

# THE Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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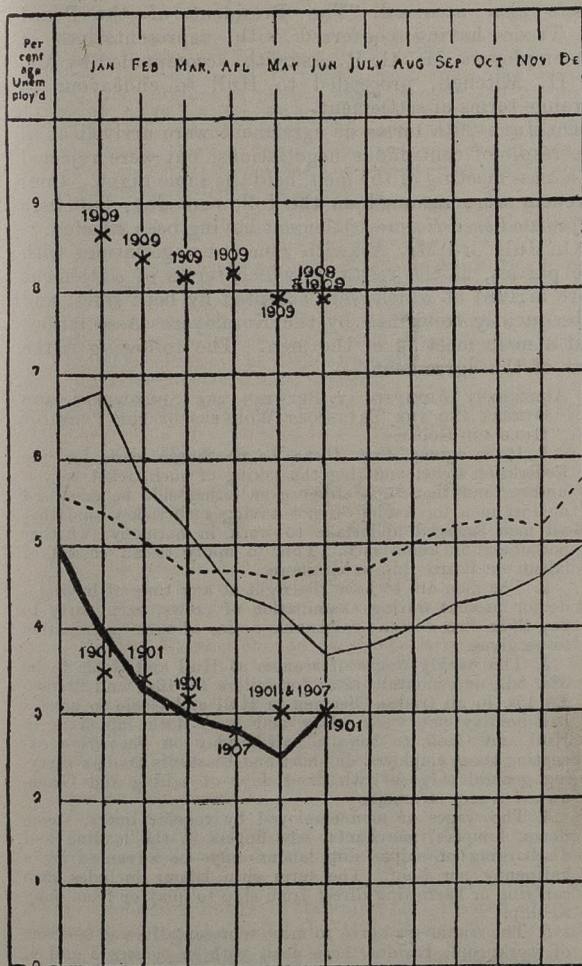
PRICE ONE PENNY.

## EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF  
TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

x 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 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 June, 1911, numbered 36, and the total number of workpeople 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 1,214,100 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.

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.

Table with 5 columns: Trade, Membership of Unions reporting, Percentage Unemployed at end of June, 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a Month ago, Year ago.

\* 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.

Table with 5 main columns: Trade, Workpeople included in the Returns for June, 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago, Year ago, and sub-columns for Days worked per week by Mines and Earnings in one Week.

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 fore-castle accommodation.

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 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.

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 Goole-owned tramp steamers.

4. The wages of men employed by regular liners, stevedores, lumps, 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 secretary.

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 of Trade.

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

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.

Manchester.

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 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 to meet the men and their representatives on reasonable notice.

(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' Agreement:—

(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 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 being resumed.

(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 in 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 1/4d. 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 5 1/2d. per hour; 6d. per hour for overtime, and a reduction in the hours of labour from 58 to 55 1/2 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 1/2-hours week; 5 1/2d. 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. Fettleers are to receive 5 1/2d. per hour for day rates, 5 1/4d. 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.

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.

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 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.

Table with 3 columns: By Whom Established, Number of Agencies, Number of Questions dealt with.

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 agencies.

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.

\* Reichsarbeitsblatt (the Journal of the German Labour Department), 1910, pp. 773 and 847.

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.

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.

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:

Table with 3 columns: Subject upon which Information Supplied, Number, Per Cent. of Total.

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.

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.

Table with 3 columns: Workmen's Secretariates, Receipts, Expenditure.

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.

\* Correspondenzblatt der Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands, August 6th, 1910.

The returns show that, during 1909, 38 of the municipal agencies received State grants amounting to £2,169, and 10 received £261 from municipalities.

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 June.

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:

Table with 5 columns: Region, Males (Number and Inc.), Females (Number and Inc.), Females to 1,000 Males.

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.

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.

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

Table with 11 columns: Year (1821-1911) and 3 rows: England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland.

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 1/2 per cent.

\* 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.

has steadily declined until at the recent Census it was 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:—

Table with 6 columns: Census Year, Administrative County of London (Population, Inc.), "Outer Ring" (Population, Inc.), Greater London (Population, Inc.).

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.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION IN 1910.

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.

\* Copy of Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year 1910. H.C. 130 of 1911; price 3½d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd.

### 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 years 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 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 in magnitude.

## 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 bread. 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 employed.

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 Table:—

Class of Bakehouse.	Total Persons Working.	Persons Working at Night.	
		Number.	Per Cent. of all in Class.
(A) With no outside help .. ..	3,870	1,637	42
(B) With 1 or 2 journeymen .. ..	17,354	8,778	51
(C) With 3 to 9 journeymen .. ..	5,425	4,038	76
(D) With 10 or more journeymen .. ..	2,757	2,613	95
All Bakehouses .. ..	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 bakeries.

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

In bakeries with either one or two journeymen the daily working time (including intervals for meals, etc.) was as shown below:—

Daily Working Time.	Bakeries in which the usual daily Working Time was as shown in the preceding column on		
	Mondays.	Tuesdays to Fridays.	Saturdays.
Unknown .. ..	203	61	203
10 hours or less .. ..	2,367	2,140	1,440
11 .. ..	1,164	1,171	639
12 .. ..	1,641	1,710	787
13 .. ..	1,107	1,248	786
14 .. ..	818	930	809
15 .. ..	368	394	759
16 .. ..	167	176	692
17 .. ..	63	82	466
18 .. ..	56	54	524
19 .. ..	—	—	851
19 or more .. ..	—	—	—
	7,956	7,956	7,956

From the above Table it would appear that, of all the bakeries employing either one or two journeymen—these being typical of Dutch bakeries 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 Bedrijfsomstandigheden in de Nederlandsche Broodbakkerijen. 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 establishments 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 sleeping 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 observes: "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 (c) 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 of workpeople under 21 years of age, and not less than 19s. 2d. in the case of those aged 21 or over. Should the insured 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 age.

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 coal-mining 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

retire at 55, he cannot claim the pension unless his wages are less than three-fifths of the average wages for the 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 coalminer 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 4½d. 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 1½ per cent. of the wages bill. It must not exceed 2½ 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 day.

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 infirmaries, hospitals, &c., and doctors' fees) 19s. 3d.

\*Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department), June 16th, 1911.

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

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.
<b>Total</b>	<b>16s. 5d.</b>

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, 51, 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 employes. 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, boiler-makers, 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

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 body-makers 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. 2537 of 1904, pp. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908, and pp. xxv.—xxvi. of Cd. 5415 of 1911.]

#### FRANCE.

*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 commenced. 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 to 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 collective 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 was 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 trades.

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 ago:—

UNION.	Member-ship reported on at end of May, 1911.	Percentage of Membership returned as unemployed at end of month.†		
		May, 1911.	April, 1911.	May, 1910.
<b>All Unions making Returns..</b>	<b>1,815,318</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) ..	501,291	1.5	1.6	1.7
Metal Workers (Christian) ..	40,589	0.8	0.6	0.8
Boot and Shoe Makers ..	41,950	1.1	3.1	2.0
Transport Workers ..	172,271	1.2	1.2	1.7
Bookbinders ..	28,976	2.5	2.2	3.1
Woodworkers ..	167,381	2.1	2.5	2.8
Brewery and Mill Workers ..	31,285	1.4	1.2	1.3
Factory Workers (trades not specified)	159,337	1.2	1.4	1.4
State and Municipal Employees	41,493	0.5	0.4	0.5

\* Based on newspaper reports.

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

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

\* 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 République Française, June 27th.  
§ Journal Officiel de la République Française, June 11th, 1911.













Dressmaking, Millinery and Mantle Trades.—Returns 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 was good.

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 employed 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 ago.

Table with columns: District, No. of Members of Unions at end of June 1911, Percentage Unemployed at end of June 1911, May 1911, June 1910, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include London, Northern Counties and Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire, East Midland and Eastern Counties, West Midlands, S. & S.W. Counties and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and United Kingdom.

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

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 cent. a year ago.

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 than a year ago.

Table with columns: Districts, No. of Members of Unions at end of June 1911, Percentage Unemployed at end of June 1911, May 1911, June 1910, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include London, Northern Counties and Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire, East Midland and Eastern Counties, West Midlands, S. & S.W. Counties and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and United Kingdom.

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 generally.

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

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

Table with columns: Districts, No. of Members of Unions at end of June 1911, Percentage Unemployed at end of June 1911, May 1911, June 1910, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include London, Other Districts, and United Kingdom.

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, 1911, were valued at £41,327, as compared with £42,709

in May, 1911, and £33,586 in June, 1910; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £76,200, £93,092, and £69,804 respectively.

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.

Imports.

Table with columns: Description, June 1911, May 1911, June 1910, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1911, on a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include Timber, hewn and sawn, and House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value).

Coopers.

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.

Miscellaneous.

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 skip makers.

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.

(Based 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 unemployed, 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,

the very low percentage was reached in June, 1911, of 0.6.

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 plasterers.

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 districts.

Table with columns: District, No. paid on last pay-day in June, 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago, No. paid on last pay-day in June, 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include London, Northern Counties & Yorks, Lancashire and Cheshire, Midland & Eastern Counties, S. & S.W. Counties & Wales, Other Districts, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and United Kingdom. Sub-sections: Skilled Tradesmen, Labourers.

Table with columns: District, Lads and Boys, Total. Rows include London, Northern Counties & Yorks, Lancashire and Cheshire, Midland & Eastern Counties, S. & S.W. Counties and Wales, Other Districts, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and United Kingdom.

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.









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 buildings 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 12½ millions.

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

Table with columns: District and Population at Census of 1911, Dwelling Houses, Factories and Workshops, Shops and other Business Premises, Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings, Other Buildings, Additions, and Alterations, Total. Includes data for Second Quarter of 1910 and Second Quarter of 1911.

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 dwelling-houses. 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:—

Table with columns: Class of Building, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-), Amount, Per Cent. Lists categories like Dwelling Houses, Factories and Workshops, etc.

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:—

Table with columns: District, Amount, Per Cent., Inc. (+) or Dec. (-). Lists districts like Outer London, Northern Counties, etc.

\* 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.

Table showing imports of foreign and colonial merchandise for six months ended June, 1911, compared with 1910 and 1909. Categories include Food, Drink, and Tobacco; Raw Materials; Articles wholly or mainly unmanufactured; Miscellaneous and unclassified.

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Table showing exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom for six months ended June, 1911, compared with 1910 and 1909. Categories include Food, Drink, and Tobacco; Raw Materials; Articles wholly or mainly unmanufactured; Miscellaneous and unclassified.

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. § Warris, 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.

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.

Table showing railway goods and mineral traffic receipts for 5 weeks ended July 1st, 1911, and 26 weeks ended July 1st, 1911, compared with 1910. Lists railway lines like English Lines, Scottish Lines, Irish Lines.

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN JUNE.

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. 7½d. 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 the 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 be noted that the figures do not necessarily relate to the same Committees in the three periods.

Table showing operations of Distress Committees in June, 1911, compared with May, 1911, and June, 1910. Columns include Districts, No. of applicants given Employment-relief, Aggregate Duration of Employment-relief, Total Amount of Wages Paid, Net No. of Applicants Remaining on Registers at end of month.

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

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. In 28 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 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 decreases ranging from 47 per 10,000 in Wolverhampton to 20 per 10,000 in Sheffield.

Table showing pauperism in June, 1911, compared with May, 1911, and June, 1910. Columns include Selected Urban Districts, In-door, Out-door, TOTAL, Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population on a Month ago, Year ago. Lists districts across England & Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

\* 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 maintained in Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c., who are classified as not able-bodied.





JUVENILES—DISTRICT TABLE.

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

Table II: Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of five weeks ended June 30th, 1911. Districts: London (26), South-Eastern (8), South-Western (12), East Midlands and Eastern Counties (17), West Midlands (27), Yorkshire Division (27), Lancashire and Cheshire (46), Northern Division (14), Wales (11), Scotland (22), Ireland (6). Columns: Districts, Applications for Employment (On Live Register at beginning of Period, Received during Period, On Live Register at end of Period), Vacancies (Notified during Period, Filled during Period).

† 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.]

Table III: Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of five weeks ended June 30th, 1911. Trades: Building, Bricklayers, Painters, Decorators, etc., Labourers, Other Workers of Construction and Roads, Mining and Quarrying, Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, Engineering and Machine Making, Textiles, Dress, Foot and Shoe Makers, Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, Agriculture, Fruit, etc., Pickers, Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery, Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations, Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass, Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, Bread, Biscuit, Cake, &c., Makers, Skins, Leather, Hair and Feathers, Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games, Gas, Water and Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service, Commercial, Domestic (Outdoor), Other, General and Undefined, (a) General Labourers, (b) Others. Columns: Trades, Applications for Employment (On Live Register at Beginning of Period, Received during Period, On Live Register at End of Period), Vacancies (Notified during Period, Filled during Period).

\* Exclusive of casual employments, see separate Table below.

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

JUVENILES—TRADE TABLE.

Table IV.—Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the five weeks ended June 30th, 1911.

Table IV: Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the five weeks ended June 30th, 1911. Trades: Building and Works of Construction, Mining and Quarrying, Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, Textiles, Dress, Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, Agriculture, Paper, Prints, Books, etc., Wood, Furniture, Fittings, etc., Chemicals, Oil, Grease, etc., Bricks, Cement, Pottery, etc., Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, Skins, Leather, Hair, etc., Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games, Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service, Commercial, Domestic (Outdoor), Other, General and Undefined, (a) General Labourers, (b) Others. Columns: Trades, Vacancies for Juveniles (Notified during Period, Filled during Period).

CASUAL EMPLOYMENTS.

Table V.—Applicants registered and work given in the five weeks ended June 30th, 1911.

Table V: Applicants registered and work given in the five weeks ended June 30th, 1911. Employment: Men (Cotton Porters (Liverpool, Oldhall Street), Cloth Porters (Manchester), Dock Labourers, Sandwichmen, Other men), Women (Charwomen, Other women). Columns: Employment, Applicants Registered, Applicants given work, Number of Jobs, Estimated number of days on which work was given, Estimated average number of days on which work was given per applicant.

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

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.

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





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

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