Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

Vol. XIX.—No. 7.

JULY, 1911.

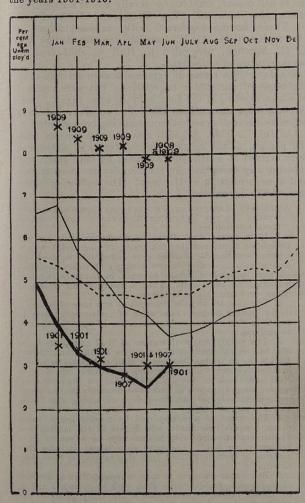
PRICE ONE PENNY.

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 JUNE.

Employment. — Employment in June continued good, but was not quite so good generally as in May. There was a slight improvement in the pottery trade and at iron and steel works, but in most other industries, except mining, employment declined slightly. Some trades were adversely affected by the woolcombing and shipping disputes.

As compared with a year ago, nearly all the principal industries showed an improvement. There was, however, a considerable decline at blastfurnaces and in the lace and jute trades.

In the 394 trade unions, with a net membership of 758,666, making returns, 22,895 (or 3.0 per cent.) were returned as unemployed at the end of June, 1911, compared with 2.5 per cent. at the end of May, 1911, and 3.7 per cent. at the end of June, 1910.

Returns from firms employing 450,221 workpeople in the week ended June 17th, 1911, showed a decrease of 2.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Changes in Rates of Wages. - With one exception all the changes in wages reported as taking effect in June were increases, and affected 27,400 workpeople, of whom 21,600 were employed in engineering works on the North-East coast. The only decrease affected 190,000 coal miners in South Wales and Mon., but its effect was more than sufficient to counterbalance that of all the increases reported, with the result that the net effect of the changes during the month was a decrease of £840 per week.

Trade Disputes .- The most important disputes in progress during the month were those involving about progress during the month were those involving about 65,000* seamen, firemen, dock labourers, and other transport workers at various ports in the United Kingdom, 19,000 woolcombers, &c., at Bradford, 12,000 coal miners in the Rhondda Valley, 1,700 coal miners at South Shields, 1,400 coal miners at Wigan, 800 builders' labourers at Nottingham, 400 carpenters and joiners at Burnley, and 500 railway surfacemen in the Glasgow district. The new disputes beginning in the Glasgow district. June, 1911, numbered 36, and the total number of work-people involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 116,334, or 79,466 more than in the previous month, and 99,868 more than in June, 1910. The time lost during the month by these workpeople amounted to ,214,100 working days, or 690,300 more than in May, 1911, and 1,057,900 more than in June, 1910.

Conciliation and Arbitration. — Cases reported under the Conciliation Act affected seamen, firemen, dock labourers, and other transport workers at various ports, steel workers in Scotland, steel melters at West Hartlepool, building trades operatives at Southampton, shoddy and mungo workers at Ossett, and matting

^{*} This is the estimated number affected up to the end of June.

July, 1911.

weavers in East London. Settlements in the form of agreements or awards were made in certain cases of the seamen, &c., the steel melters at West Hartlepool, and the shoddy and mungo workers at Ossett.

EMPLOYMENT RETURNS FOR JUNE.

(This Summary is based on 3,043 Returns from Employers, covering 1,280,692 workpeople, and 3,033 from Trade Unions, covering 758,666 workpeople.)

I.—TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade.	Membership of Unions reporting,	Percentage Unemployed at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as com- pared with a		
	- Tarang	June, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
TO THE PARTY	HOUSE !			I MA	
Building	57,419	4.2	+ 0.6	- 2.6	
Coal Mining*	153,855	0.8	11-11	+ 0.2	
Engineering	178,398	3.1	+ 0.3	- 1.3	
Shipbuilding	57,231	3.8	+ 1:1	- 3.8	
Other Metal	45,351	2.6	- 0.4	- 1.3	
Textiles*	119,927	3.7	+ 1.4	+ 1.2	
Paper, Printing and	61,677	5.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	
Bookbinding. Furnishing and Wood-	34,881	3.0	+ 0.8	- 1.1	
working. Miscellaneous	49,927	3.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2	
Total	758,666	3.0	+ 0 5	- 0.7	

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

II.-EMPLOYERS' RETURNS

Trade.	Workpeople included	June.		or Dec. (-) red with a
Trade.	in the Returns for June, 1911.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining	669,002	4.49+	- 0:84	- 0.47
Iron "	16,276	5.54+	- 0.35	- 0.36
Shale ,,	3,182	5.74	- 0.05	+ 0.22
83831016 (CRO) (110)	g wift and	No. of Furnaces in Blast.	No.	No.
Pig Iron	21,000	285	- 3	-27
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	26,600	Mills Working. 532	00000 20 <u>11</u> 0	+41
Iron and Steel	94,411	Shifts Worked (One Week). 521,800	Per cent. + 0.4	Per cent. + 5·3
magilife to encourage		Earnings in one Week.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton	121,988	114,979	- 3.3	+ 7.7
Woollen	28,061	26,894	- 2.0	+ 0.8
Worsted	43,501	32,676	- 1.6	+ 0.8
Linen	49,652	29,613	- 2.3	- 2.5
Jute	16,731	11,654	- 2.1	- 9.8
Hosiery	20,924	16,458	- 0.9	+ 5.6
Lace	6,312	5,501	- 1.0	- 8.0
Other Textiles	16,159	12,533	- 2.0	+ 1.9
Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing & Finishing	31,594	35,736	- 4.2	+ 2.3
Boot and Shoe	63,503	62,487	- 1.0	+ 3.6
Shirt and Collar	5,879	3,833	- 2.7	+ 2.2
Brick	15,024	17,548	- 1.3	+ 0.6
Pottery	22,284	21,376	+ 0.2	+ 4.7
Glass	8,609	10,068	- 5.2	- 1.6
Total	450,221	401,156	- 2:3	+ 2.8

Note.—For further details see Articles on pp. 251-264. † This average is reduced on account of Whitsuntide holidays.

RECENT CONCILIATION CASES.

Shipping Trade, United Kingdom.

On June 15th a general strike of seamen, firemen, trimmers, &c., commenced at certain of the principal ports of the United Kingdom. The claims of the workpeople at the various ports were based upon the following national programme:-

1. The constitution of a conciliation board. 2. A minimum rate of wages. 3. Manning scale for stokehold, deck and galley. 4. Abolition of medical examination by doctors privately appointed by the Shipping Federation. 5. Abolition of the engagement of seamen in the Shipping Federation offices. 6. Right of seamen to a portion of their wages in port during a voyage. 7. Right of a seaman to have a representative present when signing on. 8. Hours of labour and rates and overtime to be fixed. 9. Improved forecastle accommo-

In a number of ports matters became complicated by strikes of dock labourers, carters, &c., until the transport service was seriously affected. At Hull, Goole and Manchester settlements have been arrived at through the mediation of the Board of Trade. Particulars of these cases are given below:-

Hull and Goole.

On June 16th the dock labourers at Goole ceased work. and on June 20th they were followed by the dock labourers at Hull, the workpeople in both cases striking to support the seamen and to advance claims of their own in respect of rates of payment and other working conditions. At the end of a few days all work at the docks had ceased, and trade generally was at a standstill. Riots also occurred. The President of the Board of Trade having conferred with representatives of the employers, Mr. G. R. Askwith, accompanied by Mr. I. H. Mitchell, proceeded to Hull to endeavour to arrange terms of settlement.

On June 29th terms of agreement were arrived at as the result of continuous negotiations, but were rejected at a mass meeting of the men, held the same night. Conferences were resumed on the following day, but were adjourned sine die, no settlement having been effected.

On July 3rd Mr. Askwith renewed negotiations with the parties, as the result of which terms of settlement were arrived at which were accepted by both sides, and subsequently confirmed by the Employers' Associations and a mass meeting of the men. The following is the text of the agreement:-

AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT BETWEEN THE SHIPOWNERS AND OTHERS AND THE TRANSPORT WORKERS OF THE PORTS OF

OTHERS AND THE TRANSPORT WORKERS OF THE PORTS OF HULL AND GOOLE.

1. It is agreed that there be no charge made for the Federation ticket and that the taking of such ticket be voluntary, and that no preference on either side be exercised against men for having or not having such ticket, and that all men engaged undertake to work in harmony whether non-union or union men. This to apply to all classes of labour on board ship or on shore.

2. The men are to have the right at any time of having a doctor present during examination of crews, each party to pay their own doctor: reasonable notice of such examination to be given.

pay their own doctor: reasonable notice of such examination to be given.

3. The weekly wages of seamen at Hull and Goole to be 32s. 6d., and monthly rates for sailors £4 10s., and firemen £4 15s. in all trades. Seamen in Hull and Goole to have a half-holiday per week. Day and hour dock labourers in Hull and Goole to have a half-holiday on Saturdays excepting those employed on short and coastwise traders carrying general cargoes with fixed days of sailing and Gooleowned tramp steamers.

4. The wages of men employed by regular liners, steve-

whed tramp steamers.

4. The wages of men employed by regular liners, stevedores, lumpers, merchants, wharfingers in the loading and discharging of ships—ship labour only—be advanced by a halfpenny per hour. The term ship labour includes men carrying or barrowing direct from ship to quay or from quay to ship.

5. The employers agree to meet representatives of sections of workpeople besides those dealt with in clauses 3 and 4, to discuss claims on reasonable notice being given to the

6. In the event of any question arising as to the interpretation of any clause of this agreement, which cannot be settled by the parties concerned, no stoppage of work shall take place but the matter shall be referred to the Board

A question having arisen on Clause 3, on July 14th the following minute was issued by the Board of Trade:—

Short Traders.—Vessels with fixed days of sailing carry-

ing general cargoes between Hull and/or Goole and Continental ports between the Elbe and Brest.

Coastwise Traders.—Vessels with fixed days of sailing carrying general cargoes between Hull and/or Goole and other ports in the United Kingdom.

As regards the above definitions, the shipowners agree that any such vessels which are diverted to ports off their advertised routes, unless they go to take up an advertised sailing, cannot claim exemption from overtime on Saturday afternoon in respect of any cargo loaded from such outside ports.

At Manchester the dispute was confined to seagoing men until June 27th, when the dock labourers employed at the Ship Canal docks ceased work in support of a demand for a new code of working rules and a revised scale of wages. On July 1st a meeting of the parties was held under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor, and arrangements were made for further meetings. On July 3rd the position was further complicated by a strike of carters in the employment of the carting contractors, and of carters and goods staff workers employed by the railway companies, which brought transport operations to a standstill. On July 4th serious disorder broke out, and it became necessary to call in extra police to maintain order in Manchester, and troops were drafted into Salford. On the following day, in consequence of telephonic communication between the President of the Board of Trade and the Lord Mayor, Mr. G. R. Askwith, with Mr. I. H. Mitchell, proceeded to Manchester. Continuous negotiations ensued, and it was not until past midnight of Sunday, July 10th, that terms were arranged between the parties. The following is the text of the agreement arrived at in the case of seamen and firemen:

(1) Wages:—A rise of 10s. as follows: Eastward, carpenters, boatswains, and donkeymen, 10s. advance on present wages; firemen and trimmers, £4 5s. to £4 15s.; A.B.'s, £4 to £4 10s. Westward, carpenters, boatswains, and donkey-

to £4 10s. Westward, carpenters, boatswains, and donkeymen, 10s. advance on present wages; firemen and trimmers, £4 10s. to £5; A.B.'s, £4 to £4 10s.

(2) Medical Examination:—The men to have the right at any time to have a doctor present during examination of crews, each party to pay their own doctor; reasonable notice of such examination to be given.

Representation:—In case of dispute the employers agree the support of the support of

to meet the men and their representatives on reasonable

(4) The question of payment of fares to return men to port

of engagement may be dealt with under Clause 3 and also questions affecting shore gang and riggers.

(5) No compulsion will be exercised upon men to take out a Federation ticket; also any complaint or grievance arising upon this matter can be dealt with under Clause 3.

(6) Weekly boats, 32s. 6d. weekly.

The following were the terms of the Carters' Agree-

(1) The Manchester Team Owners' Association agree to pay 25s, per week for drivers of one horse, and 27s, per week for drivers of teams of two horses. Firms paying more

than these rates to continue as at present.

(2) The men shall receive 6d. per hour for all time worked (2) The men shall receive out, per nour for all other worked before 7.30 a.m.; all other extra services rendered at night shall be remunerated on the basis now in force at a firm agreed upon between the parties.

(3) These rates to come into force immediately on work

(4) The Manchester and District Carriers' Association

(4) The Manchester and District Carriers' Association agree to pay Box Cart men as per the agreement dated May 13th, 1910, between that Association and the United Carters' Association, namely, 24s. per week.
(5) Both parties recognise each other's associations.
(6) The other question contained in the men's demand dated 3rd July, 1911, to be referred to a joint conference of representatives of the parties to be held within one week of work being resumed.

In the event of no agreement being reached within one month of the parties meeting, there shall be no stoppage of work, but the matter shall be referred to the Board of Trade.

It was further decided that, in order to avoid any future excessive hours of labour, the United Carters' Association, together with the Manchester Team Owners and all other carriers, agree that on and after August 1st, 1911, all carters shall cease to load or collect goods for the railway companies on the docks at 6.30 p.m. It is proposed to ask cartage contractors, other than members of the Manchester Team Owners' Association, to give assurances that they will go into a conference with the Manchester Team Owners' Association with a view to seeing that any increased rates shall not be taken advantage of by either party to the detriment of the other.

In the case of the railway workers, the men affected by the disputes were reinstated by the companies, and various matters in dispute were or will be considered and dealt with by the Conciliation Boards or the companies. A decision was given on a large number of questions in the case of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, the Central Conciliation Board of that railway sitting during the progress of the negotiations. In the case of the dock labourers and watermen, an agreement was also arrived at. All the sections having come to arrangements, work was finally resumed.

Steel Workers, Scotland.

On June 13th joint application was made to the Board of Trade by the Steel Ingot Makers' Association, the British Steel Smelters', &c., Association, and the Amalgamated Society of Steel and Iron Workers, for the appointment of a Court of Arbitration to deal with a claim by the gas producermen at steel works n Scotland, owned by members of the Steel Ingot Makers' Association, for additional week-end allowances.

A court has now been appointed, consisting of the Right Hon. Lord Lochee (Chairman), Mr. Douglas Upton, from the employers' panel, and Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., from the labour panel.

Steel Melters, West Hartlepool.

The Court of Arbitration appointed to deal with this case (see Board of Trade Labour Gazette for June, p. 203) issued their award on June 29th. The question in dispute related to the base rate of payment for steel melters employed on a Talbot furnace, the employers claiming a rate of 6.85d. per ton, while the workpeople claimed a rate of 8.977d. per ton. The Court fixed the rate at 8.125d. per ton.

Building Trades Operatives, Southampton.

In November, 1910, the Southampton United Building Trades Committee gave six months' notice to the local Master Builders' and Decorators' Association for an advance in wages of 1d. per hour and an alteration in the rule relating to payment for overtime. The advance was refused, and joint application was made to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator to settle the question in dispute.

The Board of Trade, on June 27th, appointed Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C., to act in the desired capacity. At the hearing before Mr. Hudson an agreement was arrived at, and embodied in Mr. Hudson's award, by which the workpeople receive an advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour. No alteration was made in the overtime rule

Shoddy and Mungo Workers, Ossett.

On May 20th about 170 shoddy and mungo workers at Ossett struck work in support of a claim for a general rate of wages of 5½d. per hour; 6d. per hour for overtime, and a reduction in the hours of labour from 58 to 55½ per week. After some negotiations Mr. John Burnett was, on June 27th, appointed by the Board of Trade to preside as conciliator at a joint meeting of the parties. At this meeting a settlement was effected, and the weekly rates agreed upon were: -Feeders, dyers' labourers, rag shakers, or warehousemen, 24s. 6d.; carbonisers and packers or sheeters-up, 26s.

These rates are to be for a $55\frac{1}{2}$ -hours week; $5\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour is to be the rate of wages for night men and 6d. per hour for overtime for all classes included in the agreement. Fettlers are to receive $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for day rates, $5\frac{3}{4}$ d. for night work, and 6d. for overtime.

A scale of wages is fixed for youths, and the agreement also provides that on October 6th next a further advance of 6d. per week shall be given to feeders, dyers' labourers, rag shakers and warehousemen, and that the rates of wages for youths shall also be advanced on that date.

Matting Weavers, London, E.

On June 27th application was made to the Board of Trade, on behalf of the matting weavers in the employment of a firm in East London, asking for the appointment of an arbitrator to deal with a dispute which had arisen as to the prices to be paid. The firm concurring in the application, the Board of Trade on July 3rd appointed Mr. W. B. Yates, J.P., to act in that capacity.

FREE LEGAL ADVICE AGENCIES IN GERMANY.

CERTAIN particulars were given in the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1905 (p. 295) with regard to the agencies established in many parts of Germany for the purpose of supplying legal advice to workpeople and to others with slender resources. The statistics related to 1904, and the agencies founded by the Social-Democratic Trade Unions, and known as "workmen's secretariates," formed the greater part of those then in

Since that date there has been a considerable development in the number of these agencies, as well as in the extent to which use is made of them. Although the initiative in supplying free legal advice came from the working classes, the need of these institutions, in view of the complex body of labour legislation enacted in Germany during recent years, has become so generally recognised that their establishment has come to be regarded as falling within the legitimate sphere of activity of municipalities and even of the State. During the past few years such agencies have also been founded and carried on by philanthropic societies, by employers, by religious bodies, and by political organisations.

For information with regard to the number and work of free legal advice agencies in earlier years recourse must be had to the reports of the various groups of organisations, or of the individual offices, but in 1909 for the first time the German Labour Department undertook a comprehensive inquiry, which it proposes to repeat every three years. The figures which follow are for the most part based upon the report* of this investigation.

The Table below classifies the 693 legal advice agencies from which returns were obtained in 1909 according to their nature, only those being included, as a rule, which furnish information gratis (or in return for a merely nominal fee) to all inquirers or to those of limited means. Those maintained by workmen's organisations form an exception to this, since they are, generally speaking, founded for the exclusive benefit of their own members. In the same way those maintained by employers are for the special benefit of their own workpeople

By Whom Est	Number of Agencies.	Number of Questions dealt with			
Municipality or State		-		101	248,621
Philanthropic Societies		7.12	 	28	134,870
Women's Societies Trade Unions:—			 	79	33,772
Social Democratic Uni	ons		 	111	565,496
Trades Councils			 	172	40,226
Hirsch-Duncker Union	B		 	44	32,982
Other			 	11 5	51,316
Simployers Religious Bodies :—			 	5	3,600
Roman Catholic	1		 	117	275,466
Protestant				14	26,683
Political Organisations			 	11	10,261
Total			 	693	1,423,293

Of the agencies in the first of the groups only one is established under a State government—that of Gotha but in many cases the State or provincial authorities make a grant towards the expenses of the municipal The earliest of these was opened at Göttingen in 1890, others being established at Hamm in 1896, Elberfeld, Mülhausen and Mainz in 1897, and Ulm in 1899; the great majority, however, were established during the years 1905-1909.

The earliest agency established by a philanthropic society dates from 1890; the increase in the number of these agencies was slow for some years, but during the period 1904-1909 twenty additional agencies were opened.

The agencies for women furnish information chiefly upon questions relating to family matters, divorce, maintenance. &c.

Under the general title of workmen's secretariates the Social-Democratic Trade Unions of Germany (whose members numbered 1,832,667 in 1909) have established 111 offices for furnishing legal advice or assistance. The first of these was established in 1894, but until 1903 comparatively few secretariates were opened. During the years 1904-1909, however, as many as seventy-five were established.

The Hirsch-Duncker (non-Social Democratic) Trade Unions maintain agencies of three kinds. Those known as workmen's secretariates remain open the whole day, and are conducted by a paid clerical staff. Others are conducted by Union officials, who may be consulted at certain fixed times. A third kind are attended by members of the Union after their ordinary working

A small group is formed by those agencies which are maintained by employers for the benefit of their own workpeople. One of these is for persons employed by the Prussian State Mines and Saltworks Administration; the others are privately established.

Taking all the groups together, the points upon which information was afforded in 1909 by the 693 legal advice agencies numbered 1,423,293. A Table in the German report shows that 1,379,541 of these related to the following subjects:

	Inquiries.			
Subject upon which Information Supplied.	Number.	Per Cent. of Total.		
Labour Contract and Apprenticeship, Factory and Merchant Shipping Laws	176,125	12.8		
Other branches of Civil Law	393,421	28.5		
Workmen's Insurance	369,222	26.8		
Criminal Law	67,225	4.9		
Law, &c.)	196,218	14.2		
Other	177,330	12.8		
Total	1,379,541	100.0		

The great variety of the legal points on which information is sought and given in these agencies is only partly discernible from the above Table. Thus a further analysis of the figures under the heading "Other branches of Civil Law" shows that in 94,180 cases the advice had reference to matters as between landlord and tenant; in 84,073 cases to matters as between members of the same family (e.g., marriage, divorce, &c.); in 74,464 cases to the law as between debtor and creditor, and in 44,124 cases to successions.

Some details relating to the finances of the legal advice agencies during 1909 are available with regard to those maintained by the Social-Democratic Trade Unions. From the summary given in the journal* of these organisations it appears that out of a total income of £23,812 during the year the contributions of trades councils amounted to £7,678, those of individual members to £7,312, and those of affiliated unions to £5,551. The total expenditure during 1909 was £22,225, including £14,520 for wages, salaries, and personal expenses, £2,802 for rent, cleaning, lighting and heating of offices, and £2,041 for books, printing, &c. The following Table gives the income and expenditure of six of the largest of the Social-Democratic workmen's secretariates during 1909:—

Workm	en's S	Receipts.	Expenditure.		
Nuremburg				£	£ 1007
Berlin			 **	1.512 1,082	1,227
Hamburg			 	985	820
Frankfort-on-Main Kiel			 	830 528	559 548
Leipzig			 	517	517

The majority of the local legal advice agencies are affiliated to central federations, the principal functions of which are to represent workpeople before the Imperial Insurance Department. The central secretariate of the Social-Democratic Trade Unions was founded in 1903, in which year it received 633 applications. In 1909 these had increased to 2,170, which related entirely to various points arising out of the workmen's insurance laws. These were submitted for the most part by the local secretariates, but also to some extent by individual Trade Unionists, and even by unorganised agricultural labourers and by small shopkeepers and business men.

The returns show that, during 1909, 38 of the has steadily declined until at the recent Census it was municipal agencies received State grants amounting to £2,169, and 10 received £261 from municipalities. The assistance rendered does not always take the form of a direct money grant. Sometimes rooms where the interviews may be held or applications made are granted rent-free, while in other cases lawyers are assigned to assist by expert advice. Prussia may be mentioned as an example of the latter. The Prussian Minister of Justice has appointed graduates in law attached to the law courts (Gerichts-Assessoren) for this purpose; these are then granted a year's leave of absence from the courts, a period which may, under certain conditions, be extended for a further year. The Minister of Justice of Saxony and the Baden Minister of the Interior have also made certain provisions for placing the services of trained lawyers at the disposal of the free legal advice

July, 1911.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. 1911.

Reports* have been issued giving the preliminary figures as to the population of the United Kingdom taken in April last, and from these the following information has been taken in continuation of the particulars published in the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for

The number of males and females in 1911, the increase or decrease per cent. since 1901, and the number of females to 1,000 males, were as follows:—

	Male	es.	Fema	Number	
and the second	Number at 2nd April, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) per cent.	Number at 2nd April, 1911.	Inc. (+) Or Dec. (-) per cent.	Females to 1,000 Males.
England and Wales Scotland Ireland	17,448,476 2,307,603 2,186,804	+ 10·9 + 6·2 - 0·6	18,626,793 2,451,842 2,195,147	+ 10·9 + 6·7 - 2·8	1,068 1,062 1,004

In England and Wales the proportion of females to males was 1,057 to 1,000 in 1801; it then declined, Census after Census, though with some irregularity, down to 1851, when it stood at 1,042 to 1,000. But after that a change in the opposite direction set in, and up to 1901, when the number of females to 1,000 males was 1,068, there was a slight but continuous increase in the proportion of females to males. In Scotland the number of females to 1,000 males in 1901 was 1,057. In comparison with the year 1901, however, allowance should be made for the number of males absent on military service in South Africa.

The proportion of females to males varies greatly in different parts of the country. Thus in England and Wales and Scotland the number of females to 1,000 males was as high as 1,272 in Bute, 1,222 in Forfar, 1,218 in Sussex, 1,217 in Shetland, and 1,211 in Cardiganshire, while it was as low as 890 in Linlithgow, 912 in Monmouthshire, 924 in Glamorganshire, and 955 in Stirling.

The following Table shows the proportion per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom in its different divisions at each Census, 1821-1911:-

the to the	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
England Wales Scotland Ireland	10.0	54·5 3·4 9·8 32·3	56·1 3·4 9·8 30·7	61·8 3·7 10·5 24·0	65.6 3.8 10.6 20.0	68·2 3·9 10·7 17·2	70.6 3.9 10.7 14.8	72·8 4·0 10·7 12·5	74·3 4·1 10·8 10·8	75·3 4·5 10·5 9·7

England thus contains over 75 per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom, Scotland rather more and Ireland rather less than 10 per cent., while Wales contains the remaining $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In the early part of last century Ireland contained nearly a third of the population of the United Kingdom, but the proportion

only 9.7 per cent.

The following table shows the population of "Greater London " (corresponding with the City of London and Metropolitan Police Districts), and of the Administrative County of London, and the "Outer Ring" at each of the Censuses from 1861-1911:-

Census Year.	Administ County of		" Outer	Ring."	Greater London.		
	Population.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) per cent.	Population.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) per cent.	Population.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) per cent.	
1861 1871 1881 1891 1901 1911	2,808,494 3,261,396 3,830,297 4,227,954 4,536,267 4,522,961	+ 16·1 + 17·4 + 10·4 + 7·3 - 0·3	414,226 624,245 936,364 1.405,852 2,045,135 2,730,002	+ 50·7 + 50·0 + 50·1 + 45·5 + 33·5	3,222,720 3,885,641 4,766,661 5,633,806 6,581,402 7,252,963	+ 20.6 + 22.7 + 18.2 + 16.8 + 10.2	

In the fifty years 1861-1911 the population of the Administrative County of London increased by 60 per cent., that of the "Outer Ring" by 560 per cent., and that of "Greater London" by 125 per cent. The population of the Administrative County, which had shown a declining rate of increase in 1891 and 1901, actually decreased between 1901 and 1911. It is pointed out in the Census report that the process of decentralisation of the population of London, which had at first affected the inner districts only, has gradually affected a much wider area, until in 1901-1911 only nine of the 28 metropolitan boroughs showed an increase of population, and these boroughs are those farthest removed from the centre. In the "Outer Ring" the increase of population had been about 50 per cent. in each of the three intercental periods between 1861 and 1891 and 45 per cent. in the period 1891-1901. In the last inter-censal period it fell to 33 per cent.; this, however, represents a numerical addition of 684,867 persons, an addition greater than that in any previous intercensal period, and considerably more than the entire population of the 'Outer Ring' fifty years ago.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION IN

The usual annual statistical account* of the movement of passengers between the United Kingdom and other countries in 1910, with corresponding figures for previous years, has recently been issued by the Board of Trade. The information furnished to the Board of Trade with regard to the countries from and to which the passengers proceed consists of particulars as to the ports at which the incoming passengers embark and those at which the outgoing passengers contract to land. The statistics do not therefore relate to "emigration" and "immigration" properly so called. Thus, the figures include a number of persons travelling to and from the United Kingdom on business and pleasure who are recorded as passengers both inward and outward (though not necessarily in the same year), and also emigrants from European countries who pass through the United Kingdom on their way to countries out of Europe. Moreover, in regard to the origin of passengers to the United Kingdom and the destination of passengers from the United Kingdom, it is to be borne in mind that the port of embarkation or disembarkation may not be in the country from which the passenger started or to which he intends ultimately to proceed; thus, in the case of North America, a number of passengers to or from Canada disembark or embark at ports in the United States, and conversely a number of passengers to or from the United States disembark or embark at Canadian ports. The above considerations should be borne in mind in any use of the figures, but it may probably be assumed that the excess of outward over inward passengers of British nationality represents roughly the number of actual emigrants from the United Kingdom.

* Copy of Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year 1910. H.C. 180 of 1911; price 41d. Wyman & Sons.

^{*} Reichs wheitsblatt (the journal of the German Labour Department), 1910, pp. 773 and 847.

^{*} Urrespondenzblatt der Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlande, August 6th. 1910.

Census of England and Wales, Cd. 5705. Price 1s, 4d. Census of Scotland Cd. 5700. Price 10d. Census of Ireland, Cd. 5691. Price 2½d. To be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C.

Passengers to and from Non-European Countries.

The number of outward passengers of all nationalities from the United Kingdom in 1910 was 618,859, as compared with 474,378 in 1909, and has only been exceeded in the year 1907, and then only by 16,000. The number of inward passengers was 298,779, as compared with 261,325 in 1909, and has only been exceeded in 1908, when it was 342,922. The balance outward (320,080) shows an increase of 107,000 as compared with 1909, and has only been exceeded in 1882, 1906, and 1907. Except in 1907, the total volume of the oversea passenger movement in 1910 was the greatest recorded.

The total of 618,859 included 79,762 children under 12 year of age; of the remainder 335,631 were males and 203,466 females.

The aggregate excess of outward over inward passengers was 320,080, the balance outward to the United States being 139,415, to British North America 134,705, and to Australia and New Zealand 32,961.

With regard to foreigners, there was an aggregate outward balance of 86,371, of whom 65,846 sailed for the United States and 19,024 for British North America.

The total number of passengers of British nationality was 397,848 outward and 164,139 inward, leaving an outward balance of 233,709, which may probably be taken to represent roughly the number of emigrants. The outward balance to British North America was 115,681, to Australia and New Zealand 32,725, and to the United States 73,569. The outward balance to all British possessions was 158,878, or 68 per cent. of the total, and to foreign countries 74,831, or 32 per cent; the proportions in 1909 were 59 per cent. to British possessions and 41 per cent. to foreign countries. In the ten years 1891-1900 these proportions were 28 per cent. to British possessions and 72 per cent. to foreign countries, and in the ten years 1901-1910, 56 per cent. to British possessions and 44 per cent. to foreign countries. As already explained, these figures of balances of the direct passenger movement do not afford a reliable measure of the distribution of the stream of emigrants, but a change so marked as is indicated by the increased percentage to British possessions cannot but be regarded as significant.

Of adult male passengers outward of British nationality 12 per cent. belonged to the agricultural group and 10 per cent. to the commercial and professional groups, 24 per cent. were described as belonging to the skilled trade group, and 27 per cent. as labourers. Foreign passengers outward included much smaller proportions in the agricultural, commercial and professional, and skilled trades groups, over 60 per cent. being described as labourers.

Of the total number of outward passengers, 54 per cent. sailed from Liverpool, and 42 per cent. of the inward passengers landed at that port. Southampton, London, Glasgow and Queenstown together accounted for a further 41 per cent. of both the outward and the inward passengers.

Passengers to and from European Countries.

The total number of passengers to European countries (including those to all Mediterranean and Black Sea ports) was 1,040,942 in 1910, and the number arriving therefrom 1,153,606, leaving an inward balance of 112,664; the corresponding figures for 1909 were 951,238, 1,045,501, and 94,263. The returns made to the Board of Trade do not include any information as to the nationality of passengers between the United Kingdom and European ports; but if the statistics of alien passengers obtained by the Home Office under the Aliens Act, 1905, are compared with the figures given above, it will be seen that the figures given above for all passengers exceed those recorded as alien passengers as shown in the Home Office Return by about 603,000 inwards and 607,000 outwards in 1908, 623,000 inwards and 612,000 outwards in 1909, and 677,000 inwards and 664,000 outwards and 677,000 inwards a wards in 1910, a result which is consistent with the assumption that in the movement of British passenger traffic between the United Kingdom and the Continent the outward and inward streams are approximately equal

WORKING CONDITIONS IN BAKERIES IN HOLLAND.

A VOLUME* recently issued by the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce analyses the results of an inquiry relating to working conditions in bakeries which was made in 1910 at the instance of that Department by the Director-General of Labour.

Of a total of 13,167 bread-baking establishments in Holland, all except 46 were visited by official investigators-in most cases the factory inspectors. The majority of the bakeries not visited were attached either to military barracks or to public institutions. In the 13,121 bakeries visited 29,406 persons (11,814 masters and 17,592 journeymen) were occupied in the making of In 3,870 of these, or 29 per cent., the baker worked by himself—i.e., without assistants. In 7,956, or 61 per cent., he had either one or two assistants; in 1.168, or 9 per cent., from three to nine assistants; and in 127, or 1 per cent., ten or more assistants were em-

Nightwork (described as work of which any part falls between the hours of 9 p.m. and 5 a.m.) was regularly performed by 17,126, or 58 per cent. of all those employed in bread baking, the proportion of those employed at night being least in the smaller, and greatest in the larger, establishments, as shown by the following

	Total	Persons Working at Night.		
Class of Bakehouse.	Persons Working.	Number.	Per Cent. of all in Class.	
(a) With no outside help (b) With 1 or 2 journeymen (c) With 3 to 9 journeymen (d) With 10 or more journeymen		 3,870 17,354 5,425 2,757	1,637 8,778 4,098 2,613	42 51 76 95
All Bakehouses	9.18	29,406	17,126	58

The above particulars relate to "ordinary week-days" only—that is to say, Tuesday to Friday inclusive. The conditions on Mondays and Saturdays are somewhat different, and Sunday work (except in Jewish establishments) is practically unknown in Dutch bakehouses.

The same remarks apply to the following Table, in which the bakehouses of Class (B) (where 50 per cent. of the total output of Dutch bakehouses is produced) are grouped according to the length of the working day.

In bakehouses with either one or two journeymen the daily working time (including intervals for meals, etc.)

Daily Working Time.							which the usual as shown in the p column on	
						Mondays.	Tuesdays to Fridays.	Saturdays.
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	ours	or less				203 2,367 1,164 1,641 1,107 818 366 167 68 56	51 2,140 1,171 1,710 1,248 930 394 176 82 54	203 1,440 639 787 786 809 759 692 466 524 851
						7,956	7,956	7,956

From the above Table it would appear that, of all the bakehouses employing either one or two journeymen these being typical of Dutch bakehouses in general— 2,884, or 37 per cent., have a daily working time of 13 hours or more throughout the greater part of the week; 2,581, or 33 per cent., work 13 hours or more on Mondays; and 4,887, or 63 per cent., do so on Saturdays as well; while about one in every six establishments of this class works 18 hours or more on Saturdays.

The living-in system was found to be most general in bakeries of the class to which the foregoing Table relates. The establishments in which this system was in vogue numbered altogether 1,306. In 246 of these an

*Onderzoek naar de Bedrijfstoestanden in de Nederlandsche Broodbakkerije! Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. (The Hague, 1911.)

opportunity for inspecting the sleeping accommodation was not afforded. In 828 of the remaining 1,060 estabishments one bed was being shared by two journeymen. In a number of cases a single bed was shared by three journeymen. "Not infrequently the position of the leeping apartment was so close to the oven that the heat was highly objectionable." With regard to the living-in system and its bearing upon cleanliness, the Report bserves: "Remarks may constantly be heard from which it is to be inferred that journeymen practically never wash themselves before preparing the dough. A common expression among journeymen bakers is 'to wash in the trough '—i.e., to prepare the dough with unwashed hands, and by whitening them in this way make them appear clean."

COMPULSORY OLD AGE INSURANCE FOR COAL MINERS IN BELGIUM.

New Law.*

A LAW of June 5th, 1911, which enters into force on January 1st, 1912, prescribes that all workpeople employed in coal mining in Belgium whose age shall be less than 60 years on the latter date must be insured in the National Superannuation Fund (Caisse de Retraite). For this purpose each employer is required to see that his workpeople are affiliated to that Fund either (a) directly, or (b) through the medium of one of the ordinary Friendly Societies recognised by the State, or e) through the medium of one of the Special Provident Funds for the Mining Industry mentioned below. The contributions are to be paid by the insured, and must amount to not less than 14s. 5d. in each year in the case workpeople under 21 years of age, and not less than 19s. 2d. in the case of those aged 21 or over. Should the nsured worker fail to make the prescribed payments, the employer is required to deduct the necessary amount from the wages due to him. The contributions cease to be compulsory, however, when they have amounted to a sum sufficient to purchase a pension of £14 8s. per annum at the age of 60.

The persons insured may fix the date from which they desire their pensions to commence; such date must, however, be not before the completion of the 55th or after the completion of the 65th year of the beneficiary's

Every employer in the coal-mining industry must join a special Provident Fund for the Mining Industry of the type existing under the law of 28th March, 1868. Hitherto employers of labour in the mining industry had been bound by the terms under which they held their concessions to belong to a Fund of this kind. These Funds, however, existed primarily for purposes of accident compensation, and their functions in this respect were superseded as a result of a law of 1903 regulating miners' accident compensation. The special Provident Funds for the coalmining industry are placed on the same footing as recognised friendly societies in regard to the grant of bounties from the State in supplement to the workpeople's contributions, and their purpose under the present law is threefold, namely, (a) to serve as intermediaries for affiliating coal miners to the National Superannuation Fund, where such affiliation has not been effected directly or through an ordinary Friendly Society, (b) to grant pensions under conditions and within the limits prescribed by the present law (see below), and (c) to institute generally measures of thrift and of relief for the benefit of coalmine workers or their families. They must in future grant an old age pension of at least £14 8s. per annum, unless otherwise provided in their bye-laws, (1) to coalmine workers over 60 years of age already retired who have been admitted to pensions in virtue of bye-laws and regulations already in force, and (2) to coal mine workers who, having passed the age of 60, are either in employment or have retired without a pension, after having worked at a Belgian coal mine for at least 30 years and up to the age of 60. The age limit of 60 is reduced to 55 in the case of a worker who has served the prescribed period of 30 years underground, but where such a worker prefers not to

last five years in the class to which he has belonged during the greater part of the period.

As a transitory measure it is provided that any coal-miner who on January 1st, 1912, is over 21 but under 60 years of age shall, on his reaching the latter age, receive from the Provident Fund to which his employer belongs an allowance sufficient to bring the pension due to him in virtue of his compulsory contributions under the present law up to £14 8s. per annum.

The provident funds are to be supported mainly by contributions of affiliated employers, and, as a temporary measure, by a monthly contribution of 43d. from workpeople aged at least 30 on January 1st, 1912. The rate of the employers' contributions shall be established, for the transitional period, according to the charges falling on the funds in that period. Under normal conditions it must not be less than 11 per cent. of the wages bill. It must not exceed 21 per cent., and any requirements in excess of that amount must be borne equally by the State and by the provinces in which the coal mines are situated.

Each provident fund is to be administered by a committee on which employers and workpeople are represented in equal numbers, and any disputes in reference to decisions delivered by the committee are to be brought before the local justice of the peace. The funds may form federations with the object of organising some or all of their functions collectively, in particular as regards the proportional payments due from each of them in the districts in which the insured miners have successively worked.

The pensions granted by the Provident Funds to widows and children before the date of entry into force of this law shall continue to be paid in accordance with the regulations under which they were granted. Moreover, the widow of any miner who, on January 1st, 1912, is over 21 but under 60, and who dies while in receipt of a pension, shall, on her reaching the latter age, receive from the Provident Fund a pension of £7 4s. per annum, provided she has been the wife of such miner (or of two or more miners successively) for at least 20 years.

Workpeople of foreign nationality employed at mines in Belgium shall be treated under the law as if they were Belgians, except that they may not receive bonuses from the State in supplement of their contributions, unless they are subjects of a nation according equivalent advantages to Belgian miners and have resided in Belgium for not less than 10 years.

SICKNESS INSURANCE IN HUNGARY IN 1908.

Insurance against sickness is compulsory in Hungary for all persons employed in industrial undertakings and whose earnings do not exceed £100 a year, or 6s. 8d. a

According to the Report of the Hungarian Workmen's Insurance Department, which has recently been issued, the average number of members insured against sickness in Hungary proper (exclusive of Croatia, Slavonia and Fiume) was 825,150 in 1908, about 13 per cent. of the total being females.

The usual rate of contribution to the insurance funds has been fixed at 3 per cent. of the average daily wages since February 1st, 1908 (previous to which date it was usually 2 per cent.), one-half of the contribution being payable by the workpeople and one-half by the employers. The total amount of contributions in 1908 was £792,000, or 19s. 2d. per member.

The number of cases of sickness accompanied by incapacity for work was 362,698 in 1908, or 44 per 100 members. The average number of days for which sick benefit (in money) was granted was equivalent to 5.41 per member, while the number of days of infirmary, hospital, &c., treatment averaged 0.71 per member.

The average duration of a case of sickness was fourteen days, and the average benefit (including, as well as sick pay, the cost of medicines and of maintenance in infir-*Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department), June 15th, 1911. | maries, hospitals, &c., and doctors' fees) 19s. 3d.

Expenditure on benefit amounted in 1908 to £676,000. This expenditure, as distributed among various classes of benefit, is equivalent to the undermentioned amounts

Sick pay (including confinement benefit)	7s. 6d.
Cost of medicines	3s. 3d.
Doctors' fees	3s. 2d.
Maintenance in infirmaries, hospitals, &c.	1s. 1d.
Other forms of benefit	1s. 5d.

... ... 16s. 5d.

Expenses of management are stated at £113,000, but this amount does not represent the total cost of administration, inasmuch as it does not include the expenses of insurance funds attached to particular establishments, which bear their own expenses of management.

It is stated that accident insurance, which is also compulsory for industrial workpeople in Hungary, will be dealt with in the next annual Report of the Hungarian Insurance Department.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

Monthly report, compiled by the Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W., from the latest official and other reports, newspapers, &c.*

Canada.

ALL emigrants to Canada must fulfil the requirements of the Canadian Government as to possession of sufficient travelling money, guarantee of employment, &c. There is a good demand for farm labourers, strong men for railway construction, female servants for town or country, and, to a less extent, for mechanics, mainly those in the building trades. The coalminers' strike at Spring Hill, Nova Scotia, is at last settled, but some 7,000 coalminers have been on strike in Alberta and the Crow's Nest Pass district of British Columbia. Several thousand men also in the building trades at Vancouver, B.C., have been on strike.

Commonwealth of Australia.

In New South Wales competent farm labourers—including a limited number of married men with families -have no difficulty in getting good places. In Sydney and suburbs the following trades have been very busy: Building, iron, furniture, timber, clothing, first grade labourers, and factory employees. Employment among the miners at the Newcastle collieries has improved, but is still dull. General servants who are able to cook can readily obtain employment in New South Wales as in other parts of Australia.

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 also for mechanics, such as builders, carpenters, and bricklayers, and for female factory hands, and there has been considerable scarcity of workers. The strike in the agricultural implement industry is over. after twelve weeks' duration. Reduced passages are now granted in approved cases to farm labourers at £6 a head, and to female servants at £4.

South Australia.—Cheap nominated and assisted passages to South Australia are now granted in certain cases. Work of nearly all kinds is plentiful, and there is a good demand for bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plasterers, painters, blacksmiths, boilermakers, and, in country districts, for unskilled labourers.

Queensland.—The Government is spending large sums of money on the construction of railways and other public works; there is therefore plenty of employment for most classes of labour, and brickmakers are in demand in Brisbane. But at the same time there have been some labour troubles, the gasworkers at Brisbane and the sugar workers in the north having struck work.

Western Australia.—There are practically free passages there for female servants from 18 to 35 years old, and cheap passages at £2 to £5 for bona-fide farmers, farm labourers, market gardeners, and orchardists, or

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

vignerons who are not over 50 years old. Free grants of 160 acres are made to settlers. There is a good opening for carpenters, coach-builders, trained mechanics for the construction of railway rolling stock, including carriage and wagon builders, and plumbers, and in farming districts for farmers, fruit growers and farm labourers.

New Zealand,

There is a good demand for farmers, farm labourers and female servants, and to these classes reduced passages are being offered.

Union of South Africa.

Female servants are wanted in many parts of South Africa; they should apply for assistance to the South African Colonization Society, 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W. In the *Transvaal* the building trade continues brisk at Johannesburg, but there is no scarcity of white labour, and many carpenters, stonecutters, unskilled labourers, and men in the engineering trade are without work. In Cape Province there has been a demand at Cape Town for a few cabinet makers, upholsterers, and tailors, and for a few coach bodymakers and coachsmiths at King William's Town. The strike of compositors at Cape Town is stated to be over. In Natal and the Orange Free State Provinces there is no demand for more male labour.

LABOUR ABROAD.

[Note.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on p. 241 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.)]

Employment in May*.—In the building trades employment continued good, and was much better than at the same period in recent years. In the metal trades it was about the same as in April; in the tin-box making trade of Brittany there was an improvement, but the proportion of unemployed still remained high. In the textile trades the number unemployed was slightly less than in April, but much short time was worked. especially in the cotton industry. Employment was unsatisfactory among silk weavers in the Lyons district and bad in the ribbon industry in the Loire and Haute-Loire. It was good in the printing and allied trades and with glassworkers, but in the skin and leather trades the percentage unemployed continued high. Among vineyard workers in the South of France employment was about the same as in April, but with woodmen it was much better, bark-peeling having com-menced. Gardeners in and around Paris continued well employed.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in May were received by the French Labour Department from 884 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 234,804. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 5.1 per cent. of the members were described as unemployed, as compared with 5.7 per cent. in the

previous month and 5.4 per cent. in May, 1910†.

Coal Mining in May*.—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in France was 5.82 in May, as compared with 5.90 in the previous month, and 5.97 in May, 1910. Taking surface and underground workers together, 51.0 per cent. worked full time (6 days or over per week), and 47.9 per cent. from 5 to 6 days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 83.1 and 16.8, and in May, 1910, 79.5 and 19.8.

Labour Disputes in May *. - One hundred and eighty-

one disputes (180 strikes and 1 lock-out) were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in May, as compared with 155 in the previous month and 158* in May, 1910. In 169 of the new disputes 21,193 workpeople took part, as compared with 11,216 who took part in 139 disputes in the previous month, and 12,338 in 138 disputes in May, 1910. The groups of trades in which the greatest number of disputes occurred were building (63), textile (22), transport (19), woodworking (15), metal (15), stoneworking, pottery, &c. (12), and agriculture (11). Of 168 new and old disputes reported have terminated, 35 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople, and 54 wholly in favour of the employers, while 79 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in May+.—Twenty-six instances of recourse to the law of December 27th, 1892, on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department in May. Committees of conciliation were formed in the case of 16 disputes, 2 committees being formed to deal with different trades involved in one of the disputes. In this latter case a settlement was arrived at by one of the committees, but the other was unsuccessful. Of the other 15 disputes for which conciliation committees were formed, 13 were settled by the committees, while one of the 2 disputes in which no settlement was reached by conciliation was subsequently settled by arbitration. In 9 cases committees of conciliation were not formed, owing to one or both parties declining the proposed mediation. The remaining case consisted in the formal drawing up of a ollective agreement before a justice of the peace

Unemployment: Permanent Committee‡.—By decree of June 22nd, 1911, the French Minister of Labour and Social Thrift has instituted, at the Department of General Statistics, a Permanent Committee for studying the indications of approaching periods of industrial unemployment.

Skin and Hair Trade: Special Regulations§.—Article 3 of the law of June 12th, 1893, as amended by that of July 11th, 1903, provides that, whenever necessary, special regulations shall be issued for the protection of workpeople engaged in certain industries or occupations. In accordance with this a Presidential Decree of June 2nd, 1911, prescribes various rules to be observed in

regard to the separation of hair from skins. No skins, waste matter or hair may be stored in the workshops, and only as many skins may be placed therein as are needed for the day's work. The water in which skins are washed must be immediately conducted away by means of closed drains. The preparation of acid nitrate of mercury used in the operations must be effected in such a manner that the workman engaged upon this work does not inhale nitrous fumes. The liquid nitrate which flows from the skins, brushes and benches must be directly collected into receptacles. In the rooms where the skins are treated with acid nitrate of mercury the benches, the neighbouring walls up to the height of a man, and the floor, must be flushed weekly with water, and the water from this washing must be conducted away in the manner prescribed above. The brushing of skins which have been treated with acid nitrate of mercury and the cutting and blowing of hair must be carried out in a closed apparatus or with the aid of an arrangement which effectively prevents the dissemination of dust, and employers must provide, free of charge, blouses and headgear for workpeople engaged in these occupations, to be used exclusively for such work. No workman may be employed in treating the skins with acid nitrate of mercury unless he has his hands and arms effectively protected by means of a suitable fabric or dressing. A workman may not be employed at this work or at brushing skins, or cutting or blowing hair unless provided with a medical certificate stating that he shows no symptom of serious mercurial poisoning, and this certificate must be renewed every three months.

All the above provisions will come into force six months after the publication of this decree. In the case of three other provisions, however, the interval before coming into force is three years. These are (1) that in places in which the skins are treated with acid nitrate of mercury, the covering of the neighbouring walls up to the height of a man, and that of the floor must be waterproof; (2) that the drying chamber used in the process must be so situated that it does not give off gas fumes or dust into the workshop even when the door is open, and must be provided with such an arrangement that the workman is not obliged to enter it in order to deposit or withdraw skins; (3) that cloakrooms and lavatories must be situated apart from the workshops in which the treatment of the skins with acid nitrate of mercury, the brushing of skins, and the cutting and blowing of hair is carried out, and the lavatories provided with drinking water for rinsing the mouth, and with soap. The Minister of Labour and Social Thrift may decree that for a prescribed period any or all of these latter provisions may be dispensed with, if it is recognised that their application is practically impossible, and that the health of the workpeople is assured by conditions at least equal to those laid down in the present decree.

Strike in Building Trades in Paris.*—An extensive strike in the building trades in Paris commenced on July 10th, the demands of the men being stated to be for a nine-hours working day without reduction in pay and the abolition of piecework. At present it appears impossible to ascertain the number of men on strike.

GERMANY.

Employment in May .- According to the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (the journal of the German Labour Department), the state of the labour market further improved in May. In the building trades especially, owing to the favourable weather, the improvement which had begun in April continued in most parts of the country. In coal mining in the Ruhr district there was a slight decline, and in Silesia conditions remained unfavourable, but in the Saar district they were better than in April. Employment was on the whole satisfactory at the lignite mines. It as described as good in the metal and engineering, electrical, chemical, clothing and transport trades, and as satisfactory in the woodworking trades. On the other hand, it was unsatisfactory in the textile trades, especially in cotton spinning and weaving, and, for the most part, in the plate glass, potash, and paper

Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the end of May were received by the Imperial Statistical Office from 47 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 1,890,651. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 1,815,318, of whom 28,233, or 1.6 per cent., were stated to be unemployed, as compared with 1.8 per cent. at the end of April, and 2.0 per cent. at the end of May, 1910 †. The following Table shows, for the whole body of trade unionists reporting, and separately for each of the principal unions for which statistics of unemployment are available for all three periods, the membership reported on at the end of May, 1911, and the percentage of members returned as unemployed, compared with a

month and a year age.	Member- ship	returned :	age of Men as unemplo	abership yed at end	
Union.	reported on at end of May, 1911.	May, 1911.	April, 1911.	May, 1910.	
All Unions making Returns	1,815,318	1.6	1.8	2.0	
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) Metal Workers (Christian) Boot and Shoe Makers Transport Workers Bookbinders Woodworkers Brewery and Mill Workers Factory Workers (trades not specified) State and Municipal Employees	501,291 40,589 41,950 172,271 28,976 167,381 31,285 159,337 41,493	1.5 0.8 1.1 1.2 2.5 2.1 1.4 1.2	1.6 0.6 1.1 1.2 2.2 2.5 1.2 1.4	1.7 0.8 2.0 1.7 3.1 2.8 1.3 1.4	

These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the ited Kingdom shown on p. 241. See also Note above.

^{*} 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 p. 241. See also Note above.

Revised figure.

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

Journal Officiel de la Republique Française, June 27th.

Journal Officiel de la République Française, June 11th, 1911.

Labour Disputes in First Quarter of 1911.* - Three hundred and sixty-eight disputes were reported as having begun in the first quarter of 1911. The number of new and old strikes which terminated in that period was 429, affecting 51,880 workpeople (36,501 directly and 15,379 indirectly). The groups of trades in which the greatest number of workpeople were involved were the metal and engineering (13,806 directly and 14,334 indirectly), woodworking (5,101 directly and 238 indirectly) directly), clothing and cleaning (4,349 directly and 175 indirectly), and building (3,196 directly and 189 indirectly). Of the 429 disputes terminating during the quarter 78 ended in favour of the workpeople and 177 in favour of the employers, while 174 were compromised.

HOLLAND.

Employment in May + .- Returns relating to unemployment among their members in May were received by the Dutch Central Statistical Office from 489 trade unions and municipal unemployment funds with a total membership of 44,748, of whom 43,913 were entitled to unemployed benefit. The percentage of the latter unemployed in May was 2.1, the same as in Aprilt. This percentage is obtained by taking, for each of the 4 (or 5) weeks lying within the month under consideration, the number of persons unemployed on one or more days of the week. These 4 (or 5) numbers are averaged, and the proportion borne by the result to the number of members entitled to benefit gives the percentage. The average number of days lost in the week per member unemployed on one or more days of the week was 5.7 in May, as compared with 5.6 in April.

The following Table shows the above figures, together with the corresponding particulars for certain of the larger trade groups:-

Group of Trades. Femelt In Trade Unions and Unemployed. Per Week In Trade Unions and Unemployment Funds In May, 1911. In May							
May, April, May, April, 1911. 1911	Group of Trades.	/Number of Members entitled to Benefit in Trade Unions and Unemploy-			Days lost per Week.		
PRINCIPAL TRADES:	All Hydrag and Municipal IIn.	making Returns				April 1911.	
Diamond Workers (Amsterdam) 9,894 5.78 4.68 6.08 6.4 Printing Trades (Typographers) 4,629 0.4 0.5 6.0 5.4 Building Trades 8,181 1.9 2.5 4.8 4.4 Bricklayers and Masons 961 5.7 5.5 5.0 4.7 Painters 1,736 0.0 0.1 1.8 2.9 4.7 4.7 Carpenters 4,101 1.8 2.9 4.7 4.7 4.7 Mining (Metal, and Coal) and Peat-getting 4,169 0.8 0.8 5.7 5.4 Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding 4,169 0.8 0.8 5.7 5.4 Textile Trades 1,133 0.2 0.3 5.5 5.5	employment Funds making	43,913	2.1	2.1	5.7	5.6	
Metal, Engineering and Ship-building 4,169 0.8 0.8 5.7 5.4 Textile Trades 1,133 0.2 0.3 5.5 5.5	Diamond Workers (Amsterdam) Printing Trades (Typographers) Building Trades Bricklayers and Masons Bricklayers and Masons Carpenters Carpenters Mining (Metal and Coal) and	4,629 8,181 961 1,736 4,101	0·4 1·9 5·7 0·0 1·8	0.5 2.5 5.5 0.1 2.9	6·0 4·8 5·0 0·0 4·7	6·0§ 5·9 4·8 4·8 3·1 4·8 0·0	
Textile Trades 1,133 0.2 0.3 5.5 5.4	Metal, Engineering and Ship-	4,169	0.8	0.8	5.7	5.5	
Tobacco Workship and Cigar Educate		1,133 5,368	0.2	0·3 2·1	5·5 5·4	5·0 5·4	

Labour Disputes in May.—Thirty-one disputes (29 strikes and 2 lock-outs), 26 of which directly affected 1,956 workpeople, were reported as having begun in May. Twenty-seven, including 22 of the above, terminated during the month. Eight of these ended in favour of the workpeople, and 3 in favour of the employers, while 10 were compromised; in the 6 remaining cases the results were unknown.

BELGIUM.

Employment in May ¶.—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 2.0 per cent. of the 55,404 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of May, as compared with 1.8 per cent. in the previous month, and 2.1 per cent. in

SWEDEN.

Lock-out in the Building Trades .- H.M. Consul at Stockholm, in despatches to the Foreign Office, reports that an agreement regulating conditions of labour in the building trades in Sweden expired on April 1st. Negotiations for a new agreement being attended with failure, the Government Arbitrator intervened, and, after hearing the cases of employers and workpeople, drew up the terms for a proposed agreement, which was to hold good for five years. These terms were accepted without reservation by the employers, but were declined by the workpeople. A lock-out in the building trades throughout Sweden was therefore put into operation on July 10th, about 40,000 men being affected.

NORWAY.

Employment in May*.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of April in trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Labour Department, comparative figures relating to the same unions being added for the previous month

	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.			
Group of Trades.	May 31st, 1911.	April 30th, 1911.	May 31st, 1910.	May 31st, 1911.	April 30th, 1911.	May 31st, 1910.	
Carpenters and Joiners Painters (Christiania) Cabinet Makers Metal Workers Boot and Shoe Makers Printers Wood Pulp and Paper	1,126 220 477 6,564 622 1,642 863	1,055 250 479 6,422 636 1,613 868	898 420 408 5,554 572 1,446 728	1·2 0·6 1·4 0·5 0·3 1·2	2·4 — 1·5 2·6 0·9 1·4 0·3	1·2 1·0 1·8 1·4 1·0 1·5	
Makers Bakers (Christiania)	325	310	300	7:1	5.8	6.7	
Total	11,839	11,633	10,326	1.2	2.1	1.6	

Lock-out in Mining and Other Industries .- In despatches to the Foreign Office from H.M. Consul at Christiania it is stated that demands for increased wages resulted in a strike of workpeople employed at certain mines in Norway on June 22nd. Negotiations for the settlement of this dispute proving abortive, the Norwegian Employers' Association declared a lock-out of the settlement of the settlement of this dispute proving abortive, the Norwegian Employers' Association declared a lock-out of the settlement o organised workpeople, to take effect in part on July 8th, and in part on July 15th. The total number locked out on the former date is estimated at from 16,000 to 18,000, comprising workpeople employed at mines and at many of the principal cellulose, saw, planing, paper, and woodpulp mills in Norway.

DENMARK.

Employment in April.‡—According to returns made to the Central Federation of Danish Trade Unions, out of 76,833 members of affiliated unions, 9.5 per cent. were unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 11.5 per cent. at the end of March. †

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Labour disputes in Austria in May. §—One hundred and three disputes (102 strikes and one lock-out), 51 of which directly affected 9,838 workpeople, were in progress during May. Sixty-two disputes were reported to have terminated during the month, 18 ending in favour of the graphysers. of the workpeople, and 7 in favour of the employers, while 14 were compromised; in the remaining 23 cases the result was not known.

UNITED STATES.

Strike at Locomotive Works at Philadelphia. |-On June 8th a strike commenced at the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia and Eddystone (Pa.), the men alleging continuous discrimination against members of trade unions. The number of strikers is about 12,000, comparatively few men remaining at work.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT

July, 1911.

IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN JUNE.

COAL MINING.

(Based on 506 Returns-445 from Employers, 45 from Trade Unions, and 16 from Local Correspo

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole during June, and showed some improvement as compared with a year ago. Comparison with a month ago and a year ago is affected by the Whitsuntide holidays in June, 1911.

Returns relating to 1,300 pits employing 669,002 work-people showed that the average number of days* worked during the fortnight ended June 17th, 1911, was 4:49 as compared with 5.33 a month ago, and 4.96 a year ago. The averages for June, 1911, were reduced on account of the Whitsun holidays, this reduction amounting to about

0.87 of a day per week.

Of the 669,002 workpeople covered by the Returns
273,211 (40.8 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended June 17th, while 77,693 (11.6 per cent. of the whole) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest average number of days worked per week was in North Wales (5.05) and Durham (5.03), and the lowest average was in Warwick, Worcester, and Salop

The following table shows the average number of days worked during the fortnight ended June 17th, 1911, together with the figures for similar periods in May, 1911, and June, 1910. The averages for June, 1911, are considerably reduced on account of the Whitsuntide holidays. Collieries at which there were disputes causing

stoppage of work are excluded from the figures:-

Districts June 17th, 1911.† May 27th, 1911. Days. 5 64 5 64 5 23 5 56 5 27 4 93 4 53 4 53 4 56 4 32 ENGLAND & WALES. am and Leicester 4·78 5·85 5·94 North Wales ... South Wales and Mon. ENGLAND AND WALES 612,124 4:48 5:35 4:95 - 0:87 - 0:47 SCOTLAND. 4·82 4·91 4·39 5·05 5·15 5·29 4·84 5·17 5·21 23,582 4,623 28,074 5.18 5.04 - 0.57 - 0.43 4.61 56,279 SCOTLAND

Employment was fairly good in Northumberland and Durham, but showed a decline on a month ago; it was better than a year ago. In Cumberland it showed a decline on both a month ago and a year ago. Employment was fairly good in Yorkshire, and was better than a month ago and a year ago. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was fair and better than a year ago; in the Midland Counties it was only moderate, but better than both a month ago and a year ago. Employment continued quiet in Gloucester and Somerset, but showed an improvement on a year ago. In North and South Wales and Monmouthshire employment was good and better than a year ago. In West Scotland and the

5.01

United Kingdom .. 669,002 4.49 5.33 4.96 - 0.84 - 0.47

5.30 5.22 - 0.29 - 0.21

599

IRELAND

Lothians employment was dull, and showed a decline on a month ago; it was fair in Fife and better than a

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. As in the previous table, collieries at which there were disputes causing stoppage of work are excluded from the

ngures.						
Description of Coal.	No. of Work- people employed in June, 1911, at the	worked	number per week ries in for ended	by the	Inc. (Dec. (June, on	-) in 1911,
	Collieries included in the Table.	June 17th, 1911.*	May 27th, 1911.	June 25th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite	7,436 35,733 46,558 77,786 259,100 242,389	Days. 4·49 5·07 4·91 3·68 4·59 4·47	Days. 5-56 5-54 5-49 4-50 5-58 5-26	Days. 5-51 5-12 4-95 4-13 5-30 4-84	Days. -1.07 -0.47 -0.58 -0.32 -0.99 -0.79	Days 1.02 - 0.05 - 0.04 - 0.45 - 0.71 - 0.37
All Descriptions	669,002	4.49	5.33	4.96	- 0.34	- C·+7

* These averages are reduced on account of holidays.

The **Exports** of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in June, 1911, amounted to 5,442,775 tons, or 1,013,996 tons less than in May, 1911, and 696,035 tons less than in

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

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

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

Employment was fair, and better than a month ago in tin mines, and was fairly good generally at lead mines. In and about quarries it continued fair on the whole.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the fortnight ended June 17th the average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.54, as compared with 5.89 a month ago, and 5.90 a year ago. The average for June, 1911, however, is affected by holidays, which amounted to 0.34 of a day per week.

CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS.	Work- people	Average worke Mines in	Number ed per we Four Wee	ek by	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June 1911, on a		
Districts.	employed in June, 1911.	June 17th, 1911.**	May 27th, 1911.	June 25th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cleveland	8,141 4,452	Days. 5.49 5.53	Days. 5.84 6.00	Days. 5.97 6.00	Days 0.35 - 0.47	Days. - 0.48 - 0.47	
shire Scotland Other Districts	1,059 2,624	5·82 5·62	5·91 5·84	5·79 5·50	- 0.09 - 0.22	+ 0.13	
All Districts	16,276	5.54	5.89	5.90	- 0.35	- 0.36	

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 80.0 per cent. were employed at mines working 11 or more days during the fortnight ended June 17th, as compared with 94 5 per cent. a month ago, and 91 6 per cent. a year ago. The percentage for June, 1911, however, was reduced on account of holidays.

Shale Mining.—According to the Returns received there were 3,182 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended June 17th, who worked on an average 5.74 days per week, as compared with 3,159 workpeople in the corresponding period in May, who worked 5.79 days, and 3,192 workpeople in June, 1910, who worked 5.52 days.

Tin Mining.—Employment in Cornwall was fair, and

showed an improvement on both a month ago and a year

*This period was affected by holidays.

^{*} Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs (Quarterly Journal of the Imperial Statistical Office).

† Manndschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office).

† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on p. 241. See also Note above.

§ Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.

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

^{*} Information supplied by the courtesy of the Norwegian Labour Department.

† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for he United Kingdom shown on p. 241. See also Note above.

‡ Arbejderen (Journal of the Central Federation of Danish Trade Unions).

§ Soziale Rundschau (Journal of the Austrian Labour Department).

■ Based on a despatch to the Foreign Office from H.M. Consul at Philadelphia.

^{*} The figures in this article only show the number of days (allowance being nade 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.

† These averages are reduced on account of holidays.

Lead Mining.—Employment was fairly good at Darley Dale, and about the same as both a month ago and a year ago. In Weardale employment was good, better than a month ago and much better than a year ago. In than a month ago and much better than a year ago. In North Wales it was good, and better, on the whole, than

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in June, 1911, amounted to 130,711 tons, or 1,216 tons less a month ago.

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment was fair on the whole in North Wales. It continued good at Delabole (Cornwall), and was fairly good and better than a month ago and a year ago at Ballachulish (Argyll).

Granite.—Employment continued fair in the Aberdeen district and in Leicestershire. It was also fair in Cornwall, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago.

Limestone.—Employment was bad, and worse than a month ago in South Durham, short time being general. Employment was also bad in Cumberland and dull at Buxton, and showed a decline on a month ago in both districts.

Other Stone.—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago in the Clee Hill road-material (basalt) quarries. With chert quarrymen at Bakewell it was dull, but slightly improved as compared with a month ago. Employment continued fair with freestone quarrymen on the Tyne, and was fair, but not so good as a month ago, in the whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale. It was good in grindstone quarries at Barnsley and Rotherham. In sandstone quarries in Forfarshire it continued bad, with short time worked; it showed little change as compared with a year ago.

Settmaking, etc.—Employment with settmakers continued fair on the whole in Scotland; in North Wales it was fairly good generally; employment was good in Leicestershire and the Clee Hill district, and fair in the Sheffield district. With monumental granite cutters in the Aberdeen district employment was good, and showed an improvement on a month ago. Employment was fairly good and rather better than a month ago with masons employed about granite quarries in Cornwall.

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

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

(Based on 117 Returns - 110 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents \

EMPLOYMENT during June continued moderate, and was much 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 June, 1911, was 285, as compared with 288 in May, 1911, and 312 in June, 1910. Six furnaces were relit during the month (2 in Lancashire and one each in Cumberland, Derbyshire, Staffordshire and Shropshire), while 9 were either damped down or blown out (2 in Northamptonshire, owing to a dispute, and one each in Cumberland, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, North Wales, Shropshire and Lanarkshire).

The number of workpeople employed at the end of June, 1911, at the works covered by the Returns was about 21,000, a decrease of 8.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of in June, 1911, on a District. June, 1910. Month ago. ENGLAND & WALES. 28 215 217 240 - 2 70 71 72 Total .. 285 288 312 - 3

The Imports of iron ore in June, 1911, amounted to 491,853 tons, or 44,145 tons less than in May, 1911, and 167,239 tons less than in June, 1910.

than in May, 1911, and 20,339 tons more than in June,

IRON AND STEEL WORKS,

(Based on 199 Returns—186 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 2 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued good, and showed some improvement on a month ago and was better than a year ago. According to returns covering 94,411 workpeople, the volume of employment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended June 17th, 1911, showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. on a month ago, and of 5.3 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week ended June 17th, 1911, was about 521,800, an increase of 26,000 on a year ago; the number of workpeople employed increased by 4,218.

	Workpeople.			Shifts worked per man,			
	In Week ended June	THO.	(+) or (-) on a	In Week ended June	THU.	(+) or -) on a	
Transmitted and the	17th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	17th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments.	3012 36	The state of the s			0.00	24 19 6	
Puddling Forges	9,147	+ 113	+ 109	4.93	- 0.05	+ 0.03	
Rolling Mills	3,551	+ 52	+ 65	5.03	- 0.02	+ 0.50	
Founding	1,671	+ 1	+ 61 - 195	4.45	- 0.35	- 0.44	
Other Departments	683	+ 35	+ 102	5.67	- 0·15 + 0·04	- 0.08	
Mechanics, Labourers	1,743	- 6	+ 19	5.43	- 0.09	+ 0.07	
Total, Iron	17,226	+ 76	+ 161	5.09	- 0.07	+ 0.09	
STEEL:					A STATE OF		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	8,738	- 109	+ 119	5.82	+ 0.03	+ 0.01	
Crucible Furnaces Bessemer Converters	525	+ 7	- 17	5.27	- 0.02	- 0.29	
Rolling Mills	1,529 15,609	- 23 - 25	- 94 + 730	5.02	+ 0.13	-	
Forging and Pressing	3,290	- 1	+ 512	5.43	+ 0.18 + 0.09	+ 0.05	
Founding	8,059	+ 29	+ 576	5.81	-, 0.03	- 0.06	
Other Departments	8,478	- 127	+ 744	5.79		-000	
Mechanics, Labourers	8,365	+ 59	+ 441	5.96	+ 0.01	+ 0.02	
Total, Steel	54,593	- 190	+3,011	5.68	+ 0.06	+ 0.01	
IRON or STEEL (not dis-							
tinguished):					T Jane 19		
Rolling Mills	11,335	+ 37	+ 554	5.21	- 0.02	+ 0.04	
Forging and Pressing	658	- 3	+ 64	5.67	+ 0.09	+ 0.38	
Other Departments	755 3,768	+ 1 + 28	+ 65 + 366	5.88	- 0.05	+ 0.03	
Mechanics, Labourers	6,076	+ 57	- 3	5.81	- 0.03 - 0.01	- 0·02 - 0·02	
Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished)	22,592	+ 120	+1,046	5.49	- 0.02	+ 0.02	
Grand Total	94,411	+ 6	+4,218				
203	02,111	- 0	T 4,210	2.23	+ 0.02	+ 0.04	
Districts.	11.000						
Northumberland & Durham Cleveland	11,247	- 26	+ 265	5.62	+ 0.03	+ 0.09	
Sheffield and Rotherham	8,295 18,050	- 147	- 74 +1,553	5.63	+ 0.33	- 0.03	
Leeds, Bradford, and other	4,487	- 46	+ 436		- 0·01 - 0·18	+ 0.02	
Yorkshire Towns					0.10	0.10	
Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches.		+ 15	+ 204		+ 0.05	+ 0.01	
Athon Midland Com to	9,484 5,214	+ 160	+ 746		- 0.04	+ 0.07	
Wales and Monmouth	12,699	- 33 - 49	+ 67 + 1,271		+ 0.01	+ 0.15 + 0.09	
Total, England and Wales	76,724	- 126	+4,468			+ 0.04	
Scotland	17,687	+ 132	- 250		- 0.06	- 0.01	
Tetal						- 0.01	
Total	94,411	+ 6	+4,218	5.53	+ 0.02	+ 0.04	

Compared with a month ago, employment showed an increase in the Cleveland district, and a decline in Leeds, Bradford, &c., while the other districts showed little change. In the departments the most noticeable changes were decreases at iron forges and foundries, and an increase at steel rolling mills. The average number of shifts worked per week showed an increase of 0.02 of a shift.

Compared with a year ago, there was an improvement in every district except Cleveland and Scotland. This improvement was most marked in Yorkshire, Staffordshire, and Wales and Monmouth, and chiefly affected

iron and steel rolling mills and forges, and steel foun-

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during June, 1911, amounted to 135,712 tons, or 30,726 tons less than in May, 1911, and 29,348 tons more than in

The Exports of iron and steel an i manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during June, 1911, amounted to 211,825 tons, or 13,851 tons less than in May, 1911, and 2,232 tons less than in June, 1910.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

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

EMPLOYMENT continued very good, and was better than

At the works covered by the returns 469 tinplate mills were working at the end of June, 1911, as compared with 468 a month ago and 425 a year ago. The sheet mills working at the same dates were 63, 64, and 66 respectively. The works to which these particulars relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 26,600 workpeople.

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

	Numbe	er of Works	s open.	Number o	f Mills in o	peration.
200	At end of		r Dec. (–)	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- on a	
	June, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works Steel Sheet Works	79 10		+4 +1	469 63	+1 -1	+44
Total	89		+5	532		+41

Exports

	June,	May,	June,		r Dec. (-) 1911, on a			
			1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
cort to they see	1	inned Pla	tes and T	inned Sheet	8.			
", Germany", France", Netherlands", China and Japan	. 4,543 . 3,801 . 2,873 . 3,890 . 2,620 . 2,836 . 862	Tons. 3,572 3,605 4,568 2,638 4,143 2,845 1,288 9,20 19,182 42,761	Tons. 6,425 3,734 3,951 1,169 2,079 2,475 1,724 2,589 12,197	Tons 3,317 + 938 - 767 + 235 - 253 - 225 + 1,548 - 58 + 1,106	Tons 6,170 + 809 - 150 + 1,704 + 1,811 + 1,112 - 1,727 + 8,091			
madentanti, s.A.	.0990	Black Plates.						
Total	. 5,965	6,214	3,764	- 249	+ 2,201			

ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,082 Returns—5 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1,028 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 49 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago. Returns from trade unions with a total membership of 178,398 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of June was 3.1, as compared with 2.8 a month ago and 4.4 a year ago.

As compared with a month ago, ten of the fourteen dries. At iron foundries, crucible furnaces and Bessemer | districts covered by the Returns showed a slight increase converters there was a decline. The total number of | in the percentage unemployed. As compared with a workpeople employed increased by 4,218 (4.7 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked by 0.04 of a greatest being in the Oldham district and in the West Riding.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions	retu	ercenta rned as ved at	Un-	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1911, on a		
agenci se er e er fr	at end of June, 1911.	June, 1911.	Мау, 1911.	June, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
North-East Coast Manchester and Liverpool District	14,218 19,159	5·2 3·2	4·0 2·5	7·4 4·8	+ 12 + 0.7	- 2·2 - 1·6	
Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	12,317	4.7	4.9	8.1	- 0.2	- 13.4	
West Riding Towns Hull and Lincolnshire District Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	12,373 4,039 7,883	2·9 2·0 2·3	2.6 1.7 1.7	5.9 2.4 2.2	+ 0·3 + 0·6	- 3·0 - 0·4 + 0·1	
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	4,326	3.2	3.2	3.2			
London and Neighbouring District	11,747	1.6	1.6	2.5		- 0.9	
South Coast	4,687 6,787	1·3 3·2	1·0 2·1	1·6 3·1	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	
Glasgow and District	17,373 3,678 4,111 5,537	3·3 8·4 2·8 1·9	3·0 8·6 2·7 1·5	4·3 6·3 3·7 3·1	+ 0·3 - 0·2 + 0·1 + 0·4	- 1·0 + 2·1 - 0·9 - 1·2	
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	178,398	3.1	2.8	4.4	+ 0.3	- 1.3	

On the North-East Coast employment was good, but showed a decline compared with a month ago. It was better than a year ago. Some overtime was reported in most boiler shops on the Tyne, and employment was good at Blyth and Hartlepool and fairly good at Wallsend and Jarrow. With brass moulders employment was quiet, and much short time was worked.

Employment in Lancashire was slack in textile machinery shops, with general short time, but good on the whole in general engineering shops, and some overtime was reported. At Manchester it was moderate in some branches and fair in others; at Bolton and Blackburn it continued fair. At Crewe it was still slack, with short time general.

Employment in the West Riding and in Lincolnshire continued good, and was better than a year ago, though not quite so good as a month ago. Some overtime was reported.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was, on the whole, good, and about the same as a year ago; in the motor and cycle trade it was fairly good, but less overtime was reported. At Derby employment was fair with ironfounders, boilermakers, and engineers, and good with brass moulders. At Nottingham it was moderate in most branches of the trade. In the Eastern Counties employment continued good.

In London employment showed no change compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. On the South Coast, in the Royal Dockyards, and in the South Wales district employment, on the whole, was fair. At Bristol it continued good, and some overtime was reported.

Employment in the Glasgow district continued good, with some overtime, except in the electrical trades. At Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Leith it was good generally. At Dundee it was slack. In both the Glasgow district and the East of Scotland a considerable number of ironfounders were still unemployed.

Employment continued good at Belfast in all branches. At Dublin it was fair on the whole, but bad with iron-

The Imports of machinery in June, 1911, amounted to £504.614, or £104,359 less than in May, 1911, but £120,677 more than in June, 1910.

The Exports of machinery in June, 1911, amounted to £2,770,154, or £94,296 less than in May, 1911, but £305,373 more than in June, 1910.

^{*} Exclusive of superannuated members.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 369 Returns-6 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 348 from Trade Unions, and 15 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT continued good in the principal centres; it showed some slight decline* on the whole compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago

Trade Unions with a membership of 57,231 reported 3.8 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 2.7 per cent. a month ago, and

7.6 per cent. a year ago.

As compared with a month ago, there was an increase in the number unemployed on the North-East Coast and the Humber and in the Thames and Medway and Bristol Channel districts, the other districts showing little change. As compared with a year ago, there was a noticeable decrease in the number unemployed on the North-east Coast and on the East Coast of Scotland. The Humber and South Coast districts showed very slight

District.		No. of Mem- bers † of Unions	Percentage returned as Un- employed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1911, on a			n
	-	at end of June, 1911.	June, 1911 1911 1910 200		Month ago.			ear	
Tyne and Blyth Wear Tees and Hartlepool Humber Thames and Medway South Coast Bristol Channel Ports Mersey Clyde Dundee, Leith and Aberdes Belfast Other Districts United Kingdom	en	9,581 4,316 4,993 2,055 4,525 4,524 5,191 2,550 4,466 12,081 2,212 3,166 2,096	5·1 3·9 5·2 3·9 4·1 1·8 14·8 4·7 1·1 6·2 0·4 1·8 3·8	3·3 4·4 3·1 0·7 2·3 1·4 9·2 3·9 1·3 6·7 0·2 1·6	10·5 14·2 9·3 3·5 7·4 1·7 15·8 5·2 4·8 17·2 2·6 5·3	+ - + + + + + + - + + + + + + + + + + +	1.8 0.5 2.1 3.2 1.8 0.4 5.6 0.2 0.5 0.2 0.2	111+1+1111111	5·4 10·3 4·1 0·4 3·3 0·1 1·0 0·5 3·7 11·0 2·2 3·5

Employment was generally good in the Tyne and Wear districts; at Elswick, however, it was bad with rivetters, caulkers, and platers. Overtime was worked by shipwrights on both rivers. There was some decline on the previous month in the Tees district, though employment was still reported as good on the whole, while only moderate on repair work. In all three districts there was an improvement on a year ago, which was most marked

Employment was good in the Humber district, but declined compared with a month ago, being only moderate with boilermakers, &c., on repair work at Hull.

In the Thames and Medway district employment was not so good as a month ago, though better than a year ago. On the South Coast employment continued generally good. It was generally slack at the Bristol Channel ports, and worse than a month ago, being affected at the South Wales ports by the miners' and seamen's disputes.

Employment was generally fair on the Mersey, but not so good as a month ago; repair work was slack. Ship-wrights were reported as affected by a lack of materials. Overtime was still worked at Barrow, where employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

Employment continued very good on the Clyde, and was better than a year ago.

On the East Coast of Scotland employment continued fair, and was much better than a year ago.

Employment continued very good at Belfast.

Tonnage Under Construction.

According to Lloyd's Return, there was at the end of June, 1911, an increase of tonnage of merchant

* As regards this decline, the following note appears in the June report of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders:—"At the present time we have difficulty in finding sufficient holders-up, with the result that many of our members are on the streets unable to get full squads. This also is delaying work for our caulkers, and, in certain districts with plenty of work on hand, many of our caulkers are idle awaiting work coming forward. The Executive Council have therefore decided to follow the precedent adopted in 1899 and of the times when holders up were in demand, and relax somewhat the stringency as to the admission of holders up. There are a large number of young men working with our members as markers, heaters &c., who have in many cases, through no fault of their own, lost their opportunity of ever becoming apprentices. Many of these young men are sons of our own members, and are deserving of something better than that of marking or heating rivets when entering upon their manhood. Executive Council have therefore decided, in accordance with past precedent, to allow these young men to start with our members as holders up. They must enter the Society as third-class members until they have wrought five years at the trade, when they can be transferred to second-class members. Young men entering as holders-up over the age of 13 years and under 20 must enter as third-class members until they arrive at the age of 23, when they can be transferred to second-class members.

Exclusive of superannuated members

vessels under construction of 101,430 tons gross (or 7.4 per cent.) as compared with the end of March, 1911, and of 357,807 tons gross (or 32.0 per cent.) as compared with the end of June, 1910. The war vessels under construction showed a decrease of about 4,000 tons displacement as compared with the end of March, 1911, but an increase of 37,000 tons as compared with the end of June, 1910.

	Merc	chant Ves	sels.	W	ar Vessel	8.	
District.	End of		Dec. (-) 1911, on	End of	Inc. (+) of in June,		
	June, 1911.	Mar., 1911.	June, 1910.	June, 1911.	Mar., 1911.	June, 1910.	
Clyde	Tons gross. 574,662 242,616 246,504 195,104 69,506 86,649 4,040 12,610 44,703	- 16,669 + 5,345 + 38,301 + 76 + 10,241 + 509 - 8,374 + 3,279	+ 15,116 + 51,967 + 86,604 + 4,223 + 15,682 + 860 - 16,770 + 13,294	ment. 118,980 59,340 68,100 32,360 25,620 111,140	530 30 - 1,200 - 2,340 + 1,200	ment. + 7,601 - 19,659 + 9,320 + 29,040 - 4,345 + 15,060	
Total	1,476,394	+101,430	+357,807	415,540	- 4,016	+ 37,017	

Merchant Vessels .- Compared with the end of March, 1911, there were large increases on the Clyde and Wear; at Middlesbrough and Stockton there was an increase of over 10,000 tons, and on the Tyne of over 5,000 tons. At Belfast and Liverpool there were decreases. Compared with the end of June, 1910, every district (except Liverpool) showed an increase; the increase on the Clyde was nearly 187,000 tons, on the Wear over 86,000 tons, and on the Tyne nearly 52,000 tons. In the Liverpool district there was a decrease of about 17,000 tons.

War Vessels.—Compared with March, 1911, there were slight decreases on the Clyde, Tyne and Mersey; at Barrow there was not much change. Compared with June, 1910, there were increases on the Clyde, at Barrow, and on the Mersey—in the last-named district the increase amounted to 29,000 tons. On the Tyne there was a decrease of nearly 20,000 tons displacement. At the Royal Dockyards there was an increase of 1,200 tons as compared with March, 1911, and of 15,000 tons as compared with June, 1910.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

(Based on 88 Returns—2 from Employers' Associations, 64 from Trade Unions, and 22 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued good, and was

better than a year ago.

Trade Unions with a total membership of 24,908 reported 1.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with the same percentage a month ago, and 2.8 per cent. a year ago.

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

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—Employment was moderate in the nut and bolt trade in Darlaston and district. It continued good in the nut, spike and rivet trades at Blackheath (Staffs.) and Halesowen. At Birmingham it was fairly good with shoe rivet makers, fair with nut, bolt, wire nail and cut nail makers.

Wire.—Employment, though still fair on the whole, was not so good as a month ago or a year ago.

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

Stoves, Grates, etc.—Employment in England remained quiet on the whole, and was rather better than a year ago. With range and stove fitters at Falkirk it continued good.

Cutlery, Tools, etc.-At Sheffield employment continued good, and was better than a year ago in nearly all branches; it was fair or moderate with joiners' tool makers, table and butcher knife hafters, pen and pocket knife cutlers, razor workers, and saw makers and grinders.

In the edge tool trade it was fairly good at Birmingham, | cent. in the number employed and of 3.3 per cent. in the and continued good at Wednesbury. At Redditch it continued fairly good in the needle trade, and was moderate, and worse than a month ago, in the fish hook trade. It was dull in the Coventry watch trade.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTF.

Tubes.—Employment was moderate, and worse than a month ago, in South Staffordshire. It continued good at

Birmingham.

July, 1911.

Chains, Anchors, and Springs.—At Cradley Heath employment was good with cable chain makers, fair with block chain makers, and moderate in other branches of the chain trade. It was good with anchorsmiths on the Tyne and Wear. It continued good with anvil and vice makers at Dudley, and slack with railway spring fitters

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

Gold, Silver, and Britannia Metal.—Employment in these trades continued fair generally in London and Sheffield, and was better than a year ago. At Birmingham it was fair, and rather better than a month ago, with silversmiths and electro-platers, and continued fair on the whole with jewellers and Britannia metal workers.

Farriers.—Employment continued fair on the whole.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	June,			Inc. (+) of in June,	or Dec. – 1911, on a	
Description.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports:— Cutlery Hardware Exports:—	£	£	£	£	£	
	11,075	18,139	13,597	- 7.064	- 2,522	
	85,280	100,988	81,576	- 15,708	+ 3,704	
Cutlery	66,849	76,698	62,278	- 9,849	+ 4,571	
	213,139	220,851	198,578	- 7,712	+ 14,561	
	216,053	203,724	192,698	+ 12,329	+ 23,355	

COTTON TRADE.

Based on 468 Returns—371 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 90 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during May continued good on the whole in both the spinning and weaving branches, though there was some decline as compared with a month ago. There was a considerable improvement on a year ago, when much short time was worked.

	W	orkpeop	le.]	Earnings.	
_	Week ended June) or Dec. on a	Week ended June	Inc. (+) or Dec.
	17th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	17th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing	15,856 25,990 55,999 9,329 14,814	Per cent. + 0·1 - 0·6 - 0·2 + 0·2 - 0·1	Per cent. + 2·7 + 3·5 + 3·6 + 0·6 + 6·3	£ 13,685 24,409 51,183 10,527 15,175	Per cent 3.5 - 4.8 - 2.6 - 3.7 - 2.4	Per cent. + 8.4 + 7.4 + 9.3 - 1.3 + 9.3
Total	121,988	- 0.2	+ 3.5	114,979	- 3.3	+ 7.7
Ashton Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Other Districts	7,192 6,583 12,385 15,631 8,665 9,515 14,545 18,007 14,392 5,282 4,730 4,561	- 0.6 + 1.1 + 0.3 - 0.3 - 0.0 - 0.5 - 0.0 - 0.3 - 0.1 - 2.1 - 0.7 - 0.3	+ 1·3 + 0·7 + 1·2 + 5·9 + 3·6 + 2·3 + 4·4 + 3·7 + 0·7 + 25·1 + 1·4 + 0·7	6,332 5,514 13,101 14,331 8,532 7.200 13,045 18,107 16,483 4,365 4,459 3,510	-11·0 -10·9 - 5·2 - 1·8 - 0·1 - 4·2 - 0·3 - 1·0 - 3·5 - 2·7 + 0·2 - 2·9	- 1·6 - 3·1 - 4·4 + 13·2 + 13·8 + 17·9 + 14·3 + 10·8 + 2·5 + 6·9 + 4·7 + 2·5
Total	121,988	- 0.2	+ 3.5	114,979	- 3.3	+ 7.7

Returns from firms employing 121,988 workpeople in the week ended June 17th showed a decrease of 0.2 per

amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Compared with a month ago, there was little change in the numbers employed in any of the departments, but as regards wages paid there was a falling off in each case, due to the Whitsuntide holidays being extended in some districts in order to curtail production. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase generally in all departments in both the numbers employed and in the amount of wages paid, although in the Ashton, Stockport and Oldham districts the wages showed a decline.

In the Oldham district employment in the spinning branch was very fair, but not so good as in May, about 4 days being lost by the extension of holidays. With weavers it was good, though rather worse than a month

Employment in the Bolton district was fair, not quite so good as a month ago, but much better than a year

In the Blackburn district employment was fairly good on the whole. It continued good with weavers at Burnley, Nelson and Colne, and fair, with short time, at Bacup. Particulars of the cotton forwarded from ports to

inland towns are given below:-

Description of Cotton	June,	May,	June,	Inc. (+) or in June,	r Dec. (-) 1911, on a	
Description of Cotton.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	Bales. 187,179 7,986 10,499 14,745 7,906	Bales. 252.705 6,215 10,182 25,513 8,144	Bales. 213,521 1,460 7,672 8,027 4,328	Bales 65,526 + 1,771 + 317 - 10,768 - 238	Bales 26,342 + 6,526 + 2,827 + 6,718 + 3,578	
Total	928 315	302 750	235,008	_ 74 444	- 6 693	

Prices of Raw Cotton at Liverpool.

The following Table shows the prices of raw cotton (Middling American and Good Fair Egyptian) at Liverpool during June, 1911, together with the increase or decrease as compared with May, 1911, and June,

	June, 1911.	Inc. (+) or June, 19	Dec. (-) in 911, on a	
	June, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Middling American:	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	
Monthly average of Daily Quota-	8.24	- 0.09	+ 0.20	
Highest Price on any one day	8·38 8·03	- 0.04 - 0.19	+ 0·15 + 0·27	
Good Fair Egyptian: Monthly average of Daily Quotations	10.05	+ 0.04	- 2.70	
Highest Price on any one day	10·13 9·94	+ 0.06	- 3·62 - 1·31	

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on July 7th, 1911, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 525,670 bales, as compared with 453,950 bales on July 8th, 1910.

Exports of Cotton Goods.

	June,	May,	June.		or Dec. (-) .911, on a
Description.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cotton Yarn and Twist— Grey	1,000 lbs. 14,241 2,739	-1,000 -lbs. 16,100 2,851	1,000 lbs. 12,385 2,755	1,000 lbs. - 1,859 - 112	1,000 lbs. + 1,856 - 16
Total	16,980	18.951	15.140	- 1.971	+ 1840
Cotton— Thread for Sewing	1,833	1,824	1,784	+ 9	+ 49
Cotton Piece Goods— Grey or Unbleached Bleached Printed Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	1,000 yds. 159,953 141,761 104,728 110,670	1,000 yds. 171,121 154,003 109,548 109,873	1,000 yds. 168,180 131,947 105,681 102,636	1,000 yds. - 11,168 - 12,242 - 4,820 + 797	1,000 yds. - 8,227 + 9,814 - 953 + 8,034
Total	517,112	544,545	508,444	- 27,433	+ 8,668

(Based on 366 Returns-338 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 20 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

Woollen Trade.

EMPLOYMENT was still good, but showed a decline compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 28,061 workpeople in the week ended June 17th showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago.

Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.9

per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wares naid

	W	orkpeopl	e.	Earnings.			
areas Dear out the	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a) on a ended		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
ather top out your	June 17th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June 17th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Wool Sorting	888 5,724 11,796 7,798 1,855 28,061	Per cent. + 0.6 - 0.4 - 0.8 + 0.1 - 1.1 - 0.4	Per. cent. + 2·9 + 2·0 + 5·4 + 0·5 + 1·0 + 2·9	£ 873 5,571 10,526 8,174 1,750 26,894	Per. cent. + 3·9 - 2·2 - 3·2 - 1·6 - 2·0	Per cent. + 6.5 + 2.2 + 1.8 - 1.7 + 0.4 + 0.8	
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding Total, West Riding	4,544 3,003 5,115 2,428 15,090 6,585	+ 0·1 - 1·2 - 0·1 - 0·0 - 0·3 - 0·6	+ 3.6 + 0.4 + 2.3 + 8.5 + 3.2 + 3.6	5,147 2,747 5,220 2,662 15,776 6,131	- 0.7 - 1.3 - 0.6 - 1.2 - 0.8 - 4.0	+ 5·2 - 1·8 - 0·7 + 8·0 + 2·4 + 0·2	

In the Huddersfield district employment continued good, overtime and nightwork being still worked at a number of mills. In the Leeds district there was some decline compared with a month ago and a year ago in both the spinning and weaving branches. In the Dewsbury and Batley district employment continued good. In Scotland employment although still good showed a decline compared with a month ago.

Worsted Trade.

Employment showed a decline compared with a month

ago, but was still good, and better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 43,501 workpeople in the week ending June 17th showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and 1.6 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 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	M	Torkpeop	le.		Earnings.	
	Week ended June	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week ended June	Inc. (Dec. (-	
tell of off toll pet	17th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	17th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	4,573 23,824 9,227 4,204 1,673	Per cent 0.3 - 0.3 - 0.7 + 0.4 - 1.5	Per cent. + 2·3 + 2·3 - 2·9 + 1·1 + 0·2	£ 4,877 13,865 8,152 4,448 1,334	Per cent 1.9 - 0.1 - 3.5 - 1.5 - 2.9	Per cent. + 2.3 + 4.6 - 4.7 - 0.6 - 2.6
Total	43.501	- 0.4	+ 1.0	32 676	- 1.6	+ 0.8
Districts. Bradford District	21,748 7,217 4,578 3,932 3,126	- 0·3 - 0·5 - 0·4 - 1·1 - 0·4	+ 0·1 + 4·1 - 0·7 + 1·1 + 2·3	16,664 5,389 3,248 3,491 2,002	- 0.9 - 3.5 - 2.6 - 2.8 - 0.7	+ 0·1 - 0·2 + 3·9 + 0·2 + 4·4
Total West Riding Other Districts	40,601 2,900	- 0·4 - 0·0	+ 1.0 + 1.3	30,794 1,882	- 1·7 + 0·8	+ 0.7
Total	43,501	- 0.4	+ 1.0	32,676	- 1.6	+ 0.8

In the Bradford district employment with woolcombers was affected by the dispute, and a large number of woolsorters, warehousemen, &c., were thrown out of work on that account; employment in other branches was good, but there was a decline in weaving compared with a year ago. In Fifeshire employment on the whole was month ago and a year ago. In the Keighley district fair, but not so good as a month ago or a year ago; several there was a decline in the weaving branch, but an im- | disputes occurred during the month.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES provement in the spinning branch compared with a month ago and a year ago. In the Halifax district employment was good and better than a year ago. In the Huddersfield district some slackness was reported.

Imports and Exports.

	June.	May,	June.	in June,	r Dec. (-) 1911, on a
Transit New Book of the	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Import	ts and Ex	ports of	Raw Woo	1 (SHEEP O	R LAMBS)
Imports 1,000 lbs. British Exports , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	53 661 2,023	63,390 1,972	44,071 2,018	- 9,729 + 51	+ 9,590 + 5
Wool 1,000 lbs.	39,583	22,661	22,691	+ 16,922	+ 16,892
Yarn:	Britis	and Iris	h Manufa	ctures Ex	ported.
Woollen ,, Worsted ,, Alpaca and Mohair,	505 4,908 1,319	479 5,444 1,561	362 5,512 1,359	+ 26 - 536 - 242	+ 143 - 604 - 40
Total, Yarn "	6,732	7,484	7,233	- 752	- 501
Piece Goods: Woollen 1,000 yds. Worsted "	7,160 6,508	6,323 5,624	7,994 7,937	+ 837 + 884	- 834 - 1,429
Total Piece Goods	13,668	11.947	15,931	+ 1.721	- 2,263

Prices of Wool and Tops in Bradford.

the second second		June, 1911.	May, 1911.	June, 1910.
Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	 	Pence per lb. 101 141 273	Pence per lb. 101 143 275	Pence per lb. 94 145 29
Course of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	 	101, 10 141, 141 271, 271	10½ 14½, 14½, 14½ 27½, 27¾, 27½	10, 91 141, 14 291, 283

LINEN TRADE.

(Based on 115 Returns—105 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 6 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was moderate, and not so good as a month ago or a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 49,652 workpeople in the week ended June 17th showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent, in the number employed, and of 2.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	w	orkpeopl	э.	Earnings.		
	Week ended June	Inc. (+	or Dec.	Week ended June	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	17th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	17th, 1911.	Month ago	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified Total	6,801 12,588 17,269 7,132 5,862 49,652	Per cent 0·1 - 0·1 - 1·3 + 0·1 - 2·0 - 0·7	Per cent. + 0.7 - 1.1 - 2.9 + 2.1 - 1.9 - 1.2	£ 3,855 6,319 10,334 5,767 3,338 29,613	Per cent 0·2 + 0·2 - 4·7 - 0·7 - 4·2 - 2·3	Per cent. + 1·3 - 0·7 - 5·8 + 0·1 - 4·3
Districts. Belfast	17,734 16,241 33,975 7,013	- 0.9 - 0.8 - 0.9 - 0.5	- 2·5 - 1·1 - 1·8 - 0·9	10,818 8,977 19,795 4,386	- 2·9 - 1·5 - 2·2 - 4·6	- 3·3 - 0·8 - 2·2 - 4·5
Other Places in Scotland Total, Scotland England	6,570 13,583 2,094	- 0·1 - 0·3 - 0·6	+ 1·5 + 0·2 + 0·9	4,092 8,478 1,340	-1.0 -2.9 $+0.6$	- 3·1 - 3·8 + 0·4
United Kingdom	49,652	- 0.7	- 1.2	29,613	- 2:3	- 2.5

In Belfast employment was moderate, and not so good as a month ago; compared with a year ago, there was a decline in the weaving branch and a slight improvement in spinning. In other parts of Ireland both spinning and weaving showed a slight decline compared with a

Imports and Exports.

July, 1911.

Description,		June,	Inc. (+)	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1911, on a	
Description,	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Flax (Dressed and					
Undressed, Tow or Codilla) tons	2,799	7,067	4,246	- 4,268	- 1,447
Linen Yarn 100 lbs. Linen Piece Goods	15,544	15,953	16,230	- 409	- 686
100 yds.	179,225	139,416	168,995	+ 39,809	+ 10,230

JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 33 Returns—29 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

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

			1	Vorkpeop	ole.		Earnings	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			Week ended June	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended June	Inc. ((+) or -) on a
			17th, M	Month ago.	Year ago.	17th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departme Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	ents.		3,938 4,676 5,520 1,714 883	Per cent 0.4 - 0.6 - 0.2 - 0.8 + 2.1	Per cent 4.4 - 3.5 - 4.7 - 2.3	£ 2,528 2,875 3,871 1,719 661	Per cent 2.4 - 1.7 - 1.5 - 4.7 + 1.5	Per cent 9.7 - 7.4 - 12.6 - 9.4 - 3.6
Total	*	•	16,731	- 0.3	- 3.8	11,654	- 2:1	- 9.8

Returns from firms employing 16,731 workpeople in the week ended June 17th showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 3.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 9.8 per cent. in the amount of-wages paid. Of the 16,731 workpeople reported on, 14,433 (86 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district, where there was much short time during the month.

Imports and Exports.

Description	June,	May,	June,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1911, on a		
Description.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Jute tons	5,754	9,940	9,295	- 4,186	- 3,541	
Exports: JuteYarn 100 lbs Jute Piece Goods 100 yds	38,075 129, 3 30	46,730 133,691	60,246 148,592	- 8,655 - 4,361	- 22,171 - 19,262	

LACE TRADE.

(Based on 74 Returns—65 from Employers and Employers' Associa-tions, 5 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was quiet, and was again worse than a month ago. It was much worse than a year ago in

the levers and plain net sections.

Returns from firms employing 6,312 workpeople in the week ended June 17th showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 3.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Nottingham employment in the levers section was bad, with much short time, and was worse than a month ago and a year ago; it was still good in the curtain branch, but was not so good as a month ago; in the plain net section it continued fair. Much short time continued to be worked in the Long Eaton district, where employment was bad, and worse than a year ago. In the West of England employment was rather worse than a month ago, and much worse than a year ago. Employment in the curtain section in Scotland was fair generally, though some short time was reported; it was better than a year ago.

	V	Vorkpeop	ole.		Earnings	3.
·	Week ended June	Inc. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended June	Inc. ((+) or -) on a
	17th, 1911. Month Year ago.	17th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Branches. Levers	1,250 2,680 1,571 811 6,312	Per cent 1·2 - 1·0 - 3·1 + 1·6 - 1·2	Per cent 6.9 + 4.0 - 9.7 - 4.6 - 3.0	£ 1,487 2,426 1,026 562 5,501	Per cent 1.8 - 2.1 - 1.3 + 7.7 - 1.0	Per cent 12·0 - 0·6 - 19·4 - 2·1 - 8·0
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying districts Other English districts	1,545 1,123	+ 0.3 - 1.6	- 2·2 - 5·6	1,376 1,244	- 0·6 + 5·6	- 3·5 - 11·1
Scotland	1,757 1,887	- 2·7 - 0·9	- 8·6 + 3·9	1,200 1,681	- 4·2 - 3·4	- 21.6 + 3.6
Total	6,312	- 1.2	- 30	5,501	- 1.0	- 8.0

Imports and Exports.

Description.	June,	May,	June,	Inc. (+) of in June,	or Dec. (- 1911, on a
	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace	£	£	£	£	£
	154,295	213,136	199,866	- 58,841	- 45,571
	5,691	7,531	11,845	- 1,840	- 6,154
Exports: Cotton Lace	317,787	285,447	354,577	+ 32,340	- 36,790
	5,012	6,262	10,928	- 1,250	- 5,916

HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 103 Returns—93 from Employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was good; it showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was better than

Returns from firms employing 20,924 workpeople in the week ended June 17th showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed and a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 4.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 5.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

- 10 12 15	Vorkpeop	ie.	Earnings.		
Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
17th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	17th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
10,133 2,558 4,824 2,747 662 20,924	Per cent 0·1 - 0·3 + 0·3 + 0·4 + 0·6 + 0·1	Per cent. + 3·1 + 5·5 + 5·4 + 8·5 + 3·6 + 4·6	8,3484 2,083 3,689 1,901 4374 16,458	Per cent 10 - 04 + 08 - 43 - 07 - 09	Per cent. + 5.8 + 3.7 + 6.4 + 5.3 + 6.8 + 5.6
	Week ended June 17th, 1911. 10,133 2,558 4,824 2,747 662	Week ended June 17th, 1911. Month 1911. Per cent. 2,558 - 0.1 2,558 4,824 + 0.3 2,747 + 0.4 662 + 0.6	Week ended June 17th, 1911. Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a June ago. 17th, 2911. Month ago. Year ago. 10,133 - 0·1 + 3·1 2,558 - 0·3 + 5·5 4,824 + 0·3 2,747 + 0·4 4,885 662 + 0·6 + 5·3 6 + 8·5 4 + 8·5 662 + 0·6 + 5·3 6	Week ended June 17th, Month ago. 1911.	Week ended June 17th, Month ago. 1911. Week ago. 1912. Week ended June 17th, ago. 1913. Week ended June 17th, ago. 1914. Week ended June 17th, ago. 1911. Month ago. 1911. Week ended June 17th, ago. 1911. 1911. 2012.

At Leicester employment was fairly good; it showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. At Hinckley it was good on seamless hose and cotton goods; at Loughborough it was moderate. Some short time was reported with power frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire, but employment was better than a month ago and a year ago; with hand frame workers in the country districts it was fairly good. In Scotland employment showed a decline, but was still good, and better than a year ago.

	nports	und LA	por us.			
Description.	June,	May,	June,	Inc. (+) in June,	or Dec. (-) 1911, on a	
Description	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Hosiery, Woollen Cotton	 £ 31,552 139,854	£ 41,055 139,251	£ 42,236 126,502	£ - 9,503 + 603	£ - 10,684 + 13,352	
Exports: Hosiery, Wcollen Cotton	 123,023 42,387	103,225 47,206	123,958 50,869	+ 19,798 - 4,819	- 935 - 8,482	

SILK TRADE.

258

(Based on 54 Returns—48 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good; it was rather worse than

a month ago, and about the same as a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 7,920 workpeople in the week ended June 17th, 1911, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.	
	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a		Week	ed Dec. (-) on a		
	June 17th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June 17th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Throwing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	958 2,399 3,339 723 501	Per cent. + 0·1 - 0·2 - 0·7 - 2·6 + 1·8	Per cent 10·4 + 0·7 + 2·1 + 2·7 + 12·8	£ 427 1,852 2,202 545 416	Per cent 0.2 - 1.1 - 4.4 - 1.8 + 0.2	Per cent 10·7 + 0·1 + 1·5 + 4·6 + 9·2
Total	7,920	- 0.4	+ 0.6	5,442	- 2.4	+ 0.8
Districts. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties	2,826 555 2,746 1,793	- 0·3 - 2·5 + 0·1 - 0·9	+ 2·0 + 4·7 + 3·3 - 6·2	2,271 430 1,642 1,099	- 1·0 - 0·9 - 3·4 - 4·2	+ 2·1 + 11·7 - 0·4 - 3·9
Total	7,920	- 0.4	+ 0.6	5,442	- 2.4	+ 0.8

At Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton employment was good generally, except with "outside" hand loom weavers, who reported it as bad, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. At Leek and Congleton it was moderate with trimming weavers, and worse than a month ago. In the Bradford district employment was fairly good. In the Eastern counties it was fair, but not so good as a month ago.

Imports and Exports.

		June,	May,	June,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1911, on a		
Description.		1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports:— Raw Silk	lbs	93,599	84,380	82,267	+ 9,219	+ 11,332	
	lbs	39,233	41,507	44,045	- 2,274	- 4,812	
	lbs	42,113	51,863	42,002	- 9,750	+ 111	
	yds	5,512,471	6,850,573	6,464,450	-1,338,102	- 951,979	
Exports:— Thrown Silk Spun Silk Yarn Silk Broad-Stuffs	lbs	7,110	7,019	5.191	+ 91	+ 1,919	
	lbs	97,732	98,304	106,998	- 572	- 9,266	
	yds	374,008	388,013	336,512	- 14,005	+ 37,486	

CARPET TRADE.

(Eased on 31 Returns-25 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns received from firms employing 8,239 workpeople and paying £7,091 in wages during the week ended June 17th, 1911, showed no change in the number employed, but a decrease of 1.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 4·1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

(Based on 382 Returns—363 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 10 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspon-

Employment was fairly good, but not so good as a month ago; it was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 31,594 workpeople in the week ended June 17th showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeopl	le.		Earnings.	
	Week ended	Inc. (+)		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	June 17th, 1911.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.	June 17th, 1911.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.
Trades:— Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finishing, and other Departments Unspecified Total	3,482 1,122 15,559 10,099 1,332 31,594	Per cent 0·7 + 0·1 + 0·2 - 0·4 + 0·1 - 0·1	Per cent 0.9 + 7.9 + 3.1 + 5.2 + 2.8 + 3.5	£ 3,295 1,276 20,042 9,827 1,296 35,736	Per cent 6.5 - 9.5 - 3.2 - 4.8 - 1.9 - 4.2	Fer cent 3.9 3.5 + 4.5 + 1.2 - 1.1 + 2.3
Vorkshire	14,134 10,267 3,548 772 2,873	+ 0.5 - 0.4 - 0.8 - 2.9 - 0.4	+ 3.5 + 5.8 - 0.1 - 7.1 + 2.5	18,234 10,830 3,022 605 3,045	- 3·1 - 7·1 - 2·7 - 3·7 - 1·4	+ 4·2 - 0·6 - 0·3 - 4·3 + 5·4
Total	31,594	- 0.1	+ 3.5	35,736	- 4.2	+ 2.3

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire was not so good as a month ago or a year ago, being somewhat affected by holidays. At Basford it was slack. In Dundee it continued fair, and was not so good as a year ago.

Printing.—Employment with machine calico printers was reported as good, but showed a decline compared with a month ago. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it was good. In Scotland some overtime was

Dyeing.—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers was good, but not so good as a month ago; it was slightly better than a year ago. About two-sevenths of the Trade Union dyers worked short time, and about half worked overtime. With cotton dyers in Lancashire and Yorkshire employment was fairly good, but not so good as a month ago; it was better than a year ago. With silk dyers employment continued good at Macclesfield and fair at Leek. With *lace* dyers at Nottingham employment was bad.

Trimming, Finishing, etc.—At Leicester employment with hosiery trimmers, etc., showed a further decline, and short time was reported; at Hinckley it was good; at Loughborough it was fair. At Basford and Bulwell it was good. At Glasgow and Dundee employment with calenderers was good.

HAT TRADE.

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

EMPLOYMENT in the Silk hat trade continued moderate, and showed little change compared with a year ago.

In the Felt hat trade employment continued quiet, and was worse than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of June was 2.6, compared with 3.4 a month ago, and 1.6 a year ago. Employment was reported as bad at Denton, with much short time, and as quiet at Stockport; in Warwickshire it was good.

Imports and Exports.

	June,	May,	June,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1911, on a		
Description.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: All kinds dozens	46,792	45,289	62,362	+ 1,503	- 15,570	
Exports: Felt, Straw, Other sorts,	32,639 41,909 11,191	40,453 51,609 10,660	39,878 53,515 11,099	- 7,814 - 9,700 + 531	- 7,239 - 11,606 + 92	
Total	85,739	102,722	104,492	- 16,983	- 18,753	

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 519 Returns-458 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 50 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT generally was fair; it was not so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 63,503 workpeople in the week ended June 17th showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeor	ole.		Earnings		
District.	Week ended June		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a	
	17th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended June 17th, 1911. £ 3,233 14,511 2,843 9,766 8,004 3,769 2,682 2,994 1,163 1,372 1,976 2,847 2,847 2,944 58,877 3,345	Month ago.	Year ago.	
England & Wales. London Leicester Country District Northampton Country District Northampton Country District Kettering Stafford & District Norwich & District Bristol & District Kingswood Leeds & District Manchester & District Birmingham & District	2,822 12,971 3,098 9,744 8,475 3,815 2,683 3,373 1,361 1,763 2,106 3,046 976	Per cent 2:0 - 1:1 - 0:9 - 0:5 - 0:9 + 1:9 + 1:9 + 2:1	Per cent. + 2·1 + 0·6 - 3·9 + 3·4 - 2·6 + 0·4 - 5·3 + 0·6 - 3·8 - 0·0 + 3·1	3,233 14,511 2,843 9,766 8,004 3,759 2,682 2,994 1,163 1,372 1,975 2,847	Per cent 0.5 - 2.5 - 0.8 - 0.3 - 2.3 - 2.0 - 0.7 + 3.1 + 1.0 - 5.8 + 0.2 - 0.7	Per cent. + 7.9 + 9.0 + 2.3 + 6.8 - 4.0 + 2.3 + 5.7 - 17.0 + 5.5	
Other parts of England and Wales	3,433	- 1·0 - 1·1	- 1·2 + 2·2	2,944	- 3·8 - 0·3	+ 10.5	
	59,666	- 0.5	+ 0.6	58,877	- 1.5	+ 3.9	
SCOTLAND IRELAND	3,422 415	+ 1.0	- 1.8 + 2.2	3,345 265	+ 2·6 + 6·4	+ 0.0	
UNITED KINGDOM	63,503	- 0.4	+ 0.5	62,487	- 1.0	+ 3.6	

At Leicester employment was fair, but not so good as a month ago; it was better than a year ago. At Northampton and Kettering employment was fair, and better than a year ago; with army bootmakers in Northamptonshire it continued slack. At Bristol it showed an improvement compared with a year ago. At Leeds it continued moderate, but was better than a year ago. In Scotland employment was fair, and better than a month ago; it was about the same as a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

	June,	May,	June,	Inc. (+) of in June,	or Dec. (- e, 1911, on a	
	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports (less re-exports) Leather doz. pairs value £ Caoutchouc doz. pairs value £ Other materials doz. pairs , value £	9,816	12,729	13,759	- 2,913	- 3,943	
	37,369	56,384	52,785	- 19,015	- 15,416	
	6,714	19,716	16,934	- 13,002	- 10,220	
	7,479	20,732	20,022	- 13,253	- 12,543	
	6,096	3,896	4,366	+ 2,200	+ 1,730	
	2,062	1,888	1,392	+ 174	+ 670	
Exports (British & Irish) Leather doz. pairs doz. pairs value £ doz. pairs value £ Other materials doz. pairs value £	79,058	81,594	70,470	- 2,536	+ 8,588	
	225,341	247,068	203,441	- 21,727	+ 21,900	
	11,901	10,920	18,897	+ 981	- 6,996	
	11,227	11,192	19,923	+ 35	- 8,696	
	9,835	3,803	11,570	+ 6,032	- 1,735	
	7,615	2,747	9,220	+ 4,868	- 1,605	

LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 40 Returns—23 from Trade Unions and 17 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during June was fair generally and showed little change compared with a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,094 members reported 5.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 5.3 per cent. in May and 4.4 per cent. a year

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, Dressers, &c .- Employment with skinners was moderate on the whole, but continued good at Leeds. With curriers it continued fairly good at Birmingham, Walsall, Leeds, and Edinburgh; in London it continued bad, and was much worse than year ago. With leather workers at Manchester, Bolton, Bury, and Wigan employment continued fair; it was quiet, with short time, at Leeds.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—Employment remained fair generally, but was not quite so good as a year ago, except at Walsall, where it continued good and was better than a year ago.

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

Imports and Exports.

				Liberton Deck			
Description.	June,	May,	June,	Inc. (+) in June,	or Dec. (-) 1911, on a		
20001ption.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: Hides, raw, and pieces	cwts.	ewts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.		
thereof, dry Ditto, wet	30,817 62,146	39,240 59,774	46,792 67,297	- 8,423 + 2,372	- 15,975 - 5,151		
Total Hides, dry and wet	92,963	99,014	114,089	- 6,051	- 21,126		
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins "(value) £	1,016,281 206,717	1,286,663 257,135	856,140 235,477	- 270,382 - 50,418	+ 160,141 - 28,760		
Leather* cwts.	92,721	95,723	111,748	- 3,002	- 19,027		
Exports: Leather cwts. Gloves doz. prs. Machinery Belting cwts. Other Sorts (value) £ Saddlery and Harness £	17,856 9,649 3,444 44,742 41,125	19,708 9,862 4,035 49,546 44,666	17,386 8,903 2,901 40,656 40,796	- 1,852 - 213 - 591 - 4,804 - 3,541	+ 470 + 746 + 543 + 4,086 + 329		

TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 107 Returns—78 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 27 from Local Correspondents.)

Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment during June showed a seasonal decline, but was better than a year ago.
Returns from firms paying £15,131 to their workpeople

during the four weeks ended June 17th showed a decrease of 5.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 4.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

Ready-made Branch.

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

Leeds.—Employment was fairly good; it showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,703 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended June 17th showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. The Jewish operatives reported employment as fair.

Other Centres .- At Bristol employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago; some overtime was reported. At Manchester and Glasgow employment was fair, but not so good as a month ago; it showed little change compared with a year ago. At Norwich it was moderate.

The **Imports** of apparel not waterproofed in June, 1911, were valued at £288,752, as compared with £356,292 in May, 1911, and £288,817 in June, 1910; and the Exports for the same months at £525,431, £508,932, and £505,246 respectively.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 217 Returns—210 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

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

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

from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 2,216 dressmakers in the week ended June 17th, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 12.1 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was good. With court and private dressmakers employing 1,273 workpeople in the week ended June 17th there was an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 11.2 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was good. A seasonal deficiency of labour was reported. With milliners in the West End employment

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,234 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended June 17th showed a decrease of 5.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 8.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair, but showed a seasonal decline. A deficiency of labour was reported.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was fair, but not so good as a month ago and a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades firms employing 2,772 workpeople in the week ended June 17th showed no change in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 3.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was fair.

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

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Employment in this industry generally was fair, and not quite so good as a month ago. It was about the same as a year ago. Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland employing 6,560 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £4,543 in wages in the week ended June 17th showed a decrease of 3.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 1.0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Corset Trade.—Employment continued good and was better than a year ago. Returns from corset manufacturers employing 6,747 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended June 17th showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number em- ago. ployed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

(Based on 430 Returns—119 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 292 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 19 from Local Correspondents.)

PAPER TRADES.

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

Returns from firms employing 19,726 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.7 per cent. as compared with a year

	Workpeople paid Wages in	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on			
	last week of June, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards: Northern Counties Midlands, Wales and Ireland Southern Counties Scotland	5,099 1,585 6,558 5,713	Per cent 0.4 - 0.3 + 0.7 - 0.5	Per cent. + 0·1 + 1·3 + 3·7 + 1·0		
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. Hand-made Paper	18,955 771	- 0·0 - 0·1	+ 1·7 + 1·6		
Total	19,726	- 0.1	+ 1.7		

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 1,511 members had 1.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, 1911, as compared with 2.0 per cent. at the end of both May, 1911, and June, 1910. In the 1911, were valued at £41,327, as compared with £42,709

Dressmaking, Millinery and Mantle Trades.—Returns | hand-made paper trade Trade Unions with 574 members had 4.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, 1911, as compared with 4.0 per cent. a month ago, and 7.0 per

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Imports of paper in June, 1911, amounted to £556,486, as compared with £562,746 in May, 1911, and £531,799 in June, 1910; and the Exports for the same months amounted to £287,334, £290,225, and £252,997 respectively.

PRINTING TRADES.

Employment was fair on the whole, and showed little change compared with a month ago, except in London, where a large percentage of Trade Union members were unemployed. Except in London, employment was better

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions	Members at end of				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.	at end of June, 1911	June, 1911.	May, 1911.	June, 1910.		onth go.		ear go.
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	22,196 5,665	7·7 4·0	6·1 4·7	4·3 5·5	+-	1.6	+-	3·4 1·5
Lancs. and Cheshire East Midland and Eastern Counties	7,186 2,648	5·7 2·7	5·4 2·0	5·8 3·6	++	0.3	1-1	0.1
West Midlands S. & S. W. Counties and	2,641 3,964	4·4 1·7	5·6 1·7	5·1 3·5		1.2		0.7
Wales Scotland Ireland	5,968 2,506	3·6 6·0	3·1 7·2	4·7 6·9	+-	0.5	1-1	1.1
United Kingdom	52,774	5.6	5.0	4.8	+	0.6	+	0.8

London.—Employment continued fair, apart from the

effects of the recent dispute.

Other Centres.—Employment with letterpress printers was fair generally. At Liverpool, Derby, Cardiff, Oxford, Plymouth, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Belfast it was good, overtime being reported at most of these towns. It was quiet at Manchester, Bradford, Leicester, and Nottingham. At Leeds, Birmingham, Glasgow, and Dublin an improvement was reported. With lithographic printers employment was fairly good

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment remained fair on the whole, with some short time in London. It was rather better than a year

	No. of Members of Unions		age Uner		Inc. (-	
	at end of June 1911	June 1911.	May 1911.	June 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Other Districts	 3,537 3,281	4·7 4·4	5 ·2 4·2	5·1 5·4	- 0.5° + 0.2	- 0·4 - 1·0
United Kingdom	 6,818	4.6	4.7	5.2	- 0.1	- 0.6

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 192 Returns—4 from Employers' Associations, 153 from Trade Unions, and 35 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was very good in the coachbuilding trade and generally fair in the other trades in this group; it showed a decline on the whole compared with May, but was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,881, reported 3.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 2.2 per cent. a month ago, and 4.1 per cent. a year ago.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment in these trades was fair on the whole, and not so good as a month ago, though better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 4.4 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 2.3 per cent. a month ago and 5.5 per cent. a year ago. Employment was good generally in the West of Scotland and at Newcastle. It was also good at Belfast, except with polishers, with whom it was bad.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in June,

Exports for the same months were valued at £76,200, 0.6 £93,092, and £69,804 respectively.

July, 1911.

Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment continued fair, and was about the same as a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of June was 4.1, as compared with 3.6 a month ago and 4.5 a year ago. Employment was reported as good at Belfast, Aberdeen, and Sheffield. There was a decline on the previous month at Glasgow, where some short time was worked.

Description.	June, 1911.	May, 1911.	June, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1911, on a			
	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Timber, hewn	Loads. 348,696 623,570	Loads. 292,194 402,631	Loads. 425,287 762,372	Loads. + 56,502 +220,939	Loads. - 76,591 - 138,802		
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value)	£ 11,449	£ 14,970	£ 14,976	£ - 3,521	£ 3,527		

Employment was good, and showed an improvement on the previous month; it was also better than a year ago. At Liverpool and Hull, however, employment at the end of the month was much disorganised on account of the seamen's strike.

Coachbuilding.

Employment continued very good, and was slightly better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 1.0 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of June. the same percentage as a month ago. The corresponding figure for a year ago was 1.5.

Brushmaking.—Employment was fair, not so good as a month ago, and better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 4.6 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 2.9 per cent. a month ago and 8.4 per cent. a year ago.

Other Trades.—Employment was fair and showed a further improvement on a month ago with packing-case makers. It generally continued good with basket and

The Imports of brushes and brooms in June, 1911, were valued at £35,180, as compared with £40,722 in May, 1911, and £33,184 in June, 1910; the Exports for the same months were valued at £19,765, £18,801, and £17,697 respectively.

BUILDING TRADES.

(Bused on 2,722 Returns—1,277 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 1,382 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 63 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during June was fair on the whole. It was rather worse at the end of the month than at the end of

May, but was better than a year ago.

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of June was 3.4, as compared with 2.7 a month ago and 6.1 a year ago. For plumbers at the same dates the percentages were 7.5, 7.1, and 11.1 respectively. The increase in the percentages un-employed, as compared with a month ago, was most noticeable in the London district, for which the returns showed that 5.7 per cent. of carpenters and joiners were unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 1.4 per cent. a month ago and 9.7 per cent. a year ago; the corresponding percentages for plumbers being 13.6, 11.5, and 19.3 respectively.

The decrease in the percentages unemployed, as compared with a year ago, was especially marked in London, and also in the Northern Counties and Ireland, where many of the Trade Union members are engaged in shipbuilding. In Scotland, where the percentage of carpenters and joiners out of employment a year ago (3.2) was lower than that for any other district at the time,

in May, 1911, and £33,586 in June, 1910; and the the very low percentage was reached in June, 1911, of

Returns from Trade Unions of bricklayers, masons, painters and plasterers showed a decline compared with a month ago.

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

In London employment was slack with bricklayers and

Employment was slack with bricklayers at Hull. At Sheffield it was slack with plasterers, but a considerable improvement was reported by carpenters and joiners. At Manchester an improvement was reported by bricklayers, carpenters and plumbers. At Liverpool employment was slack with carpenters, while with bricklayers it was better than a month ago. With plumbers employment was slack at Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford. Huddersfield, Manchester, Liverpool, Preston, Bolton, Bury and Rochdale.

At Birmingham employment was rather better than a month ago, except with painters. At Nottingham it was slack in most branches, and affected by a dispute. At Leicester it was slack with bricklayers and plumbers.

At Bristol employment with bricklayers and masons showed an improvement; with painters, plumbers and plasterers it was dull. With carpenters at Cardiff and Swansea employment was better than a month ago. At Newport it was slack with carpenters and plumbers.

In Scotland employment with plasterers was slack. At Dundee employment continued slack generally. With masons it was slack at Edinburgh, while at Glasgow an improvement was reported.

Employment was slack with plumbers at Dublin, and

with masons at Dublin and Cork.

Returns received from 1,223 firms employing 58,263 workpeople at the end of June showed that, as compared with a month ago, there was a decrease in the total number employed by them of 10.7 per cent. in London and of 2.4 per cent. in other districts. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 27.2 per cent. in London, and a decrease of 1.8 per cent. in other

District.	No. paid on last		(+) or -) on a	No. paid on last	Inc.(+) or -) on a
230000	pay-day in June, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	pay-day in June, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	ı	Skilled	D.	L	abourers.	
London Northern Counties & Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties & Wales Other Districts	8,658 3,182 4,767 3,835 5,729 785	- 1,148 - 72 - 115 - 2 - 231 - 28	+ 1,744 - 172 + 54 - 288 + 204 - 126	5,727 2,350 4,539 3,147 3,270 519	- 635 - 277 - 28 + 81 - 132 - 28	+ 1,421 - 286 - 61 - 168 + 33 - 24
England and Wales	26,956	- 1,596	+ 1,416	19,552	- 1,019	+ 916
Scotland	4,078 445	+ 10 + 8	+ 220 - 77	2,632 500	- 174 - 27	+ 79
United Kingdom	31,479	- 1,578	+1,559	22,684	-1,220	+ 994
	Lad	ls and Bo	oys.		Total.	(c)
London Northern Counties & Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S. W. Counties and Wales Other Districts England and Wales	488 584 1,021 433 636 55 3,217	+ 1 - 22 + 2 - 6 + 2 + 3 - 20	+ 12 - 61 - 31 - 16 - 7 - 9 - 112	14,873 6,116 10,327 7,415 9,635 1,359	-1,782 - 371 - 141 + 73 - 361 - 53	+ 3,177 - 518 - 38 - 472 + 230 - 159
Scotland	790	- 20	- 59		- 2,635	+ 2,220
Ireland	93	+ 1	- 59	7,500 1,038	- 189 - 18	+ 240 - 87
United Kingdom	4,100	- 44	- 180	58,263	2,812	+ 2,373

GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 85 Returns-53 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 22 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good on the whole, but not so good as a month ago. It showed little change as compared with a year ago.

of 0.1 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and a decrease of 5.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with | report it as still quiet, short time being worked. a year ago there was an increase of 3.3 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and a decrease of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

262

	V	Vorkpe	eopl	e.			Earı	nings.			
	Week	In Dec	c. (-			Week				+) or -) on a	
	June 17th, 1911.	Mon			ear	June 17th, 1911.		onth go.		ear go.	
Branches.		Per			er nt.	£	Per cent.		Per cent.		
Glass Bottle Plate Glass Flint Glass Ware (not	5,776 746 1,815	+ 0	1.7	+++	3·3 8·0 2·6	6,744 967 2,044	+	7·2 0·7 1·2	-++	4·2 9·0 5·0	
bottles) Other Branches	272		9	-	4.2	313	-	4.6		11.8	
Total	8,609	+ ()·1	+	3.3	10,068	-	5.2	-	1.6	
Districts.											
North of England	858 4,494		5	+	1.5	1,020 5,156	-	5.7	+	3·6 6·7	
Lancashire	841		1	I	0.1	926		6.3	_	3.2	
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	1,234		1	+	7.2	1,558	-	2.8	+	6.6	
Scotland Other parts of the United Kingdom	839 343			++	9·2 2·7	1,069	++	4·5 2·1	++	9.4	
Total	8,609	+ 0	1	+	3.3	10,068	-	5.2	-	1.6	

With glass bottle makers employment was fairly good at St. Helens, where, however, some short time was still worked. Employment continued good in Yorkshire, and was about the same as a year ago. On the Wear employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago; it continued moderate at Seaham Harbour. Employment continued good at Glasgow. At Dublin it was bad. With flint glass makers and cutters employment continued good at Birmingham, Wordsley and Stourbridge, overtime still being worked by cutters in the Wordsley district. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear employment continued moderate, with short time general. Employment was good with sheet and plate glass workers, and fair with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens. It continued good with plate glass bevellers at Birmingham. With glass blowers in London it was fair, and not so good as a month ago.

Imports and Exports.

	June,	May,	June.	Inc. (+) o in June, 1	
Description.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:	ewts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	84,490	99,710	80,216	- 15,220	+ 4,274
Plate	29,398	28,684	21,461	+ 714	+ 7.937
Flint, plain, cut or orna- mental, &c.	70,587	75,256	65,276	- 4,669	+ 5,311
Manufactures, other sorts	48	23	341	+ 25	- 293
	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.
Bottles	129,867	158,389	113,476	- 28,522	+ 16,391
Exports:	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	ewts.	cwts.
Plate	17,714	19,905	21,109	- 2,191	- 3,395
Flint	7,119	6,831	5,783	+ 288	+ 1,336
Manufactures, other sorts	54,809	57,417	59,424	- 2,608	- 4,618
D-441	gross.	gross. 87,590	gross. 71,610	gross. - 23,591	gross. - 7,611
Bottles	63,999	01,090	11,010	- 20,091	- 1,011

POTTERY TRADES.

(Based on 93 Returns-86 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Corresp EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was much better than

Returns from firms employing 22,284 workpeople in the week ended June 17th showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Potteries employment was good in all branches,

Returns received from firms employing 8,609 work-people in the week ended June 17th showed an increase was a good deal of overtime in china factories. In Scotland employment continued good, and was better than a year ago; clay tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow

	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings.		
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
The state of the state of	June 17th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June 17th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Branches:— China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	3,933 14,062 4,289	Per cent. + 0·1 + 0·8 + 1·2	Per cent. + 8·1 + 3·4 - 2·4	£ 4,184 13,379 3,813	Per cent 0.5 + 0.2 + 1.0	Per cent. + 8·1 + 6·7 - 4·7	
Total	22,284	+ 0.7	+ 3.0	21,376	+ 0.5	+ 4.7	
Districts:— Potteries	17,356 4,928	+ 0.7 + 0.8	+ 3·0 + 3·3	16,095 5,281	+ 0.1 + 0.5	+ 4·6 + 5·1	
Total	22,284	+ 0.7	+ 3.0	21,376	+ 0.2	+ 4.7	

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in June, 1911, were valued at £77,341, as compared with £95,803 in May, 1911, and £72,778 in June, 1910; the Exports for the same months were valued at £248,446, £258,215, and £219,185 respectively.

BRICK TRADE.

(Based on 165 Returns-151 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and was rather better on the whole than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 15,024 workpeople in the week ended June 17th showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages

	W	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.			
Districts.	Week	Inc. (+)	or Dec.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	June 17th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	June 17th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and	3,753	Per cent.	Per cent. + 2.8	£ 4,427	rer cent.	Per cent.		
Cheshire Midland and Eastern Counties	4,636	+ 0.8	- 3.4	5,155	- 0.8	- 2.3		
Southern & South-Western	3,858	+ 0.9	+ 4.4	4,828	- 0.2	+ 2.4		
Counties and Wales Scotland Other Districts	1,817 960	+ 1.3 + 2.3	+ 2.0 + 4.3	2,059 1,079	+ 2.1 + 3.2	+ 5·4 + 8·6		
Total	15,024	+ 0.7	+ 1.2	17,548	- 1:3	+ 0.6		

In the Northern Counties employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. In Lancashire and Cheshire it was only moderate, and showed a decline as compared with a year ago; in the Oldham district it continued fair. In the Midland and Eastern Counties employment continued fairly good, but was not so good as a year ago. In Nottinghamshire employment was bad, and was affected by a dispute in the building trades. In the Southern and South-Western Counties it was good on the whole. In the Wrexham and Ruabon districts of North Wales employment continued slack. In Scotland it continued good, and was better than a year

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 240 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.) EMPLOYMENT was generally regular, except in the case of some men outside the regular farm staff, who lost a little time through the interruption of haymaking by rain during the last week of June. In many districts the demand for extra labourers was adversely affected by the dry weather which prevailed until the latter part of the month. There was, however, some scarcity of continued good with all classes. It was moderate with such men in several districts.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE

July, 1911.

Northern Counties. - Employment was generally regular in these counties, but the demand for extra labourers was affected for the greater part of the month by the prolonged dry weather, which rendered the root crops backward, and reduced the amount of hoeing to be done. Correspondents reported a slight upward movement in wages at the Whitsuntide hiring fairs in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, particularly in the case of women and girls, who were generally

Midland Counties. — Employment was somewhat affected by the dry weather, as in the Northern Counties, but improved towards the end of the month as haymaking became more general. There was not generally any marked surplus in the supply of extra labourers, though some excess over the demand was reported in several districts, including parts of the Bakewell (Derbyshire), Cannock, Stone and Tamworth (Staffordshire), Woodstock (Oxfordshire), and Eaton Socon (Bedfordchire) Rural Districts.

Eastern Counties. — There was generally a good demand for extra labourers in these counties for hoeing and haymaking, and, apart from some slight interruption to haymaking caused by rain, there was but little irregularity of employment among men of this class. Some shortage of extra men was reported in several districts, including parts of the Chesterton, Melbourn and Wisbech (Cambridgeshire), Welton (Lincolnshire), Forehoe (Norfolk), and Plomesgate (Suffolk) Rural

Southern and South-Western Counties.—Extra labourers were in fairly good demand for hoeing and haymaking. Rain caused a little loss of time to haymakers towards the end of the month in some districts. Several correspondents reported that the demand for labourers was less than usual on account of light hay crops and the effect of the dry weather on the root crops, but mention of a surplus in the supply of men was exceptional in the reports. On the other hand, some scarcity of men was reported in several districts, including parts of the Bridge (Kent), Godstone, Epsom and Farnham (Surrey), Andover (Hampshire), Chipping Sodbury and Dursley (Gloucestershire), and Bodmin and West Penwith (Cornwall) Rural Districts.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

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

THE fish landed during June, 1911, showed a decrease in both quantity and value as compared with June, 1910. The decrease was principally in Scotland.

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

		Quai	ntity.	Va	lue.
	19/1/19/19	June, 1911.	June, 1910.	June, 1911.	June, 1910
Fish (other England a Scotland Ireland	than Shell): and Wales	 Cwts. 947,984 1,611,713 37,726	Cwts. 1,042,268 2,092,844 82,474	£ 499,344 434,426 15,298	£ 526,531 533,749 23,397
Shell Fish	Total	 2,597,423	3,217,586	949,068 31,446	1,083,677 29,785
	Total Value	 -	-	980,514	1,113,462

Employment at the principal ports during June continued fair. It was good with all classes at Grimsby. At Yarmouth it was good with fishermen, and moderate with fish dock labourers and fish curers. Employment at Lowestoft was fair with all classes, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. At Hull it was moderate with fishermen and fair with fish dock

fishermen at Peterhead and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Fraserburgh it was fair with fishermen and fish curers and good with fish dock labourers; it was better on the whole than both a month ago and a year ago. Employment at Macduff was fair generally. Off the South-Western Coast of England fishing operations were but moderately successful.

The Exports of herrings, cured and salted, in May, 1911, were valued at £302,276, as compared with £48,314 in May, 1911, and £372,582 in June, 1910.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

Based on 135 Returns—115 from Employers, 8 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London continued fair, and was better than a year ago. At the other principal ports it was fairly good on the whole, although adversely affected in many cases by the seamen's dispute.

London.*—Employment continued fair, and, except at the London Docks, was about the same as a month ago. It was better than a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves during the 4 weeks ended June 24th, 1911, was 13,595, a decrease of 3.3 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 5.6 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

	Average Da	Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks* and at Principal Wharves in London.						
		In Docks.						
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At 107 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.			
Week ended June 3rd " " 10th " " 17th " " 24th	5,028 4,861 4,578 4,568	2,559 2,661 2,617 2,585	7,587 7,522 7,195 7,153	6,229 6,141 6,236 6,272	13,616 13,663 13,431 13,425			
Average for 4 weeks ended June 24th, 1911	} 4,772	2,605	7,377	6,218	13,595			
Average for May, 1911	4,953	2,793	7,746	6,311	14,057			
" " June, 1910	4,241	2,716	6,957	5,913	12,870			

The Table below shows the total number employed at the docks* and wharves included in the returns on each day of June, 1911 (Sundays and holidays are omitted): --

Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.
1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10 12 12 13 14	13,152 13,990 14,293 13,982 14,198 13,775 13,513 12,248 13,508 13,912 13,841 13,864	16 17 19 20 21 24 26 27 28 29 30	13,006 12,453 13,045 13,820 14,502 12,332 13,707 13,906 13,625 12,588 12,281

During June, 1911, the maximum number employed was on the 3rd (14,293) and the minimum number on the 30th (12,281). During June, 1910, the maximum number employed was on the 8th (13,958) and the minimum number on the 14th (11,900).

The mean daily number employed at Tilbury Dock was 1,407 in June, 1911, as compared with 1,334 in the previous month, and 1,242 in June, 1910.

At Liverpool employment was bad with quay and railway carters owing to the seamen's dispute.

Other Ports.—Employment on the Tyne and Wear was good with dock and quayside labourers, and fairly good with trimmers and teemers, but there was some interruption through the shipping dispute towards the close of the month. It continued good at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough, whilst on the Humber the dispute caused disorganisation. It was fairly good at Yarmouth,

* Exclusive of Tilbury.

Lowestoft and Parkeston, and fair generally at Plymouth. The improvement at Bristol was maintained Employment was fairly good at the South Wales ports, some unemployment, owing to disputes, being reported at Cardiff. At Glasgow employment was affected by the shipping dispute, and was bad and worse than a month It continued to decline at Leith, was slack at Dundee, but was good at Grangemouth. It was fair at Belfast, but owing to the dispute was not so good as a

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN JUNE.

(Based on 27 Returns received unit 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 June 42,285 seamen,* of whom 3,298 (or 7.8 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. The figures for the principal ports are reduced on account of the dispute which commenced about the middle of June. As compared with June, 1910, there was a net decrease of 4,033. There were decreases at Liverpool, Cardiff, and the ports on the north-east coast; at Glasgow and London there were increases.

During the six months ended June, 1911, the total number of seamen shipped was 254,007, an increase of 17.874 on the total for the first half of 1910. There were marked increases at Bristol, Belfast, and the Tyne

Lascars are not included in these figures.

			Numb	er of Sea	men* ship	pped in		
Principal Ports.			June,		Six months ended June,			
Timopario		1910.	1911.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in 1911.	1910.	1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in 1911.	
ENGLAND & WALL East Coast. Tyne Ports Sunderland	ES	2,911 _569 555 1,124 305	2,559 331 352 829 114	- 352 - 238 - 203 - 296 - 191	12,297 2,243 2,471 7,003 539	16,479 1,946 2,288 6,610 352	+ 4,182 - 297 - 183 - 393 - 187	
Bristol Channel. Bristol† Newport, Mon Cardiff‡ Swansea		1,345 814 4,947 552	1,142 856 3,202 555	- 203 + 42 - 1,745 + 3	4,710 5,116 25,506 2,481	6,774 5,526 24,450 2,526	+ 2,064 + 410 - 1,056 + 45	
Other Ports. Liverpool London Southampton		17,127 7,083 4,054	15,222 7,533 4,121	- 1,905 + 450 + 67	87,009 39,686 21,531	93,050 43,127 22,370	+ 6,041 + 3,441 + 839	
SCOTLAND. Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil	and	288 214	218 188	- 70 - 26	2.117 1,348	2.169 1,090	+ 52 - 258	
Grangemouth Glasgow		4,269	4,893	+ 624	21,053	23,870	+ 2,817	
IRELAND. Oublin Belfast	::	45 116	82 88	+ 37 - 28	326 697	322 1,058	- 4 + 361	
Total		46,318	42,285	- 4,033	236,133	254,007	+17,874	

ANNUAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

THE 43rd Annual Congress of Delegates from Co-opera tive Societies in the United Kingdom was held at Bradford, Yorks, during Whit week, under the presidency of Mr. Geo. Thorpe, J.P., a director of the Co-opera tive Wholesale Society

There were present 1,742 delegates, including representatives of co-operative organisations in Germany, Holland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Roumania, Sweden and Switzerland, and deputations from the Trade Union Congress and the National Union of Teachers.

The Congress was held under the auspices of the Cooperative Union, which is a federation of 1,267 co-operative societies, with an aggregate membership of 2,520,916. The report submitted to the Congress by the Union stated that returns had been received from 1,555 societies, with a total membership of 2,661,799, and a share capital of £32,072,075, the trade of these societies during 1910 being £111,582,779, and the profit for the year £12,024,816.

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

† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

RETURNS showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on July 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: -

intrance (east	Jul	y 1st, 3	1911.	Jun	e 1st,	1911.	July 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.	d. 51 51 51 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	d. 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	d. 5·1 5·3 5·1 5·3 5·6 5·6	d. 51/2 51/2 51/2 6 61/2	d. 4½ 5 5 5 ½ 5 5 5 ½ 5	d. 5·1 5·3 5·2 5·6 5·6	d. 51/2 51/2 51/2 6 1/2 6 1/2	d. 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	d. 5·4 5·3 5·2 5·4 5·8 5·6	
Lancs & Cheshire Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties . S. Western Counties and Wales	5½ 6 6 6	4½ 5 4½ 4½ 4½	5·2 5·4 5·8 5·6	6 6 6	4½ 5 5 4½	5·2 5·4 5·9 5·6	6 6 6 6 6	4½ 5 5 5	5·3 5·2 5·9 5·7	
Scotland	61/2	5	5.7	61/2	5	5.7	7	5	6.0	
Great Britain	61	41	5.5	61	41	5.5	7	5 .	5.6	

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the predominant 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.		Predominant Price	Dec.	+) or (-)	Last Change.		
		on July 1st, 1911.*	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lb	
London		d. 5 & 5½	d.	d. - 1	May '11	d. - 1	
Birmingham		51	- 1	+ 1	June '11	- 1	
Bolton		51		- 1	Nov. '10	- 1	
Bristol		5 & 51		- 1	April '11	- 1	
Cardiff		51			June '10	- 1	
Derby		5	3	- 1/2	Dec. '10	- 1/2	
Hull		51			June '10	- 1	
Ipswich		51			June '10	- 1	
Leeds		61			May '10	- 1/2	
Leicester		5	6.33	103.00	May '10	- 1	
Liverpool		5		- 1	Nov. '10	$-\frac{1}{2}$	
Manchester .		5			June '10	- 1/2	
Middlesbrough		5 & 51	20.00	$-\frac{1}{2}$	March '11	- 1/2	
Norwich		5			Nov. '09	- 1/2	
Nottingham		54			June '10	- 1/2	
Oldham		41		-1	April '11	- 1	
Plymouth		6			June '10	- 1/2	
Portsmouth		6		+ 1/2	Oct. '10	+ 1/2	
Potteries		41		- 1	March '11	- 1	
Southampton		41 & 51	- 1/2	₩ - ½	June '11	- 1/2	
Wolverhampton		5			June '10	- 1/2	
Aberdeen		5	24	- 1	April '11	- 1/2	
Dundee		5			April '11	- 1/2	
Edinburgh		6		7	April '11	- 1	
Glasgow		5 <u>1</u>		$-\frac{1}{2}$	March '11	$-\frac{1}{2}$	
Belfast		51		- 1/2	March '11	$-\frac{1}{2}$	
Dublin		6	15		May '10	- 1/2	

As compared with a month ago, the price of bread has fallen 1d. per 4 lbs. in Southampton. In Birmingham the predominant price is now 5½d.; on June 1st it was 5 d. and 6d. per 4 lbs. As compared with a year ago, the price is lower at 12 of the towns, and higher in two. In the remaining 13 towns no change is shown.

H.-WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The imports of wheat during September, 1910-June, 1911, amounted to 81,352,476 cwts., or 4,100,904 cwts. less than in the corresponding months of 1909-1910. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1910-June, 1911, amounted to 8,518,070 cwts., or 1,161,841 cwts. less than in September, 1909-June, 1910.

	Month.		Mean London Gazette Price (England	Imp (Average De	Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households	
	and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and-Flour.	ex Mill for Cash).		
June	1910.		Per cwt. s. d. 6 10	Per cwt. s. d. 7 11½	Per cwt. s. d. 10 93	Per cwt. s. d. 10 8½
May June		••	. 7 6 7 6	7 9 7 83	10 4 10 1½	10 5 10 3

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

Accidents Arising Out of, and in the Course of, the Employment: Seaman Returning to Ship.

By the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, a workman injured by accident is entitled to compensation provided the accident was one arising out of, and in the course of, the employment.

A man employed as a steward on board a steamship went ashore with leave on his own business, while the ship was in port lying alongside a quay. Access to the ship was by a gangway which was properly lighted. While he was returning to the ship at night the man fell into the water between the ship and the quay, and was drowned. There was no evidence to show whether he had reached the gangway when he fell. His duties on board would not have begun until about 7.30 the next morning.

duties on board would not have begun until about 7.30 the next morning.

The widow of the deceased claimed compensation, and an award was made in her favour under the Act. The employers appealed on the ground that the accident did not arise out of the employment of the deceased. The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, on the grounds put forward by the employers, and decided that in the circumstances the widow was not entitled to compensation. The widow appealed.

The House of Lords held that as there was no evidence that the seaman had ever reached the gangway provided as a means of access to the ship, the accident did not arise out of the employment, although it did arise in the course of the employment; and therefore the Court of Appeal were right. The appeal was dismissed.—Kitchenham v. Owners of s.s. Johannesburg.—House of Lords. 3rd June, 1911.

A ship was lying at anchor some little distance from the land. The master of the ship went ashore one evening and proceeded to an hotel some hundred yards from the pier. After staying there for about half an hour he returned to the pier and shouted to the men on board his ship to send a boat to fetch him. Before the boat reached the pier he fell off and was drowned. His dependants claimed compensation, but the shipowners resisted the claim on the ground that at the time of his death the deceased was not engaged in any business arising out of, or in the course of, his employment. The County Court judge awarded compensation; but on appeal the Court of Appeal reversed his decision. The defendants then appealed to the House of Lords. House of Lords.

House of Lords.

The House of Lords said that there was no evidence that the deceased had to go ashore on the ship's business; and the risk he ran was not specially connected with his employment, as it might have been if he had been crossing a plank or a gangway leading to the ship, or going in a boat to the ship. He had fallen into the water while waiting for the boat, and the accident was not one which arose out of his employment. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—Fletcher and Others v. Owners of s.s. Duchess.—House of Lords. 16th June, 1911.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF, AND IN THE COURSE OF, THE EMPLOY-MENT: ACCIDENT ON WAY TO WORK.

A workman employed at certain steel works started to go to work very early in the morning of a day in March. He took a route, which he had been in the habit of using for some years, along a footpath which crossed a piece of vacant land; he then went on to a railway and along the railway to his work. The piece of land belonged to his employers. While going along the footpath, and still about a quarter of a mile from the works, he slipped on some ice, fell and was injured. He claimed compensation. The County Court judge made an award in his favour, holding that at the time of the accident he had reached his employers' premises and was going through their premises to get to his work; that, therefore, he was in their employment at the time. The employers appealed. The Count of Appeal held that as the man had no right whatever to walk along the railway, and his employers could not give him any such right, and another route existed by which he was crossing when injured belonged to his experience of service with two or more employers, under which he works at one time for one and at another time for another, his average weekly earnings in case compensation has to be assessed should be computed as if his earnings under all such contracts were earnings in the employment of the employer of which he was working at the time of the accident in respect of which compensation is claimed.

A stoker employed on a merchant steamship was also a stoker in the R.N. Reserve, and as such received a sum of £6 a warship, if required, and to go through certain periods of training. This man was injured while service of which he was unfit to be any longer a member of the R.N. Reserve. He was clearly entitled to compensation he was entitled to take into concurrent contracts of service with two or more employers has to be assessed should be computed as if his earnings under all such contracts were earnings in the employers of which he was working at the time of the accident which he was such received as under the mall such contracts of servic workman employed at certain steel works started to go

his employers was irrelevant, he not being employed on that part of their property. Therefore the accident did not arise in the course of the employment, and the workman was not entitled to compensation. The appeal was therefore allowed.—Gilmour v. Dorman, Long and Company, Ltd.—Court of Appeal. 2nd June, 1911.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE,

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF, AND IN THE COURSE OF, THE EMPLOY-MENT: RUNNING UNNECESSARY RISK.

A man in the employ of a railway company was, in the course of his employment, obliged to go from one place to another. There was a public road between the two places which he could, and ought to, have used. Instead of doing so, however, he wrongfully set out to walk along the railway to the place to which he had to go. While so walking he was knocked down by a train and killed. His widow claimed compensation. The Sheriff-Substitute refused to make an award in her favour on the ground that the accident did not arise out of the employment of the deceased. On appeal the Court of Session upheld this decision.—M'Laren v. Caledonian Railway Company.—Court of Session. 29th June, 1911.

this decision.—M'Laren v. Caledonian Railway Company.—Court of Session. 29th June, 1911.

A workman was employed to walk with a flag in front of a steam engine which was drawing waggons along a highway. In the course of this employment he got on the engine for a short time, and while getting off, fell, and one of the waggon wheels went over his foot and seriously injured him. He claimed compensation; but at the hearing he admitted that he had no right whatever to get on the engine. In these circumstances the County Court judge held that as the workman had no duties to discharge in connection with the engine he ought not to have got on the engine, and the accident did not arise out of his employment, although it did arise in the course of his employment. Therefore he was not entitled to compensation. The workman appealed.

The Court of Appeal affirmed the decision of the County Court judge and dismissed the appeal.—M'Keoun v. M'Murray.—Court of Appeal of Ireland. 12th June, 1911.

WILFUL MISCONDUCT: DISOBEDIENCE IN FURTHERANCE OF EMPLOY-MENT: FATAL ACCIDENT.

The employer of a workman who is injured by accident which is attributable to his own serious and wilful misconduct is only liable to pay compensation when the injury results in death or serious and permanent disablement.

liable to pay compensation when the injury results in death or serious and permanent disablement.

A miner in the employ of a colliery company was ordered, in company with two other men, to drill a hole from above into a part of the mine (or stall) in order to let out gas which had there accumulated. The task was a difficult one because of the uncertainty whether the hole was being drilled in the right direction. The entrance to the stall from below was blocked in such a way as to show that it was unsafe, and the men were forbidden to enter it. After the hole had been driven some distance into the ground without getting into the stall the man in question asked the overlooker if he might go into the stall from below to ascertain the direction the drill should take. He was told the stall was unsafe and forbidden to enter it. In spite of this he did enter the stall and was heard for a short time working against the roof. Soon afterwards, however, he was brought out of the stall suffocated by the gas. His dependants claimed compensation, and the County Court judge made an award in their favour. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that in case of death serious and wilful misconduct within the scope of the employment does not prevent the dependants from claiming compensation, but misconduct outside the scope of the employment does not bring the accident within the Act. Here the deceased had not disobeyed orders for any purpose of his own, or for his own advantage, but honestly in furtherance of the work he was instructed to do. Therefore the accident did arise out of his employment, and the fact that he was guilty of serious and wilful misconduct did not affect the right of the dependants to compensation. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—Harding v. Brynddu Colliery Company, Ltd.—Court of Appeal. 2nd June, 1911.

CONCURRENT CONTRACTS OF SERVICE: AMOUNT OF COMPENSA-TION: SEAMAN MEMBER OF ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

It is provided by the Act that where a workman has entered

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

PARTIAL DEPENDENCY: BASIS OF ASSESSMENT OF COMPENSATION: COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Where a workman leaves dependants in part dependent upon his earnings, such sum is payable by way of compensation as is proportionate to the injury to the dependants, subject to the scribed maximum.

prescribed maximum.

A man was employed at a colliery in the daytime at wages averaging 16s. 9d. a week. He also in the evenings carried on the trade of a barber. He had a son aged fourteen who was also employed at the colliery at wages averaging 6s. 11d. a week. The boy used also to assist his father in his trade of barber. The boy's wages went into the family purse, and he was entirely supported out of the common fund. The boy was killed in an accident in the colliery in circumstances entitling his dependants to compensation. The father claimed compensation in the County Court and gave evidence that the boy's his dependants to compensation. The father claimed compensation in the County Court and gave evidence that the boy's services were worth about 6s. a week, and that his keep was about equal to his wages. On this evidence the County Court judge decided that the father was not dependent on the boy's wages, and refused compensation. On appeal the Court of Appeal reversed this decision. On further appeal the House of Lords held that the father was partially dependent on the boy's earnings, and that in assessing the compensation payable to him the cost of maintenance and the value of his wages ought to be taken into account, and that the case should go back to the County Court judge for an award to be made on this basis.—Tamworth Colliery Company v. Hall.—House of Lords. 13th June,, 1911.

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION: TERMINATION OF AGREEMENT: DEATH OF WORKMAN: RIGHTS OF DEPENDANTS.

Any weekly payment made by way of compensation under the Act may be reviewed at the request either of the employer or the workman, and on such review may be ended, diminished or increased.

A workman who had been injured by accident and had received compensation for some time was alleged by the employers to have recovered. They accordingly applied to have the compensation reviewed and terminated; and the County Court judge made an order terminating the payments in terms of the application. Subsequently the workman died and his dependants then claimed compensation under the Act. It was contended that they had no right to compensation in view of the fact that the judge had made an order terminating the payments. The Court of Appeal, however, held that the judge's finding that the workman had recovered from his injuries, and that compensation was no longer payable to him, did not prevent the workman's dependants, after his death, from recovering compensation; as the dependants have a right of their own which in the event of the workman's death is independent of the right of the workman. The employer, however, is entitled to be credited with payments made to the workman.—Jobson v. Cory and Sons, Ltd.—Court of Appeal. (Reported.) 17th June, 1911. A workman who had been injured by accident and had received (Reported.) 17th June, 1911.

REMEDY AGAINST BOTH EMPLOYER AND THIRD PARTY: CHOICE: RECOVERY OF COMPENSATION BAR TO DAMAGES.

Recovery of Compensation Bar to Damages.

Where an injury for which compensation is payable was caused in circumstances creating a liability in some person other than the employer to pay damages, the workman may sue that person for damages, and also may take proceedings for compensation against his employer under the Act, but he is not entitled to recover both damages and compensation.

A carter in the employment of a firm of contractors received injuries in the course of his employment through the negligence of a third party. He commenced an action for damages against that party; and while the action was pending he lodged a claim for compensation against his employer in the Sheriff's Court. The employer gave notice to the court admitting liability, and the Sheriff-Substitute was prepared to make an award in the workman's favour. The solicitor for the workman, however, asked leave to withdraw the claim, and the Sheriff-Substitute consented conditionally on payment of a small sum to satisfy the costs which had been incurred. Such payment, however, was refused. The employer's solicitor then gave notice of his intention to move the court for an award. This notice was ignored, and the solicitor for the employer duly attended at the court when an award was made for compensation to the workman in the absence of him and his solicitor. The amount of compensation was afterwards tendered to the workman but refused. When the action for damages subsequently came on for hearing it was contended on behalf of the defendant that the plaintiff was debarred from obtaining damages by the fact that he had recovered compensation. This contention was upheld by the court and judgment was given for the defendant.—Buchanan v. Cross and Sons, Ltd.—Court of Session. 6th June, 1911.

Crown. The County Court judge, however, decided that this amount should be taken into account, notwithstanding the provision of the Act that the Act should not apply to persons in the Naval and Military services of the Crown.

The shipowners appealed, but the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal. They appealed further to the House of Lords, but the House of Lords affirmed the decision of the Court of Appeal.

—Owners of s.s. Raphael v. Brady.—House of Lords. 1st June, 1911.

INCAPACITY RESULTING FROM ACCIDENT: DISEASE SUPERVENING:

REVIEW.

Where compensation is payable under the Act the amount of compensation is a weekly payment as long as total or partial incapacity for work resulting from the accident continues, but such payment must not exceed 50 per cent. of the injured workman's average weekly earnings before the accident. Any weekly payment may be reviewed at the request either of the employer or the workman, and on such review may be ended, diminished,

or the workman, and on such review may be ended, diminished, or increased.

A miner employed by a colliery company met with an accident in the course of his employment in 1906 which caused permanent injury to one of his hands. The employers thenceforward paid him 12s. 1d. a week, which was half his previous wages, until August, 1908. He was then given light work in the colliery as an underground signalman at wages slightly higher than he had been earning before the accident. He continued to do this work till April, 1910, when he stopped was that he had developed heart disease and was not able to walk up the hill which it was necessary for him to do to reach the work. He applied to the County Court in December, 1910, to register a memorandum of agreement with his employer to pay him 12s. 1d. during incapacity as from the date of the accident. The employers made a cross application to terminate the agreement as from April, 1910. The judge ordered the memorandum to be recorded, but reduced the weekly payment to 10s. At the same time he found as a fact, upon the evidence, that the heart disease from which the man was suffering was not due to the accident. The employers appealed. The Court of Appeal held that as the accident had rendered the workman permanently incapable of doing the work by which he earned his living before the accident, the employers, who asked that compensation should be terminated, had the burden thrown upon them to satisfy the court that the man at the time of the application was not under any incapacity due to the accident. The fact that the employers, either from motives of self-interest or from motives of kindness, had found him a job different from his former work, of a nature for which there was little demand, could not be relevant to the question whether the man's incapacity to earn his former wages had ceased. The County Court judge was right in deciding that all the employers had proved was that some reduction in the compensation had to be made. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

—Cor

(2) Miscellaneous.

RESTRAINT OF TRADE: MASTER AND SERVANT: VALIDITY OF RESTRAINT: REASONABLENESS.

Contracts in restraint of trade are presumed to be invalid by

Contracts in restraint of trade are presumed to be invalid by the common law; but such a contract may be valid when it is for good consideration and when the restraint imposed on one party is not greater than is reasonably necessary to protect the lawful interests of the other party.

A woman entered the employment of a firm of advertising agents at £2 a week wages, subject to a week's notice. She signed an agreement by which she undertook that she would not for a period of twelve months from the termination of her employment commence, carry on, or be engaged directly or indirectly in, any business similar to that of the employers in any part of the United Kingdom. After about seven months she gave a week's notice, and left their employment. Soon afterwards she entered the service of another firm of advertising agents carrying on a business similar to that of her previous employers and in direct competition therewith. The previous employers then brought an action against her, claiming an injunction restraining her from acting in breach of her contract with them. The plaintiffs had branches and did business in all parts of the United Kingdom. On behalf of the defendant it was contended that the restraint imposed by the contract was void as being unreasonably wide. This view was adopted by the court, and the interim injunction asked for was refused.—Stuart and Simpson v. Halstead.—Chancery Division. 15th June, 1911.

MINERS' SICKNESS INSURANCE IN GERMANY IN 1909.

The average number of members insured against sickness in the 168 miners' sickness insurance funds existing in 1909 was 884,513. The number of cases compensated during the year was 515,213, the number of days of sickness compensated being 8,821,899. The total receipts amounted to £2,041,938, and included £1,938,615 contributed by employers and workpeople in the form of premiums, entrance fees and fines, of which £985,457 was paid by the latter and £953,158 by the former. Of the total expenditure, which amounted to £1,809,376, sums amounting to £870,615 were for sick allowances to members and to dependants of members undergoing hospital treatment, £242.428 for doctors' fees, £189,568 for medicine, &c., and £424,563 for maintenance in hospitals, funeral allowances, &c. The accumulated funds amounted to £869,446 at the end of the year.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

July, 1911.

THE total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during June, 1911, was 60, consisting of 58 cases of lead poisoning and 2 of anthrax. deaths were reported, five due to lead poisoning and one to anthrax. In addition to the above, 25 cases of lead poisoning (three of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During January-June, 1911, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 334, as compared with 255 in the corresponding period of 1910. number of deaths (24) was the same for both periods. In addition there were 113 cases of lead poisoning (27 of which were fatal) among house painters and plumbers during the first half of 1911, as compared with 100 cases (19 fatal) during the corresponding period of 1910.

[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. Death's include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.]

Analysis by Industries.

Allalys	is by	maus	stries.							
		CASES	S.		DEATHS					
Industry.	June,		months d June,	June,	Six months ended June,					
	1911.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1911.	1910.				
	Lead Poisoning.									
among Operatives engaged in— Smelting of Metals Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering. Printing File Cutting Tinning of Metals. White Lead Works Red Lead Works China and Earthenware* Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding Paint used in other Industries Other Industries	5 1 3 2 3 - 8 1 5 - 1 1 1 1 7 1 4 14	19 4 4 16 21 11 7 15 6 48 - 3 11 9 8 46 10 21 43	17 4 2 10 13 2 8 9 3 41 — 5 13 7 7 35 5 24 21	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 1 - 4 - 1 3 2 2 2 -				
otal in Factories & Workshops	58	302	219	5	20	19				
ouse Painting & Plumbing	25	113	100	3	27	19				
town of		Other	Forms o	f Poiso	ning.					
ercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' and Felt Hat Works	-	2	1	-	-	_				
Other Industries	=	2 3	3 2	_	=	_				
Total	-	7	6	_	-	_				
rsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	-	4	4	-	-	-				
Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"	-	11	10	-	_	-				
			Anthr	ax.						
ool andling of Horsehair andling and Sorting of Hides and skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) her Industries	$\frac{1}{1}$	10 3 7	11 5 8	1 _	3 1 -	1 1 1 2				
Total Anthrax	2	21	26	1	4	5				
Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act	60	334	255	6	24	24				
Grand Total	85	447	355	9	51	43				
Of the 5 persons affected in the c	hina and	l earther	ware indi	ıstry 2 y	vere fem	ales				

a and earthenware industry 2 were females.

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

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JUNE.

(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 June, 1911, was 213, a decrease of 31 as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. The mean number for June during the five years 1906-1910 was 218, the maximum year being 1910 with 244 deaths, and the minimum year 1909 with 187 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in June, 1911, was 101, as compared with 107 a month ago and 106 a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during June, 1911, was 79, as compared with 102 in May, 1911, and 106 in June, 1910. The corresponding figures for the railway service were 32, 32, and 30 respectively. The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in June, 1911, was 40, a decrease of 4 as compared with a month ago, and of 31 as compared with a year ago.

During the six months ended June, 1911, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was 1,399, as compared with 1,510 in 1910. The total number of seamen reported as killed during the same period was 641 in 1911 and 555 in 1910.

		150 0 150			
Trade.	Num	ber of Workilled duri	rkpeople ng	Inc. (+ (-) i 1911	or Dec n June, , on a
	June, 1911.	May, 1911.	June, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service — Brakesmen & Goods Guards	3	1	2	+ 2	1
Engine Drivers	i	1	2	- i	+ 1
Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men (not					- 1
including Labourers)	4	14	12	- 10	- 8
Porters	9 2	2 2	5	+ 7	+ 4 + 2
Miscellaneous	13	9 2	9	+ 4	+ 4
		-		- 2	
Total, Railway Service	32	32	30		+ 2
Underground Surface	76 15	87 9	87 11	- 11 + 6	- 11 + 4
Total, Mines	91	96	98	- 5	- 7
Quarries over 20 feet deep	10	11	8	- 1	+ 2
Factories and Workshops—					
Textile— Cotton	2	1	4	+ 1	0
Wool and Worsted	1	1	8		- 2 - 7
Non-Textile—		1	2	- 1	- 2
Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion of Metals	3 5	2 9	3 8	+ 1	- 3
Marine and Locomotive	3	9	4	- 6	- 1
Engineering Ship and Boat Building	13	13	17		- 4
Wood	2 5	5 5	7 6	- 3	- 5
Laundries Other Non - Textile In-					- 1
dustries	27	34	25	- 7	+ 2
Total, Factories and Workshops.	61	80	84	- 19	- 23
Accidents reported under	THE PARTY			1	
Factory Act, Ss. 104-5. Docks, Wharves and Quays	11	13	17	- 2	- 6
Warehouses Buildings to which Act applies	1 6		1 4	+ 1 - 3	
		-		- 0	+ 2
Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5.	18	22	. 22	- 4	- 4
Accidents, reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	1	3	2	- 2	- 1
Total, excluding Seamen	213	244	244	- 31	- 31
	1	-			
Seamen—					
On Trading Vessels— Sailing	6	4	12	+ 2	
Steam On Fishing Vessels—	29	34	51	- 5	- 6 - 22
Sailing	2	2	3		- 1
Total, Seamen	3	4	5	- 1	- 2
	40	44	71	- 4	- 31
otal, including Seamen	253	288	315	- 35	- 62

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.*

involving seamen, firemen, dock labourers and other transport workers at various ports of the United Kingdom and woolcombers at Bradford began in June, 1911. The total number of disputes commenced during the month was 36, as compared with 51 in the previous month and 29 in June, 1910. In these new disputes 85,785 workpeople were directly, and 9,781 indirectly involved, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before June and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 116,334 workpeople involved in trade disputes in June, 1911, as compared with 36,868 in the previous month, and 16,466 in June, 1910.

New Disputes in June, 1911. — In the following Table the new disputes in June are summarised by trades

	Groups				No. of	No. of Workpeople involved.				
	of Trades.				Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
Coal Mining Iron Ore Mining Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Transport Other Trades Total, June, 19					2 8 1 2 4 2 5 4 8	430 3,319 42 109 907 246 12,552 67,578§ 602 85,785	1,404 8 180 7,866 323 9,781	470 4,723 50 109 907 426 20,418 67,578 925		
Total, May, 1: Total, June, 1					29	6,201	2,561	8,762		

Causes. - Of the 36 new disputes no less than 28 directly involving 83,538 persons, arose on various wages questions—viz., 13, directly involving 80,324 persons, on demands for increased wages, and 15, directly involving 3,214 persons, on other wages questions. Of the remaining 8 disputes, 3, directly involving 1,812 work-people, arose on details of working arrangements, 2, directly involving 93 persons, on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, and 3, directly involving 342 persons, on questions of trade union

Results. - During the month settlements were effected

Number and Magnitude. — Important disputes in the case of 25 new disputes, directly involving 18,010 workpeople, and 7 old disputes, directly involving 591 managers at various ports of the United Kingdom and woolcombers at Bradford began in June, 1911. The involving 1,302 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople, 10, directly involving 13,930 persons, were settled in favour of the employers, and 10, directly involving 3,369 persons, were compromised. In the case of 5 other disputes work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration. — The time lost in June by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 738,700 working days. In addition, 475,400 working days were lost during June owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in June of all disputes, new and old, was 1,214,100 working days, as compared with 523,800 in the previous month, and 156,200 in the corresponding month of 1910.

Summary for the First Five Months of 1910 and 1911†.—Summarised by trades, the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the aggregate duration in working days for the six months, January-June, 1910 and 1911, respectively, were as

	J	an.—June,	1910.	Jan.—June, 1911.			
Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	
Building Coal Mining Other Mining and	8 79 5	567 173,750 821	18,700 2,990,100 47,200	15 72 4	2,038 52,393 566	51,800 2,609,900 6,000	
Quarrying Engineering and Ship- building	38	5,714	36,200	57	20,191	236,900	
Other Metal	9 35 17 7 14	3,487 16,412 2,300 3,418 2,165	38,100 177,600 18,200 10,300 56,100	16 43 19 17 34	1,478 37,922 6,115 70,651 6,087	25,800 488,600 59,400 433,000 272,900	
Total	212	208,634	3,392,500	277	197,441	4,184,300	

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

Principal Trade Disputes.

Occupations.t	Locality.	Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute	Dura- tion in Work-	Alleged Cause or Object.;	Result.‡
		Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.;	began.	ing Days.		
Building— Carpenters and Joiners	Burnley	400	-	1911. 6 June	16	For an advance in wages of \(\frac{1}{4} \)d. per hour.	Advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour granted to come into operation on \(\frac{1}{2} \)t
Coal Mining— Miners and Surface Workers	South Shields	1,369	341	12 June	8	Dispute as to earnings of a putter	August. Work resumed unconditionally.
Coal Miners and Surfacemen	Rotherham	1,300	350	20 June	4	Against alleged unequal distribution of work.	Work resumed under old conditions.
Textile— Linen Weavers and other Workpeople	Cowdenbeath	200	160	16 June	4	Alleged bad material	Weavers' wages adjusted.
Linen Weavers, Tenters, &c	Dunfermline	220	206	15 June	8	Alleged inferior quality of yarn	Firm promised to adjust any reasonable complaint.
Cotton Weavers, Spinners, Cardroom Hands, &c.	Manchester	318	294	7 Feb.	99	Alleged bad material	Work resumed pending an investigation into the complaints by two persons appointed from
Woolcombers, and other Workpeople	Bradford	12,000	7,500	15 June	18	Demand for an advance in wages of 5% and a minimum wage of 25s. per week for night workers.	each side Work resumed under old conditions.
Transport— Seamen, Firemen, Dock Labourers and other Transport Workers.	United King- dom.	65,000§	-	15 June	-	For advances in wages and improvements in working conditions.	Settlement effected at some ports. (See page 242.)
Railway Surfacemen	Glasgow and District.	519	_	8 June	9	Demand for an advance in wages, reduction in working hours, and other improvements in working conditions.	Men returned to work; grievances to be discussed.
Miscellaneous Trades— French Polishers, Upholsterers, Chair- makers, Machinists, &c.	Liverpool	32	173	19 June	_	Demand for substitution of day work for piece work.	No settlement reported.
Rubber Workers	Manchester	312	-	5 June	17	Against a proposed new engagement form.	Form withdrawn.

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.s., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes red, but not themselves on strike or locked out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Wages.

Changes taking effect in June. - The net result of all the changes taking effect in June, 1911, was a decrease of £837 per week, as compared with an increase of of £337 per week, as compared with an increase of £1,256 per week in May, 1911, and an increase of £64 per week in June, 1910. The number of workpeople affected was 217,369, of whom 27,369 received increases mounting to £1,287 per week, and 190,000 sustained a decrease of £2,124 per week. The total number affected in May, 1911, was 50,937, and in June, 1910, 927.

All the workpeople whose wages were reduced during the month were employed in the coal-mining industry in South Wales and Mon., but the effect of the change was more than sufficient to counterbalance all the inreases reported.

Two changes, affecting 191,600 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation boards. The remaining tanges, affecting 25,769 workpeople, were arranged irectly between employers and workpeople, or their esentatives, the changes in five cases being preceded

disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for the six completed months of 1911.— The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the six months ended June 30th, 1911, was 605,612, as compared with 449,094 in the corresponding priod of 1910. The changes arranged gave 195,266 kpeople a net increase of £12,392 per week, and 946 workpeople a net decrease of £8,804 per week, ailst the remaining 2,400 workpeople had upward and wanward changes which left their wages at the same el as at the beginning of the year. The net effect all the changes was thus an increase of £3,588 per eek, as compared with one of £2,790 per week in the rresponding period of 1910.

Summarised by trades, the number of workpeople flected by the changes and the net effect on their weekly ages were as follows:-

Groups of Trades.		Januar	y-June.			
orough of Traces,	1	910.	19	911.		
Building Coal Mining Iron, &c., Mining Iron, &c., Mining Pig Iron Manufacture Iron and Steel Manufacture Iron and Steel Manufacture Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades Textile Trades Clothing Trades Printing, &c., Trades Glass, &c., Trades Other Trades Other Trades Employees of Local Authorities	No. 2,414 369,591 9,987 3,103 11,660 20,811 1,459 30 23,327 2,264 1,122 9 2,433 884	£ + 148 - 89 + 328 + 113 + 393 + 415 + 84 + 3 + 1,065 + 119 + 58 + 2 + 117 + 34	No, 2,742 390,050 10,309 2,909 15,751 35,490 128,059 1,700 5,804 2,351 96 2,423 3,546 4,382	# 202 - 8,124 - 111 - 25 - 76 + 1,195 + 8,820 + 216 + 387 + 129 + 240 + 429 + 297		
Total	449,094	+ 2,790	605,612	+ 3,588		

Hours.

The only change in hours of labour reported as taking effect in June, 1911, affected 83 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 83 hours per week. In the six months ended June 30th, 1911, the number of workpeople whose hours were changed was 36,717, and the aggregate amount of the reduction, 117,705 hours per

Principal Changes in Wages in June.

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES IN JUNE.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took	Occupation.	Num	oximate aber of epeople ted by	Particulars of Change, (Decreases in itation)
	Jan also according	effect in 1911.	factory date units and t	In- crease.	De- crease.	
Coal Mining	South Wales and Mon. North-East Coast	1 June 1st full pay after	Miners, &c. Fitters, turners, smiths, machinemen, brassmoulders and finishers, elec-	20,000	190,000	Decrease of 1½ per cent., leaving wages 50 per cent. above the standard of 1879. Increase of 2½ per cent. on piece rates and of 1s. per week
Engineering and Ship- building	North-East Coast Sheffield Bolton, Bury and Heywood	15 June 22 June 30 June 3 June	trical workers, ironmoulders, boiler- makers, strikers, enginemen, crane- men, labourers, &c. Patternmakers Ironmoulders Ironmoulders	1,600 1,200 960	::	on time rates to men receiving 25s. per week and of 6d. to men receiving 22s. and under 25s. per week. Increase of 1s. per week. Increase of 1s. per week. Increase of 1s. per week. Increase of 1s. per week.
	Birkenhead Peterborough Southampton and Woolston	1 June 17 June 1 June	Platers' Helpers Fitters, turners, &c. Fitters, turners, smiths, machine- men, brassfinishers, coppersmiths, patternmakers and ironmoulders	376 300 800	::	Increase of 1s. per week. Increase of 1s. per week. Increase of 1s. per week.
Other Metal	Belfast Belfast	9 June 5 June 9 June	Fitters, turners, machinemen, &c	600 700 360		Increase of 1s. per week. Average increase of about 10 per cent. Increase of 1s. per week.

Full particulars will appear in the August GAZETTE of the following important changes which have been arranged to take effect in July:—

Coal Mining.—Increase of 1½ per cent. in the wages of Miners in Northumberland

Pig Iron Manufacture.—Decrease of 4½ per cent. in the wages of Blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and of ½ per cent. in Cleveland and Durham and an increase of 1½ per cent. in South Wales and Mon.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Increase of 1½ per cent in the wages of Iron and Steel Workers and Mechanics in South Wales and Mon.

Engineering.—Increase of 2½ per cent. on piece rates and of 1s. per week on time rates in the wages of Engineers at Birmingham.

STRIKES OF SEAMEN ON THE CONTINENT.*

KES of seamen and firemen commenced on June in Belgium and Holland, at the ports of Antwerp, rdam and Amsterdam. The principal demands of nen were for increased wages, the advance claimed usually 10s. per month, and improved food and modation on board ship, but at Antwerp a ent position was given to a demand for the aboliof the system of engagement of crews through ng masters.

oathetic strikes of dock labourers were declared on 26th at Antwerp and Amsterdam, and on July 3rd tterdam.

on despatches to the Foreign Office from H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at e. H.M. Consul-General at Antwerp, and H.M. Consuls at Rotterdam and on newspaper reports.

At Antwerp increases in wages were granted by employers acting individually, and by July 6th most of the employers had conceded advances, work having been resumed accordingly in such cases. A number of men, however, are still on strike. The Belgian Minister of Commerce and Industry has stated that he will introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to conditions of labour

An offer of mediation by the Dutch Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry was rejected by the shipowners at Amsterdam, and the strike at that port is still in progress. At Rotterdam, however, it terminated on July 11th, the employers having agreed to grant increases of 5s. per month as from January 1st next, subject to a guarantee by the workpeople that no fresh demands will be made for three years.

BUILDING PLANS.

RETURNS have been obtained by the Department from the authorities of 99 of the principal urban districts (exclusive of the County of London) of the United Kingdom showing the estimated cost of the building for which they passed plans during the second quarter of 1910 and 1911 respectively. The population of the districts covered by the returns amounts to over 12; millions.

The particulars classified by districts and description of buildings are summarised in the following Table:-

District and Population at Census of 1911.*	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops and other Business Pre- mises.	ches, Schools, and Public Build- ings.	Build- ings, Addi- tions, and Altera- tions,	Total.			
	Second Quarter of 1910.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£ 898,212			
Outer London (1,650,000) Northern Counties	566,560 75,858	60,995 2,148	64,975 6,664	124,565 39,130	81,117 30,604	154,404			
(725,000) Yorkshire (1,470,000)	265,745	39,650	53,079	21,260	82,433	462,167			
Lancashire & Cheshire (2,370,000)	324,286	64,310	75,395	132,995	136,257	733,243			
Midlands (1,950,000)	359,349 263,966	154,622 14,850	36,984 21,690	81,096 24,964	73,053 63,324	705,104 388,794			
Other Districts in England (1,140,000)	72-72-72-73	1 103 120	2000		100				
Wales & Mon. (430,000)	124,390 286,035	4,025 30,204	23,350 64,040	13,000	24,370 128,959	189,135 656,779			
Scotland (1,830,000)	62,635	28,035	23,177	700	19,926	134,473			
Total	2,328,824	398,839	369,354	585,251	640,043	4,322,311			
was travil diff.		Sec	cond Qua	l Quarter of 1911.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£			
Outer London (1,650,000) Northern Counties (725,000)	346,228 67,849	40,528 4,200	50,592 44,881	35,300 11,689	99,766 22,571	572,414 151,190			
Yorkshire (1,470,000) Lancashire & Cheshire	210,005 321,142	105,555 135,706	67,110 44,280	53,010 106,350	53,903 83,255	489,583 690,733			
(2,370,000) Midlands (1,950,000)	316,552	179,630	75,111	64,250	114,731	750,274			
Other Districts in Eng-	236,769	5,875	42,110	39,825	42,473	367,052			
land (1,140,000) Wales & Mon. (430,000)	103,340	2,230	8,850	56,150	19,642	190,212			
	80,550	77,678	89,750	262,335	116,475	626,788 127,922			
Scotland (1,830,000) Ireland (825,000)	67,962	620	44,930	8,400	16,010	121,566			

As compared with a year ago, there was, during the June quarter, a total decrease of £356,143 (or 8.2 per cent.), which was almost entirely confined to dwellinghouses. The following Table shows for each class of building the increase or decrease in the quarter ended June 30th, 1911, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1910:-

Class of Building.			Aı	nount.	Per	Cent.
Dwelling Houses Factories and Workshops Shops and other Business Premises Churches, Schools and Public Buildings Other Buildings, Additions and Alterations Total			-+++-	588,427 153,183 98,260 52,058 71,217 356,143	-++	25·3 38·4 26·6 8·9 11·1 8·2

The increase or decrease in the June quarter, 1911, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1910, is shown for each district in the following Table:-

			I	nc. (+) or	Dec. (-).
District	Amount.		Per Cent.			
Outer London Northern Counties Vorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Midlands Other Districts in England Wales and Monmouthshire Scotland Ireland.	 		11+1+1+11	£ 325,798 3,214 27,416 42,610 45,170 21,742 1,077 29,991 6,551	1-1+1+1+1-	36:3 5:5 5:6 6:0 4:1
	Total	 	-	356,143	-	8

* In a few cases the population for 1911 is not available, and that for 1901 has been used.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Summary for six months ended June, 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.

100 200 200 200	Six me	onths ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in six months ended June, 1911, as compared with					
Action States	1909.	1910.	1911.		1910.	1909.		
I.—Food, Drink, and	£ 119,395,577	£ 126,646,237	£ 119,937,278	-	£ 6,708,959	£ 541,701		
Tobacco II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly	109,240,825	128,540,949	130,078,691	+	1,537,742	+ 20,837,866		
Unmanufactured* III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu-	71,820,144	77,977,142	82,852,891	+	4,875,749	+ 11,032,747		
factured† IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	1,191,124	1,242,123	1,255,198	+	13,075	+ 64,074		
Total value of Imports	301,647,670	334,406,451	334,124,058	1	282,393	+ 32,476,388		

KINGDOM

TE.—The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering

	Six mo	onths ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in six months ended June, 1911, as compared with					
Sea derive	1909.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1909.			
I.—Food, Drink, and	£ 9,810,237	£ 10,861,740	£ 12,106,862	£ 1,245,122	£ + 2,296,625			
Tobacco II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly	24,218,241	26,195,107	26,330,780	+ 135,673	+ 2,112,539			
Unmanufactured ‡ III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu-	139,713,893	164,020,387	181,157,741	+17,137,354	+ 41,443,848			
factured§ IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	3,191,979	3,508,489	4,072,914	+ 564,425	+ 880,938			
Total value of Exports of	176,934,350	204,585,723	223,668,297	+ 19,082,574	+ 46,733,94			

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £54,887,444 during the six months ended June, 1911, as compared with £55,312,271 and £46,549,168 respectively in the corresponding period of 1910 and 1909.

* Raw cotton, wool, wood and timber, metallic ores, oils and oil-seeds, hides

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

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

(Based on information published weekly in the "Times.") The goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the five weeks ended July 1st, 1911, amounted to £5,112,166, a decrease of £281,482 (or 5.2 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1910.

period of 1910.

During the twenty-six weeks ended July 1st, 1911, the receipts amounted to £29,006,058, an increase of £889,773 (or 3·2 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1910.

Stanford and an addition		s ended st, 1911.	26 week July 1	st, 1911.
A	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1910.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1910.
English Lines:-	£	£	£	£
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs Gt. Northern, Gt. Central,	1,570,465	-112,680	9,215,448	+316,856
Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury	792,404	- 49,029	4,665,159	+149,538
Lancs. and Yorks, and N. Eastern	941,745	- 72,491	5,333,676	+205,524
L. & S. W., and Gt. Western L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C.	807,900 187,349	- 27,800 - 9,222	4,436,100 1,013,979	+126,800 + 23,662
Scottish Lines:— Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian Irish Lines:—	655,448	- 11,925	3,514,383	+ 33,495
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern	156,855	+ 1,665	827,313	+ 33,898
Total	5,112,166	- 281,482	29,006,058	+889,773

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN JUNE.

July, 1911.

The total number who received employment-relief was 1,322, of whom 869 were in London and "Outer London," 185 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, and 268 in Scotland. The average duration of employment-relief was 14.1 days per person employed; and the wages paid amounted to about 37s. 6d. per head,

or 2s. $7\frac{3}{4}$ d. per day.

The net total number of applicants remaining on the registers at the end of June (after deduction, where practicable, of persons disqualified, those who had found work, &c.) was 9.821*, of whom 2.980 were in "Outer London," 6,311 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, and 530 in Scotland.

Barking, Erith, Bolton, Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Leeds, Scarborough, Bournemouth, Govan, Leith, Partick and Dublin reported that their registers were closed for the season.

The total number of Distress Committees in operation at the end of June, 1911, was 28, as compared with 42 at the end of May, 1911, and 44 at the end of June, 1910. Of the Distress Committees in operation at the end of June, 1911, 7 were in "Outer London," 18 in other places in England and Wales, and 3 in Scotland.

The following Table summarises the information received from the various Distress Committees as to their operations in June, 1911, together with the corresponding figures for May, 1911, and June, 1910. It should ing figures for May, 1911, and June, 1910. It should be noted that the figures do not necessarily relate to 20 per 10,000 in Sheffield. the same Committees in the three periods.

No. of applicants given Aggregate Duration of

Districts. June, 1911. May, 1910. June, 1911. 1910. 1911. 1910.			Tampioyment-Tener.			Employment-rener.				
County	Districts.			May, 1911.	June, 1910.	June, 1911.	May, 1911.			
Northern Counties	County	::				7,361	15,306	10,724		
Lancs, and Cheshire 25 104 221 321 1,424 3,169	Total, London		869	1,740	1,644	11,002	23,191	15,059		
Southern Counties 8 197	Lancs. and Cheshire Yorkshire Midlands		-	153	221 222 55	_	548	3,169 2,620		
County C	Southern Counties			197 102	-			-		
Districts. Total Amount of Wages Net No.* of Applicants Remaining on Registers at end of	Scotland			397			6,456			
Districts. Paid. Remaining on Registers at end of Paid. June, 1911. 1911. 1910. June, 1911. 1910. 1911. 1910. 1911. 1910. 1911. 1910. 1911. 1910. 1910. 1910. 1911. 1910.	United Kingdom		1,322	2,883	2,789	18,688	36,043	31,419		
London:—	Districts.			Paid.	f Wages	Net N Remai	ning on Re at end of	olicants egisters		
County Outer 917 (617) 3,450 (636) 1,558 (636) 2,980 3,955 3,150 Total, London 1,534 4,796 2,194 2,980 3,955 3,150 Northern Counties — — 174 — 55 1,140 Lancs, and Cheshire 47 192 716 259 858 2,591 Yorkshire — 102 510 3,949 4,667 4,264 Midlands . 146 207 43 901 1,463 1,299 Eastern Counties . — 68 — 345 421 380 Wales and Monmouth 108 195 442 857 882 1,403 England and Wales 1,840 5,917 4,147 9,291 12,301 14,227 Scotland <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>May, 1911.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>May, 1911.</td> <td></td>				May, 1911.			May, 1911.			
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	County		917	3,450	1,558	2,980	3,955	3,150		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Total, London		1,534	4,796	2,194	2,980	3,955	3,150		
England and Wales 1,840 5,917 4,147 9,291 12,301 14,227 Scotland 637 693 727 530 591 1,150 Ireland — 38 — — 3,035 —	Lancs. and Cheshire Yorkshire Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties	: : : : :	146 - 5	102 207 — 425	716 510 43 68	3,949 901 — 345	858 4,667 1,463 — 421	2,591 4,264 1,299 — 380		
Scotland 637 693 727 530 591 1,150 Ireland										
United Kingdom 2,477 6,648 4,874 9,821 15,927 15,377	Scotland			693		9,291 530 —	591			
	United Kingdom		2,477	6,648	4,874	9,821	15,927	15,377		

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

According to the particulars furnished by the various Distress Committees, of the 9,821 applicants remaining on the register at the end of June, 1911, 5,850 were labourers, porters, &c.; 1,592 were connected with the building trades; 365 were carters, &c.; 190 were clerks, shop assistants, &c.; the occupations of the remainder were not specified.

• 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 leducting persons disqualified, &c.

PAUPERISM IN JUNE.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in June, 1911, in the 35 urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 195 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with May, 1911, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 7,702 (or 2.2 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 5. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 5,689 (or 3.3 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers by 2,013 (or 1.1 per cent.). In four districts there were slight increases. districts there were decreases, the most marked being in the Manchester district, in the Cork, Waterford, and Limerick district, and in Galway district (10 per 10,000 in each); and in three districts there was no change.

Compared with June, 1910, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 30. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 8,306 (or 4.7 per cent.), and the outdoor paupers by 41,241 (or 18'9 per cent.) Every district showed a decrease, the most marked being in the Stockton and Tees district (69 per 10,000), Cork, Waterford, and Limerick district (54 per 10,000), the central district of the maturalia (52 per 10,000) the central district of the metropolis (52 per 10,000), the east district of the metropolis (51 per 10,000), North Staffordshire (49 per 10,000); in 21 of the remaining districts there were

	secoi	aupers or ad week o	one day of June, 1	in 911.	Inc. (+) or -) in
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popula- tion.*	per 10	Year ago.*
ENGLAND & WALES.† Metropolis. West District North District Central District East District South District	11,378 15,707 6,058 14,688 25,309	2,027 6,949 1,414 4,837 12,944	13,405 22,656 7,472 19,525 38,253	168 221 428 286 208	- 5 - 7 -17 - 9 - 6	- 17 - 33 - 52 - 51 - 38
Total, Metropolis	73,140	28,171	101,311	224	- 7	- 36
West Ham	4,900	9,697	14,597	208	- 6	- 31
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton & Tees District Bolton, Oldham, &c. Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District. Bradford District Halifax & Huddersfield Leeds District Barnsley District Barnsley District Barnsley District Hull District Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester District Birmingham District Birmingham District Bristol District Cardiff & Swansea.	2,668 1,438 4,324 2,400 10,760 12,831 2,938 879 3,259 1,890 2,214 2,305 1,581 3,775 5,010 2,998 2,415	5,076 3,767 4,952 5,510 8,748 10,387 1,770 2,970 2,449 3,002 5,168 5,587 4,386 9,271 4,022 4,650 7,134	7,744 5,205 9,276 7,910 19,508 23,218 3,800 4,159 6,261 7,058 7,801 6,907 4,919 13,046 9,032 7,648 9,549	169 220 118 188 198 214 103 110 147 118 133 238 200 152 217 195 157 200 231	244330 103311532 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	- 29 - 69 - 32 - 23 - 15 - 26 - 32 - 18 - 20 - 21 - 31 - 33 - 47 - 19 - 31
Total, "Other Districts"	66,894	96,166	163,060	175	- 3	- 29
SCOTLAND.† Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock District Edinburgh & Leith District District Dufermline Aberdeen Coatbridge & Airdrie	5,398 767 1,583 1,026 640 411	17,514 2,514 5,516 2,573 2,745 1,925	22,912 3,281 7,099 3,599 3,385 2,336	244 179 177 182 208 236	- 6 	- 10 - 22 - 8 - 6 - 26 - 2
Total for the above Scottish Districts	9,825	32,787	42,612	215	- 4	- 11
IRELAND. † Dublin District	6,034 3,225 3,653 302	5,009 1,091 4,160 229	11,043 4,316 7,813 531	270 97 322 155	- 7 - 4 -10 -10	- 34 - 13 - 54 - 44
Total for the above Irish Districts	13,214	10,489	23,703	209	- 7	- 36
Total for above 35 Dis- }	167,973	177,310	345,283	195	- 5	- 30

* For England and Wales and Scotland the population has been estimated for both the beginning of 1910 and 1911 on the preliminary figures of the Census of April, 1911, and the rates per 10,000 for June, 1911, together with the comparisons with a month ago and a year ago are based on the new figures. The corresponding figures for Ireland are not yet available.

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

† Excluding Casuals, but, including persons registered in Institution for the

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN JUNE.

The following Tables show the work of the Labour Exchanges during the five weeks ended June 30th. The total number of Exchanges included in the return is 217*. The period covered, after allowing for the Whitsuntide and Coronation holidays, is 28 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 a special 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 155,630 (men 100,057, women 32,614, boys 14,191, and girls 8,768), a daily average of 5,558, compared with 5,821 in May. The total number of applications on the register at some time or other during the period was 227,201 (men 150,895, women 45,657, boys 18,427, and girls 12,222). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 11,011 in June, and represent separate individuals, except in so far as there may have been duplicate registration in London and other places where more than one Exchange is easy of access to the

The total number of applications remaining on the register at June 30th was 75,167 (men 52,342, women 14,191, boys 5,037, and girls 3,597), as compared with 71,571 (men 50,838, women 13,043, boys 4,236, and girls 3,454) at May 26th.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 59,254 (men 33,670, women 14,362, boys 7,257, and girls 3,965), a daily average of 2,116, compared with 2,080 in May.

The June figures include 2,072 pea and fruit pickers placed by the Exchanges, principally at Kidderminster and

Worcester, and 604 vacancies filled in connection with the Royal Agricultural Show at Norwich.

Of the vacancies filled during June, 8,173 (men 5,204, women 2,592, boys 268, girls 109) were temporary, in the

sense of being known to be for less than a week's employment.

The vacancies filled during June include 6,747 cases in which persons were placed by the Exchanges in districts other than those in which they registered. Of the total number of such transferences 3,036 were in London, being 23.3 per cent. of the vacancies filled in the Metropolitan area.

The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers was 78.5 per cent. (men 81.2, women 76.8, boys 71.4, girls 77.0), as compared with 74.2 per cent. during May.

Of the men's applications on the register at some time during the month the largest percentages occur in the following ups of trades:—General Labourers, 17.5; Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 16.7; Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 16:1; and Building, 15:9 (labourers 3:0, others 12:9). Of the women's applications, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 44.7; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 14.9; Textiles,

9.4; and Dress, 4.3. Of the men's vacancies filled during June, the largest percentages occur in General Labourers, 21.3; Building, 18.8 (labourers 2.9, others 15.9); Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 15.5; and Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 11:5. Of the women's vacancies filled, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 30·1; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 26·9; Textiles, 10·8; and Dress, 5·0.

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

CASUAL REGISTER.

The total number of applicants given work in the casual employments included in the Casual Register was 2,488 (men 1,289, women 1,199.) The total number of separate jobs given in such employments was 12,462 (men 10,775, women 1,687).

BOTH REGISTERS TOGETHER.

The total number of workpeople's applications on both registers at the end of June was 77,238, compared with 74,489 a month previously.

At 103 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 55,535, as compared with 53,916 a month ago, and 73,604 a year ago, and the number of vacancies filled during the month was 43,750, as compared with 39,335 a month ago, and 41,650 a year ago, the daily averages being 1,563, 1,639, and 1,388 respectively.

* In addition to the 211 Exchanges included in the returns for May, the following 6 Exchanges were opened during June, and their returns are incorporated in the Tables:—Burslem, 20, Market Place; Chadderton, 240, Middleton Road, Oldham; Ilford, 65, High Road; Longton, 73, Market Street; Ramsbottom, 2 and 4, Market Place; Stalybridge, 78, Market Street.

The following Exchanges are now open, or are expected to be opened before the end of July, making a total of 224 Exchanges:—Harlesden, 56, High Street; Hereford, 7, Commercial Street; Liverpool (sub-office), 220, Rimrose Road, Bootle; Redditch, 3, Alcester Road; Shrewsbury, 67, Mardol; Sparkhill, 408, Stratford Road; Sutton, 242, High Street.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES IN CONNECTION WITH BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES.

The Board of Trade, under the powers conferred on them by Section 2 (5) of the Labour Exchanges Act have appointed an Advisory Trade Committee for Labour Exchanges in Scotland. The following are the members of the

REPRESENTING EMPLOYERS.—Messrs, Robert Baird (Glasgow), W. B. Blaikie (Edinburgh), James Borland (Kilmarnock), William Bow (Paisley), John Campbell (Glasgow), James Dalrymple (Glasgow), Archibald Denny (Dumbarton), James Farquharson (Aberdeen), Alexander Fraser (Hurlford), A. B. Gilroy (Dundee), John W. Hamilton (Port Glasgow), C. J. Healy (Glasgow), Harry Hope, M.P. (Dunbar), James Kerr (Motherwell), John King, J.P. (Glasgow), David Murray (Glasgow), George Strachan (Govan), David Wilson (Edinburgh).

REPRESENTING WORKPEOPLE.—Messrs. Arthur Bain (Aberdeen), Robert Brown (Dalkeith), Councillor George Carson, J.P. (Glasgow), George Ferguson (Glasgow), Joseph Fraser (Aberdeen), James Gavin (Glasgow), Archibald Gardner (Glasgow), T. H. Hill (Govan), and John T. Howden (Glasgow), Miss Margaret H. Irwin (Glasgow), Messrs. James M. Jack, J.P. (Glasgow), Councillor Hugh Lyon (Glasgow), John G. Muir (Glasgow), William G. Sharp (Glasgow), J. F. Sime (Dundee), Alexander Stark (Glasgow), John Templeton (Glasgow), and Mrs. Annie R. Turner (Glasgow).

The first meeting of the Committee was held at Glasgow on June 8th. Mr. Archibald Denny was elected Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. J. M. Jack Vice Chairman.

ADULTS-DISTRICT TABLE.*

Table I.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of five weeks ended June 30th, 1911. (General Register.)

		delectric delect	CAROLINA ASSESSMENT	NAMES OF THE PARTY		All residence in the last of	-		(Ger	neral	Regist	er.)			,		
Districts.	On T			1	5 FOR		1						VACA	NCIES.			
(The numbers in brackets	Begin	ive Regis	eriod.	Rec	Period.			ive Regi		N	otified du Period.			Filled o	during 1	Period.	
refer to the number of Exchanges.)	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Tem- porary.	Other.	Men.	Women.	Total.
London (26) South-Eastern (8)—	12,955	3,810	16,765	25,180	10,457	35,637	14,297	3,980	18,277	7,127	4,818	11,945	2,027	7,593	5,838	3,782	9,620
Brighton	199 440	135	334 515	643 687	330 190	973 877	275 480	108 114	383 594	249 324	301	550 382	64 32	246 314	158 296	152	310
Other Exchanges (6)	1,349	75 200	1,549	2,080	446	2,526	1,129	183	1,312	888	58 308	1,196	44	862	718	50 188	346 906
Total	1,988	410	2,398	3,410	966	4,376	1,884	405	2,289	1,461	667	2,128	140	1,422	1,172	390	1,562
South-Western (12)— Bristol (2) Plymouth	549 378	207 59	756 437	1,306 581	319	1,625 698	696 360	227	923 414	283 236	138	421	17	319 129	216	120	336 179
Portsmouth Southampton (2)	689	44 29	733	944	117 126 54	1,070	671	54 36 33	707 367 1,860	247	57 26 21	421 293 273 332	50 86 29 135	157	140 220 299	39 23 18	243 317
Other Exchanges (6)	1,642	308	1,950	2,455	479	2,934	1,600	260		1,188	306	1,494		288 931	299 905	161	1,066
Total East Midlands & Eastern	3,564	647	4,211	6,157	1,095	7,252	3,661	610	4,271	2,265	548	2,813	317	1,824	1,780	361	2,141
Counties (17)— Derby	344 156	92	436	611	140	751	368	93	461	283	29	312	58	213	251 126	20	271
Ipswich	435	92 78 86 65	436 234 521 407	412 846 548	137 269 182	549 1,115	174 545	66 95	240 640	134 206	29 98 147	232 353 385 849	58 26 20 24 151	213 163 255	157	63 118	271 189 275
Norwich	680	209 147	889	859 1,154	333 499	730 1,192 1,653	327 457 658	80 159 176	407 616 834	250 583 318	135 266	385 849 599	151	232 586 432 877	175 541 272	81 196 221	256 737 493
Other Exchanges (11)	1,102	480	701 1,582	2,183	810	2,593	1,042	415	1,457	921	281 504	1,425	61 72		697	252	949
Total West Midlands (27)—	3,613	1,157	4,770	6,613	2,370	8,983	3,571	1,084	4,655	2,695	1,460	4,155	412	2,758	2,219	951	3,170
Birmingham (4)	1,607 285	287 34 13	1,894 319 159	3,313 691 302	855 72	4,168 763	1,772 326	297 42	2,069	951 196	440 36 14	1,391	47 12	1,055 181	746 157	356 36	1,102 193
Dudley Stoke (3)	167	27	194	928	72 30 171	332	150 478 197	16 70	166 548	79 395	114	93	20 32	287	63 246	36 10 61 77 30 22 1,268	73
Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton	223	51 34 59	221 257 507	561 336 712	147 99 134	708 435 846	270 496	16 70 86 37 62	283 307 558	288 79 202	84 32 28 1,357	372 111	32 - 26	272 99 131 2,726	227 69	77 30	304 99
Other Exchanges (15)	1,953	348	2,301	3,933	1,674	5,607	1,968	417	2,385	2,461	1,357	230 3,818	554		135 2,012	1,268	157 3,280
Total Yorkshire Division (27)—	4,999	853	5,852	10,776	3,182	13,958	5 657	1,027	6,684	4,651	2,105	6,756	691	4,824	3,655	1,860	5,515
Bradford	· 313 116	34 73 48	347 189	658 357	96 349	754 706	318 127	36 76	354 203	242 158	83 240	325 398	70 26	168 311	172 127	66 210	238 337
Halifax Huddersfield Hull	194 198	44	242 242	357 382 721	84 124	466 845 833	168 238 306	36 76 35 37 72 153	203	190 349	70 71 67	260 420	36 49	213 290	188 289	61 50	249 339
Leeds (2)	458 774 128	61 117 23	519 891 151	683 1,491 300	150 371 82	1.862	778 120	72 153 42	378 931 162	142 409 228	67 161 20 102	209 570	16 108	136 377 174	115 343 175 584	37 142	152 485
Sheffield (2)	674 287	23 92 56	766 343 1,572	1,474 608	82 313 142	382 1,787 750 4,118	617	145	762 360	728 273	102	248 830 339	13 172 44	482 248	584	12 70 43	187 654 292
Other Exchanges (16) Total	1,265	307 855	1,572 5,262	3,081 9,755	1,037 2,748		1,249	440	1,689	1,623	567	339 2,190	242	1,484	1,333	393	1,726
Lancashire & Cheshire (46)-		10.1.10		9,100	2,140	12,503		1,093	5,317	4,342	1,447	5,789	776	3,883	3,575	1,084	4,659
Ashton Barrow Birkenhead (2)	202 104 333	77 41 139	279 145 472	399 3€6	224 43	623 409	239 79 371	103 16 163	342 95	171 263	113 34	284 297	64	173 268	146 252	91 19	237 271
Blackburn	173 349	96 117	269 466	749 489 728	388 208 241	1,137 697 969	371 171 254	163 86 91 31	95 534 257 345	263 227 328 263	34 238 192 114	465 520	158 114 82 59	173 268 258 281 264	193 245 242	223 150 104	416 395 346
Burnley	139 1,183	32 416	171	475 2,653	230 1,348	705 4,001	156 1,330	31 523	1.853	329	183 659	377 512 1 142	59 173	340 815	250 389	149 599	399 988
Manchester (2) Oldham	1,128 235 360	211 136 121	1,339 371 481	1,933	741 264 236	2,674	1,082	523 210 132	1,292	572	384 163	1,142 956 262	173 73 31 83 103	789 190	553	309 135	862 221
Rochdale Salford and Eccles (2)		59 133	311 541	571 550 881	252	807 802 1,260	332 281 470	95 94 172	427 375 642	198 273 311	154 121 116	352 394	103 58	201 266 255	168 257 230	116 112 83	284 369 313
Stockport	350 169	44 81 89	394 250	516 358	379 389 94	905 452	470 323 117	64	387 187	182 119	274	427 456 144	42 33	408	175 90	275 22 72	450 112
Other Exchanges (25)	2,442	893	231 3,335	403 5,133	2,138	573 7,271	2,390 2,390	70 85 919	3,309	154 2,660	25 73 1,590	227 4,250	708	221 2,829	150 2,396	72 1,141	222 3,537
Total Northern Division (14)—	7,969	2,685	10,654	16,602	7,345	23,947	7,980	2,854	10,834	6,632	4,433	11,065	1,785	7,637	5,822	3,600	9,422
Carlisle	174 240	82 79	256 319	376 711	124 201	500 912	103 322	58 92	161 414	167 236	75 70	242 306	81 141	147	156 231	72	228
Newcastle S. Shields (2) Sunderland	497 295 224	134 79 38	631 374	795 788	399 228	1,194 1,016	531	148 104	679 407	190 247	204	394 329	31 104	159 274 224	131 247	69 174 81 16	228 300 305 328 82 232
W. Hartlepool (2) Other Exchanges (6)	234 891	268 297	262 502 1,188	460 386 1,925	98 184 814	558 570 2,739	222 191 1,026	69 180 376	291 371	113 125 574	29 132	142 257	50	76 182	106	126	82 232
Total	2,555	977	3,532	5,441	2,048	7,489	2,698	1,027	3,725	1,652	906	2,558	164 577	1,666	518 1,455	788	768 2,243
Wales (11'— Cardiff (3)	708	135	843	1,716	445	2,161	592	169	761	577	139	716	205	115	500	100	650
Merthyr Tydfil	77 254	1	843 78 333 328	402 649	16	418 824	94 224 305	5 71	99 295	264 185	8 72	716 272 257	46	445 198 151	522 193 132	128 5 65	198 197
Swansea Other Exchanges (5)	290 472	79 38 30	328 502	790 1,085	153 251	943 1,336	305 444	61 116	366 560	316 708	137 143	453 851	16 35	241 415	214 411	65 43 39	257 450
Total	1,801	283	2,084	4,642	1,040	5,682	1,659	422	2,081	2,050	499	2,549	302	1,450	1,472	280	1,752
Scotland (22)— Aberdeen	205 476	54 143	259 619	672	185	857	269	36	305	327 359	94	421	45	278	246	77 51	323
Edinburgh and Leith (3) Glasgow, Govan Partick(f	950 1,722	99 360	1,049 2,082	1,095 1,876 4,898	437 360 1,415	1,532 2,236 6,313	393 873 1,816	134 86 580	527 959 2,396	359 735 1,663	53 320 599	412 1,055 2,262	160 323 91	209 557 1,686	318 652 1,352	228	369 880 1,777
Greenock	188 163	29 36	217	488 526	1,415 104 192	592 718 5,239	177	47 37	224 225	258 260	161	302 421	16	249 272	218	101	249 288
Total	1,050 4,754	163 884	1,213 5,638	4,913	326	5,239	1,012	1.095	1,187	3,603	150	3,753	71	2,954	2,939	86	3,025
Ireland (6)—								-	5,823	7,205		8,626	706	6,205	5,912	999	6,911
Dublin Other Exchanges (4)	445 1,211 577	89 220 173	534 1,431 750	947 1,875 1,086	181 591 492	1,128 2.466 1,578	398 1,083 502	76 282 236	474 1,365 738	411 542 452	65 115 218	476 657 670	17 19 27	214 319 441	178 268 324	53 70 144	231 338 468
Tctal	2,233	482	2,715	3,908	1,264	5,172	1,983	594	2,577	1,405		1,803	63	974	770		1,037
Total, United Kingdom	50,838	13,043	63,881	106,952	35,534	142,486	52,342	14,191	66,533	41,485	18,702	60,187	7,796	40,236	33,670	14,362 4	8,032
* Exclusive of casual	emplox	mente	+ T	noludine	www.amml	inntione				The same of the same of			Maria Maria				

^{*} Exclusive of casual employments.
† Including re-applications from persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period.

JUVENILES-DISTRICT TABLE.

Table II.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of five weeks ended June 30th, 1911.

									ed Ju PPLICA			EMPL	OYME	NT.				VACA	NCIES		
1 1 14	Dist	ricts.							rister at Period.	Rec	ceived o			ive Reg	rister at	No	tified d		Fi	illed du Period	
	umhers in number of				e			Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				Boys.		Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
London (26)	372.0		180,4		11 818	954	1,051	698	1,749	4,420	2,564	6,984	1,160	753	1,913	3,329	1,441	4,770	2,292	1,126	3,41
South-Eastern (8)- Brighton							30 14	17	47	69 98	47	116	16	15	31 39	100 56	41	141 80	5 2 56	30 23	8
Reading Other Exchange	s (6) Total	:		::		::	73	23 25 65	37 98 	213	37 75 159	135 288 539	27 84 127	12 42 69	126	106 262	24 38 103	365	169	29	8 7 9 25
South-Western (12 Bristol (2)							111	70	181	205	80	285	131	91	222	132	45	177	104	45	14
Plymouth Portsmouth Southampton (2)		***	::	::		::	42 30 10	18 7 15	60 37 25 153	68 57 49	48 7 8 82	116 64 57 307	17 27 10 107	14 3 6 50	222 31 30 16 157	70 24 11 170	31 1 5 43	101 25 16 213	41 20 11 123	23 1 5 29	6 2 1
Other Exchange	Total						302	154	456	604	225	829	292	164	456	407	125	532	299	103	15
East Midlands and Derby	Eastern Co	unties	-				24	16	40	124	56	180	54	24	78	54	32	86	44	28	,
Ipswich Leicester	: ::	::	::				24 11 24 17	16	27 30 29 82	67	54 42 54	121 210	20 25 10	21	41 33 23 52 125 283	47 192	32 31 42 46 39	78 234 184	33 122	21 28 34 33	18
Northampton Norwich	:: ::	::	::		::	::	38 61	12 44 76	82 137	96 123 277	65 231	150 188 508	22 79	13 30 46	52 125	138 199 190	39 68	238	79 141 133	34 33 56	1 1 1 1
Nottingham Other Exchange	s (11) ::			::			121	182	303	268	329	597	102	181	283	214	188	258 402	122	133	2
	Total	•					296	352	648	1,123	831	1,954	312	323	635	1,034	446	1,480	674	333	1,0
Vest Midlands (27 Birmingham (4) Coventry							116 11	95 6	211	404 56	252	656 £0	183 28	65 11	248 39	244	222	466 49 32	166	179 23	3
Dudley Stoke (3)	: ::		::				18	19 9 17	17 37 25 33 41	55	34 23 52 60 65	78 158	29 39 23 40	9 20	39 38 59 39 57	24 19 54 85 22	222 25 13 13 65	67	21 28	9 6	
Walsall West Bromwich			::			::	16 22 32	19	33 41	87 72		147 137	23 40	16		85 22		150 33	40	57 11 30	
Wolverhampton Other Exchange				::	::	.::	183	44 160	76 343	126 555	113 404	239 95 9	36 206	65 171	101 377	68 365	35 230	103 595	47 307	162	4
	Total		3.				414	369	783	1,461	1,003	2,464	584	374	958	881	614	1,495	645	477	1,1
orkshire Division Bradford	(27)—						3	2 27	5	31 148	9 92	40 240	4 35	2	6 59	43 124	38	81 214	20	15 82 11	1
Grimsby Halifax Huddersfield	:: ::	::	::	::		::	37 2 22	-7	64 2 29 83 98 55 97 74 227	31 82	9 28	40 110	35 7 24	24 1 5	8	36 94 73	90 21 36	57 130	95 21 49	11 21	1
Hull Leeds (2)	:: ::			::	:		22 23 48	60	83 98	144 330	136 228	280 558	24 40 83 42 83 70	60	29 87 143	11 226	103 139	176 365	50 192 24	21 70 114	1 3
Rotherham Sheffield (2)	: ::				::		43 53	50 12 44 6	55 97	76 270	153	118 423	42 83	17 72	59 155	30 130	65 58	34 195	108	3 56	1
York Other Exchange							68 119	6 108	74 227	134 384	72 277	206 661	70 158	8 131	78 289	81 291	58 132	139 423	71 209	55 105	1 3
	Total						418	316	734	1,630	1,046	2,676	546	367	913	1,128	686	1,814	839	53 2	1,3
ancashire and Ch	eshire (46)-	-					18	9	27	39	39	78 58	8 4	8	16	31	29	60	24	23	
Barrow Birkenhead (2)	::- ::	::	::	::	13.	::	32 7	56 41 3	27 57 73 10	30 90	28 67 9	157	45	10 17 2	14 62 6	25 64 43 24 34	29 23 29 16	48 93 59 39 48	19 35 16	22 28 8	350
Blackburn Bolton Burnley	: ::						13	11	24	31 51 34	30 10	40 81 44	13 9	6 2	19 11	24	15	39 48	21	14	
Liverpool and Bound Boun		::				::	155	157 16	312	563	348 149	911	120 76 11	156 26	276	264	127 102	391 311	233 164	109	30
Oldham Preston			:		::	::	29 18 17	2 8	45 20 25	39 53 26	26 31	459 65 84	-13	5	102 15 18 20 55 15 74 80	209 13 55	- 21 48	34 103	233 164 11 34 15	86 15 28 18	
Rochdale Salford and Eccl							13	20	15 37	107	28 69	54 176	14 _ 25	6 30	20 55	15 77 31 30 26	21 88 13	36 165	15 47 31	18 30 11	
Stockport Warrington	:: ::				:		6 22 35	79	10 101	77	18 67 46	62 144	-25 13 18 48	56 32	74	30	39 13	44 69	28 26	39 13	
Wigan Other Exchanges	··· (25)	::	::			::	220	31 158	66 378	67 513	298	113 811	194	130	324	379	223	39 602	293	173	4
antham Division	Total						607	598	1,205	2,074	1,263	3,337	615	492	1,107	1,320	821	2,141	1,018	624	1,6
orthern Division Carlisle Middlesbrough		::					26	42 31	68 56	81 85	45 84	126 169	20	22	42 76	37	39 24 43	76 51	36 27	39 24	
Newcastle South Shields (2)			::	::	::		26 25 22 23 17	46 40	68	127 66	145	272 154	32 34 22 16	44 37 46	71 68	37 27 87 31 21	29	130 60	71 31	41 29]
Sunderland West Hartlepool	(2)				::		57	18 147	63 35 204	27	88 36 39	63 118	48	25 80	41 128	47	9 25	30 72	6 45	6 25	
Other Exchanges	(6)					••	99	141	240	280	297	577	135	187	322	126	53	179	110	53	
ales (11)	Total		••		•		269	465	734	745	734	1,479	307	441	748	376	222	598	326	217	
Cardiff (3) Merthyr Tydfil	: ::	::		::	::	::	78	28	106	244 2 109	108	352 4	91	53	144	118	30	148	102	29]
Newport Swansea Other Exchanges		::	::		::	::	20 11 27	16 16	36 27 41	51	64 34 45	173 85 131	27 18 43	26 16 17	53 34 60	53 36 33	32 11 11	85 47 44	50 21 21	28 8 3	
other Exchange	Total	1					136	76	212	492	253	745	179	113	292	240	84	324	194	68	
eotland (22)—									FEE SECTION												
Aberdeen Dundee Edinburgh and I	eith (3)	::			::	::	12 48 175	13 26 87	25 74 262	250 117	87 89 71	337 206 214	169 41 134	46 34 64	215 75 198	123 20 124	59 22 99	182 42 223	86 17 80	43 21 41]
Glasgow, Govan, Greenock	Partick (5)		::		::		83	57	140	143 485 62	419	904	168 11	151	319 24	282	234	516 48	191 26	184	1
Paisley Other Exchanges				::	::	::	9 83	9 8 91	13 17 174	51 405	23 243	91 74 648	158	7 136	11 294	282 38 53 272	26 102	79 374	40	7 63	2
	Total						414	291	705	1,513	961	2,474	685	451	1,136	912	552	1,464	633	365	-
eland (6)— Belfast							16	3	19	73	7	80	23	1	24	45	7	52	16	4	
Dublin Other Exchange		::	::	::	::	::	80 116	30 37	110 153	280 195	59 60	339 255	118 89	24 25	142 114	133 91	28 19	161 110	105	20 14	1
	Total						212	70	282	548	126	674	230	50	280	269	54	323	168	38	2
	metel.	IInit	ed Kir	ngdor	n -	1000	4,236	2 ARA	7.690	14.990	9.165	24,155	5.037	3,597	8.634	10.158	5,148	15,306	7,257	3,965	11.2

† 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 five weeks ended June 30th, 1911. [General Register.]

Trust Constitution of the			APPLIC	ATIONS	FOR E		MENT.				,15001.]		VACA	NCIES.			201
Trades.		ive Regist uning of P		Receive	d during	Period.	On	Live Regi	ister at eriod.	No	tified du Period.		10397	Filled	during 1	Period.	
Control Edition Control	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Tem- porary.	Other.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Building:— Carpenters and Joiners Bricklayers Painters, Decorators, &c. Other skilled men Labourers Other Works of Construction and Roads.	1,333 732 1,032 1,446 1,488 879		1,333 732 1,032 1,446 1,488 879	5,024 2,072 4,896 3,860 3,270 2,924	::	5,024 2,072 4,896 3,860 3,270 2,924	1,878 788 2,308 1,719 1,400 839	::	1,878 788 2,308 1,719 1,400 839	2,611 873 1,217 1,626 1,158 1,864	::	2,611 873 1,217 1,626 1,158 1,864	127 34 90 77 78 106	2,045 705 1,025 1,286 900 1,630	2,172 739 1,115 1,363 978 1,736		2,172 739 1,115 1,363 978 1,736
Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances— Engineering and Machine Making—	780	.,	780	1,708	5	1,713	721	1	722	401		401	6	291	297	•	297
Labourers Others	1865 5,002 648 2,079 1,505	1,108	8,774 { 2,613	1,395 10,340 1,689 4,465 3,044	} 700 3,440	18,589	792 4,015 538 3,248 1,530	} 271	8,864 { 2,698	410 3,579 1,321 1,860 1,288	368	7,538	265	5,278 { 2,201	354 2,811 867 1,221 1,017	} 290 1,545	5,543
Boot and Shoe Makers Others Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages.	718 307 9,669	52 409 56	770 716 9,725	1,279 749 15,715	218 1,395 148	1,497 2,144 15,863	664 317 9,313	78 562 52	742 879 9,365	530 316 4,499	151 946 70	681 1,262 4,569	40 78 1,148	374 680 2,768	329 132 3,855	85 626 61	
Agriculture— Fruit, etc., Pickers Others Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery.	i,161 661	57 390	1,218 1,051	1,018 2,510 1,206	989 5 7 0 737	2,007 3,080 1,943	84 1,220 723	15 312 362	99 1,532 1,085	1,221 1,062 350	1,074 382 427	2,295 1,444 777	463 127 41	1,609 901 487	1,023 759 222	1,049 269 306	2,072 1,028 528
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations.	1,092	63	1,155	2,955	240	3,195	1,401	84	1,485	1,109	132	1,241	43	775	729	89	818
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, etc.	173	53	226	534	160	694	231	72	303	255	117	372	22	309	226	105	331
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass. Food, Tobacco, Drink and	218	24	242	761	158	919	353	58	411	369	111	480	10	260	208	62	270
Lodging— Bread, Biscuit, Cake, &c., Makers.	356	18	374	638	45	683	318	21	339	307	42	349	56	187	206	37	243
Others Skins, Leather, Hair and Feathers.	2,493 220	1,640 50	4,133 270	4,744 456	5,540 182	10,284 638	2,371 264	1,714 69	4,085	1,993 142	4,695 105	6,688 247	1,625	3,632 167	1,430 89	3,827 82	5,257 171
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games.	307	10	317	503	23	526	281	6	287	174	28	202	4	123	107	20	127
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.	606	2	608	1,056	17	1,073	584	9	593	465	15	480	82	343	412	13	425
Commercial Domestic (Outdoor) Other, General and Undefined—	2,554 1,552	755 6,457	3,309 8,009	3,360 1,807	990 15,249	4,350 17,056	2,433 1,434	733 6,612	3,166 8,046	932 473	356 6,254	1.288 6,727	35 638	839 4,010	637 329	237 4,319	874 4,648
(a) General Labourers (b) Others	8,782 2,180	1,719	8,782 3,899	18,916 4,058	4,728	18,916 8,786	8,353 2,222	1,992	8,353 4,214	7,783 1,297	1,652	7,783 2,949	1,898 338	5,291 2,120	7,189 1,118	1,340	7,189 2,458
Total	50,838	13,043	63,881	106,952	35,534	142,486	52,342	14,191	66,533	41,485	18,702	60.187	7,796	40,236	33,670	14.362	48.032

* 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 Table V.—Applicants registered and work given in

The second of the	Vacancies for Juveniles.											
Trades.	Notifie	d during	Period.	Filled	during	Period.						
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.						
Building and Works of Con- struction.	260		260	201	_	201						
Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances.	28 1,155	181	28 1,336	32 911	153	32 1,064						
Textiles Dress Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages.	320 372 4,207	395 562 193	715 934 4,400	232 217 2,841	347 405 127	579 622 2,968						
Agriculture Paper, Prints, Books, etc. Wood, Furniture, Fittings, etc. Chemicals, Oil, Grease, etc. Bricks, Cement, Pottery, etc. Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging.	149 309 241 36 100 752	91 384 88 117 22 619	240 693 329 153 122 1,371	106 247 186 30 65 488	61 332 72 100 13 520	167 579 258 130 78 1,008						
Bains, Leatner, Hair, etc	73	89	162	41	69	110						
Watches, Instruments and Games.	108	31	139	85	20	105						
Gas, Water, Electricity Sup-	27	7	34	23	3	26						
Commercial Domestic (Outdoor) Other, General and Undefined	666 174	115 1,246	781 1,420	496 101	92 853	588 954						
(a) General Labourers (b) Others	205 976	1,008	205 1,984	181 774	798	181 1,572						
Total	10,158	5,148	15,306	7,257	3,965	11,222						

the five v	veeks er	ided Ju	ne 30th	, 1911.	
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. Cotton Porters (Liverpool,	572	96	143		
Oldhall Street). Cloth Porters (Manchester) Dock Labourers Sandwichmen Other men	265 571 468 330	250 421 254 268	6,252 2,713 1,195 472	4,423 2,985 1,278 1,685	17·7 7·1 5·0 5·7
Total men	2,006	1,289	10,775	••	
Women. Charwomen	2,520 39	1,190	1,678	1,874 9	1·6 1·0
Total women	2,559	1,199	1,687	1,883	1.6
Grand Total	4,565	2,488	12,462		

EDUCATION (PROVISION OF MEALS) ACT, 1906.

A REPORT* has recently been issued by the Board of Education on the Working of the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906, for the year ending 31st March, 1910. In many places the work done under this Act is still in an experimental stage, but in the year under review there was a slight increase in the extent to which the Act was put into operation. The figures in the Report, which deal only with those Education Authorities

* Cd. 5724. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 2d. 1911.

in whose areas School Canteen Committees have been established, show that in the year 1909-10 £125,372 was provided by rates for purposes under the Act, and £9,813 was provided by voluntary contributions. Of the amount provided by the rates, £81,728 was spent in food under Section 3 of the Act, and £43,644 was spent otherwise than under Section 3. The total number of meals provided was 7,335,469 in London and 8,766,635 elsewhere. Of this latter number Bradford provided 957,739, Birmingham 575,036, Sunderland 509,402, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 484,173, Manchester 452,669, Leeds 434,783, and Bristol 369,864.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JUNE, 1911.
(NOTE.—These are not connected with the Board of Trade Labour Excha

During June 611 fresh applications (326 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 698 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 187 persons, of whom 90 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 187 situations found for applicants, 125 were of a more or less permanent character, while 62 were temporary only.

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

		cations Vork-	Situa				Workp Emplo					
	peo	ople	Empl dur	oyers		ma- tly.	Te	m- rily.				
	June, 1911.	June, 1910.	June, 1911.	June, 1910.	June, 1911.	June, 1910.	June, 1911.	June 1910.				
		Summary by Bureaux.										
Central Bureau:— 5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W. Y. W. C. A.:—	100	113	96	93	34	36	8	6				
26, George Street, § (1) Hanover Sq. (2)	264 50	306 84	384 61	363 73	40 13	63 19	22 9	29				
Dublin:— 30, Molesworth Street Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Birming- ham, Leeds, Edinburgh	37	30	28	31	5	5	4	7				
and Glasgow)	160	226	129	155	33	43	19	14				
Total of 10 Bureaux	611	759	698	715	125	166	62	63				
		S	umma	ry by	Occup	ation	s.					
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c. Shop Assistants Dressmakers, Milliners, &c. Secretaries, Clerks, Typists Apprentices and Learners Domestic Servants Miscellaneous	51 11 25 60 18 326 120	83 19 35 86 18 397 121	31 8 45 27 30 485 72	32 1 57 36 26 475 88	11 3 8 12 17 59 15	8 12 8 16 96 26	4 2 11 10 31 4	 7 14 34 8				
Total of 10 Bureaux	611	759	698	715	125	166	62	63				
In addition to t	ha	horro	monic	torno	lone	liont	iona	the				

In addition to the above register returns show that 25 persons in London and 56 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 244 persons in London and 68 in the provinces were given advice as to training, etc., but were not registered.

nt of Contifying Superone during June 1011

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*
Banbury	H. de B. Dwyer, 68, Middleton Rd.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Barnard Castle	H. Weighton, Deepdale View	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Buckingham	G. B. Pearson, West St	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Caton	B. J. Acheson, Hornby, near I ancaster.	(1) Residence, Wednesday, 9.30-10 a.m.;
		(2) Surgery, Caton, Wednesday, 11 a.m12 nn.
Charlestown, Co. Mayo.	P. J. Murray	Surgery, Tuesday, 12 nn3 p.m.
Fareham	A. W. Burrell, West St	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Fillongley	H. P. Thomason, Fillongley, near Coventry.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Glasgow, Central	C. S. Marshall, 123, Cambridge Drive, Kelvinside North.	12. Renfield St., Glasgow; Friday, 12 nn1 p.m.
Hebden Bridge	G. G. Lawson, Holme House	Weekdays, except Satur- day, 3-4 p.m.
Helston	B. Wallis, 21, Meneage St	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Lismore, Co. Waterford	E. F. N. Currey, South Mall	Weekdays, 10-11 a.m.
Machynlleth	A. O. Davies, Bronwylfa	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Tinahely, Co. Wicklow.	G. J. Sexton	Tinahely Dispensary, Wednesday, 10 a.m.
Swineford, Co. Mayo.	J. P. O'Connor	Swineford Dispensary, during dispensary hours.
Taunton	W. B. Winckworth, Sussex Lodge	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Topsham, Devon	W. H. Macpherson, Broadway House.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.

Note.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the sidence of the Certifying Surgeon. * I.e., Of young persons and children from works in which less than five are

COAL MINES REGULATION ACTS.

A number of objections have been received from owners of mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts as to the new special rules relating to the installation and use of electricity which have been proposed to them. It has consequently been necessary for the Inspector of Mines in charge of each district to appoint an arbitrator in the matter in pursuance of the provisions of section 47 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, and each of the Inspectors has accordingly appointed Mr. James Swinburne, 82, Victoria Street, London, S.W., as arbitrator in the matter of objections to the rules received in respect of mines in his district. The Home Secretary trusts that it may be possible to settle the matter without an arbitration, but as objection has been formally made to the rules, it is necessary under the Act that an arbitrator should be appointed.

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 255,447 during the five months ended May, 1911, and of this total 195,983 were British subjects. The corresponding total for January-May, 1910 was 249,794, of whom 159,013 were British subjects. During the first five months of 1911 111,916 passengers (66,002 British) arrived in the United Kingdom from places out of Europe, as compared with 94,018 (56,209 British) during the corresponding period of 1910. The balance outward of passengers from the United Kingdom to places out of Europe was 143,531 during the first five months of 1911, as compared with 155,776 in 1910, and an average of 116,082 for January-May during the five years 1906-1910. The corresponding figures for British subjects only were 129,981, 102,804, and 80,867 respectively. Of the balance outward of British subjects 62 per cent. left for British North America during January-May, 1911, as compared with 60 per cent. in 1910 and 58 per cent. in 1906-1910, while the percentages who left for the United States were 26, 36, and 41 respectively.

93.97	Five months ended May, 1911.		Five months ended May, 1910.		Average JanMay in years 1906-1910.	
1 CE	British.	Total.	British	Total.	British.	Total.
Outward: Total	195,983	255,447	159,013	249,794	135,413	211,781
To British N. America To United States	91,367 56,498	102,228 101,307	68,751 55,330	84.649 126,613	54,612 52,865	65,174 114,981
Inward: Total	66,002	111,916	56,209	94,018	54,546	95,699
From British N. America From United States	10,299 22,203	15,120 59,550	8,408 18,004	11,460 48,598	7.356 19,599	10,965 53,051
Balance Outward: Total	129,981	143,531	102,804	155,776	80,867	116,082
To British N. America To United States	81,068 34,295	87,108 41,757	60,343 37,326	73,189 78,015	47,256 33,266	54.209 61,930

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES. REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING JUNE.

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

(1) REGISTERED.

Trade Unions (1).—England and Wales.—1, viz.: Master Tailors' Organisation, 21, Leman St., E. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—Nil.

Tailors' Organisation, 21, Leman St., E. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—Nil.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales. Productive: (1) Daily Herald Printing and Fublishing Soc., Ltd., 7-9, St. Bride St., E.C.—18, viz:—Working Men's Clubs (6): Coggeshall Const. Club, Ltd., Stanfield House, Coggeshall, Essex; Jesmond Const. Club, Ltd., 2, Goldspark Lane, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Felixstowe Conservative Club, Ltd., 26, Constable Rd., Felixstowe; Throckley and Dist. Club and Inst., Ltd., 5-6, Stephenson Terrace, Throckley; Hirst Diamond Social Club, Ltd., 9, Market Place, Hirst; Mansfield Const. Club, Ltd., 69, West Gate, Mansfield. Agricultural Distributive (3): Well Hill Agric. Trading Soc., Ltd., Gladstone Villa, Well Hill, Orpington, Kent; Haverfordwest Agric. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Bowlings, Rudbaxton, Haverfordwest; Newbury and Dist. Co-op. Poultry Soc., Ltd., Metropolitan Bank, Newbury. Small Holdings (7): Cowley Poor Allotments Assoc., Ltd., 5, Pile Rd., Cowley, Oxford; Roxton Co-op. Small Holdings Soc., Ltd., House of A. A. Ekins, Roxton, St. Neots, Hunts; Wellington and Dist. Co-op. Land Soc., Ltd., 15, Herriots Lane, Wellingborough, Milverton New Allotments Assoc., Ltd., 31, Rugby Rd., Leamington Spa; Adwick le-Street and Dist. Co-op. Small Holdings and Allotments Soc., Ltd., 17, Quarry Lane, Woodlands, Doncaster; Lincoln. Tenants' Society (1): Bolton and Dist. Tenants, Ltd., 6, Bowker's Row, Bolton. Miscellaneous (1) British Garden Estates Assoc., Ltd., 135, Cannon St., E.C. Scotland.—2, viz.:—Agricultural Distributive (2): Rickarton Poultry Soc., Ltd., 1, Rickarton, Stonehaven; New Stormont Fruitgrowers' Soc., Ltd., 1, Bank St., Blairgowrie. Ireland.—4, viz.:—Agricultural Productive (2): Ballygran Co-op. Creamery, Ltd., Ballygran, co. Limerick; Drumcrutton Co-op. Creamery, Ltd., Drumcrutton, co. Monaghan. Agricultural Distributive (2): Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford; Clologne Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers, Ltd., Belthorn W.M. Club and Inst., Oswaldtwietle, Accrington;

Pilers, Ltd., Clologne, co. Wexford.

Friendly Societies. — England and Wales.—18, viz.:—
Belthorn W.M. Club and Inst., Oswaldtwietle, Accrington;
Wattsville Coronation W.M. Club and Inst., Newport, Mon.;
Rushden West End W.M. Club and Inst., Rushden, Northants;
Newburn W.M. Club and Inst., Lemington, Scotswood; Whetley
Lane W.M. Club and Inst., Girlington, Bradford; Cardigan
W.M. Club and Inst., Girlington, Bradford; Cardigan
W.M. Club and Inst., Leeds; Cymmer Glyncorrwg W.M. Club,
Cymmer, Port Talbot; Tonge and Breightmet Taylor Mills
Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Bolton; Wardleworth (Rochdale)
Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Rochdale; Morecambe Mutual Loan and Investment Soc., Morecambe; Provident
Societies Loss of Employment Fund, London, E.C.; United

Empire Unemployment Benefit Soc., London, W.C.; West End Friendly Loan Soc., London, W.; Liverpool Hebrew Brotherhood Tontine Soc., Liverpool; Porchester Sick Benefit Soc., London, S.W.; International Order of Friends' Friendly Soc., London, E.; Tasso Tabernacle Women's Sick and Provident Club, London, S.W.; Newport and South Wales Benefit Soc., Newport, Mon. Scotland.—1, viz.:—Stirling and Dist. Commercial Travellers' Sick Benefit Soc., Stirling. Ireland.—1, viz.:—North Dublin Loan Fund, Dublin.

July, 1911.

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

	Notices receiv			
Class of Society.	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding up.	Registry Cancelled.	
Trade Unions	i	1 5 7 25 6	.; 3 3	

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JUNE.

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.)

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

Census of England and Wales, 1911. Preliminary Report, with Tables of the Population enumerated in England and Wales and in Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands on April 3rd, 1911. [Cd. 5705: pp. xx. + 141: price 1s. 4d.]

Census of Scotland, 1911. Preliminary Report on the Twelfth Census of Scotland, 1911. Preliminary Report on the Twelfth Census of Scotland, [Cd. 5700: pp. xx. + 65: price 10d.]

Mines and Quarries, 1910. District Reports. Persons employed, output, accidents, &c. Home Office. Scotland District (No. 1). [Cd. 5676: pp. 71: price 1s. 1d.] Newcastle District (No. 2). [Cd. 5676-1.: pp. 35: price 3½d.] Durham District (No. 3). [Cd. 5676-11.: pp. 48: price 5d.] Liverpool and North Wales District (No. 7). [Cd. 5676-V.: pp. 48: price 5d.] South Wales District (No. 7). [Cd. 5676-V.: pp. 48: price 5d.] South Wales District (No. 7). [Cd. 5676-V.: pp. 48: price 5d.] South Wales District (No. 7). [Cd. 5676-V.: pp. 48: price 5d.] Railway Accidents. Summary of Accidents and Casualties during the three months ended December 31st, 1910, with Reports upon certain Accidents which were inquired into. Board of Trade. [Cd. 5638: pp. 115: price 11½d.]

Report upon the Working of the Boiler Explosions Acts, 1882 and 1890, during the year ended June 30th, 1910. Board of Trade. [Cd. 5730: pp. 20: price 2½d.]

Report to Home Office on the circumstances attending the Explosion of a "Store" belonging to The Granville Colliery Co., Ltd., at Swadlincote, Burton-on-Trent, on March 24th, 1911. [Cd. 5702: pp. 7: price 1d.]

Report to Home Office on an Outbreak of Glanders among the Horses, and the alleged General Inscantary Conditions of the Collieries belonging to the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Co., Ltd. [Cd. 5713: pp. 16: price 2d.]

35th Annual Report of H.M. Inspectors of Explosives, 1910. Home Office. [Cd. 5685: pp. 137: price 1s. 2d.]

Alkali Works.

dom, 1910. Tables. Board of Trade. [H.C. 180: pp. xi. + 32: price 44d.]

Royal Commission on Coast Erosion and Afforestation. Third and Final Report. [Cd. 5708: pp. xi. + 178: price 3s.]

Alcoholic Beverages, 1909. Copy of Memorandum and Statistical Tables showing the Production and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (Wine, Beer and Spirits) in the British Empire, and the Principal Foreign Countries. Board of Trade. [H.C. 319: pp. 78: price 8d.]

Twenty-ninth Report (Annual) of the Fishery Board for Scotland for the year 1910. Persons engaged in the fishing industry, boat building, barrel-making, &c. [Cd. 5697: pp. lxv. + 284: price 1s. 7d.]

price 1s. 7d.]

19th Annual Report of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland. Grants for fishing boats, home industries, to agricultural credit banks, &c. [Cd. 5712: pp. 66: price 3d.]

Banking and Railway Statistics, Ireland. December, 1910.

Contains statistics of agricultural credit societies. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 5684: pp. 42: price 2d.] pp. 42: price 2½d.]

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH COLONIES.

Statement showing the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the year 1909-10. Deals with prices, wages, factory and mining inspection, co-operative credit societies, &c. [H.C. 179: pp. iv. + 138: price 1s. 2d.]

Canada. — The Labour Gazette, May, 1911. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during April; retail prices of staple articles of consumption, trade disputes and industrial accidents in April; changes in wages and hours of labour during the seven months ended March 31st, 1911, &c. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 136.]

New South Wales.—Fifth Annual Report of the Director of Labour, State Labour Bureau, for the year ended June 30th, 1910. Strikes and lock-outs, trade union rates of wages, assistance to the unemployed, &c. [Sydney: W. A. Cullick, Governnt Printer: pp. 61.]

Ontario. — Twenty-third Annual Reports of the Inspectors of Factories, 1910. Accidents, child labour, overtime permits, bakeshop inspection, &c. [Toronto: L. K. Cameron, King's Printer:

Queensland. — Determinations of Wages Boards. Coal Mining Industry for the South-Eastern Division, dated April 11th, 1911, cancelling that of September 21st, 1910. Brisbane Builders' Labourers, dated March 31st, 1911. Brisbane Meat Industry Board, dated May 5th, 1911, cancelling those of January 6th and February 19th, 1909.

January 6th and February 19th, 1909.

South Australia.—Report on the Working of the Factories, Early Closing and Lifts Acts, for the year 1909. [pp. 28.]

Victoria.—Determinations of Wages Boards. Tinsmiths, dated April 6th, 1911, cancelling that of January 11th, 1909. Carters, dated May 3rd, 1911. Carpenters, dated April 29th, 1911, cancelling all previous Determinations. Woollen Trade, dated April 12th, 1911, cancelling that of July 15th, 1902. Plate Glass, dated April 12th, 1911, cancelling that of October 17th, 1910. Brick Trade, dated April 10th, 1911, cancelling that of May 25th, 1910. Cycle Trade, dated April 24th, 1911, cancelling that of April 27th, 1910. Plumbers, dated May 5th, 1911, cancelling that of October 28th, 1910.

New Zealand.—Workers' Dwellings. Report on the working

New Zealand. — Workers' Dwellings. Report on the working of the Workers' Dwellings Act (1908) during the year ended March 31st, 1910. [pp. 4.]

— Australian and New Zealand Railways. Comparative Return of Wages and Rates. [pp. 5.]

— Railway Employees' Wages. Return of Wages and Hours, 1800 to 1908. [pp. 2.]

South Africa. Respect and Recommendations of the Con-

South Africa.—Report and Recommendations of the Conciliation and Investigation Board, to investigate the Dispute between the South African Operative Masons' Society (Johannesburg Branch) and the Master Builders' Association of Johannesburg. [pp. 16.]

-Report from the Select Committee of the Senate on Closer Land Settlement. [pp. xiv. + 169.]

Cape Colony.—Report of the Government Labour Bureau for April, 1911. State of the Labour Market.

INTERNATIONAL.

Bulletin of the International Labour Office. Supplement:
Bibliography (No. 1, 1910). [Jena: Gustav Fischer.]
Bulletin of the International Labour Office, No. 3, 1910.
English Edition. [London: The Pioneer Press, Ltd.]
Seventh International Report of the Trade Union Movement (1909). [Berlin: C. Legien: pp. 247.]
Do. Supplement: International Trade Union Directory.
[Berlin: C. Legien: pp. 40.]
Bulletin of the Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence,
April 30th, 1911. French Edition. Agricultural insurance, cooperation, &c. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome: price 1s. 7d.]

operation, &c. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome: price 1s. 7d.]

Report of Proceedings of the International Conference on Unemployment, Paris, September 18th-21st, 1910. Three volumes. [Paris: 34, rue de Babylone: price 14s. 5d.]

Bibliographical Bulletin of the International Institute of Agriculture, Nos. 17 and 18, 1911. [Rome.]

Bulletin of the International Permanent Commission for the Study of Industrial Diseases, April, 1911. [Florence: Louis Niccolai.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

United States.—Report on Condition of Women and Child Wage-Earners in the United States. Vol. IV. The Silk Industry (pp. 592). Vol. V. Wage-Earning Women in Stores and Factories (pp. 384). Vol. VI. The Beginnings of Child Labour Legislation in certain States: A Comparative Study (pp. 225). [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

International Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labour. Proceedings of 25th Annual Convention, 1909, and 26th, 1910. 24th Annual Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, December 21st, 1910. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 358.]

Accident Bulletin, No. 38. Railroad Accidents in the United States during October, November and December, 1910. Inter-state Commerce Commission. [Washington: Government Print-

ing Office: pp. 20.]

Massachusetts.—Labour Bulletin. No. 80. Quarterly Report on the State of Employment, March 31st, 1911.

—Prevailing Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour on October 1st, 1910. [pp. 79.]

—Carroll D. Wright. A Memorial. By H. G. Wadlin. [pp. 45.]

—Second Annual Report on Labour Organisations, 1909.

—Second Annual Report on Labour Organisations, 1908.

[pp. 95.]

—Report of the Commission to Investigate the Inspection of Factories, Workshops, Mercantile Establishments and Other Buildings, January, 1911. [pp. 112.]

—Report of the Commission on Compensation for Industrial Accidents. [pp. 25.]

—Annual Summary of the Work of the Bureau of Statistics and Recommendations of the Director of the Bureau. [pp. 7]

All the above Massachusetts Reports are printed at Boston by the Wright and Potter Printing Company.

State of Ohio.—Bulletin 40 of the Bureau of Labour Statistics for the Quarter ending March 31st, 1911. Free Employment

State of Washington.—Report of the State Inspector of Coal Mines for the Biennial Period ending December 31st, 1910. [Olympia: E. L. Boardman, Public Printer: pp. 101.]

France.—Journal of the French Labour Department, May, 1911. Employment and labour disputes in April, labour disputes in 1909; collective agreements in 1910; wages and hours in building trades (Paris and Seine Department), railway pension funds, December 31st, 1908. [Paris: Berger-Levrault and Cia: price 2d]

-Movement of Population in France in 1910, with provisional

—Movement of Population in France in 1910, with provisional comparative figures for various countries. Extract from Journal Officiel of May 25th, 1911. French Ministry of Labour. [Paris: Imprimerie des Journaux Officiels: pp. 19.]

—Statistical Year Book of France, 1909. Occupations, industrial accidents, trade unions, labour exchanges, labour disputes, co-operation, prices, savings banks, wages 1906-1908; wages in various countries, 1871-1909. French Ministry of Labour. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: pp. lxiii., 394 and 224.]

—Journal of the French Ministry of Agriculture, May, 1911. Prices of wheat and bread in April. [Imprimerie Nationale: price 6d.]

-Labour Disputes and Conciliation and Arbitration in France

during the year 1909. French Ministry of Labour, 1911. [Paris: Berger-Levrault and Cie.: pp. xviii. and 466.]
—Inquiry relating to Homework in the Linen Garment Trade. Volume IV. (Rhône, Loire, Isère, Bouches du Rhône, Gard, Hérault, Aude, Haute-Garonne). French Ministry of Labour, 1911. [Paris.]

Germany.—Journal of the German Labour Department, June, 1911. Employment in May; miners' wages in first quarter of 1911; employers' associations at beginning of 1911; bill for insurance of employees. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: price 1d.]
—Forestry Statistics of Wurtemburg for 1909. Contains wages, &c. Wurtemburg Department of Forests. [Stuttgart: Chr. Schoufeler on 1981]

Scheufele: pp. 98.]

Scheufele: pp. 98.]

—Co-operation in Germany. By W. Wygodzinski. 1911.

[Leipzig and Berlin: B. G. Teubner: pp. vi. and 287.]

—Changes among the German People in the Last Quarter of the 19th Century. Volume I. Occupational and Social Distribution.

(Based on the results of the censuses of occupations of 1882, 1895 and 1907.) By Dr. Georg Neuhaus, 1911. [M.—Gladbach: Volkswersingustleg.: pp. xv. and 278.]

Volksvereinsverlag: pp. xv. and 278.]

—Quarterly Journal of the Imperial Statistical Office. Part 2, 1911. Labour disputes in 1910 and first quarter of 1911 (latter provisional); miners' sickness insurance in 1909. [Berlin: Puttkamer and Mühlbrecht: price 2s.]

Puttkamer and Mühlbrecht: price 2s.]

—Yearbook of Workpeople's Insurance, 1911. Part 1, Accident Insurance. Part 2, Old Age and Invalidity Insurance and Sickness Insurance. By E. Götze and P. Schindler. [Berlin: Verlag der Liebelschen Buchhandlung: pp. xxxix. and 815: xxxix. and 973: price 4s. 11d. each part, or 8s. 10d. for both parts.]

—Statistics of Königsberg, No. 10. Monthly price of bread, wheat, rye and flour, 1902-1910. Statistical Office of Königsberg. [Verlag der Königsberg Hartungschen Zeitung und Verlagsdruckerei: pp. 21 and charts: price 9d.]

—Land Census of end of October, 1905, and Population and Housing Census of December 1st, 1905, in Berlin and 29 neighbouring communes. Part II. Population census. Statistical Office of Berlin, 1911. [Berlin: Puttkamer & Mühlbrecht: pp. xxxiv. and 155: price 6s.]

Austria-Hungary. — Journal of the Austrian Labour Depart-

Austria-Hungary. — Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, May, 1911. Labour disputes in April; sickness insurance, accident insurance and friendly societies in 1908. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.]

Hölder: price 2d.]

—Trade Unions in Austria in 1910. Issue of "Die Gewerkschaft," Organ of the Austrian Social Democratic Trade Unions, of June 9th, 1911. [Vienna: Druck — und Verlagsanstalt) "Vorwärts," Swoboda & Co. Vienna, v.]

—Statistical Journal of Hungary, May, 1911. State housing in the neighbourhood of Budapesth for workpeople and their families. Hungarian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: A. Hölder]

families. Hölder.

Hölder.]
—Catalogue of the Statistical Office of Styria, 1911. [Graz: In Kommission bei Leuschner und Lubenskys Universitäts-Buchhandlung: pp. xiv. and 186: price 2s. 6d.]
—Report of Workpeople's Insurance Department of Hungary, 1907 and 1908. Workpeople's Insurance Department of Hungary, 1910. [Budapest: pp. 49 and 159.]

Italy.—Journal of the Italian Labour Department, May, 1911. Labour disputes in 1910; prices in April. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 4d.]

Treves: price 4d.]

—Journal of the Italian Emigration Department, Nos. 2 and 3, 1911. [Rome: Libreria Fratelli Bocca: price 3d. each.]

Belgium.—Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, May 31st, 1911. Labour disputes in April. [Brussels: E. Daem:

Holland. — Results of Population Census of Holland, December 31st, 1909. Part 2. Dutch Central Statistical Office, 1911. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: pp. 392: price 1s. 8d.]
—Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, May 31st, 1911. Employment and labour disputes in April; wages on Dutch railways. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price

Switzerland.—Drink as a Cause of Death (1879-1908) and Infant Mortality (1870-1909) in Basel-Stadt Canton. (Dresden International Hygienic Exhibition.) Statistical Office of the Canton of Basel-Stadt. [Basle: C. F. Lendorff: pp. 14 and 21.]

-Report of the Municipal Labour Exchange of Zurich for 1910. [Zurich: pp. 35.]
-Movement of Population in Switzerland in 1909. Statistical Office of Swiss Department of the Interior. [Berne: A. Francke: pp. 36: price 1s. 7d.]

Russia (Finland).—(1) Postal Savings Banks in 1910. (2) Pawnshops in 1909. [Helsingfors: (1) J. Simelii Arvingars Boktryckeriaktiebolag: (2) Kejserliga Senatens Tryckeri (1) pp. 66;

(2) pp. 19.]
—Journal of the Finnish Industrial Department, No. 2, 1911.
Work of municipal labour exchanges in 1910; labour disputes up to June 1st, 1911; prices in first quarter of 1911. [Helsingfors: Kejserliga Senatens Tryckeri: price 2½d.]

Norway. — Report of Norwegian Insurance Department for 1909 and 1910. Accident Insurance for 1904-1908. [Christiania.] — Insurance against Accidents of Fishermen in 1910. Norwegian Insurance Department. [Christiania: H. Aschehoug & Co.: pp. 12 and 45: price 6½d.] — Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office, No. 3, 1911. Employment in February; prices on March 15th; labour agreements and labour disputes, 1908-1910. No. 4, 1911. Employment in March; prices on April 15th; conciliation and arbitration in various countries. [Christiania.]

Sweden. — Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 5, 1911. Co-operation in Denmark and Norway; labour disputes in first quarter of 1911; prices, &c. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: price 2d.]

Spain.—Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, May, 1911. Labour disputes in April. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez: price

Bulgaria.—Foreign Commerce and Shipping of Bulgaria and Prices in principal towns in Fourth Quarter of 1910. Wages of agricultural labourers, day labourers, and bricklayers and masons. Bulgarian Statistical Department. [Sofia: Imprimerie de l'Etat:

price 1s. 2½d.]

—Journal of the Bulgarian Statistical Department, March.

1911. Prices, and wages of day labourers and bricklayers and masons in February. [Sofia: Imprimerie de l'Etat: price 2½d.]

CONSULAR REPORTS.

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

Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 4675. Trade of the Consular District of Calais for 1910. Prices of provisions, rates of wages, lace and tulle industry, &c. [Cd. 5645-68: pp. 51: price 3d.]

price 3d.]

—No. 4677. Trade, Commerce and Agriculture of Roumania,

1910. [Cd. 5465-70: pp. 67: price 5d.]

—No. 4680. Trade of the Consular District of Rouen, 1910.

Cotton spinning and weaving, shipbuilding, &c. [Cd. 5465-73: pp. 68: price 3½d.]

—No. 4686. Trade of the Consular District of Rio de Janeiro,

1910, and part of 1911. Immigration, insurance, number of factories, cost of living, &c. [Cd. 5465-79: pp. 24: price 2d.]

—No. 4689. Trade of Lisbon, 1910. Strikes of dock labourers and other workers, &c. [Cd. 5465-82: pp. 29: price 2d.]

—No. 4690. Trade of Moscow, 1910. Emigration, female labour in factories, &c. [Cd. 5465-83: pp. 15: price 2½d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1911.

ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Timber for H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.—Bailey & Whites, Ltd., 451, Commercial Rd., Portsmouth.

ADMIRALTY CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

BLOCKS, GEARED.—Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham; Rowland Priest,

Blocks, Geared.—Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham; Rowlind Priest, Cradley Heath.

Boots.—Adams Bros., Raunds, Wellingborough; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds, Wellingborough; Finedon Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Society, Ltd., Obelisk Hill, Finedon; John Horrell & Son, Raunds, Wellingborough; St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd., Raunds, Wellingborough.

Bronze Rods.—The Phosphor Bronze Co., Ltd., Summer St., Rippingham

BRAID, SHALLOON.—Dalton Barton & Co., Ltd., 49, Jewin St.,

Braid, Silk, and Sewing Silk.—Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek, Staffs.

Buoys.—Blake Boiler, Wagon & Engineering Co., Ltd., Alliance

BUOYS.—Blake Boiler, Wagon & Engineering Co., Ltd., Alliance Works, Darlington.

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' WORK.—H. Berry, Union Rd., Crediton; G. G. Bussey & Co., Ltd., Peckham, S.E.; East & Son, Berkhamsted, Herts; J. F. Farwig & Co., 1, Upper Thames St., E.C.; Graves & Sons, 15-19, Fore St., Devonport; Dennis Gill & Son, Nether Hall Rd., Doncaster; India Rubber, Gutta Percha, & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Silvertown, E.; A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., Mill St., Dockhead, S.E.; S. Snawdon, Yealmpton, Plymouth; E. Spencer & Co., Longfellow Rd., Bow, E.; Simpson, Fawcett & Co., Ltd., Black Bull St., Leeds; South Western Building & Steam Joinery Co., Ltd., Lees Lane, Gosport; R. Stone & Sons, Ltd., Crown Works, Wellington, Shropshire; Stotesbury & Co., Evelyn Saw Mills, Deptford, S.E.; Watt Torrance & Co., Muirhouse Saw Mills, Glasgow.

Cordite Cases.—Watt Torrance & Co., Muirhouse Saw Mills, Glasgow.

FIRECLAY.—J. Walker, Dudley; H. T. Hickman, Stourbridge;
G. K. Harrison, Lid., Stourbridge.
FLANNEL.—G. Garnett & Sons, Lid., Valley Mills, Apperley
Bridge, near Bradford; Kershaw Bros., Sladen Mills, Littleborough, near Manchester; John Lee & Sons, Lid., Bank
Field Mills, Rochdale; T. & C. Littlewood & Co., Vorkshire
St., Rochdale; J. Raddiffe & Co., Green Mill, Lower Place,
Rochdale; J. Smith (Minow), Lid., 64, Dale St., Milloryo,
near Rochdale; B. Schofield, Well i' th' Lane Mills, Rochdale,
J. Woolfenden, Vicars Moss Mills, Rochdale.
LEAD, PIG.—Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons,
Ltd., 94, Gracechurch St., E.C.
MINNERL LIGHTING OIL.—Found's Paraffin Light & Mineral Oil
Co., Ltd., Addieswell, Scotland.
Reps.—Greenwood & Scratchard, Forest Mills, Owenden, Halifax; J.
Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton, Devon.
Serge.—Henry Booth & Sons, Moorhead Mills, Gilderstone, near
Leeds; J. Clay & Sons, Hollings Mills, Sowerby Bridge;
Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; R. Gaunt &
Sons, Ltd., Broom Mills, Farsley, Leeds; Homly,
Bros., Ltd., Buckfastleigh, Devon; J. Shaw & Sons, Ltd.,
Brookroyd Mills, Halifax; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddendenfoot, S.O., Yorks.

Telescopes.—W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., Ealing.

Telescopes.-W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., Ealing.

WAR OFFICE.

APPARATUS, COOKING, FOR ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

—Falkirk Iron Co., Falkirk, N.B.

BADGES, METAL.—Bent & Parker, Ltd., Harper's Hill Works,
Northwood St., Birmingham; W. J. Buckley, 209-11,
Brearley St., Birmingham; Buttons, Ltd., Portland St.,
Birmingham; W. Dowler & Sons, Ltd., Graham St., Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Ltd., Villa St., Birmingham; Smith
& Wright, Ltd., Brearley St., Birmingham; Woolley & Co.
(Birmingham), Ltd., Milk St., Birmingham.

BATTERIES, STORAGE.—Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Dukinfield,
near Manchester.

near Manchester.

BOOSTERS, MOTOR, &c.—Cox-Walkers, Ltd., Darlington.

BOOTS FOR ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL (Running Contract).—J. & R. Smalley (trading as J. Winstanley), 42-7, Back Lane, Dublin.

BOTTLES, WATER, ENAMELLED.—Anglo-American Tin Stamping Co. Ltd., Stourport, Worcestershire; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.

CABLE, CHRONOGRAPH. - Western Electric Co., Ltd., N. Wool-

CANVAS.—Craiks, Ltd., Manor Works, Forfar; Don Bros., Buist & Co., Ltd., St. James' Works, Forfar; J. & A. D. Grimond, Ltd., Broadford Works, Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Broadford

Works, Aberdeen.

CARS, MOTOR.—Deasy Motor Car Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; New Arrol-Johnston Car Co., Ltd., Paisley, N.B.

N.B.
CORDAGE (Running Contract).—Frost Bros, Ltd., 342, Commercial Rd., E.; J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Universe Works, Millwall, E. DRILL, KHARI.—T. Barnes & Co, Ltd., Farnworth, near Bolton; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough, near Manchester; J. E. Longson, 1, Booth St., Manchester.

Duck, Linen, &c.—Baxter Bros & Co., Ltd., Dens Works, Dundee; Redford Linen Co., Ltd., Keady, Co. Armagh; Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Moygashel Mills, Dungannon, co. Tyrone.

Tyrone.
Engines, Oil, &c.—Mirrlees, Bickerton & Day, Ltd., Hazel

Grove, near Stockport.

FILES, &C. (Running Contract).—Atkinson Bros., Ltd., Milton Works, Sheffield; H. Rossell & Co., Ltd., Waverley Works, Effingham Rd., Sheffield.

FITTINGS, STABLE (Running Contract), and FITTINGS, STABLE, FOR REDFORD BARRACKS, EDINBURGH.—Wilmer & Sons, Stratford E.

ford, E.

FLANNELETTE.—J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Knotts Lane, Manchester; Pickles Bros., Ltd., Brierfield, near Burnley; Scholfield, Preston & Co., Ltd., Manor Mill, Nelson.

GALVANISED WARE.—Davies Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; G. Hill (The Hayes Galvanised Iron Works), Ltd., Stourbridge; Sheet Iron Workers, Ltd., Mill St., Cradley; Walls, Ltd., River St., Birmingham; Wollescote Galvanising Co., Brierley Hill.

HOLLOW, WARE.—I. & L. Harringer & G., Mills B.

Hollow-Ware.—J. & J. Harriman & Co., Middle Row, Wolverhampton; Hill Top Foundry Co., W. Bromwich, Staffs; J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Albert St. Works, Bilston; J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., W. Bromwich.

Lorry, Motor.—Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland, Lancashire.

Masks, Bayonet Fighting.—F. H. Ayres, Ltd., 111, Aldergate
St. E.C.

St., E.C.

PAPER ARTICLES FOR RIFLE RANGES (Running Contract).—J.

McQueen & Son, Galashiels, N.B.

SHEETS, COTTON.—L. Behrens & Sons, 131, Portland St., Manchester; J. Hoyle, Ltd., Hebden Bridge; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Plantation Mill, Bacup; Rylands & Sons, Ltd., Heapey, Lancs.

SHEETS, LINEN.—R. Buckton & Son, Hunslet, Leeds; Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen.

SINGLE-SCREW STEAMER FOR HARWICH.—Cox & Co. (Engineers),

SINGLE-SCREW STEAMER FOR HARWICH.—Cox & Co. (Engineers),
Ltd., Docks, Falmouth.

SPOKE PIECES, OAK.—J. & S. Agate, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex; J. S.
Elliott & Son, Cranleigh, Surrey; R. Mulford, Greywell,
Hants; E. C. White & Son, Basingstoke.

S.W.

Periodical Painting, &c.—Services at
Athlone, A. Bagnall & Sons, Shipley, Yorks.
Gravesend, Johnson & Co., 97, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.
Scarborough, A. Robinson, Woodbine Works, Idle, Bradford.
Warley, Johnson & Co., 97, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.
Worcester, F. Holdsworth, Shipley, Yorks.
Recreation Establishment, Southill Barracks, Chatham.—
Kirk & Randall, Warren Lane Works, Woolwich.
Remaking Parade, St. John's Wood Barracks, London.—J.
Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, Westminster, S.W.
Reflooring Barrack Rooms, Meannee Barracks, Colchester.—
Johnson & Co., 97, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

ACCUMULATORS, &C.—Pritchetts & Gold, 58, Victoria St., S.W. ACETOZONE, &C.—Parke, Davis & Co., 50, Beak St., W. AXLEBOXES.—Patent Axlebox & Foundry Co., Wolverhampton. BANDAGES.—Liverpool Lint Co., Netherfield Rd., Liverpool. BRAKE GEAR.—Consolidated Brake, &C., Co., Spencer House, South Place, E.C.; Vacuum Brake Co., 32, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Brake Vans.—Stableford & Co., Coalville

Brake Vans.—Stableford & Co., Coalville.
Bridgework.—Tees Side Bridge, &c., Co., Middlesbro'.
Bridgework.—I. & E. Hall, Dartford.
Buffing and Draw Gear.—Stableford & Co., Coalville.
Carriages.—Stableford & Co., Coalville.
Catheters.—Arnold & Sons, Giltspur St., E.C.
Cells, &c.—General Electric Co., 67, Queen Victoria St., E.C.
Charger Cases.—H. Stevenson & Sons, Summerstown, S.W.
Chloroform.—Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh.
Cloth.—Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Manchester.
Coke.—D. L. Flack & Son, Cardiff.
Engines and Pumps.—J. Simpson & Co., 153, Queen Victoria

Engines and Pumps.—J. Simpson & Co., 153, Queen Victoria St., E.C. ETHER.—Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh.

FIELD GATES.—Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Wolverhampton.
FISHBOLTS.—Guest, Keen & Nettlefold, London Works, nr. Birmingham. FISHPLATES .- Cargo Fleet Iron, &c., Co., Middlesbro'; Working-

FISHPLATES.—Cargo Fleet Iron, &c., Co., Middlesbro'; Workington Iron, &c., Co., Workington.

FITTINGS.—Vacuum Brake Co., 32, Queen Victoria St., E.C.;

J. Levick, Aston Manor, Birmingham.

FORKS.—Boswell, Hatfield & Co., Mary St., Sheffield.

GAUZE.—Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snowhill Buildings, E.C.

Locomotives.—North British Locomotive Co., Glasgow; Vulcan Foundry Co., Newton-le-Willows.

PAINT.—Fenner & Alder, 120, Fenchurch St., E.C.

PAPER.—Wm. Nash, St. Paul's Cray; Caribonum Co., Leyton.

PIPES.—Stewarts & Lloyds, Glasgow.

PIPING.—T. Piggott & Co., Spring Hill, Birmingham.

RAILS.—Workington Iron, &c., Co., Workington.

SKINS.—H. Kohnstamm, West Smithfield, E.C.

SODA, NITRATE.—W. Montgomery & Co., 63, Mark Lane, E.C.

SPANS.—Brandon Bridge Building Co., Motherwell.

SPIKES, &c.—Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Wolverhampton.

SPRINGS (2).—Cammell, Laird & Co., Sheffield.

STEEL.—Shelton Iron, &c., Co., Stoke-on-Trent.

SWITCHES.—T. Summerson & Son, Darlington.

TABLETS.—Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings,

E.C.

TRUCKS &c.—Leeds Force Co., London Stableton & Co., Co.)

TRUCKS, &C.—Leeds Forge Co., Leeds; Stableford & Co., Coalville; R. Y. Pickering & Co., Wishaw.

WAGONS.—Metropolitan Amalgamated Railway Carriage &c.
Co., Saltley; Leeds Forge Co., Leeds.

WHEELS AND AXLES.—C. H. Verity, Mexbro'; W. Beardmore &

Co., Glasgow. Wool.—Robinson & Sons, Chesterfield.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Boller, &c.—Marshall, Sons & Co., Britannia Iron Works, Gains-

CEMENT.—Barrow Cement Co., 6, Lloyds Avenue, E.C.; Peters Bros, 72, Victoria St., S.W.; Wouldham Cement Co., Ltd., 35, Gt. St. Helen's, E.C.

CABLE, SUBMARINE.—Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., 38, Old Broad St., E.C.

CARRIAGES, RESTAURANT.—Birmingham Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Birmingham.

CRANES, DREDGING, AND GRABS.—Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath. CRANE, OVERHEAD TRAVELLING.—Craven Bros., Ltd., Vauxhall Ironworks, Manchester.

Cable, River, &c.—Hoopers' Telegraph and India Rubber Works, Ltd., 31, Lombard St., E.C.
Drill, Khaki.—Pothergill & Harvey, Ltd., 31, Cooper St., Man-

chester.

ELECTRIC TRAIN TABLET APPARATUS .- Tyer & Co., Ashwin St.,

Dalston June., N.E.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING, GAS ENGINES, AND PRODUCER PLANT.—
National Gas Engine Co., Ltd., 75A, Queen Victoria St.,

Engines, Marine Oil .- L. Gardner & Sons, Patricroft, Manchester.

HIDES, BUFFALO.—H. Kohnstamm, West Smithfield, E.C. PLATES, MILD STEEL.—F. Braby & Co., 110, Cannon St., E.C. RAILS AND FISHPLATES.—Barrow Hamatite Steel Co., Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.

SHEETS, GALVANISED MILD STEEL.—Smith & Maclean, Gartcosh, near Glasgow.

SIGNALLING MATERIALS.—Saxby & Farmer, 53, Victoria St., S.W. Spares for Dredger "Egerton."—Wm. Simons & Co., London

Works, Renfrew.

Steel and Ironwork for Kerosene Store.—J. Butler & Co.,
Stanningley Iron Works, near Leeds.

Steel and Ironwork for Customs Bonded Warehouse.—A.

Findlay & Co., 9, Victoria St., S.W.

Steel and For Coal Store.—F. Morton & Co., 17, Victoria

STEELWORK, &C., FOR COAL STORE.—F. Morton & Co., 17, Victoria

St., S.W. STEELWORK FOR 100 FT. THROUGH SPAN.-Horseley Co., Ltd.,

Tipton, Staffs. SLEEPERS AND KEYS, STEEL.—Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd., Port Clarence, Middlesbrough.

SWITCHES AND CROSSINGS .- Darlington Railway Plant and Foundry Co., Ltd., Darlington.
Turntables, Engine.—Patent Shaft and Axletree Co., Wednes-

WAGONS, COVERED GOODS.—Blake Boiler, Wagon and Engineering

Co., Ltd., Alliance Works, Darlington.
Wire, Copper.—F. Smith & Co., Caledonia Works, Halifax.
Zinc, White.—Colthurst & Harding, 11, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper of Various Descriptions.—Arnold & Foster, Ltd., Eynsford; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik, N.B.; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix and Moffat Mills, Airdrie; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, Bristol; Hele Paper Co., Ltd., Hele, Cullompton; Hollingworth & Co., Turkey Mill, Maidstone; Ilford Paper Mills Co., Ilford; J. & J. Makin, Ltd., Disley Mill, Disley; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ballyclare, co. Antrim; A. Pirie & Sons, Ltd., Stoney wood Works, Bucksburn, Aberdeen; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., Rye Mill, High Wycombe; Smith, Anderson & Co., Ltd., Fettyhill Mill, Leslie, Fife; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Ulverston.

Printing, Binding, &c.—

Ltd., Pettynill Mill, Leslie, File; Utversion Paper Co., Ltd., Ulverston.

Printing, Binding, &c.—

Binding 25,000 Manual of Seamanship, Vol. 1; 8,000 Priced Vocabulary of Clothing, &c.; 49,940 Infantry Training, 1911.—M. Bell & Co., Temple Works, Cursitor St., E.C.

Binding 100,000 Infantry Training, 1911.—Davison, Adams & Co., Ltd., 16-20, Underwood St., N.

Binding 1,433 Rules and Standing Orders Local Prisons.—J.

Truscott & Son, Ltd., Tonbridge.

Printing, binding, &c., 4,000 books, "England, No. 2"; 6,000 books, Engine Room Register; 15,000 books, "D 48"; Supplying 100 Portfolios; 3,000 Millboards; 4,000 Army Book 166.—Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.

Printing, binding, &c., 2,000 Supplementary Registers.—Whitmore & Co., 151, Edmund St., Birmingham.

Printing, binding, &c., 4,000 Patrol Books.—Cherry & Smalldidge, Ltd., Seville Works, Dublin.

Printing, Jobwork, for the Post Office: Bag Lists, Time and Way Bills, &c.; Special Forms and Labels; Special Books, Pads, &c.; Miscellaneous Forms and Jobs, W. P. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., Prujean Sq. and Great New St., E.C.

Supplying 8,000 Millboards; 500 File Covers, McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

Stores & c. Graphs, Graph, Composition, &c.—Printers', and

& Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.
Stores, &c.: Graphs, Graph Composition, &c.—Printers' and
Bookbinders' Supply Co., Edgware, Middlesex.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

APPARATUS, TELEPHONIC-Condensers .- Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford,

Cords, Flexible.—British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby, Warrington.
Switchboards.—British L.M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston, Nottingham; British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Liverpool.

Bells, Bicycle.-Mechanical Products Co, Bordesley, Birmingham.

CABLE, LOOP.—Western Electric Co., Ltd., N. Woolwich, E. CABLE, PAPER CORE.—W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., N. Woolwich, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich. CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—The Triplex Co., Wrexham. ENDLESS BAND CONVEYOR AT BELFAST POST OFFICE.—A. Sauvée

& Co., Ltd., 60, Park St., Southwark, S.E.

Insulators.—Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; Doultons, Ltd., Burslem, Staffs; Taylor Tunnicliff & Co., Ltd., Eastwood, Hanley,

LAMPS, GLOW .- Edison & Swan United Electric Light Co., Ltd., Lamps, Glow.—Edison & Swan United Electric Light Co., Ltd., Ponders End, and Newcastle-on-Tyne; Omega Electric Lamp Co., Ltd., Hammersmith, W.; Rugby Lamp Co., Ltd., Rugby; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dalston, N.E.

PIPES AND BENDS, C.I.—Bailey, Pegg & Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill; Macfarlane, Strang & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.

Rods, Stay.—Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.

SAFES, HOME.—Fiscus, Ltd., 5, Broad St. Place, Blomfield St., E.C.

LAYING PIPES IN WOODFORD. J. A. Ewart, 21, Old Queen St., S.W.

LAYING PIPES BETWEEN EDMONTON AND BROXBOURNE.—W. Griffiths & Co., Ltd., 35-9, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate St., E.C.; W. Hodge & Sons, Ltd., 304, Bristol Rd., Northfield, Birmingham; J. C. Trueman, Ltd., Swanley Junction, Kent

LAYING PIPES, BOROUGH HIGH ST., S.E.-J. A. Ewart, 21, Old

LAYING PIPES, BOROUGH HIGH ST., S.E.—J. A. Ewart, 21, Old Queen St., S.W.

LAYING FIPES IN CROYDON AND IN ACTON.—W. Griffiths & Co., Ltd., 35-39, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate St., E.C.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE EXTENSION, VICTORIA, S.W.—Western Electric Co., Ltd., N. Woolwich, E.

TELEPHONE (LOCAL) EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT, ATTERCLIFFE, SHEFFIELD.—The British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Lennox House, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.

TELEPHONE (LOCAL) EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT, BURY, LANCS, AND

Telephone (Local) Exchange Equipment, Bury, Lancs, and Doncaster.—The Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Adelphi, Salford, Manchester.

PRISON COMMISSION.

STEAM POWER MACHINERY FOR LAUNDRY AT H.M. PRISON, WANDSWORTH, S.W.—T. Bradford & Co., 141, High Hol-

born, W.C.
Steam Power Machinery for H.M. Prison, Parkhurst, I.W.—
Manlove, Alliott & Co., Ltd., 41, Parliament St., S.W.

ORDNANCE SURVEY.

LINEN FOR MOUNTING MAPS.—T. Williamson & Co., 8, Palace Square, Market St., Manchester.
NAINSOOK FOR MOUNTING MAPS.—Woods, Sons & Co., 62 and 63,

Queen St., Cheapside, E.C.

PLATES, ZINC.—A. W. Penrose & Co., Ltd., 109, Farringdon Rd., E.C.

COMMISSIONERS OF WOODS.

New Cottages and Buildings at Bromham, Wilts.-W. Webb, Bromham, Chippenham, Wilts.

NEW Cow House and Repairs at Delamere, Cheshire.—Exors.

of W. Wood, Hartford, Cheshire.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Purchase and Removal of Waste Paper for three years from 1st July, 1911.—Hyman Bros., St. Anne St., Commercial Rd., E.

Supply of Carpets and Rugs for three years from 1st July, 1911.—Hampton & Sons, Pall Mall East, S.W.

PRISON COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND.

FLOUR.—John Ure & Son, 67, Hope St., Glasgow. COAL, &c.—Nicholas M. Reid, E. Nelson St., Glasgow.

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD (IRELAND).

ALS.—Borstal Institution, Clonmel: P. Egan, Emmet St., Clonmel: Prisons: Armagh: G. A. Edwards, Armagh; Belfast: H. Craig & Co., 6, Royal Avenue, Belfast; Castlebar: Wm. Gibbons, Castlebar; Cork, Male and Female: Clyde Shipping Co., Ltd., Cork; Dundalk: F. O'Neill & Co., George's Quay, Dundalk; Galway: J. & P. Hutchison, New Dock, Galway; Kilkenny: M. F. Murphy, 43, High St., Kilkenny; Limerick: R. Power & Sons, Limerick; Londonderry: J. R. Montgomery, Ltd., Foyle St., Londonderry; Maryborough and Mountjoy, Dublin: Wallace Bros., Ltd., 13, D'Olier St., Dublin; Sligo: T. Flanagan, 38, High St., Sligo; Tralee: J. Donovan & Sons, Ltd., Tralee; Tullamore: Wallace Bros., Ltd., 13, D'Olier St., Dublin; Waterford: S. Morris, William St., Waterford. State Inebriate Reformatory, Ennis: Suttons, Ltd., 1, South Mall, Cork. COALS.—Borstal Institution, Clonmel: P. Egan, Emmet St., Clon-

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

ERECTION OF PAVILION, STANDS, &C., ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE,
DUBLIN.—McLaughlin & Harvey, Ltd., Dartmouth Rd., Dublin.

ERECTION OF PLATFORMS, COVERED WAYS, CLOAKROOMS, &C., DUBLIN CASTLE.—J. & P. Good, Ltd., 55, Great Brunswick

ILLUMINATIONS, DUBLIN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Thos. Dockrell, Sons & Co., Ltd., South St. George's St., Dublin.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Uniform, Clothing and Equipments.-John Ireland & Son, 12 and 13, Ellis Quay, Dublin.

FUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE. To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., or OLIVER & BOYD, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; or E. PONSONEY, LTD., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. Printed by Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C.—Price 1d.—July, 1911.