# Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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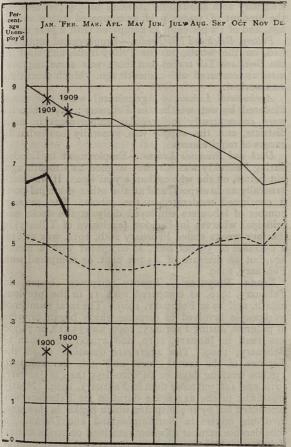
#### EMPLOYMENT CHART

SNOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF

TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

Thick Curve=1910 Thin Curve=1909. Dotted Curve=Mean of 1900-1909.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed during the years 1900-1909 with the dates thereof.



#### 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. For February, 1910, the general and branch Returns of Unions related to 701,252 members in the following trades :--

Building	58,210	Paper, Printing & Book-	A South States
Coal Mining	144,891	binding	59,806
Engineering	170,024	Woodworking and Fur-	
Shipbuilding	57,162	nishing	34,466
Other Metal Trades	40,971	Miscellaneous	18,054
Textiles	117,668	Total	701,252

#### STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN FFBRUARY.

FFBRUARY. [In addition to the 2,950 Employment Returns from Trade Unions used for the Chart, 3,736 were received from employers relating to 1,138,469 workpeople employed in coal and iron mining, the cotton, woollen, worsted and other textile trades, the building trades, the boot and shoe and other textile trades, the building trades, the boot and shoe and other clothing trades, and the paper and glass trades. Besides these 6,686 statistical returns, a large number of returns of a non-statistical character were received from Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Local Correspondents, and other sources.] EMPLOYMENT in February showed a general improve-

EMPLOYMENT in February showed a general improvement as compared with January. There was an improvement in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, and the usual seasonal increase in employment in the building and clothing industries. The cotton trade was still much affected by the high price of raw material, but otherwise all the textile trades are well employed.

As compared with a year ago, all the principal industries, except cotton, showed an improvement, which in many cases was considerable.

In the 416 Trade Unions, with a net membership of 701,252 making Returns, 40,121 (or 57 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of February, 1910, compared with 6.8 per cent. at the end of January, 1910, and 8.4 per cent. at the end of February, 1909.

Coal Mining.—Employment during February continued good, and was better than a year ago. The average number of days worked by the pits during the four weeks ended February 19th, 1910, was 5'39, as compared with 5'21 in February, 1909.

Iron Mining.—Employment on the whole remained fairly good, but showed a falling off as compared with a year ago, due to a decline in the Cleveland district. During the four weeks ended February 19th the average number of days worked per week by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5'77, as compared with 5'87 a year ago.

Pig Iron Industry. — Employment during February, though still moderate, showed some improvement on a month ago. It was better than a year ago. Returns received relating to the works of 108 ironmasters employing 22,800 workpeople showed 305 furnaces in blast at the end of February, 1910, as compared with 301 in January, 1910, and 283 in February, 1909. Iron and Steel Works.—Employment at iron and steel

Iron and Steel Works.—Employment at iron and steel works showed some improvement on a month ago, and was much better than a year ago. The volume of employment during the week ended February 26th, 1910, at the works from which Returns were received, was 2'I per cent. more than a month ago, and 9'I per cent. more than a year ago.

cent. more than a year ago. *Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture.* — Employment continued very good, and was much better than a year ago. The number of tinplate and steel sheet mills working at the end of February was 475, as compared with 471 a month ago and 447 a year ago.

Engineering Trades.—Employment continued to improve and was much better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 170,024 reported 7.3 per cent.

unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 8.5 per cent. a month ago and 12.8 per cent. a year ago. Shipbuilding Trades.—Employment during February continued to improve and was much better than a year ago; shipwrights were fairly well employed at many of the principal centres. Branches of Trade Unions with 57,162 members reported 14.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 16.1 per cent. a month ago, and 22.5 per cent. a year ago.

Cotton Trade.—Employment in the spinning branch continued bad. Organised short time to the extent of 151 hours weekly was worked in mills spinning American cotton. In the weaving branch employment was also bad, with much slackness and waiting for warps. In both branches there was some improvement on a month ago, but a considerable decline on a year ago. Returns from firms employing 121,316 workpeople in the week ended February 26th showed an increase of 3.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 13.1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Woollen Trade .- Employment was good and better than a month ago; it was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 28,397 workpeople in the week ended February 26th showed an increase of 5.6 per cent. in the wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 14'9 per cent. as compared with a year ago. Worsted Trade.—Employment was good and better

than a month ago; it was much better than a year ago; Returns from firms employing 46,714 workpeople in the week ended February 26th showed an increase of 2.8 per cent. in the wages paid compared with a month ago and of 11.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Linen Trade .- Employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 51,889 workpeople in the week ended February 26th showed an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 8.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Jute Trade.- Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 18,138 workpeople in the week ended February 26th showed an increase of o'g per cent, in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 7'g per cent. compared with a year ago.

Lace Trade.-Employment was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 9,058 workpeople in the week ended February 26th showed an increase of 4.4 per cent. in the amount wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 4.9 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Hosiery Trade .- Employment continued good, and was better than a month ago; it was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 20,053 workpeople in the week ended February 26th showed an increase of 2.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 13.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Silk Trade. - Employment was fairly good; it was better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 8,192 workpeople in the week ended February 26th showed an increase of 3.0 per cent. in wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 13.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Tailoring Trade.- Employment in the bespoke branch in London showed a seasonal improvement, and was rather better than a year ago. In the provinces it was slack. In the ready-made branch it was fairly good and better than a month ago and a year ago.

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

Boot and Shoe Trade.- Employment was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 64,597 workpeople in the week ended February 26th showed an increase of 5.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago,

the whole, and was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,184 members reported 4.7 per cent, unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 5'I per cent. a month ago, and 7'6 per cent. a year ago. Paper Making Trades. - Employment in these trades continued good and was better than a year ago.

Printing and Bookbinding Trades.-Employment was moderate generally, but better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions in the printing trades with a membership of 50,913 reported 5'4 per cent. unemployed at the end of February as compared with 6'3 in January and 5'8 a year ago. In the bookbinding trades the corresponding percentages were 5.9, 5.9 and 7.6. Building Trades.—Employment, though still slack, was

better than both a month ago and a year ago. The percentage unemployed among trade union carpenters and plumbers was 10.6 at the end of February, as

compared with 13.7 in January and 13.9 a year ago. Furnishing and Woodworking Trades. — Employment during February was on the whole quiet, except with coach builders and brush makers, with whom it was fairly good. It showed an improvement compared with both a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,466 reported 7'2 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 9'3 per cent. a month ago and 8'8 per cent. a vear ago.

Glass Trades .- Employment was bad on the whole, but showed some improvement on a month ago; it was about the same as a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 7,770 workpeople in the week ended February 26th showed an increase of 5.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago, and of 1.1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Pottery, Brick and Tile Trades .- Employment continued bad, on the whole, in the Pottery trade, and slack in the Brick and Tile trades, but there was some improvement as compared with a month ago. Much short time was worked.

Agricultural Labour. - Agricultural work was much hindered by wet weather in February; day labourers were consequently in irregular employment in most districts, and the supply was generally somewhat in excess of requirements.

Dock and Riverside Labour.-Employment in London during February was fair, not so good as a month ago, but better, on the whole, than a year ago. It was slack generally at Liverpool, and at the other principal ports it continued moderate on the whole. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in London (exclusive of Tilbury) in the four weeks ended February 26th, 1910, was 12,859, a decrease of 5.9 per cent. as compared with a month ago, but an increase of 2.5 per cent. as compared with February, 1909.

**Trade Disputes.** — Twenty disputes began in February, 1910, as compared with 12 in the previous month, and 19 in February, 1909. The total number of workpeople involved in disputes which began or were in progress during February, 1910, was 35.518, or 78,706 less than in January, 1910, and 27,468 more than in February, 1909. The aggregate duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 538,800 working days, or 648,900 less than in January, 1910, and 448,500 more than in February, 1909. Nearly four-fifths of the aggregate duration for February was accounted for by the disputes which began in January, involving miners in Northumberland and Durham, a considerable number of whom remained on strike during February. Definite results were reported in the case of 19 disputes, new and old, directly involving 4,598 persons. Of these 19 disputes, 4 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 7 in favour of the employers, and 8 were compromised.

Changes in Rates of Wages .- The changes taking effect in February affected 4,170 workpeople, of whom 4,110 received increases and 60 sustained decreases. Amongst those whose wages were increased were 1,800 iron ore quarrymen and blastfurnacemen in North Lincs. The computed total effect of all the and of 5.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Other Leather Trades.—Employment continued fair on changes was an increase of nearly £ 100 per week.

#### THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. March, 1910.

### COST OF LIVING IN BELGIAN TOWNS.

THE fourth Report on the results of the series of investigations which the Board of Trade have for some time been engaged in making with regard to the cost of living of the urban working classes in the principal industrial countries has now appeared. The first three volumes dealt with the United Kingdom, Germany and France (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1908, pp. 36-7; July, 1908, pp. 204-5; and March, 1909, pp. 75-6). The present volume relates to Belgium."

For the purposes of this enquiry investigators of the Board of Trade visited fifteen Belgian towns, containing an aggregate of 1,680,000 inhabitants; the populations range from 630,000 in Greater Brussels and 311,000 in Antwerp to 21,000 in La Louvière and 11,500 in Pâturages. These numbers do not, however, indicate the full extent of the industrial population dealt with in the Report, as the towns to which the enquiries primarily related are in most cases the centres of more or less extensive areas throughout which practically the same economic conditions prevail.

The main subjects of investigation were the customary types and rents of working-class dwellings, the kinds of food usually consumed by working-class families and the prices most generally paid, and wages and hours of labour. The large amount of original statistical material which was collected relating to these subjects is set out in detail in the separate town reports and summarised in the General Report; but much additional information is given as to Belgian industrial conditions generally. An attempt is also made in the General Report to institute such comparisons as may be possible between the results yielded by the Belgian enquiry and those arrived at for the British towns which were dealt with in the first report of the series. The information collected for the first three reports of the series related mainly to October, 1905, while that for the present volume relates to June, 1908; but from such evidence as is available it is apparent that in wages and rents the differences between prevailing levels in October, 1905, ard June, 1908, were so slight as to be scarcely appreciable. Accordingly the data collected under these heads in Belgium and relating to June, 1908, may properly be regarded as comparable with those collected in the United Kingdom, Germany and France for October, 1905; as regards prices, some caution is necessary, as the prices of some commodities appear to have altered appreciably.

#### (i.) Housing and Rents.

The general style of working-class housing is similar to that usual in England and Wales, and in both countries the self-contained cottage is the predominant type. Verviers is the only Belgian town in which tenement houses inhabited by four to ten families afford almost the sole accommodation for the working classes, though at Antwerp such houses are common and increasing in numbers, while at Brussels, Liége, Tournai and Charleroi the small tenement house is a more or less frequent feature. As regards the number of rooms, four-roomed or five-roomed dwellings were clearly the predominant types in the towns visited in England and Wales, three-roomed dwellings being the next most frequent; in the case of Belgium, it was found that, roughly speaking, the usual dwelling of the workingclass family contained about one room less than the dwelling of a similar family in this country. Single rooms are also noted as a common form of workingclass accommodation in Brussels, Liége and Verviers; in England they are typical in the central districts of London only. The average size of a room on the other hand appears to be somewhat larger in the industrial towns of Belgium than in England, but the general conveniences of the dwelling occupied by the Belgian tenant, as regards gas and water supply and sanitary arrangements, are, on the whole, distinctly fewer.

\* Report of an Enquiry by the Board of Trade in'o working-class Rents, Housing and Retail Prices, together with the Rates of Wages in certain occupa-tions in the principal industrial towns of Belgium. Cd. 5055, Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 25. 2d.

The predominant rents for dwellings of two, three, and four rooms in England and Wales, and in Belgium, respectively are shown below

Number of Rooms per	Predominant R Ren	Ratio of Mean Predominant Rent in Belgiun to that in	
Dwelling.	England and Wales (including Rates.)	Belgium.	England and Wales, taken as 100.
Two rooms	3s. to 3s. 6d.	1s. 9d. to 2s. 3d.	62
Three rooms Four rooms	38. 9d. to 4s. 6d. 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	2s. 2d. to 2s. 10d. 2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d.	61 62
	Arithmetic	lezer et ingene	62

A comparison made on these lines is, however, open to objection on the ground that the several "predominant rents" stated are not founded in each case on all the towns visited, nor on the same towns. A better comparison may be made by taking the mean of the rent index numbers for the Belgian towns on the basis of rents in London = 100, and comparing the figures thus obtained with the mean of the rent index numbers similarly obtained for the towns of England and Wales. The mean of the Belgian index numbers on London is 34.5, while that of the index numbers for England and Wales is 56.2, and the ratio of these two means, viz., 61 to 100, has been taken as representing the level of rents for working-class dwellings in Belgium as compared with England and Wales. Rents paid by workpeople in this country, however, include an element of local rates which appears to be absent from those paid by working-class tenants in Belgium. It has been estimated that 18 per cent. of the gross rent paid in English industrial towns consists of local rates, and if this percentage is deducted from the English rents, in order to render the services for which the rent is paid more comparable in the two countries, the ratio of rents becomes 74:100. In making this exclusion of local taxation, it should, however, be borne in mind that the item omitted hardly occurs in the Belgian artisan's budget.

#### (ii.) Retail Prices.

The following Table shows the prices in England and Wales and in Belgium, at the dates of the respective investigations, of those commodities for which comparative prices can be given :---

Commodities.	Predominant Ra Price	Ratio of Mean Predominant Price in Belgium to that in		
Commodities.	England & Wales (October, 1905.)	Belgium. (June, 1908.)	England and Wales taken as 100.	
Sugar per lb, Bacon ", Cheese ", Butter ", Potatoes per 7 lb, Flour, Wheaten , Bread, White per 4 lb, Milk per qt Beef per lb; Mutton ", Pork ", Coal per cwt. Parafin oil per cwt.	$ \begin{array}{c} 2d. \\ 0 \ 7 \ to \ 0 \ 9 \\ 7d. \\ 1 \ 0 \ to \ 1 \ 1^* \\ 1s. \ 2d. \\ 1 \ 0 \ 2\frac{1}{2} \ to \ 0 \ \frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} s, \ d, \ s, \ d, \\ 0 \ 2 \frac{3}{2} (t \ 0 \ 3 \frac{3}{4} \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 \ 7 \ , \ 0 \ 9 \frac{4}{4} \\ 1 \ 0 \ 2 \frac{3}{4} \\ 1 \ 0 \ 2 \ 0 \ 2 \frac{3}{4} \\ 1 \ 0 \ 2 \ 0 \ 2 \ 0 \ 2 \ 0 \ 2 \ 0 \ 2 \ 0 \ 0$	150 98 121 99 92 107 95 64 96 110 106 126 95	

The principal changes in prices in Belgium between October, 1905, and June, 1908, so far as can be ascertained, appear to be a rise of about 20 per cent. in the price of paraffin oil, of 10 to 15 per cent. in bread, flour and pork, of 4 to 6 per cent. in beef, bacon, cheese, and possibly sugar, a fall in coffee possibly as great as 20 per cent., and in potatoes of about 25 per cent. There was no material change in the price of butter, and as regards milk and mutton (the latter not a very important item), and coal, no evidence has been obtainable.

It will be seen from the Table that, with few exceptions, notably sugar, cheese, milk and coal, the prices ruling in Belgium in June, 1908, are on the whole very close to those ruling in England in October, 1905. Excluding the four commodities named, the prices of all the remaining

+ Danish. 1 British or Home-killed, \* Colonial or " Foreign."

nine lie within a range of 10 per cent. of the prices usually paid by the working classes of this country in 1905. Sugar is some 50 per cent. dearer in Belgium than in England, but milk is 36 per cent. cheaper. As regards the difference in cheese prices it should be stated that the range of prices is very wide, and that there is a large consumption of local varieties, which are cheaper than Dutch cheese. If the prices had been collected in Belgium at the earlier date, it is evident, from what has been said above, that the result would in the majority of cases have been rather more favourable to that country; the price of potatoes, which appear to have been much dearer in 1905 than in 1908 in Belgium, is, however, an important exception.

In the Report on the United Kingdom, the price levels of different towns were compared by the amcunt required to purchase in each town the quantities of certain articles of food and of coal in an approximate average workingman's budget. Applying the same principles, and taking 1905 prices for both England and Belgium, it was found that if the average British working man went to live in Belgium in October, 1905, and tried to live as nearly as possible in the same way as he had lived in England, purchasing the same food in the same quantities, his expenditure would be reduced approximately I per cent. That is to say, if the prices of commodities in England at October, 1905, had altered to the level of Belgian prices at the same period, the weekly expenditure of the average English working-class household on food and fuel would hardly have been sensibly affected, but probably slightly decreased.

(iii.) Wages and Hours of Labour. The following Table compares the predominant range of weekly wages in certain occupations in England and Wales with the ranges in the same occupations in Belgium. The ranges in England and Wales represent in all cases standard *time-rates* for an ordinary full week exclusive of overtime; the Belgian rates for the building trades are of the same character, but for the engineering and printing trades they are usually based on actual *carmings* in a similar week. No changes in the general level of wages for the three trades dealt with in the Table were reported as having occurred in Belgium between 1905 and 1908, and the comparisons made may consequently be regarded as approximately true for the year 1905.

Occupation.		Predominant Range of Weekly Wages.								Ratio of Mean Predominant Wage in Belgium		
		England and Wales. (October, 1905).				Belgium. (June, 1908).					to Mean Pre- dominant Wage in England and Wales taken as ICO.	
Building Trades*:- Bricklayers Masons Carpenters Joiners Plumbers Plainters Bricklayers' Labourers Masons' Labourers Engineering Trades:- Fitters Turners Smiths	s	s. 37 36 36 35 36 35 36 31 24 23 32 32 32	2 8 2 400 4	27 13 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	s. 40 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 37 27 26 36 36	d. 6 4 4 4 98 6 0 6 0 0 0	s. 20 20 20 20 20 20 18 15 19 20 20	2 5 2 7 9	11 11 11 11	s. 24 25 23 23 24 21 18 22 24 21 18 22 24 24 24	d. 0 3 5 5 6 7 0 10 4 6	58 60 58 58 58 58 58 65 63 66 66
Pattern Makers Labourers Printing Trades :		34 18			38	0	301		11	24 16	0 3	61 73
Compositors		28	0	,,	33	0	19	I	37	22	10	69

#### Arithmetic Means (All above Occupations ... The Building Trades ... The Engineering Trades ...

From the above it appears that for skilled men in the building trades the Belgian wages were about 58 to 60 per cent. of the English; for skilled men in the engineering trades between 61 and 66 per cent. and for compositors about 69 per cent. Building trades' labourers in Belgium earn about 65 per cent. of the wages of the corresponding class in this country, and engineers' labourers 73 per cent. Taking together the three groups of occupations, the wages in Belgium are 63 per cent. of those in England and Wales.

\* The wagess ated for the building trades are for a full week in summer in both countries.

The hours of labcur of the Belgian artisan are from 14 to 29 per cent. in excess of the average hours of labour usual in this country amongst corresponding classes, the average excess being 21 per cent.

Hourly Earnings.—Weekly wages in Belgium, for the trades considered, standing to English weekly wages for the same trades approximately as 63 to 100, while the hours of labour in the week were in the ratio of 12t to 100, the average hourly earnings of the Belgian artisan in the selected trades may be taken as approximately 52 per cent. of those of the corresponding English workman. That is to say, for the building, engineering and printing trades in the towns visited, the average hourly earnings of the Belgian workmen are little more than half of those of the English workmen performing the same duties.

#### (iv.) Summary of Conclusions.

Summarising the preceding sections, it has been found that, as regards *rents* :---

Net rents of working-class dwellings	
in Belgium (not including payments on	
account of local taxation) are to gross	
rents of working - class dwellings in	
England (including all local taxation) as	61 to 100
Net rents of working-class dwellings	
in Belgium are to the net rents of	
working-class dwellings in England	
(excluding that portion of English rents	
(cheruding that portion of higher reate	

which represents local taxation) as ... 74 to 100 As regards prices :--

The cost of the average British working man's weekly purchases of certain standard articles of food and fuel (for an average family) at the prices ruling in Belgium in October, 1905, was to the cost of the same articles at English prices at the same date, approximately as ... ... 99 to 100

If the expenditure on rents be combined with that on food and fuel, we have, taking the expenditure on the latter items at four times the former as in the British comparisons:---

The expenditure of the average British working man (with an average family) on certain standard articles of food and fuel, and on rent, at the prices and rents ruling in Belgium in October, 1905, would be to his expenditure on the same items, together with local taxation, at the prices and rents ruling in England as ... ... ...

in England as ... ... ... 91 to 100 Or, excluding that portion of English rents which represents payments on

account of local taxation, as ... 94 to 100 It appears, therefore, that an English workman living in Belgium and maintaining as far as possible his English mode of life, and his English dietary, would have found his expenditure on food, fuel, house-room and local taxation reduced by about 9 per cent., or excluding local taxation from both sides of the account, by about 6 per cent. At the same time, however, his earning capacity would be reduced in a much greater degree, for, as regards wages and hours of labour :---

The weekly money wages of the working classes in Belgian towns, in certain widely distributed trades selected for comparison, are to those of the same classes in England as ... ... 63 to 100

The average usual working hours per week of the working classes in Belgian towns, in the trades selected for comparison, are to those of the

same classes in England as ... ... 121 to 100 Hence the hourly rates of money

wages for the working classes in Belgian towns, in the trades selected for comparison, are to those of the same classes in English towns approximately as ... 52 to 100

### PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CONCILIA-TION ACT DURING 1907-9.

THE Seventh Report of the Proceedings of the Board of Trade under the Conciliation Act, 1896, has recently been published.\*

The Report covers a period of two years and six months, viz., from July 1st, 1907, to December 31st, 1909, and the number of cases dealt with in that period was 133. This figure shows a considerable proportionate increase over the number of cases dealt with in the years covered by previous Reports, and the number of cases occurring in 1908 and 1909 (60 and 57 respectively) was considerably greater than in any previous year since the Act came into force (1896). The total number of cases that have been dealt with under the Act from August, 1896, to December, 1909, was 365. In 234 of these cases the applications for arbitrators, umpires, or conciliators have been made jointly by the parties to the disputes; in 82 cases the applications were from the workpeople only; and in 24 cases the applications were from the employers only.

Of the 133 cases dealt with from July, 1907, to December, 1909, 38 were in the building trades; 20 in mining and quarrying; 19 in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades; 18 in the boot and shoe trade; 10 in the textile trades; 7 in the transport trades; and 21 in other trades. During the whole period since the Act came into force, the numbers of cases in the various trades have been as follows: building trades, 119; metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, 61; mining and quarrying, 50; boot and shoe trade, 38; transport trades, 24; textile trades, 21; printing and allied trades, 16; all other trades, 36.

Among the most important of the disputes in which action was taken by the Board of Trade under the Conciliation Act from July, 1907, to December, 1909, were those which affected railway servants throughout the United Kingdom (1907), the engineering trade on the North-East Coast (1908), the shipbuilding trade on the North-East Coast (1908)—a dispute which also involved a stoppage of work in all the chief shipbuilding centres of Great Britain—and coal miners in Scotland (1909).

The agreement signed at the termination of the dispute affecting railway servants provided for the establishment of Conciliation Boards, with final reference to arbitration, for each of the railways adhering to the scheme, the function of the Boards being to deal with questions relating to rates of wages and hours of labour.

The terms of settlement of the shipbuilding dispute provided that after the resumption of work a joint conference should be held between representatives of the parties concerned with a view to the setting up of permanent machinery to deal with future questions that might arise in the shipbuilding trade. An agreement establishing machinery for conciliation was subs-quently signed, with a provision that there shall be no stoppage of work by either party until the matter in dispute has been submitted to the conciliation committees established by the agreement.

Another important case in which action was taken under the Act during this period was the formation of Conciliation Boards for the employees of the Tramways Department of the London County Council.

The cases connected with the boot and shoe trade included the decision of questions relating to minimum rates of wages and to piecework prices at the majority of the chief centres of the industry (including Leicester, Northampton, Keitering, Rushden, Bristol, and Leeds). Detailed "quantities" or piecework statements were fixed in connection with this trade at Northampton, Anstey, and Cork.

Courts of Arbitration were appointed to deal with disputes affecting boot and shoe operatives at Northampton, coal miners at Dunkerton (near Bath), iron dressers at Falkirk, carters at Londonderry, furnacemen at a copper works in South Wales, iron moulders in

\* Seventh Report of Proceedings under the Conciliation Act. H.C. 5 Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 8id. Scotland, axle hammermen at a steel works in Lanarkshire, and plasterers at Glasgow.

# RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

#### Building Trades.

Differences having arisen between the Wigan and District Building Trades Employers' Association and the Operative Carpenters' and Joiners' Society, and between the same employers' association and the Operative Plumbers' Society, in connection with proposed alterations in the working rules for carpenters and joiners and for plumbers, the parties, in each case, applied to the Board of Trade to appoint an umpire to decide the questions in dispute. The Board of Trade appointed Mr. A. A. Hudson to act as umpire in both cases. Mr. Hudson's award in the plumbers' case, issued on March 14th, provides for a reduction of working hours, an increase in overtime rates, and an extension of the rules as to place of starting work.

The Board of Trade have also appointed Mr. Hudson to act as arbitrator in connection with disputes which have arisen between the master painters and operative painters at Ashton-under-Lyne, and at Swinton and Pendlebury.

#### Shipwrights and Joiners, Belfast.

The Belfast Joiners' and Shipwrights' Standing Demarcation Committee, having been unable to agree upon certain questions regarding the demarcation of work between joiners and shipwrights at Belfast, applied to the Board of Trade, on February 28th, to appoint an arbitrator to determine the matters in dispute. The Board of Trade, on March 2nd, appointed Alderman T. Smith, J.P., to act as arbitrator.

#### Boot and Shoe Trade.

The arbitrators to the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Glasgow having been unable to agree upon a question which had been raised as to the constitution of the workmen's side of the Board, an application was made to the Board of Trade, on February 14th, for the appointment of an umpire to determine the question. The Board of Trade, on February 16th, appointed Ald. T. Smith, J.P., of Leicester, to act as umpire.

The Board of Trade also appointed Mr. Smith to act in response to an application made on February 17th, on behalf of the Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, for the appointment of an umpire to determine a question as to the interpretation of the National Boot and Shoe Trade Agreement of January 20th, 1909 (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1909). The question had been remitted to the Manufacturers' Federation and the Union by the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Glasgow. Mr. Smith issued his award in this case on March 5th, deciding that the National Agreement does not contain provisions relating to the employment and payment of youths as defined by the present reference, i.e., youths between the ages of 18 and 21 without any previous experience at the trade.

The Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Kettering and Rothwell (Lasters' and Finishers' section) baving been unable to agree regarding proposed alterations in the statement for lasters, applied to the Board of Trade on March 1st for the appointment of an umpire to determine the matters in dispute. The Board of Trade, on March 5th, appointed Mr. W. B. Yates to act as umpire.

#### Quarrymen, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

On November 1st, 1909, about 220 quarrymen employed at quarries in the Newcestle-on-Type district struck work in protest against a proposed reduction in

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wages. As the result of negotiations conducted by an offi er of the Board of Trace, the parties, through the Newcastle - on - Tyne and District Quarry Owners' Association and the Quarrymen's Trade Association, applied to the Board of Trade, on March 7th, for the appointment of a conciliator.

The Board of Trade, on March 8th, appointed Mr, A. A. Hudson, to act as conciliator.

#### INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1908.

(Based upon Returns made direct to the Department by the Societies concerned and upon Returns made to the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and to the Co-operative Union.)

THE following particulars relate to distribution and production by Workmen's Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom, exclusive of societies and departments of societies concerned with agriculture.

#### SUMMARY.-Production and Distribution.

Returns from Workmen's Co-operative Societies for Production and Distribution in the United Kingdom show that 1,573 such societies were at work in 1908. These societies had a total membership of 2,446,696, or 9.6 per cent. of the estimated population of the United Kingdom of 20 years of age and upwards. Their total capital amounted to £47,056,500, being made up of £32,879,798 shares, £10,380,409 loans, and £3,796,293 reserve and insurance funds. Compared with 1907 there was a decrease of 22 in the number of societies, but increases of 3.6 per cent in membership, and of 4.1 per cent. in total capital.

On a total trade of £125,001,572 the net profit for the year was £11,677,297, which is equal to 35.5 per cent. upon the total share capital of all the societies, compared with £11,952,609 or 37.6 per cent. in 1907.

The total number of persons directly employed by the 1,573 societies was 116,603, an increase over 1907 of 3'I per cent.

The societies may be divided into three groups, viz : Societies established primarily for Production;
 Societies established primarily for Wholesale Distribution; and (3) Societies established primarily for Wholesale for the primarily for Retail Distribution; but as the Wholesale Societies and many of the Retail Societies produce a portion of the goods distributed by them, it will be convenient to group the figures according to the nature of the business and to present the totals under the following heads: (1) Production; (2) Wholesale Distribution; and (3) Retail Distribution.

The Table below shows the trade under each of these heads for each of the years 1898-1908, together with the total trade of all the groups :

		and the second	and the second se	and the second s
Year.	Production.	Wholesale Distribution.	Retail Distribution.	Total Trade
1	f	l f	f I	f.
1898	9,485,767	17,267,078	42,583,449	69,336,294
1899	9,888,533	19,226,564	45,050,944	74,166,041
1900	10,974,611	21,507,520	50,056,815	82,538,946
1901	11,879,784	23,342,825	52,766,889	87,989,498
1902	13,027,391	24,456,678	55,327,646	92,811,715
1903	13,736,903	25,728,630	57,523,575	96,989,108
1904	14,602,246	26,610,468	59,319,465	100,532,179
1905	15,295,505	27,725,207	61,095,839	104,116,551
1906	16,349,850	29,650,218	63,363,056	109,363,124
1907	19,417,753*	32,390,028	68,115,200	119,922,981
1908	22,778,285*	32,433,968	69,789,319	125,001,572
Increase 1908 over 1898	} 13,292,518*	15,166,890	27,205,870	55,665,278
Percentage Increase	} 140.1*	87*8	63.9	80.3

#### 1.-Production.

The Returns received for the year 1908 show that 2 wholesale and 947 retail societies for distribution, corn mills, and 140 other productive societies, or a total of 1096 societies, of all classes, had 50,143 employees engaged in the production of goods amounting in values of  $f_{22,778,285}$ , the total amount paid in wages being  $\pounds_{2,825,647}$ . Of these societies 859, with 35,321employees and a total production of  $\pounds_{16,637,935}$ , were in England and Wales, 215, with 14,256 employees and a production of £6,091,246, were in Scotland, and 22,

 $^{*}$  A considerable part of the increase in the value of production is due to a much larger number of retail societies than formerly making returns of the slaughtering of cattle,

with 566 employees and a production of  $\pounds$  49,104, were in

	Value of Prod	uction by Socie	eties established	d primarily for	Total	
	Production.	iction.			Production by all Classes of Societies.	
Year.	Corn Milling Societies.	Other Productive Societies.	Wholesale Distribution.	Retail. Distribution. *		
1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908	£ 1,408,646 1,184,885 1,226,995 1,234,311 1,303,682 1,377,703 1,345,207 1,378,328 965,018 954,733 1,048,943	£ 1,430,210 1,546,627 1,627,116 1,662,491 1,719,803 1,752,300 1,783,779 1,794,712 1,904,262 2,082,066 2,180,226	£ 3,016,691 3,306,516 3,827,086 4,334,210 4,850,026 5,189,673 5,515,161 5,854,355 6,804,924 8,102,980 8,464,021	£ 3,630,220 3,850,505 4,293,414 4,648,772 5,153,880 5,417,227 5,958,099 6,268,110 6,675,646 8,277,9741 11,085,0951	£ 9,485,767 9,888,533 10,974,611 11,879,784 13,027,391 13,736,903 14,602,246 15,295,505 16,349,850 19,417,753 22,778,285	
Increase or Decrease in 1908 over 1898	a stand and	750,016	5,447,330	7,454,875‡	13,292,518	
Percent- age	25:5+	52'4	180:6	205:4t	140'1	

or Decrease. In the following Table the total production (£22,778,285) of all classes of societies in 1908 is shown according to the nature and extent of the principal industries carried on by each class of society separately:

Industries carried on by Societies of all classes.	147 Associa- tions for Produc- tion, including Corn Milling.	2 Associa- tions for Whole- sale Distribu- tion.*	947 Associa- tions for Retail Distribu- tion.*	Totals.
Food and Tobacco Clothing	£ 1,917,198 500,815 136,244	£ 5,446,930 1,266,669 390,836	£ 9,205,464 1,511,907 316,583	£ 16,569,592 3,279,391 843,663
and Furnishing Soap, Candle and Starch Making Textiles	 404,617	750,909 298,124	 7,695	750,909 710,436
Printing, &c	168,579 77,805 23,911	204,017 75,196 31,340	5,330 16,565 21,551	377,926 169,566 76,802
Total for 1908	3,229,169	8,464,021	11,085,095	22,778,285
Total for 1907	3,036,799	8,102,980	8,277,974	19,417,753
Percentage increase in 1908 over 1907.	6.3	4.2	33'9\$	17'3

It will be seen that food and tobacco account for over 70 per cent. of the total production, the clothing group accounting for about 14 per cent.

The number of employees engaged in production in 1908 and the wages paid to them are stated below, for the same groups of industries and classes of societies as in the preceding Table :-

thes of the most op o descents the	Assoc for P tion, ing	47 chations Produc- includ- Corn lling.	f Who	2 ciations or blesale bution.	Assoc	947 piations for etail ibution.	To	otals.
Industries.	No. of Em- ploy- ees.	Wages paid.	No. of Em- ploy- ees.	Wages paid.	No. of Em- ploy- ees.	Wages paid.	No. of Em- ploy- ees.	Wages paid.
Food and Tobacco Clothing Building, Quarry- ing, Woodwork- ing and	3,106 529		8,580	412,877	12,620			£ 850,372 1,176,894 352,269
Furnishing Soap, Candle and Starch Making	·		952	49,766			952	49,766
Printing, &c Metal, Engineer- ing and		98,257 63,913 32,357	1,485		34	2,300 913 7,418	3,584 2,411 1,065	
Shipbuilding Other Industries	290	10,741	222	11,182	226	10,305	738	32,228
Total for 1908	9,377	524,689	18,476	992,977	22,290	1,307,981	50,143	2,825,647

\* In these societies the goods produced are usually transferred to th<sup>6</sup> distributive departments, and not sold direct from the productive departments. Herease, partly due to the fact that two corn mills were amalgamated with the English Co-operative Wholesale Society in 1906. A considerable part of the increase in the value of production by retail societies is due to a much larger number than formerly making returns of the slaughtering of cattle. A considerable part of the increase in the value of production by retail societies is due to a much larger number than formerly making returns of the slaughtering of cattle. These figures are exclusive of the number and wages of employees engaged in distribution.

It will be seen that 42 per cent. of the total number of employees engaged in production were employed in the clothing trades, and 30 per cent. in the preparation of food and tobacco.

Of the total number of employees engaged in production 27,574, or 55 per cent., were men; 14,592, or 29 per cent., were women; and the remaining 7,977, or 16 per cent., were young persons under 18 years of age.

Of the 1,096 societies of all classes 158 allotted sums to their employees engaged in production out of the profits of the year. The total amount so allotted was  $\pounds_{34,642}$  to 14,664 employees of societies and departments paying  $\pounds$ 791,573 in wages, this being equal to  $\pounds$ 275. 3d. per head, or 4.4 per cent. on the wages paid, compared with  $\pounds$ 2 95. 4d. per head, or 4.7 per cent. on wages, allotted in 1907 by 160 societies.

#### II. -- Wholesale Distribution.

The two wholesale societies (English and Scottish) are federations of 1,414 retail societies, and had a total capital of  $\pounds 9,049,059$ , of which  $\pounds 1,974,745$  consisted of shares,  $\pounds 5,389,240$  of loans and deposits, and  $\pounds 1,684,894$  of reserve and insurance funds. Of this  $\pounds 3,110,438$ was employed in the productive operations dealt with in the previous Tables on production.

The following Table shows the growth in the dis-tributive trade of the two Co-operative Wholesale Societies during each of the years 1898-1908 :-

-	English Society.	Scottish Society.	Total.	
The the track	£	£	£	
1898	12,574,748	4,692,330	17,267,078	
1899	14,212,375	5,014,189	19,226,564	
1900	16,043,889	5,463,631	21,507,520	
1001	17,642,082	5,700,743	23,342,825	
1902	18,397,559	6,059,119	24,456,678	
1903	19,333,142	6,395,488	25,728,630	
1904	19,809,196	6,801,272	26,610,468	
1905	20,785,469	6,939,738	27,725,207	
1906	22,510,035	7,140,183	29,650,218	
1907	24,786,568	7,603,460	32,390,028	
1908	24,902,842	7,531,126	32,433,968	
ncrease in 1908 over 1898		2,838,796	15,166,890	
ercentage Increase	98'0	60'5	87.8	

#### III.-Retail Distribution.

The Returns for 1908 show that 1,418 Retail Societies were trading in that year. Their total membership was 2,404,454, an increase of 3.5 per cent. over 1907; their total share, loan and reserve capital was £ 36,565,977, an increase of 3.6 per cent.; their total sales amounted to £69.785,798, an increase of 2.5 per cent., and their total profit was £ 10,773,005, a decrease of 1'0 per cent. The total number of persons employed by these societies in the work of distribution was 60,304, an increase of 2.0 per cent. over 1007.

Of the 1,418 Retail Societies, 199 allotted out of the profits of the year to 14,017 employees engaged in the work of distribution the sum of £37,628, or an average of 5.0 per cent. upon the wages paid to these employees.

The following Table shows the sales of the Retail Societies in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively for each of the years 1898-1908.

Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.*
COLORADORNAL COLORADORNAL	f I	f.	£	f £
1898	33,581,525	8,939,733	60,245	42,581,503
1899	35,414,557	9,570,933	61,956	45,047,446
1000	39,326,406	10,654,410	72,751	50,953,567
IQOI	41,543,850	11,126,869	90,452	52,761,171
1902	43,498,094	11,711,028	110,140	55,319,262
1903	45,083,506	12,289,746	139,635	57,512,887
1904	46,209,821	12,951,886	150,178	59,311,885
1905	47,568,418	13,333,135	185,438	61,086,991
1906	49,336,474	13,816,029	201,269	63,353,772
1907	53,161,784	14,716,111	231,481	68,109,376
1908	54,779,398	14,742,691	263,709	69,785,798
Increase in 1908 over 1898	} 21,197,873	5,802,958	203,464	27,204,295
Percentage Increase	} 63°I	64'9	337'7	63.9

\* These figures are exclusive of the few Distributive Home Industries Societies in Ireland, which are included in the General Summary Table (Production and

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.\*

(Monthly report, compiled by the Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W., from the latest official and other reports, newspapers, etc.)

#### Canada.

The season for emigration to Canada is now beginning, and there is a good demand for farmers, for farm labourers, for strong men for railway construction in the Western Provinces at \$2 a day, and for female servants. There is a good demand for coal miners in British Columbia, and for mechanics in the building trades. The coal mining trade in Nova Scotia has been much hindered by disputes for some time. At some of the mines these disputes are now settled, but strikes still exist at Glace Bay and Spring Hill. At Glace Bay the mines are being worked under military protection, and the production is alleged to be unaffected, but about 1,700 former employees are out on strike. At Spring Hill the mines have been practically closed since the strike was declared last August. Coal miners are therefore warned against going to these mines in search of work at the present time.

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

#### Commonwealth of Australia.

New South Wales .- The strike of coalminers ended last month, and the miners are stated to have returned to work. Considerable numbers of farm labourers have received assisted passages to New South Wales during the past year, but the demand is still unsatisfied, and competent men of this class-as well as female servants-have no difficulty in getting good places. The demand for mechanics is not so large, but there are openings for skilled men who have a little money to keep themselves on at first.

Other Australian States .- Of the other Australian States, Queensland, Western Australia, and to a less extent Victoria, assist emigrants-mainly farm labourers and female servants, for whom there is a good demand-with cheap passages. The principal openings are in country districts for competent farmers, for farm and general labourers, for men accustomed to work in orchards and vineyards, for men on sheep and cattle stations, and for dairymen. There is, as a rule, little demand for miners or general labourers; but recently competent general labourers have been wanted in South Australia for reclamation and other works. There is a fair opening in Australia for carpenters, bricklayers and blacksmiths, and at Brisbane for tailors and tailoresses. General female servants able to do cooking, washing and housework are in good demand throughout Australia, and in Victoria there is a demand for female workers and apprentices in factories. Clerks, shopmen and warehousemen are not advised to emigrate unless they have situations to go to.

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

#### New Zealand.

Reduced passages to New Zealand are offered to female domestic servants who will have f 2 on landing. The last report of the Department of Labour shows as follows (but it must be remembered that this report refers to a condition of trade two or three months ago, when the busy season, was at its height, and that now that the harvesting and shearing are over, and summer is waning, trade is quieter):-agricultural operations were busy everywhere, and there was a good demand for farm hands, harvesters and dairymen; the cycle and motor, coachbuilding, meat freezing, woodworking, building, engineering, leather and clothing trades were fairly active everywhere, but the local supply of hands seems to have been sufficient, except that in some places male and female workers were wanted in the tailoring and clothing trades; there was little demand for more unskilled labourers.

#### South Africa.

The general improvement in the state of the Labour Market in Cape Colony continues, but there is still an ample supply of mechanics there. The diamond industry at Kimberley showed great recovery in 1909. In the Transvaal the building trade is brisk and more work is stated to be offering than at any time during the last three or four years ; but there has been no difficulty up to the present time in finding the men necessary to do the increased work. In the engineering trades there have been more men out of employment than usual. It is "extremely inadvisable" for clerical assistants and unskilled workers to go to the Transvaal in search of work. The stonemasons at Pretoria, who have been out on strike for a reduction of their hours from 48 to 44 a week, with a corresponding reduction in wages, have returned to work under the old conditions pending a reference of the dispute to arbitration. In Natal and the Orange River Colony the supply of male labour is quite sufficient. Female servants are in some demand throughout South Africa. and the South African Colonisation Society, 23, Army and Navy Mansions (No. 2), 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W., is prepared to assist suitable applicants.

#### LABOUR ABROAD.

INCLE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official formation 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. 73 to compare the actual level of of moloyment in the United Kingdom with that in foreign countries. For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see p. 104 of Cd. 2337 of 1904, and be ANCE \*

#### FRANCE.

Employment in January.- Employment declined in the building and allied trades, particularly in the provinces. In the metal trades there was, on the whole, no change. In the textile trades employment was considered satisfactory, but owing to the rise in price of the raw material. cotton operatives are threatened with partial loss of employment in the near future. Employment in silk manufacture continued good for power-loom weavers at Lyons and for spinners; it improved slightly for weavers at St. Etienne owing to the activity in the velvet branch; unemployment was experienced in the smaller weaving sheds at Lyons, and in the Haute-Loire the situation in most districts continued unsatisfactory. The tailoring, dressmaking and hatmaking trades were passing through their slack season. Printers continued well employed. Employment continued to improve for leather dressers, and was satisfactory for glovemakers. It declined for coopers, but pipemakers at St. Claude were well employed. There was less unemployment than in the previous month among vineyard workers in the South of France. Employment was plentiful for woodcutters, and continued good for gardeners at Paris. Returns showing the number of members unemployed

on a given date in January were received by the French Labour Department from 1,107 trade unions, with an \* Bullerin de l'Office du Travail (fournal of the Frenci Labour Department).

aggregate membership of 272,091. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais Depart-ment, 7.5 per cent. of the membrs were described as unemployed, as compared with 7.3 per cent. in the previous month and 13.5 per cent. in January, 1909.\*

Labour Disputes in January. - Seventy-six disputes (including one lock-out) were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in January, compared with 67 in the previous month, and 61<sup>+</sup> in January, 1909. In 71 of the new disputes 7,785 work-people took part, as compared with 5,609 who took part in 62 of the December disputes, and 3,709 who took part in 34 of the disputes of January, 1909. The groups of trades in which the greatest number of disputes occurred were textile (22), building (15), metal (11), woodworking (7), and transport (7). Of 60 new and woodworking (7), and transport (7). Of 60 new and old disputes which were reported to have terminated, 13 ended in favour of the workpeople and 20 in favour of the employers, while 27 were compromised.

Coal Mining in January .- The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines in France during January was 6 oo, as compared with 5.62 in the previous month, and 5.99 in January, 1909. Taking surface and underground workers together 97'or per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 2'14 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 0.77 and 98.61, and in January, 1909, 92.73 and 7.21.

Conciliation and Arbitration in January .- Six instances of recourse to the law of conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department in January. In two cases committees of conciliation were formed, and succeeded in settling the disputes, while in two other cases the employers declined to take part in the conciliation proceedings. Of the remaining cases one was settled by arbitration, while the other consisted in the formal drawing up of an agreement before the justice of the peace, no stoppage of work occurring.

#### GERMANY.

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

Employment in January showed scarcely any change from the previous month in certain of the larger industries.

Mining .- There was a smaller demand from both manufacturers and private consumers during the second half of the month in the Ruhr coal mining industry, and employment in the Saar district and in Silesia was not so good as in the previous month. In lignite mining employment was also unsatisfactory. Among the contributory factors of the decline in the demand for coal were the mild winter and the conclusion of the beet-sugar season.

Metal Trades .- Employment continued at about the same level as in December. Iron foundries were working to their full capacity. Engineering works were well employed in North Germany, but reports from Central Germany were unsatisfactory.

Textile Trades .-- In the textile trades employment continued to fluctuate. The considerable variations in market quotations for cotton had an adverse effect upon the cotton spinning and weaving industries. Cloth factories and certain branches of the silk industry were well furnished with orders.

Building Trades .- In these trades there was little change from December.

Miscellaneous Trades .- Owing to the spring orders employment in the clothing trades was very active. As usual after Christmas, employment was quieter in the cigar making and brewing trades. Indiarubber factories were busily employed.

\* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for the United Kingdom on p. 73. See also Note above, under "Labour Abroad." + Revised figure.

#### THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. March, 1910.

#### **BELGIUM.\***

Employment in January .- According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 2.8 per cent. of the 44,449 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of January, as compared with 2.7 in the previous month, and 7.3 per cent. in January, 1909.+

Labour Disputes in January.—Eight strikes, affecting 567 workpeople (419 directly and 148 indirectly), were reported to have commenced in January. Four other strikes, which had commenced before January, and in which approximately 3,000 persons were involved were also in progress during the month, including one of 2,900 stonecutters, which had begun in July last. Of 8 new and old strikes which were reported to have terminated, 6, affecting 409 strikers, ended in favour of the employers, and 2, affecting about 3,000 strikers, were compromised, one of these being the dispute of stonecutters referred to above.

#### NORWAY.1

Employment in January .- The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of January in Trade Unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Statistical Office, comparative figures relating to the same unions for the previous month and for January, 1909, being added :-

and generally fair	M	embersh	ip.	Percentage Unemployed			
Group of Trades.	Jan. 31st, 1910.	Dec. 31st, 1909.	Jan. 31st, 19c9.	Jan. 31st, 1910	Dec. 31st, 1909.	Jan. 31st, 1909.	
Painters	400	400	425	37'3	37'3	16'9 5'I	
Metal Workers	5,431 551	5,322	5,257	3'1 7'3	5'9	2.8	
Printers	1,424	1,405	1,345	2'2	1.0	1.0	
Carpenters and Joiners	903	891	839	11.8	11.0	13'9	
Wood Pulp & Paper Makers	514	528	652	0'2	0'2	1'2	
Sawyers and Planers	405	408	472	10'4	17.6	16.2	
Bakers	280	250	250	10'7	15.0	13.3	
Total	9,908	9,758	9,802	5'8	6'3	6'3	

#### UNITED STATES.

Employment in Massachusetts : End of Fourth Quarter of 1909.—The Massachusetts Labour Bulletin for February contains statistics of unemployment on December 31st, 1909, among members of trade unions in the State. These are based on returns to the Bureau from 830 Unions with 107,689 members. The statistics relating to the end of the preceding quarter were based on returns from 797 Unions, with 113,464 members, and those for December, 1908, on returns from 770 Unions with 102,941 members.

The particulars for each of the three periods referred to are summarised in the following Table .--

Tere, Manne Tana 1919 Mart. Jacob	Members of Trade Unions returned as Unemployed.						
Cause of Unemployment.		Numbe <b>r</b> .	18	Р	ge.		
31 11 20 20 11 20 11 20 11 20 11 20 11 20 11 20 11 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Dec. 31st, 1909.	Sept. 30th, 1g09.	Dec. 3 st, 1908.	Dec. 31st, 1909.	Sept. 30th, 1909.	Dec. 31st, 1908.	
Lack of Work or Material Unfavourable Weather Strikes or Lock-outs Disability Other Causes	5,748 2,534 137 1,281 878	3,873 85 173 1,199 121	11,302 554 705 1.254 5 0	4 <sup>.</sup> <i>F</i> 7 2 <sup>.</sup> 35 0 <sup>.</sup> 13 1 <sup>.</sup> 10 0 <sup>.</sup> 82	3'41 0'07 0'15 1'06 0'11	10'98 0'54 0'68 1'23 0'51	
Total	10,084	5,451	14,245	9'.6	4.80	13'94	

Thus the perc ntage unemployed on December 31st, taking account of all causes was 9'36, as compared with 4 80 on September 30th, and 13 94 on December 31st, 1908. Excluding unemployment due to strikes or lockouts or disability, the percentages at these dates were 8.04, 3.59 and 12.03 respectively.+

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

<sup>†</sup> These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for the United Kingdom given on p. 73. See also Note on p. 80 under "Labour Abroad." <sup>‡</sup> Arbeidsmarkedst (Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office).

# **REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT** IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN FEBRUARY.

### COAL MINING.

(Based on 509 Returns-442 from Employers, 51 from Trade Unions, and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the coal mining industry continued good during February, and was better than a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,338 pits employing 669,885 workpeople showed that the average number of days\* worked per week during the four weeks ended February 19th, 1910, was 5'39, as compared with 4.89 in January (when o'69 of a day per week was lost on account of holidays and disputes), and as compared with 5.21 in February, 1909.

Of the 669,885 workpeople covered by the Returns 575,729 (or 86:1 per cent.) were employed at pits working 20 or more days during the four weeks ended February 19th, 1910, while 413,893 (61.8 per cent. of the whole) were employed at pits working 22 days or more.

The highest average number of days worked per week in February was in North Wales (5.93 days), and the lowest in Northumberland (4'10 days), where much time was again lost through disputes.

The following Table shows the average number of days 

1005 - 1000 - 100	No. of Workpeople	worked pe	number r week by Weeks e	the pits	Inc. ( Dec. ( Feb., on	(-) in 19.0,
Districts.	employed in Feb., 1910.	Feb. 19th, 1910.†	Jan. 22nd, 1910.‡	Feb. 27th, 1909.	M'nth ago.	Year ago.
INGLAND & WALES.	Loroya a	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days	
Northumberland	41,871	4'10	3'77	4'91	+ 0'33	
Durham	120,848	5'13	3'96	5'25		- 0'12
Cumberland	7,053	5'60	5'08	5'40		+ 0'20
South Yorkshire	73.574	5'79	5'14	5'23	Contraction of the local division of the loc	+ 0.20
West Yorkshire	25.748	5 67	5.32	5'10		+ 0.22
Lancashire and Cheshire	59,806	5'44	5'07	5'14		+ 0'30
Derbyshire	44,606	5.64	5'13	5'00		+ 0.64
Nottingham and Leicester	35,010	5'00	4'74	4'71		+ 0.53
Staffordshire	30,216	5.63	5'16	5'40	+ 0'47	+ 0.33
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop	8,671	5'63	5'14	5'45	+0'49	+ 0'18
Gloucester and Somerset	8,243	5'64	5'34	5'48	+ 0'30	+ 0'16
North Wales	10,793	5'93	5'58	5'47	+ 0'35	+ 0'46
South Wales and Mon	144,953	5'71	5'65	5'64	+ 0.06	+ 0.02
ENGLAND AND WALES	611,392	5.42	4.91	B·27	+ 0.51	+ 0.18
SCOTLAND.	1.22	100	950		A RECORD	10
West Scotland	26,184	5'29	4'65	4.60		+ 0.49
The Lothians	4,593	5'31	4'70	4.76		+ 0'55
Fife The	27,102	4'99	4.65	4'28		+ 0.71
SCOTLAND	67,879	5.15	4.65	4.26	+ 0.50	+ 0.89
IRELAND	614	5'41	4'78	5'56	+ 0.63	- 0'15
United Kingdom	669,885	5:39	4.89	5.21	+ 0.50	+ 0.18

Compared with January, and after making allowance for the holidays in that month, employment showed an improvement in South Yorkshire and the Midland Counties; while there was a decline in Cumberland, South Wales, the Lothians, and in Fife. In Northumberland and Durham, apart from the effect of the disputes, employment showed little change on a month ago.

As compared with a year ago, there was an improvement in all districts except Northumberland and Durham. The improvement was considerable in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, North Wales, and in Scotland.

\* The figures in this article only show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal was hewn and wound at the colleries included in the returns received. It is not necessarily implied that all the *ferrons* employed at these collicries worked the whole number of days. † This period was affected by disputes. ‡ This period was affected by holidays and disputes.

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

	cript			No. of Workpeople employed	worked	e number per week its in the weeks en	by the	Dec. Feb.	(+) on (-) in 1910, 1 a
	of Coa	11. 2000 T	£) 13	in Feb., Igio.	Feb. 19th. 1910.*	Jan. 22nd, 1910.†	Feb. 27th, 1909.	M'nth ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite				8	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days
Coking	•••			8,354 35,204	5'73 5'47	5'45	5'82	+ 0'28	
Gas				44,295	502	4'11	5'23	+ 0 91	
House				81,742	5'30	4'85	511	+ 0 45	
Steam				270,153	5'39	5'09	5'27	+ 0 30	
Mixed		•••		230,137	5.43	4'85	5'13	+ 0.63	
All De	ascri	otions		669.885	8.39	4.89	B-21	+ 0.50	+ 0.1

As compared with a year ago, there was an improvement at pits producing all classes of coal except anthracite and gas coal.

The **Exports** of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in February, 1910, amounted to 4,352,349 tons, or 55,131 tons less than in January, 1910, and 243,074 tons less than in February, 1909.

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

(Based on 71 Returns-57 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT in iron and shale mines on the whole continued fairly good, but showed a falling off as compared with a year ago, due in the case of iron mines to a decline in the Cleveland district.

Employment continued moderate in tin mines, and fair in lead mines. In quarries it was still moderate on the whole; at slate quarries it was slack.

Mining.

Iron Mining. — During the four weeks ended February 19th, the average number of days worked per week by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5'77, as compared with 5'57 in January, and 5'87 a year ago. The average for January was affected by holidays, which amounted to 0'25 of a day per week.

#### 

Districts.	Workpeople employed	work	Namber ed per we n 4 week	ek by	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Feb., 1909, on a			
Districts.	in Feb., 1910.	Feb. 19th, 1910.	Jan. 22nd, 1910.†	Feb. 27th, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.		
Cleveland	8,045	5'67	5'45	5'98	+ 0'22	- 0'31		
Cumberland and Lancashire	4,800	5'95	5.26	5'81	+ 0.18	+ 0'14		
Scotland	959	5'80	5'26	5'66	+ 0'54	+ 0'14		
Other Districts	2,449	5.76	5'71	5'73	+ 0.02	+ 0'03		
All Districts	16,253	5.77	5.57	5.87	+ 0.20	- 0.10		

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 80'3 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended February 19th, as compared with 75'7 (reduced on account of holidays) in January, and 92'2 in February, 1909.

Shale Mining.—At the mines respecting which Returns were received 3,204 workpeople were employed during the four weeks ended February 19th, 1910, as compared with 3,218 in January, and 3,404 in February, 1909. The average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended February 19th, was 5.64, as compared with 5.21 in January, and 5.80 a year ago. The average for January is affected by holidays, which amounted to 0.55 of a day per week.

*Tin Mining.* — Employment continued moderate on the whole in Cornwall; it was still fair in the Camborne district, and bad in the Calstock district.

Lead Mining.—Employment continued fair in Flintshire and Denbighshire. In Weardale it was moderate, and some short time was worked.

\* This period was affected by disputes † This period was affected by holidays.

#### Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment continued slack in North Wales, and short time was worked in the Festiniog district. At Delabole (Cornwall) employment was good and better than a month ago. It was fair at Ballachulish (Argyll).

Granite.—Employment continued good in Leicestershire and moderate in Aberdeenshire. It was fair in Cornwall and at Princetown (Devon).

Limestone.—Employment was fair, though somewhat interrupted by weather, in North Wales. It showed some improvement on the previous month in the Plymouth district. In the Stanhope and Upper Weardale district of Durham it was moderate, but rather better than a month ago. It continued slack in the Somerset blue lias quarries.

Other Stone.—Employment continued good, with some overtime, in chert quarries at Bakewell. In the Bath stone quarries it was moderate and better than a month ago. In the Gloucestershire pennant stone quarries it was hindered by bad weather. Employment was fair in the Sheffield and Rotherham districts and at Barnsley; at Normanton it was slack. It was fair at sandstone quarries in North Wales. In the Clee Hill road material quarries employment was hindered by bad weather, and was worse than a month ago. The weather also adversely affected employment in Forfarshire. In freestone quarries in the Newcastle district the dispute still interrupted employment.

Settmaking.—Employment remained generally fairly good in Scotland, and good in Leicestershire. It was good generally in North Wales. In the Clee Hill district work was interrupted by bad weather.

China Clay.—Employment continued good in the St. Austell district, and moderate on 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 February, though still moderate, showed some improvement on a month ago. It was better than a year ago.

Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters showed that the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of February, 1910, was 305, as compared with 301 in January, 1910, and 283 in February, 1909. Seven furnaces were re-lit during the month (3 in Cumberland, 2 in Derbyshire and one each in Lancashire and Glamorganshire), and 3 were either damped down or blown out (one each in Lancashire, the Cleveland district, and Glamorganshire).

The number of workpeople employed at the works covered by the returns was 22,800; an increase of 3.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

		f Furnaces, i rns, in Blast		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1910, on a		
Districts.	Feb., 1910.	Jan., 1910.	Feb., 1909	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES_			-			
Cleveland	83	84	76	- I	+ 7	
Cumberland & Lancs.	32	29	25	+ 3	+ 7	
S. and S.W. Yorks	12	12	II		+ 1	
Derby & Nottingham	33	31	30	+ 2	+ 3	
and Northampton	26	26	25		+ 1	
Stafford & Worcester	34	34	34	10000000000	The Manual	
S.Wales&Monmouth	II	II	II			
Other districts	5	5	6		- I	
England & Wales	236	232	218	+ 4	+18	
Scotland	69	69	65		+ 4	
Total	305	801	283	+ 4	+ 22	

The **Imports** of iron ore in February, 1910, amounted to 559,176 tons, or 7,194 tons more than in January, 1910, and 123,849 tons more than in February, 1909.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in February, 1910, amounted to 73,856 tons, or 45,260 tons less than in January, 1910, but 3,957 tons more than in February, 1909.

### IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

[Based on 206 Returns-190 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 5 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works showed some improvement on a month ago, and was much better than a year ago.

The volume of employment during the week ended February 26th, 1910, (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) showed an increase of 2'1 per cent. on a month ago, and of 9'1 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week was about 498,000.

anno 500 etabatica	Number	r of Wor mployed	kpeople	Avera Shifts v	ge Numb vorked p	er of er man.
	Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	Feb. 26th, 1910.	Month ago	Year ago.	Feb. 26th, 1910.	Month ago	Year ago.
Departments.	26,618	99-14	1988 PA		ad3 28	
RON :		ED TO BO		4.89	+ 0'02	+ 0.02
Puddling Forges	9,424 3,925	- 145 + 61	+ 35 + 239	4.84	- 0'02	+ 0'34
Rolling Mills	3,945	+ 10	- 5	5'15	+ 0.40	+ 0.14
Forging	1,702	- 11	- 179	5.81	+ 0'01	+ 0'10
Other Departments	627	+ 24	- 32	5'67	- 0'17	- 0'19
Mechanics, Labourers	1,865	+ 102	+ 107	5'42	- 0'14	- 0'09
Total, Iron	17,967	+ 41	+ 165	8.05		+ 0.08
	CONTRACT OF	111 12	575563 PKg	Carlor Carlo	Constant of	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
STEEL :	8,466	+ 560	+ 847	5.88	+ 0'03	+ 0.00
Open Hearth Melting Fur- naces	0,400	- 200	1 04/	300	, 003	. 0.00
Crucible Furnaces	542	+ 11	+ 12	5'44		+ 0'77
Bessemer Converters	1,806	+ 85	+ 235	5'14	+ 0'04	- 0'03
Rolling Mills	15,832	+ 420	+1,813	5'39	- 0'03	+ 0'30
Forging and Pressing	2,898	+ 170	+ 301	5'45	- 0.08	+ 0'05
Founding	7,724	+ 200	+ 837	5.87		+ 0.02
Other Departments	7,158	+ 63	+ 666	5.78	+ 0.02	+ 0.08
Mechanics, Labourers	7,736	+ 118	+ 458	5'93	+ 0.01	+ 0.04
Total, Steel	52,162	+1,627	+5,169	5.67		+ 0.14
Corres (max ille	100000	1 11 1 1 1 1	Section and state	5.127-100	223 23 23 23	CICORTS -
RON OR STEEL (not dis-	S.E. A.S. S. I	A	Maria -	NO ST	Strain Co.	
tinguished) : Rolling Mills	10,102	+ 200	+ 264	5'14	+ 0'05	+ 0'15
Forging and Pressing	668	+ 10	+ 10	5'36	- 0'21	+ 0'27
Founding	724	- 5	- 27	5'88	- 0'07	+ 0'01
Other Departments	3,268	+ 16	+ 260	5.89		+ 0'07
Mechanics, Labourers	5,678	- 93	- 124	5'74	- 0'02	- 0'04
Total, Iron or Steel )	20,410	+ 128	+ 383	5.46	+ 0.01	+ 0.08
(not distinguished) §		1 100		1887 O		
Grand Total	90,569	+1,796	+ 5,717	8.50	+ 0.01	+ 0.18
Districtor	1.001	DEC: NO	Mar. 2.4.9	ment	geologico	
Districts. Northumberland & Durham	0,268	+ 258	+ 987	5'56	+ 0'04	+ 0'42
Cleveland	8,285	+ 645	+ 45	5'56 5'62	- 0'01	- 0'04
Sheffield and Rotherham	16,345	+ 52	+ 782	5.60	+ 0.01	+ 0'14
Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns	4,162	+ 72	+ 91	5'46	- 0.03	+ 0.13
Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches.	8,527	+ 35	+1,160	5'37	+ 0.03	+ 0.10
Staffordshire	10,326	+ 36	+ 365	5'38	+ 0.04	+ 0'05
Other Midland Counties	4,877	+ 35	+ 25	5'34	- 0'10	+ 0'13
Wales and Monmouth	11,084	+ 50	+ 734	5'59	- 0'04	+ 0.03
Total, England and Wales	72,874	+1,183	+4,189	5'51	K. S.	+ 0'11
Scotland	17,695	+ 613	+1,528	5'45	+ 0'03	+ 0'1
Total	90,569	+1,796	+5,717	5.50	+ 0.01	+ 0.12

As compared with a month ago, there was an increase in the number of workpeople employed in every district; the increase was greatest in the Cleveland district and in Scotland. All the principal departments, especially open hearth melting furnaces and steel rolling mills, showed an increase, except the puddling forges, where there was a decrease. On the whole there was not much change compared with a month ago in the average number of shifts worked.

As compared with a year ago, there were increases in the number employed in every district and in all the principal departments; the increases were greatest in Northumberland and Durham, Sheffield and Rotherham, Cumberland and Lancashire, Wales and Monmouth, and in Scotland. The departments chiefly affected were open hearth melting furnaces, steel rolling mills, and steel foundries. The average number of shifts worked showed an increase of 0.12 of a shift; and every district, except Cleveland, showed an improvement; in Northumberland and Durham the increase was 0.42 of a shift; in the departments the chief increases were at crucible furnaces and at iron and steel rolling mills.

The **Imports** of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during February, 1910, amounted to 97,078 tons, or 11,806 tons less than in January, 1910, but 10,958 tons more than in February, 1909.

The **Exports** of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates, and black plates for tinning) during February, 1910, amounted to 214,287 tons, or 13,929 tons less than in January, 1910, but 34,771 tons more than in February, 1909.

#### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

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

**EMPLOYMENT** in this industry continued very good, and was much better than a year ago.

At the works covered by the Returns, 421 tinplate mills were working at the end of February, as compared with 417 a month ago, and 402 a year ago. The numbers of sheet mills working at the same dates were 54, 54, and 45 respectively. The supply of and demand for labour continued about equal. The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 23,750 workpeople.

	Numbe	er of Works	open.	Number o	of Mills in o	peration.
nan nanana An <u>nana</u> da	At end of	Inc. (+) on		At end of Feb.,	Inc. (+) or on	
adam say da	Feb., 1910	Month ago.	Year ago.	1910.	Month ago,	Year ago.
Tinplate Works Steel Sheet Works	76 8		+ 2	421 54	+ 4	+ 19 + 9
Total	84		+ 2	475	+ 4	+ 28
CALIFORNIA DA A		Ex	ports.	no second		
w better the	Navere all	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Feb., 1910, on a	
dia ni stari	e 300?	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago,
and the I ha	a ansisa	1	<b>Tinned</b> Pla	utes and Ti	nned Sheets	and a second
To United State: ,, British East ,, Germany ,, France ,, Netherlands ,, Other County	Indies 	Tons. 4,563 4,013 2,628 946 3,345 19,309	Tons. 7,211 4,640 3,371 1,430 3,570 19,677	Tons. 5,152 5,158 1,828 1,761 2,152 16,170	Tons, - 2,648 - 627 - 743 - 484 - 225 - 368	Tons. - 589 - 1,145 + 800 - 815 + 1,193 + 3.139
Total		84,804	89,899	82,221	- 5,095	+ 2,583
worani of	homin	10 2383	Black	Plates for	Tinning.	I STE A
				7	Long States and States	

#### SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 361 Returns-4 from Employers' Associations, 341 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 16 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT during February continued to improve and was much better than a year ago; shipwrights were fairly well employed at many of the principal centres. Branches of Trade Unions with 57,162 members reported 14.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 16.1 a month ago, and 22.5 a year ago.

District.	No. of Mem- bers*	retur	rcenta ned as yed at		Inc. ( Dec. ( Feb., 19	
	at end of Feb., 1910.	Feb., 1910.	Jan., 1910.	Feb., 1909	Month ago,	Year ago.
Wear Tees and Hartlepool Humber Thames and Medway South Coast Bristol Channel Ports Mersey Clyde Dundee, Leith and Aberd Belfast	9,106 4,454 4,574 2,670 4,359 2,630 4,116 12,248 2,003 3,145 3,008	19 <sup>.8</sup> 26 <sup>.1</sup> 19 <sup>.2</sup> 13 <sup>.4</sup> 9 <sup>.7</sup> 3 <sup>.4</sup> 15 <sup>.7</sup> 15 <sup>.7</sup> 15 <sup>.0</sup> 11 <sup>.6</sup> 24 <sup>.4</sup> 11 <sup>.3</sup> 9 <sup>.8</sup>	19'9 30'6 19'1 18'9 9'5 4'0 17'6 17'0 13'8 24'5 10'8 10'7	20.4 41.3 33.8 18.9 9.0 5.4 21.4 14.7 29.3 20.2 13.5 12.4	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0'1 \\ - & 4'5 \\ + & 0'1 \\ - & 5'5 \\ + & 0'2 \\ - & 5'5 \\ - & 1'9 \\ - & 2'0' \\ - & 2'0' \\ - & 2'2' \\ - & 0'5 \\ - & 0'5 \\ - & 0'9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - 6.6 \\ - 15.2 \\ - 14.6 \\ - 5.5 \\ + 0.7 \\ - 2.0 \\ - 5.7 \\ + 0.3 \\ - 17.7 \\ - 1.8 \\ - 2.2 \\ - 3.6 \end{array}$
T. II. A Windlam	 87,162	14.6	16.1	22-5	- 1.5	- 7.9

As compared with a month ago, nine districts showed an improvement, which was greatest on the Wear and Humber. There were slight increases in the number unemployed in the Tees and Hartlepool and Thames and Medway districts, and at Belfast.

\* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

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As compared with a year ago, there was an improvement in all the districts except in the Thames and Medway district and on the Mersey, where there was a slight decline. The improvement was very marked in the Wear, Tees and Hartlepool, and Clyde districts.

Employment on the Tyne, though still slack, on the whole continued to improve, particularly with ship-wrights; it was bad, however, on the lower reaches of the river; and worse than a month ago. With platers, rivetters, and caulkers at Elswick it continued slack, and some short time was worked.

Employment was still bad on the Wear, but better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago.

In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment though still bad showed an improvement, except at Middlesbrough where it was not so good. On the whole it was much better than a year ago.

On the Humber employment, though still slack, showed a further improvement, and was better than a year ago.

Employment in the Thames and Medway district was fair on the whole with shipwrights, but slack in other branches; there was little change compared with a month ago and a year ago.

On the South Coast employment continued fairly good with shipwrights, and slack, though somewhat better than a month ago, with boilermakers.

At the Bristol Channel ports employment was rather better than a month ago; it was fair with shipwrights, but still slack in other branches.

Employment remained slack on the Mersey, but showed an improvement on the previous month. Employment also showed an improvement at Barrow. where it was fair.

On the Clyde employment was generally better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. It was fair on the whole with shipwrights, but slack in other branches. It was bad on the East Coast of Scotland, though fair with shipwrights at Aberdeen and Leith.

Employment was bad at Belfast and slack at Dublin.

#### ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,026 Returns-6 from Employers and Employers' Associations 980 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 40 from Local Correspondents.

EMPLOYMENT during February continued to improve, and was much better than a year ago.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions	Percentage re- turned as Unem- ployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage for Feb., 1910, on a		
	at end of Feb., 1910.			Feb., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
North-East Coast Manchester and Liverpool District	14,770 19.040	11.0 2.0	13.8 13.8	19.2 19.2	- 1.1 - 1.3	- 7'3 - 4'6	
Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	13,149	12.0	14'1	10.1	- 1.2	- 3'5	
West Riding Towns	12,622	0'I	10.8	16.1	- 1'7	- 70	
Hulland LincolnshireDistrict	3,956	5'9	6.4	10'7	- 0'5	- 4'8	
Birmingham, Wolverhamp- ton, and Coventry District	7,364	3'5	5.0	7.8	- 1.2	- 4'3	
Notts, Derby and Leicester District	4,348	Q.I	7'3	10.0	- 1'2	- 3.0	
London and Neighbouring District	11,775	3'7	4'0	7'0	- 0.3	- 3'3	
South Coast	4,520	3'6	3'4	4'5	+ 0'2	- 0'0	
South Wales and Bristol District	6,747	5'1	6.3	9.0	- 1'2	- 3.9	
Glasgow and District	15,118	8.3	10'7	23'4	- 2'4	-15'1	
East of Scotland	3,730	147	17'4	25'5	- 27	- 10.8	
Belfast and Dublin	3:568	8.4	9'7	14'9	- 1'3	- 6.5	
Other Districts	5,747	6.7	6.5	10 0	+ 0.2	- 3'3	
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	} 170,024	7.3	8.2	12.8	- 1.2	- 5.5	

#### \* Exclusive of superannuated Members.

Returns from Trade Unions with a total membership of 170,024 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of February was 7.3, as compared with 8.5 a month ago and 12.8 a year ago. Compared with a month ago, all the districts show a decrease in the percentage of unemployed, with the exception of the South Coast and "Other Districts," where there was a slight increase. Compared with a year ago, there were substantial decreases in nearly all districts ; the greatest decreases being in Glasgow and district, the East of Scotland,

and the North East Coast, all of which returned very high percentages of unemployed a year ago.

On the North-East Coast employment, though still slack, was better than a month ago and much better than a year ago. With ironfounders employment was moderate generally and with brassfounders it was good. It remained fair in the ordnance works at Newcastle. and in the Wallsend and Howdon districts a good deal of overtime was worked. On the Wear employment continued bad generally. At Darlington employment was good with ironfounders and patternmakers but wagon builders were not so well employed as a month ago.

At Liverpool and Birkenhead employment was fair on the whole, and good with brassfounders and coppersmiths though slack with patternmakers. At Manchester it was fair and improving, though still bad with some branches. At Crewe short time was reported. In the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn district employment continued bad generally, with much short time, and was worse than a year ago, though at Oldham it was good with electrical workers, fair with spindle and flyer makers, and moderate with smiths. Employment at Barrow was fair, except with patternmakers.

In Yorkshire employment was still slack, but better than a month ago and much better than a year ago. It was fair with brassfounders and patternmakers at Hull, At Lincoln it was good, and better than a month ago. It continued good at Grantham, where overtime was general. At Doncaster and Peterborough employment was fair.

At Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry employment was fair on the whole. It was moderate in the cycle trade and good in the motor trade; it was moderate in the electrical trade. At Nottingham it was moderate on the whole with engineers, but bad with ironfounders. It was still good with bobbin and carriage makers, and with lace machine and hosiery machine builders. At Derby employment continued dull generally, but the motor industry was very busy. Employment was fair, on the whole, at Leicester and Loughborough; it was good with shoe machinery makers. It continued fair at Luton. At Ipswich it was moderate generally and good with agricultural, railway and milling engineers.

Employment was moderate in London. At Erith it continued good. In the Royal Dockyards it was fair, except at Pembroke, where it was slack. It was moderate at Southampton. Employment was fair on the whole in the South Wales and Bristol district.

Employment in the Glasgow district was fair generally, better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. With patternmakers employment was good, but with ironfounders it was still bad. On the East Coast of Scotland it was still slack, but better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. With pattern makers employment was fair.

amounted to  $\pounds 1,919,815$ , or  $\pounds 180,938$  less than in January, 1910, and £ 160,930 less than in February, 1909.

(Based on 96 Returns-3 from Employers' Associations, 68 from Trade Unions, and 25 from Local Correspondents.)

Brasswork, Bedsteads, etc. - Employment remained fair with brassworkers at Birmingham and in Lancashire. Some overtime was reported in Manchester.

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With bedstead workers at Birmingham employment was fair.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.- Employment was quiet in the nut and bolt trade in Darlaston and district, and fair at Halesowen and Blackheath. At Birmingham it was fairly good with shoe rivet and wire nail makers, fair with cut nail makers, and moderate with machine made rivet makers.

Wire.-Employment continued fairly good on the whole, and was better than a year ago. It was fair at Warrington, good at Ambergate, Middlesbrough, and Birmingham, and fairly good at Halifax and Sheffield.

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

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

Cutlery, Tools, etc .- At Sheffield employment was fair with sheep shear makers, file forgers, saw makers, razor forgers and spoon and fork filers, moderate with edgetool grinders, file cutters and hardeners, pen and pocket blade grinders and razor grinders, and slack with other branches. It was fair with edge-tool makers at Birmingham. At Redditch it was fairly good on the whole in the needle trade and quiet in the fish-hook trade.

Tubes .- On the whole employment continued good and much better than a year ago. It was fairly good, and better than a month ago, in the brass and copper tube trade at Birmingham.

Chains, Anchors, and Springs.—At Cradley Heath employment was fair on the whole; it was moderate with anchor smiths, but better than a month ago, when it was reported as bad. The improvement reported last month in the anvil and vice trade at Dudley was maintained. Employment continued bad with railway spring fitters at Sheffield.

Sheet Metal Workers .- With braziers and sheet metal workers employment continued bad generally. It was slightly better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago at Manchester; at Bury it was better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago. It was moderate with tinplate workers (makers up) at Birmingham, fair at Oldham, and dull at Glasgow. Employment in the iron-plate trade was fairly good in the Lye district; it was slack at Dudley, Bilston and Wolverhampton.

Gold, Silver and Britannia Metal .- In London employment was fair and worse than a month ago with goldsmiths and jewellers, and good and about the same as a month ago with silver workers and electro-plate operatives; in both cases it was better than a year ago. At Sheffield it continued good with silver platers and gilders; it was moderate with silversmiths and bad with silver and electro-plate finishers. At Birmingham it was bad in the jewellery trade, fair with Britannia metal workers, and quiet but better than a month ago with silversmiths and electro-platers. It was moderate in the Coventry watch trade.

Farriers .- Employment on the whole was fair, better than a month ago, and about the same as a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description,	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1910, on a			
	1910,	1910.	190g.	Month ago.		Year ago.	
Imports :	£ 13,196 76,152	£ 5,588 79,948	£ 6,871 72,452	+	£ 7,608 3,796		£ 6,325 3,700
Cutlery	46,837 173,042 159,152	58 054 176,774 168,885	37,954 155,8 9 142,756	-+	11,227 1,268 9,733	+	8,883 27,713 16,396

#### COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 465 Returns-395 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 65 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the spinning branch continued bad. Organised short time to the extent of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  hours weekly was worked in mills spinning American cotton,\* and this short time working will continue up to the end of April next. In the weaving branch employment also continued bad, with much slackness and waiting for warps. In both branches there was some improvment on a month ago, but a considerable decline on a year ago. Returns from firms employing 121,316 workpeople . in the week ended February 25th showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.5 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 2.8 per cent. in the number employed and of 13'1+ per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	Wo	rkpeople	ə.		Earnings	
	Week		or Dec. on a	Week ended	Inc. (+ (-)	) or Dec on a
in the later at the line	Feb. 26th, Ig10,	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb. 26th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.†
Mande Frank	1992 4	Per	Per		Per	Per
Departments.	2	cent.	cent.	£	cent.	cent.
Preparing	14,091	+ 0.3	- 3'7	10,848	+ 4'2	- 18.9
Spinning	24,649	- 0'4	- 4'0	20,244	+ 2'9	- 16.7
Weaving	55.990	+ I,I	- 1.2	44,874	+ 3'7	- II'0
Other	10,037	- 0.I	- 1.I	11,109	+ 2'0	- 3'2
Departments not specified	16,549	+ 1.0	- 4.7	15,232	+ 4.0	- 10.1
Total	121,316	+ 0.6	- 2.8	102,307	+ 3'5	- 13.1
Districts.	1 Stand					N. C. S. C.
Ashton District	· + = P -		£			
Stockport, Glossop, and	7,183	+ 1'1	- 6'1	6,410	+ 4'2	- 9'3
Hvde	6,354	+ 0'3	+ 0.3	4 967	+ 3.0	- 10.1
0111	-90	1			-	and a
Bolton and Leigh	13,285	+ 4'9	- 2'I	11,905	+ 10.0	- 20'0
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood,	9,223	+ 0'3	- 79	12,161	+ 2'5	- 10'3
Walsden, & Todmorden	9.443	T 03	- 10	7,159	- 25	- 17'0
Manchester	9,139	+ 0.6	- 1.0	5,917	+ 4'2	- 10.0
Preston and Chorley	13,404	+ 1'5	- 4'2	10,264	- 0'4	- 12.5
Blackburn, Accrington, &	15,805	- 1'0	- 4'0	13,274	+ 5'I	- 18.7
Darwen	-51005		40	*31~14	TJI	- 10 /
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson	16,238	- 0'I	+ 1.1	16,260	+ 8'2	- 4.7
Other Lancashire Towns	4,441	+ 2.6	- 10'2	3,587	+ 3'6	- 15'3
Yorkshire Towns	5,289	+ 0.6	+ 1.0	4,578	+ 0.0	- 0'3
Other Districts	7,199	+ 1'0	+ 27	5,265	- 5'9	- 4'9
Total	121,316	+ 0.6	- 2.8	102,307	+ 3'5	- 13'1

As compared with a month ago, there was but little change in the numbers employed in any of the departments, except the weaving ; the wages paid, however, showed a general increase, amounting to 4.2 per cent. in the preparing and to 3.7 per cent. in the weaving branches. As compared with a year ago the number employed declined 4.0 per cent. in the spinning department, 3.7 per cent. in the preparing department and 1.7 per cent. in the weaving department; the wages paid showed much greater decreases<sup>†</sup>, there being a decline of 18.9, 16.7 and 11.0 per cent. in the preparing, spinning and weaving departments respectively.

As compared with a month ago, there was an increase of 4.9 per cent. in the Oldham district in the number employed, and a decrease of 2.5 per cent. in the Bolton district, but in the other districts there was little change. The wages paid showed an increase in every district except three; the increase amounted to 10'0 per cent. in the Oldham district, and to 8.2 per cent. in the Burnley district. As compared with a year ago, in eight districts there was a decline in the number employed, which amounted to 7.9 per cent. in the Bolton district, and to 6.1 per cent. in the Ashton district. The wages paid showed a decline of between 19 and 20 per cent. in the Oldham, Manchester and Stockport districts: of 18.7 per cent. in the Blackburn and of 17.0 per cent. in the Bury district; in the other principal districts the decreases were also considerable.

\* It is estimated that about 85,000 workpeople were directly affected, and of these about 40,000 are included in the returns received.

4 Comparisons with a year ago in the amount of wages paid are affected by the reduction of s per cent. in the preparing and spinning departments which took place in Marchi 1909.

Employment continued dull generally at Belfast and Dublin, but was distinctly better than a month ago and a year ago. It was fair at Belfast with patternmakers and iron founders.

The Imports of machinery in February, 1910, amounted to £315,139, or £18,677 less than in January, 1910, and £58,552 less than in February, 1909.

The Exports of machinery in February, 1910,

# MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was fair and about the same as a month ago; it was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a total membership of 23,093 reported 3'7 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, as compared with the same percentage a month ago, and 5.5 per cent. a year ago.

#### Raw Cotton.

American Cotton.—During the month of February, 1910, the average price of raw cotton "middling American" at Liverpool was 8d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 8·19d., and the lowest 7·73d. per lb. The average price for January, 1910, was 7·90d. per lb., and for February, 1909, 5·13d. per lb. For the period from March 1st to 10th, 1910, the average price of "middling American" was 8.01d. per lb.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on March 11th, 1910, was estimated by the Liverpool Colton Association to be 891,190 bales, as compared with 1,473,920 bales on March 12th, 1909.

Egyptian Cotton.—The price of "good fair Egyptian" during February, 1910, averaged 14'20d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being  $15\frac{2}{16}d$ . per lb., and the lowest  $13\frac{4}{16}d$ . per lb. The average price for January, 1910, was 13'20d. per lb., and for February, 1909, 7'93d. per lb. For the period from March 1st to 10th, 1910, the average price of "good fair Egyptian" was 15'32d. per lb.

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

and the second from	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Inc. (+) or in Feb., 1	
Description of Cotton	1910.	Igio.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
American Brazilian Egsptian Miscellaneous	8,693 13,677 25,809	Bales. 193,845 9,223 8,224 28,478 . 9,751	Bales. 277,261 4,796 6,595 43,424 5,162	Bales. + 16,039 - 530 + 5,453 - 2,669 - 1,086	Bales. - 67,377 + 3,897 + 7,082 - 17,615 + 3,503
Total	266,728	249,521	\$37,238	+ 17,207	- 70,510

#### Exports.

		Jan.,	Feb.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1910, on a			
Description.	Feb., 1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Cotton Yarn and Twist- Grey	1,000 lbs. 13,382 2,323	1,000 lbs. 12,230 2,759	1,000 lbs. 14,889 2,147	<b>1,000</b> lbs. + 1,152 - 436	1,000 lbs. - 1,507 + 176		
Total	15,705	14,989	17,036	+ 716	- 1,331		
Cotton- Thread for Sewing	2,475	2,890	2,0:6	- 415	+ 459		
Cotton Piece Goods- Grey or Unbleached Bleached Printed	1,000 yds. 142,246 133,078 98,923	1,000 yds. 149,929 145 038 102,121	1,000 yds. 162,143 126,840 71,005	1,000 yds. - 7,683 - 11,960 - 3,198	+ 6,238		
Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	95,278	100,659	75,695	- 5,381	+ 19,583		
Total	469,525	497,747	435,683	- 28,222	+ 33,842		

# WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

(Based on 392 Returns-368 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 17 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

Woollen Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 28,397 workpeople in the week ended February 26th, showed an increase of 1'4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5'6 per cent. in the wages paid, as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 6'7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 14'9 per cent. in the wages paid.

In the Huddersfield district employment was good and better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago; many mills were reported to be working overtime. In the Leeds district employment was good and considerably better than a year ago. In the Dewsbury and Batley district employment continued good with very little short time. In Hawick, Selkirk and Galashiels employment was reported as very good and better than a year ago.

thentevorters made	w	orkpeop	le.	y fort	Earnings	. 915
	Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-	
an was gauge to the	Feb. 26th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb. 26th, 1910.	Month ago,	Year ago.
Departments.	11 Star Int	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting	715 6,287	+ 1.0	+ 6'1 + 7'8 + 6'9	704 5,450 10,402	+ 3'4 + 9'1 + 6'2	+11'4 +15'7 +14'6
Weaving Other Departments Unspecified	11,589 7,552 2,254	+ 1'3 + 0'8 + 0'7	+ 6.0 + 4.8	8,133 2,125	+ 4'8 + 3'I	+14.0
Total	28,397	+ 1'4	+ 6.7	26,820	+ 5.6	+14.9
Districts.		+ 1'7	+ 5'0	4,835	+ 7.2	+17'1
Huddersfield District	4,412 3,659	+ 1'2	+ 77	2,893	+ 3'7	+20'2
Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	4,593 2,157	+ 2'6 + 0'2	+ 6.9 + 3.2	4,480 2,272	+ 7'I	+ 18.6 + 9.5
Total, West Riding	14,821	+ 1'6	+ 6.0	14,480	+ 5'4	+ 16.9
Scotland	7,122 6,454	+ 1'5	+ 6.9	5,288	+ 6.1	+ 10.0
Tota Woollen	28,397	+ 1'4	+ 6.7	26,820	+ 5.6	+14'9

#### Worsted Trade.

Employment was good, and better than a month ago. It was much better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 46,714 workpeople in the week ended February 26th showed an increase of 1'o per cent. in the number employed, and of 2'8 per cent. in the wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 6'o per cent. in the number employed, and of 11'2 per cent. in the wages paid.

Lang White HEN T	W	orkpeopl	le.	]	Earnings.	
Treas and copper	Week	Inc. Dec. (-		Week ended	Inc. (- Dec. (-	
drasti uniteriții ii	Feb. 26th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb. 26th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago,
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing Spinning Weaving Unspecified Total	5,475 24,576 9,726 4,885 2,052 46,714	Per cent. + 2'8 + 1'0 + 0'5 + 0'5 - 0'1 + 1'0	Per cent. + 6 <sup>2</sup> + 4 <sup>2</sup> + 10 <sup>8</sup> + 4 <sup>2</sup> + 9 <sup>4</sup> + 6 <sup>o</sup>	£ 5,543 13,865 9,058 5,191 1,561 35,218	Per cent. + 7'0 + 1'1 + 3'8 + 1'6 + 1'3 + 2'8	Per cent. + 8'5 + 8'3 + 19'5 + 8'4 + 11'7 + 11'2
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Hulfax District Other Parks of West Riding Total, West Riding Other Districts	22,734 7,248 5,326 5,301 3,041 43,650 3,064	+ 1'7 - 0'3 + 0'9 + 1'6 + 1'0 + 1'0	+ 6.8 + 5.7 + 5.0 + 7.0 + 1.6 + 6.1 + 4.7	17,117 5:493 3,813 4.896 1,853 33,172 2,046	+ 4'I + 1'I + 3'5 + 2'2 + 2'9 + 1'5	+ 12'0 + 14'5 + 6'4 + 12'5 + 5'0 + 11'4 + 8'2

In the Bradford district employment with wool sorters and combers was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago; in the other branches there was a further improvement. In the Keighley and Halifax and Huddersfield districts employment was decidedly better than a year ago.

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

The western and the	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1910, on a			
- and and and a	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago,		
Imp	orts and E	xports of	Raw Woo	OI (SHEEP OR	LAMBS)		
Imports 1,000lbs British Exports	109,303 3,356	109,472 5,201	124,622 4,129	- 169 - 1,845	- 15,319 - 773		
Re-Exports of Imported Wool 1,000 lbs.	57,939	27,129	55,631	+ 30,810	+ 2,308		
	British	and Irish	Manufac	tures Expo			
Yarn: Woollen " Worsted " Alpaca and Mohair "	. 324 5,411 1,671	200 4,756 1,166	162 4,071 1,193		+ 162 + 1,340 + 478		
Total, Yarn "	7,406	6,122	5,426	+ 1,284	+ 1,980		
Piece Goods: Woollen 1,000 yds. Worsted "	7,870 9,587	8,934 10,968	6,397 7,630	- 1,064 - 1,381	+ 1,473 + 1,957		
Total Piece Goods "	17,457	19,902	14,027	- 2,445	+ 3,430		

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Prices of Raw Material. The prices of wool and tops in Bradford are shown

below for the three	e mon	th	s specified	l: <del></del>	-testation of
had store iga has			Feb., 1910.	Jan., 1910.	Feb., 1909.
Average Prices : Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops		111	Pence per lb. 1034 1513 276	Pence per lb. 105 144 275	Pence per lb 9 117 248
Course of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	*		10 <sup>3</sup> 151 272, 273	102, 103 133, 152 272	9 11 <sup>3</sup> , 12 242, 25

#### LINEN TRADE.

(Based on 114 Returns—105 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 4 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was much better than

a year ago. Returns from firms employing 51,889 workpeople in the week ended February 26th showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 4.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Belfast district employment was good in almost every branch and much better than a year ago. In Fifeshire employment continued good and showed an improvement, especially in the weaving section, compared with a year ago.

Sector Statutes	n inew	Workpeople		Earnings.			
	Week ended		r Dec. (-)	Week ended Feb.		+) or -) on a	
	Feb. 26th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	6,711 12,797 18,337 7.750 6,294	Per cent. - 0'4 + 0'9 + 1'6 + 0'5 + 0'5	Pet cant + 1'5 + 1'8 + 6'5 + 7'8 + 3'7	£ 3,766 6,363 11,118 6,190 3,498	Per cent + 1'1 - 0'4 + 3'0 + 2'1 + 1'2	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Per cent} \\ + 8.0 \\ + 9.1 \\ + 8.9 \\ + 10.0 \\ + 4.8 \\ \end{array} $	
Total 🚥	51,889	+ 0'9	+ 4'5	30,935	+ 1.2	+ 8.0	
Districts. Belfast Other Places in Ireland	19 533 17,248	+ 1'3	+ 6.4	12,025 9,335	+ 1'6	+ 12'7	
Total, Ireland	36,781	+ 0.0	+ 5'2	21,360	+ 0'4	+ 10.	
Fifeshire Other Places in Scotland	6,973 6,212	+ 1.4	+ 4'9 + 0'6	4,491 3,897	+ 5 <sup>.</sup> 4 + 4 <sup>.</sup> 0	+ 6':	
Total, Scotland	13,185	+ 0.0	+ 2'8	8,388	+ 4'7	+ 4'	
England	1,923	+ 1.0	+ 2'2	1,187	+ 4'2	+ 6.	
United }	51.880	+ 0.0	+ 4'5	30,935	+ 1.7	+ 8	

Imports and Exports.—The Table below shows the quantities of imported flax, and of British and Irish exports of linen yarn and manufactured goods, for the months stated :—

Description.	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1910, on a			
	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or	175 871	stard	1- 3-		10-12-1-1 10-12-1-1		
Codilla) tons	12,041	9,841	9,556	+ 2,200	+ 2,485		
Exports: Linen yarn 100 lbs Linen Piece Goods	15,455	13,521	10,936	+ 1,934	+ 4,519		
100 yds	185,330	254,108	174,441	- 68,778	+ 10,889		

#### JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 39 Returns-34 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT continued good and was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 18,138 workpeople in the week ended February 26th showed an increase of 1'1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0'9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there were increases of 3'7 per cent. in the number employed, and

7'9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. The most marked improvement was in the weaving branch. Of the 18,138 workpeople covered by the returns,

15,572 (or 86 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district.

The manufacture of the	a been	Workpeople	. essered	E	arnings.	7 10/1
309 84 30 b	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	Feb. 26th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb. 26th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing Splinning Weaving Other Not specified	4,219 5,020 6,189 1,815 895	Per cent. + 2'9 + 0'2 + 0'9 + 0'4 + 0'1	Per cent. + 3 <sup>.8</sup> + 0 <sup>.9</sup> + 7 <sup>.2</sup> + 0 <sup>.6</sup> + 1 <sup>.1</sup>	£ 2,839 3,135 4,717 1,904 673	Per cent. + 2 <sup>2</sup> 2 - 0 <sup>8</sup> + 1 <sup>6</sup> - 0 <sup>5</sup> + 3 <sup>1</sup>	Per cent. + 79 + 3 <sup>.6</sup> + 12 <sup>.9</sup> + 5 <sup>.5</sup> + 2 <sup>.6</sup>
Total	18,138	+ 1.1	+ 3'7	13,268	+ 0'9	+ 79

Imports and Exports.

10	aports a	na expo	J. C.B.		and the second second		
Description.	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1910, on a			
	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: Jute tons	39,331	59,764	43,944	- 20,433	- 4,613		
Exports: Jute Yarn 100 lbs Jute Piece Goods 100 yds	51,903 140,455	39,378 140,070	35,890 118,822	+ 12,525 + 385	+ 16,013 + 21,633		

### LACE TRADE.

(Based on 99 Returns-89 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 9,058 workpeople in the week ended February 26th showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.4 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 1.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeopl	в.	]	Barnings.	and and
tant i soli i file	Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-		Week ended	Inc. (- Dec. (-	
	Feb. 26th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb. 26th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Levers Curtain Plain Net Others	2,362 2,856 2,990 840	Per cent. - 2'2 + 0'3 + 0'7 + 7'1	Per cent. - 1'4 + 4'9 + 0'6 + 4'0	£ 2,953 2,871 2,400 607	Per cent. + 7'9 + 1'5 + 2'8 + 7'8	Per cent. + 6 <sup>.6</sup> + 5 <sup>.9</sup> + 0 <sup>.5</sup> + 10 <sup>.0</sup>
Total	9,058	+ 0.4	+ 1.1	8,831	+ 4.4	+ 4'9
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying districts Other English districts Sootland	2,058 1,560 3,428 2,012	+ 4'3 + 1'0 - 1'6 - 0'7	+ 3'9 + 0'2 - 1'0 + 5'5	1,920 1,994 3,009 1,908	+ 5'7 + 7'0 + 4'4 + 0'4	+ 4'3 + 4'1 + 3'7 + 5'2
Total	9,058	+ 0'4	+ 1.7	8,831	+ 4'4	+ 4'9

At Nottingham employment was bad in the levers branch, but rather better than a month ago; good in the curtain branch and better than a month ago; and good in the plain net branch, but not as good as a month ago. Employment was better than a year ago. In the Long Eaton district there was an improvement on both a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland employment continued good, and was better than a year

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

Rote and Assa	5	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,		c. (+) o Feb., 1		ec. $(-)$ , on a
Description.		1910.	1910.	1909.		Ionth ago.		Year ago.
Imports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace		£ 233,665 13,904	£ 230,769 13,126	£ 279,288 23,357	+	£ 2,896 778	11	£ 45,623 9,453
Exports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace		360,476 <b>7,5</b> 88	407,044 7,952	382,785 10,726	11	46,568 364	11	22,309 3,138

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#### HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 116 Returns—107 from Employers and Employers' Associations 2 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a month ago; it was much better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 20,053 workpeople in the week ended February 26th showed an increase of roper cent. in the number employed, and of 2.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 9.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 13.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
District.	Week ended	Inc. Dec. (-	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Feb. 26th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb. 26th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Leicester	9,905 2,401 4,503 2,480 264	Per cent. + 1'3 - 1'1 + 0'9 + 1'7 + 1'5	Per cent. + II'0 + 4'5 + II'4 + 9'2 - 3'2	\$ 8,098 2,000 3,421 1,973 463	Per cent. + 1'9 + 3'3 + 0'9 + 7'5 + 2'9	Per cent. + 15 8 + 14 4 + 12 7 + 10 8 - 3 7
Total, United Kingdom	20,053	+ 1.0	+ 9.5	15,955	+ 26	+ 13'6

At Leicester employment continued good and was much better than a year ago; at Loughborough it was fairly good; at Hinckley it was good. With power-frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire employment was still good and considerably better than a year ago; with hand-frame workers in the country districts it was fairly good, and better than a year ago. In Scotland employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Impor	ts	and	Exp	ort	ts
-------	----	-----	-----	-----	----

Description.	Feb.	Jan.,	Feb.,	Inc. (+) o in Feb.,	or Dec. (-) 1910, on a	
Description,	1910.	<b>1910.</b> 1909		Month ago.	Year ago.	
Catter	£ 45,572 150,606	£ 34,127 119,118	£ 37,294 115,105	£ + 11,445 + 31,488	+ 8,278 + 34,501	
Hosiery, Woollen .	143,166 48,963	78,115 30,384	122,275 35,762	+ 65,051 + 18,579		

#### SILK TRADE.

# (Based on 60 Returns-55 from Employers, I from a Trade Union, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good; it was better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 8,192 work-people in the week ended February 26th showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 3'o 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 7.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 13.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	/orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
bost of <u>mathin</u> e spin of	Week ended Feb.	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
in the a year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb. 26th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Branches. Throwing	1,046	Per cent.	Per cent. + 12'7	£ 453	Per cent. - 3'6	Per cent. + 20'5	
Spinning	2,558 3,106 1,056	+ 0'5 + 0'9 + 2'4	+ 3.6 + 9.3 + 12.0	1,953 2,140 691	+ 3.7 + 4.6	+ 8.1	
Not specified	426	+ 0'2	+ 1'2	330	- 2'4	+ 18.3	
Districts.	8,192	+ 0.8	+ 7.8	5,567	+ 3'0	+ 13'9	
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	2,746	+ 0.8	+ 5'2	2,176	+ 2'9	+ 9.6	
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	855	+ 1.8	+ 1.2	642	+ 10'5	+ 11.3	
Eastern Counties	2,701	+ 1'7	+ 12'4	1,586	+ 2'7	+ 15'1	
Scotland and Leek	1,890	- 0'9	+ 8.6	1,163	- 0'3	+ 22 5	
Total	8,192	+ 0.8	+ 7.8	5,567	+ 3.0	+ 13.0	

Employment at Macclesfield continued fair with throwsters and spinners, and bad with "outside"

hand-loom weavers; with hand-loom weavers working in factories it was good, and better than a month ago. At Leek employment was fair with throwsters and spinners, but some short time was worked. At Congleton employment was fair with throwsters and spinners, and moderate with trimming weavers. In the Bradford district employment continued fairly good. In the Eastern Counties it was also fairly good, and better than a vear ago.

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

Description.		Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1910, on a			
		1910. 1910.		1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports :	lbs lbs lbs yds	59,411 36,648 29,568 6,620,744	109,991 36,973 32,526 6,665,065	105,064 37,984 24,838 7,043,546	- 50,580 - 325 - 2,958 - 44,321	- 1,336		
Exports : Thrown Silk Spun Silk Yarn Silk Broad-Stuffs	lbs lbs yds	3,924 130,747 301,294	2,670 139,680 361,975	5,461 63,785 450,661	+ 1,254 - 8,933 - 681	+ 66 962		

### OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.

(Based on 46 Returns-23 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 11 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents).

Carpet Trade.

EMPLOYMENT during February was rather better than in January and much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 6,346 workpeople, and paying  $\pounds$  5,346 in wages, in the week ended February 26th, 1910, showed an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 9.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 13.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

#### Printing, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing.

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

Cotton Dyers .- Employment was bad and worse than a month ago and a year ago; much short time being reported. Silk Dyers .- Employment was reported as fair at

Leek, and good at Macclesfield.

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

Hosiery and Lace Dyers, Trimmers, &c.-At Leicester employment was fair, at Hinckley there was a further slight improvement, at Loughborough there was a decline. With dyers at Nottingham and with hosiery trimmers at Basford and Bulwell employment was fair; with bleachers at Basford it was moderate.

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

#### HAT TRADE.

(Based on 9 Returns-2 from Employers' Associations, and 7 from Trade Unions.)

EMPLOYMENT during February in the Silk hat trade continued moderate, but was better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of February was 5.8, compared with 5.9 a month ago and 14.1 a year ago.

In the Felt hat trade employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of

#### THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. March, 1910.

February was 2.1, compared with 3.0 a month ago and 3'4 a year ago. Employment was good at Denton and Stockport, and fairly good in Warwickshire.

Iı	mports a	and Exp	orts:				
endelaid and the	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Ind	. (+) o Feb., 1	r D	ec. (-) , on a
Description	1910.	1910.	1909.		fonth ago.		Year ago.
Imports: All kinds dozens	50,983	<b>77,3</b> 85	58,985	-	26,402	-	8,002
Exports: Hats, Felt Straw Other sorts	63,696 57,545 9,105	55,783 58,575 9,745	56,039 45,880 6,429	+	7,913 1,030 639	+	7,657 11,665 2,677
Total ,,	130,347	124,103	108,348	+	6,244	+	21,999

#### BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 536 Returns - 476 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 50 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was fair, and better than a month ago

and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 64,597 workpeople in the week ended February 26th showed an increase of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.0 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 5'3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment showed a further improvement, and was good generally. At Northampton the Trade Union clickers and pressmen reported employment as good, and slightly better than a month ago, the lasters and finishers reported it as still slack; at Kettering employment though slack was better than a year ago; with army bootmakers in Northamptonshire it was fairly good.

At Bristol employment showed an improvement compared with a month ago though it continued worse than a year ago. In the heavy boot trade at Kingswood and Leeds it was slack, and some short time was reported. In Scotland employment was fair on the whole, and better than a year ago.

	W	orkpeopl	e.	Earnings.			
District.	Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
diversion and Ipsweith			Year ago	Feb. 26th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
all to bre aft as	togat	Per	Per sent.		Per cent.	Per sent.	
INGLAND & WALES.		cent.	+ 6'3	£	+ 8.8	+ 5'8	
London	2,650	+ 4'9		2,938			
Leicester	12,940	+ 3'0	+ 0.8	14,390	+ 5'9		
Leicester Country Dis- trict	3,275	+ 0.7	+ 1.2	3,191		1. 1. 24	
Northampton	10,767	+ 1.0	+ 3'3	10,530	+ 3.0	+ 4'	
Northampton Country District	8,617	+ 0.3	+ 6.3	8,285	+ 4.3	+ 9.	
Kettering	3,924	+ 4'6	+ 4.8	4,001	+ 9.1	+ 6	
Stafford & District	2,705	+ 2.6	+ 1'5	2,533	+ 10.7	+ 8%	
Norwich & District	3,480	+ 1.2	+ 12.2	3,005	+ 4.6	+ 12'	
Bristol & District	1,647	+ 1'9	- 98	1,350	+ 4.0	- 8.	
Kingswood	1,805	1 0'5	+ 0.1	1,521	+ 3'2	+ 1'	
Leeds & District	2,229	- 1'5	- 2'3	1,974	+ 4.7	+ 5	
Manchester & District	2,827	- 0.0	+ 1'7	2,590	+ 2.2	+ 7	
Birmingham & District	782	- 0'3	- 2'5	654	+ 8.0		
Other parts of England and Wales	2,847	+ 1.8	+ 9.1	2,433	+ 9'7	+ 10.	
ENGLAND & WALES	60,497	+ 1.8	+ '3'0	59,375	+ 5'3	+ 5'	
SCOTLAND	3,761	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	3,591	+ 1'5	+ 2	
RELAND	359	- 3'7	+ 3'4	242	- 5.5	+ 4'	
UNITED KINGDOM	64,597	+ 1.8	+ 2.9	63,208	+ 5'0	+ 5	

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

	Feb.,	Ian.,	Feb.,	Inc. (+) or in Feb., 1	
	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports (less Re-exports) Quantity doz. pairs Value £	23,117 80,893	23,664 61,212	18, <b>#</b> 38 68,525	- 547 + 19,686	+ 4,379 + 12,373
Exports (British & Irish) Quantity doz. pairs. Value £	177,053 256,478	96,644 218,726	89,173 190,157	+ 20,409 + 37,752	

#### OTHER LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 35 Returns-22 from Trade Unions and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued fair on the whole, and was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 3,184 reported 4.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 5.1 per cent. a month ago and 7.6 per cent. a year ago.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers and Dressers.—Employment with skinners was fair at Leeds, but bad at Birming-ham and dull in London. With curriers it was quiet at Birmingham, and bad in London and at Walsall; at Leeds, Glasgow and Edinburgh it was fair. With dressers employment continued fair. With leather workers generally employment was fair at Manchester and Leeds.

Saddle and Harness Makers .- At Walsall employment was quiet with gig saddlers, and good with brown saddlers. With saddlers it was quiet at Glasgow.

Miscellaneous Leather Trades .- With portmanteau and trunk makers employment was fair in London and good at Manchester. With fancy leather workers it was fair generally.

Imports and Exports .- The Table below shows the imports of hides and undressed skins and of leather, and the exports of saddlery and harness :---

to way moderate.	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,		(+) or Feb., 1		ec. (-) o, on a
Description.	1910.	Igio.	1909.		onth go.	Year ago.	
Imports :	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	C1	wts.		cwts.
Hides raw, and pieces thereof, dry Ditto, wet	42,163 59,790	38,360 60,704	33,321 61,130	+	3,803 914		8,842 1,340
Total Hides, dry and wet	101,953	99,064	94,451	+	2,889	+	7,503
Goat skins, undressed No. Sheep skins " £		1,273,275 287,192	1,057,137 219,462		158,042 82,193		18,096 14,463
Leather* cwts.	88,829	99,732	102,281	-	10,903	-	13,452
Exports: Saddlery and Harness £ (value)	26,830	37,880	33,292	-	11,050	-	6,462

#### TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 120 Returns-91 from Employers, 3 from Trade Unions, and 26 from Local Correspondents.)

#### Besnoke Branch.

London.-Employment during February showed a seasonal improvement, and was rather better than a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £9,014 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended February 26th showed an increase of 17.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of o'9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

#### Ready-made Branch.

London .- Employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Leeds .- Employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago; less short time was reported. Returns from firms employing 8,118 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended February 26th, showed an increase of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 3.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Jewish operatives reported an improvement.

Other Centres .- At Bristol employment was fair, and better than a year ago; at Norwich it was moderate.

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

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#### THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. March, 19to.

At Manchester and Glasgow it was fair, and showed little change compared with a year ago.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in February, 1910, were valued at  $\pounds 248,406$ , as compared with  $\pounds 205,609$  in January, 1910, and  $\pounds 257,658$  in February, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months at £ 575,443, £ 535,334, and £ 416,775 respectively.

#### OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 177 Returns—172 from Employers and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades was moderate; in the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c. trades, in the shirt and collar trade generally and in the corset trade it was fairly good. In all these branches employment was better than a year ago.

Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades.-Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West-End, employing 1,656 dressmakers in the week ended February 26th, showed a decrease of 4.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2.9 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was reported as moderate. Court dressmakers employing 869 workpeople in the week ended February 26th showed an increase of 1577 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 11.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate. With milliners in the West-End employment was fair.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and infants' millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,416 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended February 26th, showed an increase of 8.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 7.6 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fairly good.

Returns from two Women's Employment Bureaux in London showed an increase in the demand for, and a decrease in the supply of, dressmakers and milliners compared with a year ago.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year In the costume and skirt trade firms employing ago. 2,206 workpeople in the week ended February 26th showed an increase of 6.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 17.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was good.

In Glasgow employment was moderate but better than a month ago and a year ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade.-Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland employing 6,869 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying  $\pounds 4.963$  in wages in the week ended February 26th, showed no change compared with a month ago in the amount of wages paid and an increase of 12.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

Corset Trade.-Returns from corset manufacturers employing 3,075 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended February 26th showed an increase of 2.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2'I per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

#### PAPER, PRINTING, AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

(Based on 460 Returns—129 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 310 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 21 from Local Correspondents.)

#### PAPER TRADES.

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

Returns received from firms employing 21,544 work-people in the last week of the month showed that there

was practically no change in the total number of work. people employed by them as compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

A Dell's stat and	Workpeople paid Wages in	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on			
	last week of Feb., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards : Northern Counties	6,359 1,551 7,469 5,406	Per cent. + 0'3 + 1'6 - 0'5 - 0'1	Per cent. + 1'0 + 2'I - 2'4 + 1'3		
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. Hand-made Paper	20,785 759	+ 0.1 + 0.0	- 0'I + 2'3		
Total	21,544	+ 0'0	+ 0.0		

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 1,531 members had 2'7 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 2'1 per cent. a month ago and 3.7 per cent. a year ago. In the hand-made paper trade, Trade Unions with 570 members had 7.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 3.2 per cent. a month ago, and 7.8 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of paper in February, 1910, amounted to £458,557, as compared with £516,248 in January, 1910, and £424,254 in February, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months amounted to £227,348, £228,036 and £179,099 respectively.

#### PRINTING TRADES.

Employment in these trades was moderate generally. It was better at the end of February than at the end of January, and rather better than a year ago.

London.—Employment with letterpress printers was dull, better than a month ago and rather better than a year ago. With lithographic printers employment remained fair, and was much better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members out of employment at the end of the month was 5'4, as compared with 6'6 at the end of January and 6'1 at the end of February,

Other Centres .- Employment with letterpress printers was dull generally, better than a month ago and rather better than a year ago. It was good at Liverpool, Bolton, Birmingham, Nottingham, and Dundee, and fair at Edinburgh, Belfast, Norwich and Ipswich. At Oxford and Plymouth few of the Trade Union members were out of employment at the end of the month. At Sheffield and Hull short time was reported, and at Aberdeen employment was worse than a month ago. With lithographic printers employment was good ago. With innegraphic printer particle source and Nottingham, at Birmingham, moderate at Glasgow and Nottingham, and slack at other centres. At Edinburgh it was worse than a month ago, and at Leeds and Bradford short time was worked. With lithographic artists employment was fair and better than a month ago and a year

	No. of Members	Percent	age Uner at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec) on a			
Districts.	of Unions at end of Feb.,1910.	Feb., 1910	Jan., 1910.	Feb., 1909,	Month ago.	Year ago.	
London	21,237	5'4	6.6	6.1	- 1.5	- 0.7	
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,511	5.6	6.3	6.4	- 0.7	- 0.8	
anes, and Cheshire	6.808	6.2	6.5	5'7	- 0'3	+ 0'5	
Sast Midland and Bastern Counties	2,615	4'1	5'1	3'7	- 1.0	+ 0.4	
West Midlands	2,554	4.4	5'0	4.7	- 0.6	- 0'3	
S. & S. W. Countles and Wales	3,939	3'4	4'2	2'8	- 0.8	+ 0.0	
reland	<b>5,700</b> 2,548	4'9 9'8	5°5 9'8	5'4 11'6	- o.e	- 0'5 - 1'8	
United Kingdom	50,913	5'4	6.3	5.8	- 0.0	- 0'4	

#### BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment was quiet generally. It showed little change compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. In London short time was reported, and at Edinburgh employment declined towards the end of the month. Employment was fair at Birmingham, Liverpool and Glasgow, and good with women at Manchester. At Dublin it was worse than a year ago.

#### THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. March, 1910.

	1	No. of Members		age Uner at end of		Inc. (+) or	
		of Unions at end of Feb., 1910.	Feb., 1910.	Jan., 1910.	Feb., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London		3,476	7.0	6.8	7.6	+ 0'2	- 0.6
Other Districts		3,316	4'9	4'9	7.5		- 2.6
United Kingdom		6,792	5'9	5'9	7.6		- 1.2

#### BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 2,336 Returns-766 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 1,516 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 54 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT in February, though still slack, was better

than both a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of February was 11'3, as compared with 14.4 a month ago and 14.5 a year ago; and for plumbers, at the same dates, the percentages were 8.5, 11.7, and 12.0 respectively. These percentages were always exceeded in the Northern Counties, where many of the Trade Union members are engaged in shipbuilding. In Yorkshire, Lancashire, the East Midland Counties and Wales the percentages unemployed were always below the average for the Kingdom.

Returns received from trade unions of bricklayers, painters and slaters show an improvement in employment compared with both a month ago and a year ago. Returns from plasterers and labourers show little change compared with a month ago, but an improvement compared with a year ago. Returns from masons show little change compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

For London the Trade Union Returns show that 8.9 per cent. of carpenters and joiners were unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 13.2 a month ago and 11.8 a year ago. The corresponding percentages

for plumbers were 11'4, 13'9 and 15'6 respectively. Returns received from 700 firms employing 41,095 workpeople at the end of February show that there was an increase in the total number employed of 8.8 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 3.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Compared with a month ago every district showed an increase, while compared with a year ago the only district showing a decrease was the Midland and Eastern Counties.

aut (the spars as a	Skille	ed Trade	smen.	Labourers.				
District.				No. paid on last pay-day	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
<ul> <li>Ta Counties and Little was again</li> </ul>	in Feb., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	in Feb., 1910.	Month ago,	Year ago.		
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	7,060 1,966	+ 540 + 148	+ 263 + 17	4,843 1,640	+ 418 + 197	+ 101 + 157		
Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	3,492 2,530 2,968	+ 401 + 120 + 146	- 98 + 15 + 169	3,347 2,371 1,978	+ 679 + 194 + 15	+ 208 - 345 + 448		
England and Wales	18,016	F 1,355	+ 366	14,179	+ 1,503	+ 569		
Scotland Ireland	2,693 646	+ 225 + 36	- 179 + 273	1,499 768	+ 81 + 44	+ 156 + 223		
United Kingdom	21,355	+ 1,617	+ 460	16,446	+ 1,628	+ 948		
tou address by mer	La	ds and B	оуз.		Total.	annig d		
London	434 456	+ 27 + 12	- 49 - 20	12,337 4,062	+ 985 + 367	+ 315 + 154		
Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Countles & Wales	954 321 395	+ 25 - 4 + 9	+ 21 - 38 - 38	7,793 5,228 5,341	+ 1,103 + 310 + 170	+ 181 - 368 + 579		
England and Wales	2,560	+ 69	- 124	34,755	+ 2,927	+ 811		
Scotland	648 86	+ 2 - I	- 79	4,840 1,500	+ 309 + 79	- 102 + 496		
United Kingdom	3,294	+ 70	- 203	41,095	+ 3,315	+ 1,205		

Employment remained slack in most of the large centres. It was moderate with bricklayers at Middles brough, South Shields and Byker, with carpenters at Bridlington, Harrogate and Dewsbury, with carpenters at Bridlington, Harrogate and Dewsbury, with plumbers at Bradford, and with painters at Huddersfield, Wake-field, Keighley, Harrogate, Doncaster and Middles-brough. A decline was reported by bricklayers at

Sunderland and by plumbers at Middlesbrough and Hartlepool. With slaters and tilers in the Northern Counties and Yorkshire employment was fair generally. Employment was fair with bricklayers at Widnes and Altrincham, with carpenters at Stockport, and with painters at Bury, Altrincham, Stockport and Ashtonunder-Lyne. It was good with painters at Blackpool and Southport. With plumbers employment in Lancashire and Cheshire was moderate at most centres, but slack at Liverpool, Oldham, Bolton and Rochdale. At Oldham employment generally was reported as worse than a year ago.

Employment was fair with bricklayers at Derby, Ipswich, Luton, Chelmsford, Halstead, Clacton, Walsall, Woverhampton and Nuneaton. With masons at Oxford it was good. It was moderate with carpenters at Ipswich, Northampton, Smethwick and Stafford, with plumbers at Leicester and with painters at Nottingham, Leicester, Lincoln and Newark. A decline in employment was reported with carpenters, plumbers and labourers at Birmingham and with plasterers at Nottingham.

Employment was fair with bricklayers at Southampton, Maidstone, Cheltenham, Hereford and Taunton, with masons at Bristol and Cardiff, with carpenters at Cheltenham, Hereford and Malvern, with plasterers at Cardiff and Newport, and with painters at Bath.

Employment declined with masons and carpenters at Glasgow and Edinburgh, and with carpenters at Aberdeen. It was fair with bricklayers at Motherwell and Paisley, with masons at Dundee, Greenock and Hawick, and with plasterers at Glasgow and Aberdeen. With plumbers employment in Scotland was moderate generally, but slack at Dundee.

Employment at Dublin and Cork was fair on the whole.

### FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 172 Returns-6 from Employers' Associations, 129 from Trade Unions, and 37 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during February was on the whole quiet, except with coachbuilders and brushmakers, with whom it was fairly good. It showed an improvement com-pared with both a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,466 reported 7'2 per cent. 'of their members unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 9.3 per cent. a month ago and 8.8 per cent. a year ago.

Furnishing Trades. Employment with cabinet-makers, upholsterers and french polishers showed an improvement compared with a month ago. It was, on the whole, about the same as a year ago. Trade Unions reported 11.5 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 15.1 per cent. a month ago, and 11.6 per cent. a year ago. The Imports of furniture and cabinetware in

February, 1910, were valued at £26,474, as compared with £29,248 in January, 1910, and £29,810 in February, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months were valued at  $\pounds 54,478$ ,  $\pounds 74,893$ , and  $\pounds 44,276$ respectively. Millsawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment on the whole was quiet. It showed an improvement compared with both a month ago and a year ago. At Hull and on the Tees employment was reported to be fair; at Leeds it was slack, and at Newcastle, Bradford and Glasgow bad. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of February was 5.4, as compared with 6.2 a month ago, and 8.7 a year ago.

Juli divers sealed of	Im	ports.	A Marthale of	APR DE C	GARGE AN		
in a bud wood with the	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1910, on a			
Description.	Igio. Igio.		1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Timber, hewn	Loads. 167,258 110,341	Loads. 188,494 176,702	Loads. 124,181 130,471	Loads. - 21,236 - 66,361			
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value)	£ 15,396	£ 14,036	£ 11,762	+ 1,360	+ 3,634		

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### THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Bottles

Coopers. Employment on the whole continued quiet, showing little change compared with a month ago. At Hull it was reported to be good, at Liverpool and Dublin fair, at Edinburgh slack, and at Burton, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol bad.

#### Coachbuilding.

Employment generally was fairly good, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions reported 4.0 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 6 o per cent. a month ago, and 7'I per cent. a year ago. Miscellaneous.

# Brushmakers.—Employment was good generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions

reported 3.8 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 5.0 per cent. a month ago, and 4.8 per cent. a year ago. Other Trades.—Employment with packing-case makers

showed little change compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. With basket makers at Leicester employment continued bad. With skip makers at Oldham it was bad, the same as a month ago, but worse than a year ago.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in February, 1910, were valued at £34,368, as compared with  $\pounds$ 27,188 in January, 1910, and  $\pounds$ 30,220 in February 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months at  $\pounds$ 16,400, £16,468, and £15,749 respectively.

#### GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 92 Returns-59 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 21 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was bad on the whole, but showed some improvement as compared with a month ago; it was about the same as a year ago.

Returns received from tirms employing 7,770 work-people in the week ended February 26th showed an increase of 4.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, the number employed showed an increase of 100 per cent. and the amount of wages paid of 111 per cent,

	Workpeople.			Earnings.				
and the parts	Week ended		r Dec. (-)	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on :			
Feb. 26th, <b>1910</b> .	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb. 26th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Branches.	1. 21. 20.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1 18 12 19 19	Per	Per		
Glass Bottle		+ 6.0	+ 0'4	5	cent.	cent.		
Plate Class	5,014	+ 0'1	+ 04	5,995	+ 7.6	+ 0.I		
Flint Glass Ware			1	846	+ 3'4	- 0.1		
(not Bottles)	1,736	+ 1.3	+ 3'5	1,887	- 0'4	+ 5'9		
Other Branches	330	+ 6.8	- 0'9	389	+ 7.2	- 1.2		
Total	7,770	+ 4'9	+ 1.0	9,118	+ 5'4	+ 1,1		
Districts.	Contraction of the			and the second		- date in a		
North of England	711	+ 1'4	+ 0'9	713	+ 6.1	- 6.0		
Yorkshire	3,925	+ 4'4	- 2.6	4,758	+ 5'1	+ 0.8		
Lancashire	888	+ 21'5	+ 21.0	950	+ 24'4	+ 16.0		
Worcester and Warwick	1,136	+ 0'4	+ 0.4	1,386	- 0.1	- 1.0		
Scotland	772	+ 0'4	- 2'2	958	+ 0.8	- 2'0		
Other parts of the United Kingdom	338	+ 2.7	+ 4.0	333	+ 1.8	+ 4'4		

Total ... 7,770 + 4'9 + 1'0 9,118 + 5'4 + 1'1 Employment with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire continued bad generally, with a good deal of short time; it was about the same as a year ago, but there was some improvement as compared with a month ago. Employment was again bad with glass bottle makers in the North of England; at Seaham Harbour it continued dull. There was an improvement in Lancashire, as compared with both a month ago and a year ago; employment was fair at Bristol, moderate at Portobello, and bad at Dublin. Employment with flint glass makers was good

at Birmingham and fairly good at Wordsley; with flint glass cutters it was quiet at Birmingham and Wordsley; it was good with flint glass cutters at Edinburgh. It continued moderate with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne it continued bad and was worse than a month ago, a great deal of short time being worked. Employment was good and better than a month ago with plate glass bevellers and silverers at Birmingham. It was rather better than a month ago with glass blowers in London.

#### Imports and Exports. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1910, on a Feb., 1910. Jan., 1910. Feb., 1909. Description Month Year ago. Window & German Sheet cwts. 85,834 cwts. cwts. - 25,826 - 5,696 cwts. 112,660 92,530 te... ... ... ... ht, plain, cut or orna-ental, &c. ... nufactures, other sorts 20,566 51,401 24,953 51,369 4,387 - 5,679 32 + 5,152 26,245 46,249 73 144 192 119 gross 101,866 gross 109,447 gross - 7,581 - I4,2 gross 116,0**59** Bottles 14,203 Exports: cwts. 12,290 4,877 26,086 cwts cwts $\begin{array}{r} + 3,160 + \\ - 477 + \\ + 6,812 + \end{array}$ 14,188 6,560 50,588 ... 17,348 6,083 5,058 tures, other sorts $\begin{array}{c} 4,077 & - & 477 & T & 1,200 \\ 56,066 & + & 6,812 & + & 11,314 \\ gross. & gross. & gross. \\ 59,74c & - & 7,729 & - & 1,354 \end{array}$ 37,400 gross. 58,386 gross. 66,115

March, 1910.

#### POTTERY AND BRICK AND TILE TRADES.

(Based on 23 Returns-7 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued bad, on the whole, in the Pottery trade, and slack in the Brick and Tile trades, but there was some improvement as compared with a month ago. Much short time was worked.

Pottery Trade.—In Staffordshire employment in the earthenware trade continued bad, and while some firms were working full time the average was about four days a week. Employment was fair on the whole in Devonshire. At Bristol it continued good with earthenware potters; with stone potters it was better than a month ago. In the china trade at Worcester and Coalport it was better than a month ago, when it was reported as dull. In the earthenware trade in the South Yorkshire and River Aire district it was about the same as a month ago and a year ago. It continued dull, on the whole, in Scotland, but was better than a month ago, although there was still a good deal of short time. Employment with tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow continued dull, and was worse than a month ago, much short time being worked. Brick and Tile Trades.—There was again much short

time in these trades, partly on account of bad weather. Employment continued slack in the Peterborough district, but was fairly good at Market Harborough. It was bad at Nottingham and about the same as a month ago and a year ago. It was fair in Shropshire and at Stourbridge, and moderate in the Hartlepool district and in Devonshire. It was slack at Bridgwater and Bristol. It was fair in the Eastern Counties and continued good in Bedfordshire. There was again much short time in North Wales.

The Imports of chinaware or porcelain and earthenware in February, 1910, were valued at  $\pounds$  54,134, as compared with  $\pounds$  58,108 in January, 1910, and  $\pounds$  53,552 in February, 1909; and the Exports for the same months at £ 190,362, £ 200,696, and £ 158,210 respectively.

#### AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 229 Returns from Correspondents in various districts).

AGRICULTURAL employment was much affected by wet weather in February, work on the land being impracticable in many cases. Threshing, hedging, ditching, manure carting, &c., provided work for day labourers when the weather permitted, but men of this class lost a good deal of time on account of rain, and the supply was generally somewhat in excess of requirements.

Northern Counties .- Agricultural employment in Northumberland was somewhat affected by wet and stormy weather, but was fairly regular on the whole. A few day labourers found occasional employment at hedging and ditching. Bad weather caused a good deal of interruption to outdoor work in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, and the demand for day labourers in these counties was correspondingly affected. There was only a limited demand for day labourers in Yorkshire (for such work as threshing, hedging, ditching

#### March, 1910. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE

and manure carting), and there were generally more of this class seeking work than were wanted. Some excess in the supply of men for permanent situations was also reported in several districts, a correspondent in the Bridlington Union remarking that young men were more numerous than for some years.

Midland Counties.- Employment was fairly regular in Cheshire and Derbyshire, though a few day labourers lost time on account of bad weather. Threshing, hedging, &c., provided a fair amount of work for day labourers in Nottinghamshire, where the supply of and demand for this class of men were generally about equal. Wet weather greatly hindered outdoor work in Leicestershire, and there was loss of time among day labourers in consequence. Day labourers were also in irregular employment in Staffordshire, the supply of men being generally in excess of requirements. Bad weather hindered farm work somewhat considerably in Shropshire and Worcestershire, and some day labourers in these counties lost a good deal of time. Employment was also irregular in Warwickshire, where day labourers employed at threshing and other work were affected by the bad weather. The weather similarly interrupted work in Northamptonshire, where there was a fairly good demand for day labourers when the weather permitted. A limited demand for day labourers was reported from Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and in several districts the supply was in excess of requirements. Men of this class were generally in irregular work in Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire, on account of wet and stormy weather. A report from North Bedfordshire mentions a demand for shepherds and men for tending cattle.

Eastern Counties.-Employment was fairly regular in Huntingdonshire, though hindered somewhat by wet weather, in the case of day labourers. Men of this class were not in much demand in *Cambridgeshire* on account of bad weather. There was a fairly good demand for day labourers, on the whole, in Lincolnshire. At the Candlemas hirings in this county wages showed little change compared with a year ago. Bad weather caused a certain amount of interruption to the employment of day labourers in Norfolk and Suffolk, but threshing, hedging, ditching and manure carting generally provided a good deal of work, and but little excess in the supply of labourers was reported. There was only a moderate demand for day labourers in Essex.

Southern and South Western Counties .- Outdoor farm work was much hindered by rain in Kent, and the demand for day labourers is reported to have been smaller than is usual in February. Hedging, ditching, rootcleaning, &c., provided a moderate amount of work for day labourers in Survey and Sussex, but in these counties also there was much unemployment among this class of men, on account of wet weather, which rendered work on the land impracticable in many districts. There was generally only a moderate demand for day labourers in Hampshire and Berkshire. Wet weather caused loss of time to men employed at threshing and other work in Wiltshire, and more men than usual were reported in irregular work. Day labourers were generally in little demand in Dorset; there was a surplus of men seeking permanent situations at the Dorchester hiring fair, a correspondent reporting the supply as larger than for some years. Not much irregularity of employment was reported in Somerset, where, however, rain caused a certain amount of lost time to day labourers. In Herefordshire, on account of an unusually wet month, day labourers were in small request. A correspondent in the Bromyard Union states that there was a demand for cowmen and waggoners. The weather also affected employment in Gloucestershire, and several day labourers were in irregular work. In Devon and Cornwall there was generally plenty of work for day labourers when the weather permitted, but in most districts a few days were lost through rain.

# DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR, (Based on 139 Returns—116 from Employers. 7 from Trade Unions, and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

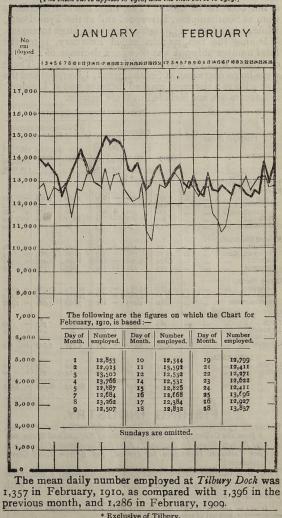
EMPLOYMENT in London during February was fair, not so good as a month ago, but better on the whole than a

year ago. It was slack generally at Liverpool, and at the other principal ports it continued moderate on the whole. London.\*-Employment during February was fair, not so good as a month ago, but better on the whole than a year ago. The wool sales at the London Docks ended early in the month. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in London in the four weeks ended February 26th, 1910, was 12,859, a decrease of 5'9 per cent. as compared with a month ago, but an increase of 2'5 per cent. as compared with February, 1909. The daily numbers employed during February, 1910, ranged from 12,271 on the 22nd, to 13,837 on the 28th. During February, 1909, the daily numbers ranged from 10,716 on the 16th to 13,363 on the 4th.

	Average Da	d at Principa	of Labou	rers emplo res in Londo	yed in Docks	
the sectors de	And I want	In Docks*		a final parties		
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	ndon ority owners, &c. Total.		At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves,	
Week ended Feb. 5th	4,333 4,209 3,953 4,103	2,753 2,392 2,501 2,300	7,086 6,600 6,454 6,403	6,185 6,170 6,219 6,320	13,271 12,770 12,673 12,723	
Average for 4 weeks ended Feb. 26th, 1910	} 4,149	2,487	6,636	6,223	12,859	
Average for Jan., 1910	4,719	2,688	7,407	6,265	13,672	
Average for Feb., 1909	3,986	8,624	6,610	5,936	12,546	

Chart showing the total estimated number of **Labourers** employed at all the **Docks**, and at 110 of the principal **Wharves**, for each day during the months of January and February, 1910. The corresponding curve for January and February, 1909, is also given for comparison.

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



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# THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. March, 1910.

Employment at *Liverpool* was moderate with dock labourers, and bad with quay and railway carters.

Other Ports.—Employment with dock and quayside labourers on the Tyne and Wear was fair and rather better than a month ago; it was moderate on the whole with coal trimmers and teemers, a number having been discharged and others put on short time owing to the disputes in the coal trade. At Middlesbrough employment was moderate generally; at Hartlepool it was fair with dock labourers and moderate with riverside labourers ; at both ports there was an improvement as compared with a year ago. Employment with dock labourers was moderate at Hull and Goole, and bad at Grimsby; with coal porters it was fair at Hull, slack at Grimsby, and good at Goole. Employment was slack at Yarmouth and Lowestoff, and good at Parkeston. Employment was fair at Southampton, and bad generally at Plymouth; fair at Bristol, and at the South Wales ports. At Manchester it was bad. Employment was moderate at Glasgow and bad at Greenock. It was slack, but better than a month ago at Leith and Grangemouth; at Dundee it was good, and at Aberdeen, dull. At Dublin employment was bad; at Belfast it was dull.

# SEAMEN SHIPPED IN FEBRUARY.

(Based on 27 Returns received through the Marine Department of the Board of Trade.) RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which about 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade was entered and cleared), show that during February 31,742\* seamen, of whom 3,012 (or 95 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. As compared with February, 1909, there was a net decrease of 2,028. The most marked decreases were at Southampton, Liverpool and at the Tyne Ports, while at London and Glasgow there were large increases. During the two months ended February, 1910, the

During the two months ended February, 1910, the total number shipped was 66,802, a decrease of 2,915 as compared with the corresponding period of 1909. There were large decreases at Southampton, Liverpool and the Tyne Ports; the most marked increase was at London.

				Numbe	er of	Sean	nen* ship	ped in			
Detection	Danta		February, Two months Februar								
Principal	Ports,		<b>19</b> 09.	1910.	Dec	. (+) or c.(-) 1910.	1909.			Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) in 1910.	
NGLAND AN	D WA	LES.				12					
ast Goast. Tyne Ports	-		2,293	1,634	-	659	3,989	3,108	-	881	
Sunderland			319	306	17	13	884 520	682 888	-+	202 368	
Middlesbrough Hull			207	310 918	+	103 I	2,232	2,342	Ŧ	110	
Grimsby			16	51	+	35	57	77	÷	20	
ristol Channe	1										
Bristol†			432	453	+	21	<b>9</b> 29	1,115	+	186	
Newport, Mon			I,CII	786	-	225	2,136	1,663	-	473	
Cardifit			3,874	3,396	=	478	8,698 695	8,315	-+	383 88	
Swansea		•••	396	244	1	1/4	095	105	-	00	
ther Ports.		NE GO	a series								
Liverpool			12,377	11,686	-+	691 517	24,474 11,154	22,783 12,396	-+	1,691	
Southampton			3,860	2,979	11	881	7,669	5,883	-	1,786	
The state of the second			3,	-1515			the states			1	
eith		100	369	359	1	10	842	743	-	99	
	ethil	and	56	157	+	IOI	242	405	+	163	
Grangemouth			a and	19 ALASS	13		1 1.2.34	shine a	1		
lasgow			2,318	2,689	+	371	4,732	5,115	+	383	
IRELA	ND.			100	1	Nice.	1 pe		1	the for	
ublin			33	38	+	5	150	170	+	20	
elfast	• •••	•••	119	70	-	49	314	334	+	20	
Tot	al		33,770	31,742		2,028	69,717	66,802	-	2,915	
			1. The second	and the second			Contract of the local division of the local	Contraction of the	1		

### FISHING INDUSTRY.

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

THE fish landed in February, 1910, showed a decrease in quantity, but an increase in value, as compared with February, 1909.

\* 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.

Employment at the principal ports was on the whole moderate. At Grimsby employment was good with fishermen, fair with fish dock labourers, and bad with fish curers. It was better than a year ago. At Yarmouth employment was moderate with fishermen, fair with fish dock labourers, and bad with fish curers. At Lowestoft it was fair generally, and about the same as a month ago. Employment at Hull was moderate with fish curers. At Aberdeen it was good with fish curers; it was worse than a year ago. At Peterhead and Macduff employment was moderate generally. At Fraserburgh it was bad with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and moderate with fish curers; it was worse than either a month ago or a year ago. Off the South-Western Coast of England fishing operations were greatly hindered by stormy weather.

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

		Quantity.		Val	
boots which a tast boots which a tast		Feb., 1910.	Feb., 1909.	Feb., 1910.	Feb., 1909.
Fish (other than Shell): England and Wales Scotland Ireland	: : :	Cwts, 591,287 363,052 83,783	Cwts. 647,826 438,452 62,472	£ 485,950 171,753 19,580	£ 445,094 151,459 17,681
Shell Fish		1,038,122	1,148,750	677,283 18,857	614,234 24,794
				A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OWNE	The POLY AND A PARTY

Total Value... ... - <u>696,140</u> <u>639,028</u> The **Exports** of herrings, cured and salted, in February, 1910, were valued at £70,528, as compared with £81,383 in January, 1910, and £66,511 in February, 1909.

# PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.-BREAD.

ETURNS have been received from the principal Coperative Societies and Master Bakers' Associations in reat Britain, and from local correspondents, showing the price of bread on March 1st, 1910.

#### Returns from Co-operative Societies.

The figures in the following Table are based on 228 Returns from Co-operative Societies in England and Vales and 122 from Scotland :---

District.	pric	iomin e per t Mar.		Predominant price per 4 lbs. on 1st Dec., 1909.			Predominant price per 4 lbs. on 1st Mar., 1909.		
District	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.
England and Wales.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. Counties and }	73	52	6.43	74	6	6.41	7	53	6.12
Lancs. & Cheshire	21	5	6.03	7	5	6.12	61	5	5.86
N. Mid. Counties	6	5	5-57	63	5	5.60	6	5	5.35
W. do. do	61	53	8.96	63	51	6.03	6	5	5-57
S. do. do	6	5	5.87	6	5	5.67	6	43	5.35
Eastern Counties	64	5	5.97	63	5强	6.03	6	5	5+70
London	6	53	5-94	6	53	5.94	6	51	5.84
S.E. Counties	63	6	6.0¥	63	5号	6.12	6	5	8-92
S.W. Counties, Wales & Mon. }	7	52	6.02	7	53	6-04	61	5	5.85
England and Wales	73	5	5•94	734	5	<b>B</b> •98	7	41	5.68
SCOTLAND.	A. S.	6	6-44	Pata	6	6-50	7	58	6.07
Eastern Counties	7	10000	6-35	7	5	6.38	7	4	6+22
Lanarkshire	7	5	6-53	and the second	61	6-53	63	6	6.07
Other Southern	7	03	0.03	7	03	0.00	Dog	0	100
Counties	7	61	6.70	7	6	6.70	7	6	6•39
Scotland	7	5	6+49	7	5	6.93	7	4	6-22
Great Britain	. 73		6.14	73	5	6-18	7	4	5.88

The mean of the prices for March, 1910, remains practically unaltered as compared with that for December, 1909. As compared with March 1st, 1909, an increase of <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. per 4 lbs. is shown.

# March, 1910. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

an atar natar	1st Mar., 1910.			ISt	Feb., 1	1910.	1st Mar. 1909.		
District.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
London:	6 6 5 5 5 5	51	5.7	6	51 5	5.7	6	5	5.6
S.E. S.W. W.&W.C. Counties & Yorks,	5667	55555	5'5 5'6 5'9 6'2	6 5 5 6 7	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5'5 5'7 5'9 6'2	535667	52 53 55 55 55	5'5 5'5 5'7 5'9 5'8
Lanos. & Cheshire Midlands Bastern Counties	6 6 6 6	5555	5'7 5'7 6'0	6 6 6	5 5 5 5 5	5'7 5'7 6'1 6'0	6 6 6	555	5.8 5'4 6'0 5'6
S. Western Counties and Wales	6	52 52	5'9 6'4	7	53	6'4	7	513	6.1
Great Britain	7	5	5'9	7	5	5'9	7	5	5.7

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the predominant prices remains unaltered. Compared with a year ago an increase of '2d. per 4 lbs. is shown. In the next Table the predominant price is shown for 27 of the principal towns.

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with Last Change Predominant Price per 4 lbs. on Mar. 1st, 1910. Place. A Year ago, Am'nt per 4 lbs Date. ago. d, d d. + 1 Oct. 'og London 53 & 6 --- 
 Dec. 'og

 Dec. 'og

 Sept. 'og

 Dec. 'og

 Oct. 'og

 Sept. 'og

 April 'og
 +

 April 'og
 +

 Nov. 'og

 Nov. 'og

 April 'og
 +

 April 'og
 +

 Peb. 'no

 Pov. 'og

 April 'og
 +

 Oct. 'og

 April 'og
 +

 Oct. 'og

 Sept. 'og

 Feb. 'no

 Oct. 'og

 Sept. 'og

 Sept. 'og
 53 & 6 ... - 1 + 1 Birmingham Bolton Bristol Cardiff 53 & 6 53 & 6 ++++ IIIIIIIIII Derby... Hull ... Ipswich Leeds... 53 Leeds... ... Leicester ... Liverpool ... Manchester ... Middlesbrough Norwich ... + 1 53 & 6 ... + 12 + 13 Notingham ... Oldham ... Plymouth ... Portsmouth ... Potteries ... Southampton 5日 6日 6 + 1 5 & 6 5 & 5 ... Sept. 'og Wolverhampton Aberdeen .... Dundee .... Edinburgh .... Glasgow .... ...... + 1 - 3 LILI 53 63 63 + 1 April'og + June'og + + + + + + .... Belfast .... .... 63 Dublin

As compared with February 1st, the predominant price of bread has risen  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per 4 lbs. in the Potteries and fallen  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per 4 lbs. in Bristol, Manchester and Portsmouth. As compared with a year ago, one town (Dundee) shows a decrease of  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per 4 lbs., and in 11 towns the price is unaltered. In the remaining towns increases have occurred. In London the increase was  $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per 4 lbs.

#### 11.-WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The imports of wheat during September, 1909-February 1910, amounted to 49,067,880 cwts., or 8,095,785 cwts. more than in the corresponding months of 1908.9. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1909-February, 1910, amounted to 6,731,019 cwts., or 155,501 cwts. more than in September, 1908-February, 1909.

Month.	British Wheat. Mean London Gazette Price.	Im (Average De	Average Monthly Price of Flour(Town Households ez Mill for		
and the second	(England and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour,	cash).	
igog ebruary	Per cwt. s. d. 7 II	Per owt. s. d. 8 8	Per swt. s. d. 10 101	Per owt. s. d. II	
	7 10 7 8	9 01 9 11	11 5 11 6g	12 I II II	

### EMPLOYMENT AND OUTPUT AT COAL MINES IN 1909.

A PRELIMINARY statement has recently been issued by the Home Office relating to the output of coal and other minerals, and the number of persons employed at mines in the United Kingdom during the year 1909. From this statement it appears that the output of coal in 1909 was  $263\frac{3}{4}$  million tons, an increase of nearly  $2\frac{1}{4}$  million tons, or 0.9 per cent. as compared with 1908.

The following statement shows the output in the principal districts in the years 1908 and 1909 :---

ger a kutto	Output o	f Coal in	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1909, as compared with 1903.			
er vilasira <del>gis</del> asir	1908.	1909.	Quantity.	Per cent,		
Northumberland Durham Lanca-hire and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts. and Leicestershire Staffordshire South Wales and Mon- mouthshire Lanarkshire Other Districts	1,000 tons. 13,798 40,138 24,514 34,929 16,958 13,765 13,644 50,227 17,025 8,413 28,140	1,000 tons. 14,013 41,240 24,016 35,867 16,869 13,768 13,768 13,768 13,517 50,364 17,299 8,420 28,349	$\begin{array}{c} \text{I,000 tons.} \\ + & 215 \\ + & \text{I,102} \\ - & 498 \\ + & 968 \\ - & 89 \\ + & 43 \\ - & 127 \\ + & 137 \\ + & 137 \\ + & 137 \\ + & 273 \\ + & 209 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 1^{\circ}6 \\ + & 2^{\circ}7 \\ - & 2^{\circ}0 \\ + & 2^{\circ}8 \\ - & 0^{\circ}5 \\ + & 0^{\circ}3 \\ + & 0^{\circ}2 \\ + & 0^{\circ}2 \\ + & 0^{\circ}7 \\ \end{array}$		
	261,512	263,758	+ 2,246	+ 0.0		

The output in Durham increased by over one million tons, or 2.7 per cent., and that in Yorkshire by just under one million tons, or 2.8 per cent. Smaller increases took place in all the other districts, except Lancashire and Cheshire, Staffordshire and Derbyshire, where there were decreases, amounting in the case of Lancashire and Cheshire to just under half a million tons, or 2 per cent.

The total number of persons employed at mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts (including a certain number of persons engaged in mining ironstone, fireclay, shale, &c.) was 1,013,998, an increase of 26,185, or 2'7 per cent., as compared with 1908.

The total number of persons employed in and about coal and other mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts, in the principal districts in each of the years 1998 and 1909 was as follows:—

District.	Nun employ	In. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1939 as compared with 1938.				
District.	1908.	<b>19</b> 09.	Nu	imber.	Per	cent.
forthumberland ancashire and Cheshire orkshire erbyshire taffordshire outh Wales and Monmouth anarkshire iffeshire	51,877 142,231 100,567 143,818 55,656 46,073 52,513 201,752 55,237 25,447 112,622	53.934 146,520 103,819 149,961 56,222 47,863 54,561 204,984 55,206 26,189 114,759	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	2,057 4.289 3,252 6,143 556 1,790 2,048 3.232 51 742 2,117	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	4'0 3'0 3'2 4'3 1'0 3'9 1'6 0'1 2'9 1'9
Total	987,813	1,013,998	+	26,185	+	2.7

There were increases as compared with 1908 in the numbers employed in all the coalfields, except in Lanarkshire, where there was a very small decrease. The greatest absolute increases were in Yorkshire (6,143, or 4.3 per cent.) and in Durham  $(4,289, \text{ or } 3 \text{ per$  $cent.})$ . The increase in Yorkshire was also the greatest proportionate increase.

### LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

### (1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF, AND IN THE COURSE OF, THE EMPLOY-MENT: UNEXPLAINED DROWNING OF SEAMAN.

Compensation for injury by accident is not payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, unless the accident was one arising out of, and in the course of, the employment. Where a claim is made, the burden of proof that an accident did so arise is upon the claimant.

The mate of a steamship on a calm day, with a smooth sea, went on duty as officer of the watch at 4 a.m. At 6 a.m. he was supervising some men at work, but between 7 a.m. and 8 a.m. he disappeared and was never seen again; neither was any explana-tion forthcoming as to the cause of his disappearance, though he had complained of feeling unwell and sick the previous evening. His widow claimed compensation, but the claim was resisted on the ground that there was no evidence of any accident arising out of and in the course of the employment. The County Court judge

made an award in the widow's favour. The shipowners appealed. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that as the man was on deck in pursuance of his duty, although unwell, the County Court judge had properly drawn the inference that the accident causing death had arisen out of as well as in the course of the employment.—Rice v. Owners of ship "Swansea Vale." Court of Appeal, February 9th, 1910.

#### ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF, AND IN THE COURSE OF, THE EMPLOYMENT: SEAMAN RETURNING TO SHIP.

While a ship was lying off the shore waiting for an opportunity to load, the captain landed late in the evening, and went to an hotel about 100 yards from the pier. After being on shore for an hour he returned to the pier, and while hailing his boat to take him back to the ship he fell into the water and was drowned before the boat could reach him. His widow claimed compensation, and obtained an award in the County Court, the judge being of opinion that his going to the hotel was equally consistent with his going there in the course of his employment or for his own pleasure.

The employers appealed. The Court of Appeal held that it was for the claimant to prove affirmatively that the accident was one arising out of and in the course of the employment, and it was not enough to prove facts equally consistent one way and the other. No doubt the captain might have gone on the pier for the purposes of his duty, but the pier was not part of the area of his duty, and the claimant had not proved her right to compensation. The appeal was therefore allowed.—Hewitt v. Owners of ship "Duchess," Court of Appeal, February 16th, 1910.

REMOVAL OF INCAPACITY FROM INJURY; POSSIBILITY OF RETURN OF INCAPACITY : RUPTURE : SUSPENSORY AWARD.

Compensation under the Act is only payable as long as the injured workman is incapable because of his injury from earning as high weekly wages as he did before the injury.

A seaman, while following his usual employment, met with an accident which caused a slight rupture. He was supplied with a truss, and voluntarily returned to work. Subsequently he claimed compensation, and on the evidence given the County Court judge decided that the seaman was perfectly fit to follow his usual occupation, and that as long as he wore a truss and took reasonable precautions, which it was his duty to do, there was no reason to anticipate any return of the incapacity. The judge therefore refused to award any compensation, or to make what is called a suspensory award, that is, an award of a nominal sum to

keep alive the liability of the employer. The claimant appealed. The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, holding that in a case of this kind, where there is a prospect of future trouble arising as the result of a present injury, it is the duty of a County Court judge to make a suspensory award, and in this case an award of one penny a week should be made in favour of the claimant.— Grigav. Owners of steamship "Harelda," Court of Appeal, February 7th,

### PARTIAL INCAPACITY: WHAT IS SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT?

Where a workman is partially incapacitated as a result of an injury by accident, the weekly payment by way of compensation must in no case exceed the difference between the amount of the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average weekly amount which he is earning, or is able to earn, in some suitable employment or business after the accident.

A miner in the employment of a colliery company while working at the coal face in the pit met with an accident which seriously injured one of his eyes. The sight of that eye was permanently injured though not absolutely destroyed, and his vision was so affected that he was in reality less fitted for work than a one-eyed man. The company offered him work in the mine at the coal face at his old wages, but he refused to accept such work because of the danger to his sight, and asked for work on the surface, with compensation by way of supplement to the reduced wages he would thus earn. The company refusing to find him other work he took proceedings for compensation. The County Court judge found as a fact that the employment offered involved greater risk to a man with one eye than to a man with two eyes, and in these circumstances he was of opinion that working at the coal face was not quite a suitable employment, and he made an award in his favour. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that whether the employment offered was suitable or not, was a question of fact for the judge, who was entitled to take into account not only the physical condition of the man, but also the nature and character of the work which he did before the accident, and the nature and character of the work offered him after the accident. There was sufficient evidence to justify the decision of the County Court judge, and the Court would not disturb his award. The appeal was therefore dismissed. -Eyre v. Houghton Main Colliery Co., Ltd. Court of Appeal. February 17th, 1910.

March, 1910.

ACCIDENT TO INFANT: REVIEW: PROBABLE EARNINGS.

Any weekly payment made by way of compensation under the Act may be reviewed at the request either of the employer or of the workman, and may be ended, diminished or increased provided that the weekly payment does not exceed the difference between the amount of the average weekly earnings before the accident and the average weekly amount which the workman is earning or is able to earn after the accident. Where, however, the workman was at the date of the accident under 21 years of age, and the review takes place more than 12 months after the accident, the amount of the weekly payment may be increased to any amount not exceeding 50 per cent. of the weekly sum which the workman would probably have been earning at the date of the review if he had remained uninjured, in no case, however, exceeding  $f_1$ .

In July, 1907, a young man 20 years of age, who had been working as a stove-grate fitter, being temporarily out of work at his regular trade, entered the employment of an engineering company as a labourer at 22s. a week. While in this employment he met with an accident by which his right arm was badly injured, and in respect of which compensation at the rate of 11s. 4d. a week was paid to him. In February, 1909, the applicant had sufficiently recovered to be able to do light work which the employers found him at the same wages as he was earning before the accident. The compensation was then diminished to a penny a week. In August, 1909, the young man, then being over 21, applied for a review on the ground that if he had not been injured he would at that time have been earning more than the wages he was receiving, by working at his trade of a stove-grate fitter. The County Court judge decided that if he had not been injured he would then have probably been earning 30s. a week at his trade, and made an award in his favour, increasing the compensation to 7s. 6d, a week. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the Appeal, holding that as the workman had been prevented by his injury from returning to his proper trade, and was under 21 when injured, his case came within the intention of the Act.—Evans v. Vickers, Son & Maxim, Ltd., Court of Appeal, February 10th, 1910.

COMPENSATION DIMINISHED ON REVIEW: FURTHER REVIEW: RIGHT TO INCREASE WHERE NO CHANGE IN CONDITION

A man who was employed as butcher's assistant by a steamship company met with an accident, in circumstances entitling him to compensation, which made it necessary for one of his fingers to be amputated. In March, 1908, he was awarded compensation at the rate of 15s. a week. In May, 1909, the employers applied for a review and proved that the man was back in his own employment under them. The workman contended that if he lost his employment with the company the injury to his hand would prevent him getting employment with any other employers. The County Court judge held that he was able to do his work, and that his chances of obtaining employment were not materially reduced; and he made an order diminishing the compensation to 1s. a week. In October, 1909, having left the company's service, the workman applied for a further review and for an increase of the compensation to the amount originally awarded. He alleged that doctors would not pass him for service as a butcher on board ship on account of his injury, and that he was unable to obtain employment. The company contended that as the man's bodily condition was precisely the same as it had been in the preceding May there were no fresh circumstances justifying a review, and that the judge could not alter his previous decision. The judge, however, refused to adopt this contention, and increased the compensation to 15s.

The company appealed. The Court of Appeal held that the judge had jurisdiction to make the order, and they dismissed the appeal. They were of opinion that when at the first review the judge decided that the man's chances of obtaining employment were not materially reduced, such decision was in the nature of an opinion rather than a conclusion of fact; and that, although great care should be taken not to allow the fluctuations of the general labour market to justify a review, the unwillingness of masters to employ men suffering a review, the unwiningness of masters to employ men sumering from injury should not be disregarded, and a man was entitled to show that he was handicapped in the labour market by the permanent effects of an accident.—Radcliffe v. Pacific Steam Navigation Co. Court of Appeal, February 24th, 1910.

#### REVIEW: PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION BETWEEN APPLICATION AND HEARING.

In three cases, in which the facts were in principle identical, injured workmen to whom compensation had for some time been paid, were alleged to have completely recovered. The employers applied for a review, but on account of the state of business of the Court a considerable interval necessarily had to elapse between the application and the hearing. The employers in each case stopped payment as from the date of the application. The men took proceedings to enforce payment, and the employers applied to the Sheriff-Substitute to suspend those proceedings until the review, on the ground that it had been decided by the Court of Session that the Sheriff might terminate compensation as from the date of the application for review, where he was satisfied that at that date the workman had fully recovered. The Sheriff-Substitute, however, refused to suspend the proceedings, and the Sheriff supported this d cision. The employers appealed. The Court of Session dismissed the appeal, holding that em

ployers were bound in law to continue paying compensation until the decision of the application for review.—Addie & Sons v, Coakeley, The Cadzow Coal Co. v. M'Aleer, Wilsons & Clyde Coal Co. v. Cairnduff, Court of Session, February 10th, 1910. SERIOUS AND WILFUL MISCONDUCT : UNNECESSARY EXPOSURE

#### TO DANGER.

Where it is proved that an injury to a workman is attributable to his own serious and wilful misconduct compensation in respect of that injury is not payable, unless when death or serious and permanent disablement results.

A "roadsman" employed by a colliery company was at work in the pit putting right a breakdown which kept the whole pit idle. In order to fetch a tool he had to go to the other side of the working shaft at the bottom. Instead of going round by the passage provided for the purpose he went right across the bottom of the shaft, and was caught and crushed by a descending cage. The cage was entirely under the control of the engineman, and there was no bell to warn any person in the position of the injured man. He claimed compensation ; but on evidence that the shaft bottom was notoriously dangerous, that it was regarded as an extremely rash thing for anyone to cross it, and that there was no reason why the man should not have crossed the by passage, the Sheriff-Substitute found that the claimant had been injured through his own serious and wilful misconduct, and refused to make an award in his favour. The workman appealed. The Court of Session held that there was ample evidence to justify the finding of the Sheriff-Substitute, and dismissed the appeal.—Leishman v. William Dixon, Ltd. Court of Session, February 10th, 1910.

WHO IS A "WORKMAN"? TEACHER OF MUSIC.

The term "workman" in the Act means (with certain exceptions which are not material) any person who has entered into or works under a contract of service with an employer, whether by way of manual labour, clerical work or otherwise. Where a workman has entered into concurrent contracts of service with two or more employers, under which he works at one time for one employer and at another time for another, for the purposes of compensation for injury by accident his average weekly earnings are computed as if all such earnings were earned in the employment of the employer for whom he was working at the time of the accident.

A girl employed by a laundry company met with an accident by which her left hand was seriously injured, in circumstances admittedly entitling her to compensation. She made a claim under the Act against the company, and there was no dispute as to the the Act against the company, and there was no dispute as to the liability of the company to pay her the maximum compensation based on the wages they paid her. She proved, however, that in her spare time she gave music lessons to the children of neighbours, in at least one case being paid a regular small sum weekly. It was contended on her behalf that these earnings should be taken into account in fixing the compensation. The County Court judge decided that these earnings could not be so taken into account. The claimant appealed. The Court of Appeal held that although a person regularly employed in a school or a family to teach music would be entitled to the benefit of the Act, a teacher giving music lessons to pupils in their homes or at his own house was not working under a contract of service. Therefore in respect of these music lessons the claimant was not a "workman," and not entitled to claim compensation in respect of earnings thereby. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—Simmons v. The Heath Laundry Company, Court of Appeal, February 26th, 1910.

#### WHO IS WITHIN THE ACT? SEAMAN: FISHERMAN REMUNERATED BY SHARE IN PROFITS.

The Act applies to seamen, but not to such members of the crew of a fishing vessel as are remunerated by shares in the profits or the gross earnings of the working of such vessel.

An engine driver on board a steam trawler was injured and incapacitated from following his employment by an accident occurring in the course of his usual work at sea. The catch of the ship was divided into 24 shares, and this man's remuneration was one share; but the company which owned the ship guaranteed a weekly payment of a minimum sum of 30s. to him in the event of his share not amounting to that sum. The company applied for a declaration that they were not bound to pay compensation to the injured man. The County Court judge refused to make such declaration, being of opinion that the intention of the Act was only to exclude men who were paid solely by a share on profits. The company appealed. The Court of Appeal decided that the County Court judge was wrong in his decision, and that any member of the crew of a fiching usered who was remunerated by a share of profits crew of a fishing vessel who was remunerated by a share of profits was excluded from the benefits of the Act, whether or not he had a guarantee that the profits should not be below a certain sum. The appeal was therefore allowed.—The Admiral Fishing Co., Ltd.. v. Robinson. Court of Appeal, February 16th, 1910.

### (2) Employers' Liability Act.

SEAMEN : WHO IS A SEAMAN ? The Employers' Liability Act, 1880, applies to railway servants and to such persons as are included in the definition of a "workman" in the Workmen and Employers' Act, 1875. This definition does not include seamen. The term "seaman" is defined by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 and 1894, to "include every person (except masters pilots and apprentices duly indentured and registered) employed or engaged in any capacity on board any

# THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

A man who was employed as a "rigger" by a firm of ship-owners, and who did not in the course of his duties go to sea, was employed on a ship in dock. While he and some other men were engaged in moving the ship from one side of the dock to the other a rope broke, and the man was knocked down and injured. He brought an action for damages under the Employers' Liability Act as a workman to whom that Act applied, and recovered a judgment for damages.

for damages. On appeal the High Court set aside this judgment on the ground that the plaintiff was a "seaman," and therefore not within the provisions of the Act. The plaintiff appealed, and the Court of Appeal reversed the decision of the High Court, and restored the judgment of the County Court. The shipowners appealed further. The House of Lords held that the definition of "seaman" for the purposes of the Merchant Shipping Acts did not affect the Employers' Liability Act. The plaintiff was not a seafaring man, and not a seaman in the ordinary sense of the word. Therefore he and not a seaman in the ordinary sense of the word. Therefore he was entitled to the advantages of the Act, and to the damages awarded to him. The appeal was therefore dismissed, -Macbeth & Co. v. Chislett, House of Lords, February 7th, 1910.

### CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES. Quarterly Returns of Sales.

RETURNS received show total sales in their distributive departments amounting to £9,204,415, an increase of 8.3 per cent. on the corresponding period of 1908, and of 23.0 per cent. on the corresponding period of 1904 (i.e. five years ago).

The sales and transfers from the productive to the distributive departments of the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies amounted to £2,351,179, an increase of 100 per cent. on the fourth quarter of 1908, and of 61.7 per cent. on that of 1904.

The following Table shows the total rates in their distributive departments of the three Co-operative Wholesale Societies in England, Scotland, and Ireland for the fourth quarter of 1909 :--

THE FALL	Sales.*							
Names of Societles and	In the	Percentage Increase compared with						
Nature of Business.	1909.	1908.	1904.	A year ago.	Five years ago.			
	£	£	£	and the second	and the second			
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY: Distributive Departments Productive	7,153,981 1,601,159	<b>6,592,69</b> 8 1,435,413	5,541,082 817,277	8'5 11'5	29'1 95'9			
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY : Distributive Departments Productive ,,	2,038,722 709,420	1,899,158 667,298	1,938,175 605,595	7'3 6'3	5'2 17'1			
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE : Productive Departments	<b>40,</b> 600	35,234	31,202	15'2	30.1			
IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY : Distributive Departments†	11,712	7,075	4,089	65'5	186.4			
Totals-Distributive Depts Productive	9,204,415 2,351,179	8,498,931 2,137,945	7,483,346 1,454,074	10.0 8.3	23'0 61'7			
Grand Total	11,555,594	10,636.876	8,937,420	8.6	29.3			

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901. Appointment of Certifying Surgeons during February, 1910.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.
Ballylesson	H. L. Morrow, The Dispensary, Ballylesson	The Dispensary, Wed- nesdays & Saturdays, 9-11 a.m.
Charing	H.E.Littledale, Wakeley House, Charing	(1) Residence, daily, 9-10 a.m. (2) Pluckley, daily, 12-1 p.m.
Eyam Huddersfield (West)	S. J. Brooks, Eyam, Sheffield S. G. Mcore, 62, Trinity Street, Huddersfield	Weekdays. 9-10 a.m. (1) Residence, Wednes- days. 8-9 a.m. (2) Public Health Office, Wednesdays,9-10 a.m.
Leuchars Maiden Newton	J. B. Mears, Leuchars, Co. Fife R. B. Dawson, Maiden Newton, Dorset	Wednesdays, g-10 a.m. Wednesdays, g-10 a.m.
Rayleigh	W. F. Adams, The Poplars, Rayleigh	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Wootton Basset	J. N. Watson, High Street, Wootton Basset	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.

NOTE .- Except where otherwise stated the place of examination is at residence. \* The amounts given for the productive departments represent sales and transfers to distributive departments. † This Society has no productive departments.

### DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

THE total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshops Act during February, 1910, was 43, consisting of 39 cases of lead poisoning, 1 of mercurial poisoning, 2 of arsenic poisoning, and 1 of anthrax. Five deaths were reported in February, all due to lead poisoning. In addition, 15 cases of lead poisoning (5 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During January-February, 1910, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 77, as compared with 94 in the corresponding period of 1909. The number of deaths was 9 in 1910 and 7 in 1909. In addition there were 28 cases of lead poisoning (including 6 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first two months of 1910, as compared with 41 cases (including 9 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1909.

#### Analysis by Industries.

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

			atera ate	CASES	ang. Iogai	D	BATHS	t.
Industry,			Month of Feb.,	Tv Mor end Fe	ied at the second	Month of Feb.,	To Mon end Fe	nths led
		10	1910.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1910.	1 <b>9</b> C9.
Directory Dates, Berlinson	(	00		Le	ad Po	isonin	<b>z.</b>	10 10 10
				1	23. <u>E</u> .,		~	
Smelting of Metals Brass Works			4 I	6 I	9	I	I	I
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping		***	I	Î		1000	1000	I
Plumbing and Soldering			II	I	28	-		-
Printing			5	5	6	I	I	-
File Cutting	***	***		I	See 12	In This	I	-
Tinning		••••	3 2	3	2	-	-	-
Red and Yellow Lead Works				4 I	5 2		State of	1. 1. 1.
China I Dation at	***		3	8	9		- and the second se	E
Litho-Transfer Works		805	-	_	9		10000	-
Glass Cutting and Polishing			-	_	3	-	-	2
Vitreous Enamelling			I	2	3	-	_	-
Electrical Accumulator Works			3	6	2	1000	1000	
Paint and Colour Works	-		2	2	3	I	I	I
Coach Making			4	II	9	I	I	-
Shipbuilding			-	I	2	10000	2	-
Paint used in other Industries Other Industries			5	8	8	I	I	
Other Industries		***	4	0	12	The second		572
Total in Factories and W	orksh	ons	39	67	84	5	8	5
								1 Carton
House Painting and Plumbing		•••	15	28	41	5	6	9
P.01 6.51 605 6 163	-26 	201	0	ther ]	Forms	of Po	isonin	8.
Mercurial Poisoning-				1	ale Marine	1	C.C.C.P.P.	1913-1 A
Barometer and Thermomete	r Maki	ng		-	I	-	-	-
Furriers' Processes		904	-	-	and the second		-	-
Other Industries	-	801	I	2	I	-	and the	-
Bada Balancia				2	2	-		10.000
Total	5	-	1	2	Z		22150 3	1000 23
Phosphorus Poisoning-								
			12332.221	30.4%	1.200	1.1.1.2		
			-	-	I		_	
Lucifer Match Works Other Industries			=	-	I	=	-	
Lucifer Match Works Other Industries			=	-	-	Ξ	-	- II
Lucifer Match Works					1	二 一三		
Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total	Han and	<b>101</b>			-			
Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning—		H 51			-			L L L
Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning- Paints, Colours, and Extu	 	H 51			-			1 1 1 1
Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extu Arsenic	 	H 51	2	2	-			
Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning- Paints, Colours, and Extu	action	H 51	2	2	-			
Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extu Arsenic Other Industries	action	H 51		-	-			
Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning- Paints, Colours, and Extr Arsenic Other Industries Total	1.03			2	-			
Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extu Arsenic Other Industries	1.03			-	-			
Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning- Paints, Colours, and Extr Arsenic Other Industries Total	1.03			2				
Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning- Paints, Colours, and Extr Arsenic Other Industries Total	1.03			2		- - - -		
Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning- Paints, Colours, and Extu Arsenic Other Industries Total Total, "Other Forms of Pe	  oisonir			2				
Lucifer Match Works          Other Industries          Total          Arsenic Poisoning          Paints, Colours, and Extr       Arsenic         Other Industries          Total          Total, "Other Forms of Pc	  oisonir			2				
Lucifer Match Works Other Industries				2				
Lucifer Match Works Other Industries				2				
Lucifer Match Works          Other Industries          Total          Arsenic          Paints, Colours, and Extr       Arsenic         Other Industries          Total          Total, "Other Industries          Total, "Other Forms of Pc         Wool          Handling of Horsehair          Bikins (Tanners, Pellmongerer			2 3	2				
Lucifer Match Works Other Industries			2 3	2				
Wool	uisonir Hides , &a.)	to to mag"	2 3	2 4 3 1				- -
Lucifer Match Works          Other Industries          Total          Arsenic          Paints, Colours, and Extr       Arsenic         Other Industries          Total          Total, "Other Industries          Total, "Other Forms of Pc         Wool          Handling of Horsehair          Bikins (Tanners, Pellmongerer			2 3	2				

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

\* Of the 3 persons affected in the China and Earthenware Industry I was a

#### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN FEBRUARY.

(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 February, 1910, was 231, a decrease of 27 as compared with January, and of 158 as compared with a year ago. The mean number for February in the years 1905-1909 was 256, the maximum year being 1909, with 389 deaths, and the minimum year 1905, with 189 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in February, 1910, was 107, as compared with 120 in January, and 268 a year ago, when the total was large on account of the West Stanley disaster. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshops Acts during February, 1910, was 75, as compared with 90 in the previous month, and 87 year ago. The corresponding figures for workpeople employed in the railway service were 48, 48, and 31 respectively.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during February, 1910, was 71, a decrease of 17 on the previous month and of 9 on the February, 1909, total.

During the two months ended February, 1909, total total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was 489, as compared with 620 in 1909. The total number of seamen killed in the same period was 159 in 1910 and 178 in 1909.

to ser of noticely service and noticely a service service a service of the service service of the	Numbe	er of Workj illed during	people	Inc. (+) (-) in 1910,	Feb.,
Trade.	Feb., 1910.	Jan., 1910.	Feb., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service— Brakesmen and Goods Guards Engine Drivers	<b>5</b> 3	2 2	I	+ 3 + 1	+ 4 + 2
Firemen Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men (not	2 3 10	2  17	5	+ 3 - 7	- 3 + 3 + 4
Including Labourers) Porters Shunters Miscellaneous	4 3 18	2 4 19	2 3 12	+ 2 - I - I	+ 2 + 6
Contractors' Servants Total, Railway Service	 48	 48	1 81		- I + 17
Wines- Underground Surface	85 15	99 14	251 7	- 14 + 1	- 166 + 8
Total, Mines	100	113	258	- 18	-158
Quarries over 20 feet deep	7	7	10	1000	- 3
Factories and Workshops- Textile-		oqeas në i	iolite n	(1000) III	rio ot
Cotton Wool and Worsted Other Textiles	3 2 I	2 3 2	I 3 I	+ I - I - I	+ 2 - 1 
Non-Textile- Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion of Metals	38	2 10	4 7	+ 1 - 2	- I + I
Marine and Locomotive Engineering Ship and Boat Building	3 11	9	2 5	- 6 + 3 - 1	+ 1) + 6
Wood Chemicals Laundries OtherNon-Textile Industries	1 7  21	2 6 2 20	I 3  29	+ 1 + 1 + 1 + 1	+ 4
Total, Factories & Workshops	60	66	56	- 6	+ 4
Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 104-8- Docks, Wharves and Quays	6	ant of go	18	- 11	- 12
Warehouses	0 2 7	17 2 5	10 I 12	- 11  + 2	+ I - 5
Total under Factory Act, Bs- 101-5	18	24	81	- 9	- 16
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	1		3	+ 1	- 8
Total, exclusive of Seamen	231	258	389	- 27	-158
Seamen- On Trading Vessels- Sailing	26	29	17	- 3	+ 9
Steam On Fishing Vessels— Sailing	39	48	42	- 9 - 1	- 3
Steam	4	8	17	-4	- 13
Total, Seamen	71	88	80	- 17	- 9
Total, including Seamen	302	346	469	-44	-167

#### TRADE DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY.\*

Number and Magnitude.—Twenty disputes began in February, 1910, as compared with 12 in January, 1910, and 19 in February, 1909. By the 20 disputes 5,503 workpeople were directly, and 1,411 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before February, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month give a total of 35,518 workpeople involved in trade disputes in February, 1910, as compared with 114,224 in January, 1910, and 8,050 in February, 1909.

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

Groups of Trades.		No. of	No. of W	No. of Workpeople involved.			
		Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
Coal Mining		II	3,762	654	4,416		
Engineering aud Shipbuilding		3	531	457	988		
Textile	•••	3	1,110		1,110		
Clothing	•••	2	46	300	346		
Transport		I	54	and a set	54		
Total, February, 1910		20	5,503	I,4II	6,914		
Total, January, 1910	-	12	88,772	22,008	110,780		
Total, February, 1909	1120	19	1,730	779	2,509		

**Causes.**—Of the 20 new disputes, 2 arose on demands for increased wages, 3 on objections to reductions in wages, 5 on other wages questions, 2 on questions as to hours of labour, 5 on details of working arrangements, and 3 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons.

**Results.**—Definite results were reported in the case of 15 new disputes, directly involving 4,304 persons, and 4 old disputes, directly involving 294 persons. Of these 19 new and old disputes, 4, directly involving 199 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 7, directly involving 2,008 persons, were decided in favour of the employers; and 8, directly involving 2,391 persons, were compromised.

Aggregate Duration.—The aggregate duration in February of disputes that started or were settled in that month was 45,700 working days. In addition, 493,100 working days were lost during February owing to disputes which began before that month, and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in February of all disputes, new and old, was 538,800 working days, as compared with 1,187,700 in the previous month, and 90,300 in the corresponding month of 1900.

Summary for the First Two Months of 1909 and 1910.+—Summarised by trades, the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the aggregate duration in working days, for the two months, January and February, 1909 and 1910, respectively, were as follows —

100 0100			JanFeb.,	1909.	1057	JanFeb.,	19 <b>10.</b>
Grou of Trade	1.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work. people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.
Building		 2	27	200	03		
Mining and ( Metal, Engine Shipbuilding	)uarr ering	14 11	6,840 2,715	131,300 66,300	20 6	116,128	1,579,600 9,800
Textile		 9	832	9,100	5	1,376	33,900
Clothing		 5	418	2,800	6	443	3,100
Transport		 2	199	200	2	74	400
Other Trades		 9	335	14,700	I	40	6,900
Total		 52	11,416	224,600	- 40	119,127	1,733,700

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

#### Principal Trade Disputes. Date when Dispute began in 1910. Dura-tion in Work ing Days. Vorkpeople Involved. Alleged Cause or Object.t Result 1 Occupations.1 Logality Di-rectly. Indi-rectly.t Coal Mining-14 Feb. 160 IO Dispute as to price list Price list agreed upon. iners. & 1.400 Shipbuilding – Shipwrights, Drillers, Platers' Helpers, Middles 367 14 Feb. 8 Workpeople demanded to be put on Work resumed on old conditions, 356 Subsequently arrangements Rivetters, Platers, Labourers, &c. brough full time made for men to work five full days instead of six threequarter days. Linen Manufacture-Weavers and Winders ... ... Portadown ... 1,000 ... 9 Feb. 2 Discontinuance of practice of blow- Work resumed. ing factory horns

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration exceeded roo days. I 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 coupations printed in italies are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves on strike or locked out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

#### AGRICULTURAL HIRINGS IN SCOTLAND.

INFORMATION respecting rates of wages agreed upon at the principal hiring fairs for farm servants held in Scotland in the last six months of 1909 has been received from a correspondent who made special inquiries on behalf of the Department.

The correspondent remarks that, on the whole, the fairs were more largely attended than in recent years by both masters and servants, though in many parts the custom of hiring privately at home or through agencies continues steadily to grow.

Wages generally showed very little change, compared

with the corresponding period of 1908. As in previous years, there was practically no alteration in the wages of men who remained in their old situations, while men changing situations had occasionally to submit to reductions, which generally amounted to from 105. to 205. for the half year. A few instances of increased wages were reported, mainly in the case of men who could provide workers in their family, and who were invariably in good demand.

There was still some scarcity of women workers, who maintained their previous rates of wages; the correspondent states, however, that in some districts there are signs of a better supply of this class of labour.

# CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Changes taking effect in February.-The net result of all the changes taking effect in February, 1910, was an the changes taking effect in February, 1910, was an increase of  $\pounds 98$  per week, as compared with a decrease of  $\pounds 7,552$  per week in January, 1910, and one of  $\pounds 3,990$  per week in February, 1909. The number of workpeople affected was 4,173, of whom 4,114 received advances amounting to  $\pounds 110$  per week, and 59 sustained decreases amounting to  $\pounds 12$  per week. The total number affected in the preceding month was 163,119, and in February 1000 147.801 and in February, 1909, 147,891.

Two changes, affecting 1,820 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 2,353 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives ; two of these changes, affecting 259 workpeople, being preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for January and February, 1910.—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose wages were changed, so far as reported, in January and February, 1910, was 168,642 as compared with 222,158 in the corresponding period of 1909. The changes arranged gave 34,753 workpeople a net increase of £958 per week and 133,889 workpeople a net decrease of £8,339 per week. The net effect of all the changes was thus a decrease of  $\pounds$  7,381 per week, as compared with one of  $\pounds$  6,405 per week in the corresponding period of 1909.

#### FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Summary for the two months ended February, 1910.

IMFORTS 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.

ity stated in	Two mont	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in two months ended February, 1910, as compared with					
	1908.	1909.	1910.		1909.	1908.	
The second second second	£	£	£		£	田	£
IFood, Drink, and Tobacco	Contraction of the local	36,401,505		1220	and the second	10.33	
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	45,968,743	44,688,952	41,864,623	-	2,824,329	-	4,104,120
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured	23,740,753	22,414,038	24,713,819	+.	2,29 <b>9,7</b> 81	+	973,066
is cellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	417,833	464,012	495,543	+	31,531	+	77, <b>7</b> 10
Total value of Imports	108,791,501	103,968,507	107,079,511	+	3,111,004	-	1,711,980

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

ange when the head of a	Two mont	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in two months ended February, 1910, as compared with					
for formore entry in a	1908.	1909.	1910.		1909.		1908.
and the second s	£	£	£	1	£		£
I-Food, Drink, and	2,937,757	2,962,278	3,299,032	+	336,754	+	361,275
Tobacco II Raw Materials and Articles mainly	8,487,621	7,369,704	7,861,385	+	491,681	-	616,256
Unmanufactured ‡ III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured§		45,309,296	54,275,296	+	8,967,000	+	326,983
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	123201 1	1,186,210	1,058,272		127,948	+	75,682
Total value of Ex- ports of British produce.		56,827,498	66,494,985	+	9,667,487	+	137,70

\* Raw cotton, wool, wood and timber, metallic ores, oils and oil-seeds, hides and skins, &c

+ Yarns and textile fabrics, manufactures of metals and leather, chemicals, &o. Coal, wool, oil, seeds, &c., hides and skins.

§ Yarns, textile fabrics and apparel, metal manufactures, chemicals, &c.

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

Comment Tracks	d'ans	January-February.					
Groups of Trades.	big .	19	109.	19	1910.		
Building		No. 840 162,150 7,500 1,744 14,075 11,255 20,804 2,107 363 250 636 — 429 —	$\begin{array}{c} - & 14 \\ - & 4,554 \\ - & 89 \\ - & 19 \\ - & 282 \\ - & 1,074 \\ - & 187 \\ + & 262 \\ + & 31 \\ - & - \\ + & 22 \\ + & 31 \end{array}$	8,531 1,970 11,202 17,609 	$ \begin{array}{r}                                     $		
• Total		222,158	- 6,405	168,642	- 7,38		

#### Hours.

The changes in hours of labour reported as taking effect in January and February, 1910, affected 3.313 workpeople, whose aggregate working time was reduced by 4,241 hours per week.

#### Principal Changes in Rates of Wages in February.

The only change of importance reported as taking effect in February, 1910, was an increase, under sliding scale, of  $I_{\frac{1}{4}}$  per cent. in the wages of 1,820 iron ore quarrymen and blastfurnacemen in North Lincolnshire.

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £18,331,724 in the two months ended February, 1910, as compared with £15,161,185 and £14,096,882 in the corresponding period of 1909 and 1908 respectively.

### RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended Ferbuary 26th, 1910, amounted to £4,408,197, an increase of £88,193 (or 2'4 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

During the eight weeks ended February 26th, 1910, the receipts amounted to  $\pounds 8,502,143$ , an increase of  $\pounds 123,200$  (or 1.5 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period in 1909.

o); 000,1 (47,9)	4 weeks ended Feb. 26th, 1910.			s ended th, 1910.		
100 - 100 -	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1909.	Amount.	Dec	(+) or (-) on 909.	
English Lines :—	£	£ + 44,148	£ 2,766,573	+	£ 44,605	
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs.	1,433,201	+ 44,140	2,700,573	Ť	44,000	
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, Gt. Eastern, and London	735,323	+ 23,584	1,424,860	+	42,092	
& Tilbury Lancs. and Yorks., and N. Eastern	782,941	- 1,18g	1,499,476	-	10,9:3	
L. & S.W., and Gt. Western L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C.	661,600 150,564	+ 5,700 + 291	1,292,700 292,888	+	2,100	
Scottish Lines :- Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian	531,0 <b>9</b> 0	+ 17,992	1,00 <b>6,6</b> 48	+	51,148	
Trish Lines : Gt. Southern and Western, Midland G.W., and Gt. Northern	113,478	- 2,333	218,998	-	2,463	
Total	4,408,197	+ 88,193	8,502,143	+	123,200	

Passengers to and from Places out of Europe.-23.946 persons left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, and 10,458 arrived from places out of Europe in January, 1910; the corresponding figures for January, 1909, were 20,922 and 11,260 respectively. There was an outward balance to British North America of 1,480 in January, 1910, as compared with 454 in January, 1909. The outward balance to the United States was 6,669 in January, 1910, as compared with 3,873 in January, 1909.

#### March, 1910. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

### PAUPERISM IN FEBRUARY.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in February, 1910, in the 35 urban districts mentioned below, corresponded to a rate of 235 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with January, 1910, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 10,378 (2.5 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 6. The number of indoor paupers increased by 2,679 (1.4 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 7,699 (3.4 per cent.). There were increases in 30 districts, the most marked being in the Stockton and Tees district (25 per 10,000). In four districts there were decreases, and in the Glasgow district there was no change.

Compared with February, 1909, there was a decrease of 3 in the rate per 10,000. The number of indoor paupers increased by 898 (0.5 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 2,710 (1.1 per cent.). In 16 districts there were increases, and in 19 districts there were decreases, the greatest being in the Stockton and Tees district (130 per 10,000).

iy Orknoy : Halm Ach	Pasecon	aupers of d week o	n one day of Feb., 1	in 1910.	
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out- door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popula- tion.	
ENGLAND & WALES.*	Magno	India	.icol b	an du	Contraction of the
Metropolis.	C SLILLA	1.	The second	100	
West District	12,632	3,611	16,243 28,789	188 263	
North District	17,536	11,253 2,343	9,490	531	
Central District East District	16,789	8,339	25,008	815	
South District	28,522	20,545	49,057	251	
Total, Metropolis	82,606	45,991	128,597	267	
West Ham	5,233	12,506	17,739	229	1000
Other Districts.	The architer	And and		2.20 (2) 4	
Newcastle District	3,190	6,173	9,360	200	100
Stockton & Tees District	1,740	6,777	8,517	875	
Bolton, Oldham, &c	5.157	7,578	12,735	161	
Wigan District	2,499	6,339	8,838	213	1
Manchester District	12.935	12,849	25,784	260	
Liverpool District	14,682	11,788 2,478	26,470 4,779	245 128	1
Bradford District Halifax & Huddersfield	2,301 1,342	4,308	5,650	154	
Halifax & Huddersheld Leeds District	3,633	5,799	9,402	185	
Barnsley District	901	3,099	4,000	153	
Sheffield District	3.743	4,105	7,853	167	1
Hull District	1,996	6,283	8,279	282	
North Staffordshire	2,687	7,561	10,248	289	
Nottingham District	2,494	6,054	8,548	196	
Leicester District	1,803	4,554	6,357	259	1
Wolverhampton District	4,277	13,005	17,285	253	
Birmingham District	5,982	5,183 6,459	11,165 9,776	184 939	
Bristol District Cardiff & Swansea	3,317 2,654	8,299	10,953	839	
Total, "Other Districts"	77,308	128,691	205,999	219	-
Total, Other Districts	11,303				
SCOTLAND.*		0.0	an Shill	244	
Glasgow District	6,557	18,769	\$5,326	230	
Paisley & Greenock District	1,080	2,968 5,818	4,048	182	1
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,957 1,010	2,861	3,871	190	
Dundee & Dunfermline	786	3,358	4,144	229	
Coatbridge & Airdrie	479	1,883	2,362	285	0000
Total for the above Scottish Districts}	11,879	35,657	47,536	223	Contraction of the local division of the loc
IRELAND.	million	10 of 3	S[dimes]	000	
Dublin District	7,279	6,132	13,411	330	
Belfast District	4,185	1,271	5,456	124	
Cork, Waterford & Limerick } District }	4,503	5,418	9,927	409	
Galway District	354	349	703	204	-
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Martin To.	The second second	100 10000	
Total for the above Irish Districts	16,327	13,170	29,197	263	and the second

t No employment-relief was provided by the Distress Committee, but the Municipality found work for some of the men. \$Some not registered under Act. \* Exclusive of Vagrants ; of Patients In the Fever and Small Po the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered || In addition 76 men were employed on piece-work. Hospitals, and Licensed Houses. \*\* Register closed to new applicants.

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

100

Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population on a

fonth ago.	Year ago.
	E total
+ 6	- 2
+ 11	+ I
+ 11	- 6
+ 7	- 5
+ 8	- 20
+ + 6 + + 11 + + + 8 + + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 +	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1 \\ - 6 \\ - 5 \\ - 20 \\ - 10 \\ - 15 \\ \end{array} $
+ 3	+ 6
+ 25	-130
+ 1	+ 13
- 2 + 10 + 5 + 1 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5	+ 14
+ 5	- I
+ I	- 5
+ 5	- 8
+ 5	+ I
+ 5	+ 5
+ 13	+ 8
+ 3	- 24
- 10	- 22
+ 4	+ 8
+ 6	+ 3
+ 3	+ 4
$\begin{array}{r} + & 13 \\ + & 3 \\ + & 2 \\ - & 10 \\ + & 4 \\ + & 6 \\ + & 3 \\ + & 6 \\ + & 5 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 6 \\ - & 130 \\ + & 13 \\ + & 9 \\ + & 14 \\ - & 1 \\ - & 5 \\ - & 8 \\ + & 1 \\ + & 1 \\ + & 1 \\ + & 5 \\ + & 8 \\ + & 1 \\ + & 1 \\ + & 1 \\ + & 5 \\ - & 24 \\ + & 8 \\ + & 3 \\ + & 4 \\ + & 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$
	- 4 + II - 1 + 5 - 6 + 19
+ 4	+ 11
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+ 2	+ 5
- 3	+ 19
in the	-
+ 4 - 1 + 2 + 2 - 3 + 1	
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1 16	12.06.97
+ 10	- 2
1 4	
 + 4 - 1 + 2 + 2 - 3 + 1 + 12 + 1 + 16 + 4 + 8 + 6	
+ 6	- 3

# DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN FEBRUARY.

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

Distress Co	ommit	ttees.	「日本の	Net No. of Applicants on Registers at end of Feb., 1910.	No. given Employ- ment- relief.	Aggregate duration of Employ- ment- relief.	Total Amount of Wages paid
London Cen ployed Bod		Un	em-	32,775*	4,614	Days. 67,977	£ 13,344
TT CALLER AND IN	S. THE			ALL BRE	Rent web	sucha da	201-01-1
Outer London Barking				610	217	1,119	246
Croydon				1,150	328	1,645	362 839
East Ham Edmonton	***			970 899	657 110	4,063† 1,815	210
Leyton Tottenham			•••	1,280 1,699	291§ 437	3,192 1,634	559 286
Walthamstow				955	407	1,953	423
West Ham Willesden		•••		1,917 1,327	670 144	8,991 2,035	I,420 427
Other Towns	(3)			607	136	910	190
Total, Out	er Lo	ndom	•••	11,414	3,397	27,367+	4,962
Provincial Toy England			les:	ale series		Store & Day 100	and find the
Northern Count	ties:			100			-6
Gateshead Hartlepool				49 <sup>9</sup> 552	90 39	216 188	36 32
Middlesbroug Newcastle-on			-	552	3	22	4 197
South Shields		••••		24 <b>6</b> 940	139 202	1,090 1,135	227
Stockton Sunderland			•••	215 835	 22	162	
Tynemouth				432	163§	1,013	180
West Hartlep	ool		-	\$65	8	64	12
Total, Nort Lancashire and			nties	4,635	666	3,890	718
Birkenhead Blackburn				315 400	 21	356	
Bolton				1,055	507		.50
Bootle Liverpool				587 1,214	39 322	510 4,550	1C6 571
Manchester				++	57	1,0;9	164
Stockport Wallasey				322 714	103 137	1,246	259 141
Other Towns	(11)			1,619	161	I,197 -	178
Total, Land		e and Chesh		6,226	<b>5</b> 40	9,740	I.472
Yorkshire :		Chesi	LAILC	CERT A FRENCH	CARLES THE	A STATE OF A	19 9 C 1 19 19
Bradford Halifax				1,660 565	74 221§	570 497	95 81
Hull				2,157	741	1,616	323
Leeds Scarborough				1,567 391	624 83	4,600 1,167	863 240
Sheffield York				1,006	546§	5,799	I,TII
Other Towns	(2)			524 236	100	<b>69</b> 8	119 ‡
Total, York Midlands :	shire			8,106	2,389	14,947	2,832
Aston Manor				381			
Birmingham Derby				I,0I5 * *	150 67§	1,779 366	297 55
Dudley				805	616	1,645	219
Leicester Wolverhamp	on		***	1,014 538	214§ 567	1,779 2,713	307 407
Other Towns				1,150	487	4,270	615
Total, Midl		Wal		4,903	2,101	12,552	1,900
Rest of England Brighton		wai	eas :	1,954	481	2,832	399
Bristol Cardiff				2,001	746	6,981	I,433
Devonport				1,034 304	<b>1</b> 99	1,794	325
Gillingham Great Yarmo	uth			354 730	217 450	865 3,813	1€0 540
Grimsby				424			‡
Hastings Norwich				040 1,502	268 592	1,085 9,528	194 802
Plymouth Portsmouth				1,112	295	1,770	237
Swansea	•••			1,787 942	185 216	1,652 2,401	295 425
Other Towns	(8)			1,476	433	6,440	1,001
Total, Rest		nglano nd W		14,300	4,180	39,161	5,811
Total, Prov	incial	Tow	ns	39,170	10,176	80,290	12,733
Total,Engla	ind ar	nd Wa	ales	82,359	18,217	175,634	31,039
Scotland Aberdeen				1,008	593	4,710	589
Dundee			••••	652	121	2,244	298
Edinburgh Glasgow			•••	1,958	I,252 I,045	14,264 13,425	1,821 1,310
Other Towns	(9)			698	245	2,653	326
Total, Scot	land			5,048	3,256	37,295	4,344
Ireland : Belfast				1.006	13 -0-		Lato T
Dublia				1,986	182 806	4,368 9,672	397 924
Drogheda				100	61	1,110	111
				and the second se	A CONTRACT OF CONTRACTOR	and the second	and the second se
Total, Irela	nd			5,663	1,049	15, 150	1,432

\* The number on the registers of 29 London Committees.

+ In addition, 2 men were employed on piece-work.

<sup>++</sup> Since the opening of the Board of Trade Labour Exchange no record has been kept of the numbers of individuals unemployed.

During the month registration was resumed at St. Helen's, and the register was closed to new applicants at Brighton. Registration ceased at Derby at the end of January last.

The total number who received employment-relief was 22,522, of whom 8,041 were in London and "Outer 10,176 in the provincial towns of England London.' and Wales, 3,256 in Scotland, and 1,049 in Ireland. The average number of days employment-relief provided was 10'1 per man employed; and the wages paid amounted to about 32s. 8d. per man, or 3s.  $2\frac{3}{4}d$ . per day.

The following Table affords a comparison between 

		istress Co operation		No. of a Empl	applicant oyment-i	s given celief.
	Feb., 1910.	Jan 1910.	Feb., 1909.	Feb., 1910.	Jan., 1910.	Feb., 1909.
London :—	100	1.1.1.1.1		- (7)	The Ta	Calley -
County	29	29	29	4,644	4,620	5,923
Outer Other Places in England	12	12	12	3,397	3,510	5,270
and Wales	72	22	83	10,176	8,311	23,036
Scotland	13	13	13	3,256	2,523	5,611
Ireland	3	4	4	1,049	1,297	1,063
United Kingdom	129	130	141	22,522	20,261	40,903
	Aggre	gate durat loyment-r	ion of elief.	Total A	mount of Paid.	Wages
	Feb., 1910.	Jan., 1910.	Feb., 1909.	Feb., 1910.	Jan., 1910	Feb., 1909.
AND		Contraint -	Contraction of the second			
London : -	Days.	Days.	Days.	£	£	£
County	67,977	80,131	83,478	13,344	15,121	16,445
Outer	27,367	27,056	38,678	4,962	4,911	7,017
Other Places in England and Wales	80,200	65,691	185,275	12,733	10,356	31,262
Scotland	37,295	35,379	67,752	4,344	3,437	8,155
and the second se	15,150	17,015	22,512	1,432	2,195	2,387
Ireland	-31-30					

# WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX

# IN FEBRUARY, 1910.

DURING February, 1,024 fresh applications (631 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by II Bureaux\* furnishing Returns, and 763 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 230 persons, of whom 123 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 230 situations found for applicants 180 were of a more or less permanent character, while 50 were temporary only. The demand for cooks and parlourmaids was greatly in excess of the supply; the supply of housemaids, ladies' maids, and companions was in excess of the demand.

The work done by the Bureaux during February, 1909 and toto is shown in the following Table:

	Applications by Work- people during		Situations offered by Employers during		Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.			
Cie					Perma- nently.		Tem- porarily.	
	Feb., 1910.	Feb., 1909.	Feb., 1910.	Feb., 1909.	Feb., 1910.	Feb., 1909.	Feb., 1910.	Feb., 1909.
The Part of the Part	12.4	and a star	Summ	ary b	y Bure	all.*	152 18	
Central Bureau : g, Southampton Street, High Holborn.	112	116	59	80	20	24	11	9
Dublin: 30, Molesworth Street Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Watford,	56	78	24	30	7	9		
Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh, & Glasgow) Y.W.C.A.:-	242	210	160	129	-46	44	14	14
26, George Street, { (1) Hanover Sq., W. (2) Co-operating Agencies :	485 129	444 164	414 106	436 75	58 49	80 31	20 5	20 8
London Provinces	35 84		45 106		8 29		3 4	
Total of 11 Bureaux*	t,0 <b>2</b> 4	1,012	763	750	180	188	50	51
	416.520	8	umma	ry by	Occup	ations	ı.	-0
Superintendents,			1	\$6	8	8	1	
Forewomen, etc. Shop Assistants	73	72 30	21	5	5	3	2	
Dressmakers, Milliners, etc	69	97	75	64	36	25	11	13
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists	88	103	34	19	19	9	5	4
Apprentices and Learners	10	12	23	24	I	15	5	
Donestic Servants	631	535	543	563	99	112	24	28
Miscellaneous	127	163	60	49	12	16	3	6
Total of 11 Bureaux*	1,024	1,012	763	750	180	188	50	51

Figures not included in totals, information not being available for a year ago.

In addition to the above registered applications, the Returns show that 27 persons in London and 62 in the provinces were referred to other Agencies; 351 persons in London and 88 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

#### INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING FEBRUARY.

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

#### (I) REGISTERED.

THE total number of Industrial Unions and Societies registered in February was as follows :-- Under the Trade Union Acts, nil; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 12; under the Friendly Societies Acts, 41 (including 20 Branches); under the Building Societies Acts, 1; in all, 53.

Among the new Societies registered in February were the following :--

were the following :—
Industrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales.—7, viz., Working Men's Clubs: (2) viz., Wolsingham Constitutional Club and Inst., Ltd., Angate Street, Wolsingham, S.O., Durham; Number One Central Social Club and Inst., Ltd., 1, Elsdon Terrace, ;Consett, S.O., Durham. Agricultural Distributing: (2) viz., West Sussex and Hants Dairy Farmers' Soc., Ltd., 61, Chapel Street, Petersfield; Golden Vale Dairy Soc., Ltd., 5, Boscawen Street, Truro. Miscellaneous: (3). Scotland.—(3) viz., Agricultural Distributive: (3) viz., Papa Westray Agric. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Whitehow, Papa, Westray, Orkney; Holm Agric. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Upper Breckquoy, Holm, Orkney; Nainshire Farmers' Syndicate, Ltd., Kildrummie, Nairn. Ireland.—(2) viz., Co-operative Distributive: (1) viz., Newtownards Co-op., 126, Greenwell Street, Newtownards, Co. Down; Agricultural Distributive: (1) viz., Agrice, Co-op. Agric., Aghadowey, Distributive: (1) viz., Agivey Co-op. Agric., Aghadowey, Londonderry.

Friendly Societies. — England and Wales. — 19, viz., Grange Working Men's Club and Inst., Barking; Spring Vale Working Men's Club and Inst., Darwen; Windmill Working Men's Club and Inst., London, W.; Aldgate Working Men's Club and Inst., Aldgate, E.; Heath Hayes Progressive Working Men's Club and Inst., Cannock; Earlsdon Working Men's Club and Inst., Connetry: Roman Terrace Working Men's Men's Club and Inst., Cannock; Earlsdon Working Men's Club and Inst., Coventry; Roman Terrace Working Men's Club and Inst., Rotherham; Old Castle Co-op. Working Men's Club and Inst., Castleford; Hyde Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Hyde; Oldham Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Oldham; Stockport Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Stockport; Burnley Taylor Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Burnley; Lytham and Ansdell Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Lytham; Oadby Credit Soc., Leicester; Mitre Mutual Loan Soc., Broadwall, S.E.; Goole & Dist. Money Club, Goole; Abertawe and West Glamorgan Perm. Money Soc., Swansea: Billineborough Independent Sick and Dividing Soc., Swansea; Billingborough Independent Sick and Dividing Soc., Folkingham, Lincs.; Western Sick and Dividend Soc., Bir-mingham. Scotland.-I, viz., Juvenile Oddfellows' Sick and Funeral Soc., Alloa. Ireland-I, viz., Dublin Thrift Bank, Dublin

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

	Notices receiv		
Class of Society.	Commence- ment of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up,	Registry Cancelled
And the second s	DAR D. C. S. M. S.	The second	I
Industrial and Provident		5	I
Societies	Taking Transfer	5 26	I 6
Industrial and Provident Societies Friendly Societies Branches Building Branches	TORNET COLUMN	5 26 43	I 6 

#### HOME OFFICE ORDER.

Coal Mines : Explosives .- By the Coal Mines Regulation Act, . 1896, the Home Secretary has power, on being satisfied that any explosive is or is likely to become dangerous, to make an Order prohibiting the use thereof in any mine, or in any class of mines, either absolutely or subject to conditions : and the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, as to contravention of general rules apply to contraventions of the provisions of any such Order.

A new Order\* has been made under this power to be known as the "Explosives in Coal Mines Order of February 21st, 1910." which came into force on March 1st, 1910. This Order revokes and consolidates all previous orders with the following alterations:-The following explosives are added to the Permitted List. Arctic Carbonite and Stomonal: the following explosives have been withdrawn from the list: Ammonal (Ammonal B remaining on the list), Albronite, Permitite, Permonite, Thunderite, and Titanite: the designation of Permonite II. has been altered to Permonite. \* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1910. No. 197. Wyman & Sons. Ltd. Price 4d

# BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES.

AT the beginning of February the system of Labour Exchanges established by the Board of Trade under the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, was brought into effective operation. A list of 83 Exchanges to be opened during February was published in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, together with the General Regulations for the management of these Exchanges and the Special Rules with regard to the Registration of Juvenile Applicants in England and Wales. Ten more exchanges are now open or are to be opened during March, making 93 in all, as shown in the following lists :---

#### PROVINCIAL EXCHANGES.

Aberdeen, Old Post Office, Market Street.

Barrow, 200, Duke Street; Belfast, 5A, Frederick Street; Barrow, 200, Duke Street, Brajas, 5A, Fleathea Street, Birmingham, Lincoln's Inn, Corporation Street; Blackburn, 100 & 100A, Darwen Street; Bradford, 6, Eastbrook Lane; Brighton, 7, Park Crescent Place; Bristol, 18 & 20, Victoria Street; Burnley, Oddfellows Hall, Lindsay Street; Bury, 37A, Bolton Street.

Cardiff, 86 and 87, Bridge Street; Carlisle, 17, Castle Street; Chatham, 388, High Street, Rochester; Coatbridge, 152, Main Street; Cork, 23 & 23A, Great George Street; Coventry, Duplex Works, Lower Ford Street; Croydon, Royal Parade, London Road. Derby, Victoria Buildings, London Road; Dewsbury, Old Post

Office; Dover, 302, London Road; Dublin, Copper Alley; Dudley, Holloway Chambers, Priory Street; Dundee, 43 and 47, Overgate. Eccles, 76, Liverpool Road; Edinburgh, India Buildings, Victoria Street; Exeter, 13, North Street.

Glasgow, 13, Carlton Place; Gloucester, Commercial Road; Greenoch, Custom House and Inland Revenue Buildings; Grimsby, 176, Cleethorpes Road.

Halifax, Portland Street; Hastings, 37, Havelock Road: Hudders-field, John William Street; Hull, Humber Street. Ipswich, 8A, Princes Street.

Leeds, 3 & 5, Water Lane; Leicester, Albion Street; Limerick, 64, George Street; Liverpool, Fraser Street; Londonderry, 40, Carlisle Road; Luton, 9, Park Street.

Manchester, 54, Lever Street; Middlesbrough, Oddfellows' Hall, Bridge Street.

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

Oldham, 21 & 27, Cross Street.

Paisley, Niddrie Street; Plymouth, 15 & 16, Manor Street; Porismouth, Victoria Chambers, Commercial Road; Preston, 148, Friargate.

Reading, 172, King's Road ; Rochdale, 132, Drake Street ; Rotherham, Old Post Office.

Salford, 1, The Crescent; Sheffield, Suffolk Road; Southampton, 7 & 8, Canute Road; South Shields, 3 & 33, Charlotte Street; Stockport, 4, Tiviotdale; Stoke, Archer Works, Liverpool Road; Stourbridge, 176, Lower High Street; Sunderland, Old Customs House; Swansea, 238, High Street.

Walsall, Midland Road: Warrington, Old Post Office; Waterford, 10, Lady Lane, Michael Street; West Bromwich, 76, High Street; West Hartlepool, Surtees Street; Wigan, Woodcock Street; Wolverampton, 12, 13 & 14, Bilston Street ; Worcester, Pierpoint Street.

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

#### METROPOLITAN EXCHANGES.

Bethnal Green, 117, High Street, Shoreditch, E.; Brixton, 30, Brixton Road, S.W.; Camberwell, 21 & 22, Camberwell Green, S.E.; Camden Town, 184, High Street; Canning Town, 63, Victoria Dock Road; Clapham Junctim, 33 & 35, St. John's Hill, S.W.; Finsbury, 6 & 8, Pentonville Road, N.; Greenwich, 10, Nelson Street; Hackney, 27 & 29, Well Street; Hammersmith, 20, Queen Street; Hackney, 27 & 29, Well Street; Hollowark, Road, N.; Street; Hackney, 27 & 29, Well Street; Hammersmith, 20, Queen Street, Broadway; Islington, 131 & 133, Holloway Road, N.; Kilburn, 14, Harrow Road, W.; Lewisham, 246, High Street, S.E.; New Cross. 9, 11 & 13. Deptford Bridge; South Central, 33. London Road, S.E.; Stepney, 46, High Street, Whitechapel, E., and 11. Commercial Road, E.; Rotherhithe, 94, Union Road; Tottenham, 522 & 528, High Road; Walham Green, 2, Jerdan Place; Woolwich, 102, Wieb Street 125, High Street.

The majority of these Exchanges had originally been established by the Central (Unemployed) Body for London under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, at varying dates from 1906 onwards. They were by agreement taken over as from February 1st by the Board of Trade, who at the same time established several new Exchanges in London. The Clearing House and Divisional Office for London and the South-East is situated at Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. The registered telegraphic address is "Divex, London."

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

Applicants residing within three miles of a Labour Exchange must attend personally in order to register, but applicants living beyond that distance may register through the post. Forms for registration, which are supplied at each Labour Exchange, may be filled in by the applicant himself or by an officer of the Exchange. On registration the applicant receives a "Registration card," and in order that his name may remain on the register, he must attend at the Exchange at least once every week. If he obtains work, he is required to return the card to the Exchange. This card is not an introduction to an employer, and possession of it does not imply any sort of recommendation from the Labour Exchange.

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

Notices of vacancies that cannot be filled locally and lists of unplaced applicants are forwarded regularly by each Exchange to a Clearing house, where the returns are collated and the information re-distributed to the affiliated Exchanges. In this way each Exchange is informed of the demand for, and supply of, labour in other districts, and arrangements can be made, when necessary, for the transference of men from one district to another. In addition to the London Divisional Office mentioned above, Clearing Houses have been established at Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham and Sheffield. These Clearing Houses in turn communicate with the Central Office (which forms a "National Clearing House") at Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

The Exchanges have separate sections for dealing with men, women and juveniles (defined as persons under the age of 17, or such other limit as the Board of Trade may fix). They do not register vacancies for indoor domestic servants.

The Regulation requiring personal registration on the part of applicants living within three miles of a Labour Exchange does not apply to juvenile applicants. Such applicants or any prescribed class of such applicants may be permitted, in lieu of attending personally at a Labour Exchange, to register their applications at such other places as may be recognised by the Board of Trade as suitable for the purpose.

Statistics of the working of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges will be published in the next issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE and thereafter periodically. As the Exchanges included in the list given above have opened or will open at varying dates throughout February and March no complete monthly statistics are now available. Nearly all the Labour Bureaux or Exchanges which have furnished regular returns to the Labour Department hitherto have now either ceased their activity or have been taken over by the Board of Trade, so that their work will be included in these statistics when published.

#### OTHER LABOUR BUREAUX.

Returns received from four Labour Bureaux (Westminster, Salvation Army, Ipswich and Govan) show that during February 1,771 new applicants were registered, and that 434 situations were found (44 permanent and 390 temporary). The total number remaining on the registers at the end of the month was 1,432.

# PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR **RECEIVED DURING FEBRUARY.**

#### UNITED KINGDOM.

(All the United Kingdom Official Reports may be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., direct or through any bookseller.) Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress. Appendix Vol. VI. Minutes of Evidence relating to Scotland. (95th to 110th days, and 139th and 149th days). [Cd. 4978: pp. xii. + 1058 : price 9s. 1d.]

1058: price 95. Id.] <u>Appendix Vol. VIa.</u> Index to Minutes of Evidence (Appendix Vol. VI.) [Cd. 4982: pp. 208: price 15. 9d.] *Municipal Trading (United Kingdom). Return. Part IV.* Showing the financial results and other details of Reproductive Municipal Undertakings. Particulars furnished by the Lordon County Council, the Corporation of the City of London, and the Council of each Metropolitan Borough. Local Government Board. [H.C.

171-iii: pp. xi. + 224: price is. 11d.] Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending December 31st, 1908. Part C. Trade Unions. [H.C. 105-iii.: pp. 41 : price 41d.]

pp. 41: price 4<sup>4</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.] Railway Servants (Hours of Labour). Return in pursuance of Section 4 of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1889, of Railway Servants of Certain Classes who were on one or more occasions during the month of October, 1909, on Duty for more than Twelve Hours at a time, &c. Board of Trade. [Cd. 5034: pp. 24: price add] price 21d.]

Railway Accidents. — Summary of Accidents and Casualties reported to the Board of Trade during the three months ended

September 30th, 1909, with Reports upon Certain Accidents which were inquired into. [Cd. 5040: pp. 128: price 15. 8d.] Aliens Act, 1905. Return of the Alien Passenger Traffic between the United Kingdom and Ports in Europe or within the Mediterranean Sea during the three months ended December 31st, 1909; together with the number of Expulsion Orders made during that period. [Cd. 5043: pp. 8: price 11d.]

### BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH COLONIES.

Report of the Fourth Indian Industrial Conference, held at Madras on the 26th and 27th December, 1908. Papers on Co-operative Credit Societies, Agricultural Banks in the Mysore State, home industries for Indian women, &c. [Published by the General Secretary cf

for Indian women, &c. [Published by the General Secretary of the Congress, Amraoti: pp. 662: price 2 rupees.] *Report on the Progress of Agriculturs in India for* 1907-09. [Calcutta, Government Printing Office: pp. 80: price 7d.] *Canada.* The Labour Gazette, January, 1910! Proceedings under the Industrial Investigation Act during December, and during the calendar year 1909; review of trade disputes in 1909; industrial and labour conditions during 1909, &c. *Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario*, 1908. Farm labour and wages—statistics of average wages of farm labourers and domestic servants for ten years. [Toronto: L. K. Cameron, King's Printer: pp. 47.]

labourers and domestic servants for ten years. [Toronto: L. K. Cameron, King's Printer: pp. 47.]
New Zealand. Awards, Recommendations and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Vol. x. Part 7.
[Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. 96.]
New South Wales. The Industrial Arbitration Reports and Records, 1909. Vol. VIII., Part 4. Reports of 31 cases. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. 149.]
Victoria. The Law relating to Factories, Work-Roems, and Shops in Victoria. Fifth Edition. Arranged by Harrison Ord, Chief Inspector of Factories, &c. [Melbourne: J. Kemp, Government Printer: pp. xvii + 117; price 15.]

#### FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Journal of the International Labour Office, Nos. 11-12, 1909. Labour legislation, &c., in various countries. International Labour Office, [Jena: Verlag von Gustav Fischer.] France.

Journal of the French Labour Department, January, 1910. Employ-ment in December; trade unions and labour exchanges. January 1st, 1909 : unemployment relief in 1908. [Paris : Berger-Levrault et Cie: price 2d.]

Co-operative Societies for Distribution. By Charles Gide. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Bibliothèque du Musée-Social, 1910. [Paris: Librarie Armand Colin, 5, rue de Mezières: pp. xii. + 293.]

#### Germany.

General.

Industrial and Occupations Census of June 12th, 1907. Occupation Statistics. Part IV, Principal and secondary occupations in States other than Prussia. Imperial Statistical Office, 1910. [Berlin: Verlag von Put(kammer und Mühlbrecht: pp. iv. + 907: price 6s.

Journal of the German Labour Department, February, 1910. Employment in January, insurance against unemployment, home industries (according to census of 1907), hours of labour of tramway workers in Prussia and Saxony, trade unions in Russia, &c.

Workers in Prussia and Saxony, trade unions in Russia, ec. [Berlin: Carl Heymanns Verlag: price 1d.] Journal of the German Insurance Department, No. 1, 1910. Accident, and old age and infirmity insurance in 1908. Ditto, No. 2, 1910. Report on work of Imperial Insurance Department for 1909. [Berlin: Behrend & Cie: price 1s. each.]

Work of the German Trade Unions in raising Standard of Living of their Members. Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands, 1910. [Berlin : Verlag der Generalkommission : pp. 112.]

Statistical Yearbook of Barmen, 1908. Contains statistical tables on occupations, labour disputes, employment, workpeople's insurance, prices, &c. Municipal Statistical Office, 1909. [Barmen : pp. vii. + 87 : price 6d.]

Journal of the Statistical Office of Saxony, 1909. Contains occupa-ticn and industrial census of June 12th, 1907. Statistical Office of Saxony. [Dresden, V. Zahn & Jaensch: pp. 246: price 15. 6d.] Report on Railways of Saxony in 1908. Wages, pension funds, &c. [Dresden: pp. iv. + 175.]

Austria-Hungary. Collective Labour Agreements in Austria in 1907. Austrian Labour Department, 1909. [Vienna: A. Hölder: pp. v. + 193.] Strikes and Lock-outs in Austria in 1908. Austrian Labour Depart.

Strikes and Lock-outs in Austria in 1908. Austrian Labour Depart-ment. [Vienna, A. Hölder: pp. 169 + 308.] Statistical Handbook of Bohemia. First Issue. Statistics of labour exchanges; industrial, &c., undertakings (census of June 3rd, 1902); trade unions; labour disputes; hours of labour; co-opera-tion; workpeople's insurance; prices of articles of food, &c. Statistical Office of Bohemia, 1909. [Prague, In Kommission der J. G. Calve'schen k.u.k. Hof-und Buchhandlung: pp. xviii + 484] Austrian Mining Statistics. Part 2. Contains statistics of wages

Austrian Mining Statistics. Part 2. Contains statistics of wages and hours. Austrian Ministry of Public Works, 1909. [Vienna, Verlag der K. K. Hof-und Staatsdruckerei: pp. 383: price 4s. 2d.]

Social Conditions of Agricultural Workers in the South of Italy. Parts I & II. Includes wages. Italian Labour Department, 1909. [Rome: pp lix. + 7c6 and xxvii. + 189: price 4s. and 1s. 2<sup>1</sup>d.] Journal of the Italian Labour Department, January, 1910. Labour disputes in December; prices of articles of food, &c., in November; housing inquiry in Vicenza; industrial accidents in second half of 1908. [Rome: Fratelli Treves; price 3d.] Belgium.

Industrial Legislation in Belgium. Text of laws and decrees relating to labour. Belgian Labour Department, 1909. [Brussels: Albert Dewit, Libraire-Editeur, rue Royale, 53: pp. 374: price IS.]

Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, January 31st, 1910. Labour disputes in December. February 15th, 1910. Employ-ment in January; co-operative societies, 1904-9; prices of articles of food, &c., on January 31st, 1909. [Brussels: F. van Buggenhoudt: price id Holland.

Yearbook of the Dutch Federation of Co-operative Societies for 1909. [The Hague: Nederlandsche Co-operative Bond: pp. 216.] Lobour Conditions in Holland. Dutch Labour Party and Federa-

tion of Dutch Trade Unions, 1908. [Amsterdam: pr. 158.] Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office. Employment and labour disputes in 1909, and December, 1909: accident insurance in 1908; trade unions, 1907-9; factory inspection in 1907 and 1908; report of white lead commission; prices of articles of food, &c, 1901-9. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belin'ante: price 2d,] Switzerland.

Switzerland. Statistics of Swiss Railways in 1908. Swiss Department of Posts and Railways, 1910. [Berne: pp. iv. -!- 298: price 4s.] Statistical Yearbook of Zürich, 1908. Municipal Statistical Office. Employment; prices of articles of food, &c.; rents; census of undertakings of August 9th, 1905; &c. [Zürich: Kommissions-verlag Rascher & Co.: pp. 3co: price 18. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.]

Norway.

Journal of the Norwegian Statistical Office, December, 1909. Statistics of unemployment in December. [Christiania.] Sweden.

Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 1, 1910. Factory inspection in 1908; public labour registries in 1909; prices of articles of food, &c., in November, 1909. [Stockholm: price 2d.] Statistics of Swedish Sick Funds in 1908. Swedish Labour Depart-ment, 1910. [Stockholm: pp. 153: price 15. 12d.]

Spain.

Journal of the Spanish Labour Department. January, 1910. Industrial accidents in 1908; labour disputes in third quarter of 1909 and in December, 1909; cost of living in further list of provinces and capitals, April-September, 1909. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez, Libreria calle de Preciados, 48: price 2½d.]

Bulgaria. Journal of the Bulgarian Statistical Department, December, 1909. Prices of articles of food, &c., and wages of masons and labourers

in November. [Sofia: price 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.] Foreign Commerce and Navigation of Bulgaria, and Prices in the Principal Bulgarian Towns in the Third Quarter of 1909. Wages of masons and agricultural workers. Bulgarian Statistical Department. [Sofia: price IS. 23d.]

### Argentine Republic.

Journal of the Labour Department of the Argentine Republic, December, 31st., 1909. Labour conditions of State employees; wages in October and November in central provinces. [Buenos Aires: A. Espiasse e hijo, Florida 16 : price 1s. 9d.]

#### ELECTRICITY REGULATIONS.

THE Chief Inspector of Factories has issued a memorandum\* by H.M. Electrical Inspector of Factories, dealing with the Regulations made by the Secretary of State in December, 1908, for the generation, transformation, distribution and use of electrical energy in premises under the Factory Acts. The memoran intended to assist occupiers and others in complying with the Regulations by explaining in detail what precautions are required in the case of various types of installations, and in what circumstances exemption may be claimed. It may be purchased direct, or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Feiter Lane, E.C.; Oliver & Boyd, Tweedale Court, Edinburgh ; or E. Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

\* Form ge8, Electricity Regulations - Price 5d. By post 4d.

Pountney & Pitt, Doctor's Piece, Willenhall. GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Deptford, London, S.E. J. Truman & Co., Smithfield Passage, Birmingham. . Wright & Sons Incorporated in Isaac Nash & Sons, Ltd.), Dudley Works, Stourbridge. ADMIRALTY CONTRACT AND PURCHASE IRON PLATE WORKERS' WARES— A. J. Austin, Hack Street, Deritend, Birmingham. DEPARTMENT. Baldwins, Ltd., Orchard Place, Blackwall, Lordon, E. Bradley & Co., Ltd., Albion Works, Bi'ston. S. W. Bullas & Sons, Corngreaves, Cradley Heath. Burney & Co., Ltd., West Ferry Road, Millwall, London, E. Cartland & Sons, Ltd., Constitution Hill, Birmingham. Cockburns, Ltd., Clydesdale Engineering Works, Cardonald, N.B. Ludlow Bros., Ltd., Palmer Street, Birmingham. John Lysaght, Ltd., 36, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. Mechan & Sons, Ltd., Scotstoun Iron Works, Glasgow. Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. Evered & Co., L'd., Surrey Works, Smethwick. Harcourts, Ltd., 223, Moseley Street, Birmingham. J. P. Marion & Co., Slaney Street, Birmingham. Pratt Bros., Bradford Street, Birmin, ham, . Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Albert Street Works, Bilston. Birmingham. Walls, Ltd., Fazeley Street, Birmingham. Wollescote Galvanizing Co, Brierley Hill, Staffs. JUTE GOODS-Port Glasgow and Newark Sailcloth Co, Newark, Port Glasgow. Cox Bros., Ltd., Dundee. Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen, N.B. J. Paterson & Co., Dundee. KNIFE LANYARDS – W. Edwards & Son, St. Michaels, Bridport, Dorset. W. N. Baines & Co., Phœaix Brass Works, Rotherham. Blakeborough & Sons, Brighouse, Yorks. Broadfoot & Sons, Ltd., Inchholm Works, Whiteinch, LINEN GOODS -Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee, N.B. D. & R. Duke, Brechin, N.B. Glasgow. Dennystown Brass Works, Ltd., Dalveoch, Dumbarton. Lowson, Jun., & Co., Ltd., Victoria Works, Forfar. General Engine and Boiler Co., Ltd., Hatcham Iron Works, J. Lornie & Sons, Kirkcaldy, N.B. Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Moygashel Mills, Dungannon, co. Tyrone. Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Linfield, Belfast. Pomeroy Street, New Cross, S.E. Hayward, Tyler & Co., Ltd., 99, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. A. Kitsell & Co., Ltd., Bridge Road, Taylor's Lane, Harlesden, LAMPS AND LANTERNS-Bulpitt & Sons, 153, Camden Street, Birmingham. N.W. Eli Griffiths & Sons, 102, Bradford Street, Birmiogham. J. Hinks & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Deptford Yard Brass Works, Sunderland. Smith Bros. & Co. (Hyson), Ltd., Hyson Green Works, Howes & Burley, Ltd., Bishop Street, Birmingham, Linley & Co., River Plate House, London, E.C. Nottingham. Smith's Dock Co., Ltd., High Docks, South Shields. Steven & Struthers, Eastvale Place, Kelvinhaugh, Glasgow. United Brassfounders & Engineers, Ltd., Dyehouse Works, W. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., 46, Coventry Road, Birmingham. Messenger & Sons, 19, Broad Street, Birmingham. J, Ratcliff & Sons, Pritchett Street, Birmingham. Woodchester, nr. Stroud, Glos. MATRESSES, PILLOWS, &c.— Davis's Feather Mills, Ltd., 61/63, High Street, Whitechapel, E. Groves & Sons, 15, Fore Street, Devonport. Rundle, Rogers & Brook, Ltd., Kenterbury Street, Plymouth. C. Winn & Co., St. Thomas Works, Birmirgham. Aston Brass Co., Whitehouse, Ltd., Aston, Birmingham. Hayward, Tyler & Co., Ltd., 99, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland. J. Livingstone & Sons, Ltd., Middlesbrough. Smith Bros. & Co. (Hysov), Ltd., Nottingham. Stroud M-tal Co., Ltd., Stroud, Glos. Wearmouth Foundry Co., Ltd., Sunderland. MIRRORS, PLATE GLASS, &c.-O. C. Hawkes, Ltd., Globe Glass Works, Birmingham. Pilkington Bros., St. Helens, Lancs. MICANITE and other Insulating Material-The Micanite & Insulators Co., Ltd., Blackhorse Lane, Waltbamstow, E. Wild & Fell, Moss Street Mill. Derby. Connolly Bros., Ltd., Vale Mills, Blackley, Manchester. NAVAL BRASS SHERTS—Tyne Brass & Copper Tube Manufacturing Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., 41, Cannon Street, E.C. J. C. Noble, Providence Mill, Elland, Yorks. J. Raistrick & Son, Brackendale Mills, Thackley, Bradford. J. J. & W. Wilson, Ltd., Castle Mills, Kendal. Co., Jarrow on-Tyne. PUTTY-J. Hare & Co., Bristol. H. W. Farmiloe, Ltd., 88, Nine Elms Lane, S.W. CLOTH, WOOLLEN, FOR TABLE COVERS-Smith & Hutton, Eccles H. Colgate & Gray, Newhaven, Sussex. Western Pigment Co., Ltd., Cattledown, Plymouth. Hill, Bradford. CHAIN, PENDANT-Brown, Lennox & Co., Pontypridd. Colthurst & Harding, Bristol. REFS, DAMASKS, &c.— J. Holdsworth & Co., Shaw Lodge Mills, Halifax. Glover Bros. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds. Maple & Co., Ltd., 145, Tottenham Court Road, W. DRYERS, GROUND-J. Hare & Co., Bristol. FLAGS-Thos. Briggs (London), L<sup>t</sup>d., 2, Budge Row, E.C. Davey & Co., Park Road Mill, Bradford, Yorks. Kirk, Hall & Co., Kidacre Street Works, Leeds. Lane & Neeve, Britannia Works, East Ferry Road, Milwall, E. E. Procter & Co., Brookfield Mills, Hunslet Road, Leeds, Words, Song & Co., Solfa, Owen Street, Chappide, F.C. TARGETS-I. D. Foster, Emsworth. J. F. Goodwillie, Gosport. Medway Barge Builders and Carriers, Ltd., Strood, Rochester. Woods, Sons & Co., 62/63, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C. FENDERS, Hazel Rod— THREADS-Wm. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Hilden, Lisburn, Ireland. Crawford Bros., Ltd., Beith, N.B. Finlayson, Bousfield & Co., Ltd., Johnstone, N.B. Lindsay, Thompson & Co., Ltd., Linen Thread Mil's, Belfast, T. Black, 32, Brymner Street, Greenock. Blair Bros., 7, East Stewart Street, Greenock. FIREBRICKS-Ireland. Martin Bros., Ltd., 20, Lockyer Street, Plymouth. Westlake & Co., Calstock, Cornwall. Wm. Paton, Ltd., Johnstone Mills, Johnstone, N.B. TWINES-The Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee, N.B. Hoses, CANVAS-STEEL WIRE ROPES-G. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., Pendleton. Manchester. Bullivant & Co., Ltd., 72. Mark Lane, London, E.C. Craven & Speeding Bros., Sunderland. Dixon & Corbitt and R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Teams Rope Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen. IRONMONGERY-Works, Gateshead-on-Tyne. Armstrong, Stevens & Son, Whittall Street, Birmingham. Jukes, Coulson, Stokes & Co., Howard's Road Ironworks, Edwin Ellis & Co., Ltd., Garford Street, Poplar, E. Garnock, Bibby & Co., Ltd., Old Swan Rope Works, Liverpool. Glaholm & Robson, Ltd., Sunderland. W. J. Glover & Co., St. Helens, Lancashire. T. & W. Smith, Ltd., Guildhall, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Plaistow. Fellows Bros., Cradley Heath, Staffs. W. Gilpin, Senr., & Co., Ltd., Wedges Mills, Cannock, Staffs. The Warrington Wire Rope Works, Ltd., 13, Goree Piazzas, F. Hampshire, 74, Milk Street, Deritend. Birmingham. Horton & Son, Ltd., New Alma Works, Darlaston. Liverpool. R. Hornsby & Sons, Ltd., Grantham. TOOLS-G. Hughes & Sons, Temple Works, Wolverhampton. W. Hunt & Sons, The Brades, Ltd., Brades Steel V Alldays & Onions Pneumatic Ergineering Co., Ltd., Great el Works, near Western Works, Birmingham. Birmingham. Atkin & Sons, Ltd., Rea Street South, Birmingham. . Beardshaw & Son, Ltd., Baltic Steel Works, Sheffield. A. E. Jenks & Cattell. Heath Town, Wolverhampton. Laird & Son, Irvine, N.B. J. Brindley & Sons, River Lane, Sheffield. S. Lewis & Co., Ltd., Withymoor, near Dudley, Leys Malleable Castings Co., Ltd., Vulcan Ironworks, Derby.\* Tom Minion, 4, New John Street, Birmingham. Emma Orton, Melbourne Works, Willenhall. Brooks & Cooper, Mousehole Forge, Sheffield. Crookes, Roberts & Co., Argus Works, Sheffield. W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., 45, Foregate Street, Stafford. J. Evans & Sons, Ltd., Highfield Tool Works, Heeley, Sheffiel Easterbrook, Allcard & Co., Ltd., Albert Works, Sheffield. \* This hrm was inadvertently omitted from last month's list.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, FERBUARY, 1910. ANCHORS, MOORING-J. Rogerson & Co., Wolsingham, Darlington. BRASS FOUNDRY-T Pemberion & Sons, Ltd., Union Street, West Bromwich. Tonks, Ltd., 201, Moseley Street, Birmingham. Boxes (Distributing and Junction)-W. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., CANVAS FOR HAMMOCKS, &C.— Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee. Base Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee. COCKS, GUNMETAL STEAM, &C .-COCES, PLATED AND GUNMETAL-Aston Brass Co., Whitehouse, Ltd., Aston, Birmingham. CLOTH, AMERICAN BAIZE, &C.— T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2, Budge Row, E.C. CLOTH, LINEN DUCK—\*The Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee. DECK FITTINGS, CAST STEEL—W. Shaw & Co., Wellington Foundry, Middlesbrough.

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# March, 1910.

# THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

W. Gilpin, sen., & Co., Ltd., Wedges Mills, Carncek, Staffs. G. & J. Hall, Hereford Street Works, Sheffield. W. Hunt & Sons, The Brades, Ltd., Brades Steel Works,

- Birmingham. Hughes-Johnson Stampings, Ltd., Langley Green, near
- Birmingham. Joiners' Tool and Engineering Syndicate, 233, Bradford Street,
- Birmingham. Lawson & Heaton, Ltd., 315, Lorg Acre, Nechells, Birmingham. Leadbeater & Scott, Penistone Road, Sheffield. E. & W. Lucas, Dronfield Forge, Sheffield. W. Marples & Sons, Ltd., Hibernia Works, Sheffield. R. Mather, Shoreham Street Works, Sheffield. A. Mathieson & Sons, Ltd., East Campbell Street, Glasgow.

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- F. G. Pearson & Co., Hope Works, Sheffield. George Plumpton, Albion Works, Warrington
- Rabone & Sons, Hockley Abbey Works, Birmingham.
- D. Rollo & Sons, Fulton Engine Works, Liverpool. Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Newhall Road, Sheffield. Slack, Sellars & Co., Ltd., Townhead Works, Sheffield. E. Terry, Bolsover Street, Sheffield. Thewlis, Griffith & Edelsten, Ltd., Warrington.

- Thos. Turner & Co., Suffolk Works, Sheffield. Ward & Payne, West Street, Sheffield.
- C. Whitehouse & Sons, Ltd., Cannock Edge Tool Works, Cannock.
- Whitehouse Bros., Ltd., Cannock, Staffs.
- Wynn, Timmins & Co., Ltd., Commercial Street, Birmingham. J. Yates & Co., Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham.
- CRANES, No. 2, Three-ton Steam Travelling, for H.M. Dockyard, Devonport—Joseph Booth & Bros., Ltd., Union Foundry and Ironworks, Rodley, Leeds.
  EXPANDED METAL for H.M. Dockyard, Hong Kong—Expanded Metal Co., per Wm. Jacks & Co., agents, 5, East India Avenue, London, E.C. ADMIRALTY: DIRECTOR OF WORKS DEPARTMENT.

- RAILWAY MATERIALS for H.M. Dockyard, Cape of Good Hope-P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., 129, Trongate, Glasgow. RAILWAY MATERIALS for H.M. Dockyard, Devonport — T. Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Albert Hill Foundry, Darlington.
- WORKS SERVICES-
- Caissons, No. 2, Floating, for New Lock, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth—Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd., Spencer Basin, Belfast.
- Erection of Superstructure of the Extension of Offices at H.M. Naval Depôt, Portland-Wakeham Bros., Friary Road, Tothill, Plymouth.
- New Approach Road, Fencing, &c., at H.M. Naval Ordnance Establishment, Crombie—]ohn Martin, 10, Bridge Street, Dunfermline.
- Squash Racquet and Fives Courts, R.N. College, Dartmouth Richard F. Yeo & Sons, 35, Torwood Street, Torquay. Tanks, Oil, Steel-Whessoe Foundry Co., Ltd., Darlington.
- WAR OFFICE.

#### BOOTS-

W. Lawrence, High Street, Raunds.

- Pocock Bros., 235, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. BOTTLES, WATER-
- Anglo-American Tin Stamping Co., Ltd., West Bromwich. Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.

- Buckles, Hooks, &c.— Berkeley & Co., Ltd., 288, Windsor Street, Birmingham. T. Evans & Son, Summit Works, Walsall. H. Hipkiss & Co., Ltd., Goodman Street Works, Birmingham. H. Moseley & Sons, Bath Street Works, Walsall. Smith & Wright, Ltd., Brearley Street, Birmingham.
- BUTTONS-
- E. Bacon & Sons, Victoria Works, River Street, Deritend, Birmingham.

- Birmingham. Buttons, Ltd., Portland Street, Aston. C. Edkins & Sons, Ltd., Friday Bridge Works, Birmingham. Firmin & Sons, Ltd., 108-9, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. J. Grove & Sons Bloomfield Works, Halesowen. Smith & Wright, Ltd., Brearley Street, Birmingham. W. Twigg & Co., Ltd., 25, Legge Lane, Birmingham. CASES, PACKING (Running Contract)— J. F. Farwig & Co., Puddle Dock, I, Upper Thames Street, E.C. A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., 8 Newman Street, W
- Priddy & Hale, Ltd., 8, Newman Street, W. H. Smith & Co., 16, Arthur Street West, London Bridge, E.C.
- CLOTHING—Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd., Dublin. CRANES—Flavell & Churchill, Bellat Street, East Greenwich. EMBROIDERY-
- H. Appleton & Sons, Morwell Street, Bedford Square, W.C.
- Benton & Johnson, 63, King's Cross Road, W.C. Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Cross Street, Leek. J. Carr & Sons, Clarence Mills, Manchester.
- Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., 49-52, Jewin Street, E.C. Hobson & Sons, 1, Lexington Street, W.
- G. Kenning & Son, 1-4, Little Britain, E.C. S. Simpson, Avenham Road Works, Preston.
- W. Tolson, Ltd., Fazeley.
- FIREBRICKS, &c. (Running Contract)-
- J. Dougall & Sons, Ltd., Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire, N.B. Lucas Bros., Ltd., Dunston, near Gateshead.
- FLUID AND COMPOSITION, BOILER (Running Contract)-Jas. Harris, 63, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
- KNIVES AND FORKS-
- Atkinson Bros., Ltd., Milton Works, Sheffield.

Boswell, Hatfield & Co. (1907), Ltd., Hawk Works, Mary Street. Sheffield

March, 1910.

- H. S. Carr & Sons, Ltd., India Works, Clough Road, Sheffield.
- S. Hardy & Co., Cornhill Works, Sheffield. M. Hunter & Son, Ltd., Talbot Works, Sheffield.
- T. Turner & Co., Suffolk Works, Sheffield.
- LEATHER-

- W. Beckworth & Sons, Ltd., Viaduct Tannery, Leeds.
  R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.
  Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.
  J. Tullis & Son, Ltd., 5, Lloyds Avenue, E.C.
  MACHINE, BORING—Kendall & Gent, Ltd., Victoria Works, Belle
- Vue, Manchester. PAINT, OXIDE OF IRON (Running Contract)—W. Brown, Sons & Co., Ltd., 97, Portman Street, Kinning Park, Glasgow.
- STEEL AND IRONWORK in connection, with Verandahs at Grand Shaft Barracks, Dover-W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Lochrin Iron
- Works, Coatbridge. TRUCKS-R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd., Railway Carriage, Wagon and Wheel Works, Wishaw, N.B.
- WORKS SERVICES-
- Alterations and additions to Messes in "B" and "D" Lines, Bulford Camp, Salisbury Plain-Billet & Musselwhite, Castle
- Street, Salisbury. Alterations to and Refitting of Annexes, &c., Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley-Billett & Musselwhite, Castle Street, Salisbury.
- Asphalte Work (Running Contract)-Engert & Rolfe, Ltd., Poplar, E.
- Erection of Mobilization Storehouse, Grand Depot Barracks, Woolwich-Yorkshire Hennebique Contracting Co., Ltd.,
- Wolwich—Forkshife Heinendue Contracting Co., Etd., Viaduct Works, Leeds.
   Erection of No. 1. Half Company Barrack Block, Reading,— G. S. Lewis & Bro., Castle Street, Reading.
   Erection of Nursing Staff's Ors., Military Families' Hospital, Devonport—Jas. Crockerell, Richmond Walk, Devonport.
   Erection of Troop Stables, &c., Fulwood Barracks, Preston— Devonce Deltar Same Langeaction
- R. Thompson, Dalton Square, Lancaster.
- Lighting of Fort George Barracks, (Northern and Southern Groups)—Machine Gas Syndicate, 180, Arlington Roal, London, N.W.
- Regrade and Remetal Roads and Parades, Norwich—E. J. Edwards, Plumstead Road, Norwich. INDIA OFFICE, STORE DEPARTMENT.
- ASBESTOS PACKING—Turner Bros., Rochdale. BAROMETERS—S. & A. Calderara, 10, Cross Street, Hatton Garden, E.C.
- BOILER PLANT-Babcock & Wilcox, Oriel House, Farringdon
- Street, E.C. Bolts, IRON-C. Richards & Sons, Darlaston, Staffordshire. Boltstaves, Brass-Elliott's Metal Co., Selly Oak Works, Birmingham.
- BRIDGEWORK—Patent Shaft and Axletres Co., Wednesbury, BROOMS, &c.—A. Reid & Sons, 283, Tabard Street, S.E. CALICO—L. Behrens & Sons, Portland Street, Manchester.

- CAMBRIC-A. A. Fletcher & Co., Church, Lancashire.
- CANVAS-Richards, L'd., Aberdeen. CARRIAGES-Metropolitan Amalgamated Railway Carriage Co., Saltley, Birmingham.
- COACHSCREWS-Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Birmingham. COUPLERS-A.B C. Coupler, Ltd., the Couplers will be made at the Works of the Birmingham Railway Carriage and Wagon
- Co., Birmingham.

Birmingham.

Birmingham.

Workington

Manchester.

STEEL, PLATES-

MOTORS-

PAPER-

PUMPS,

- DRILL, COTTON-L. Behrens & Sons, Portland Street, Manchester.
- E. Spinner & Co., 11, Albert Square, Manchester. ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION WORK—A. Wiseman, Ltd., Glover Street, Birmingham.
- ELECTRIC POWER PLANT-British Westinghouse Electric Co,, Trafford Park, Manchester.
- ENGINES-Vickers, Sons & Maxim, River Don Works, Sheffield. ENGINE OIL—R. Hornsby & Sons, Spittlegate Works, Grantham. FISHBOLTS—G. Cooper & Sons, Effingham Works, Sheffield.
- IRON, PIG—The Carron Co., Carron Iron Works, Falkirk. INDIARUBBER SHEET—W. Warne & Co., 29, Gresham Street, E.C. LAMPS, &c.—British Thomson-Houston Co., Rugby.
- LOCOMOTIVES-Vulcan Foundry Co., Newton-le-Willows, Lancs. Machine, Chain Testing-W. & T. Avery, Solo Works,

Lancashire Dynamo, &c., Co., Trafford Park, Manchester. Laurence, Scott & Co., Gotbic Works, Norwich.

Lancashire Dynamo, &c., Co., Trafford Park, Manchester.

A. Cowan & Sons, 24, Upper Thames Street, E.C. Hollingworth & Co., Maidstone. PUMPS, VACUUM — Bellis & Morcom, Ledsam Street Works,

RAILS AND FISHPLATES - Workington Iron and Steel Co.,

ROLLS, PLATE BENDING-J. Hetherington & Sons, Ancoats Works,

SPRINGS, BEARING-T. Turton & Sons, Sheaf Works, Sheffield.

SAW, &c.--A. Ransome & Co., Stanley Works, Newark.

STEEL SHEETS-Pather Iron & Steel Co., Wishaw, N.B.

Steel Co. of Scotland, Motherwell.

D. Colville & Sons, Motherwell.

# THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

STEEL TEES-Shelton Iron, &c., Co., Stoke-on-Trent.	Binding, &c., 6,000 "Army Book 72"; printing, binding, &c.,
SwirchBOARDS-British Thomson-Houston Co., Rugby.	1,300 books, "S 252" — Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd.,
Switchgear-British Thomson-Houston Co., Rugby:	Rosebery Avenue, E.C.
TUBES, STEEL-	Binding, &c., 1,900 Exercise Books; printing, binding, &c.,
Chesterfield Tube Co., Chesterfield	3,000 books, "S 278"; supplying 1,000 File Covers, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
I. Russell & Co., Alma Tube Works, Walsall.	$\times$ 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—Fenner Appleton & Co., Ltd., 77, St. John Street,
TUBING, COPPER, &c.—Muntz's Metal Co., French Walls, near	E.C.
Birmingham.	Binding, &c., 23,000 books "S. 575 F-D 195"; Printing, &c.,
WHEELS AND AXLES – Glasgow Railway Engineering Co., Govan,	and Binding 30,000 "Army Book 153"; 1,000 books
WIRE AND CABLES—Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Silver-	"S. 248"; Supplying 2,000 Canvas Covers 44 in. × 28½ in.;
town, E.	5,000 Correspondence Files; 1,600 Millboards $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. $\times .8\frac{3}{2}$ in.;
GENERAL POST OFFICE.	8,000 Millboards $14$ in. $\times .9\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; 3,000 Portfolios No. O.R.
CABLE, PAPER CORE—	106—Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Paul Street and Finsbury Works,
British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot, Lancashire.	London, E.C.
Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, Kent.	Printing, Binding, &c., 1,250 "Army Book 194"—H. Good &
Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, Kent.	Son, Sydney Avenue, E.C.
Insulators—Taylor, Tunnicliff & Co., Ltd., Eastwood, Hanley.	Printing, Binding, &c., 3,500 books "S. 71 B."; 2,500 "S. 72";
TELEPHONES—	3,000 "S. 72 A." (size 1); 1,600 "S. 72" (size 2)-McCorquo-
British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Liverpool.	dale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.
Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, Kent.	Printing District and Garrison Orders, &c., for the Army Head-
TRANSMITTERS, TELEPHONE—Western Electric Co., Ltd., North	quarters at—
Woolwich, E.	Chester—G. R. Griffith, Bridge Street and Grosvenor Street,
TRICYCLES, CARRIER—	Chester.
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