# Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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#### EMPLOYMENT CHART

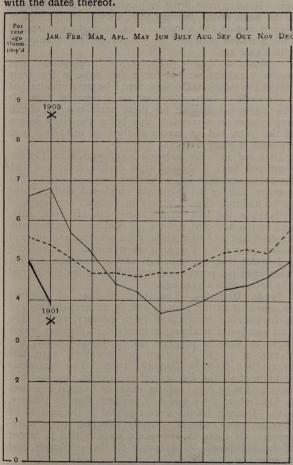
SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

- Thick Curve=1911.

Thin Curve=1910.

--- Dotted Curve=Mean of 1901-1910.

x The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed during the years 1901-1910 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 January, 1911, the general and branch Returns of Unions related to 753,040 members in the following trades:—

| Coal Mining ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... Total ... ... 753,040

STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN JANUARY.

[In addition to the 2,938 Employment Returns from Trade Unions used for the Chart, 4,670 were received from employers relating to 1,198,908 workpeople employed in coal and iron nining, the cotton, woollen, worsted and other textile trades, the building trades, the bound and shoe and other clothing trades, and the takes and along trades. Pecidos these 7,608 statistical and the paper and glass trades. Besides these 7,608 totalistical 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 January was, on the whole, better than in December, mainly owing to the improvement in the engineering and shipbuilding industries. The cotton trade continued to be well employed, but there was a slight falling off in some of the other textile trades.

As compared with a year ago most of the principal industries showed an improvement which was especially marked in the iron and steel, engineering, shipbuilding, cotton, woollen and worsted trades. Coal mining showed

In the 403 Trade Unions with a net membership of 753,040 making returns, 29,239 (or 3.9 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of January, 1911, compared with 50 per cent. at the end of December, 1910, and 6.8 per cent. at the end of January, 1910.

Coal Mining.— Employment in this industry continued good, and was about the same as a year ago. The average weekly number of days worked by the pits reported on was 5.56 during the fortnight ended January 28th, as compared with 5.51 and 5.60 in the fortnights ended 17th December, 1910, and 22nd January, 1910, respectively.

Iron Mining.—Employment was good, and was better on the whole than a month ago and a year ago.

Pig Iron Industry.—Employment during continued fair and was better than a year ago. relating to the works of 108 ironmasters employing 22,840 workpeople showed 307 furnaces in blast at the

22,340 workpeople showed 307 lurinaces in blast at the end of January, 1911, compared with 305 in December, 1910, and 301 in January, 1910.

Iron and Steel Works.—Employment at iron and steel works showed a slight improvement as compared with a month ago and was better than a year ago. According to Returns covering 90,992 workpeople, the volume of employment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. on a

month ago, and of 6.4 per cent. on a year ago.

Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture.—Employment continued very good and was better than a year ago.

The number of mills working at end of January, 1911, was 518, compared with 513 a month ago and 471 a year ago.

Engineering Trades.—Employment was fairly good, better than in December and much better than in January, 1910. Trade Unions with a membership of 171,112 reported 3.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 5.8 per cent. a month ago and 8.5 per cent. a year ago. The comparison with a month ago is affected by Christmas holiday suspensions. Shipbuilding Trades.—The improvement which was noted in this industry in December, following the con-

clusion of the boilermakers' dispute, was well maintained during January, and at the end of the month employment was much better than both a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 59,771 reported 6.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, compared with 12.2 per cent. a month ago, and 16.1 per cent. a year ago.

Cotton Trade.—Employment in the spinning and weaving branches showed a further improvement, and was good; it was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 133,895 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 20.3 per cent. compared with a year ago, when organised short time was being worked.

Woollen Trade.-Employment continued good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 28,045 workpeople in the week ended January 28th showed a decrease of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 7.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Worsted Trade.—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 43,461 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 4.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Linen Trade. - Employment showed little change compared with a month ago and was about the same as a year ago. Returns from firms employing 48,968 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed a decrease in the amount of wages paid of 0.4 per cent. compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Jute Trade.—Employment was moderate, and not quite so good as a month ago; it was also worse than a year Returns from firms employing 16,284 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed a decrease in the amount of wages paid of 0.9 per cent. on a month ago, and of 4.2 per cent. on a year ago.

Lace Trade.—Employment continued moderate and was not so good as a year ago, the levers and plain net branches both showing a decline. Returns from firms employing 6,886 workpeople in the week ended January 28th showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 2.5 per cent, compared with a year ago.

Hosiery Trade.—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 20,175 workpeople in the week ended January 28th showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 4.3 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Silk Trade.—Employment was fairly good; it was better than both a month and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,047 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 3.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing and Finishing.—Employment generally was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 19,074 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, showed an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 6.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Tailoring Trade.—Employment in the bespoke branch in London showed the usual seasonal decline, but was 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.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Employment showed an improvement on both a month and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 63,338 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, showed an increase of 2.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 3.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Other Leather Trades .- Employment was moderate and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

Paper-making Trades .- Employment continued good,

and was better than a year ago.

Printing and Bookbinding Trades.—Employment was dull on the whole; it showed little change as compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. Trade Unions in the printing trades with a membership of 53,165 reported 5.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of January as compared with 5.3 per cent. a month ago and 6.3 per cent. a year ago. In the bookbinding trades the corresponding percentages were 4.0, 3.6, and 5.9.

Building Trades.—Employment continued slack and showed little general change as compared with a month ago. It was rather better than a year ago.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Employment on

the whole was moderate, about the same as a month ago, and better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,051 reported 6.0 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 6.8 per cent. a month ago, and 9.3 per cent. a year ago.

Glass Trades.—Employment was fair on the whole, better than a year ago, but worse than a month ago.

Porcelain, China and Earthenware Industry.—Employment on the whole was fair and better than a year ago, but not so good as a month ago. Returns from firms employing 19,945 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, showed a decrease of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 7.1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Brick Trade.—Employment on the whole was still

moderate but better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 11,552 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, showed an increase of 5.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 5.2 per cent. as compared

with a year ago.

Agricultural Labour (England). — Employment was generally regular, except for a few days in the early part of the month, when some men who were not attached to the staffs of farms lost time on account of rain. It was somewhat difficult for these extra men to obtain employment on account of this being the slack season of the year, and an excess of men of this class was

reported in many districts. Dock and Riverside Labour.- Employment in London continued fair; it showed some decline compared with the previous month, but was better than a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in London (exclusive of Tilbury) in the four weeks ended January 28th, 1911, was 14,384, a decrease of 2.4 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 5.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago. Employment was good at Liverpool, and better than a month ago and a year ago; at the other principal ports it continued fair on the whole, and was better than a year ago.

Trade Disputes.—The total number of disputes commencing during January was 35, as compared with 16 in the previous month, and 12 in January, 1910. The total number of workpeople involved in disputes which began or were in progress during January, 1911, was 36,234, or 35,380 less than in December, 1910, and 77,990 less than in January, 1910. The aggregate duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 56,000 working days, or 619,000 less than in December, 1910, and 627,700 less than in January, 1910. Definite results were reported in the case of 28 disputes, new and old, directly affecting 4,790 work-people. Of these 28 disputes, 9 were settled in favour of the workpeople, 6 in favour of the employers, and 13 were compromised.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes taking effect in January affected 82,000 workpeople, of whom 16,600 received increases and 65,400 sustained decreases. Amongst those whose wages were increased were 6,250 blastfurnacemen and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Mon. The number whose wages were reduced included 45,000 coal miners in Northumberland, 11,500 ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Cleveland and Durham, 5,500 blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, and 1,400 in West Cumberland. The computed effect of all the changes was a net decrease of £49 per week.

#### CHILD LABOUR LEGISLATION IN EUROPE.

The United States Department of Commerce and Labour has published a report\* on Child Labour Legislation in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland.

The first object of the investigation was to make a statement of the prevailing legal limitations upon child labour. The laws themselves often constitute merely a framework which must be filled out by means of numerous decrees, ordinances, police regulations, and other administrative measures. These measures sometimes constitute a relaxation of the general rules laid down by statute, administrative authorities being given far-reaching powers to set up 'exceptions' to and exemptions' from the operation of the laws. Sometimes, on the other hand, these administrative measures may become tantamount to a much stricter regulation of child labour than appears on the face of the law.

The second purpose of the investigation was to learn what provisions have been made to secure the observance of the measures regulating the gainful employment of children. Wherever possible, information was collected with regard to the frequency and severity of punishment inflicted by the courts upon violators of the labour laws relating to children.

Attention was also paid to the relationship between the school laws and the labour laws and the co-operation of labour inspectors with the school authorities

The account of existing legislation in each country is preceded in every case by a sketch of earlier child labour legislation. Wherever trustworthy and recent data were available with regard to the extent of child labour in the countries concerned, and with regard to its effects upon the children themselves, a summary of this information has been added.

In this brief notice of a report of more than 400 pages it is only possible to call attention to sections dealing with legislation peculiar to the country reported on.

Austria.—Primary education for children over 6 years of age has been compulsory since 1774, and the present school laws require 8 years' attendance at school There are, however, various arrangements for shortening such school period from 8 to 6 years in many Provinces In most Provinces, moreover, the seventh and eighth school years need not involve more than 3 or 4 months attendance during the year, nor more than 3 or 4 hours per week during these months. The Industrial Code contains a number of provisions regarding apprentices Industrial employees under 18 years of age must be per mitted to attend the industrial continuation schools at such times as are fixed by the schedules of those schools. If there are no such schools for female employees, the latter shall be permitted to attend domestic science schools wherever such schools exist.

Belgium.—Large discretionary powers are conferred upon the King by the Labour Laws: in their exercise he is required to consult the Councils of Industry and Labour or the sections thereof representing the trades concerned, as well as the Standing Committees of the Provincial Councils and the Higher Council of Public Hygiene, or a technical committee thereof.

Special attention is given to the reports of the Mines Inspectors, not only because mining is the most important single industry of the Kingdom, but also because female labour and child labour have always played an important part therein. Home industries occupy more than one-sixth of the industrial population of Belgium; persons employed in these industries, as well as those engaged in agricultural occupations, lie entirely outside the scope of the Factory Act of 1889, which created a class of 'protected persons,' consisting of males under 16 years and females under 21 years of age employed in industrial establishments. There is no Belgian law for the obligatory attendance of children at

France.—The main features of the present situation are determined by the laws of November, 1892, but for

a complete statement of the regulations concerning child labour the Report indicates the provisions contained in a series of laws and decrees stretching back over a period of more than half-a-century; for the apprenticeship law of 1851 still has an important bearing upon certain phases of child labour. The most recent law concerning this class of persons is that of April, 1909, which is of particular interest because it applies to commercial establishments. It provides that 'the different kinds of work which are forbidden women and children under 18 years of age, because of the danger they involve, or because they overtax the strength of women and children, or because they are morally harmful, shall be determined by administrative regulations issued upon the advice of the Superior Commission of Labour and the Consulting Committee of Arts and Manufactures.' The law of 1892 provided for the enactment of a number of similar 'administrative regulations' for industrial establishments. Under these, boys under 14 and girls under 18 years of age may not be employed to transport goods by wheelbarrows or twowheeled carts; no boy under 14 or female person of any age may be employed to transport goods by tricycles propelled by foot; girls under 16 may not be employed at sewing machines propelled by foot. With reference to the law providing a weekly rest day for women and children, the Report states that permission to suspend the weekly day of rest is most frequently asked for printing offices, dressmaking establishments, laundries, hat makers and shoe makers.

Germany.—Many of the provisions concerning child labour are contained in the 'law for the protection of children, dated March, 1903, but by no means all of them. The Industrial Code, particularly as modified by the laws of 1891 and 1908, contains a number of important provisions for the regulation of child labour. Under this Code industrial employers are required to grant to their workpeople under 18 years of age who attend a recognised continuation school the necessary time for compliance with the schedules of such schools Another section extends the same rule to workpeople and apprentices in commercial establishments in places where there is a commercial or trade school recognised by the State or the Municipality. The term 'continuation school' includes institutions in which girls receive instruction in handicrafts or in domestic science. Attendance at continuation or trade schools may be made compulsory for all boys employed under 18 years of age, and for girls and female apprentices employed in commercial establishments wherever such attendance is not already obligatory, under the law of the State or under the bye-law of a Municipality or group of Municipalities or Townships. The inspection of hotels and taverns and the application of the laws affecting conditions of labour in those establishments, is entrusted to the local police authorities.

Italy.—In Italy, under a law enacted in 1877, children must attend elementary schools from their sixth to their ninth year, or, if they fail to pass the prescribed examination, until they are 10 years old. The conditions under which children (and women) may be employed in industrial labour are determined by two laws, one enacted in 1902 and the other in 1907, both of which were brought together in a code or 'Unified Text' on November 10th, 1907. The law extends to 'all places in which industrial labour is carried on by means of mechanical motors, no matter what the number of workpeople may be. When, however, there is no mechanical motor, all places in which more than 5 workpeople (regardless of sex) are employed are to be considered as industrial establishments, and hence subject to the law. Offices, shops and salerooms are excluded, but not the building trades.' Twelve years is the minimum age of admission to industrial establishments generally. For underground work in mines it is 13 years where power-driven machinery is used, otherwise 14 years. Children under 15 may not be employed in dangerous, unhealthy or excessively fatiguing work-even in establishments not subject to the law—nor may they work more than 11 hours per day.

Switzerland .- The Federal Factory Law of 1877 constitutes the basis of labour legislation in Switzerland,

<sup>\*</sup> Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, No. 89-July 1910, Washington, U.S.A.

It may be supplemented by Cantonal enactments (so far as these do not concern factories), and its provisions are enforced by Cantonal authorities under the supervision of the Confederation. The Cantons have frequently exercised the privilege of passing laws for the protection of labourers employed otherwise than in factories. The term 'factory' applies to 'every industrial establishment in which a number of labourers are employed simultaneously and regularly, in closed rooms outside their homes.' Children under 14 years of age may not be employed in factories. In the case of children in their fifteenth or sixteenth year, the time required for school, for religious instruction, and for work in the factory may not exceed a total of 11 hours per cay. School and religious instruction must not be interfered with by work in the factory. It is an almost uniform practice of the Swiss Cantons to require children to continue to attend the public schools until the age of 14 years. Some have practically raised this to 15 years, while others require children to continue until the end of the school year during which they reach the age of 14. Another important restriction of child labour is in the laws by which many of the Cantons have made attendance for two or three years at continuation schools or continuation courses obligatory for young people over 14 years of age. Thirteen Cantons have enacted special laws for the protection of workpeople in hotels, taverns and restaurants.

#### RECENT CASES UNDER THE CONCILIA-TION ACT. Steelworkers, Shotton.

In 1909, a movement for the abolition of the method of

paying wages under the "contract" system was started by the day-wage men employed at the Shotton Ironworks of Messrs. J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., a number of whom were members of the British Steel Smelters, Mill, Iron, and Tinplate Workers' Association. The firm decided to abolish the contract system and

gave notice accordingly. At the expiry of the notice in March, 1910, the contractors, who belong to the Associated Iron and Steel Workers' Union of Great Britain, together with the men not connected with the Steel Smelters Union, ceased work, and serious local disturbances occurred when attempts were made to introduce steelworkers from other districts. Various attempts to settle the dispute between the two unions were made, but without success, and in October, 1910, Mr. G. R. Askwith C.B., K.C., was approached with a request that he would assist in bringing about a settlement of the dispute. Several conferences were held at the Board of Trade offices, under the chairmanship of Mr. Askwith, and on October 25th, agreements were drawn up between representatives of the unions and of the firm. Further difficulties, however, arose, and protracted negotiations ensued. No settlement having been arrived at, the firm in December closed their works.

Negotiations were then assisted by the intervention of representatives of the Steel Ingot Makers' Association, and on 29th December an agreement was signed at the Board of Trade offices by representatives of the firm and the two unions involved, the agreement being countersigned on behalf of the Steel Ingot Makers' Association

and the Board of Trade.

Work was resumed, but differences arose as to the men to be re-instated in the mills, and a further stoppage of work occurred. The parties having agreed to submit the matters in dispute to arbitration, in accordance with the agreement of 29th December the Board of Trade appointed Mr. J. Burnett to act as Umpire, Messrs. David Colville and G. Hutton being appointed to act as Arbitrators by the Steel Ingot Makers' Association and the Midland Wages Board respectively. The Arbitrators issued their award on 14th January determining the points in dispute, and work was finally resumed on the following day.

Scalers, Liverpool. On 7th January about 1,350 scalers and cementers at Liverpool struck work in support of a demand for increased wages and overtime rates, and other matters. Mr. D. C. Cummings, of the Board of Trade, was

instructed to visit Liverpool, and succeeded in arranging a conference of representatives of the parties, but no settlement was then arrived at. At a further conference, however, held on 18th January under the chairmanship of Mr. Cummings, a provisional agreement was arrived at and subsequently ratified by the parties whereby the men received certain advances in wages and in overtime rates, and a reduction in the hours of labour.

Boot and Shoe Operatives, Northampton.

Mr. Ralph V. Bankes, K.C., the umpire appointed by the Board of Trade to settle certain claims brought forward by the workpeople's representatives on the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trades (Clickers and Pressmen) of Northampton, (see Board of Trade Labour Gazette, December 1910, p. 404), issued his award on the 30th January. Under the award, which is to remain in force for three years, and thereafter subject to three months' notice on either side, the minimum wage for clickers remains at 30s. a week. As regards pressmen, the minimum weekly wage is fixed at 30s. for sole (outsole) cutters, and 28s. for insole and stiffener cutters, that for other pressmen previously at 26s. being raised to 27s. The award defines a counter-out, and fixes his minimum wage, and deals also with the provision of kit in the clicking department.

Boot and Shoe Operators, Northampton.

Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., having been appointed by the Board of Trade to decide certain questions of interpretation arising out of the quantities statement for clickers at Northampton (see Board of Trade Labour GAZETTE, January, 1911, p. 5), issued his award on 21st January, determining the matters in dispute.

Spelter Workers, Swansea Vale.
Mr. G. R. Askwith, C.B., K.C., to whom the question in dispute in connection with this case was referred (see Board of Trade Labour Gazette, December, 1910, p. 404), issued his award on 1st February. The point referred to Mr. Askwith was as to whether 3d. per day should be paid as bonus, or as wages, the other matters in dispute having been arranged between the parties. Mr. Askwith decided that the 3d. per day ought to be paid as bonus, as previously.

Painters, Leicester.

On 30th January, in response to a joint application from the Employers' and Operatives' Societies in the Leicester Painting Trade, the Board of Trade appointed Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., to act as chairman of a joint conference to consider suggested new working rules.

Musicians, London.

Notices having been served upon Managers of Variety
Theatres in the Metropolitan Police District, requesting that the rates of pay fixed by the award of Mr. G. R. Askwith, C.B., K.C., in connection with the music hall dispute of 1907, should be increased, and other arrangements made regulating the terms and conditions of employment, an agreement was arrived at by the parties after discussion in accordance with the procedure laid down by the award. Having considered this agreement, Mr. Askwith, on January 30th, 1911, issued an award amending that of 1907, in respect of certain matters relating to wages and overtime.

### TRADE BOARDS.

Chain Trade.
In accordance with regulations made under Section 18 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, by the Board of Trade. and dated 27th April, 1910, the Trade Board established under the above Act for the Hammered and Dollied or Tommied chain-making trade, have given notice as required by Section 4 (3) of the above Act, that they have fixed minimum time-rates and certain general minimum piece-rates for Dollied or Tommied chainmaking, and for hand-hammered chain-making of 3-inch diameter and over up to  $\frac{17}{32}$ -inch inclusive; and also additional general minimum piece-rates for handhammered chain-making (Country Branch). On application to the Trade Board, information will (if in the opinion of the Trade Board the applicant is likely to be affected by such rates) be given as to the rates fixed.

#### FOREIGN LABOUR STATISTICS.

February, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics,\* recently issued by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, gives statistics and other information relating to the chief foreign countries on the following subjects:-The numbers engaged in the principal trades in various countries; fluctuations in employment; wages and hours of labour; trade unions; trade disputes; conciliation and arbitration; co-operation; workmen's insurance; subsidised unemployment funds; labour registries; and labour

Altogether the statistics in one or other of the various sections relate to 20 countries, viz., Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Luxemburg, Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, the United States of America, and Japan, and in every case the Tables contain the latest available figures. The great bulk of the information has been obtained from the publications of the Labour Departments and Statistical Offices of the various countries.

The statistical tables are preceded by introductory memoranda on each of the above-mentioned subjects. These memoranda compare the statistics for the different countries and add corresponding figures for the United Kingdom, where a legitimate basis of comparison exists, but it should he borne in mind that such comparison is always subject to important qualifications and in a number of cases the statistics are too dissimilar to admit of

From one of these memoranda the following notes have

been compiled :-

Workmen's Insurance.

The Tables given, which are restricted to schemes of a compulsory character, are grouped in four sections, according to the object of insurance—(1) Accident, (2) Sickness, (3) Infirmity or Old Age, and (4) Combined

(1) In the case of insurance against Accident, as distinct from employers' liability legislation, the compulsory principle has now been applied in Germany, Austria, Hungary, France, Italy, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Luxemburg, and Finland; but the range of occupations subject to insurance varies greatly in different countries. Thus, in France and Belgium the obligation applies only to seamen and miners, in Denmark to seamen and employees of the larger agricultural undertakings. On the other hand, while the insurance of industrial workpeople is common to the laws of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, and Finland, the German law includes in addition seamen and agricultural labourers, the Austrian and Hungarian laws include workmen engaged in mechanical operations connected with agriculture, the Italian law includes these and seamen in addition, and the law of Finland includes seamen. Most of the general laws include works-officials whose earnings do not exceed a certain sum; in Germany and Luxemburg the exemption limit is £150 per annum, in Austria and Hungary the limit is £ 100, in Italy £85, in Norway £67 10s., and in Finland £30, but in some countries voluntary insurance in the authorised funds is allowed beyond the exemption limit.

In Germany the cost of insurance falls upon the employers, except to the extent that the cost of the first 13 weeks' disablement is borne by the Sickness Insurance Funds, to which the workpeople pay two-thirds and the employers one-third; in Austria the workmen pay 10 per cent. of the cost, and the first four weeks of disablement fall to the Sickness Funds, which are supported as in Germany; in Hungary the first ten weeks fall upon the Sickness Funds; in the other countries with a general system of insurance the entire cost falls on the employers. In France, where only seamen and miners are liable to compulsory insurance, the cost is shared equally by employers and men, and in Denmark, where seamen are insured, the employers are exempt, but the state supplements the seamen's contributions.

In regard to compensation, free medical attendance is given almost invariably (Austria is an exception), but

the scale of money payments differs greatly. In Germany compensation to a maximum of two-thirds of the workman's wages from the 14th week is given during total disablement, or hospital treatment with 60 per cent. of wages to the relatives; and in the event of death a sum equal to 20 times the daily wages is paid as funeral money, with pensions up to a maximum of 60 per cent. of the deceased's wages to the relatives. In Austria pensions are paid from the fifth week to a maximum of 60 per cent. of the wages, or £60 per annum; in the event of death funeral money to a maximum of  $f_2$  2s. and pensions to the maximum of 50 per cent. of wages or £50 per annum are paid to the relatives.

(2.) Insurance against Sickness is compulsory in Germany, Hungary and Luxemburg for industrial and commercial workpeople and for works-officials and clerks whose yearly earnings do not exceed a fixed amount (£100 in the first two countries and £120 in the third); in Austria for industrial workpeople generally; in Norway (under an Act dated September 18th, 1909, and coming into operation in July, 1911) for wage earners generally, with exemption in the case of sailors on voyages occupying more than ten days out and home, and in the case of persons who either alone or jointly with husband or wife have an income exceeding £77 15s. 6d. in towns or £66 13s. 4d. in the country; in France for miners (in conjunction with infirmity insurance), and in Belgium for miners and seamen. Agricultural labourers and domestic servants are excluded in all countries except Norway. In Germany, Austria-Hungary and Luxemburg two-thirds of the contributions are paid by the workpeople and the remainder by the employers; and in Norway six-tenths of the premiums are paid by the insured persons, one-tenth by the employers, one-tenth by the local authority and twotenths by the State.

Benefits in case of sickness are given in Germany and Norway for a minimum period of 26 weeks, in Austria and Hungary for twenty weeks, and in Luxemburg for 13 weeks. In all these countries the minimum benefits include medical attendance and medicine during illness, surgical appliances if necessary, and sick pay, with special allowances to women in childbirth. In Germany and Luxemburg the sick pay dates from the third day of illness and the minimum daily benefit is one-half of the average wages of a day labourer or of the class of workpeople to which the sick person belongs, or treatment may be given in hospital, and the sick pay is then reduced to one-half; in Austria the sick pay consists of 60 per cent. of the daily wages current in the locality for workpeople subject to insurance; in Hungary it consists of 50 per cent. of a man's earnings, but free medical attendance is given to all the members of the family; in Norway sick pay dates from the fourth day and may not exceed 60 per cent. of the average daily earnings as defined by the statute. In the event of death, funeral money is paid to the relatives, the usual amount being 20 times the daily wages of the deceased; in Norway the maximum amount is £2 15s. 6d. Higher benefits can be given in return for higher contributions.

(3.) Germany and France are the only countries which have adopted legislation for the compulsory insurance of the working classes generally (including agricultural labourers and domestic servants) against Old Age and Infirmity. Other countries have, however, applied this principle to special classes of workers, as, for example, Austria, Hungary, and Belgium to miners; while State or other public subsidies outside the Poor Law are granted in aid of voluntary insurance or savings in France, Belgium, Denmark, Italy and Spain.

In Germany the cost of old age and infirmity pensions is borne by employers and workpeople in equal shares, but the Imperial Government makes a uniform annual addition of f, 2 10s. to every pension granted. For the purpose of fixing the amount of the contributions and pensions the insured are divided into five classes according to their wages, as calculated in several different ways (the usual basis being 300 times the daily wage of the class of worker insured), viz., those which (a) do not exceed £17 10s. per annum, (b) range from £17 10s. to £27 10s., (c) range from £27 10s. to £42 10s., (d) range

<sup>\*</sup>Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics. Cd. 5415. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 2s. 1d.

from £42 10s. to £57 10s., and ( $\epsilon$ ) exceed £57 10s. The present weekly contributions payable by employers and workpeople jointly are 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)d., 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., and 4\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. respectively, according to the class. An old age pension may be altimated by may be claimed by any worker who has completed his seventieth year and paid contributions for 1,200 weeks, whether or not he is unfit for work. An infirmity pension, on the other hand, may be claimed at any age by any worker who has paid contributions for 200 weeks, provided that he is unable to earn one-third of the current daily wages earned in his locality by persons of his own class and of normal capacity. Persons entitled to either pension must make their choice between them and cannot draw both. The old age pension is £3 in the first wages class, £4 10s. in the second, £6 in the third, £7 10s. in the fourth, and £9 in the fifth, plus the Government subsidy of £2 10s. in each case. The infirmity pension is made up of three elements, a fixed sum according to the wages class (£3 in the first class, £3 10s. in the second, £4 in the third, £4 10s. in the fourth, and £5 in the fifth), a supplement dependent upon the number of contributions paid, and the Government subsidy of £2 10s. On the basis of 500 contributions the pensions so calculated would amount to £6 5s., £7 10s., £8 10s., £9 10s. and £10 10s. respectively in the five classes, but the possible maxima are about twice these amounts. In the event of death before a pension has been assigned, half the amount of the premiums paid (in other words, the full share paid by the insured person) is returned to the relatives, and the same return is made to women, not in receipt of pensions, who marry. The workpeople are insured in territorial institutions, of which there are 31 for all Germany, and in 10 special funds, organised for miners, railway men, seamen, and several other classes

In France a law of April 5th, 1910 (which will come into operation during 1911) applied the obligation to be insured against old age and infirmity to the whole population, urban and rural equally, receiving less than £120 a year in salary or wages; this population is estimated at 10,500,000. The funds out of which pensions will be paid will be derived from regular contributions made by those insured and by their employers in equal amounts, and State subsidies in the form of a yearly addition, not exceeding £2 8s., to each annuity purchased by these contributions. The contributions payable yearly are 14s. 4d. in respect of a man, 9s. 7d. for a woman, and 7s. 2d. for a minor (under 18 years). Old age pensions become due at the age of 65 years, and the contributory period necessary for receiving the full State subsidy is 30 years, but at the age of 55 years it will be competent for an insured person to anticipate his pension, in which case the State grant will be proportionately reduced. Special provisions apply to the period of transition, to allow of pensions being paid to persons who attain the age of 65 years without having contributed for the full qualifying period. If an insured person becomes permanently incapacitated by reason of accident or infirmity, he may likewise anticipate his pension irrespective of his age, and in such cases the State subsidy will be increased beyond the amount proportionate to the contributions paid, though not beyond £2 8s. per annum. The assurance of persons coming under the law may be undertaken by the various friendly societies and pension funds, including those established by employers and those attached to trade unions, subject to approval and control by the Ministry of Finance. The law also provides for optional insurance by certain classes of persons who are not salary or wage earners (e.g., small landowners and farmers and small employers), by persons earning more than £120 but not more than £200 per annum, and by the wives and widows of wage earners compulsorily insured. It appears that the maximum pension possible under the law (in the case of a person insured from the age of 12 to that of 65 years) will be £16 11s., inclusive of the State subsidy; persons insured from the ages of 20, 30, 40 and 50 years would, at the age of 65 years, be entitled to pensions of £13 4s., £9 11s.,

£6 8s., and £4 15s. respectively.

(4) The combined forms of insurance include the Austrian and Hungarian Miners' Provident Funds for

insurance against accident, sickness, and old age, the French Miners' Relief Funds for insurance against sickness and infirmity, and the Belgian Miners' Relief Funds for insurance against accident, sickness, infirmity, and old age. Employers and workpeople contribute to these funds in different proportions, sharing equally in Austria and France, while in Belgium the State and Provinces contribute. Pensions are granted to widows and orphans. In Belgium there is an insurance fund for seamen to meet the contingencies of accident, sickness, and old age.

## UNITED STATES: POPULATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Population: Census of 1910. According to Bulletin 109, recently published by the United States Department of Commerce and Labour, the population of the United States, as recorded in the Census of 1910, was 91,972,266; in addition, the population of Alaska was 64,356, that of Hawaii 191,909, that of Porto Rico 1,118,012, and the number of persons in the military and naval service of the United States

stationed abroad was 55,608.

The following Table shows the population of the United States at each Census from 1790 to 1910, together with the number and percentage of increase for each

		Increase since preceding Census				
Census. To	Total Population.	Number.	Percentage			
1790	3,929,214		rilos (-sd			
1800	5,308,483	1,379,269	35'I			
1810	7,239,881	1,931,398	36.4			
1820	9,638,453	2,398,572	33'1			
1830	12,866,020	3,227,567	33'5			
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7			
1850	23,191,876	6,122,423	35'9			
1860	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6			
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	22.6			
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	30,1			
1890	62,947,714	12,791,931	25'5			
1900	75,994,575	13,046,861	20'7			
1910	91,972,266	15,977,691	21.0			

Compared with 1900, the population of every State, with one exception, shows an increase in 1910, varying from 3.6 per cent. in Vermont to 120.4 per cent. in Washington. The exception is Iowa, which shows a decrease in population of 0.3 per cent. The largest proportionate increases, in nearly every case exceeding 50 per cent., occurred in the Western States. The following table shows the population in 1910, of the ten States having the largest population in that year, and the percentage increase over 1900:-

State.			State. Population in 1910.			
New York					9,113,614	25'4
Pennsylvania			•••		7,665,111	21.6
Illinois					5,638,591	16.9
Ohio					4,767,121	14.7
Texas					3,896,542	27.8
Massachusetts					3,366,416	20.0
Missouri					3,293,335	6.0
Michigan					2,810,173	16.1
Indiana	***	***	***		2,700,876	7'3
	•••	•••	***	•••	2,609,121	17.7
Georgia	***	•••	***	***	2,009,121	-/-

The population per square mile of the United States was 30.9 in 1910, as compared with 25.6 in 1900 and 21.2 in 1890. The following table shows the population per square mile in the five States having the highest and the five States having the lowest density figures in 1910, (apart from the District of Columbia, which had a population per square mile of 5,517.8 in 1910, 4,645.3 in 1900, and 3,839.9 in 1890):

State.	Population per Square Mile.				
State	1890.	1900.	1910.		
Rhode Island Massachusetts New Jersey Connecticut New York	 323.8 278.5 192.3 154.8 126.0	400'7 349'0 250'7 188'5 152'5	508.5 418.8 337.7 231.3 191.2		
Nevada Wyoming Arizona	 0'4 0'6 0'8	0'4 1'0 1'1	0.7 1.2 1.8 2.6		
New Mexico	 1'3	1.6	2.7		

#### Immigration and Emigration.

According to the Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for the year ended June 30th, 1910, the total immigration of aliens for the year ended June 30th, 1910, was 1,041,570; the corresponding totals for previous years were :-

751,786 782,870 Year ended June 30th, 1909 ,, 1908 ... 1,285,349 1907

The following Table shows the arrivals and departures of aliens, and the net increase of the population of the United States from this cause, in each of the years ended June 30th, 1909 and 1910:-

1019 SUR S 1020 V 1030 S. 10	1509.	1910.
Admitted { Immigrant aliens Non-Immigrant aliens Total	751,786 192,449	1,041,570
Total	944,235	1,198,037
Departed Emigrant aliens Non-Emigrant aliens Total	225,80 <b>2</b> 174,590	202,436 1 <b>7</b> 7, <b>9</b> 82
Total	400,392	380,418
nward Balance	543,843	817,619

Note:—In making the above classification the following rule is observed:—Arriving aliens whose permanent domicile has been outside the United States who intend to reside permanently in the United States, are classed as immigrant aliens departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States whintend to reside permanently abroad, are classed as emigrant aliens; all alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad, and all alien residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States, are classed a non-emigrant aliens on the outward journey and non-immigrant on the inward.

The following Table shows the countries from which the largest net immigration of aliens took place in the years ended June 30th, 1909 and 1910:-

- 0.000	1909.	1910.
Russian Empire (including Finland) Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia Austria	94,8c6 89,183 48,763	169,908 163,412 110,067
Hungary United Kingdom	63,5c6 63,447	101,459 91,397

The inward balance from other countries was in each case less than 25,000 in 1909 and 1910, except in the case of British North America, from which there was an inward balance of 28,669 in 1909 (as compared with an outward balance of 464 in 1910).

As regards nationality, of the net number of alien immigrants in 1910, 167,492 were classed as Italian, 112,470 as Polish, 92,381 as English, Welsh, Scotch and Irish, 78,392 as Hebrew, 59,582 as German, 44,697 as Scandinavian, 32,501 as Croatian and Slavonian, and 30,548 as Greek, other races contributing less than

#### STATE SUBVENTIONS TO UNEMPLOYMENT FUNDS IN DENMARK IN 1909-1910.

The First Secretary of H.M. Legation at Copenhagen, in a despatch dated January 19th, transmits a copy and summary of the report for the year ended March 31st, 1910, of the Inspector appointed by the Danish Government to supervise the unemployment funds coming under the law of April 9th, 1907. (For a summary of this law see Board of Trade Labour Gazette, 1907, p. 197).

At the beginning of the year there were 44 recognised unemployment funds with a membership of 83,836, which rose to 89,868 at the end. During the year 4 more funds were registered, which had a membership of 5,144 at the beginning and 5,421 at the end. These new funds were limited to certain trades, one being local in character and the others covering the whole country. Thus, on March 31st, 1910, the 48 funds had 95,289 members qualified to draw benefit (85,728 men and 9,561 women).\* As regards their distribution 47'1 per cent. belonged to Copenhagen (including Frederiksberg), 37'4 per cent. to provincial towns and 14'1 per cent. to rural districts; the place of residence of the remaining \*That is to say, who had paid their subscriptions for a period of 12 months.

members is not shown. Of the 4 funds which received recognition during the year one had no members with the qualification of twelve months' membership required before the state subvention can be received.

The total income of the 48 funds during the year 1909-1910 was £109,688 of which £62,013 consisted of members' contributions, while fines amounted to £98, donations to £267, the State subvention (for the year 1908-9†) to £32,009 and the municipal subventions (also for 1908-9†) to £14,008. Their expenditure amounted to £92,115, of which £78,130 was in the form of daily allowances and £3,752 in other forms of relief, while £3,307 was for expenses relating to the labour registries which at the close of the financial year were attached to 18 of the unemployment funds having a total membership of 55,289, and £6,926 was for expenses of administration. The income of the funds, including the State and municipal grants, thus exceeded their expenditure by £17,573. The total assets of the funds on March 31st, 1910, amounted to £36,835, or 7s. 9d. per member on an average.

Relief was given in respect of 1,087,186 days of unemployment to the members of 43 funds whose returns are available, but the total number of working days lost by members of these funds during 1909-1910 was 2,575,433, or an average of 31 days per member.

According to the Danish Industrial Census of 1906 there were 176,368 workpeople (133,470 male and 42,898 female) of both sexes over 18 years of age, eligible for membership in an unemployment fund. Comparing with this the total number of members of the registered unemployment funds it appears that 64.2 per cent. of the men and 22.3 per cent. of the women are insured against unemployment in funds registered under the law.

#### IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

A report† issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland deals with the annual migration of agricultural labourers to England and Scotland, and the work and earnings of such migratory labourers.

The main sources of information with regard to the migration to England and Scotland are three, viz :-(a) enquiry made annually at the homes of the migratory labourers in connection with the enumeration of agricultural statistics; (b) information supplied by the Registrar-General as to the number of temporary emigrants leaving the principal Irish ports, excepting Dublin, and, for Dublin, returns furnished by the Midland Great Western Railway, and the Great Southern and Western Railway, showing the number of migratory labourers that passed over their lines to Dublin and via Dublin to England and Scotland; and (c) special enquiries made amongst employers of Irish migratory labourers in England and

The number of Irish agricultural labourers who went to and returned from England and Scotland in 1909 is estimated at about 20,500. In the first official record of the number of these labourers, viz., in the Census of 1841, the number was estimated at about 40,000. From 1841 to 1880 no record was kept, but since 1880 there has been an annual enumeration. After 1880, when the number was about 35,000, there was a marked falling off until 1888, from which year until 1901 there was an increase, the number in 1901 being about 30,000. Since 1901 there has again been a considerable decrease.

The great majority of the migratory labourers come from Connaught, and within that province County Mayo has always been, as far back as records go, the principal source of these labourers. Ulster is the only other province from which there is any large movement of migratory labourers, and of these nearly 85 per cent. are from Donegal.

The obligatory subvention from the State and the voluntary subventions from the municipalities are paid after the expiration of the financial year. † Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1909-10. Report and tables relating to Irish Agricultural Labourers. Cd, 5033. 1910. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 21/d.

The migratory labourers fall into three distinct groups:—(1) Achill workers, both male and female, employed chiefly in raising potatoes in Ayrshire and neighbouring counties of Scotland; (2) Donegal men, who go chiefly to the East and South-East of Scotland, and also to Northumberland, and are employed chiefly in turnip-singling, haymaking, corn harvest, potato and turnip raising; (3) Connaught men, who go to England, mainly to Cheshire, Lancashire, Durham, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Warwick and Stafford, and are employed on similar work to the Donegal men.

The Achill workers come over largely in families or groups, and are organised in squads. The total number seems to be comparatively stationary, and to range from 1,500 to 2,000. The wages of the average worker other than those who are in charge of squads—are usually close on 15s. a week, and it is stated that workers usually save from £8 to £10 in the season, which lasts from early in June to the end of October or the beginning of November. The wages earned by the Donegal men range from 3s. to 4s. per day (or more when on piece work), with free lodging and coals; many of them save from £ 10 to £ 15 and up to £ 20 in the season (June to November, or later). The Connaught men begin to come over in considerable numbers from the middle of March onwards, though the great exodus is in June, and they remain in England until November and in some cases up to Christmas. Their wages, if by the week, run as a rule from 15s. to 20s. with lodging, fuel and occasionally some food: to a large extent, however, work is paid by the piece, and earnings vary from 18s. to 30s. (or even more) per week.

#### LABOUR CONDITIONS IN SPANISH MINES: NEW LAW.\*

A Spanish law dated December 27th, 1910, fixes the maximum length of the working day in mines. According to this measure, underground work may not be carried on, as a rule, for more than 9 hours per day. In open workings the maximum hours of labour may vary according to the season of year, but are not to exceed 10 at any time, nor  $9\frac{1}{2}$  on the average for the year.

Where the working day is already less than the maximum fixed by this law it must not be increased.

For underground workings the shift is considered to begin with the entrance of the first man into the pit and to end with the arrival of the first man at the surface. At open workings it is to begin with the roll-call or the signal for starting. In neither case are intervals for meals or rest to be included in computing the maximum hours prescribed; nor, in the case of engine-drivers, stokers, and others connected with the working of the machinery, is the time necessary for starting or stopping machinery to be included.

A miner may work two successive shifts within 24 hours to avoid work on customary days of rest, etc., or where important alterations in the mine are being carried out and cannot be interrupted, but in such cases the two successive shifts performed by the same individual must be separated by an interval of at least 4 hours.

When persons or property are in immediate danger, the maximum hours may be exceeded; furthermore, where work cannot be carried on for more than six months in the year, or where technical difficulties would render it impossible to carry on the mines if the maximum hours permitted under this law were strictly adhered to, they may be increased by one hour daily or six weekly, by special permission of the Minister of the Interior with the approval of the Council of Mines and of the Labour Department. In cases of national necessity, the Government may suspend the operation

Where, in the circumstances stated above, work is done in excess of the legal maximum, an extra proportionate remuneration must be allowed to the men engaged therein.

In the case of underground workings where the temperature is usually above 33° C. (91° Fahr.), or where the men have to work in water or mud, the maximum hours per day are fixed at six. If the temperature exceeds 42° C. (108° Fahr.), work may only be carried on in case of urgent necessity. The maximum is also fixed at six hours in the quicksilver mines of Almaden for all underground work, and for such surface work as is injurious to health. The maximum will also be reduced in such other cases of exceptional danger to health as may be determined by the Government on the advice of the Councils of Mines and Public Health respectively.

No woman or child under sixteen years of age may be employed underground in mines; nor may any such person be employed for more than nine hours per day at

Fines ranging from to £2 to £100 are to be imposed upon employers violating the provisions of this law.

The regulations for carrying out the above law have yet to be drawn up, and a period of two months will intervene between their promulgation and the date of their entering into operation.

#### REPORT OF CHIEF REGISTRAR OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The Report\* of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1909 has recently been issued, containing reports by the Chief Registrar and Assistant Registrars (for Scotland and Ireland) of the work done during the year, except so far as relates to building societies, as to which a separate report is required by the Building Societies Act, 1894.

The following is a summary of Registered Provident Societies and Certified and Post Office Savings Banks in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of 1908:-

-					No. of Members.	Funds.
Building Societies					622,614	£ 73,971,569
Friendly Societies, &c.:-						4000000
Ordinary Friendly Societies					3,473,712	20,009,658
Societies having Branches		2		•••	2,704,404	26,378,572
Collecting Friendly Societies		10000			6,726,747	8,471,012
Other	•••				884,693	2,575,168
Total Friendly	Socie	eties,	&c.		13,789,556	57,434,410
Co-operative Societies					2,679,805	58,315,484
Trade Unions					1,971,238	5,996,032
Workmen's Compensation Sche					65,277	86,931
Friends of Labour Loan Societi	es			•••	32,721	256,831
Total Registered Pro	viden	Soci	eties		19,161,211	196,061,257
					Depositors.	Deposits.
Railway Savings Banks					65 470	6 TT 000
Trustee Savings Banks (including	o Inv	aetma	nte)		65,712	62,366,368
Post Office Savings Banks (included	ding	Inves	tments	1	11,018,251	181,277,199
Tool omeo burings buring (more	9				,,231	
Total Certified and Post O	ffice !	Savin	gs Ba	nks	12,869,765	249,760,592
Grand Total					32,030,976	445,821,849

In comparing the above figures with those for 1903, it will be found that during the five years there has been an increase of 10 per cent. in the total membership and an increase of 14 per cent. in the accumulated funds. The membership of Building Societies has increased by over 21,000 and their funds by about 73 millions sterling. Friendly Societies show an increased membership of over 375,000, while their funds have increased by 93 millions. Trade Unions show an increase of over 395,000 members and the balance of their funds has increased to the extent of nearly £736,000. The depositors in Railway Savings Banks increased their membership by over 9,000 and their deposits by over a million. The Trustee and Post Office Saving Banks have increased their number of depositors by nearly

February, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Further interesting figures are shown in the Table relating to the work of Collecting Societies in 1908. Although only 53 in number these Societies represent a membership of 6,561,000 persons. The total results about 1,042,000 tons. obtained are:

				S.	
Average annual contribution  Proportion of each fix of inform—				8	1.2
(1) Contributions				17	11.3
(1) Contributions (2) Other Sources					0.7
				20	0
Proportion of each £1 of in	come a	applied	to-		
(1) Benefits (2) Management		~		7	10.5
(2) Management				7	99
Amount saved to meet future	re li <b>a</b> bi	lities	•••	4	3.9
				20	0

Appended to the Report, in addition to further statistics, &c., relating to the work dealt with in the Report, are copies of Section 36 of the Assurance Companies Act, 1909 (in which certain alterations were made in the law relating to Collecting and Industrial Assurance Companies), and of the Workmen's Compensation (Anglo-French Convention) Act, 1909; summaries of recent legal cases affecting the Acts administered by the Registry of Friendly Societies; memoranda on Friendly and other Societies in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and much other useful information.

#### SHIPS BUILT IN 1910.

According to Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, the total tonnage of vessels launched in the United Kingdom during 1910 was 1,277,814 tons, an increase of 100,518 tons on the total for 1909, and nearly 274,000 tons greater than the total for 1908. The total output of the world was 2,268,707 tons during 1910, and 2,142,975 tons during 1909.

The following Table shows the annual tonnage launched

Year.	Mercantile and other Vessels (not War Ships).	War Ships.	
	Tons (Gross).	Tons (Displacement)	
1896	1,159,751	163,958	
1897	952,486	95,465	
1898	1,367,570	191,555	
1899	1,416,791	168,590	
1900	1,442,471	68,364	
1901	1,524,739	211,969	
1902	1,427,558	94,140	
1903	1,190,618	151,890	
1904	1,205,162	127,175	
1905	1,623,168	129,801	
1906	1,828,343	108,450	
1907	1,607,890	134,475	
1908	929,669	74,186	
1909	991,066	126,230	
1910	1,143,169	134,645	

The following Table shows the districts in which the greatest tonnage, including warships, was launched in 1910, with comparative figures for the previous year:

District.			Total To (including wanted launche	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1910, as compared	
			1910.	1909.	with 1909.
Glasgow Vewcastle			233,446	220,741	+ 12,705
unded-1-1			232,346	195,945	+ 36,401
reenock			179,435	132,371	+ 47,064
fieldock		•••	142,722	167,658	- 24,936
Middlesbro' and Stockton			108,754	62,492	+ 46,262
elfast			163,336	118,295	+ 45,041
lartlepool and Whitby		9	86,295	57,712	+ 28,583

As compared with 1909, increases occurred in every district except Greenock, where there was a decrease of nearly 25,000 tons. The increase was greatest at Sunderland, Middlesbrough and Belfast. The total output of the world during 1910 (exclusive of war ships) appears to have been 1,957,853 tons (1,857,641 steam, and 100,212 sail). This is an increase of 356,000 tons on the 1909

According to the latest information received by Lloyd's Register, the tonnage of all nationalities totally

13 million and the total balance of deposits by nearly lost, broken-up, &c., during 1910, was about 916,000 tons gross (643,000 steam, and 273,000 sail). Sailing tonnage was thus reduced by 173,000 tons, while steam tonnage increased by 1,215,000 tons. The net increase in the world's mercantile tonnage during 1910 is therefore

## CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MASSACHUSETTS IN 1909.

The Bureau of Statistics of Massachusetts has recently issued its Third Annual Report on Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in the State. It is stated that, while the statistics are not absolutely complete, it is believed that all the important changes which occurred during 1909 are recorded.

During that year, 18,329 wage-earners had their rates of wages changed, of whom 18,133 received increases (including 5,331 employed in the building trades, 4,955 in the cotton goods industry, 1,735 employed on street railways, and 1,082 in the stone-working industry), while decreases were sustained by 196, of whom 110 were employed in the flax, hemp and jute industries. The net result of all the changes was an increase of £3,624 per week. In 1907 a weekly increase of £29,507 had been granted which was followed by a decrease of £ 18,660 in the year of depression 1908. The wages of 3,386 workpeople (18.47 per cent. of the total) were changed by voluntary action on the part of the employer, and those of 14,943 (81.53 per cent.) on the demand of the workpeople or their representatives.

The number of workpeople whose changes in wages were preceded by strike or lock-out during 1909 formed 40.81 per cent. of the total number whose changes were arranged as a result of demands of the employees, as compared with 21.21 per cent in 1908, and 4.55 per cent.

The changes in the hours of labour recorded in 1909 affected 46,198 wage-earners. Of these 45,815 had their working hours reduced, including 25,389 employed in the cotton goods industry. The net effect of all the changes was a reduction of 115,552 hours in the weekly working time of the persons affected.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

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

#### Canada.

The following regulations are important as affecting emigrants:-All emigrants landing in Canada between March 1st and October 30th must possess 25 dols. (£5 4s.) and children 12.50 dols. (£2 12s.) each, and between November 1st and the last day of February 50 dols. (£10 8s.), and children 25 dols. (£5 4s.) each, and sufficient travelling money; except that the following need have sufficient travelling money only, viz. (1) farm labourers and female servants, if going to assured employment as such; (2) approved railway construction labourers who are guaranteed employment by railway contractors or companies; and (3) certain relatives of residents in Canada. All emigrants sent to Canada by British Charitable Societies or Public Funds must obtain certificates from the Canadian Emigration Authorities, Charing Cross, London, and must be guaranteed farm work (in which they must continue) or female domestic service in Canada, or must be members of a family going out to their husband or father, who is able and willing to care for them on arrival. Any emigrant, who, within three years of landing in Canada, becomes a public charge or an inmate of a penitentiary, gaol, or hospital or other charitable institution, may be deported with those dependent on him or her.

It is too early in the year for emigrants (other than female servants) without means or a guarantee of employment to go to Canada, and in any case they must fulfil the stringent requirements of the Regulations of the Canadian Government. The busy season of farm and railway construction work does not begin before the spring, and emigrants should be ready to start the latter

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

<sup>\*</sup> Boletin del Instituto de Reformas Sociales (Journal of the Spanish Labour Deartment), January, 1911.

<sup>\*</sup>Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending December 31st, 1909: Part A. H.C. 171, 1910. Price 1s. 7d. † Includes Benevolent Societies, Working Men's Clubs, Specially Authorised Societies, Specially Authorised Loan Societies, Medical Societies, Cattle Insurance Societies, and Shop Clubs.

part of March or early in April. The coal miners' strike | and coloured persons employed at the mines is considercarried on to some extent.

#### Commonwealth of Australia.

Free, nominated or assisted passages are granted by New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia to agriculturists, dairy hands, and female servants, for whom there is a good demand. In New South Wales competent farm labourers-including a limited number of married men with families—have no difficulty in getting good places. In Sydney and suburbs trade is reported as being "good" to "very busy." The building trades have been very brisk, though there has been no apparent shortage of labour. The iron, shipping, tailoring, furniture and timber trades, wharf labourers, coal lumpers, navvies, electrical workers, slaughtermen, factory workers, and many others have all been very busy; the boot trades and compositors, however, remain very slack.

In Victoria the special demand is for farmers with capital, and experienced farm labourers; the manufacturing trades also are very prosperous, and there has been some shortage of labour, both in Melbourne and in some country towns. The State is inaugurating a new Immigration Scheme, by which farms of 2 to 200 acres may be purchased by farm labourers and farmers, and per cent. of their passage money be advanced; application must be made to the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London.

In South Australia the building trades continue very busy, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, painters and plasterers, are all fully employed, and carpenters and masons are wanted for the country: in the engineering trades boilermakers and blacksmiths (but not fitters or moulders) are fully employed; farm labourers and youths are in demand, and unskilled labourers for country

In Queensland experienced men in connection with the land are wanted, especially men accustomed to milking and ploughing; there is a good demand also for country lads and domestic servants. The general demand for labour has considerably increased on account of the flourishing condition of the agricultural industry and the consequent progress of other industries.

In Western Australia there is a good demand south of Perth for farm labourers, for general labourers in the large timber industries round Blackwood and Busselton, and for mechanics in the building trades.

In Tasmania there is a good demand for farm and general labourers and female servants, but not for

#### New Zealand.

Reduced passages to New Zealand at £8 to £12 third class and £27 second class are offered to agriculturists with a little money, landing between September and January, and at £2 16s. to £6 16s. third class to female domestic servants who will have £2 on landing at any time, and for these classes of emigrants there is a good demand. The latest reports show that trade is fair all round, but that there is no general demand for more mechanics or labourers.

#### Union of South Africa.

The supply of labour in Cape Province is ample everywhere, except that there have been a few vacancies for plumbers, good body-coat hands, harness makers, boot lasters, clickers, pattern cutters and machinists, and cigarette makers (female) at Cape Town, and for a few carriage builders, blacksmiths and wagon makers at King William's Town. There is an oversupply of men in the building trades at Cradock and King William's Town. In the Provinces of Natal and the Orange Free State the local supply of male labour is quite sufficient. In the Transvaal the number of both white

at Springhill, Nova Scotia, continues, but work is being ably larger than it was last year; the building trades also continue busy. In many parts of South Africa female servants are wanted: they should apply to the South African Colonisation Society, 115, Victoria Street,

#### LABOUR ABROAD.

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on p. 41 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in foreign countries. (For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see p. 104 of Cd. 2337 of 1904, pp. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908, and pp. xxvv.—xxvi. of Cd. 5415 of 1911.)]

#### FRANCE.\*

Employment in December.—Employment in the building and allied trades declined. In the metal trades there was a slight decline, more especially in machine shops at Paris; there was still a large proportion of unemployed among tin-box makers along the coast of Brittany. The textile trades as a whole continued busy, especially in the Nord and the Vosges. As regards the silk industry, power loom weavers in the Lyons district were fully employed, but hand loom weavers experienced a decline; in the ribbons and trimmings branch in the Loire and Haute Loire employment was still bad. There was a slight decline in the garment trades, Employment continued good in the printing trades. There was practically no change in the leather trades. The resumption of work in the vineyards continued during December, though still hindered by the bad weather in some centres. Men were being taken on but slowly for forestry work. Employment continued good for gardeners in the district around Paris.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in December were received by the French Labour Department from 1,009 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 266,903. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais Department, 6.5 per cent. of the members were described as unemployed, as compared with 6.9 per cent. in the previous month and 7.3 in December, 1909.†

Coal Mining in December.—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines in France was 5.63 in December, compared with 5.99 in the previous month and 5.97 in December, 1909. Taking surface and underground workers together, o.61 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week) and 98.14 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 97.94 and 1.98, and in December, 1909, 0.77 and 98.61.

Labour Disputes in December .- Sixty-nine disputes (68 strikes and one lock-out) were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in December, compared with 70 in the preceding month and 63‡ in December, 1909. In 66 of the new disputes 5,598 workpeople took part, as compared with 5,615 who took part in 65 disputes in the previous month and 5,609 in 62 disputes in December, 1909. The trades in which the greatest number of disputes occurred were those belonging to the building (18), textile (16), transport (11) and paper (9) groups. Of 88 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 17 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople, and 42 wholly in favour of the employers, while 29 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in December.—Six instances of recourse to the law on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department in December. In four cases committees of conciliation were formed and succeeded in settling the respective disputes. In the fifth case the dispute was settled

before a committee could be formed, and in the sixth the employers declined the proposed mediation.

#### GERMANY.

Employment in December,—According to the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (the journal of the German Labour Department), the state of the labour market in the first part of December continued at the same satisfactory level as in the previous month, but after Christmas the usual decline was experienced in several trades. In the building trades employment suffered a further seasonal decline. Lessened activity was also reported by the special Christmas industries. The improvement in coal mining was maintained in the Ruhr district, while in the Saar district the output increased compared with November. According to the majority of reports employment in Upper Silesia was somewhat slack. In the lignite industry of Central Germany the demand for the mineral itself was satisfactory, except towards the end of the month, but the demand for briquettes was bad. The state of the metal and engineering trades was satisfactory. In the fextile trades cotton spinning mills were still insufficiently employed; in cloth weaving there was satisfactory activity in few districts, the greater number reporting it as decidedly unfavourable. in the clothing trades was satisfactory. The electrical and chemical trades were both busily employed. Business was considered good in the potash industry.

Unemployment among Trade Unionists in Fourth Quarter of 1910.—The Reichs-Arbeitsblatt states that returns relating to unemployment during the fourth quarter of 1910 were supplied to the Imperial Statistical Office by trade unions with an aggregate membership at the end of the quarter of 1,688,117. From certain branches of the unions reporting, however, no returns were available; omitting these, the membership covered was 1,667,567, of whom 35,734 (or 2.1 per cent.) were stated to be unemployed on December 31st, as compared with 27,014 (or 1.6 per cent.) on November 26th, and with 25,918 (1.6 per cent.) on October 29th. The corresponding percentage for the end of the fourth quarter of 1909 was 2.6.

The following table shows, for the whole body of trade unionists reporting, and separately for each of the principal unions, the membership at the end of the fourth quarter of 1910, the percentage of members returned as out of work on a certain day near the end of each month of the quarter, and the corresponding percentage for the end of the fourth quarter of 1909:—

	Member- ship at end	Percentage of Membership returned as unemployed at end of month,*				
Name of Union.	of Fourth Quarter, 1910.	Dec.,	Nov., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Dec., 1909.	
All Unions making Returns	1,667,567	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.6	
Principal Unions:-	utia en i	10000			528522	
Miners	123,437	0,1	O'I	0'2	0.1	
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.)	462,006	1.6	1'4	1.3	2'4	
Engineers & Metal Workers (Hirsch-Duncker)	40,788	1.1	1.0	0.0	1.5	
Metal Workers (Christian)	33,963	0.0	0.0	0.8	1'4	
Textile Workers	39,689	1'2	0.8	0.0	0.7	
Boot and Shoe Makers	41,236	3.7	1.3	1.5	2.0	
Transport Workers	152,311	1.4	1,0	0.0	2.I	
Printers	59,772	3.5	3'2	4.6	4'2	
Bookbinders	28,796	2.9	2.0	1.8	2.8	
Woodworkers	163,238	5.2	3'5	3.1	4'9	
Factory Workers (trades not specified)	168,706	1.3	1.0	0.0	1.8	

The number of days lost owing to unemployment during the fourth quarter of 1910 by members of trade unions making returns was calculated to be 1.2 per cent. of the possible working days during that period, as compared with the same percentage in the previous quarter, and 1.4 per cent. in the fourth quarter of 1909.

To the above figures the Imperial Statistical Office appends the following statement: "These, as well as

\* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom given on p. 47. See also General Note above.

the other percentage calculations, are, however, subject to qualification arising from the fact that the total number of working days lost by the unemployed (including those not entitled to benefit) are not really returned in full in the case of all unions.'

#### HOLLAND.\*

Employment in December.—There was general slackness accompanied by unemployment in the building trades. In the iron and steel trades employment was steady in some places, but slack in others. In the engineering trades employment was good, no cases of unemployment being reported. In the shipbuilding trades it was better than in November, and there was a decrease in the number of unemployed. Employment in the diamond industry declined somewhat, the proportion of trade unionists out of work at the end of the month increasing to 3 per cent. In the textile trades there was some slackness, but little actual unemployment.

Labour Disputes in December .- Nine disputes, directly affecting 344 workpeople, were reported as having begun in December. Ten disputes terminated during the month; one of these ended in favour of the workpeople and 3 in favour of the employers, 5 were compromised, while in the case of the remaining dispute the result was unknown.

#### BELGIUM.+

Employment in December .- According to returns made the Belgian Labour Department, 1.8 per cent. of the 50,321 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of December, compared with 2.0 per cent. in the previous month, and 2.7 per cent. in December, 1909.

#### NORWAY.§

Employment in December.—The following table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of December in trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Statistical Office, comparative figures relating to the same unions being added for the previous month and for December, 1909:—

	M	embersh	dp.	Percentage Unemployed			
Group of Trades.	Dec. 31st, 1910.	Nov. 30th, 1910.	Dec. 31st, 1909.	Dec. 31st, 1910.	Nov. 30th, 1910.	Dec. 31st. 1909.	
Bricklayers and Masons	441	440	350	18.1	5'2	42'9	
Carpenters and Joiners	1,007	1,004	891	4'9	5.6	11.0	
Painters	381	380	400	22'0	12'1	37'3	
Metal Workers	6,226	5,868	5,322	2.2	1'4	3.8	
Boot and Shoe Makers	631	610	544	2'1	1.2	5'9	
Printers	1,510	1,515	1,405	2.3	0.2	1.0	
Wood Pulp & Paper Makers	848	845	837	6.1		0'2	
Sawyers and Planers	444	448	408	24.8	7'4	17.6	
Bakers	300	300	260	8.3	6.0	15.0	
Total	11,788	11,410	10,417	4'9	2'4	7'3	

#### SWEDEN.

Lock-out in Shoe Factories .- Despatches from H.M. Consul at Stockholm, dated January 27th and 28th, report that the lock-out referred to in the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for January (p. 12) has terminated, and that work has been resumed, both parties having agreed to accept the terms proposed by the arbitrator. Under the agreement, which is to remain in operation for four years, a slight increase in wages has been granted in certain factories, so that there is has been granted in certain factories, so that there is now a uniform minimum hourly rate of 37 ore (5d.). The working hours have been fixed at 54 per week (unless other hours shall be agreed to between individual firms and their workpeople).

\* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office).

† Revne du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).

† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages shown on page 41. See also note under "Labour Abroad."

§ Arbeidsmarkeds (Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office).

|| According to the later despatches the number of persons affected by the lock-out was between 4,500 and 5,000. The number 43,000 quoted in the January Gazette was due to an error in the earlier (telegraphic) despatches.

<sup>\*</sup> Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department). † These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for † United Kingdom given on page 41. See also General Note above. † Revised figure.

## REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT

IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN JANUARY.

#### COAL MINING.

(Based on 518 Returns—450 from Employers, 51 from Trade Unions, and 17 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued good and was

about the same as a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,308 pits employing 662,309 workpeople showed that the average number of days\* worked per week during the fortnight ended January 28th, 1911, was 5:56, as compared with 5:51 and 5:60 days respectively in the corresponding fortnights a month ago and a year ago.

Of the 662,309 workpeople covered by the Returns 627,434 (94'7 per cent.) were employed at pits working  $9\frac{1}{2}$  days or more during the fortnight ended January 28th, 1911, while 511,252 (77.2 per cent. of the whole) were employed at pits working 101 days or more.

The highest average number of days worked per week was in South Wales and Monmouth (5.97), and the lowest in Nottingham and Leicester (5.03).

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

Districts.	No. of Work- people employed in Jan., 1911 at the	worked	number per week ies in for ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, as compared with a		
enede sidst gove eds to bevolgered)	collieries included in the Table.	Jan. 28th, 1911.	Dec. 17th, 1910.	Jan. 22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.	l service	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland	47,042	5'30	5:32	5'40	- 0'02	- 0.10
Durham	126,953	5'43	5'32	5'50	+ 0.11	- 0.07
Cumberland	6,574	5'59	5'68	5.28	- 0.09	+ 0.01
South Yorkshire	71,869	5'72	5'71	5'70	+ 0.01	+ 0'02
West Yorkshire	25,957	5.62	5.28	5'73	+ 0'04	- 0.11
Lancashire and Cheshire	56,933	5'46	5.38	5'30	+ 0.08	+ 0.19
Derbyshire	45,976	5.2	5'57	5.66	- 0.02	- 0'14
Nottingham and Leicester	37,115	5'03	5'14	5'02	- 0.11	+ 0.01
Staffordshire	29,434	5'74	5'64	5.65	+ 0,10	+ 0'09
Warwick, Worcester and Salop	9,385	5.63	5.63	5.48		- 0.12
Gloucester and Somerset	7.959	5'71	5.64	5'41	+ 0.07	+ 0'30
North Wales	10,614	5'72	5.67	5'90	+ 0.02	- 0.18
South Wales and Mon	130,659	5'97	5.89	5'94	+ 0.08	+ 0.03
England and Wales	606,470	5-59	5.51	56.3	+ 0.05	- 0.04
SCOTLAND. West Scotland	24,888	5'14	5'3I	5'14	- 0'17	
The Lothians	4,797	5'48	5'50	5'45	- 0'02	+ 0.03
Fife	25,545	5.58	5'14	5.46	+ 0.14	- 0.18
SCOTLAND	55,230	5-24	5.24	5:31		- 0.07
IRELAND	609	5'33	5.85	5'43	- 0'52	- 0.10
United Kingdom	632,309	5.56	5.51	5.60	+ 0.05	- 0.04

As compared with a month ago, employment showed some improvement in Durham, Lancashire and Cheshire, Staffordshire, South Wales and Monmouth, and in Fife. In Cumberland, Nottingham and Leicester and West Scotland there was a slight decline. The other districts showed little change.

As compared with a year ago, there were increases in the average number of days worked in Lancashire (0.16 of a day) and Gloucester and Somerset (0.30 of a day). The most marked decreases were in North Wales and Fife, (0.18 of a day), Warwick, Worcester, and

Salop (0.15), and Derbyshire (0.14).

The following Table shows the numbers employed and the average number of days worked per week, distributed

according to the principal kind of coal produced at the pits at which the workpeople were engaged.

Description of Coal.	in fort-		Description of Coal.  Work-people employed on last pay day in fort-				Inc. (Dec. (Jan., on	–) in
	night ended Jan. 28th, 1911.	Jan., 28th, 1911.	Dec., 17th, 1910.	Jan., 22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Anthracite	7,701 35,029 44,958 81,842 257,722 235,057	Days. 5'74 5'50 5'51 5'39 5'67 5'52	Days. 5'60 5'37 5'25 5'38 5'62 5'52	Days. 5'90 5'52 5'57 5'37 5 69 5'57	Days. + 0'14 + 0'13 + 0'01 + 0'05 	Days 0'16 - 0'02 - 0'02 - 0'05		
All Descriptions	662,309	5.26	<b>5</b> .21	5.60	+ 0.02	- 0'04		

As compared with a month ago, there was some improvement at pits producing all classes of coal except mixed coal; the improvement was most marked at gas coal pits. Compared with a year ago there was generally little change except at anthracite coal pits, which showed

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in January, 1911, amounted to 5,222,941 tons, or 160,600 tons less than in December, 1910, but 815,461 tons more than in January, 1910.

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

Based on 72 Returns—57 from Employers and Employers' Associations, I from a Trade Union, and 14 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was good in iron mines, and was better, on the whole, than a month ago and a year ago. It continued fairly good in shale mines.

It was fair in tin mines, good in lead mines, and fair, on the whole, with quarrymen and settmakers.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the four weeks ended January 28th the average number of days worked per week by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.70, as compared with 5.77 a month ago, and 5.57 in January, 1910. The percentages for January are, however, reduced on account of holidays, which amounted to 0.20 of a day per week in January, 1911, and 0.25 of a day in January, 1910.

Districts	Work- people employed		Number ed per we n 4 week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a		
Districts	in Jan.,	Jan. 28th, 1911.*	Dec. 17th, 1910.	Jan. 22nd, 1910.*	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland	8,201	5.69	5'74	5'45	- 0'05	+ 0'24
Cumberland and Lanca- shire	4,703	5.75	5'99	5.76	- 0.24	- 0.01
Scotland	1,081	5'30	5.81	5'26	- 0'51	+ 0'04
Other Districts	2,454	5.84	5'47	5.41	+ 0'37	+ 0.13
All Districts	16,439	5.70	5.77	5'57	- 0'07	+ 0.13

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 90.4 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended January 28th, as compared with 86.7 per cent. a month ago, and

5.7 per cent. a year ago.

Shale Mining.—At the mines for which Returns were received 3,171 workpeople were employed during the four weeks ended January 28th, as compared with 3,188 in December, 1910, and 3,218 in January, 1910. The average number of days worked per week during the January, 1911, period was 5'30, as compared with 5'65 a month ago, and 5:21 in January, 1910. Both the foregoing January percentages are affected by holidays, which amounted to 0'52 of a day per week in January,

1911, and 0.55 of a day in January, 1910.

Tin Mining.—Employment in Cornwall continued fair on the whole; it was bad in the Calstock district, and fair in the Camborne district. In the Liskeard district and at St. Ives a slight improvement was reported.

Lead Mining.—Employment was good in North Wales and Weardale

#### Quarrying.

Slate.-Employment was fair in North Wales, and about the same as a month ago. It was slack but better than a month ago at Ballachulish (Argyll). It continued good at Delabole (Cornwall).

Granite—Employment was generally fair in the Aberdeen district, and continued fair in Cornwall and

Limestone—Employment continued fair in South Durham. In Cumberland it was slack and worse than a month ago, with short time. Employment was dull in the Buxton district, where, however, it improved slightly towards the end of the month, and was better on the whole than a year ago. It was slack in the Plymouth

Other Stone-Chert quarrymen continued well employed at Bakewell. Employment was also good in the Clee Hill road material (basalt) quarries and in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale. It was fair and better than a month ago in freestone quarries at Gateshead, while it continued fair in grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district. In sandstone quarries in Forfarshire employment continued bad.

Settmaking—Employment was fair on the whole in Scotland; at Kilsyth and Dalbeattie, however, it was bad. It continued good in North Wales and the Clee Hill district. It was also good in Leicestershire, where there was an improvement on the previous month.

China Clay.—Employment, though somewhat hindered by rain, continued good in the St. Austell district, and was steady 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 January continued fair, and 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 January, 1911, was 307, as compared with 305 in December, 1910, and 301 in January, 1910. Six furnaces were relit during the month (two each in South Wales and Lanarkshire, and one each in Cumberland and Salop), while four were either damped down or blown out (one each in the Cleveland district, Derbyshire, Salop and Ayrshire).

		f Furnaces, i rns, in Blast	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a		
Districts.	Jan., 1911.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
England & Wales-					
Cleveland	80	81	84	- 1	- 4
Cumberland & Lancs.	29	28*	29	+ 1	
S. and S.W. Yorks	12	12	12		
Derby & Nottingham	34	35	31	- I	+ 3
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	27	27	26		+ 1
Stafford & Worcester	34	34	34		
S. Wales& Monmouth	12	10*	II	+ 2	+ 1
Other districts	6	6	5		+ 1
England & Wales	234	235*	232	+ 1	+ 2
Scotland	73	72	69	+ 1	+ 4
Total	807	805*	301	+ 2	+ 6

The number of workpeople employed at the works covered by the Returns was 22,840, an increase of 1.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

The Imports of iron ore in January, 1911, amounted to 681,240 tons, or 76,292 tons more than in December, 1910, and 129,258 tons more than in January, 1910.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in January, 1911, amounted to 80,905 tons, or 5,480 tons less than in December, 1910, and 38,211 tons less than in January, 1910.

\* Revised figures.

#### IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 196 Returns—185 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 3 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works showed a slight improvement on a month ago, and was better than a year ago. According to Returns covering 90,992 workpeople, the volume of employment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. on a month ago, and of 6.4 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week was about 499,000.

		mployed			vorked pe	
	Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-	
do velouses fina and	Jan. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments.	liste.					
IRON: Puddling Forges	9,431	+ 32	- 5	4'91	+ 0.01	+ 0.04
Rolling Mills	3.024	- 36	+ 87	4'97	+ 0.00	+ 0.12
Forging Founding	367 1,837	- 50 + 179	+ 183	4.96	- 0.01	+ 0.51
Other Departments	653		+ 50	5.41 5.83	***	- 0'C2
Mechanics, Labourers	1,976	+ 32	+ 100	5'55	+ 0.08	+ 0.03
Total, Iron	18,188	+ 157	+ 368	5-11	+ 0.05	+ 0.01
STEEL: Open Hearth Melting Fur-	8,462	+ 203	+ 789	5'74	- 0.08	- 0.13
naces Crucible Furnaces	524	- 15	- 0	5.08	- 0'40	- 0'43
Bessemer Converters	1,631	- 3	+ 70	5.13	+ 0.10	+ 0.07
Rolling Mills	14,588	+ 188	+ 1,179	5'27	- 0.0I - 0.II	+ 0.03
Forging and Pressing Founding	7,900	+ 4	+ 448	5°57 5°85	- 0.01	- 0.03
Other Departments	7,344 7,863	+ 173	+ 744	5.48	- 0.00	+ 0.04
Mechanics, Labourers		- 124	+ 303	5'94	- 0.04	+ 0,01
Total, Steel	51,497	+ 478	+8,998	5.62	- 0.07	- 0.08
IRON OR STEEL (not dis-						
tinguished): Rolling Mills	10,382	+ 150	+ 624	5'13		+ 0'04
Forging and Pressing	602	+ 27	+ 59	5'72	+ 0.07	+ 0.13
Founding	708	+ 8 + 22		2.81 2.81	+ 0.03	- 0.04
Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	3,753 5,862	+ 42	+ 368 + 164	5.75	- 0.03	- 0.01
Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished)	21,307	+ 249	+1,241	5-46		+ 0.01
Grand Total	90,992	+ 884	+5,607	5-48	- 0.03	- 0.01
					1	
Districts.						1001
Northumberland & Durham	9,772	+ 545	+ 737	5'54	+ 0'05	+ 0.01
Cleveland Sheffield and Rotherham	8,643	- 30 - 13		5.48	- 0.13	+ 0.03 - 0.13
Leeds, Bradford, and other	4,466	+ 58	+ 351	5.37	- 0.02	- 0.14
Yorkshire Towns		10000000			1	
Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches. Staffordshire	7,112	- ICO + 44	- 88 + 437	5'19	+ 0.03	+ 0.13 - 0.00
Other Midland Counties	5,321	+ 52		5.40	- 0'04	+ 0'03
Wales and Monmouth	10,300	+ 34	+1,040	5'46	- 0.12	- 0.31
Total, England and Wales	72,951	+ 590	+4,525	5'48	- 0.02	- 0.03
Scotland	18,041	+ 294	+1,082	5'48	+ 0'04	+ 0.0
	OR RESIDENCE AND PERSONS NAMED IN	+ 884	+5,607	5-48	- 0.03	- 0.01

Compared with a month ago employment showed an improvement in Northumberland and Durham, and in Scotland, and a decline in the Cleveland district, and in Wales and Monmouth. In the other districts there was little change. In the departments there was a noticeable improvement in iron foundries, while at iron forges and crucible furnaces there was a decline. The average number of shifts worked showed a decrease of 0.03 of a shift and the total number of workpeople employed showed an increase of 884 (1.0 per cent.).

Compared with a year ago, employment showed an improvement in every district except Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire. This improvement was greatest in Northumberland and Durham, Cleveland, and in Scotland, and affected all departments except iron forges and crucible furnaces where there was a decline. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 5,607 (6.6 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked decreased by o o of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during January, 1911, amounted to 129,207 tons, or 21,992 tons less than in December, 1910, but 20,323 tons more than in January, 1910.

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

<sup>\*</sup> This period was affected by holidays.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates, and black plates) during January, 1911, amounted to 254,664 tons, or 5,379 tons more than in December, 1910, and 26,448 tons more than in January, 1910.

#### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

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

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

At the works covered by the Returns 452 tinplate mills were working at the end of January, 1911, as compared with 449 a month ago, and 417 a year ago. The sheet mills working at the same dates numbered 66, 64, and 54 respectively. There was still a scarcity of millmen. The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire and employ about 25,900 workpeople.

The following Table shows the number of works open and the number of mills in operation at the end of January, 1911, together with the increase as compared with a month ago and a year ago.

	Number	r of Works	s open.	Number of	Mills in o	Mills in operation.		
100-100	At end of	Incr		At end of	Incr	ease		
100 - 100 -	Jan., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Tinplate Works Steel Sheet Works	77		+1+2	452 66	+3+2	+35 +12		
Total	87		+3	518	+5	+47		

Exports.—The Table below shows the exports of tinplates and tinned sheets, and of black plates for

2019 - 6016 - 6016 315	Jan.	Dec.,	Jan.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a		
And The Control of th	1911.	1910.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
117 - 129 - CANTON		Tinned Pla	ates and T	inned Sheets		
To United States  British East Indies  Germany France  Netherlands  China and Japan  Australia  Canada  Other Countries  Total	Tons. 5,921 5,710 3,571 2,220 2,451 3,003 2,229 1,644 16,954	Tons. 2,659 5,636 2,956 1,786 3,084 2,987 3,171 853 14,908	Tons. 7,211 4,640 3,371 1,430 3,570 2,152 3,520 1,652 12,353	Tons. + 3,262 + 74 + 615 + 434 - 633 + 16 - 942 + 791 + 2,046 + 5,663	Tons 1,290 + 1,070 + 200 + 790 - 1,119 + 851 - 1,291 - 8 + 4,601	
da Levrada Ingento	1008 8	E	Black Plat	es.	1000	
Total	5,073	4,216	3,359	+ 857	+ 1,714	

#### ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,075 Returns—5 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1,022 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 48 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during January was fairly good. It was better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. Returns from Trade Unions with a total membership of 171,112 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of January was 3.9, as compared with 5.8 a month ago (when employment was affected by holiday suspen-pensions), and with 8.5 per cent. a year ago.

With two slight exceptions, all districts showed a decrease in the percentage unemployed, as compared with a month ago, while as compared with a year ago, all districts showed a substantial decrease. The decrease compared with a month ago was most marked on the North-East Coast, where employment had been unsettled in consequence of the recent boiler-makers' dispute. The decrease compared with a year

ago was greatest on the North-East Coast, in Lancashire, the West Riding, Scotland and Ireland, in all of which districts the percentage unemployed a year ago had been

District.	No. of Members* of Unions	Percentage returned as Un- employed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a		
qued fair in South	at end of Jan., 1911.	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Month ago.	Year ago.	
North Bast Coast Manchester and Liverpool District	14,588 18,920	7.9	15.7	13.8	- 7.8 - 2.2	- 5'9 - 4'8	
Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	12,445	7.6	8.6	14.1	- I.O	- 65	
West Riding Towns	12,233	4.8	6.8	10.8	- 2'0	- 6.0	
Hull and Lincolnshire District	4,060	4'5	4.7	6.4	- 0.2	- I.d	
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	7,729	1.0	5.9	2.0	- 1.0	- 3.1	
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	4,352	4.6	<b>6.1</b>	7'3	- 1.2	- 2.7	
London and Neighbouring District	11,570	2.2	2.6	4.0	- 0'4	- 1.8	
South Coast	4,605	1'4	1'4	3'4		- 2'0	
South Wales and Bristol District	6,664	2'3	3.1	6.3	- 0.8	- 4'0	
Glasgow and District	15,996	4'4	5'5	10.4	- I.I	- 63	
East of Scotland	3,660	7.8	8.8	17'4	- 1'0	- 9.6	
Belfast and Dublin	3,841	3'5	3.1	9.7	+ 0'4	- 6.5	
Other Districts	5,558	2.7	4'I	6.5	- 1.4	- 3'5	
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	} 171,112	3.9	5.8	8-5	- 1.9	- 4.6	

On the North-East Coast employment showed a great improvement compared with a month ago, and overtime was frequently worked, though the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of the month was still higher than in any other district.

Employment was fairly good at Manchester, Liverpool, and Barrow. At Crewe short time was still in operation. In the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn district employment showed some improvement but was still slack. with short time common in textile machinery works. In general engineering works at Oldham employment remained fair. It continued fair at Bury, Rochdale and Hyde. At Preston employment was fairly good with engineers, and continued slack with ironfounders.

Employment continued moderate on the whole at Leeds. but was fairly good with pattern-makers and brassfounders. It continued fairly good with engineers, and moderate with ironfounders at Sheffield, Bradford and Halifax, It remained moderate at Hull, some short time being reported owing to engine work being ahead of ship work. Employment continued fair in Lincolnshire except with engineers at Grimsby, who were still slack.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment was good; much overtime was worked in the motor industry. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment was moderate on the whole. With bobbin and carriage makers at Nottingham it remained dull and was worse than a year ago. At Derby, Stoke and Oswestry short time was still in operation at railway shops.

In London, on the South Coast, in the Royal Dock-yards, and in the South Wales and Bristol district employment was good generally.

In the Glasgow district employment was good, with much overtime. In the East of Scotland it continued fair except at Dundee, where it was still quiet. In both the Glasgow district and the East of Scotland, however, a considerable percentage of ironmoulders were

Employment remained good at Belfast. At Dublin

The Imports of machinery in January, 1911, amounted to £433,719, or £37,363 more than in December, 1910, and £99,903 more than in January,

The **Exports** of machinery in January, 1911, amounted to £2,486,083, or £76,970 less than in December, 1910, but £385,330 more than in January,

#### SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 364 Returns—4 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 345 from Trade Unions, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

February, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

THE improvement which was noted in this industry in December, following the conclusion of the boilermakers' dispute, was well maintained during January, and at the end of the month employment was much better than both a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 59,771 reported 6.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, compared with 12.2 per cent. a month ago and 16 1 per cent. a year ago.

District.		M		No. of Mem- bers*		retu	ercenta rned as oyed at	Un-	Dec.	+) or (-) in II, on a
		at end of Jan., 1911.	Jan., 1911.	Dec., 1910.	Jan , 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Tyne and Blyth			9,615	8.2	18.7	10.0	- 10.5	- 11.7		
Wear			4,051	14'2	23.1	306	- 89	- 16.4		
Tees and Hartlepool			5,135	9'3	19.3	19.1	- 99	- 9.8		
lumber		***	2,433	9.1	16.6	18.0	- 7'5	- 9.8		
Thames and Medway	***		4,343	4'9	3.0	9'5	+ 1.0	- 4.6		
South Coast			5,393	2.5	3'4	4'0	- 1.2	- 1.8		
Bristol Channel Ports			2,034	12.4	II.I	17.6	+ 1.3	- 5'2		
Mersey			4,397	2'9	8.3	17'0	- 5'4	- 14'1		
Clyde			12,874	4.8	12.6	13.8	- 7.8	- 0'0		
Dundee, Leith and Abo	erdee	n	2,181	8.9	13.6	24'5	- 47	- 15.6		
Belfast			3,760	0.6	1'3	10.8	- 0'7	- 10.3		
other Districts			2,895	3'5	8.8	10.2	- 5.3	- 7.2		
United Kingdom			59,771	64	12-2	16-1	- 5.8	- 9.7		

As compared with a month ago, there were slight increases in the numbers unemployed in the Thames and Medway and the Bristol Channel districts, while in each of the other districts there were decreases, which were most marked in the case of these districts previously affected by the boilermakers' dispute.

As compared with a year ago, all districts showed decreases, which were most considerable on the North

East Coast, the Mersey, and the East Coast of Scotland.

Employment on the Tyne and Wear showed a great improvement, as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. Overtime was worked at Elswick and by platers on frame work in the Wallsend district. There was also generally a marked improvement on a month and a year ago in the Tees and Hartlepool district, though employment on repair work was worse than a month ago at Middlesbrough.

Employment was moderately good on the Humber, and much better than a month ago and a year ago.

It was fair in the Thames district, and not so good as a month ago, though better than a year ago; it continued good at the Royal Dockyards in the Chatham District. Employment was generally good on the South Coast. At the Bristol Channel ports it continued moderate on the whole, and showed a decline on a month ago with boilermakers at Swansea.

On the Mersey employment was good, better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago; overtime was worked by boilermakers in some yards. Overtime was also reported at Barrow, where employment was

There was a general improvement on a month ago and a year ago on the Clyde, where employment was very fair. Employment continued to improve on the East Ccast of Scotland, and was much better than a year ago. Employment continued very good at Belfast.

#### MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

(Based on 94 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 71 from Trade Unions, and 20 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued good and was better

than a year ago.

Trade Unions with a total membership of 23,737 reported 2.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, as compared with the same percentage a month ago and 3'7 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, &c.—Employment remained good with brassworkers generally and was better than a year ago. It also remained good with bedstead makers

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment remained fair in the nut and bolt trade in Darlaston and district, and good in the spike, rivet and rough bolt trades at

Halesowen and Blackheath (Staffs.). At Birmingham it continued good with wire nail, shoe rivet and machinemade rivet makers and fair with cut nail makers.

Wire.—Employment continued good on the whole, but was only moderate at Ambergate. It continued to improve at Birmingham.

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

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment with stove-grate workers in England was bad on the whole, and worse than a month and a year ago. At Falkirk employment continued good with moulders in the stove trade, and was better than a year ago; it was fair with range and stove

Cutlery, Tools, &c .- At Sheffield employment continued good with most branches, but was fair with edge tool grinders, moderate with tool makers and saw makers. grinders, and handlers. It continued fair with edge tool makers at Birmingham, and good at Wednesbury. It continued good at Redditch in the needle trade, and fair in the fishhook trade. It was quiet in the Coventry

Tubes.—Employment continued good in South Stafford-shire and at Birmingham, where overtime was worked.

Chains, Anchors, and Springs.—Employment continued moderate with block and cable chain makers at Cradley Heath, and also with anchorsmiths on the Tyne and Wear. It was fair, better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago in the anvil and vice trade at Dudley. It continued slack with railway spring fitters and vicemen at Sheffield.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment with braziers and sheet metal workers was good on the whole, better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. It was, however, reported as bad, and worse than a month ago at Dublin. It continued good with tinplate makers-up generally, but was only fair with tinsmiths at Edinburgh. It was not so good as a month ago, though still fairly good, in the ironplate trade in the Lye district and at Dudley, Bilston and Wolverhampton.

Gold, Silver, and Britannia Metal.—Employment with silversmiths and electroplate operatives in London was fair, but not so good as a month ago, some short time being worked; with goldsmiths and jewellers it was slack and worse than a month ago, with much short time. At Birmingham employment was quiet and worse than a month ago both in the gold and silver jewellery trade, and with silversmiths and electroplaters; it was fair with Britannia metal workers. It continued fair with silversmiths at Sheffield.

Farriers.—Employment continued fair generally. Imports and Exports.

Description.	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.;	Inc. (+) or Dec. in Jan., 1911, or	
Description.	1911.	1910.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:— Cutlery Hardware	£ 12,844 86,127	£ 12,293 102,576	£ 5,5£8 79,948	+ 551 - 16,449	+ £ + 7,256 + 6,179
Cutlery Hardware Implements and Tools	72,252 216,610 214,153	76,466 214,032 203,663	58,064 176,774 168,885	- 4,214 + 2,578 + 10,490	+ 14,188 + 39,836 + 45,268

#### COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 500 Returns-423 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 69 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the spinning and weaving branches showed a further improvement, and was good; it was much better than a year ago, when organised short time was being worked. Returns from firms employing 133,895 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago.

<sup>\*</sup> Exclusive of superannuated Members.

<sup>\*</sup> Exclusive of superannuated members,

there was an increase of 3.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 20.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings		
, storta ett en be	Week ended Inc. (+) or Dec		or Dec.	Week	Inc. (+)	or Dec.	
	an. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments.	Pieda	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Preparing	17,678	+ 0.6	+ 3.1	15,790	+ 0.6	+ 20'5	
Spinning	28,990	+ 0.6	+ 2'3	28,692	+ 0.4	+ 21.7	
Weaving	58,585	+ 0'5	+ 3.1	53,368	+ 2'3	+ 21 2	
Other	11,858	+ 0.8	+ 1.6	13,646	+ 1.6	+ 10,3	
Not specified	16,784	+ 0.2	+ 6.7	17,328	+ 0.4	+ 23.2	
Total	133,895	+ 0.6	+ 3.2	128,824	+ 1.2	+ 20'3	
Districts.	10 0113				Carta financia		
Ashton	8,170	- 0'2	+ 1'4	8,008	- 0'5	+ 19.1	
Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde	6,140	+ 0-4	- 2.6	5,818	- 0.1	+ 24'9	
Oldham	16,557	+ 0'2	+ 2'0	17,862		+ 27'5	
Bolton and Leigh	15,430		+ 3.1	14,336	+ 1.0	+ 12.2	
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden	11,594	+ 2.3	+ 4.1	10,918	+ 0.4	+ 21.0	
Manchester	9,248	+ 1.1	+ 1'4	7,234	+ 1.2	+ 22.2	
Preston and Chorley	15,305	+ 1'4	+ 7'3	13,325	+ 4'5	+ 14.9	
Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen	17,855	+ 0.1	+ 4.1	17,874	+ 3.0	+ 29.8	
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson	15,360	+ 0.3	+ 1'4	17,673	+ 1.2	+ 23.6	
Other Lancashire Towns	6,630	+ 1.1	+ 13'4	5,472	+ 1.1	+ 21'0	
Yorkshire Towns	5,925	+ 0.7	+ 1.5	5,610	+ 1.8	+ 10.8	
Other Districts	5,681	- o.i	+ 1.0	4,694	+ 1.1	+ 2.3	
Total	133,895	+ 0.6	+ 3'2	128,824	+ 1.2	+ 20'3	

Compared with a month ago, the preparing, spinning, and weaving departments showed further increases both in the numbers employed and in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago, the numbers employed showed an increase in each department, and the amounts of wages paid showed considerable increases, amounting to over 20 per cent. in seven districts.

Employment was stated to be very satisfactory and much better than a year ago in the Oldham district with both spinners and weavers.

In the Bolton district employment was fair and much better than a year ago; in the Blackburn district spinners and weavers were well employed.

At Burnley and Nelson employment was good and much better than a year ago.

#### Prices of Raw Cotton at Liverpool.

The following Table shows the prices of Raw Cotton at Liverpool for the periods specified:-

e i agreto a antique tations	Jan., 1911.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1910.
	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb
Middling American:			
Monthly average of Daily Quota-	8.04	8.08	7.90
Highest Price on any one day	8.11	8.12	8'44
Lowest " " " Good Fair Egyptian :	7.98	7.95	7.26
Monthly average of Daily Quota-	10.32	10.22	13.50
tions Highest Price on any one day	10'44	10.75	13.38
Lowest ,, ,, ,,	10'13	10'44	13.06

For the period from 1st to 10th February, 1911, the average price of "Middling American" was 7.83d. per lb. The average price of "Good Fair Egyptian" during the same period was 9.83d. per lb.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on February 10th, 1911, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 1,390,410 bales, as compared with 1,059,540 bales on February 11th, 1910.

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

San	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or in Jan.,	Dec. (-)	
Description of Cotton.	1911.	1910. 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	5,443 11,956 50,516	Bales. 273,861 5,142 5,907 61,690 9,426	Bales. 193,845 9,223 8,224 28,478 9,751	Bales. + 28,323 + 301 + 6,049 - 11,174 - 1,785	Bales. +108,339 - 3,780 + 3,732 + 22,038 - 2,110	
Total	377,740	356,026	249,521	+ 21,714	+128,219	

	ts.

Description.	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a			
	1911.	1910.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Cotton Yarn and Twist— Grey Bleached and Dyed	1,000 lbs. 16,553 2,977	1,000 lbs. 15,053 2,590	1,000 lbs. 12,230 2,759	1,000 lbs. + 1,500 + 387	1,000 lbs. + 4,323 + 218		
Total	19,530	17,643	14,989	+ 1,887	+ 4,541		
Cotton— Thread for Sewing	1,839	1,952	2,890	- 113	- 1,051		
Cotton Piece Goods— Grey or Unbleached Bleached Printed Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	1,000 yds 182,225 156,765 108,763 120,476	1,000 yds, 183,206 139,914 106,206 118,635	1,000 yds. 149,929 145,038 102,121 100,659	1,000 yds. - 981 + 16,851 + 2,557 + 1,841	1,000 yds. + 32,296 + 11,727 + 6,642 + 19,817		
Total	568,229	547,961	497,747	+ 20,268	+ 70,482		

#### WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

(Based on 375 Returns—352 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 16 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

#### Woollen Trade.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; it was better than a year

Returns from firms employing 28,045 workpeople in the week ended January 28th showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 4.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In all the principal districts employment continued good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago. Overtime and nightwork were common. Compared with a year ago, every district showed an improvement except Leeds, where there was a slight decline.

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
THE THE SECOND SECOND	Week ended Ian.		(+) or -) on a	Week ended Jan.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments.	36	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Wool Sorting	762	- 1'4	+ 0'5	777	- 0.5	+ 47	
Spinning	5,570	- T.8	+ 6.3	5,134	- 3'2	+ 11.7	
Weaving	11,542	- 0'3	+ 4'0	9,974	- I.I	+ 7'5	
Other Departments	7,890	+ 0.1	+ 5'3	7,794	- 3'9	+ 4'0	
Not specified	2,281	- 0.3	+ 6.4	2,161	- 1.3	+ 8.8	
Total	28,045	- o'5	+ 4'9	25,840	- 2'4	+ 7.2	
Districts.			189.80	00	12 33		
Huddersfield District	3,954	- 1.0	+ 6.2	4,388	- 1.5	+ 15.1	
Leeds District	3,053	+ 1.0	+ 0.4	2,617	- 2.7	- 3'7	
Dewsbury & Batley District	4,941	- 0.5	+ 5.6	4,987	- 1.7	+ 10.4	
Other Parts of West Riding	2,150	- 1.4	+ 8.8	2,057	- 1.4	+ 6.0	
Total, West Riding	14,098	- 0'4	+ 5'2	14,049	- 1.7	+ 8.2	
Scotland	7,442	- 0.8	+ 5'4	6,727	- 3.6	+ 8.3	
Other Districts	6,505	- 0.2	+ 3.8	5,064	- 2.6	+ 3.3	
Total Woollen	28,045	- 0.5	+ 4'9	25,840	- 2'4	+ 7'2	

#### Worsted Trade.

Employment continued good, and was better than a

Returns from firms employing 43,461 workpeople in the week ended January 28th showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid in the amount of wages paid.

In the Bradford district there was an improvement in the wool-sorting and combing departments, and employment was considerably better than a year ago. In the Halifax district there was a slight decline in the spinning branch. In the Huddersfield district the weaving branch showed a slight decline compared with a month ago. A deficiency of labour was reported in the Keighley and Halifax districts.

#### February, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

	W	orkpeop	le.	1	Earnings			
ner denne wedstil sk	Week Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			Week	• Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	Jan. 28th, 1911.			Jan. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Departments.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Wool Sorting & Combing	5,275 23,266	- 0.3 - 0.3	+ 1.2	5,405 13,555	+ 0.0	+ 8.6		
Veaving	8,582 4,662 1,676	- 1.1 - 1.0	+ 0.1 + 0.1	7,118 4,754 1,213	- 0°5 - 2°3 - 4°6	+ 2.2 + 3.1 - 1.2		
Total	43.461	- 0.4	+ 1'2	32,045	- 0.4	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		
Districts.		10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		SE SE				
radford District	22,039	- 1.3	+ 6.0	16,329	+ 0.1	+ 4.5		
Halifax District	5,870 4,946	- I'0	+ 6.0	4,616 3,366	+ 1.2	+ 0.1		
Iuddersfield District	4,940	+ 1.8	+ 40	3,514	- 2.6	+ 6.6		
ther Parts of West Riding	2,748	- 1.4	+ 0.4	1,675	- 3.1	+ 4.1		
Total West Riding	39,757	- 0.8	+ 1.3	29,500	- 0.3	+ 5.0		
other Districts	3,704	- 0'2	- 0.3	2,545	- 1.5	+ 5.3		
Total Worsted	43,461	- 0.7	+ 1'2	32,045	- 0'4	+ 4.7		

Prices of Wool and Tops in Bradford.
The following Table shows the prices of wool and tops in Bradford for each of the months mentione

read a neul rotted		Jan , 1911.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1910.
Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops		Pence per lb. 10 131 251	Pence per lb. 10 13½ 27¼	Pence per lb. 105 143 272
Course of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops		10 13, 12 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , 13 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 26 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , 25, 26	10 14, 13 28, 26½	10½, 10¾ 13¾, 15½ 27½

#### Imports and Exports.

	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	in Jan.,	igii, on a
Land Single Colors	1911.	Igic.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imp	orts and E	xports of	Raw Woo	I (SHEEP O	R LAMBS).
Imports 1,000 lbs. British Exports ,, Re-Exports of Imported	124,514 2,668	67,379 3,351	109,472 5,201	+ 57,135 - 683	+ 15,042 - 2,533
Wool 1,000 lbs.	19,234	37,062	27,129	- 17,828	- 7,895
Yarn:	British	and Iris	h Manufa	ctures Ex	ported.
Woollen "	457	387	200	+ 70	+ 257
Worsted "	5,381	5,290	4,756	+ 91	+ 625
Alpaca and Mohair ,,	1,480	1,402	1,166	+ 78	+ 314
Total, Yarn ,,	7,318	7,079	6,122	+ 239	+ 1,196
Piece Goods: Woollen 1,000 yds. Worsted ,,	10,228 8,961	8,816 8,640	8,934 10,968	+ 1,412 + 321	+ 1,294 - 2,007
Total Piece Goods	19,189	17,456	19,902	+ 1,733	- 713

LINEN TRADE.

(Based on 117 Returns—104 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 8 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT showed little change compared with a month ago, and was about the same as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 48,968 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there were increases of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	Workpeople.			Earnings.			
	Week		or Dec.	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Jan. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year, ago.	
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified Total	6,018 11,456 18,031 7,604 5,859 48,968	Per cent 1'5 - 0'3 - 0'5 + 0'8 - 0'6 - 0'3	Per cent 0'3 + 0'3 + 1'8 + 3'0 - 1'2 + 1'0	£ 3,428 5,694 10,984 6,101 3,261 29,468	Per cent. + 0.8 - 0.5 - 1.4 + 0.6 - 0.3 - 0.4	Per cent. + 0'9 - 0'1 + 3'4 + 2'7 - 1'4 + 1'7	
Districts.  Belfast	18,836 14,479 33,315	- 0.3 - 0.4	+ 0.3 + 0.2	11,598 7,867	- 0.3 + 0.6 - 1.4	+ 0.4 + 1.2 + 0.3	
Fifeshire Other Places in Scotland	7,181 6,525	0.0	+ 4.5	4,743 4,059	- 1.6 - 0.4	+ 6'1 + 2'3	
Total, Scotland	13,706	- 0.0	+ 2'1	8,802	- 1.0	+ 4'3	
England	1,947	- 0.6	+ 2'3	1,201	+ 2'0	+ 5'4	
United Kingdom	48,968	- 0.3	+ 1.0	29,468	- 0.4	+ 1.7	

Employment was fairly good on the whole in Ireland; some short time, however, was reported with flax dressers at Belfast, and with hemmers and veiners at Lurgan. Employment was fair in Fifeshire, not quite so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago. It showed an improvement in England compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

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

User Trace Trace	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc (+) or Dec (-) in Jan., 1911, on a				
Description	1911	1910.	1910.	1000m			Year ago.	
Imports: Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) tons	11,269	10,501	9,841	+	768	+	1,428	
Exports: Linen Yarn 100 lbs Linen Piece Goods	15,575	16,384	13,521	-	809	+	2,054	
100 yds	189,956	217,299	254,108	-	27,343	-	64,152	

#### JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 35 Returns—32 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was moderate, and not quite so good as a month ago; it was also worse than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 16,284 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 2.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Of the 16,284 workpeople reported on, 13,752 (84 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district.

		Workpeople.					1	Earnings.				
	311.70	Week		inc. (			Week		inc. (			
	Jan. 28th, 1911.			onth go.	Year ago.		Jan. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.			Year ago.	
Departments.				er ent.	P	er nt.	£		Per ent.		Per ent.	
Preparing	 •••	3,688		1'0	-	1.6	2,538	=	0.2	-	0.0	
Weaving	 	5,607	-	0.1	-	4.4	4,080	-	1.3		7.6	
Other Not specified	 	1,686 878	+-	0'7	+	1.8	1,680 648	+	0°5 5°4	-	3.9	
Total		16,284	-	0'4	-	2.7	11,782	-	0.0		4.5	

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

to (+) and	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a			
Description.	1911.	1910.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: Jute tons	35,879	56,653	59,764	- 20,774	- 23,885		
Exports: Jute Yarn 100 lbs Jute Piece Goods 100 yds	35,737 102,160	54,531 137,278	39,378	- 18,794 - 35,118	- 3,641 - 37,910		

#### LACE TRADE.

(Based on 76 Returns-67 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate, and was not so good as a year ago, the levers and plain net branches both showing a decline.

Returns from firms employing 6,886 workpeople in the week ended January 28th showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1'4 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 2'5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Nottingham employment continued bad in the levers branch with much short time, and was worse than

than a year ago; in the plain net branch it was fair. In the Long Eaton district employment was bad in the levers branch and worse than a year ago. In the West of England employment in the plain net branch showed a decline compared with a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland employment continued good and was better

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ad agents would ale	W	orkpeop	le.	i bri	Earnings.			
destables damits	Week ended Jan. 28th,		or Dec.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec (-) on a			
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Branches.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Levers	1,409 2,877 1,720 880	- 0.8 - 0.1 - 0.8	- 60 + 3.9 + 3.2 + 2.7	1,615 2,843 1,229 598	+ 0.4 - 6.0 - 0.2	- 12'I + 4 6 - 5'4 + 1'2		
Total	6,886	- 0.2	+ 1.4	6,285	- 1'2	- 2.2		
Districts.	192	128	603	008	Table 1	Codi		
Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying districts	1,728	- 1.3 + 0.1	- 1,3 + 5,3	1,564	- 0.1 - 1.2	- 2.2 - 1.3		
Other English districts Scotland	1,855	- 1.1	+ 1.7	1,367	- 5°0 + 0°9	- 6·1		
Total	6,886	- o.2	+ 1'4	6,285	— I'2	- 2.5		

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

Description.		Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a			
		DELE	1911	1910.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace	in a	330	£ 231,585 30,679	£ 250.606 23,018	£ 230,763 13,1.6	£ - 17,021 + 7,661	£ + 2,816 + 17,553	
Exports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace			390,456 12,889	380,982 11,656	407,044 7,952	+ 9,474 + 1,233	- 16,588 + 4,937	

#### SILK TRADE.

(Based on 53 Returns—50 from Employers, and 3 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was fairly good; it was better than both a

month and a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 8,047 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.6 per cent. in the amount of wages

	W	orkpeop	le.	1	Earnings	dingos
THE PART OF THE PA	Week		+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
Troll doors out	Jan. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Throwing	867 2,394 3,389 919 478	Per cent 2'7 + 0'6 + 3'5 + 17	Per cent 12.6 + 3.8 + 4.5 - 5.3 + 12.2	£ 369 1,823 2,313 570 406	Per cent 3'7 + 1'1 + 0'7 + 1'2 + 5'7	Per cent 15.6 + 5.9 + 5.1 - 4.5 + 21.2
Total	8,047	+ 0.3	+ 1.4	5.481	+ 0.0	+ 3.6
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties Other Districts, Including Scotland and Leek	2,899 579 2,717 1,852	+ 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.2	+ 1.6 + 2.8 + 5.8	2,289 461 1,587 1,144	+ 0.3 + 0.0 + 0.4	+ 3 2 + 17'9 + 3'8 - 0'9
Total	8,047	+ 0'3	+ 1.4	5,481	+ 0.0	+ 3.6

Employment at Macclesfield with silk throwsters and spinners and hand loom weavers was fair; with power loom weavers it was moderate. At Leek employment

a year ago; it was good in the curtain branch and better showed little change from a month ago, and was better than a year ago.

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

Description		Jan.	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan, 1911, on a			
		1911	1910.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports:— Raw Silk Thrown Silk Spun Silk Yarn Silk Broad-Stuffs	lbs lbs lbs yds	77,723 28,210 45,053 6,632,236	54,262 29,360 44,552 5,268,231	109,991 36,973 32,526 6,665,055	+ 16,461 - 1,150 + 50 + 1,364,005	- 8,763 + 12,527		
Exports:— Thrown Silk Spun Silk Yarn Silk Broad-Stuffs	lbs lbs yds	6,096 124.914 398,710	5,076 109,558 505,232	2,6~0 139,6.20 361,975	+ 1,020 + 15.356 - 106,522	- 14,766		

#### HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 110 Returns—101 from Employers, 3 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a year

Returns from firms employing 20,175 workpeople in the week ended January 28th showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 4.3 per cent. both in the number employed, ount of wages paid.

	N	/ork	peop	le.		Earnings.				
District.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec (-) on a					
	Jan 28th, 1911.	-	onth go.		ear go.	Jan. 28th, 1911.		onth go.		ear go.
Leicester Leicester Country District	9,691		er ent. o.6		Per ent. 3'0	£ 7,669		ent.	CE	er ent. 1.6 8.2
Notts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts	4,910 2,563 582	+	2'2 I'4 I'0	+++	5.9 5.7 4.9	3,678 1,819 36)	+	6·1 6·4 5·4		5.5 8.0 13.5
Total, United Kingdom	20,175	+	0.5	+	4'3	15,546	+	0.2	+	4'3

At Leicester employment was fairly good; at Loughborough it was moderate; at Hinckley it was good, except in the fashioned hose branch. With power frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago; with hand frame workers in the country districts it showed an improvement, and was fairly good. In Scotland employment showed a decline compared with a month ago, but was still good, and better than a year

#### Imports and Exports.

the rasq yo lo bus	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a			
Description.	1911. 1910.		1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports:	£	£	£	£	£		
Hosiery, Woollen Cotton	40,141	40,390 134,477	35,893 119,118	- 249 + 16,3 (8	+ 4,248 + 31,677		
Exports Hosiery, Woollen	183,617	128,889	165,655	+ 54,728	+ 17,962		
" Cotton	57,172	45,569	48,392	+ 11,603	+ 8,780		

#### CARPET TRADE.

(Based on 24 Returns—18 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during January was good and about the same as a month ago. It was better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 5,873 work-people and paying £4,954 in wages in the week ended the same of the same and the same as a month ago. January 28th, 1911, showed an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.2 per cent. was moderate with silk throwsters and spinners, and some short time was worked. At Congleton employment was fair generally. Employment in the Bradford district was fairly good. In the Eastern Counties employment

#### BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

February, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

(Based on 243 returns—233 from employers, 5 from Trada Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT generally was fair and better than a

month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 19,074 workpeople in the week ending January 28th, 1911, showed an increase of 0·1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1·5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

nobsect of amin a	W	orkp	eopl	le.	101	uslui	Ear	ning	s.	
visitus trains, sis	Week		(+)		Dec.	Week		c. (+ (-)		
region of the number	Jan. 28th 1911.		nth		ear go.	Jan. 28th 1911.		onth go.		ea
Trades :-	ind.		er nt.		er ent.	£		er ent.		ent
Bleaching Printing Dveing	2,919	-++	0.2	-++	0'4 6'4 2'9	3,120 1,464 5,869		1.0	+++	
Trimming, Finishing, & other Departments	4,937	+	0.1	+	3,3	10,352	+	1.7	+	7
Total	19,074	+	0.1	+	2.8	20,805	+	1'5	+	6
Vorkshire	2,969 9,802 1,960 4,343	+++	0.7 0.8 2.0 0.7	++-+	3.8 3.2 0.5 2.7	3,533 11,424 1,611 4,137	++	2°1 3°5 0°5 3°1	++-+	5 9 1 4
Total	19,074	+	0.1	+	2.8	20,805	+	1.2	+	6

Woollen and Worsted Dyers.—Employment in the West Riding continued moderate, but was better than a year ago. About one-fifth of the Trade Union dyers worked short time, and about half worked overtime.

Cotton Dyers and Bleachers .- Employment in Lancashire was fairly good, and better than a month ago, and a year

ago. Some overtime was reported.

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

Silk Dyers.—Employment was bad at Macclesfield, fair at Leek and good at Congleton.

Hosiery and Lace Dyers, Trimmers, &c .- At Leicester and Loughborough employment showed a slight decline, and three-quarter time was worked at the former place. At Hinckley it continued good. At Nottingham employment with dyers was slack, with bleachers at Basford and Bulwell it was dull, with hosiery trimmers it was fair; on the whole, employment showed little change in Nottinghamshire compared with a year ago.

Calenderers, &c. —In Glasgow employment was fair with calenderers, in Dundee it was fair with bleachfield

workers, and slack with calender workers.

#### TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 119 Returns—91 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, and 24 from Local Correspondents.)

Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment during January showed the usual seasonal decline, but was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £8,842 to their work-people during the four weeks ended January 28th showed a decrease of 22.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 6.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment was reported as bad at Manchester, Glasgow and Belfast, slack at Edinburgh

and Dublin, and quiet at Liverpool. 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. Returns from firms employing 8,755 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended January 28th showed an increase of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed compared the best and more than the state of the stat

Other Centres.—At Bristol employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Manchester, Norwich and Glasgow it was moderate, and showed little change compared with a year ago.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in January, 1911, were valued at £203,883, as compared with £235,643 in December, 1910, and £205,609 in January, 1910; and the Exports for the same months at £691,520, £621,460 and £535,334 respectively.

#### BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 496 Returns-456 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 29 from Trade Unions, and II from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT showed an improvement compared with

both a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 63,338 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

2389 2380 3380	W	ork	eop!	le.		1 5/650	Cari	nings	100	
District.	Week				Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
	Jan. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.		Year ago.		Jan. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.		Year ago.	
Conta provide a second		Per I			er		Per		Per	
ENGLAND & WALES.		ce	nt.	CE	nt.	£	CE	ent.	CE	ent.
London	2,536	+	I'2	+	1.4	2,782	+	6.2	+	4'0
Leicester	12,643	+	2.7	+	1'3	13,674	+	7'9	+	1'5
Leicester Country Dis- trict	3,222	-	0.2	T	3.8	3,025	+	1.2	-	5.7
Northampton	11,146	+	0.6	+	7.2	10,791	+	2.2	+	8.2
Northampton Country District	8,058	-	0.1	+	2.0	7,472	+	0.8	+	2.3
Kettering	3,830	+	0'9	+	7.8	3,747	+	8.0	+	6.2
Stafford & District	2,682	+	1'3	+	5.8	2,477		0.0		12'0
Norwich & District	3,770	+	0.3	+	2.I	3,262	-	1'5	+	2.6
Bristol & District	1,336		3.8	-	2'3	1,144	+	3.8	+	7'3
Kingswood	1,869	+	7.4	+	5.4	1,599	1	7'3	+	9.3
Leeds & District	2,404	123	0.6	+	2.3	2,114	-	5.5	+	8.2
Manchester & District	3,061	-	1'5	+	7.4	2,675	-	2.3	+	6'2
Birmingham & District	964	BENE	0.7	-	1.2	789	+	0'3	+	7.8
Other parts of England and Wales	1,809	+	1.6	+	I,İ	1,511	+	0'2	+	3.2
England & Wales	59.330	+	0.0	+	3.5	57,062	+	2.6	+	4.2
SCOTLAND	3,555	-	2.4		0.4	3,314	72.5	3.0		3'3
RELAND	453	-	0.0	+	6.8	316	-	0.0		10.2
UNITED KINGDOM	63,338	+	0.7	+	3.0	60,692	+	2'3	+	3.8

At Leicester employment showed an improvement compared with a month ago and a year ago; some short time was reported. At Northampton employment was reported as moderate with lasters and finishers, and good with clickers and pressmen; it was better than a year ago: with army bootmakers in Northamptonshire it was bad, and worse than usual at this season. At Bristol the Trade Union lasters and finishers reported employment as slack, the clickers and pressmen as fair. In the heavy boot trade at Kingswood and Leeds short time and slackness prevailed, but employment was better than a year ago. In Scotland it showed a further slight decline compared with a month ago and a year ago.

#### Imports and Exports.

	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) o in Jan.,	r Dec. (-)
	1911.	1910.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports (less re-exports) Quantity doz. pairs Value £	10,138	31,585 60,279		-12,447 - 3,027	- 4,526 - 3,960
Exports(British & Irish) Quantity doz. pairs Value £	118.085 282,8_6	124.648 299,984	96,644 218,726	- 6,563 -17,128	+ 21,441 + 64 130

#### OTHER LEATHER TRADES:

(Based on 31 Returns 10 from Trade Unions and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was moderate, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,153 members reported 6.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 5.8 per cent. a month ago and 5.1 per cent. a year ago. ne ni no herrum bewist mennst schild sebuloni

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers and Dressers.- Employment with skinners was quiet at Birmingham and moderate in London; it continued good at Leeds. With curriers it was quiet at Birmingham, Walsall and Glasgow, bad in London and fair at Leeds and Edinburgh. With leather workers generally employment continued good at Manchester, fair at Bolton, Bury and Wigan; at Leeds it was quiet and worse than a month ago.

Saddle and Harness Makers .- At Walsall employment was fair and better than a month ago with gig saddlers, and fair and not so good as a month ago with brown saddlers; in London it was worse than a month ago, being bad with harness makers and moderate other branches. With saddlers at Glasgow and Dublin

Miscellaneous Leather Trades.—In London employment was fair with portmanteau and trunk makers, but quiet with fancy leather and morocco finishers.

a driw barsgrood	Jan,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a			
Description,	1911.	1910.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: Hides raw, and pieces thereof, dry Ditto, wet	cwts. 38,655 46,101	cwts. 36,403 49,999	cwts 38,360 60,704	cwts. + 2,252 - 3,898	cwts. + 295 - 14,603		
Total Hides, dry and wet	84,756	86,402	99,064	- 1,646	- 14,308		
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins ,, (value) £	840,429 246,103	934,810 230,609	1,273,275 287,192	- 85,381 + 15,494	- 423,846 - 41,089		
Leather*	92,167	98,274	99,732	- 6,107	- 7,565		
Exports: Leather cwts. Gloves doz. prs. Machinery Belting cwts. Other Sorts (value) f Saddlery and Harness (value)	19,162 11,219 3,161 41,715 40,604	18,041 13,487 3,006 49,056 41,710	18,585 17,336 3,317 31,470 37,880	+ 1,121 - 2,268 + 155 - 7,341 - 1,106	+ 577 - 6,117 - 156 + 10,245 + 2,724		

#### HAT TRADE.

(Based on II Returns-3 from Employers' Associations, and 8 from Trade Unions.)

EMPLOYMENT during January in the Silk hat trade was moderate, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

In the Felt hat trade employment was moderate, and better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of January was 6.9, compared with 8.1 a month ago, and 3.0 a year ago. At Denton employment was rather quiet, and short time was reported; at Stockport it was fairly good. In Warwickshire employment continued fair, and was slightly better than a year ago; a scarcity of skilled trimmers was reported.

- Mariero Politodas	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a			
Description.	1911.	1910.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: All kinds dozens	39,470	43,833	77,385	- 4,413	- 37,915		
Exports:     Felt ,,     Straw ,,     Other sorts ,,	61,365 65,077 11,588	50,695 46,446 11,616	55.783 58,575 9,745	+ 10,670 + 18,631 - 28	+ 5,582 + 6,502 + 1,843		
Total	138,030	108,757	124,103	+ 29,273	+ 13.927		

#### OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 198 Returns-190 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades was fair with retail firms, and moderate with court and private dressmakers; in both branches it was better than a year ago. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, etc. trades employment was fairly good. In the shirt and collar trade it was moderate in England and fairly good in Scotland and Ireland; in the corset trade it was fairly

Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West-End,

\* Includes hid as tanned, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed, and goat and

employing 1,897 dressmakers in the week ended January 28th, showed a decrease of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2.8 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair. With court and private dressmakers employing 1,109 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, there was a decrease of 6.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 6.7 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was moderate. With milliners in the West-End employment was moderate.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and infants' millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,295 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended January 28th, showed an increase of 140 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 65 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was moderate, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades, firms employing 1,854 workpeople in the week ended January 28th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of o'9 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade continued moderate, and was about the same as a year ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, employing 6,999 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £4,699 in wages in the week ended January 28th, showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent, in the amount of wages paid compared with a month of the amount of wages paid compared with a month of the amount of wages paid compared with a month of the amount of the a ago, and of o'2 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was moderate in England, and fairly good in Scotland and Ireland.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 3,035 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended January 28th, showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 4'0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

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

(Based on 422 Returns—133 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 271 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 18 from Local Correspondents.)

#### PAPER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good and was rather better than a month ago. It was distinctly better than a year ago, a smaller number of mills reporting short time and a larger number reporting overtime.

Returns from firms employing 22,511 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was an increase in the total number of workpeople employed by them of o'r per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 2.3 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

<u> </u>	Workpeople paid Wages in	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
	last week of Jan., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards: Northern Counties Midlands, Wales and Ireland Southern Counties Scotland	5,849 1,576 7,462 6,857	Per cent. + 0.0 + 1.4 + 0.1 - 0.1	Per cent. + 1'5 + 3'2 + 2'6 + 2'6			
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. Hand-made Paper	21,744 <b>76</b> 7	- 0.3 + 0.1	+ 2'3			
Total	22,511	+ 0.1	+ 2'3			

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 1,460 members had 2'1 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, 1911, December, 1910, and January, 1910. In the hand-made paper trade Trade Unions with 572 members had 5.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, 1911, and December, 1910; for January, 1910, the percentage was 3.2.

The **Imports** of paper in January, 1911, amounted to £533,656, as compared with £600,658 in December, 1910, and £516,248 in January, 1910; and the **Exports** for the same months amounted to £261,258, £272,748, and £228,036 respectively.

PRINTING TRADES. Employment with letterpress printers was quiet on the whole, and worse than at the end of December, though better than a year ago. With lithographic printers it was fair, and much better than a year ago.

London - Employment was reported as slack by compositors, and as fair by machine managers, warehousemen, and lithographic printers. Compared with the end of December, 1910, and of January, 1910, a decrease in the general percentage of trade union members unemployed is shown.

other Centres.—Employment with letterpress printers was worse than a month ago, but better than a year ago. It was good at Newcastle and Sheffield, and bad at Dublin and Belfast. At Nottingham it was good, and better than a month ago. At most of the other principal centres employment was quiet. With lithographic printers employment was fair, and better than

76 74 76	No. of Members of Unions	Percent	age Uner	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
Districts.	at end of Jan., 1911	Jan., 1911.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
London	22,696	5'5	6.4	6.6	- 0.0	- 1.1	
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,462	5.2 2.2	5'5	6.3	- 0.3	- 1.1	
Lancs, and Cheshire	6,726	6.7	5'5	6.5	+ 1'2	+ 0'2	
East Midland and Eastern Counties	2,629	3.8	3.7	2.1	+ 0.1	- 1.3	
West Midlands	2,769	5°1	4'4	5'0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	4,188	3'4	3.3	4'2	+ 0.1	- 0.8	
Scotland	6,208	3.8	3'I	5'5	+ 0.7	- 1.3	
Ireland	2,487	10.0	6.0	9.8	+ 4.0	+ 0.5	
United Kingdom	53,165	5'4	5'3	6'3	+ 0.1	- 0.0	

#### BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment was fairly good. In London it was better than a month ago and a year ago. In other districts it was on the whole not so good as a month ago, although better than a year ago.

	No. of Members	Percent	age Unen	nployed	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
TANK BERES	of Unions at end of Jan., 1911	Jan., 1911.	Dec., 1910.	Jan.,	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Other Districts	 3,478 3,361	4'3 3'7	4.7	<b>6</b> ·8 4·9	- 0'4 + 1'2	- 2.2 - 1.3
United Kingdom	 6,839	4'0	3.6	5'9	+ 0.4	- 1.0

#### FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 177 Returns-5 from Employers' Associations, 133 from Trade Unions, and 39 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was moderate, about the same as a month ago, and better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,051 reported 6.0 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 6.8 per cent. a month ago, and 9.3 per cent. a year ago. Furnishing Trades.

Employment in these trades continued dull, but was better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 9'2 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of January, the same percentage as a month ago, as compared with 15'1 per cent. a year ago. There was an improvement on the previous month in London and at Glasgow and Birmingham, in all of which centres employment on the whole was fair. Employment was bad and worse than a month ago at Manchester, Nottingham and Dublin, and it was also worse than a month ago at Liverpool (where, however, upholsterers | year ago there was a slight general improvement.

were fairly well employed), and with upholsterers at Newcastle and Sunderland.

The Imports of furniture and cabinetware in January, The Imports of furniture and cabinetware in January, 1911, were valued at £31,252 as compared with £36,227 in December, 1910, and £29,248 in January, 1910; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £100,854, £101,421, and £74,893 respectively.

Millsawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment continued moderate, and was about the

same as a month ago and a year ago; short time, however, was reported in a number of districts. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of January was 5.9, as compared with 6.7 a month ago, and 6.2 a year ago. Employment continued to improve at Newcastle, and was also better than a month ago at Glasgow, where, however, some short time was worked. Employment was still bad at Hull and Leicester. Short time was reported at Nottingham, Dundee, Bristol, Oldham and Dublin.

Description.	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a			
Desgription	1911.	1910.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Timber, hewn	Loads. 196,724 198,385	Loads. 183,391 306,790	Loads. 188,494 176,702	Loads. + 13,333 -108,405	Loads. + 8,230 + 21,683		
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value)	£ 13,179	£ 20,003	£ 14,036	- £,824	_ £ 857		

Coopers.

Employment was still fair on the whole. It continued bad, however, at Burton, and was dull and worse than a month ago at Liverpool and Bristol, and bad at Manchester.

Coachbuilding.

Employment was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions reported 3.6 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 4.6 per cent. a month ago, and 6.0 per cent.

Miscellaneous. Brushmakers.—Employment on the whole was moderate and showed a general improvement on the previous month. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of January, was 4.6, as compared with 15.0 in the previous month, and 5.0 a year ago.

Other Trades.—Employment was generally fair with packing-case makers. With general wheelwrights and amithe it continued moderate. It was also moderate

smiths it continued moderate. It was also moderate on the whole with basket makers, and fair with skip makers at Oldham.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in January, 1911, were valued at £30,680, as compared with £36,204 in December, 1910, and £27,188 in January, 1910; and the **Exports** for the same months were valued at £18,622, £18,138, and £16,468, respectively.

#### BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 2,709 Returns—1,267 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 1,381 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 61 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in January continued slack, and showed little general change as compared with a month ago. It was rather better than a year ago.

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of January was 9.5 as compared with 10.7 a month ago and 14.4 a year ago; and for plumbers at the same dates the percentages were 11.2, 11.3, and 11.7. There was a considerable decrease in the percentage unemployed as compared with both a month ago and a year ago, in the case of carpenters and plumbers in the Northern Counties and of carpenters in Scotland, where many of the Trade Union members are

engaged in shipbuilding.

Returns from Trade Unions of bricklayers and masons showed little general change compared with a month ago. Painters reported some improvement, while returns from plasterers showed a decline. Compared with a

For London the Trade Union returns showed that 8.0 per cent. of carpenters and joiners were unemployed at the end of January, the same percentage as a month ago, compared with 13.2 per cent. at the end of January, 1910. The corresponding percentages for plumbers were 12.5, 9.5, and 13.9 respectively. Employment with masons in London was reported as fair.

Returns received from 1,205 firms employing 57,348 workpeople at the end of January showed that as compared with a month ago there was an increase in the total number employed by them of 3.7 per cent. in London, and of 0.9 per cent. in other districts.

District.	No. paid on last pay-day in Jan., 1911.		No. paid on last pay-day in Jan., 1911.				
Notingiam, Dunder	3.0	ba.		lled esmen.	Labourers.		
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Midland and Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties and Wales Other Districts England and Wales Scotland United Kingdom			8,410 3,455 4,452 3,961 4,596 769 25,643 3,864 626	+ 281 - 17 + 40 + 157 + 65 + 42 + 568 + 44 - 8 + 604	6,038 2,667 3,978 3,385 2,945 506  19,519 2,005 865  22,389	+ 28t - 8 + 118 + 142 - 115 + 38 + 456 - 76 - 15 + 365	
			Lads an	d Boys.	To	tal.	
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire			586 734 1,140 518 667 74	- 3 <sup>1</sup> + 7 - 14 - 29 + 3 + 6	15,034 6,856 9,570 7,864 8,208 1,349	+ 531 - 18 + 144 + 270 - 47 + 86	
England and Wales			3,719	- 58	48,881	+ 968	
Scotland Ireland			968 139	- 16 + 2	6,837 1,630	- 48 - 21	
United Kingdom			4,826	- 72	57,348	+ 897	

Employment was slack in most of the large centres. It showed an improvement in the Tees district, as also with bricklayers at Leeds, and plumbers at Sunderland. With bricklayers at Rotherham, and carpenters at Huddersfield and Barnsley, employment was moderate. With slaters in the Northern Counties a decline was reported.

Employment at Manchester was worse than a month ago. At Liverpool an improvement was reported by carpenters and plumbers, the latter being well employed. Employment was worse than a month ago with brick-layers at Blackburn and Northwich, and with carpenters and painters at Preston.

Employment at Leicester was reported as having declined with bricklayers, carpenters, and plumbers, but as having improved with painters. A decline was reported with bricklayers at Northampton and Rugby, with carpenters and painters at Birmingham and Burton, and with plasterers at Nottingham. With carpenters at Derby and in the Potteries an improvement was reported. With bricklayers at Shrewsbury and Norwich employment was moderate. At Coventry employment was fair generally and better than a month ago. At Lincoln it was fair. At Norwich and Cambridge a general decline was reported.

Employment was fair with bricklayers at Chatham, Maidstone and Cheltenham, with bricklayers and masons at Portsmouth, with carpenters at Maidstone, Brighton, and Exeter, with painters at Plymouth, and with plumbers and plasterers at Cardiff. An improvement was reported by bricklayers at Bristol, and carpenters at Plymouth; and a decline by bricklayers at Exeter, and carpenters at Cardiff.

At Glasgow employment was moderate with carpenters and good with plasterers; it showed an improvement with painters and a decline with slatersquaAt Dundee and Aberdeen a general decline was reported. A decline was reported by carpenters at Edinburgh, and bricklayers at Paisley. Bricklayers at Motherwell-were fairly well

Employment remained good at Belfast, except with plasterers, who were slack. At Dublin it declined with carpenters, plasterers and slaters, and improved with

#### GLASS TRADES.

Based on 78 Returns—54 from Employers and Employers' Associations 15 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole, and better than year ago, but worse than a month ago.

Returns received from firms employing 8,071 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 2.7 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 9.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 14.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, these increases being mainly accounted for by an improvement in the glass bottle industry.

The state of the s		Maria Colonia					
	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings	•	
har been blothed as	Week		+) or -) on a	Week ended Jan.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
nost of the other	Jan. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
		Per	Per	9 379)	Per	Per	
Branches.		cent.	cent.	£	cent.	cent.	
Glass Bottle	5,289	- 0.5	+ 12.8	6,791	- 1.4	+ 19'5	
Plate Glass	715	- 0.1	+ 3.8	893	- 2'4	+ 9'9	
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,796	- 1.3	+ 4.5	1,974	- 5.7	+ 3.0	
Other Branches	271	- 5.6	- 3.6	313	- 11.6	- 4	
Total	8,071	- 0.9	+ 9.3	9 977	- 2.7	+ 14'3	
Districts.	30						
North of England	839	- 66	+ 16.5	962	- 196	+ 21'0	
Yorkshire	4,109	+ 1.1	+ 10.0	5,300	+ 3'0	+ 17.6	
Lancashire	818	- 4'3	+ 7'3	952	- 7'5	+ 14'0	
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	1,221	- 0.5	+ 5.7	1,530	- 3.2	+ 7	
Scotland	755	- 0'5	+ 11.0	901	- 2.8	+ 70	
Other parts of the United Kingdom	329	- 3.8		323	- 11.3	- 1'2	
Total	8,071	- 0.0	+ 93	9,977	- 2.7	+ 14'3	

Employment with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire and the North of England was on the whole fair and better than a year ago, but not so good as a month ago; a good deal of short time was worked. At St. Helens employment was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago. It was good at Bristol; it continued moderate at Portobello, and fair at Dublin. It continued quiet with medicine bottle makers at Rotherham. With flint glass makers employment continued good at Birmingham, Wordsley and Stourbridge, and at Dudley it was fair; with flint glass cutters it was only fair, and not so good as a month ago at Birmingham, but continued good, with overtime, at Wordsley and Stourbridge. Employment was moderate with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens, and showed some improvement with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear, who, however, were still on short time. It continued good with plate glass bevellers at Birmingham. It was bad and worse than a month ago with glass blowers in London.

Imports and Exports.—The Table below shows the quantities of the various descriptions of glass imported and exported during the months stated.

orted.  by open was fair with bricklayers at Chatham,	Stave seg ord betrog	Jan.,	Dec.	Jan.,	Inc. (+) or in Jan., 1	Dec. (-)
ne and Cheltenham, with bricklayers and masons mouth, with carpenters at Maidstone, Brighton,	Description.	1911	1910	1910	Month ago.	Year ago.
eter, with painters at Plymouth, and with s and plasterers at Cardiff. An improvement orted by bricklayers at Bristol, and carpenters	Sheet Glass, including	cwts. 112,779	cwts. 110,300	cwts. 112,660	cwts. + 2,479	cwts. + 119
outh; and a decline by bricklayers at Exeter, penters at Cardiff.	Flint, plain, cut or orna- mental, &c.	33,866 56,677	27,410 75,279	24,953 51,369	+ 6,456 - 18,602	+ 8,913 + 5,308
asgow employment was moderate with carpenters dewith plasterers; it showed an improvement inters and a decline with slaters and At Dundee	Doctios and an annual	gross.	gross. 149,334	gross. V 109,447	gross, 1417,989	gross. # 21,898
rdeen a general decline was reported. A decline orted by carpenters at Edinburgh, and bricklayers	previous months and the state of the state o	118091	18,643	Cwts. 14,188	to bissa	n+5531903
llaw visitation statements showed a decline. Compared	es d for semisorum.  Ago at Mancettes ago at Mancettes than also worse than a vever, upholsterers	6,157 44,735 gross 79,253	43,1461	30,588 gross 66,115	(4) (7,669 B gross. 8 + 13,408 H B H B H	#14,167 gross. + 13,138

#### PORCELAIN, CHINA AND EARTHEN-WARE INDUSTRY.

(Based on 98 Returns—93 from Employers and Employers' Associations, I from a Trade Union, and 4 from Local Correspondents).

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

Returns from firms employing 19,945 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.1 per cent. in the amount of wages

	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings		
deminio bas linti as	Week ended Jan. 28th, 1911.	Inc. (	(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Branches:— China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)		Per cent.	Per cent. + 8.6 - 0.1 + 2.1	£ 3,140 11,367 3,947	Per cent 0'7 - 2'3 - 4'3	Per cent. + 14'5 + 5'3 + 6'8	
Total	19 945	- 1.0	+ 1.6	18,454	- 2.4	+ 7'1	
Districts:— Potteries Other Districts	15,5 <b>63</b> 4,382	- 0.0 - 1.0	+ 1°2 + 3°2	13,970 4,484	- 1.7 - 4.2	+ 8.2	
Total	19,945	- 1.0	+ 1.6	18,454	- 2.4	+ 7.1	

In the Potteries employment was fairly good on the whole, and was much better than a year ago in all branches; but there was some decline on a month ago in the earthenware and tile trades. In Scotland employment was about the same as a month ago, but not so good as a year ago. It was fair, but worse than a month ago, with tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in January, 1911, were valued at £66,572 as compared with £89,831 in December, 1910, and £58,108, in January, 1910; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £246,708, £246,447, and £200,696 respectively.

#### BRICK TRADE.

(Based on 147 Returns—133 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 4 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was still moderate, but rather better than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 11,552 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, showed an increase of 0.2 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, there was an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	ork	реор	le.		Earnings.				
Districts.	Week	Inc	· (+)		Dec.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
danan	Jan. 28th, 1911.	Month ago.		Year ago.		Jan 28th, 1911.	Month ago.		Year ago.	
to amor by vigori	Per Per cent.		£	Per cent.		Per cent.				
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	2,549		1.5		0.6	2,755	+			2.0
Midland and Eastern Counties	3,829	-	1'2	+	1.5	4,139	+	5'2	+	9.3
South and South-West Counties and Wales	2,930	+	2.5	+	4'0	3,180	+	11.0	+	8.8
Scotland Other Districts	1,493 751	-+	3'4 3'3	9 -	0.2	1,672 745	-+	18.1	-	5'9
Total	11,552	+	0.5	+	09	12,491	+	5.4	+	5.5

Employment continued fair on the whole in the Northern Counties; it showed some decline in York. shire. In Lancashire and Cheshire it was moderate and better than a month ago. In the Midland Counties it was moderate on the whole, about the same as a month ago, but better than a year ago; it continued fair in Shrop-shire and South Staffordshire, and bad in the Nottingham district. It was fair and better than a month ago in

Bedfordshire, but only moderate on the whole in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Cambridgeshire. It was fairly good on the whole and better than both a month ago and a year ago in the South and South-West Counties; it continued moderate in Wales. It was moderate and worse than a month ago in Scotland.

#### AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 241 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.)

EMPLOYMENT was generally regular, except for a few days in the early part of the month, when some men who were not attached to the staffs of farms lost time on account of rain. It was somewhat difficult for these extra men to obtain employment on account of this being the slack season of the year, and an excess of men of this class was reported in many districts. What demand there was for extra men chiefly arose from such work as threshing, hedging, ditching, and carting and spreading manure. Some scarcity of men for permanent situations was reported from certain parts of the Midland and South Western Counties.

Northern Counties.—January is usually a slack month in these counties, and in many districts, particularly in the more northern counties, there was little employment for men outside the regular farm staff. Extra labourers were, however, in some demand in parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and a number of such men obtained fairly regular employment at carting and spreading manure, hedging, ditching, and threshing. The demand was fully equalled by the supply in most districts, and in the East Riding of Yorkshire a surplus of labour was generally reported.

Midland Counties.—Extra labourers lost a little time in the early part of the month in some districts on account of rain, but their employment generally became more regular as the month advanced and the weather became finer. At no time, however, was there much demand for extra labour, and in most counties there was an excess of labour in one or two of the districts reported on. Extra men were chiefly employed at threshing, hedging and ditching, and with the manure

Eastern Counties.—Employment in these counties was fairly regular on the whole, though here also day labourers lost a little time at the beginning of the month. In some districts there was a very fair demand for such men on account of threshing, hedging, ditching, draining, and manure carting. In others there was only a moderate demand, and a surplus of labour was reported, particularly in the Newmarket, North Witchford, and Ely Rural Districts of Cambridgeshire, and the Bourne (Lincolnshire), and Henstead (Norfolk) Rural Districts.

Southern and South-Western Counties.—There was generally very little interruption to farm work in these counties, and extra labourers were usually in fairly regular employment. There was, however, but little request for extra men in many districts, it being the slack season of the year, and, generally speaking, the only counties in which the demand was more than moderate were Somerset, Devon and Cornwall, where it was described as fair. The demand was chiefly for threshing, hedging, ditching, manure-carting, and root-cleaning. An excess of extra men was reported in the West Ashford (Kent) Westhampnett, (Sussex), Havant (Hampshire), Devizes (Wiltshire), Wareham and Purbeck (Dorset), and Hereford Rural Districts. Some scarcity of men for permanent situations was reported in the Williton (Somerset) Axminster and Newton Abbot (Devon), and Camelford, Truro and West Penwith (Cornwall) Rural

#### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

(Based on 133 Returns-116 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, The daily necession and information of the daily and I 
Employment in London continued fair; "it showed some decline compared with the previous month, but was better than a year ago. Thowas good and Better

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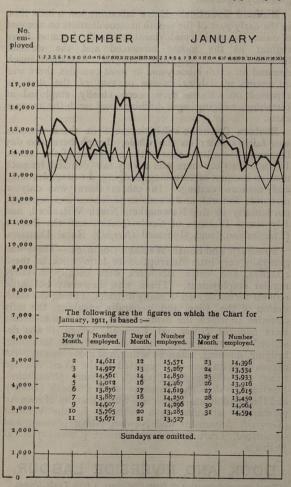
than a month ago and a year ago at Liverpool: at the other principal ports it continued fair on the whole, and was better than a year ago.

London.\*-Employment continued fair, but showed some decline as compared with a month ago. It was better than in January of last year. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended January 28th, 1911, was 14,384, a decrease of 2.4 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 5.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

	Average Dan	ally Number d at Principa	of Labor	rers employes in Londo	yed in Docks n.	
	16 JOH -150	In Docks		1000 810	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Dock and Principal Wharves.	
Week ended Jan. 7th	4,999 5,067 4,776 4,920	2,476 3,591 2,788 2,218	7,475 8,658 7,564 7,138	6,839 6,681 6,510 6,669	14,314 15,339 14,074 13,807	
Average for 4 weeks ended Jan. 28th, 1911	} 4,941	2,768	7,709	6,675	14,384	
Average for Dec., 1910	5,027	3,010	8,037	6,702	14,739	
,, Jan., 1910	4,719	2,688	7,407	6,265	13,672	

the Docks, and at 110 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of December, 1910, and January, 1911. The corresponding curve for December, 1909, and January, 1910, is also given for comparison.

[The thick curve applies to 1910 and 1911, and the thin curve to 1909 and 1910.]



The daily numbers employed during January, 1911-ranged from 13,285 on the 20th to 15,765 on the 10th. During January, 1910, the daily numbers ranged from 12,486 on the 6th to 15,006 on the 17th.

\* Exclusive of Tilbury.

The mean daily number employed at Tilbury Dock was 1,508 during January, 1911, as compared with 1,701 during the previous month, and 1,396 during January,

Employment with dock labourers at Liverpool was good on the whole and better than a month ago; it was only moderate, however, at the South-end docks. With quay and railway carters employment was fairly good, but not so good as a month ago.

Other Ports.—Employment with dock and riverside labourers was fair on the Tyne and moderate on the Wear; it showed an improvement on a month ago in both districts. At Hartlepool and Middlesbrough employment was good, and better than last month with dock labourers: it also improved with riverside labourers at Middlesbrough. It was moderate at Hull and Grimsby and dull at Goole. Employment was slack at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, but good at Parkeston. It was dull at Plymouth, and slack and worse than a month ago at Bristol. At the South Wales ports it continued fair on the whole. Employment was bad at Glasgow and worse than last month. There was a continued improvement at Leith, but at Grangemouth employment was still slack. Employment was fair but worse than last month at Dundee. It was bad at Belfast.

#### 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, Ireland, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Employment at the principal ports during January, 1911 was fair on the whole and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Grimsby employment was good generally; it was about the same as a month ago with fishermen, but not so good with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Yarmouth it was bad, worse than a month ago and about the same as a year ago. Employment at Hull was moderate with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and fair with fish curers; it was about the same as a month ago, but showed some decline as compared with a year ago. At Lowestoft it was fair with all classes, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Employment at Aberdeen and Peter-head was good with fishermen, and fair with fish dock labourers and curers; at the latter port it was better than both a month ago and a year ago. At Fraserburgh it was moderate with fishermen, bad with fish dock labourers and fair with curers; it was, on the whole, better than both a month ago and a year ago. At Macduff employment was moderate. Off the South Western Coasts of England fishing operations were fairly successful, though somewhat hindered by stormy weather during the first half of the month.

The following Table shows the quantity and value of the fish landed in January, 1911 and January, 1910.

	Quai	itity.	Value.			
and the second	Jan., 1911.	Jan., 1916.	Jan., 1511.	Jan., 1910		
Fish (other than Shell): England and Wales Scotland Ireland	 Cwts. 703,284 328,681 220,842	Cwts. 599;530 265,066 109,825	£ 567,147 159,744 54,521	£ 544,834 151,874 26,899		
Shell Fish	 1,252,807	974,421	781,412 19,483	723,607 20,670		
Total Value	 MIN-MA	-	800,855	744,277		

The Exports of herrings, cured and salted, in January, 1911, were valued at £87,786, as compared with £325,711 in December, 1910, and £81,383 in SEAMEN SHIPPED IN JANUARY.

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

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade was entered and cleared) show that during January, 39,917\* seamen, of whom 4,093 (or 10.3 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. As compared with January, 1910, there was a net increase of 4,832. There were large increases at Liverpool, the Tyne Ports, and at London. The most marked decrease was at Middlesbrough.

Lascars are not included in these figures.

	Number of Sea	men* shipped in	Inc. (+) or	
Principal Ports.	January,	January,	Dec.(-) in 1911.	
ENGLAND & WALES.				
East Coast.				
Tyne Ports	1,474	3.028	+ 1,554	
Sunderland	376	278	- 98	
Middlesbrough	578	394	- 184	
Hull	1,424	1,456	+ 32	
Grimsby	51	50	- I	
Bristol Channel.				
Bristol†	662	875	+ 213	
Newport, Mon	877	1,025	+ 148	
Cardifft	4,919	4,814	- 105	
Swansea	561	502	- 59	
Other Ports.				
Liverpool	11,007	13,246	+ 2,149	
London	6,708	7,416	+ 708	
Southampton	2,904	3,217	+ 313	
SCOTLAND.				
Leith	384	604	+ 220	
Kirkcaldy, Methil, and	248	326	+ 78	
Grangemouth	The state of the s	THE RESERVE TO BE	3325 S. M.	
Glasgow	2,426	2,426	4020 o 12	
IRELAND.	1 101 921 932 101	S Service of the latest		
Dublin	132	40	- 92	
Delfort	264	220	- 44	
Dell'ast	204	220	44	
Total	35,085	39.917	+ 4,832	

#### PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADE.

The results of the ascertainments of the selling prices of coal and iron in various districts are given in the

	Price accordant Au		Inc. (+) or Dec (-) of last Audit on				
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton,	Prev	A Year Ago.			
Coal. Northumberland Durham (Average of all classes of coal at pit's mouth).	Igio. SeptNov. OctDec.	s. d. 7 3'62 7 10'18	- o	d. 3.81 2.85	++	s. 0 0	d. o'61 3'99
Pig Iron. Cleveland Cumberland West of Scotland	OctDec. OctDec. Nov., 1910-Jan.,	49 10'72 64 11'420 55 8'5		6.23 1.305 5.23	+	0 3 1	5'27 10'89 5'024
Manufactured Iron. North of England:— (Rails, plates, bars and angles).		127 1.70	+ 1	2.80	T	0	10.34
Midlands:— (Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, &c.).	NovDec.	127 10.35	+ 0	8.29	+	3	1.06
West of Scotland:— (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods).		125 0'19	+ 1	9'23	+	7	6.69

Coal.—In connection with the ascertained selling price of Northumberland coal, it was decided by the Northumberland Conciliation Board that the wages of underground workers and "banksmen" should be reduced by 1 per cent., and those of other surface workers by 1 per cent., leaving their wages 30 per cent. and 24 per cent. respectively above the standard of 1879.

Pig Iron.—As a result of the ascertainments of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blastfurnacemen were reduced by 4 per cent. in Cleveland and by 4 per cent. in West Cumberland, whilst in the West of Scotland they remained unchanged.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England, the

Midlands and the West of Scotland the wages of puddlers and millmen remained unchanged as a result of the ascertainments of the selling price of the specified classes of manufactured iron in those districts.

#### PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR. I.-BREAD.

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

	Febru	ary Is	t, 1911.	Janua	ary 2nd	, 1911	February 1st, 1910.			
District.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean	
London:—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
N. & N.W		43	5'3	58	43	5'3	6	51	5'7	
E. & N.E	5555 556 6	5	5'3	5 5 5 5 5 5 6	42	5'2	6	5	5.6	
S.E	55	5 5 5 5 2	5'I	5 1	5	5'I	51/2	5	5.5	
S. & S.W	6	5	5'4		5	5'5	6	5	5'7	
W. & W.C	6	58	5.7	6	51	5'7	6 7	512	5.9	
N.Counties & Yorks, Lancs. & Cheshire	6	5	5.2	6	5	5'5	193760	6	6.3	
Midlands	6	5	5'4	6	5	5'4	6	5	5.7	
Eastern Counties	6	5	5'4	6	5	5'4	6	5	5.7	
Southern Counties.	6	5 5 5	5'9	6	5	5'9	61	5 5 2	Q.1	
S. Western Counties and Wales	6	5	5.7	6	5	5.7	61/2	51/2	6.0	
Scotland	7	51/2	6.3	7	51/2	6.3	7	51	6.4	
Great Britain	7	41/2	5.6	7	41/2	5.6	7	5	5'9	

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the predominant prices remains unaltered. Compared with a year ago, a decrease of '3d. per 4 lbs. is shown.

In the next Table the predominant price is shown for

27 of the principal towns.

Place			Inc. ( Dec. on		Last Change.		
		on Feb. 1st, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lbs	
London		d. 58	d.	d. - 1	Nov. '10	d.	
well files good for the little		THE RESIDENCE OF STREET	Surati	2 45 20	indager ma	9633730	
Birmingham	•••	53 & 6	•••		Aug. 2, '10	+ 3	
Bolton		51	•••	- 1	Nov. '10	- 1	
Bristol		53 & 6	•••	- 1	Feb. '10	- 1	
Cardiff		51	•••	- 1	June '10	- 1	
Derby		5		- 1	Dec. '10	- 1	
Hull		51	•••	- 1	June '10	- 1	
Ipswich		51	•••	- 1	June '10	- 1	
Leeds	•••	63	•••	- 1	May '10	- 1	
Leicester		5	•••	- 1	May '10	- 3	
Liverpool	•••	5	•••	- I	Nov. '10	- 1	
Manchester		5		- I	June '10	- 1	
Middlesbrough		51 & 6		•••	Nov. '09	- 3	
Norwich		5			Nov. '09	- 1	
Nottingham	•••	51		- 7	June '10	- 1	
Oldham		5		- 1	Nov. '10	- 3	
Plymouth		6	•••	- 1	June '10	- 1	
Portsmouth		6		- 1	Oct. 3, '10	+ 1	
Potteries		5			May '10	- 1	
Southampton		5 & 6			Nov. '09	- ±	
Wolverhampton		5		- 3	June '10	- 1	
Aberdeen		58		- 1	June '10	- 1	
Dundee		56			July '10	+ 1	
Edinburgh		61			July '10	+ 3	
Glasgow		6		- 1	May 2, '10	- 3	
Belfast		6		- 3	June '10	- 1	
Dublin		6		- 3	May '10	- 3	

As compared with a month ago, no change in the price of bread occurred in any of the towns shown in the Table. As compared with February 1st, 1910, the price is lower in 20 of the towns. In the remaining seven towns no change is shown.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.
The imports of wheat during September, 1910,— January, 1911, amounted to 42,704,156 cwts., or 119,024 cwts. less than in the corresponding months of 1909-10. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1910,—January, 1911, amounted to 4,713,583 cwts., or 1,239,636 cwts. less than in September, 1909, - January,

<sup>\*</sup> It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate individuals.

† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

† Including Barry and Penarth.

Month,	Mean London Gazette Price (England		ports.	Average Monthly Price of Flour(Town Households
	and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	cash.)
January December	Per cwt. s. d. 7 10 7 1	Per cwt. s. d. 9 04 7 10	Per cwt. s. d. 11 5 10 102	Per cwt. s. d. 12 I 10 9½
January	7 2	7 103	10 10}	10 10

#### LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

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

INCAPACITY: RECEIPT IN DISCHARGE OF CLAIM: AGREEMENT TO END COMPENSATION.

Any question as to liability to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, or as to the amount or duration of compensation, may be settled by agreement. In that case a memorandum of such agreement may be sent by any partinterested to the official of the local court, who, on being satisfied as to its genuineness, may record such memorandum in a special register, and thereupon the agreement becomes legally enforceable.

A workman in the employment of a builder was injured on the

3rd November, 1909, in circumstances entitling him to compensation, and was totally incapacitated for work. His employer paid him compensation without any specific agreement at the rate of 11s. 3d. a week till the 9th March, 1910. On that date the total amount paid was £10 2s 6d., and the employer took from the workman a receipt for that sum, signed by him and expressed to be "in full satisfaction and discharge of all claims." The employer than requested that a memoration of agreement and incompany of agreement and incompany of the product of the then requested that a memorandum of agreement ending compensa-tion should be recorded. The workman, however, denied that the receipt was a final discharge, and asked that a memorandum should

receipt was a final discharge, and asked that a memorandum should be recorded of an agreement by the employer to pay him compensation at 11s. 3d. a week during incapacity, which still existed. The Sheriff-Substitute held that the workman's memorandum was genuine and ought to be recorded, and rejected the application of the employer to record the alleged agreement in discharge. The employer appealed, but the Court of Session affirmed the decision of the lower court and dismissed the appeal.—Gilhooley v. McAndrew.—Court of Session, 19th January, 1911.

### ACTION FOR DAMAGES: FAILURE OF ACTION:

AWARD OF COMPENSATION: DEDUCTION FROM COMPENSATION

OF COSTS OF ACTION.

Where a workman is injured by accident, and within six months of the accident, or in case of death within six months of death, an action is brought for damages independently of the Act, and it is determined in such action that the employer is not liable, but that

determined in such action that the employer is not liable, but that he would have been liable to pay compensation, the action must be dismissed; but if the plaintiff so choose the court may proceed to assess compensation, but may deduct from such compensation all or part of the costs caused by the plantiff's bringing an action instead of claiming compensation under the Act,

Three miners were killed in the course of their employment by an explosion of gas in a coal mine. A government inspector formed the opinion that defective plant was the cause of the accident. In these circumstances the widows and children of the deceased men brought actions for damages against the employers, proprietors of the mine. In the actions the charges of negligence against the employers failed, and judgment was given in their favour. The plaintiffs then asked the court to award compensation under the Act, and the court assessed compensation in the three cases at £252, £300, and £300 respectively. The employers then applied to £252, £300, and £300 respectively. The employers then applied to the court to order that the costs that they had been put to by having actions brought against them should be deducted from the compensation in each case. These amounts were £215, £220, and insation in each case. These amounts were £215, £220, and
The judge held that he was bound to deduct the costs from the compensation; he found, however, that the employers had to some extent increased the costs by making charges of smoking in the mine against the deceased men, which they were unable to prove. He therefore reduced the costs to the extent of one-fifth in each case, but subject to such reduction ordered the amounts to be deducted from the compensation payable.—Tait v. Alexander Russell, Limited: Adams v. same; Hunter v. same.—Court of Session, 27th

INJURY DUE TO NEGLIGENCE OF THIRD PARTY: CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE OF WORKMAN; RIGHT OF EMPLOYER TO INDEMNITY

Where an injury for which compensation is payable was caused in circumstances creating a legal liability in some person other than the employer to pay damages, the workman may take proceedings both against that person and against the employer; but is not entitled to recover both damages and compensation. If he receives compensation, the employer is entitled to be indemnified by the person so liable to pay damages.

The corporation of a city owned certain large works on which were sidings communicating with the line of a reilway communicating with the line of a rei

were sidings communicating with the line of a railway company. The traffic on these sidings was worked for the corporation by the company, In February, 1910, one of the corporation workmen was crushed to death between the buffers of trucks being shunted

by the servants of the railway company. The corporation paid full compensation to the dependants of the deceased, and then brought an action against the railway company, claiming indemnity, on the ground that the accident was due to negligence on the part of the company's servants in such circumstances as created a legal liability on the company to pay damages. The company denied that there had been any negligence on their part; and further pleaded that if there had been, there was contributory negligence on the part of the deceased, which deprived him or his representatives of any right to damages; and that on either of these grounds they were not liable to indemnify the employers of the deceased. of the deceased.

The evidence showed that while a waggon was being pushed

The evidence showed that while a waggon was being pushed along the siding to be coupled to other stationary waggons, the deceased, who was standing in the four foot way near the stationary waggons, was caught between the buffers. The corporation alleged that the railway company, as the accident took place on a dark night, should have sent a man with a lamp along the line to ascertain that there were no persons at the end of the stationary waggons before sending the others against them; or else that they ought to have given other proper and timely wagging to the waggons before sending the others against them; or else that they ought to have given other proper and timely warning to the deceased. The court held that no negligence on the part of the railway company was established, but that contributory negligence was proved on part of the deceased. On either ground the claim for indemnity failed, and judgment must be for the railway company. The Corporation of Glasgow v North British Railway Company—Court of Session, 21st of January, 1911,

#### WHO IS A WORKMAN? MEMBER OF EMPLOYER'S FAMILY

DWELLING IN HIS HOUSE.

DWELLING IN HIS HOUSE.

The term "workman," as used in the Act, does not include a member of the employer's family dwelling in his house.

A glazier, 26 years of age, worked for his father, who was a glazier and glass-stainer, and lived in his father's house in Glasgow as a member of the family. He had been some years employed by his father in these circumstances, being treated and paid like an ordinary workman, and paying a weekly sum for board and lodging.

He occasionally worked away from Glasgow on his father's business. He occasionally worked away from Glasgow on his father's business. He was working at Oban from 22nd to 29th June, 1910, in obedience to his father's orders. He then returned home for a week, at the to his father's orders. He then returned home for a week, at the end of which he went back to Oban to continue his work. Having been there about a fortnight longer he met with an accident in the course of his employment, which totally incapacitated him for six weeks. He claimed compensation under the Act from his father. The claim was resisted on the ground that he dwelt in his father's house, and so was not a workman within the meaning of the Act. It was proved that while he was away from home he paid nothing to his father to have his room reserved, nor was he under any obligation to return to his father's house, nor was his father becaud to receive him back.

The Sheriff-Substitute decided that the claimant was a member

be und to receive him back.

The Sheriff-Substitute decided that the claimant was a member of the employer's family dwelling in his house, within the meaning of the Act, although at the time of the injury he was temporarily away from home; and that therefore he was not a "workman" and was not entitled to compensation. The son appealed.

The Court of Session held that at the time of the accident the workman did not "dwell" at Oban, being there temporarily to execute a certain piece of work. A man's dwelling-house is his place of residence or abode, and in this case the employer's house was the only place that answered that description. Therefore the Sheriff-Substitute was right, and the son was not a workman within the meaning of the Act. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—McDougall v. McDougall—Court of Session, 26th January, 1911.

#### (2) Trade Union Acts.

UNREGISTERED UNION: ALTERATION OF RULES: USE OF FUNDS FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES: RIGHTS OF MEMBERS.

FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES: RIGHTS OF MEMBERS.

By the provisions of the Trade Union Act, 1871, the purposes of any trade union shall not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be unlawful so as to render void or voidable any agreement or trust. A trade union may be registered under the Act, and if so registered is given certain powers; but there is no obligation upon a trade union to be registered.

An unregistered trade union which had been in existence for many years held a delegate meeting in 1907, at which the rules of the society were altered by adding to the objects of the society "the promotion of labour representation in Parliament," by providing that the society should be represented at the meetings of the Labour Party Conferences by delegates who were to be paid out of the funds of the society, and by forming a special fund for the purpose of paying the election expenses of a candidate for Parliament and his maintenance, if elected, to which special fund the society were to contribute from their general funds 1s. 6d. a year in respect of each member.

the society were to contribute from their general funds is. 6d. a year in respect of each member.

A member of the trade union, who had joined twenty years before the change, brought an action against the officers and members of the council of the society, claiming a declaration to the effect that the new rules were ultra vires, illegal, invalid and not binding upon him; and asking that the society should be restrained from making payments to the Labour Party or for Parliamentary election expenses.

The judge said that the question was whether the decision of the House of Lords in the case of Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants v. Oslorne, in which a registered trade union was in question, applied equally to similar circumstances where a trade union was not registered. tered. He held that that case did not apply to an unregistered society which had no statutory constitution. The changes in the rules, however, in this case constituted an alteration of the contract made between the members of the society and was in prejudice of the pursuer's contractual rights. It was unnecessary to say that the rules

were ultra vires or illegal; at least, they were not binding upon the members. Hence the pursuer was entitled to a declaration that the rules were not binding, and that the society were not entitled to use their funds as proposed. An interdict was accordingly granted restraining the defenders from making payments out of the existing funds, or out of moneys to be levied in the future, to the Labour Party or for Parliamentary election expresses. Wiles at Scottish

Party or for Parliamentary election expenses.—Wilson v. S. Typographical Association.—Court of Session, 19th January, 1911.

February, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

FUNDS RAISED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES: DISPOSAL FOR BENEFIT OF UNION.

A trade union which was regularly registered under the Trade Unions Acts altered its rules in 1901 by providing for the raising and using of funds for paying the expenses of returning and maintaining representatives in Parliament. In accordance with the new rules the society subsequently collected 1s. a year, or 3d. a quarter from each member, to form the required fund, and the fund so raised was called the Labour Representation Fund. In February 1909, a member who had joined the society in 1899 brought an action against the society for a declaration that the new rules were ultra vires and illegal, and that the raising of the fund was illegal, and claiming an injunction to restrain the society from levying subscriptions to the fund, and from distributing any part of the fund for the purposes for which it was formed. Except as to a sum of £1,000 which was to be applied to the payment of the salaries of four Members of Parliament to the end of 1909; judgment was given for the plaintiff in the terms of his claim.

The plaintiff then in May, 1910, brought another action for a declaration that the fund was divisible among the subscribers thereto, and asking for administration of the fund, the taking of accounts, and the appointment of a receiver. The fund amounted to nearly £14,000, and there were about 140,000 members of the society. The society defended the action on the ground that they held the money in trust for the purposes for which it had been subscribed, and also contended that the matter was not within the jurisdiction of the court. A trade union which was regularly registered under the Trade

The action was not brought to trial, but by the consent of the rne action was not brought to trial, but by the consent of the court was compromised; and it was settled that the fund (after payment of the plaintiff's costs) should be retained, and held by the society for the purpose of providing a weekly allowance "for the support of members who may be victimized, locked out, or on strike, and to resist any unjust regulation connected with their employment," and "to prevent illegal stoppages of wages at the pay-office."—Jones v. South Wales Miners' Federation.—Chancery Division. 23rd January 1910.

#### (3) Merchant Shipping Acts.

CHINESE SEAMAN: PROHIBITION OF IMMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA DESERTION OF SEAMAN: MASTER OF SHIP FINED: FINE CHARGED AGAINST WAGES.

It is provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, that if a seaman is left behind out of the British Islands the master of the seaman is left behind out of the British Islands the master of the ship must enter in the log-book a statement of the effects left on board by the seaman, and of the amount of wages due to him when he was left behind; and on the termination of the voyage he must furnish to the superintendent accounts of such effects and wages, and of any expenses caused to the master or owner of the ship by the absence of the seaman, when his absence is due to desertion, neglect to join his ship or other misconduct. The master must then deliver to the superintendent the effects and the wages, but is entitled to be reimbursed out of such property any sums which appear to the superintendent to be properly chargeable, and such sums are to be repaid to the master. A master aggrieved by the decision of the superintendent may appeal from such decision to a court of summary jurisdiction when the amount in dispute exceeds £10.

By the law of the Commonwealth of Australia immigration from certain countries, including China, is forbidden, except under certain stringent conditions; and the master or owner of any ship from which a prohibited immigrant enters the Commonwealth is

liable to a fine.

In April, 1909, a Chinaman signed articles at Glasgow as a seaman for a voyage on a ship at £3 10s. a month wages. The ship touched at Brisbane in the course of the voyage in November, 1909, and there the Chinaman deserted without any negligence or complicity on the part of the master. The master, however, was summoned before a court at Brisbane and fined £100 for allowing a prohibited immigrant to land. The fine was paid, the master incurring a further expense of £100 for 100 f expense of f1 7s. 6d in telegraphing to the owners of the ship for instructions as to the matter. At the time when the Chinaman deserted the sum of f16 15s. 7d. was due to him on account of wages, and he left certain effects on board. On arrival in the Thames at the end of the voyage the master delivered the effects and wages and the required accounts to the superintendent and claimed to be reimbursed out of the effects and wages in respect

of the sum of £101 7s. 6d., which he contended were expenses caused by the desertion of the seaman.

The superintendent refused to allow the re-imbursement claimed, and the master appealed to a court of summary jurisdiction against

The magistrate decided in favour of the superintendent's view, that neither of the two sums of £100 and £1 7s. 6d. was properly chargeable as expenses caused by the desertion against the effects and wages of the seaman.

On appeal to the High Court the decision of the magistrate was affirmed.—Halliday v. Taffs—King's Bench Division, 17th January, 1911

### DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

THE total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during January, 1911, was 51, consisting of 48 cases of lead poisoning, 1 of mercurial poisoning, and 2 of anthrax. In January, 1910, 28 cases of lead poisoning, 1 of mercurial poisoning and 5 of anthrax were reported.

The number of deaths reported during January, 1911, was 2 (both due to lead poisoning), as compared with 4 in January, 1910 (3 due to lead poisoning and 1 to anthrax).

In addition to the above, 17 cases of lead poisoning (6 of which proved fatal), were reported in January, 1911, among house painters and plumbers, as compared with 13 (including 1 death) in January, 1910.

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

Among Operatives engaged in— Smelting of Metals	3 2 1 5 2	Jan., 1910.  Lead Po	Jan., 1911.	Jan., 1910.
Smeiting of Metals Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering Printing File Cutting File Cutting Tinning of Metals White Lead Works Red and Yellow Lead Works Red and Yellow Lead Works China and Earthenware* Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Filectrical Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works Paint and Colour Works Coachmaking Shipbuilding Paint used in other Industries Other Industries Other Industries  Total in Factories and Workshops House Painting & Plumbing   2 1 5 2 1		isoning.		
Smelting of Metals Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering Printing File Cutting File Cutting Tinning of Metals White Lead Works Red and Yellow Lead Works China and Earthenware* Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works Paint and Colour Works Coachmaking Shipbuilding Paint used in other Industries Other Industries  Total in Factories and Workshops House Painting & Plumbing	2 1 5 2 1	2 _		
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	2 1 5 2 1	= .	the state of the s	_
Plumbing and Soldering Printing File Cutting Tinning of Metals White Lead Works Red and Yellow Lead Works China and Earthenware* Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works Paint and Colour Works Other Industries Total in Factories and Workshops House Painting & Plumbing	1 5 2 1	-	-	-
Printing	5 2 1		8500	
File Cutting	2	_		_
China and Earmenware* Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Electrical Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works Coachmaking Shipbuilding Paint used in other Industries Other Industries Total in Factories and Workshops House Painting & Plumbing		I	-	I
China and Earmenware* Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Electrical Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works Coachmaking Shipbuilding Paint used in other Industries Other Industries Total in Factories and Workshops House Painting & Plumbing		• 2	-	-
China and Earmenware* Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Electrical Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works Coachmaking Shipbuilding Paint used in other Industries Other Industries Total in Factories and Workshops House Painting & Plumbing	I	I		-
Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works Coachmaking Shipbuilding Paint used in other Industries Other Industries Total in Factories and Workshops House Painting & Plumbing	9	5	100-00	100-10
Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works Coachmaking Shipbuilding Other Industries Other Industries Total in Factories and Workshops House Painting & Plumbing	-	-	-	-
Electrical Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works Coachmaking Shipbuilding Paint used in other Industries Other Industries  Total in Factories and Workshops House Painting & Plumbing	-	I		
Total in Factories and Workshops  House Painting & Plumbing	5 2	3	-	_
Total in Factories and Workshops  House Painting & Plumbing	2	-	-10	S. Harris
Paint used in other Industries Other Industries  Total in Factories and Workshops  House Painting & Plumbing	6	7	I	-
Total in Factories and Workshops House Painting & Plumbing	3	3	1	2
House Painting & Plumbing	3	2	-	
	48	28	2	3
	17	13	6	1
-	Cthe	r Forms	of Polsor	ning.
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes	1			
Other Industries		I	-	-
Total	1	I		
Di Lana Dalamina			10 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
Phosphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works				2000 D
Other Industries	_	_	_	No.
Total				3
Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic		-	_	-
Other Industries	-	-		The state of the s
Total	-	-	-	
Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"	1	1	_	_
		Anth	rax.	mobiles.
Wool		2	1000	No. of London
Handling of Horsehair	The State of the S	hyper-call	30-01-01	-
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	10000	2		-
Other Industries	2			Des I
Total Anthrax	2	1		
Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act	2	5		1
Grand Total	- 4		2	

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

\* Of the 9 persons affected in the china and earthenware industry 2 were

(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 January, 1911, was 251, a decrease of 368 as compared with December, 1910, and 7 as compared with January, 1910. The mean number for January during the years 1906-1910 was 261, the maximum year being 1908, with 294 and the minimum year 1909, with

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in January, 1911, was 114, compared with 473 in December, 1910, and 120 in January, 1910, the December number being unusually large on account of the explosion in Lancashire at the Atherton Pits of the Hulton Colliery Company, Limited. The total number of accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in January, 1911, was 102, as compared with 110 in December, 1910, and 90 in January, 1910. The corresponding figures for workpeople employed in the railway service were 33, 34, and 48 respectively.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in January, 1911, was 127, as compared with 128 in December, 1910, and 88 in January, 1910.

Trade.	Numb	er of Work	people	Inc. (+) (-) in 1911,	Jan.,
	Jan., 1911.	Dec.,	Jan., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service—					
Brakesmen & Goods Guards Engine Drivers	4	3	2 2	+ 3	+ 2
Firemen	3	1	2	+ 2	+ 1
Guards (Passenger)					
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	8	5	17	+ 3	- 9
Porters	7	2	2	+ 5	+ 5
Shunters	I	3	4	- 2 - 8	- 3
Miscellaneous Contractors' Servants	9	17	19	- 8 - I	- IO + I
8			100000000000000000000000000000000000000		
Total, Railway Service	33	34	48	- 1	- 15
Mines—					
Underground Surface	7	452 14	99	-35 <sup>2</sup> - 7	+ 1
Total, Mines	107	466	113	-359	- 6
Quarries over 20 feet deep	7	7	7		
Factories and Workshops—					
Textile-					
Cotton	4 3	8 3	2	- 4	+ 2
Wool and Worsted Other Textiles	3	2	3 2	+ 1	+ 1
Non-Textile—					
Extraction of Metals	3	2	2	+ 1	+ 1
Founding and Conversion of Metals	10	7	10	+ 3	
Marine and Locomotive				+ 2	
Engineering Ship and Boat Building	5 14	3	9 8	+ 3	- 4 + 6
Wood	2	2	2		
Chemicals	3	10	6	- 7	- 3
Other Non-Textile In-	32	36	20	- 4	- 2 + 12
dustries	3,	relation to	s artes		Catalan.
Total, Factories & Workshops	79	84	66	- 5	+ 13
Accidents reported under					
Factory Act, Ss. 104-5— Docks, Wharves and Quays	9	19	17	- 10	- 8
Warehouses	3	3	2		+ 1
Buildings to which Act applies	11	4	5	+ 7	+ 6
Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5	23	26	25	- 3	- 1
Accidents reported under	2	2			+ 2
Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	0.04	040	000	000	107
rotal, excluding Seamen	251	619	258	- 368	- 7
Seamen—					
On Trading Vessels—	- Con		10000	100000	
Sailing Steam	23 72	32 87	29 48	- 9 - 15	- 6 + 21
On Fishing Vessels—	14	0/	40	- 15	+ 24
	18	4	3 8	+ 14	+ 15
Sailing			1 0	1 1 0	
Steam	14	5	3	+ 9	+ 6
Steam Total, Seamen	127	128	88	- 1	+ 39

#### DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN JANUARY.

THE total number who received employment-relief was 10,506, of whom 4,552 were in London and "Outer London," 3,739 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 1,345 in Scotland, and 870 in Ireland. The average duration of employment-relief was 11.2 days per person employed; and the wages paid amounted to about 35s. Id. per head, or 3s. 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. per day.

The net total number of applicants remaining on the registers at the end of January (after deduction of persons disqualified, those who had found work, &c.), was 55,446, of whom 28,153 were in London and "Outer London," 21,080 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 3,205 in Scotland and 3,008 in Ireland.

Registration has been resumed at Cheltenham, Great Yarmouth, Manchester, Kilmarnock, and Paisley.

The Table given below summarises the information received from the various Distress Committees as to their operations in January, 1911.

Distress Commit	ttees.	Net No. of Applicants on Registers at end of Jan., 1911.	No. given Employ- ment- relief.	Aggregate duration of Employ- ment- relief.	Total Amount of Wages paid
London Central ployed Body	Unem-	19,838 *	2,079	Days. 35,889	£ 6,621
Outer London:					
Barking		370 801	100 213	530	124 245
Croydon East Ham		688	170	2 100	634
Edmonton		683	134	1,275	255 386
Leyton Tottenham		891	216 † 388	2,208	
Walthamstow		1,153 895	216	1,342	235 226
West Ham		1,393	473	4,925	798 631
Willesden Other Towns (3)		1,051	249 14	3,073 68	631 14
Provincial Towns in England and	n	2200			
Northern Counties:	Haies				
South Shields		398	51	154	31 216
Tynemouth Other Towns (2)		220 342	155 † 80	1,206	157
Lancashire and Ches	hire:				
Barrow-in-Furness		141	34 †	574 § 618	131
Bolton Bootle			69	010	83
Liverpool			57	905	TOT
Manchester		427	¶	2.1	¶
Other Towns (4) Yorkshire:		840			
Bradford		1,123	40	388	65
Hull			648	1,579	316
Leeds Scarborough		1,594	152	1,700	319 79
Sheffield		1	54 87 †	1,500	330
Other Towns (2)		393			1
Midlands: Dudley		430	173	498	66
Leicester		976	85	932	146
Northampton Smethwick		130	62	Piecework	
Wolverhampton		A CHARLES SEE SEE SEE	02	Flecework	53
Other Towns (6) Rest of England and		953	20	53	8
Rest of England and			102		
Bournemouth Brighton			161	1,737	175
Bristol		1,033	210	2,227	398
Cardiff		240	122	1,579 1,106	440
Great Yarmouth Grimsby		-00	224	1,100	148
Hastings		477	180	715	124
Norwich		en-	380	5,883	490
Plymouth Portsmouth			237 58	1,422 670	20I 120
Reading		203	83	1,411	231
Swansea		630	215	2,071	451
Other Towns (4)			***		
Total, England a	nd Wales	49,233	8,291	86,355	15,193
Scotland: Aberdeen		699	274	2,000	255
Edinburgh			624	6,986	770 868
Glasgow Other Towns (8)		4-0	419	11,313	868
Total, Scotland			1,345	20,513	1,920
Ireland:				-	
Drogheda Dublin		0	Return no	t received.	1,305
Total, Ireland			870	10,440	1,305
No. of the Contract of the Con				THE RESIDENCE	

- \* This is the number on the registers of 29 London Committees
- + Some not registered under Act.
- t Register closed to new applicants. No unemployment-relief was provided by the Distress Committee, but the Municipality found work for some of the men.
- § In addition, 6 men were employed on piecework.

  ¶ 166 men were given employment by arrangement with contractors,

The following Table affords a comparison between the work done by Distress Committees in January, 1911, December, 1910, and January, 1910:—

	No. of Di	stress Con operation	No. of applicants given Employment-relief.			
to constitute and	Jan., 1911.	Dec.,	Jan., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Dec., 1910.	Jan.,
London:-	S. Service	deservi	Winessip-	See		
County	29	29	29	2,079	1,692	4,620
Outer	12	12	12	2,473	1,739	3,510
Other Places in England and Wales	47	45	72	3,739	2,503	8,311
Scotland	II	9	13	1,345	1,116	2,523
Ireland	2	2	4	870	715	1,297
United Kingdom	101	97	130	10,506	7,765	20,261
nonignih ete	Aggreg	gate Dura loyment-	tion of celief.	Total A	mount of	Wages
of the of the	Jan., 1911.	Dec.,	Jan., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Dec.,	Jan.,
London:—	Days.	Days.	Days.	£	£	£
County	35,889	25,644	80,131	6,621	4,324	15,121
Outer	18,721	13,894	27,056	3,548	2,511	4,911
Other Places in England and Wales	31,745	17,831	65,691	5,024	2,974	10,356
Scotland iii	20,513	18,937	35,379	1,920	1,811	3,437
	10,440	8,366	17,015	1,305	748	2,196
Ireland	20,440	32,525,500				

#### DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES ON LEAD POISONING AMONGST PAINTERS.

The Home Secretary has appointed two departmental committees to investigate (a) the danger attendant on the use of paints containing lead to the health of persons engaged in painting buildings, and (b) the danger attendant on the use of lead compounds to the health of persons engaged in painting, enamelling, and varnishing coaches and carriages. The chairman of both committees is Sir Ernest Hatch, Bt., while Sir Godfrey Baring, Bt., Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P., and Mr. E. L. Collis, M.B., Medical Inspector of Factories, are members of both

The other members of the committee on the painting of buildings are-Mr. F. G. Rice, President of the London Master Builders' Association and Representative of the National Federation of Building Trade Employers; Mr. W. G. Sutherland, Secretary of the National Association of Master Painters and Decorators; Mr. Archibald Gardner, Secretary of the Scottish Society of House and Ship Painters; Mr. J. Parsonage, Secretary of the National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators. The other members of the committee on the painting of carriages and coaches are:—Mr. A. L. C. Fell, Chief Officer of the London County Council Tramways; Mr. C. L. Mason, Works Manager of the London and North Western Railway Company's Works at Wolverton; Mr. Charles Kinggate, Secretary of the United Kingdom Society of Coach Makers; Mr. W. Robins, Member of the United Kingdom Society of Coach Makers.

Communications may be addressed to the chairman at the Home Office.

#### Appointment of Certifying Surgeons during January, 1911.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination. *
Ammanford Athlone Colne Creetown Horbury Llanelly Mid-Calder North Walsham Nuneaton Spilsby	E. Inman, 59, College St A. F. Dobbs, Northgate St. W. H. Robertson, 91, Albert Rd. S. J. Farries, Creetown E. W. Kemp, High St., Horbury S. Williams, Caeglas W. Walker C. H. W. Page L.E Price, Hazelmere, Coton Rd. F. J. Walker, Spilsby	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Weekdays, 10 a.m. Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Wednesday, 9-10 a m. Weekdays, 9 a m. Weekdays, 9-11 a.m. Weekdays, 8-0-0.30 a.m. Weekdays, 9-10.30 a.m. Surgery, Church St., Wednesday, 0-10 a.m.

Note.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the residence of the Certifying Surgeon.

†  $i \epsilon$ ., Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

#### PAUPERISM IN JANUARY.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in January, 1911, in the 35 urban districts named below, corresponded to a rate of 203 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with December, 1910, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 41,898 (or 10'0 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 23. The number of indoor paupers relieved decreased by 2,468 (or 1'3 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers by 39,430 (or 17'3 per cent.). There were decreases in all the districts, the most marked being in the Stockton and Tosco districts the most marked being in the Stockton and Tees district (127 per 10,000).

Compared with January, 1910, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 26. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 3,814 (or 2.0 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers by 39,727 (or 17.4 per cent.). Every district showed a decrease, the most marked being in the Stockton and Tees district (72 per 10,000), in the Cork, Waterford and Limerick district (54 per 10,000), and in the Wolverhampton district (52 per 10,000).

	Pa secon	aupers or ad week	of Jan.,	in 1911.	Inc.	+) or
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popula-	Dec. (- (†) per : Populat  Month ago.	10,000 0
alments in the second	1		ļ.	tion.		-8
ENGLAND & WALES.*						
Metropolis.				400		
West District	12,614	2,310	14,924	172 232	- 15	- 10
North District	17,163	8,339	25,502 8,320	475	- 26 - 40	- 20
Central District East District	16,036	1,498 5,606	21,642	298	- 40 - 25	- 45 - 40
South District	27,797	14,678	42,475	215	- 24	- 28
		32,431	112,863	233	- 23	- 26
Total, Metropolis	80,432					
West Ham	5,365	10,083	15,448	194	- 30	- 27
Other Districts.	-		0.	178		
Newcastle District	2,988	5,273	8,261	174 278	- 25	- 23
Stockton & Tees District	1,555	4,809	6,364	141	-127	- 72
Bolton, Oldham, &c	5,037	5,636	8,162	195	- 14	- 19
Wigan District	2,526	10,418	22,996	230	- 23 - 6	- 20
Manchester District Liverpool District	12,578	10,410	24,362	223	- 22	
D 10 1 D'	14,185	1,797	4,055	108	- 11	- 17 - 19
Halifax & Huddersfield	2,258	3,235	4,625	125	- 18	- 24
Leeds District	3,360	4,932	8,292	161	- 7	- 17
Barnsley District	929	2,511	3,440	129	- 15	- 19
Sheffield District	3,633	2,963	6,596	139	- 16	- 23
Hull District	2,043	5,219	7,262	244	- 40	- 25
North Staffordshire	2,564	5,688	8,252	207	- 31	- 49
Nottingham District	2,401	4,501	6,902	156	- 30	- 38
Leicester District	1,879	3,848	5,727	230	- 34	- 39
Wolverhampton District	4,100	9,505	13,605	197	- 40	- 52
Birmingham District	5,765	4,022	9,787	160	- 15	- 18
Bristol District	3,204	4,622	7,826	190	- 42	- 46
Cardiff & Swansea	2,599	7,165	9,764	239	- 29	- 27
Total, "Other Districts"	74,994	102,465	177,459	185	- 24	- 28
SCOTLAND.*		N - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	State State		married by the	0.000=
Glasgow District	6,290	17,710	24,000	228	- 11	- 16
Paisley & Greenock District	928	2,575	3,503	188	- 19	- 28
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,906	5,436	7,342	170	- 14	- 11
Dundee and Dunfermline	1,038	2,511	3,549	173	- 22	- 15
Aberdeen	755	2,776	3,531	192	- 22	- 35
Coatbridge & Airdrie	477	1,876	2,353	232	- 10	- 6
Total for the above Scottish Districts }	11,394	32,884	44,278	205	- 14	- 17
IRELAND.	50		1.00	\$55 BUS	AND DAY	
Dublin District	6,599	5,188	11,787	288	- 20	- 30
Belfast District	3,703	1,117	4,820	108	- 2	- 15
Cork, Waterford and	4,048	4,178	8,226	839	- 46	- 54
Limerick District  Galway District	325	243	568	166	- 26	- 34
Total for the above Irish Districts	14,675	10,726	25,401	224	- 19	- 3I
Total for above 38 Dis-)	100.000	100 000	200 110	000	-	
tricts in Jan., 1911	186,850	188,589	375,449	203	- 23	- 26

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

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

#### TRADE DISPUTES IN JANUARY.\*

disputes commencing during the month was 35, as compared with 16 in December, 1910, and 12 in January, 1910. By these 35 disputes 8,386 workpeople were directly and 5,245 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before January and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 36,234 workpeople involved in trade disputes in January, 1911, as compared with 71,614 in December, 1910, and 114,224 in January, 1910.

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

Groups of						
	Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly	Total.		
	3	50		50		
***	Control of the last of the las		CONTRACTOR OF THE	7,934		
				355		
				2,686		
	2			170		
	5	121	12	133		
	35	8,386	5,245	13,631		
	16	5,101	264	5,365		
	12	88,772	22,008	110,780		
		3 10 5 2 8 2 5 35 16	No. of Disputes.    Directly.	Disputes.    Directly.   Indirectly		

Number and Magnitude.—The total number of isputes commencing during the month was 35, as ompared with 16 in December, 1910, and 12 in anuary, 1910. By these 35 disputes 8,386 workpeople Union principles.

> Results.—Definite results were reported in the case of 7 old disputes, directly involving 660 persons. Of these new and old disputes, 9, directly involving 1,449 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 6, directly involving 1,181 persons, were decided in favour of the employers; and 13, directly involving 2,160 persons, were compromised. In the case of 5 other disputes terminated during the month, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The aggregate duration in January of disputes which began or were settled in that month was 103,500 working days. In addition 456,500 working days were lost during January, owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus, the total duration in January of all disputes, new and old, was 560,000 working days, as compared with 1,179,000 in the previous month, and 1,187,700 in the corresponding month of 1910.

Principal Disputes.—Particulars of the principal disputes which began or were settled in January are given below. The details of the other disputes in Causes.—Of the 35 new disputes, 12 arose on demands progress during January are not separately stated in this Table, but are included in the preceding statistics.

#### Principal Trade Disputes.

Oggupation.	Locality.	Work	ber of people lved.	Date when Dispute began	Dura- tion in Work-	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.†
U 178		Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.+	in 1911.	ing Days.	and to particulate at t	Enganta Francia de de la constanta de la const
						and all the line, and	Lord Henry Benning, 1
Coal Mining— Pit Lads, Miners, &c	North Staffs.	900	3,600	16 Jan.	7	Refusal of pit-lads to accept new scale of wages.	Scale of wages accepted.
Miners	Pontypridd	800		1 Oct. 1910	91	For advance in price in a certain seam.	Work resumed; matter in dispute to be referred to a committee of the Conciliation Board for settlement.
Shipbuilding— Scalers and Cementers	Liverpool	1,350		7 Jan.	11	For advance in wages, reduction in weekly hours of labour and im- proved conditions for overtime and night-shifts.	An advance in wages granted, weekly hours reduced, and improved conditions for overtime and night-shifts conceded.
Chain Manufacture— Chain-makers	Cradley Heath	330		18 Jan.		Refusal to sign an agreement to work at old rates of pay until the Trade Board rates should become compulsory.	No settlement reported.
Linen Manufacture— Doffers, Reelers, Spinners, &c.	Ballymena	100	926	24 Jan.	10	For an advance in wages.	An advance of 6d. per week granted.

<sup>\*</sup> Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 days.

#### 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 1910, has been received from a correspondent who made special enquiries on behalf of the Board of Trade.

The correspondent reports that, generally speaking, farm servants' wages in Scotland at the present time are almost stationary. The continued slackness in the building trade has done much to counteract the heavy drain on the supply of farm servants which has been made by emigration within the last two or three years, and at the recent hiring fairs the supply of men servants was invariably equal to the demand, there being in some cases an excess. The correspondent adds, however, that such surplus was due not so much to an increased supply as to a slackened demand, rendered possible by the exceptionally forward state of farm work.

The only counties in which a distinct variation in wages was reported were those of Aberdeen, Kincardine, Banff, Inverness, Nairn, and Elgin, where wages showed a downward movement in the case of men seeking new places. The reductions for these men usually amounted to ros. for the half-year, but in the counties of Aberdeen and Banff the wages of some of the ploughmen and orramen fell as much as 20s. for the half year, the upward tendency in wages which was noticeable in these two counties at the Spring and Summer hirings of 1910 thus being no longer maintained.

Women servants for farm work remained scarce in most districts though in some cases in the South Western Counties they were reported to be rather less so than in previous years. Only a small proportion of those women servants who appeared at the fairs were open for engagement, the great majority of them having been hired privately beforehand.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Changes taking effect in January.—The net result of all the changes taking effect in January, 1911, was a decrease of £49 per week, as compared with an increase of £6,783 per week in December, 1910, and a decrease of £7,552 per week in January, 1910. The number of workpeople affected was 82,162, of whom 16,691 received advances amounting to £724 per week, and 65,471 sustained decreases amounting to £773 per week. The total number affected in the preceding month was 345,450, and in January, 1910, 163,119. In the case of 64,401 of the 65,471 workpeople whose wages were reduced, the reductions were the result, directly or indirectly, of a fall in the prices of coal and pig iron.

Two changes, affecting 1,750 workpeople, were settled by arbitration or mediation; four changes, affecting 45,920 workpeople, were arranged by Conciliation Boards; and eighteen changes, affecting 18,710 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 15,782 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. In the case of 1,387 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

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

Groups of Trades.		Summary of change taking effect in January.							
Groups of Trades.		191	10.	19	11.	1000			
TOTAL STREET,		No.	£	No.		£			
Building		450	+ ~ 28	850	+	70			
Coal Mining		125,000	- 7,675	45,000	-	557			
Iron, &c., Mining		7,500	+ 133	9,000	-	80			
Quarrying		1,970	+ 34	2,557	-	18			
Pig Iron Manufacture		10,206	+ 110	9,996	-	34			
Iron and Steel Manufacture		17,609	- 198	8,907	+	97			
Engineering and Shipbuilding		-//3		2,898	+	314			
Other Metal Trades				8	+	1			
Textile Trades		313	+ 10	362	+	25			
Clothing Trades		26	+ 3	470	+	24			
Printing, &c., Trades		40	+ 2			1			
Glass, &c., Trades	STEEL ST		1000000	300	+	26			
Other Trades		5	+ 1	400	+	23			
Employees of Local Authorities				1,414	+	60			
Total	20.0	163,119	- 7,552	82,162	-	49			

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in January, 1911, affected 7,925 workpeople. Of these, 40 had their hours increased by 200 per week, and 7,885 had reductions amounting to 59,085 per week.

#### Principal Changes in January.

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

#### PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN JANUARY.

Trade. Locality.		Date from which change	The state of the s		ber of people ed by	Particulars of Change, (Decreases in italics.)
		effect in 1911.		In- crease.	De- crease.	COLLEGE DESCRIPTION OF CHEST AND
		albiell.	I.—RATES OF	F WAG	GES.	
Building	Nottingham	ı Jan.	Bricklayers	700	· ,	Increase of 1d. per hour (gd. to 91d.).
		9 & 16	Underground Workers and Banks- men (except Deputies, Mechanics,		11 -000	Decrease of 1\frac{1}{2} per cent., leaving wages 30 per cent. above the standard of Nov.; 1879.
Coal Mining	Northumberland	Jan.	Enginemen and Firemen)		45,000	
1,000			Other Surface Workers		1	Decrease of 1 per cent, leaving wages 24 per cent, above the standard of Nov., 1879.
Other Mining	Cleveland	23 Jan. [	Ironstone Miners		9,000	Decrease of 2 per cent., leaving wages 28 per cent. above th
and Quarrying	W.andS.Durham Cleveland and	25 Jun. (	Limestone Quarrymen		2,500)	standard of 1879.
21978	Durham	ı Jan.	Blastfurnacemen		5,500	Decrease, under sliding scale, of \$ per cent., leaving wages 22} per
	Consett, Jarrow and Newburn	ı Jan.	Steel Millmen	1,184		cent. above the standard of 1879. Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
ron & Steel	Middlesborough	ı Jan.	G. 1111 1		770	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 4 per cent., leaving wages 1
Manufacture	(one firm)				110	per cent. above the standard.
	Eston (one firm)	ı Jan.	Steel Workers	1,275		Increase, under sliding scale, of 2 per cent., making wages 19 per cent. above the standard.
	West Cumberland	2 Jan.	Blastfurnacemen		1,400	Decrease, under sliding scale, of \ per cent., leaving wages 3
	North Staffs	Jan.	Blastfurnacemen	600		per cent. above the standard of 1889.  Increase, under sliding scale, of 1 per cent., making wages 20
	S. Wales and		Diastrumacemen	000		per cent. above the standard.
	Mon.	ı Jan. {	Blastfurnacemen	1,250		Increase, under sliding scale, of I per cent., making wages Io
Ingineering (	Liverpool	20 Jan.	Iron & Steel Workers and Mechanics Scalers and Cementers*	5,000	,	per cent. above the standard of 1895.
and Ship-	S. Wales	ı Jan.	Scalers and Cementers* Fitters, Turners, Smiths, Machine-	1,330		Increase of 3s. 6d. per week (24s. to 27s. 6d.).
building			men, Patternmakers, &c	1,250		Increase of is. per week.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Leeds	I Jan.	Lasters and Finishers	400		Increase of is. per week. (28s. to 29s.).
Voodworking	Glasgow Paisley & District	ı Jan.	Coopers	400		Increase of id. per hour (7id. to 7id.).
Employees of Local Authorities	Glasgow	ı Jan.	Municipal Employees	1,255		Increase in minimum rates resulting in average increase cabout is, per week.

				1	1	
Shipbuilding	Liverpool	 20 Jan.	Scalers and Cementers	 		Decrease of 3 hours per week (53 to 50).
Transport	100-100-100 April 100-100-100-100-100-100-100-100-100-100		Carters		6,000	Decrease to uniform week of 62 hours.
and opole	Classow	A Jan.	Carters in in in in	 ***	The state of the s	

Note.—Full Particulars will appear in the March GAZETTE of the increase of 5 per cent on piece rates, and 1s. per week on time rates, which has been arranged to take effect in February, in the wages of workpeople in Shipyards in various parts of Great Britain.

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

#### BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN JANUARY.

The following Tables show the work of the Labour Exchanges during the four weeks ended January 27th. The total number of Exchanges included in the returns is 161.\* The period covered is 23 working days, except in Scotland, where during the first week of the period the work was much affected by New Year holidays.

The methods of recording applications and vacancies have been revised as from the beginning of the present year, and the statistics are presented in a new form. The principal change consists in the establishing of a separate register described as the Casual Register for certain employments of a peculiarly casual nature. The statistics for these employments are shown in a special table, V., and the principal tables I. to IV. below refer only to applications and vacancies on the General Register.

#### GENERAL REGISTER.

The total number of applications on the register at some time or other during the period was 227,437 (men, 159,907; women, 35,368; boys, 20,137; and girls, 12,025). These figures represent the sum of the applications on the register at the beginning of the period and those received during the period, including among the latter re-applications from persons who had already been placed in vacancies by the Exchanges within the period. Excluding these re-applications, the total number of applicants on the register at some time or other during the period was 222,702 (men, 156,615; women, 34,511; boys, 19,743; and girls, 11,833). These last figures represent separate individuals, except in so far as there may have been duplicate registration in London and other places where more than one Exchange is easy of access to the same person.

The total number of applications remaining on the register at 27th January (being the number of those who had registered or renewed their registration during the seven days ending on that date and had not since been removed from the register on obtaining employment either through the Exchanges or by their own efforts) was 94,920 (men 70,709, women 13,190, boys 6,839, girls 4,182) as compared with 64,350 at December 30th (men 50,418, women 7,610, boys 4,142, girls 2,180). At the last named date registration was much affected by the Christmas holidays.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 30,212 (men 16,552, women 6,531, boys 4,406, and girls 2,723), a daily average of 1,314.

Of the above vacancies 3,731 (men 2,937, women 549, boys 194, girls 51) were temporary in the sense of being known to be for less than a week's employment.

The vacancies filled during January include 2,966 cases in which persons were placed by the Exchanges in Districts other than those in which they registered. Of the total number of such transferences 1,536 were in London, being 21 per cent. of the vacancies filled in the Metropolitan area.

The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers was 79'2 per cent. (men 81'2, women 75'6, boys 76'3, girls 82'1).

Of the men's applications on the register at some time during the month the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:—Building, 17.2 (labourers, 3.0, others, 14.2); Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 17.2; General Labourers, 16.4; Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 16.2. Of the women's applications the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 40.2; Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging, 12.2; Textiles, 10.7; and Dress, 8.3.

Of the men's vacancies filled during January the largest percentages occur in Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances, 22'1; General Labourers, 21'1; Building, 13'2 (labourers, 3'3: others, 9'9); and Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 9'8. Of the women's vacancies filled the largest percentages occur in Domestic (outdoor) Service, 33'1: Textiles, 19'6; Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging, 13'0; and Dress, 9'6.

All the above figures exclude 4,462 temporary vacancies for Post Office Christmas work filled during December, but not included in the returns for that month owing to the figures not being available. The total number of such Post Office vacancies filled during the present winter by the Exchanges was 25,967.

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

#### CASUAL REGISTER.

The total number of men given work in the casual employments included in the Casual Register was 1,716, each of whom on an average worked on 8.6 days during the period. The total number of women who were given work in employments included in the Casual Register was 472, each of whom on an average worked on 2.9 days during the period. The total number of separate jobs given in such employments was 10,666 (men, 9,522; women, 1,144). It is estimated that the average number of full days worked by each applicant given work was slightly less than the average number of days on which he worked.

#### BOTH REGISTERS TOGETHER.

The total number of workpeople's applications on both registers at January 27th was 97,477, the corresponding number at December 30th being 67,357.

\*In addition to the 148 Exchanges included in the returns for December, the following 13 Exchanges were opened during January, and their Returns are incorporated in the Tables:—Castleford, Armoury Hall, Bank Street; Chorley, 8, Mealhouse Lane; Colchester, 10, Queen Street; Darlaston, 34, King Street; Glossof, High Street; Grantham, 40, Watergate; Hyde, 45, Market Street; Jarrow, 31, Ormonde Street; Nuneaton, 25A, Market Place; Oldbury, 51, Birmingham Street; South Shields (Waiting Room), Corstorphine Town; West Hartlefool (Waiting Room), 10-12 Victoria Street; Wednesbury, 48, Lower High Street.

The following Exchanges are now open or are expected to be opened before the end of February, making a total of 175 Exchanges:—Blaenau Festiniog, Market Hall; Burton-on-Trent, 44, High Street; Gateshead-on-Tyne, 13, High West Street; Holmfirth, 21, Victoria Street; Leith, 133, Constitution Street; Leyton and Walthamstow, 619, Lea Bridge Road; Lincoln, High Street; Lowestoft, 10, Waveney Road; Perth, King Edward Street; Pontefract, 6, Gilley Gate; Radcliffe, 3, Sion Street; Scarborough, Old Post Office; Smethwick, Rolfe Street; Workington, Oxford Street.

#### ADULTS-DISTRICT TABLE\*

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

	of					ry 27t			enera	I Reg	gistei	.]	771.01	Norma			
	On I	ive Regi		ATIONS					ister at	Noti	fied du	ring		NCIES.	in D	:-3	
Districts.	Begin	ning of	Period.	Receive	d during	Period.	End	of Per	riod.		Period.		Filled during P			eriod.	
[The numbers in brackets refer to the number of Exchanges.]	Men.	Wom'n	Total.	Men.	om'n	Total.	Men.	Wom'u	Total.	Men.	Wom'n	Total.	Tem- porary	Other.	Men.	Wom'n	Total.
London (23)	13,115	2,028	15,148	29,927	10,383	40,310	19,661	4,302	23,963	3,622	2,560		376	4,414	2,793	1,997	4,790
Reading Other Exchanges (6)	348 623 1,691	100 47 157	448 670 1,848	644 1,006 2,536	333 167 379	977 1,173 2,915	501 894 2,098	156 86 250	657 980 2,348	95 187 542	105 27 190	200 214 732	21 10 20	123 182 494	168 411	75 24 103	144 192 514
Total	2,662	804	2,966	4,186	879	5,065	3,493	492	3,985	824	322	1,146	51	799	648	202	850
South-Western— Bristol	470	109	579	1,420	300	1,720	812	161	072	135	57	192	32	03	85	40	125
Plymouth Portsmouth	488 622	58	546 641	755 931	100	855 1,000	495 83€	59	973 554 876	217	57 26 12	243 153	107	93 81 109	174	14 8	125 188 137
Southampton Other Exchanges (7)	480 1,853	26 152	506 2,005	1,202 2,935	45 285	1,247 3,220	635 2,544	40 38 <b>26</b> 4	673 2,808	234 707	81	<b>23</b> 8 <b>7</b> 88	92	224 511	563	3 40	603
Total	3,913	364	4,277	7,243	799	8,042	5,322	562	5,884	1,434	180	1,614	267	1,018	1,180	105	1,285
East Midlands and Eastern Counties—				.00	-6-			0.6		-60	-6	784	-6	0	0	16	76.
Derby Ipswich Leicester	281	39 62 50	311 343 465	788 407 1,338	167	955 530 1,791	548 292 776	86 98 117	634 390 893 588	168 77 238	16 12 207	184 89 445	16 6 25	148 64 343	148 62 206	16 8 162	164 70 368
Northampton	429	23 124	452 818	754 1,033	453 148 227	902	537 1,018	51 184	588 1,202	214	125 53	339 164	27	164	137	54 41 182	191
Nottingham Other Exchanges (8)		114	681 68 <b>6</b>	I,444 I,530	628 482	2,072	928 978	212 249	1,140 1,227	223 317	222 154	445 471	11	356 311	185 226	182 97	367 323
Total	3,225	531	3,756	7,294	2,228	9,522	5,077	997	6,074	1,348	789	2,137	100	1,508	1,048	560	1,608
West Midlands— Birmingham (3)	958 168	106	1,054	3,901	<b>793</b> 69	4,694	2,210	306	2,516	557	203 46	760 379	31 8	524	411 308	144	555 353
Coventry Dudley	172	7 21 33	175 193 297	395 826	72 152	787 467 978	255 420	42 63	250 297 483 265	333 97 218	13 85 48	303 161	- 7	345 90 177	79 142	45 11 42	g0 184
Walsall	162	33 77 23	126 185	455 477	103 68	558 54 <b>5</b>	22I 283	44 35	318	113	13	126	14 1	127	109	42 32 11	141
Wolverhampton Other Exchanges (8)	303 51 <b>7</b>	64 78	367 595	916	113 320	1,029 2,009	597 1,233	77 196	674 1,429	164 322	92	188	25	106 317	259	19 68	327
Total Yorkshire Division—	2,593	409	3,002	9,877	1,690	11,087	5,443	789	6,232	1,917	524	2,441	96	1,791	1,515	372	1,887
Bradford Grimsby	413 153	2I 34	434 187	929 347	112	1,041 524	580 227	33 95	613 322	156 <b>6</b> 9	52 78	208 147 178	14	153 86	126 47	41 58	167
Halifax Huddersfield	236 236	34 26 30 27	262 266	347 462 740	177 85 165	547 905	279 323 567	50 63	329 386	124	54 76 25 58	178 297 98	32 34 6	107 204	47 98 185 64	53 17	139 238 81
Hull Leeds Rotherham	392 959 141	100 12	1,059 153	932 1,497 363	150 290	1,082	1,082 172	71 180 25	638 1,262 197	73 177 274	58 12	235 286	4 20	75 174 179	127	51	178
Sheffield York	625 438	78 a 56	703 534	1,633	59 263 115	1,896 897	919 687	101	1,020	459	45 40	504 247	230	200	19C 398 181	9 32 40	430
Other Exchanges (9)	1,035	123	1,158	2,361	471	11,933	1,226	912	1,435	763 2,528	689	992 3 192	132 504	2,052	654 2,070	144	798 2,856
Total Lancashire and Cheshire—	4,628	547	5,175	10,048	1,887		6,062		6,974		N. Contraction					86	
Ashton Barrow	245 124 403	39 15 163	284 139 566	390 260 720	174 63 262	564 323 982	257 171	55 19 174	312 190 623	119	95 18 104	214 135 576	33 1 42	157 133 477	104	17 92	190 134 519
Blackburn Bolton	337 352	138	475 410	414 786	230 279 64	1,065	449 288 466	101	389 580	472 80 185	180	260 301	50	217	427 65 167	159	224 272 167
Burnley Liverpool Manchester	742 2,048	13 171 81	154 913	1,985	755	2,740	206 892	24 449	230 1,341	194 263	35 129 332	39 <b>2</b> 885	104 69 66	63 195	143 154 458	110	264 713
Oldham Preston	227 703	154	2,129 381 814	3,058 835 530	543 312 242	3,601 1,147 772	1,804 402 663	151 178 153	1,955 580 816	553 237 95	279	516 165 261	147	195 647 180 132	157 78	255 170 67	327 145
Rochdale Salford	293 339	43 41 36	336 380	1,030	156	772 782 1,231	397 569	46 74 51	443 643	95 154 274	70 107 66	340	53 155	186	139 241	54 48	239 295 160
Stockport Warrington	334 253	44	370 297	574 433	131 116 118	705 549	350 248	73 91	40I 32I	99 26	54 31 32	179 130 58	30	73 56	81 25	48 22 31	103
Wigan Other Exchanges (16)	229 2,151	73 362	302 2,513	5,292	1,304	6,596	3,359	616	298 3,975	1,229	632	1,861	282	1,315	1,073	524	1,597
Total Northern Division—	8,921	1,842	10,463	17,577	4,950	22,527	10,728	2,369	13,097	4,222	2,280	6,502	1,074	4,331	3,541	1,864	5,405
Carlisle Middlesbrough	213 406	54 71 2c6	267 477 814	335 843	119	454 962	201 459	90 73	291 532	189	23 23	95 212	27 86	70 125	75 188	22 23	97 211
Newcastle S. Shields (2) Sunderland	608 289	73	362	709	510 264 150	973 1,453	772 424 732	274 143 104	1,046 567 836	74 93 84	106 43 11	180 136	43 32 29	127 101 54	93 72	100 40 11	170 133 83
W. Hartlepool (2) Other Exchanges (2)	540 375 301	52 153 45	592 528 346	1,3c3 697 784	150 188 88	1,453 885 872	732 408 459	213	621 536	92 86	77	95 169 100	39	54 118 89	72 80 86	77	157 97
Total,	2,732	654	3,386	5,776	1,438	7,214	3,455	974	4,429	690	297	987	264	684	664	284	948
Wales— Cardiff (2)	550	63	613	1,101	209	1,310	649	99	748	98	60	158	18	78	59	37	96
Merthyr Tydfil Newport Swansea	76 180	33	78 213	516 397	122 100	524 519 667	267 245	51 45	318 290	97 189	3 41 67 18	314 138 256	122 6 10	157 63 134	277 44 104	2 25 40	279 69 144
Other Exchanges (3)	152 252	33	179 285	567 961	61	1,022	380	34	414	460	ELAU LIVE DE	478	157	225	375	7	382
Total Scotland—	1,210	158	1,368	3,542	500	4,042	1,691	231	1,922	1,155	189	1,344	313	657	859	111	970
Aberdeen	713 490	90 61	803 551	649 1,095	179 315	828 1,410	652 759 1,461	117	769 887	164	36 43 63	182	77 181	80 74	129	28 37 60	157 255
Edinburgh	1,010	69 242	1,079 2,049	1,455 4,366	198 901	1,653 5,267 649	2,707	390 61	3,097	458 439 207	256 28	521 695 235	31 58	448 523 186	419 406 168	175	479 581 186
Paisley Other Exchanges (5)	403 176 564	70 43 90	473 219 654	60 <b>6</b> 403 1, <b>5</b> 44	43 120 170	523 1,714	349 186 <b>76</b> 7	42 129	410 228 896	67	52 30	129	3 15	69 336	52 330	20 21	72 351
Total	5,163	665	5,828	10,118	1,926	12,044	6,881	984	7,865	1,920	518	2,438	865	1,716	1,722	359	2,081
Belfast	393	94	487	1,024	166	1,190	552	99	651	212	52	264	22	109	95	36	131
Other Exchanges (4)	1,274 589	20I 113	1,475 702	2,153 1,226	542 370	2, <b>6</b> 95 1, <b>5</b> 96	1,569 775	297 182	1,866 957	189 334	72 192	261 526	35 19	185 333	160 257	60 95	352
Total	2,256	408	2,664.	4,403	1,078	5,481	2,896	578	3,474	735	816	1,081	76	627	512	191	703
Total, United Kingdom	50,418	7,610	58,028	109,489	27,758	137, 247	70,709	13,190	83,899	20, 390	8,644	29,034	3,486	19,597	16,552	6,531	23,083
* Exclusive of casual emi											1 (1	-		lunia a Ab		,	

Exclusive of casual employments. + Including re-applications from persons placed in a vacancy through the Exchanges during the period.

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

										No. of the		, 1911		CAIT				VACAR	ICIES		
									PLICAT			15 Sq. 50						VACA			
	Distri							Regist ning of	er at period.	Rec	eived d period		On end	Regist l of per	er at iod.	Not	period		Fil	led dur period	
[The figures in brackets	show	the m	imber	of Ex	change	s.]	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
							1,287	567	1,854	5,673	3,674	9,347	2,243	1,167	3,410	1,817	1,054	2,871	1,480	939	2,41
Danding							32 39	12 37	44 76	96 99	61 62	157 161	48 58	32 50	80 108	36 19	2I 15	57 34	31 17	14	4 3
Other Duchemer - (C)							91	66	108	400	200	600	213	35	330	182	52	270	133 133	63	19
South Western—	10	lai													104	122	41	163		21	1 10 To 10
Plymouth		•••					50 30 18	19 14 5	69 44 23	239 99 57	70 37 6	309 136 63	81 46 21	23 19 3	65	38	12	50	74 26 14	9	9 3 1
Couthampton							29	4	33	57 68 207	6 52	74 259	48 134	9 42	57 176	102	19	121	73	- 9	8
	Tot						231	56	287	670	171	841	330	96	426	284	72	356	191	39	23
East Midlands and East	ern C	ounti	es-					AUES	May.	0					700	26	26	**	or.		
Ipswich							15	14 16 14	60 31	118 121 170	79 63 76	197 184 246	72 42	37 38 16	109 80 51	50	14 78	52 64 247	25 43 122	29 13	17
Northampton							35 11 65	4 37	49 15 102	124	52 118	176 258	35 25 78	6 74	32 152	109	53	162	63 47	53 28 32	9
Nottingham						•••	51 90	23 131	74 221	27I 236	212 338	483 574	108	73	181	107	35 58 134	165 249	79 74	47	18
	To						813	239	552	1,180	938	2,118	510	425	935	632	398	1,030	453	309	7
West Midlands— Birmingham (3)				Terra			66	35	101	593	343	936	138	109	247	166	158	324	152	141	2
Coventry							4 25	18	5 43	44 82	17	61	8 55	4 21	12 76	27 16	20 10	47 26	11	13	
Walsall							17	8	25 22	56 78 80	52 40	108	16	25 16	47 32	26 29	9	35 48	17 29	6	
Wolverhampton							13 45	10 28	23 73 65	80	102	124 260	51 74	26 67	77	15 50	5	61	43	6 10	
Other Exchanges (8)					119		49	16		215	146	361	109	89	198 830	105	273	707	326	235	I
Yorkshire Division-	То	ital					227	130	357	1,306	788	2,094	473	857	0.00		213	101	350	230	5
Grimsby							14	1 10	15 51	52 127	71	56 198	72 6	29	101	32	13	51 65	25 28	7 26	
Huddersfield							3 10	5 1	8	16	9 28	25	16	3 5	9 21	91	34 47	77 138	59	15	
Leeds							51 83	44 28	95 111	199	171	370 391	112	81 52	168	118	40 36	82 154	28 91	40 31	1
		:::	:::				41 63	9 26	50 89	121 323	33 179	154 502	66 144	94	76 238	68	26	38 94	51	5 17 68	
York Other Exchanges (9)							159	13 51	172		95 189	283 448		14	207		68 89	128 232		54	I
	To	otal					541	188	729	1,642	903	2,545	810	398	1,208	667	392	1,059	468	279	7
Lancashire and Cheshi Ashton	re—						17	12	29	47	22	69	19	11	30	37	20	57	22	16	
Barrow Birkenhead						•••	-	6 27	13	42	19	181	16	5 49	93	26	14	79		14 22	
Blackburn Bolton		***					12	5 8	17	58	18	76	23	4	34	39	15	53 54		13 12	
Burnley Liverpool							14	2 46	100	39		597	114	167	281	82	47		50	1 43	
Manchester Oldham							20	14	53	54		444	26	8	98	40	20	60	20	59	
Preston Rochdale Salford			:::				10	7	72	40	27	6;	9	II	20	29	18	47	22		
Stockport							16	5 3	19	66	24	152	29	9	38	32	13	45	29	19	
Wigan Other Exchanges (16							40	47 29 81	91 69	86	50	130	66	33	99	15	26	41	1 15	26	200000
Other Dachanges (10		otal					RIX	319	833			3,35			1,451						
Northern Division— Carlisle														-0				6			
Middlesbrough Newcastle							. 28	43	39	82		III	3 43	23	12:	5 13	3 7	21	0 13	7	1
South Shields (2) Sunderland							06		60	8	I	19	1 45	50	9.		7 14	3		43	
West Hartlepool (2) Other Exchanges (2)							. 58	68		5 78	51	12	76		17	8 24	1 3	3 2	7 20	3	
(4)		otal					969												8 149		
Wales-																		0		To the State of th	
Cardiff (2) Merthyr Tydvil					:::		. 4	-		1 1	6 -	1	6 2	2 -		2 !	5 -		5 2	-	
Newport Swansea				***			. 10	4	I	4 2	5 16	4	I G	9	I	8 2	7	5 3	5 12 2 2 8	3	
Other Exchanges (3)		otal					181	-													
Scotland—	1	otal													-						
Aberdeen Dundee Edinburgh						::	. 13	3 4	I	7 13	2 6		0 5	8 22	8	0 1	6 1	0 2	6 1	3 10	
Glasgow (3)							. 65	55	12	0 31	6 39	70	7 12	5 100	23			6 29	9 10	5 123	3
Paisley Other Exchanges (5)							. 36		5 4	1 9	7 4	2 13	9 3	3 14	4	7 4	Contract of the last of the la	9 7	6 3	3 20	
Daonanges (5)		otal					931														
Ireland—																.t 3	9	4 4	3 2	0 2	2
Belfast	***	***					. 46	5 32	7 8	3 29	9 10	39	9 14	0 5	19	2 7	5 2		13 2 16 3 15 3	2 2	I
Belfast Dublin Other Exchanges (4				27 244	The state of the s	1000		)	1000	1 21	7 1		2 1 1.	4					10	-	
		otal					. 118											1 19			

\*Including re-applications from persons placed in a vacancy through the Exchanges during the period,

### ADULTS-TRADE TABLE.\*

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

February, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

LEELGEED SASIA JAM		9.00	APPL	ICATIO	NS FOR	EMPLOY	MENT	Γ.		1			VACAI	NCIES			
Trades.		ive Regi		Receiv	ed during	Period.		ive Regi		Notified	during P	eriod.		Filled	during	Period.	
	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women	Total.	Tem- por- ary.	Other	Men.	Women	Total.
Building:— Labourers Others Other Works of Construction	1,201 7,282 740		1,201 7,282 740	3,595 15,487 2,236		3,595 15,48 <b>7</b> 2,236	2,2 <b>2</b> 0 10,194 978		2,220 10,194 978	580 1,925 959	·	580 1,925 959	94 207 62	460 1,439 796	554 1,646 <b>8</b> 58		554 1,646 858
and Roads Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances:— Engineering and Machine	23300		478	1,387	2	1,389	579	2	581	328	in a	328	54	188	242		242
Making— Labourers Others		} 70	7,095	1,711 10,712 6,465	} 545	19,433	1,021 6,048 3,430	} 172	10,671	266 2,384 1,891	} 190	No.		3,652	198 1,983 1,473	} 141 1,281	3,795
Textiles	1,227 1,255 9,486	567 578 53	1,794 1,833 9,539	3,286 2,859 18,056	3,212 2,366 238	6,498 5,225 18,294	1,779 1,746 13,244	1,157 1,062 98	2,936 2,808 13,342	986 616 2,067	1,611 964 19	2,597 1,580 2,086		1,678 930 1,342	740 391 1,618	624	1,634
Agriculture Paper, Prints, Books and	1,388	11 201	1,399 909	2,416 1,515	54 1,026	2,470 2,541	1,750	2I 454	1,771	448 355	53 323	501 678	28	320 467	305 239	32 256	337 49 <b>5</b>
Stationery Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations	1,214	42	1,256	2,938	264	3,202	1,808	100	1,908	506	101	607	49	362	347	64	411
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, etc.	240	28	268	523	128	651	307	48	355	188	36	224	7	204	174	37	211
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and		20	257	651	149	800	359	1,467	5,087	805	91	233	3	1,242	526	50 847	1,373
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging Skins, Leather, Hair and		853	3,462	5,431	3,473	8,904	3,020	70	397	64	57	121	4	69	40	33	73
Feathers Precious Metals, Jewels Watches, Instruments and	198	3	201	615	42	657	354	12	366	126	20	146	1	99	88	12	100
Games Gas, Water and Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	458	2	460	1,176	2	1,178	699	I	700		5	345	56	257	304	9	313
Commercial Domestic (Outdoor)	. 2,704 . 1,327	591 3,561	3, <b>295</b> 4,888	4,251 1,707	1,151 10,671	5,402 12,378	3,304 1,651	87 <b>7</b> 5,624	4,18t 7,275		2,85 <b>9</b>	1,106	45 252	686 2,067	498 157	233 2,162	
Other, General and Undefined (a) General Labourers (b) Others	. 8,368	990	8, <b>36</b> 8 3, <b>05</b> 3	17,832 4,139	4,241	17,832 8,380	11,528	1,969	11,528 4,790	3,713 696	864	3,713 1,560	1,407	2,080 1,108	3,487 590	734	3,487 1,324
	. 50,418			109,489	27,758	187,247	70,709	13,190	83,899	20,390	8,644	29,034	3,486	19,597	16,552	6,531	23,089

\* Exclusive of casual employments, see separate Table below.
+ Including re-applications from persons placed in a vacancy through the Exchanges during the period.

#### JUVENILES-TRADE TABLE.

		Vac	ancies fo	r Juveni	les.			
Trades.	Notified	during	period.	Filled during period.				
belanours althoughous	Boys.   Girls.		Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total		
Building and Works of Con-	130		130	91	220	91		
Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances	43 599	91	43 690	<b>6</b> 1 449	73	61 522		
Textiles Dress Conveyance of Men, Goods	214 345 2,299	321 615 121	535 960 2,420	157 214 1,766	270 473 104	427 687 1,870		
and Messages Agriculture	39	5	44	25	4 184	29		
Paper, Prints, Books, etc Wood, Furniture, Fittings, etc Chemicals, Oil, Grease, etc.	211 202 55	236 70 44	447 272 99	153 154 44	50 38	337 204 82		
Bricks, Cement, Pottery, etc. Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	46 386	403	58 789	25 294	7 349	643		
Skins, Leather, Hair, etc. Precious Metals, Jewels,	40	49	89	38	46	84		
Watches, Instruments and Games	33	10	43	25	8	33		
Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service Commercial	12	80	483	284	65	349		
Domestic (Outdoor) Other, General and Undefined—	403 81	681	762	63	507	570		
(a) General Labourers (b) Others	48 589		48 1,166	39 513	545	39 1,058		
Total	5,775	3,315	9,090	4,406	2,723	7,129		

## WITH BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES.

THE Board of Trade under the Powers conferred on them by section 2 (5) of the Labour Exchanges Act, have appointed an Advisory Trade Committee for Labour Exchanges in the West of England.

The following are the members of the Committee:-Representing Employers.—Messrs. F. T. Depree, J.P., The first Meeting of G. Easonsmith, J. Fielding, R. J. Hoskins, J. W. Bristol on January 26th.

#### CASUAL EMPLOYMENTS.

Table IV.—Yacancies Notified and Yacancies Filled for the four weeks ended Jan. 27th, 1911.

Table V.—Applicants registered and work given for the period of 4 weeks ended January 27th, 1911. the period of 4 weeks ended January 27th, 1911.

Employment,	Appli- cants Re- gistered.	Applicants given work.	Number of Jobs.	Estimated number of days on which work was given.	days on which work was
Cotton Porters	-	424	725	4,984	11.8
Cloth Porters	491	246	5,447	4,125	16.8
Dock Labourers	460	294	1,553	1,982	6.7
Sandwichmen	541	436	1,127	1,460	3'3
Other men	349	316	670	2,160	6.8
Total men		1,716	9,522	14,711	8.6
Charwomen	2,071	472	1,144	1,358	2.9
Other women	4	_	-	_	
Total women	2,075	472	1,144	1,358	2.9
Grand total		2,188	10,665	16,069	7.3

ADVISORY COMMITTEES IN CONNECTION
WITH BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR
Howard, C. G. Huggins, A. W. Lethbridge, E. Mudge,
E. J. Neale, P. Steadman, and two others yet to be

Representing Workpeople.—Mr. M. Connett, Councillor A. J. Evans, J.P., Messrs. F. Freeman, W. A. Harradon, A. Hawker, W. E. Jancey, C. F. Jones, T. C. Lewis, A. V. Perrey, Councillor F. Sheppard, Councillor A. W. Thomas, J.P., and Mr. G. H. Voisey.

The first Meeting of the Committee was held at

#### WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JANUARY, 1911.

(Note.-These are not connected with the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.) During January 908 fresh applications for work (482 from domestic servants, &c.) were registered by 9 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 775 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 224 persons, of whom 133 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 224 situations found for applicants 166 were of a more or less permanent character, while 58 were temporary only.

The demand for cooks and parlourmaids was in excess of the supply; the supply of ladies' maids and companions was in excess of the demand.

		ations Vork-		tions ed by			Workpo Emplo		
	peo	ople	Empl	loyers		ma- itly.	Tem- porarily.		
	Jan., 1911.	Jan., 1910.	Jan.,	Jan., 1910.	Jan.,	Jan., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Jan. 1910	
			Summ	ary b	y Bure	sux.			
Central Bureau:-									
5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W. Y.W.C.A.:—	134	135	86	94	32	27	8	8	
26, George Street, f(1)	405	408	492	447	77	69 18	32	27	
Hanover Sq. 1(2)	134	126	62	39	21	18	7	6	
Dublin:— 30, Molesworth Street	26	42	34	33	7	6	T		
Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds,									
Edinburgh and Glasgow)	209	192	IOI	137	29	46	10	15	
Total of 9 Bureaux	908	903	775	750	166	166	58	56	
		8	umma	ry by	Occup	ations	ı.		
Superintendents,	7 101 201	- 1					10000	1000	
Forewomen, &c.	69	68	20	23	I	3	I	2	
Shop Assistants Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	19	18	2	2	-0		•••	I	
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists	77	73	38	21	18	13	5	6	
Apprentices and Learners	99	103	40	26	II	9	9	4	
Demontis Comments	27		38	24	21		I	2	
Miscellaneous	482 135	483	591	54	95 20	109	38	37	
Total of 9 Bureaux	908	002	MME		166	166		-	
lotal of g Bureaux	908	903	775	750	100	100	58	56	

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 41 persons in London and 59 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 355 persons in London and 92 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

The return received from the Westminster Municipal Labour Bureau (not under the control of the Board of Trade) shows that during January, 1911, 289 men applicants were registered, and that situations were found for 67 persons (60 permanent and 7 temporary). The number on the register at the end of the month was 726.

#### PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.

THE balance outward of passengers from the United Kingdom to places out of Europe was 319,886 in the twelve months ended December, 1910, as compared with 213,053 in the twelve months ended December, 1909, and an average of 236,214 in January-December of the years 1905-1909; the corresponding numbers of British subjects were 233,944, 139,693, and 160,194 respectively. Of the balance outward of British subjects 49.5 per cent. left for British North America in 1910, as compared with 37.5 per cent. in 1909 and 45.6 per cent. in 1905-09, while the percentages who left for the United States were 31.5, 41.2, and 41.9, respectively.

	19	10.	190	09.	Average 1905-1909.		
The state of the s	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	
Outward: Total	398,119	618,754	288,761	474,378	306,848	502,460	
To British N. America To United States	157,065	196,218	85,887 109,700	113,318	103,117	128,873	
Inward: Total	164,175	298,868	149,068	261,325	146,654	266,246	
From British N. America From United States	41,311 58,728	61,599 164,068	33,509 53,323	46,786 144,002	30,119 61,738	44,895	
Balance Outward:	233,944	319,886	139,693	213,053	160,194	236,214	
To British N. America To United States	115,754 73,594	134,619	52,378 56,377	66,532	72,998	83,978	

#### FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

#### Summary for January 1911.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

Note.—The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance and freight, or,

	Month e	nded 31st Ja	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in January, 1911, as compared with				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1	1910.	100	1 <b>9</b> 09.
I.—Food, Drink, and	£ 200	£ 21,598,585	£ 600		£		£
Tobacco	19,101,329	21,590,505	20,010,024		901,901	T	1,455,295
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	<b>23,060,5</b> 36	21,708,297	28,751,121	+	7,042,824	+	5,690,585
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	11,014,219	12,374,521	13,065,570	+	691,049	+	2,051,351
IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	264,280	228,281	261,456	+	33,175	-	2,824
Total value of Imports	53,500,364	55,909,684	62,694,771	+	6,785,087	+	9,194,407

#### EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE

#### UNITED KINGDOM.

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

	Month 6	ended 31st J	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in January, 1911, as compared with					
	1909.	1910	1911		1910.	1	1909.	
I.—Food, Drink and	£ 1,446,527	£ 1,624,578	£ 2,026,259	+	£ 401,681	+	£ 579,732	
Tobacco II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured1	3,716,052	3,982,088	4,379,848	+	397,760	+	663,796	
or mainly Manu- factured §	22,916,981	28,609,053	30,664,826	+	2,055,773	+	7,747,845	
IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	723,486	58 <b>7,39</b> 6	659,898	+	72,502	-	63,588	
Total value of Exports of BritishProduce	28,803,046	34,803,115	87,730,831	+	2.927,716	+	8,927,785	

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £8,641,472 during January 1911, as compared with £8,147,164 during January, 1910 and £6,687,551 during January, 1909.

#### RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

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

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended January 28th, 1911, amounted to £4,275,372, an increase of £191,812 (or 4.7 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1910.

		s ended 8th, 1911.
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1910.
English Lines:—	£	f
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs.	1,424.568	+ 71,492
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury	710,424	+ 19,300
Lancs, and Yorks., and N. Eastern	760,074	+ 38,656
L. & S. W., and Gt. Western	651,600	+ 20,700
L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C. Scottish Lines:—	151,443	+ 8,369
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian  Irish Lines:—	465,566	+ 26,742
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern	111,697	+ 6,603
Total	4,275,372	+191,812

<sup>\*</sup> Raw cotton, wool, wood and timber, metallic ores, oils and oil-seeds, hides † Yarns and textile fabrics, manufactures of metal and leather, chemicals, &c.

t Coal, wool, oil, seeds, &c., hides and skins.

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

#### PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JANUARY.

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 Volume XXXIII. Foreign and Colonial Systems of Poor Relief, with a Memorandum on the Relief of Famines in India. [Cd. 5441: pp. 474:

Memorandum on the Relief of Famines in India. [Cd. 5441: pp. 474: price 3s. 9d.]

Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the President of the Local Government Board with respect to the Orders relating to the Administration of Outdoor Relief. [Cd. 5525: pp. 62: price 6d.]

Pauperism (England and Wales). Half yearly Statement for July 1st, 1910. Local Government Board. [H.C. 242—1: pp. 22: price 6d.]

Departmental Committee on Live Stock and Agriculture in the Congested Departmental Committee on Live Stock and Agriculture in the Congested Districts of Scotland. Committee to inquire into and report upon work of Board for the Improvement of Agriculture and Live Stock and its further development, with special regard to the quality of the stock raised upon crofters' holdings. Scottish Office. [Cd. 5457: pp.

15: price 2d.]
The Annual Local Taxation Returns (Scotland) for the year 1908-1909. Contains receipts and expenditure of Distress Committees in Scotland under the Unemployed Workmen's Act, 1905. [H.C. 312; pp. lii + 284: price 2s. 9d.]

Memorandum with regard to Co-operation between Labour Exchanges

and Local Education Authorities exercising their powers under the Education (Choice of Employment) Act, 1910. [Stationery Office Publication: pp. 6: price id.]

#### BRITISH COLONIES.

Canada. The Labour Gazette, December, 1910. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during November 1910; Canadian legislation with regard to Workmen's Compensation: Manitoba and British Columbia legislation affecting labour in 1910; proposed Dominion labour legislation; disputes, industrial accidents, retail prices, &c. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's December 1

New Zealand. Awards, Agreements, and Decisions, under the Industrial onciliation and Arbitration Act. Volume XI. Part 5. [Wellington:

New Zealand. Awards, Agreements, and Decisions, under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Volume XI. Part 5. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. 96.]

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Queensland. Wages Board Act, 1908. Determinations. Candle Making Industry Board, dated November 21st, 1910. Brisbane Furniture Makers' Board, dated November 21st, 1910.

New South Wales. The Industrial Arbitration Reports and Records. Volume IX. Part 2, 1910. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printar. pp. 1911. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printar. pp. 1911.]

Volume IX. Part 2, 1910. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. viii. + 98 + xxi.]

Cape Colony. Government Labour Bureau,—Report for November, 1910. State of the Labour Market.

#### FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International.—Bulletin of the International Labour Offices, No. 6, p. 10. Labour legislation in various countries. [Paris: Berger-

Levrault & Cie.].

United States.—Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour. (Department of Commerce and Labour). No. 89: July, 1910. Child labour legislation in Europe, by C. W. A. Veditz; Court decisions affecting labour—statute law and common law decisions. [Washington: Government Printing Works: pp. 450.

—Eighth Annual Report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labour, 1910. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 98].

—Maine.—Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics, 1910. Industrial accidents, strikes, trade unions, conciliation and arbitration, workmen's compensation, immigration, etc. [Augusta: Kennebec Journal Print: pp. 482].

France.—Journal of French Labour Department, December, 1910. Employment and labour disputes in November: note on Franco-British Agreement as to compensation for industrial accidents. [Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie.: price 2d.]

—Statistics of Poor Relief Institutions, 1908. French Ministry of Labour, 1910. [Paris: pp. 259.]

Labour, 1910.

Labour, 1910. [Paris: pp. 259.]

Germany.—Sickness Insurance in 1909. Imperial Statistical Office.

[Berlin: Putkammer & Mühlbrecht: pp. 81: price 1s. 2d.]

—Journal of the Imperial Insurance Office. Statistics for 1909 of insurance against (I.) accidents and (II.) infirmity and old age.

[Berlin: Behrend & Co.: pp. 219: price 1s.]

—Council of Labour Statistics. Report of Proceedings, Session of November 30th, 1910. Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin: pp. 57].

—Journal of the German Labour Department, January, 1911. Employment in 1910 and December, 1910; unemployment among trade unionists in fourth quarter of 1910; workmen's insurance, 1909. [Berlin: Carl Heymanns Verlag: price 1d.]

-Sixth Annual Report of Frankfort Institute for Social Service, 1908.

- Sixin Annual Report of Frankfort Institute for Social Service, 1908. [Frankfort-on-Maine: pp. 39 + 24].

Austria-Hungary.—Report of the Workpeople's Insurance Institute of Lower Austria, 1909. [Vienna: Friedrich Jaspar: pp. 56.]

—Report of Proceedings of the 28th Session of the Council of Labour,

- Report of Proceedings of the 28th Session of the Council of Labour, 4th and 5th July, 1910. Austrian Labour Department. [Vienna].

- Report on Child Labour in Austria in 1908. Volume I. Austrian Labour Department. [Vienna].

Labour Department. [Vienna: A. Hölder: pp. 424].

Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, December, 1910. Labour registries in November; extract (Sections II.—IX.) from Servian industrial law of June 29th (July 12th), 1910. Latter deals with wages, hours, trade unions, workpeople's insurance, employment of women and children, technical education, apprenticeship, conciliation, labour exchanges, &c. Also index to Journal for years 1900-1909. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.]

Proceedings of Permanent Council for Labour relating to Bill for the Election of Miners' Committees and Workmen Inspectors. Austrian Labour Department. [Vienna: A. Hölder: pp. 365.]

Statistical Journal of Hungary, December, 1910. Hungarian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]

Italy.—Labour Conditions in the Brick and Tile Making Industry in Italy. Italian Labour Department. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: pp. 116: price 1s. 2½d.]

116: price is. 2\frac{1}{2}d.\]
—Journal of the Italian Labour Department, December, 1910.
Industrial accidents in first six months of 1909; labour disputes and retail prices in November. [Rome: Fratelli Treves; price]

Belgium,—Year Book of Labour Legislation. Text of labour laws of 1909 in various countries. Belgian Labour Department. [Brussels: A. Dewit, 53, rue Royale: pp. 984: price 4s. 10d.]

—Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, December, 31st, 1910; labour disputes in November. January 15th, 1911; employment in December. [Brussels: F. van Buggenhoudt: price 1d. each.]

—Report of Operations of Railway, Postal, Telegraph, Telephone and Marine Services in 1909. Ministry of Railway, Postal, Telegraph Services. [Brussels: Goemaere.]

Holland.—Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, December, 1910. Employment and labour disputes in November; trade unions, January, 1910; factory inspection, accident insurance and postal savings' banks in 1909. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

—Statistics of Trade Unions on January 1st, 1910. Dutch Central Statistical Office. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante; pp. 38: price 2d.]

—Statistical Year Book of Holland, 1909. Occupations, trade unions, wages, hours, labour disputes, labour exchanges, &c. Dutch Central Statistical Office. [The Hague: Gebroeders

Belinfante: pp. 313.]

—Monthly and other Periodical Statistics of Holland and of Dutch Colonies; First months of 1910. Prices of wheat, rye, sugar, &c. Dutch Central Statistical Office. [The Hague: Gebroeders

Belinfante: pp. 76: price 6d.]

Norway.—Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office,
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Sweden.—Statistics of Swedish Savings Banks in 1909. Swedish
Central Statistical Office. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner:

pp. xii, + 48.]

—Report on Agriculture in Sweden in 1910. Deals with wages of agricultural labourers. Swedish Central Statistical Office. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: pp. 17.]

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—Unemployment in Sweden in Winter of 1908-9. Swedish Labour Department. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: pp. 246.]

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Norstedt & Söner: price 2d.]

—Reports on Insurance in Sweden, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909

(Part I. only). [Stockholm: K. L. Beckman: pp. 90.]

—Industrial Accidents in Sweden, 1907. Swedish Labour Department. [Stockholm: K. L. Beckman: pp. 157.]

—Report on Registered Sick Funds in Sweden in 1909. Swedish Labour Department. [Stockholm: K. L. Beckman: pp. 200.]

Portugal.—Journal of Department of Industrial Inspection, Nos. 36

Bulgaria.—Foreign Trade and Navigation of Bulgaria, and Prices in the Principal Towns during the Third Quarter of 1910. Contains wages of bricklayers and labourers. Bulgarian Statistical Department.

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Uruguay.—Statistical Year Book of Montevideo, 1909. Department of Census and Statistics. [Montevideo; pp. 391].

### INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING JANUARY. (Based on information sufplied to the Department by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.)

#### (1) REGISTERED.

Among the new societies registered in January were the following:-

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—3, viz., Conservative Labour Union, Central Rooms, George Street, Newport, Mon.; South Wales Wage Rate Men's Assoc., Royal Exchange Inn,

Aberdare; North of England Wholesale Grocers' Assoc., 123, Corn Exchange, Manchester. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—Nil.

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Exchange, Manchester. Scotland.—Nil. Iveland.—Nil.

Industrial and Provident Societies. England and Wales.—
16, viz.:—Working Men's Clubs (4): Meadowfield and District Social Club and Inst., Ltd., Brandon Colliery, co. Durham; Chilton and Windlestone W. M. Club and Inst., Ltd., Ferry Hill, co. Durham; Carlin How and District W. M. Club and Inst., Ltd., Carlin How, Yorks.; Scotland Gate and District W. M. Social Club, Ltd., Choppington, Northumberland; Agricultural Distributive (2): Tiverton Farmers and Shire Horse Soc., Ltd., Tiverton; Staffhurst Wood Agric. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Eden Bridge, Kent; Co-operative Distributive (2): Retail Dairymen's Mutual Supply, Ltd., Gray's Inn Road, W.C.; Glendale Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Wooler, Northumberland; Small Holdings (3): Market Lavington and Easterton Small Holders' Soc., Ltd., Littleton Panell, Wilts.; Gorton Labour Land Soc., Ltd., Manchester; Milton and Dist. Small Holders' Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Cambridge; Miscellaneous (5). Scotland.—2, viz.:—Agricultural Distributive (1): Strathendrick Agric. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Killearn, Stirling; Miscellaneous (1). Ireland.—5, viz.:—Agricultural Distributive (3): Ballindaggin Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Murintown, co. Wexford; Agricultural Productive (1): Droumcleugh Co-op. Creamery, Ltd., Listowel, co. Kerry; Miscellaneous (1).

Friendly Societies.—England and Wales 32, viz.:—Derwent W. M. Club Suppliers. Workington: Ve Olde Village W. M. Club

Suppliers Soc., Ltd., Murintowi, Co. Westold, Agricultural Todactive (1): Droumcleugh Co-op. Creamery, Ltd., Listowel, co. Kerry; Miscellaneous (1).

Friendly Societies.—England and Wales 32, viz.:—Derwent W. M. Club and Inst., Workington; Ye Olde Village W. M. Club and Inst., Castle Eden, co. Durham; Shoeburyness Conservative Club, Shoeburyness; Ramsgate Conservative W. M. Inst., Ramsgate; Mossley United Irish League W. M. Club, Mossley, Manchester; Warton W. M. Club and Inst., Warton, Atherstone; Cross Flatts Beeston Recreation Inst. and W. M. Club, Beeston, Leeds; Dinas W. M. Club and Inst., Rhondda, Glam.; Pontycymmer W. M. Club and Inst., Bridgend; Marple Taylor-Mills Mutual Self Help Money Soc., Marple, Stockport; Royton Taylor-Mills Mutual Self Help Money Soc., Royton, Oldham; Brierfield Taylor-Mills Mutual Self Help Money Soc., Bolton; Astley Bridge Taylor-Mills Mutual Self Help Money Soc., Bolton; Newcastle-under-Lyne Taylor-Mills Mutual Self Help Money Soc., Bolton; Newcastle-under-Lyne Taylor-Mills Mutual Self Help Money Soc., South Woodford, N.E.; Ockendon Centenary Juvenile Oddfellows Friendly Soc., South Ockendon, Romford; Queen St. P.S.A. Sick and Dividing Friendly Soc., Hitchin; Penge Tabernacle Sick, Benefit and Dividing Soc., Penge, S.E.: Sandgate Sick and Benefit Tontine Soc., Barrow-in-Furness; Christopher Rodwell Kimcote and Walton Female Friendly Soc., Leicester; Swiss Union Hotel Horse Shoe Sick and Funeral Benefit Friendly Soc., Fulham Cross, S.W.; British Electrical Friendly Soc., I, Kingsway, W.C.; Fulham Primitive Methodist Women's Sick and Provident Soc., Fulham; Kingsway Slate Club for Women, Soho Sq., W.; Springfield Brewery Sick, and Benefit Soc., Wolverhampton; Ombersley Friendly Sick and Dividend Soc., Balsall Heath, Birmingham; Leeds Mutual Assurance Collecting Soc., Leeds; Alderton Pig Club, Alderton, Tewkesbury. Scotland (1) viz.:—Cathcart Taylor-Mills Mutual Self Help Money Soc., Classow. Iteland—nil. Glasgow. Ireland-nil.

#### (2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

	Notices receive		
Class of Society.	Commence- ment of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Registry Cancelled.
Trade Unions Industrial & Provident Societies Friendly Societies Building ,, Branches Building ,,		1 2 3 1 <b>6</b>	3 5 10 

#### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JANUARY 1911. ADMIRALTY, CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

Anchors and Stocks—
Steel Company of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.
H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney, Chester.
J. Spencer & Sons, Ltd., Newburn.

Brass Foundry—
J. Cartland & Son, Ltd., Constitution Hill, Birmingham.
Evered & Co., Ltd., Surrey Works, Lewisham Rd., Smethwick.
Harcourts, Ltd., 223, Moseley St., Birmingham.
J. P. Marrian & Co., Slaney St., Birmingham.
T. Pemberton & Sons, Ltd., Union St., West Bromwich.
Buoys, Steel Mooring—
J. Bellamy, Ltd., Byng St., Millwall, E.
Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Millwall, E.
Brown, Night Life—

BUOYS, NIGHT LIFE— Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland. CANVAS, SCENE PAINTING—
Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee, N.B.
D. & R. Duke, Brechin, N B.

CLOTH, BLUE—
H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, nr. Leeds.
J. Hainsworth & Son, Farsley, nr. Leeds.
A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, Leeds.
COTTON, LAMP, PACKING & WICKS—
G. Haines & Co., Stockport.
Morgan Crossley & Co., Ltd, Miles Platting, Manchester.
J. Shawcross & Co., Manchester.

J. Shawcross & Co., Manchester.
Cutters, Wire Hawser—
Carron Co., Carron, N.B.
Deck Fittings, Cast Steel—
W. Shaw & Co., Middlesbrough. DRILL, WHITE COTTON—
Hoyle, Ltd., Hebden Bridge, Yorks.

FEARNOUGHT AND KERSEY—

J. Clay & Sons, Sowerby Bridge.

J. Horsfall & Sons (Greetland) Ltd., Greetland, nr. Halifax.

H. Shaw, Millbrook, Stalybridge.
Sykes & Co. (Brierley), Ltd., Brierley Mills, Luddenden, Foot.
J. Sykes & Sons, Littleborough, Lancs.
J. Smith & Co., Greetland, nr. Halifax.
J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks.

G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Valley Mills, Apperley Bridge, nr.

Bradford.

Thomas Heap & Sons, Ltd., Haugh, nr. Rochdale.
Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., The Butts, Rochdale.
Kershaw Bros., Sladen Mills, Littleborough, nr. Manchester.
John Lee & Sons, Ltd., Bank Field Mills, Rochdale.
T. & C. Littlewood & Co., Yorkshire St., Rochdale.
S. Porritt & Sons, Ltd., Bamford Woollen Mills, Rochdale.
J. Radcliffe & Co., Green Mill, Lower Place, Rochdale.
W. Shaw & Sons, Vale Mills, Rochdale.
Robert Schofield, Well i' th' Lane Mills, Rochdale.
J. Schofield & Sons, Buckley Mills, Rochdale.
J. Woolfenden, Vicars Moss Mills, Rochdale.
JEAN, BLUE AND BROWN—
Armitage & Rigby, Ltd., 95, Portland St., Manchester.

EAN, BLUE AND BROWN—
Armitage & Rigby, Ltd., 95, Portland St., Manchester.
J. Bright & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale.
J. Bentley & Sons (Radcliffe), Ltd., 37, Faulkner St., Manchester.
Cottrill & Co., 14, Palace Square, Manchester.
E. Lane & Sons, Hope Mills, Walkden, Manchester.
W. A. Rothwell, 21, Marsden Square, Yorks.
Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddendenfoot, Manchester.

Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee, N.B. Buist & Co., Ltd., Dundee, N.B. Cox Bros., Ltd., Dundee, N.B. J. Paterson & Co., Dundee, N.B.

General Electric Co.. Ltd., Hammersmith.
British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.

British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.

Linen, Damask Table—
J. S. Brown & Sons, Ltd., Ulster Works, Belfast.

Wm. Ewart & Son, Ltd., 9, Bedford St., Belfast.

Inglis & Co., Victoria Works, Dunfermline.

John Shields & Co., Ltd., Wallace Works, Perth.

The Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Linfield, Belfast. MARMALADE -

John Keiller & Sons, Ltd., Silvertown, E C. Southwell & Co., Ltd., Dockhead, E.

The Brimsdown Lead Co., Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex. Cookson & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
H. Grace & Co., Millwall, London, E.

Paints, Mixed—
Colthurst & Harding, Temple Gate, Bristol.
Goodlass. Wall & Co., Ltd., 42, Seel St., Liverpool. John Hare & Co., Bristol.
Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd., 7, Caledonian Road,
London, N.

RAZORS— J. Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield, Thomas Turner & Co., Sheffield. SERGE, WHITE—

SERGE, WHITE—
J. Clay & Son, Sowerby Bridge.
Hamlyn Bros., Ltd., Buckfastleigh, Devon.
SQUEEGEES—C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Cambridge St., Manchester.
TARGETS—J. D. Foster, Emsworth, Hants.
TARTAN, NAVY—H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, nr. Leeds.
TOWELS, WHITE—
Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Portland St., Manchester.
W. R. Lee, Heywood, Lancs.

TRUCKS, RAILWAY— C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Horbury Junction, Nr. Wakefield.

TWINES—
Ainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Cleator, Cumberland.
Henry Cardwell & Sons, Ltd., 65, Shudehill, Manchester.
S. Tull & Co., 7 and 9, Creechurch Lane, E.C.
Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Port Glasgow.
J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Universe Works, Birmingham.
Webster Bros. & Co., Stanley Works, Arbroath.
Wood Goods, Manufactured—
I. Brown & Sons, Thatcham, Berks.

J. Brown & Sons, Thatcham, Berks.
R. Burley & Sons, Ltd., Fairley St., Govan.
E. & W. Coward, 2, Norfolk St., Strand, London, W.C.
Dyne & Evens, York House, Limehouse, London, E.
East & Son, Berkhampstead, Herts.
J. H. Ellis & Sons, 294, Queen's Rd., Sheffield.
Foster's, Ltd., Boxmoor, Herts.

February, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

R. Groom, Sons & Co., Ltd., Shropshire Works, Wellington, Shropshire.

J. B. Latham & Co., Flaxman Works, Eastlake Rd., Camberwell,

London, S.E.

J. & A. McFarlane, Ltd., Springbank, Glasgow.

Malcolm McNeill, Ringsend Dock Saw Mills, Dublin.

J. Owen & Sons, Ltd., Stanley Rd., Liverpool.

Stephen Pinnock, Station Rd., Thatcham, Berks. Stephen Pinnock, Station Rd., Thatcham, Berks.
Puttock & Peacock, Billingshurst, Sussex.
Remer & Co., Ltd., Derby Rd., Liverpool, N.
Joseph Reynolds, Prospect Steam Works, Chesham.
Rudders & Paynes, Ltd., Albion Saw Mills, Chester St.,

Birmingham.

Shepherd & Sons, Staveley, Kendal. Alfred Taylor, Turner's Arms, Mortimer, Berks. C. White, 129 & 131 Narrow St., Limehouse, London, E. Henry Workman, Ltd., Steam Saw Mills, Woodchester, near James Wood & Co., Ham Saw Mills, Newbury.

#### ADMIRALTY; WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STEEL GIRDERS for Dover-E. C. & J. Keay, Ltd., Corporation WORKS SERVICES-

Adapting buildings for accommodation of Coast Guard, Lerwick—
J. M. Aitken, Lerwick.

Drainage at Royal Naval College, Osborne—Brading & Son,
Cowes.

Erection of the "Errol" Hall, at Haslar, Portsmouth—J. Hunt,

Cleveland Rd., Gosport.

Erection of Wireless Telegraphy Station, Scarborough—
Jaram & Son, 16, Gladstone St., Scarborough.

Improved accommodation at Coast Guard Station, Dover—
A. Tapley & Co., 139, Folkestone Rd., Dover.

#### WAR OFFICE.

Accoutrements, Web—
Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.
T. & D. Henry, Duncan St., Leman St., E.
Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., Imperial Works, Fountayne Rd.,
Broad Lane, Tottenham, N.
M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn Mills, Nr. Loughborough, &c.

A. Preston & Sons, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury. Bottles, Water, Enamelled—
Anglo-American Tin Stamping Co., Ltd., Stourport, Worcs.
Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.

Association for Promoting the Welfare of the Blind, 258, Tottenham Court Rd., W. Chadwick & Shapcott, Ltd., 56, Durham Rd., Holloway, N. D. Clark & Sons, Stafford St. and Wisemore, Walsall. W. Cleghorn & Sons, Selborne St., Walsall. G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Leicester Assocn. for the Welfare of the Blind, 50, Granby St., Laicester.

A. Reid & Sons, 281 & 283, Tabard St., S.E. United Institution for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb, Albion St.,

Leeds.
BUCKETS, CANVAS—

Buckets, Canvas—
T. Briggs, (London) Ltd., 2 & 4, Southgate Rd., N.
C. Groom Ltd., Dod St., Limehouse, E.
Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen.
Clothing (Uniform)—
J. Compton & Sons, Old Ford Road, E.
George House, Ltd., 343, Wick Road, Hackney, N.E.
D. Gurteen & Sons, Chauntry Mills, Haverhill.
Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd., Prospect, Limerick.
Cotton Waste (Running Contract)—R. Garside, Elizabeth St.
Mills, Butler St., Manchester.
Spencer & Curedale, Ltd., Bury Ground Works, Bury.
Crane, Travelling—

CRANE. TRAVELLING-Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich. DISHES, BAKING-

KETTLES. CAMP-

Griffiths & Browett, Ltd., Bradford St., Birmingham. R. Hookham, Ltd., 132, Bradford St., Birmingham. Duck, Tent—
Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dens Works, Dundee.

D. & R. Duke, Brechin, N.B.
Leadbetter Bros. & Co., Cupar, Fife.
J. Lowson, Junr. & Co., Ltd., Victoria Works, Forfar.
Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.
D. M. Stenhouse, Cupar, Fife.

Bulpitt & Sons, 153-161, Camden St., Birmingham. Orme, Evans & Co., Wolverhampton.

Orme, Evans & Co., Wolverhampton.

Lamps, Electric, Incandescent—

British Tungsten Lamp Co., Ltd., Huyton Quarry, Nr. Liverpool.
Edison & Swan United Electric Light Co., Ltd., Ponders End,
Middlesex, and South Benwell, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Siemens Bros. Dynamo Works, Ltd., Dalston, N.E.

Lorries, Motor—Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland, near Preston.

Machine, Pellet Pressing—Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Derwent
Works, Birmingham

Works, Birmingham.
RACKS, ARM—Beckworths, Ltd., 9, Swan Mead, Tower Bridge

Saucepans, &c.—J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich.
Timber Shed for Gibraltar—E. F. Blakeley & Co., Vauxhall Rd.,

Varnish (Running Contract)—Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd.
Bankside, Sculcoats, Hull.
Craig & Rose, Ltd., British Lion Wharf, 47-48, Bankside, S.E.
Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking.
L. Berger & Sons, Ltd., 201, Morning Lane, Homerton, N.E.
Works Services—
Accommodation for Army Service Corps, Bulford—W. E.
Chivers & Sons, 29, Sheep St., Devizes.
Erection of Annexes, Kingston-on-Thames.—Johnson & Co., 97, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.
Erection of Drill and Gymnastic Hall, Gravesend.—W. P.
Goose & Sons, 124, Milton Road, Gravesend.
Extensions to Store and Shops at Mechanical Transport Depot, Stanhope Lines, Aldershot - Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Rose Lane
Works, Norwich. Works. Norwich

Foundations, Floors, &c., for Mechanical Transport Sheds, Bulford—E. T. Moore, 31, Harcourt Rd., Redlands, Bristol. Foundations, Floors, &c., for Mechanical Transport Sheds, Curragh Camp—H. Laverty & Son, Ltd., 12, Cambridge St.,

Improvements to Married Quarters, Hilsea—Munday & Sons, 9
Botolph Lane, E.C.

Supply and Erection of New Gas Plant, Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock—W. C. Holmes & Co., Ltd., Turn bridge, Huddersfield.

Supply and Erection of Supports for Velocity Screens, Shoeburyness—R. Moreland & Son, Ltd., 80, Goswell Rd, E.C. Vehicle Sheds, &c., Bulford—Thomas & Edge, Woolwich. Wiring of Barrack Blocks and W.D. Buildings for Electric Light

Curragh.—Edmondson's Electricity Corporation, Ltd , Broad Sanctuary Chambers, S.W.

#### INDIA OFFICE, STORE DEPARTMENT.

Bearing Plates—North Eastern Steel Co., Middlesbro'. Boiler—Babcock & Wilcox, Oriel House, Farringdon St., E.C. Buffers—P. & W. Maclellan, Glasgow. BUNTING—Morton & Holcroft, Halifax.

CARRIAGES—Stableford & Co., Coalville.

CEMENT—Peters Bros., 72, Victoria St., S.W.

COILS—Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co.. York Buildings,

Adelphi, W.C. COPPER SHEETS - Birmingham Battery, &c., Co., Selly Oak.

DRILL—
L. Behrens & Sons, Manchester.
E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.
ENGINES, &c.—Lancs. Dynamo, &c., Co., Trafford Pk., Manchester.
FISHBOLTS—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, 66, Cannon St., E.C.
FISHPLATES—Patent Shaft, &c., Co., Wednesbury.
FITTINGS, COMMUNICATION—Vacuum Brake Co., 32, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

BON, Pic.—Carron Co., Buchanan St., Glasgow.

toria St., E.C.
Iron, Pig—Carron Co., Buchanan St., Glasgow.
Lathes -Pollock & Machab, Bredbury, nr. Manchester.
Machines, Refrigerating—J. & E. Hall, Dartford.
Machines, Rivet Making—Rivet, Bolt Nut & Co., Glasgow.
Machines, Drilling—H. W. Ward & Co., Birmingham.
Machines, Milling—A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.
Rails—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., 66 Cannon St., E.C.
Resin—Grindley & Co., Poplar, E.
Rivets—Monks Hall Co., Warrington.
Rope, Wire—Dixon & Corbitt and R. S. Newall & Co., Gateshead.
Struce Gates - Ransomes & Ran et Inswich.

ROPE, WIRE—Dixon & Corbitt and R. S. Newall & Co., Gateshead.

SLUICE GATES - Ransomes & Rapier, Ipswich.

SODA—Tennant, Sons & Co., 9, Mincing Lane, E.C.

STEEL PLATES—D. Colville & Sons, Motherwell.

STEEL SHEETS (2)—Steel Co. of Scotland, 9, Mincing Lane, E.C.

STEEL PLATES—Steel Co. of Scotland, 9, Mincing Lane, E.C.

TUBES, BRASS—Birmingham Battery, &c., Co., Selly Oak.

TUBES, STEEL—Stewart & Lloyd's, Glasgow.

TURBINE, &c.—Gilkes & Co., Kendal.

UNDERFRAMES—Leeds Forge Co., Leeds.

UNDERFRAMES, &c.—Stableford & Co., Coalville.

WAGONS—Met. Amalgamated Ry. Car, &c., Co., Saltley.

WIRE—British Steel, &c., Co., 108a, Cannon St., E.C.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH APPARATUS—Marconis Wireless Tel. Co.,

York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.

ZINC PLATES—London Zinc Mills, Ltd.. Wenlock Rd., N.

#### CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

BLANKETS—A. Preston & Sons, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury, Boiler, Mumford Water Tube—A. G. Mumford, Ltd., Culver Street Works, Colchester.
Boots—S. Walker, Walgrave, Northampton

CARRIAGES, FIRST-CLASS SLEEPING—Birmingham Railway Carriage and Wagon Co, Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham.

CEMENT (2 Contracts)—Barron & Co., Ltd., 6, Lloyd's Avenue,

CEMENT-Associated Portland Cement Manfrs. Ltd., 8, Lloyd's

Avenue, E.C.
Cement—Martin Earle & Co., Ltd., Wickham Cement Works,

nr. Rochester, Kent.

CLOTHING—E. Glanfield & Son, 1, 3 & 5, Brick Lane, E.C.

CLOTHING—E. Milns & Co., 69/72, Hatfield St., Blackfriars, S.E.

CLOTHING—Hibbert & Co., Ltd., 35, Bethnal Green Rd., E.

IRON, GALVD., CORR, &c.—J. Lysaght, Ltd., St. Vincent Ironworks,

Bristol,
IRON WHARF MATERIALS—The Thames Ironworks, Shipbuilding, and Engineering Co., Ltd., Canning Town, E.
Machinery, Pumping (for Dredger)—Wm. Simons & Co., Ltd., London Works, Renfrew.
Monotype Composing Machine—Lalston Monotype Corporation, Ltd., 43 & 43A, Fetter Lane, E.C.

OIL, LINSEED—W. B. Dick & Co., Ltd., 33-35, Eastcheap, E.C. PAINTS—Wilkinson Heywood & Clark, Ltd., 13, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.

PLATES, CORR. STEEL-Brandon Bridge Building Co., Ltd , 34, Victoria St., S.W

PLATES, MILD STEEL-F. Braby & Co., Ltd.. 110, Cannon St., E.C. PILING, STEEL-The British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter St., E.C.

Poles, Telegraph—Siemens, Bros. & Co., Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

Springs, Laminated Bearing—J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Atlas Works, Sheffield.

SWITCHES AND CROSSINGS (2 Contracts)—Anderson Foundry Co., Ltd., Port Clarence, Middlesbrough.

TENTS-J. Edgington & Co., Ltd., 19, Long Lane, E.C. TONITE, DETONATORS AND MATCHES—Christopher & Co., 118, Pall Mall, S.W.

UNDERFRAMES, FOR GOODS BRAKE VANS—Metropolitan Amalgamated Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd., Saltley, Birmingham.
VANS, FRUIT—Gloucester Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd., I,
Victoria St., S.W.
WAGONS, COVERED GOODS—Bristol Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd..

Lawrence Hill, Bristol.

WAGON SPARES-Metrop. Amal. Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd.,

Saltley, Birmingham.
WHEELS AND AXLES—Blake Boiler Wagon & Engineering Co., Ltd., Alliance Works, Darlington.

#### GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Bell Sets-International Electric Co., Kilburn. Bells, Magneto-British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston. CABLE, I. R. & C. CORE-British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., North Woolwich. CABLE, LOOP—Western Electric Co., Ltd. North Woolwich. CABLE, PAPER CORE-

British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescot, Lancs. Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs. Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, Kent.

CASES FOR RETARDATION COILS AND CONDENSERS-British L. M.

Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston.
Colls. Loading—Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich.
Colls, Retardation—Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich. CORDS, FLEXIBLE-

London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Leyton.

Peel Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford.
Fans, Electric—Matthews & Yates, Ltd., Manchester.
Pole Steps—Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.
Receivers, Bell—British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Liverpool

RECEIVERS, WATCH-International Electric Co., Kilburn,

SWITCHBOARDS-British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Liverpool. British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston. Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich.

TELEPHONES British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Liverpool.

British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Liverpool.
British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston.

Mechanical Stokers (Four)—Installation at Post Office Savings'
Bank, West Kensington, W.—Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Oriel
House, Farringdon St., E.C.

Laying a Line of Cast Iron Pipes between London and Bromley
(Kent). (Section 1)—J. A. Ewart, 21, Old Queen St. S.W.

Laying Lines of Cast Iron Pipes in the Park (London) Telephone
Exchange Area. (Section 1)—J. A. Ewart, 21, Old Queen St.,
S.W.

LAYING LINES of Cast Iron Pipes in the Hampstead (London) Area -Westminster Construction Co., Ltd., 22, Queen Anne's Gate,

#### OFFICE OF WORKS.

#### MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS-

All trades - D. MacAndrew & Co., 120, Loch St., Aberdeen.

Excavators', Masons', and Bricklayers' Work—A. Colville & Co., 20, Mayfield Rd., Edinburgh. Carpenter's and Joiner's Work-A. Colville & Co., 20, Mayfield

Rd., Edinburgh. Plumber's and Gasfitter's Work-W. Barton & Sons, 11, Forrest Rd., Edinburgh.

Painter's, Paperhanger's and Gilder's Work—W. A. Campbell & Sons, 3, West Maitland St., Edinburgh.
Glazier's Work—Robert Graham, 45, Castle St., Edinburgh.
Slater's Work—Robert Graham, 45, Castle St., Edinburgh.
Ironfounder's, Smith's and Ironmonger's Work—James Gray & Son & George St. Edinburgh

Son, 89, George St., Edinburgh. Blindmaker's and Bellhanger's Work—James Gray & Son, 89,

George St., Edinburgh. Plasterer's Work-John Ross, 233, Causewayside, Edinburgh.

Excavator's, Mason's and Bricklayer's Work-R. Gilchrist & Son, 50, New St. East, Glasgow.

Carpenter's and Joiner's Work-W. McCall & Sons, 5, Balmano St., Glasgow.

Plumber's and Gasfitter's Work-Robert Thomson, 281, Duke St.,

Painter's, Paperhanger's and Gilder's Work-John L. Duncan, 155, Eglinton St., Glasgow.

Glazier's Work—G. & J. Rae, Ltd., 13-21, Ingram St., Glasgow. Slater's Work—James Smith & Son, 32, Possil Rd., Glasgow. Ironfounder's, Smith's and Ironmonger's Work—James McDougall & Sons, 127, Castle St., Glasgow.

Blindmaker's and Bellhanger's Work-William Bryden & Son, 206, Bath St., Glasgow

Plasterer's Work-James Smith & Son, 32, Possil Rd., Glasgow. BUILDER'S WORK-

Bishop Auckland New Post Office Erection-Middlemiss Bros.,

Stepney Bank, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Exeter Station Sorting Office Enlargement—Woodman & Son,
Bartholomew Close, Exeter.
Holloway Money Order Office Internal Finishings—Leslie & Co.,

Ltd., Kensington Square, W

Ilford New Telephone Exchange Erection—Pasterfield & English, Sunnyhill Rd., Streatham, S.W.
Westminster New Public Offices—Foundations Vaults, etc.—
F. G. Minter, High St., Putney.

Whetstone Sorting Office Erections — Clark & Sons, Abbey Building Works, Cambridge.

IRONWORK, ETC.—
Admiralty Block IV., Gates and Railings—Hart, Son, Peard & Co., Ltd., 138-140, Charing Cross Rd., S.W.
Mount Pleasant Parcel Office—Iron and Steel Work—Dorman,

Nount Fleasant Farcer Omce—from and Steel Work—Dorman,
Long & Co., Ltd., 19, Victoria St., S.W.
National Gallery, West Wing—Dreadnought Doors and Shutters
—Fireproof Doors, Ltd., 46, King William Street, E.C.
Hydraulic Lifts—British Museum Extension—R. Waygood &
Co., Ltd., Falmouth Rd., S.E. ELECTRIC LIFTS-Marlborough House-Otis Elevator Co., Ltd., 4,

Queen Victoria St., E.C. PRESSES—Inland Revenue Office—Child, Hewitt & Co., Eagle Cabinet Works, Peckham, S.E.

BRUSHWOOD FAGGOTS FOR LONDON DISTRICT-H. Cooper & Sons, Chiddingfold, Godalming, Surrey.

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