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905. Report by the Local Government Board for Scotland as to the Proceedings of Distress Committees in Scotland for the year ended May 15th, 1911.

[Cd. 5912: pp. 17: 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.]

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.

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. xcviii. + 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.]

regard to Old Age Pensions—work of officials, &c. [Cd. 3621].

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 Trude Board, dated August 18th, 1911, cancelling that of April 29th,

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. [Zürich: Hadlaubstrasse 86.]

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

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 State Printers: pp. 140.]

November, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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:

wo Budgets of Families of Higher Officials; also Five Budgets amilies of Moderate Means, completing the Enquiry of 1907. ird Special Supplement to Reichs-Arbeitsblatt.) German Department, 1911. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: pp. 33:

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. [Strassburg: Heinrichsche Buchhandlung.]

Economic Development of Alsace-Lorraine under the German Administration. Special reprint of No. 8 of above journal. [Strassburg: 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, 13th 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.]

rlin: 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 25rd, 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:

tec 2d.]

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

Sederations of Industrial Co-operative Societies in Austria on cember 31st, 1909. Austrian Industrial Department, 1911. enna: k.k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei: pp. 304.]

Statistics of Educational Establishments in Austria, 1907-8. Includes technical cation. Austrian Central Statistical Commission. 1911. enna: Karl Gerold's Sohn: pp. xlv. + 230.]

Seports of Austrian Factory Inspectors for 1910. [Vienna: clag der k.k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei: pp. clix. + 647 + strations.]

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 Termitted to undertake Public Contracts. Italian Department of Credit, Thrift, Co-operation and Social Insurance. [Rome.]

redit, Thrift, Co-operation and Social Insurance. [Rome, G. Bertero e C.: pp. iv. + 88.] tistics of People's Banks, 1899-1908. Also Appendix cong historical and statistical account of certain banks in 1909-[Rome: G. Bertero e C.: pp. (1) cciii. + 573 + charts;

Belgium. Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, Sepember 15th, 1911. Employment in August. September 30th, 911. Labour disputes in August. October 15th, 1911. Employment in September. [Brussels: E. Daem: price 1d. each.]

folland. - Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office. ember 30th, 1911. Employment and labour disputes in last. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.] stident Statistics, 1905 and 1906. State Insurance Bank, 1911. Sterdam: pp. 438 and xcix. + 460.] Port on Miner's Worm as affecting Surface Workers in Limbour Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. [The Hague: Gebroeders van Cleef: pp. 97.] ter Five Years. J. van den Tempel. Summary showing lopment of Federation of Trade Unions of Holland, 1905-Nederlandsche Verbond van Vakvereenigingen. [Amster-1911: pp. 39.]

1911: pp. 39.]

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

Switzerland.—Results of Federal Population Census of December 1st, 1910, in Berne Canton. Statistical Office of Berne. [Berne: A. Francke: 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: Kejserliga Seratens Tryckeri: price 2½d.]

Norway. — Industrial Statistics, 1908. Norwegian Insurance Department. 1911. 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: provided that the statistical Office is the school of the second price of the second pr

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.]

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.]

price 4d.]

—No. 4798. 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:

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.

(1) REGISTERED.

Trade Unions (7). — England and Wales.—5, viz.:—Postal Telegraphs and Telephones Engineering and Stores Assocn., 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 St., 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.

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 Cowes Liberal Club, Ltd., Osborne Rd., East Cowes, 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," Penwyls 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). Miscellaneous, Ireland.—3, viz.:—Agricultural Distributive (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: Blacks.

Friendly Societies (23).— England and Wales.—23: Black-hill 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 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. W.M. Club, Habrough, Grimsby; Byker and St. Peter's W.M.

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

	Notices recei		
Class of Society.	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Registry Cancelled.
Trade Unions Industrial and Provident Societies Friendly Societies ", Branches Building ', Branches	::	2 1 9 23 7	 2 6

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1911.

ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT.

DREDGER BUCKETS, &c., for H.M. Dockyard, Devonport.—

J. Rogerson & Co., Ltd., Wolsingham, R.S.O., co. Durham.

LOCOMOTIVE STEAM CRANE for Admiralty Harbour, Dover.—J.

Booth & Bros., Ltd., Rodley, near Leeds.

STEELWORK, &c., for Coppersmiths' Shop, Haulbowline.—

Francis Morton & Co., Ltd., Garston, Liverpool.

WORKS SEPVICES:—

WORKS SERVICES :-Construction and Erection of Steel-framed Brow at No. 3 Slip, Devonport Yard.—Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Riverside Works, East Greenwich, S.E.

side Works, East Greenwich, 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, Fifeehire.

Erection of Residence for Electrical Supervisor, Portland.—

Lesty & Raber Castletown, 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.

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., 235, 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., 48, 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, Waferproof.—New Pegamoid, Ltd., 134, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Cannas, 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.

Floorcioth, Corticine or Lindleum.—Fife Linoleum Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Ridbey, Whitley & Co., Ltd., Newgate St., E.C.
Harr, Curled.—M. Drew & 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.

MINERAL SPERM.—Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Queen

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.

Solder.—R. Jones & Co., Ltd., Stone Yard, Deritend, Birming-

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.

borough.

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 Overshobs (Running Contract).—Adams
Bros., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Raunds.

Bottles, Water.—Anglo-American Tin Stamping Co., Ltd.,
Stourport, Worcestershire; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.

verhampton.

Canvas.—Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Port Glasgow; Richards, Ltd., Bradford Works, Aberdeen.

Car, Motor.—Deasy Motor Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Parkside,

CANVAS.—Port Glasgow & Newark Saileloth Co., Port Glasgow; Richards, Ltd., Bradford Works, Aberdeen.
CAR., Moror.—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, Ltd., Tweedvale Mills, Wooth & Sons, Moorhead Mill, Gildersome, Inc. Leeds; G. Briggs & Sons, Storrs Hill Mills, Ossett; J. Clay & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot S.O., Yorks; Colbeck Bross., Ltd., Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield; J. Dalziel & Co., Walkerburn; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Spring Valley Mills, Farsley, Leeds; J. Haliday & Co., Albion Mills, Pudsey; J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Dyehouse Mills, Apperley Bridge, Bradford; W. & T. Huggon, Swinnow Grange Mill, Bramley, Leeds; Hunt & Winterbotham, Ltd., Cam, nr. Dureley; J. Law & Sons, Greetland, nr. Halifax; Marling & Co., Ltd., Stroud; R. Noble & Co., Glebe Mills, Hawick; Strachan & Co., Ltd., Frome Hall Mills, Stoud; J. Walkinsow & Sons, Utd., 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, Magnettic.—Jas. J. Hicks, 8, Hatton Garden, E.C.; Short & Mason, Ltd., Walkhamstow.
COMPOSTITON, Steel Moulding Running Contract).—Pickford, Holland & Co., Attercliffe Rd., Sheffield.
CONTEC, Beljast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast; Dixon & Corbitt & R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Farnworth, nr. Bolton, Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough, nr. Manchester; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd.,

Aberdeen.

Duck, Tent.—D. & R. Duke, Brechin, N.B.; Lamb & Scot 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; Ketsall & 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 Milnrow, nr. Rochdale.

FLANNELETTE.—Bailey & Berry, Ltd., Earby, nr. Colne; L. Behrens & Sons, 131, Portland St., Manchester; Scholfield, Preston & Co., Ltd., Manor Mill, Nelson.

November, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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.

Harnings Co., 16, Pairfielt Rd., Stoke Newington, N.

Harness 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,
Bermondsey, S.E.; E. Jones, 145 & 147, Camden St., Birmingham; Liggins & Froggatt, Empire Works, Marsh St.,
Walsall; Martins (Birmingham), Ltd., Granville St., Birmingham

mingham.

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.

HEADDRESSES.—J. Compton & Sons, Windsor Works, Coopers Rd., S.E.; Hazel & Co., 53, Bermondsey St., S.E.; Hobson & Sons, 154/164, Tooley St., S.E.; Myers & Co., 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.—Bulpitt & 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.—Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., 153, Camden St., Birmingham; Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Rea St., Birmingham; Griffiths & Browett, Ltd., Bradford St., Birmingham; Griffiths & Browett, Ltd., Bradford St., Birmingham; M. J. Hart & Sons, 36, Gt. Barr St., Birmingham.

Rallway Ralls, &c.—T. Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Albert Hill Foundry, Darlington; T. W. Ward, Ltd., 18, Billiter St.,

E.C.,
DPES, HEAD.—C. Groom, Ltd., Dod St., Limehouse, E.;
J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Millwall, E.
REE.—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., Wellington, 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.

S.U., FORKS.
ETS, GROUND.—C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Cambridge St.,
Manchester; Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Leith Walk, Edin-

Oross St., Leicester; Stevenson & Co., Regent Factory,

Rew. 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.

Wisemore St., Walsall.

EL AND IRONWORK, STRUCTURAL, AT WOOLWICH.—M. T.

Shaw & Co., Ltd., Millwall, E.

VIES, 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., Larbert, N.B.; Falkirk Iron Co., Falkirk, N.B.;

Wilmer & Sons, Bow Bridge Ironfoundry, Stratford, E.;

G. Wright, Ltd., Burton Weir Works, Rotherham

C. Groom, Ltd., Dod St., Limehouse, E.

ACTOR, STEAM.—Wallis & Steevens, Ltd., Basingstoke.

ORKS SERVICES.—

RKS SERVICES-

Alterations and Additions to A.S.C. Canteen, Aldershot.—

Martin Wells & Co., Ltd., Victoria Rd., Aldershot.—

Maditions 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.

Made & Sons, Wellington Place, Richmond, Yorks.

Metrations, &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 Bincleaves 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., Shot.—Martin Wells & Co., Ltd., Aldershot.

Ley, Westgate Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Barracks, Bordon.—J. B. Saunders & Co., Ltd., 91, York St., S.W.

Ditto, St. Lucia Barracks, Bordon.—G. E. Tauler & Co.

St., S.W., tto, St. Lucia Barracks, Bordon.—G. E. Taylor & Co., Bush Lane, Cannon St., E.C., erhead 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.—Skevington Bros., Bateman St., Derby.
Bordon, Hounslow, and Shorncliffe.—F. Holdsworth, 32,
Saltaire Rd., Shipley.
Taunton.—R. W. Pitcher & Son, 6, Marlborough St., Devon-

Royal Engineer Mobilization Stores, Longmoor.—Playfair &

Toole, Southampton.

Sinking Borehole and Erection of Pumping Plant, Shoeburyness.—Perkins Macintosh Petroleum Tool and Boring Co., Ltd., 79, Bishopsgate St., E.C.

INDIA OFFICE, STORE DEPARTMENT.

INDIA OFFICE, STORE DEPARTMENT.

APPARATUS.—Elliott Bros., Lewisham.

Axleguards, &c.—P. & W. Maclellan, 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.

Boilers, &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.—Laurence Scott & Co., Norwich.

Insulators.—Bullers, Ltd., 6, Lawrence Pountney Hill, E.C.

Locomotives.—R. Stephenson & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Motors, Oh. Engines, &c.—Lancashire Dynamo Co., Trafford

Park, Manchester.

Ovens, &c.—Werner, Pfleiderer & Perkins, Peterborough.

Park, Manchester.

Ovens, &c.—Werner, Pfleiderer & 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.

ley 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.

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, Chauntry Mills, Haverhill. CULVERTS, STEEL TUBE.—Ashmore, Benson, Pease & Co., Ltd.,

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., Guild-

Lighters, Steel.—Dean, Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley, Yorks. Lighters, Steel.—H. & C. Grayson, Ltd., 21, Water St., Liverpool; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Caxton House, West-mineter, S. W.

Innster, S. W.

LOCOMOTIVE SPARES.—R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd.,
Forth Bank Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

LOCOMOTIVE, TANK.—Kitson & Co., Ltd., Airedale Foundry,

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., 38-39, Parliament 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,

WIRE, COPPER.-F. Smith & Co., Caledonia Works, Halifax.

OFFICE OF WORKS.

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Builders' Work—

Aldershot Royal Pavilion: Alterations and Additions.—Caesar Bros., Hale, Farnham, Surrey.

H.M. Stationery Office and H.M. Office of Works Scores: Erection.—Perry & Co. (Bow), Ltd., 56, Victoria St., S.W. Hampstead Telephone Exchange: Alterations and an Additional Staircase.—E. Lawrance & 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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STATIONERY OFFICE.

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Binding 1,994 Medical Register, 1912; 971 Dentists' Register, 1912.—Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., Printer St., E.C. Binding 20,000 Handbook of the Mekometer, 1911; 8,000 Animal Management.—J. Adams, 76-78, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Animal Management.—J. Adams, 70-76, Gray's 1nn Ed., W.C.

Binding, &c., 1,000 Occurrence Books.—Willmott & Sons, Ltd., 52-6, Bartholomew Close, E.C.

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Printing, Binding, &c., 3,000 Army Books 29 and 29a; 1,500 Penny Bank Ledgers; 3,000 Books "S 72a." Supplying 2,000 Books "S 76b"; 500 Millboards 17 x 10\frac{3}{4}.—McCorquoddle & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

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Printing Census County Volumes—Leinster and Connaught.—Athlone Printing Works Co., Ltd., Athlone, co. Westmeath.

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Stores and Miscellaneous—
60,000 Tape Binders.—C. Edkins & Sons, Ltd., Friday
Bridge Works, Birmingham.
Insertion of Advertisements in "The Board of Trade Labour
Gazette."—Heywood & Co., Ltd., 150, Holborn, E.C.

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E.C.

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Boards, Distributing, Fuse.—Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Victoria Works, Charlton, Kent.
Coils, Heat, &c.—British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
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Protectors, &c.—British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
Beeston, Nottingham; International Electric Co., 111,
Salusbury Rd., Kilburn, N.W.

Protectors, &c.—B...

Beeston, Nottingham; Internace...

Salusbury Rd., Kilburn, N.W.

Afparatus, Telephonic.—

Bells.—British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston, Nottingham; W. Maxwell & Co., Goldhawk Rd., London, W.; Spagnoletti, Ltd., Goldhawk Rd., London, W.

Cords, Flexible.—British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby, Warrington; London Electric Wire Co., & Smiths, Ltd., Leyton, London, E.

Generators.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.

Plugs.-British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston, Nottingham.

Nottingham.
Switchboards.—British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd.,
Liverpool; British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston,
Nottingham; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.
Telephones.—British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston, Nottingham

Telephones, Repair of .- National Telephone Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

Transmitters.—Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford, Manchester.

Cable.—
Paper Core.—Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Victoria Works, Charlton, Kent; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich; Western Electric Co., Ltd., N. Woolwich, London, E. Submarine.—Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., E. Greenwich, London, E.

Casing and Cover.—Beecroft & Wightman, Ltd., Harris St., Bradford.

Castings, Iron.—Gimson & Co. (Leicester), Ltd., Leicester.

Cells, Dry.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.

Chloride of Ammonia.—Cardiff Alkali Co., Ltd., Cardiff.

Clothing Materials.—

CHLORIDE OF AMMONIA.—Cardiff Alkali Co., Ltd., Cardiff.
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Belfast Head Post Office.—Craig & Paton, 2 & 4, Great Vic.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—

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Local Telephone Exchange Equipment North Shields Head Post Office; British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Lennox House, Norfolk St., W.C.

Conveyance of Malls.—

In Liverpool by Motor Van and between Chorley and Preston by Motor Van.—J. Blake & Co., Beaumont St., Liverpool.

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METROPOLITAN POLICE—
Demolition of Woolwich (Old) Police Court.—B. Thomas, 121,
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High St., Deptford, S.E.

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