# Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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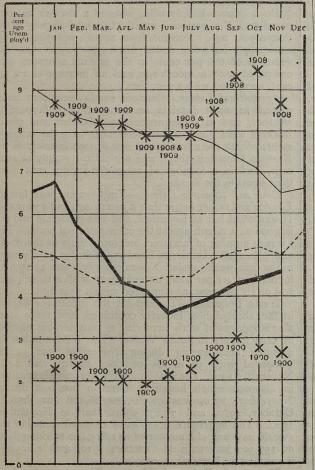
PRICE ONE PENNY.

# EMPLOYMENT CHART

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



#### NOTE TO CHART.

Building	55,907	Paper, Printing & Book-	
Coal Mining	146,815	binding	61,417
Engineering	171,362	Woodworking and Fur-	
Shipbuilding	30,705		34,188
Other Metal Trades	42,530	Miscellaneous	18,436
Textiles	119,164	Total 6	80,524

# STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN NOVEMBER.

[In addition to the 2,920 Employment Returns from Trade Unions used for the Chart, 4,426 were received from employers relating to 1,171,230 workpeople employed in coal and iron mining, the cotton, woollen, worsted and other textile trades, the building trades, the boot and shoe and other clothing trades, and the paper and glass trades. Besides these 7,346 statistical returns, a large number of returns of a non-statistical character were received from Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Local Correspondents, and other sources.]

EMPLOYMENT in November was, on the whole, not quite so good as in October. There was an improvement in the cotton trade and printing trades; on the other hand the building and kindred industries showed a decline. The metal and engineering trades continued to be adversely affected by the dispute in the shipbuilding trade.

As compared with a year ago coal mining was about the same and shipbuilding much worse; otherwise the principal industries, including the cotton trade, showed an improvement.

In the 416 Trade Unions with a net membership of 680,524 making returns, 31,276 (or 4.6 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of November, 1910, compared with 4.4 per cent. at the end of October, 1910, and 6.5 per cent. at the end of November, 1909.

Coal Mining.—Employment in this industry continued fair during November, and showed little change on the whole compared with a month ago and a year ago. At the pits covered by the returns the average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended November 19th was 5'30, as compared with 5'33 a month ago and 5'36 a year ago.

Iron Mining. — Employment was good, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago. *Pig Iron Industry*.—Employment during November was

Pig Iron Industry.—Employment during November was fair, and better than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters employing 23,000 workpeople, showed 309 furnaces in blast at the end of November, 1910, as compared with 310 in October, 1910, and 302 in November, 1909.

Iron and Steel Works.—Employment at iron and steel works showed a decline as compared with a month ago, owing partly to the dispute in the shipbuilding industry; it was better than a year ago. According to returns covering 89,370 workpeople, the volume of employment (*i.e.*, number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended November 19th, 1910, showed a decrease of 3.5 per cent. on a month ago, and an increase of 3.7 per cent. on a year ago. *Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture.*—Employment

Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture.—Employment continued very good and was much better than a year ago. The number of tinplate and steel sheet mills working at the end of November was 506, as compared with 502 a month ago and 466 a year ago.

Engineering Trades.—Employment continued fair on the whole, though adversely affected in some districts by the dispute in the shipbuilding industry. It was not so good as a month ago, but much better than a year ago. Trade unions with a membership of 171,362 reported 5.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 5 o per cent. a month ago and 9 5 per cent. a year ago.

Shipbuilding.—There was still a general dislocation of employment in most of the principal centres on account of the dispute in this industry. In centres not affected by the dispute employment was generally good and rather better than a month ago.

Cotton Trade.—Employment in the spinning and weaving branches showed an improvement compared with both a month ago and a year ago, and was, on the whole, fair. There was still some short time in the spinning branch and some slackness in the weaving branch. Returns from firms employing 139,607 workpeople in the week ended November 19th, 1910, showed an increase of 4.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 7.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Wollen Trade.—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 28,488 workpeople in the week ended November 19th showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 7.0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Worsted Trade.—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 45,830 workpeople in the week ended November 19th showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 4.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Linen Trade.—Employment was good; it was not quite so good as a month ago, but about the same as a year ago. Returns from firms employing 50,316 workpeople in the week ended November 19th showed a decrease of 1'3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0'5 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Jute Trade.—Employment was fair and not so good as a month ago, but about the same as a year ago. Returns from firms employing 17,767 workpeople in the week ended November 19th showed a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 0.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Lace Trade.—Employment continued moderate, and was not so good as a year ago, the levers branch showing a marked falling off. Returns from firms employing 7,173 workpeople in the week ended November 19th showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 4.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Hosiery Trade.—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 20,015 workpeople in the week ended November 19th, showed an increase of 0<sup>-1</sup> per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 6<sup>-2</sup> per cent. compared with a year ago.

Silk Trade.—Employment was fairly good; it showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,410 workpeople in the week ended November 19th, 1910, showed a decrease of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Tailoring Trade.—Employment in the bespoke branch in London showed an improvement, and was fair; in the provinces it was moderate. In the *ready-made* branch it continued fair. In both branches it was better than a year ago. Hat Trade.—Employment in the Silk hat trade was

bad; in the *Felt* hat trade it was moderate; in both branches it was worse than a month ago and a year ago.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Employment showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 62,748 workpeople in the week ended November 19th showed a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3.2 per cent, compared with a year ago.

Other Leather Trades.—Employment was moderate; it was worse than both a month ago and a year ago.

Paper-making Trades. — Employment continued good, and was better than a month ago and a year ago.

Printing and Bookbinding Trades.—Employment was very good and much better than a month ago and a year ago, much overtime being reported on election and Christmas work. Trade Unions in the printing trades with a membership of 52,583 reported 2'2 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, compared with 4.6 a month ago and 3'5 a year ago. In the bookbinding trades the corresponding percentages were 1'9, 3'0, and 3'3.

Building Trades.—Employment continued slack and showed a decline compared with a month ago. It was

better than a year ago. Furnishing and Woodworking Trades. — Employment on the whole was moderate; it showed a slight decline on the previous month, and was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,188 reported 5'7 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of November, compared with 5'1 per cent. a month ago, and 7'4 per cent. a year ago.

Glass Trades.—Employment was fair on the whole, better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. Firms employing 7,988 workpeople in the week ended November 19th returned an increase of 61 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 126 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Porcelain, China and Earthenware Industry.—Employment on the whole continued good and was better than a year ago. Returns covering 23,950 workpeople in the week ended November 19th showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Brick Trade.—Employment showed a decline as compared with the previous month, but was slightly better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 12,117 workpeople in week ended November 19th showed a decrease of 6.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Agricultural Labour.—Outdoor employment was interrupted in most districts on account of unfavourable weather, and in consequence day labourers and pieceworkers were generally in somewhat irregular employment. With the exception of one or two districts in the Eastern Counties, there was a plentiful supply of such men, and in a number of cases the supply was more than equal to the demand.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—Employment was fair in London and rather better than a month ago and a year ago. It continued fair at Liverpool, and was moderate and not so good as a month ago at the other principal ports. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in London (exclusive of Tilbury) in the four weeks ended November 26th was 14,197, an increase of  $4\cdot1$  per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of  $5\cdot1$  per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Trade Disputes.**—Throughout the month the dispute in the shipbuilding industry continued, and there were also stoppages of work involving a considerable number of coal miners in South Wales. The total number of disputes commencing during November was 35. as compared with 39 in the previous month, and 24 in November, 1909. The total number of workpeople involved in disputes which began or were in progress during November, 1910, was 92,961, or 86,208 less than in October, 1910, and 77,876 more than in November, 1909. The aggregate duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 1,813,400 working days, or 157,300 less than in October, 1910, and 1,625,000

more than in November, 1909. **Changes in Rates of Wages.**—The changes taking effect in November affected 23,300 workpeople, of whom 12,300 received increases and 11,000 sustained decreases. Amongst those whose wages were increased were 3,130 steel melters, gas producermen, &c., in England and Scotland, and 6,500 blastfurnacemen and iron puddlers and millmen in Scotland. Included in the number whose wages were reduced were 3,650 deputies, mechanics, &c., in Northumberland, and 3,400 iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland. The net effect of the changes was an increase of £150 per week.

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

# DISPUTE IN THE SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

On March 9th, 1909, an agreement providing machinery for the settlement of disputes, was entered into between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and representatives of Trade Unions whose members were employed in the federated shipyards. In consequence of stoppages of work by certain members of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders the following notice was posted on September 2nd, 1910, in all the federated shipyards :--

"Members of the Boilermakers' Society employed by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. (Limited), Walker Shipyard, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Messrs. D. and W. Henderson and Co. (Limited), Meadowfield, Partick, having committed a breach of the Shipyard Agreement, the Federation has resolved that the services of the members of the Boilermakers' Society employed in the Federated shipyards and ship repairing yards shall be dispensed with after Saturday, September 3, 1910."

#### By order,

#### "Thomas Biggart, Hartley B. N. Mothersole, "Joint Secretaries."

"In accordance with the foregoing we hereby give notice to the members of the Boilermakers' Society employed in this shipyard to terminate their employment at stopping time on Saturday."

Work thereupon ceased and the Employers' Federation notified the Boilermakers' Society that resumption of work would not be permitted until satisfactory assurances had been given with regard to the due observance of the Shipyard Agreement of 9th March, 1909. The Executive Council of the Boilermakers' Society proceeded to take a ballot of the members as to whether they would support the executive in any assurances given to the Employers' Federation, and by 10,193 votes to 5,087 the members decided against leaving the matter to the Executive to call a representative meeting, which was held at Newcastle on September 21st. On the three following days a joint conference of the representatives of the Boilermakers' Society and the Executive Board of the Employers' Federation was held at Edinburgh, but no agreement was then arrived at.

A small sub-committee, appointed at Edinburgh by the men's representatives, held some informal meetings with the employers' representatives, and it was agreed that the conference should meet again at York on October 11th. At this conference a provisional agreement was arrived at, subject to the approval of the members of the Boilermakers' Society. A ballot of the members showed, however, a majority against the proposals, the result of the voting being as follows: for the agreement, 9,054; against the agreement, 10,212; majority against, 1,158.

At a further meeting of the representatives of the Boilermakers' Society it was decided to obtain from the Employers' Federation an explanation of certain clauses of the agreement, and to take a further ballot. The explanations were given, and a second ballot taken, but this again resulted in a majority against settlement, 5,650 voting for the agreement, while 15,563 voted against it.

The Board of Trade had been closely watching the pro-gress of the dispute, and during September and October, Mr. G. R. Askwith, K.C., had informal communications with the Executive Council of the Boilermakers' Society, and on November 11th, at the invitation of the President of the Board of Trade, the Emergency Committee of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation met the President, who was accompanied by Sir H. Llewellyn Smith and Mr. Askwith, at the Board of Trade offices. On November 24th, 25th and 26th, a conference was held at the Board of Trade offices, with Mr. Askwith in the chair, attended by the Executive Council of the Boilermakers' Society, the district delegates and representatives, together with specially appointed delegates from the districts affected by the dispute. The President of the Board of Trade and Sir H. Llewellyn Smith were present during part of the proceedings. As a result of the first two days' conference a small committee was appointed to draw up certain draft propositions. The

report made by this Committee to the full conference was unanimously adopted on November 26th, and a letter containing the results of the deliberations was forwarded the same day to the Employers' Federation.

On December 7th and 8th a conference was held at Edinburgh between the Executive Board of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, representatives of the Boilermakers' Society who had previously attended at the Board of Trade Offices, and also representatives of the other Trade Unions signatory to the Shipyard Agreement of March 9th, 1909. At this conference the following agreement was finally arrived at between the Employers' Federation and the Boilermakers' Society, subject to the ballot of the members of the society, the representatives of the other shipyard Trade Unions agreeing to sign the new Agreement on behalf of their respective societies, if the votes of the Boilermakers' Society were favourable to acceptance.

AGREEMENT SUPPLEMENTARY AND SUBSIDIARY TO THE SHIPYARD AGREEMENT OF THE 9TH MARCH, 1909.

The Federation undertakes and the Unions individually and collectively undertake to carry out the Shipyard Agreement and the further arrangements herein made.

When parties are in disagreement as to whether or not a stoppage of work in breach of the Shipyard Agreement has taken place, the question shall be referred to a Committee of six representatives, who will also decide who is responsible for same. Three shall be appointed by each side. They must not be connected with the Yard or Dock where the question has arisen. Work to be proceeded with pending the question being dealt with by the Committee, which should then be immediately called together but no meeting to be held until work is in progress.

In the event of the Committee failing to agree, the question shall forthwith be referred to an independent referee, previously selected by the Committee from a panel chosen as per next Clause, whose decision shall be final and binding on all parties.

The panel from which the referee is to be selected shall consist of persons mutually agreed upon by the Federation and the Unions.

Where both sides are in agreement, or where the Committee or referee has decided that a stoppage in breach of the agreement has occurred, the offending parties are to be dealt with as follows :---

In the case of the workmen by the Executive Council of the Society in accordance with the Rules of the Society ; and

In the case of an Employer by the Executive Board of the Federation in accordance with the Rules of the Federation.

It shall be the duty of the Committee and of the referee if need be, in all cases, to see that individual offenders on either side have been dealt with under rule, and proof of the enforcement of the rules shall be given by the Federation and the Unions to the Committee and referee.

The procedure under Clause IV. of the Shipyard Agreement shall be expedited so that a claim shall be considered by a Joint Committee within seven days of a request in writing for a meeting, and by Local Conference within fourteen days of notice of appeal. Where the claim concerns repair work the procedure shall be so expedited that the Joint Committee shall meet before the first pay day if practicable or within three working days. Any appeal to the Central Conference shall be considered at the first Conference held after notice of appeal; the Conference to be held within three weeks when the circumstances in the opinion of either side make this desirable.

When both parties are agreed, at the prior Joint Meeting that the question to be determined by a Local Conference under said Clause IV. is distinctively local in character, the Union concerned shall select from amongst the members of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and alternately the Local Association of Employers shall select from the Union affected, a Chairman who shall preside at such Local Conference, and whose decision in the event of the parties failing to agree shall be final. Such decision shall not form a precedent in any other Yard or Dry Dock.

With regard to the settlement of the price to be paid during the time the question is under discussion under Clause IV. of the Shipyard Agreement, it is agreed that settlements shall be made in the Yard wherever possible, and that in arriving at a settlement parties should take into account the practice of the district and the average wages earned by the workman or workmen concerned on the same class of work on previous similar vessels in the Yard or Dry Dock where the question has arisen. The same factors shall be taken into account when two Employers are called in under the agreement to give a temporary decision. The decision in either case shall be without prejudice to either party and shall not be adduced in evidence in the ultimate settlement of the question. All sums so paid are to be to account only.

On behalf of the Employers' Federation the agreement was signed by Mr. Fred N. Henderson, President, and by Messrs. Thomas Biggart and Hartley B. N. Mothersole, Joint Secretaries.

On behalf of the Boilermakers' Society the agreement, together with the following paragraph, was signed by Mr. R. W. Lindsay, Chairman; Mr. John Hill, Secretary; and by all the other members present at the conference.

A ballot of the members of the Boilermakers' Society was then taken, the following circular being issued with the ballot papers :—

We, the undersigned representatives of the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Society, consisting of the Executive Council, the District Delegates, Representatives of District Committees, and specially chosen Representatives from the various areas affected by the dispute, unanimously agree that the foregoing is a fair and equitable settlement, and we unanimously pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to recommend it as such to our members.

The result of the ballot of the members of the Boilermakers' Society showed a large majority in favour of the agreement, and work was accordingly resumed on December 15th.

# RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRA-TION PROCEEDINGS. Coal Miners, Durham.

The Board of Conciliation for the Durham Coal Trade having failed to agree upon an umpire for the ensuing year, joint application was made to the Board of Trade on November 5th (in accordance with the rules of the Conciliation Board) for the appointment of an umpire. Having conferred with the parties, the Board of Trade on December 2nd appointed the Rt. Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., I.S.O., to act in the desired capacity.

#### Boot and Shoe Operatives, Northampton.

On November 8th application was made by the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Northampton (Clickers and Pressmen) for the appointment of an umpire to settle certain claims brought forward by the workpeople's representatives upon which the arbitrators appointed by that Board were unable to agree. On December 5th the Board of Trade appointed Mr. Ralph V. Bankes, K.C., to act as umpire.

#### Blastfurnacemen, Nottingham District.

Sir Ernest Hatch, Bart., the independent chairman appointed by the Board of Trade to deal with the claim made by the workmen's side of the Board of Conciliation for the Blastfurnaces in the Nottingham District, for the payment of time and a-half for work done on Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas Days, issued his award on November 28th, deciding that work on these days shall be paid for at the rate of time and a-quarter, and that for the purposes of the award such days shall be reckoned as commencing at 6 a.m. and lasting till 6 a.m. on the following morning.

#### Spelter Workers, Swansea Yale.

On November 8th application was made to the Board of Trade on behalf of the workpeople for assistance to bring about the settlement of a dispute affecting furnacemen in the employment of the Swansea Vale Spelter Co., Ltd. As the result of negotiations conducted by Mr. C. J. Drummond, the conciliator appointed by the Board of Trade, it was agreed that the question in dispute should be submitted to Mr. G. R. Askwith, C.B., K.C., for final settlement.

#### Painters, Harrogate.

Differences having arisen between the Harrogate Master Painters' Association and the Harrogate branch of the National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators, with regard to an application made by the workpeople for an advance in wages from 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. to 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per hour, joint application was made to the Board of Trade on November 24th for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide the question

in dispute. Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C., the arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade, issued his award on December 13th, deciding that no change should be made in the present rate of wages.

#### Steel Melters, Stoke-on-Trent.

A difference having arisen with regard to the rates to be paid to the steel melters employed at one of the furnaces of the Shelton Iron, Steel and Coal Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent, the question was referred to a committee consisting of two members of the Steel Ingot Makers' Association and two members of the British Steel Smelters, Mill, Iron and Tinplate Workers' Association. The committee failed to arrive at an agreement, and, on December 10th, joint application was made to the Board of Trade for the appointment of a Court of Arbitration to settle the matter in dispute.

#### Cotton Trade Conference.

Representatives of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and of the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives met in the resumed conference at Manchester on December 12th, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. R. Askwith, C.B., K.C., to discuss the interpretation of clauses 6 and 7 of the Brooklands Agreement (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1910, p. 367). At the close of the conference it was announced that Mr. Askwith would make a written statement and send copies thereof to the secretaries on either side, when it will be decided whether or not a further conference is necessary.

## MEDICAL INSPECTION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

THE Report\* of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education for 1909 has been issued, and gives a record of the work carried out by Local Education Authorities in England and Wales in the field of school hygiene and medical inspection, under the general direction of the Board.

Although for various reasons it is not possible to supply accurate comparative statistics in regard to the prevalence of school diseases in the country as a whole, the Chief Medical Officer states generally that, out of the six million children on the roll of the Elementary Schools of England and Wales, about 10 per cent. suffer from serious defect in vision, from 3 to 5 per cent. suffer from defective hearing, 1 to 3 per cent. have suppurating ears, 8 per cent. have adenoids, or enlarged tonsils, of sufficient degree to obstruct the nose or throat and to require surgical treatment, 20 to 40 per cent. suffer from extensive and injurious decay of the teeth, about 1 per cent. suffer from ringworm, 1 per cent. are affected with tuberculosis of readily recognisable form, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 per cent. are affected with heart disease. In addition to disease, uncleanliness has had to receive

most serious attention. As an illustration of home conditions obtaining in many homes in London the report of the School Medical Officer for London is quoted: "In some cases, the father, mother and seven children live in two rooms, all the cleansing being carried out in a small basin with a very limited quantity of soap. Other families sleep in one room, which is taken for the night, a shilling, paid in advance, being asked for a bare and fireless room. As a rule the children enjoy the baths at the cleansing station, and several of the elder ones thanked the bathing attendant, and stated they had no recollection of ever before having had a hot-water bath." The Board of Education have expressed their willingness to consider any proposal from a Local Education Authority for the installation of shower-baths of a simple and effective kind in connection with public elementary schools where difficulty arises in providing facilities for cleansing children otherwise.

The routine medical inspection of all children upon at least two occasions during school life being everywhere (except in London) an accomplished fact, the Report proceeds to consider the steps taken to insure that this preliminary work of examination is adequately

\* Annual Report for 1909 of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education. Cd. 5,426. Price 11d. "followed up," and points out that the work of the medical officer, teacher, attendance officer, or school nurse will as a rule need to be supplemented by some arrangement which will secure the services of *voluntary helpers* associated together in Children's Care Committees. The more important duties of such a committee are as follows:—

(I) To follow up where necessary the work of medical inspection, endeavouring to secure the treatment appropriate in the case of each child.

(2) To endeavour to bring about in special cases permanent improvement in the condition of the home by regular visits of a friendly character.

(3) To co-operate with the Local Education Authority in any arrangements which may be made for the provision of meals to necessitous children.

(4) To interest themselves in the question of the employment of children about to leave school.

(5) To give particular attention to the various groups of school children educated in special schools, exercising the function both of "care" and "aftercare." Action of this kind will be necessary in the case of physically defective children and of mentally defective children.

(6) To consider the question of the establishment of holiday homes and country schools, and the provision of play centres and means of recreation out of school hours, and to form connecting links wherever possible with any society or organisation for promoting the welfare of young people by recreative and educational means.

(7) To inculcate in every way possible the idea of the prevention of disease among children, whether by the arrangement of lectures or informal talks to mothers, or by educational effort of a practical nature in the home itself.

(8) To collect such funds as may be required to carry on the work of the Committee, and to administer any funds entrusted to it by the Local Education Authority.

In several areas Care Committees are already at work.

The Report devotes a section to the action taken by the Local Education Authorities with regard to medical treatment. These authorities, with few exceptions. following the advice of the Board of Education, have referred all cases of disease or defect, in the first place, to the private medical practitioner. The acute problems and difficulties arise with regard to treatment which cannot be supplied by the ordinary medical man, or involve expense which the parents cannot pay. The Board have as a rule advised that before the treatment of ailments is undertaken by the authority out of the rates, whether by means of any form of school clinic or by themselves supplying or directly paying for medical treatment, advantage should be taken of the benefits of whatever existing institutions, such as hospitals, infirmaries and dispensaries, are reasonably available in each district. The Report describes at length the present scheme adopted by the London County Council, which consists, apart from several minor arrangements and modifications, of (a) subsidy of 14 hospitals agreeing to provide for the medical treatment of about 23,000 children; (b) the voluntary services of three hospitals consenting to receive for treatment about 15,000 children; (c) the establishment of three school clinics, each receiving financial aid from the authority and agreeing to be responsible for the treatment of 3,400 children.

The Board of Education have sanctioned the establishment of school clinics by the Local Education Authorities in Abertillery, Bradford, Brighton, Cambridge (dental only), Kettering (including dental), London County, Norwich (including dental), Oldham, Reading (including dental), Worthing and York. The Bradford school clinic is described as probably the most complete at present in existence in this country.

One of the most complete dental reports was received from the Cambridge dental clinic. At six years of age the average number of sound and carious teeth was found to be approximately equal, and every year after shows an increasing proportion of carious to sound teeth. Upwards of 70 per cent. of children between  $7\frac{1}{2}$ 

and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  years of age needed dental treatment. The Chief Medical Officer, summarising the results shown by the reports on the subject, concludes that "conservative treatment must begin *early*, partly because that is obviously the time for conservation, partly because the burden of disease beyond the eleventh year is too great in bulk to be grappled with, at present at all events. We are therefore limited to the first half of school life, say 5 years to 8 years. . . Inspection should begin at the earliest practicable date, but the burden of treatment will be found to fall at about the age of 6 to 8 years."

# INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF TRADE UNIONS IN 1909.

In the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for April the statistics of membership, funds, &c., of Trade Unions in the United Kingdom issued by the Board of Trade were brought up to the end of 1908. In the Gazette for August the figures of membership were continued for 1909. The present article deals with the membership, income, expenditure and funds in 1909 of 100 principal Trade Unions only.

The following Table shows the membership at the end of 1909 by groups of trades of the 100 principal Trade Unions and of all other Trade Unions respectively :--

Groups of Trades.		ncipal Trade		er Trade Inions.
Groups of Trades,	No.	Member- ship.	No.	Member- ship.
Building	12 16 15 20 2 2 3 8 7 4 2 4 4 1	$\begin{matrix} 141,220\\ 384,906\\ 269,160\\ 191,736\\ 31,804\\ 15,204\\ 99,083\\ 562,540\\ 50,596\\ 20,054\\ 48,532\\ 14,749\\ 54,958\\ 37,058 \end{matrix}$	60 66 192 251 11 32 4 46 31 92 2 179 9 78	21,807 336,045 87,943 173,096 2,960 16,470 13,047 35,942 20,403 18,441 4,770 81,868 55,998 55,998
Total	100	1,422,200	1.053	925.162

The 100 principal unions (with an average membership of over 14,000) accounted for more than 60 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions, while the remaining 1,053 unions (with an average membership of under 900) accounted for less than 40 per cent.

The following summary shows the membership, income, expenditure and accumulated funds of the 100 principal unions for each of the years 1900-09:---

	Member-	Inco	ome.	Exper	nditure.	Funds a yea	
Year.	at end of year.	Amount.	Per Member. †	Amount.	Per Member.	Amount.	Per Member
1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909	No. 1,206,130 1,215,198 1,212,296 1,200,965 1,195,754 1,213,657 1,297,967 1,459,967 1,434,930 1,422,299	£ 1,944,316 2,042,285 2,085,291 2,099,435 2,111,735 2,213,320 2,346,473 2,496,630 2,737,981 2,560,430	s. d. 32 3 33 7444 34 11 35 55 36 134 34 22 38 2 36 0	£ 1,440,074 1,638,312 1,799,676 1,916,286 2,043,667 2,064,959 1,960,099 2,056,430 3,204,411 2,687,416	s. d. 23 101 26 113 29 84 31 11 34 24 34 04 30 25 28 2 44 8 37 95	£ 3,729,136 4,133,109 4,418,724 4,601,873 4,669,941 4,818,302 5.204,676 5,644,876 5,178,446 5,051,460	s. d. 61 10 68 01 72 10 76 76 78 11 79 4 80 21 77 4 77 2 71 05

Mainly in consequence of large expenditure upon unemployed and dispute benefits by Trade Unions in the engineering, shipbuilding and metal trades, and by unions of cotton spinners and cardroom operatives, the total income and expenditure in 1908 were the highest recorded. In 1909, though the cost of dispute benefit had decreased considerably, the unemployment payments were still very high, and the total expenditure for all purposes, though much less than in 1908, was much greater than in 1907 and previous years. The total funds showed a decrease of £127,000 compared with 1908, and of £593,000 compared with 1907, when the total amount of funds was the highest recorded. The funds per member at the end of 1909 were lower than in any of the years 1902-08, though higher than in 1900-01.

During the ten years 1900-09 £ 20,810,000 has been spent by the 100 principal unions. Of this amount + Based upon the total membership of the roo Unions at the end of each year,

£2,130,000 (or 10.2 per cent. of the total) has been spent on dispute pay, £5,540,000 (or 26.6 per cent.) on unemployed benefit, and £8,710,000 (or 41.9 per cent.) on other benefits (principally sick and accident, superannuation and funeral benefits), the remaining £4,430,000having been absorbed by working expenses and miscellaneous expenditure.

The following Table gives an analysis of the expenditure for each of the years 1900-09 :--

	Dispute	Benefit.	Unemj Ben		Other B and G		Workin Miscell Expe	aneous
Year.	Amount.	Per centage of Total Expen- diture.	Amount.	Per centage of Total Expen- iture.	Amount.	Per centage of Total Expen- diture.	Amount.	Per centage of Total Expen- diture.
1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909	£ 140,676 209,700 219,844 176,350 117,222 211,898 153,179 136,122 608,776 154,991	9.8 12.8 12.2 9.2 5.7 10.3 7.8 6.6 19.0 5.8	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ \textbf{261}, \textbf{114} \\ \textbf{325}, \textbf{249} \\ \textbf{430}, \textbf{140} \\ \textbf{512}, \textbf{757} \\ \textbf{523}, \textbf{622} \\ \textbf{523}, \textbf{622} \\ \textbf{424}, \textbf{370} \\ \textbf{463}, \textbf{733} \\ \textbf{1}, \textbf{025}, \textbf{721} \\ \textbf{943}, \textbf{659} \end{array}$	18'1 19'8 23'9 26'8 32'0 25'4 21'6 22'5 31'4 35'1	£ 677,945 718,811 747,240 790,250 849,405 901.134 922,686 976.023 1,052,808 1.063,964	47'1 43'9 41'5 41'2 41'6 43'6 43'6 47'1 47'5 33'2 39'6	£ 360,339 384,552 402,452 436,929 422,795 428,305 459,864 480,552 527,106 524,802	25'0 23'5 22'4 22'8 20'7 20'7 23'5 23'4 16'4 19'5
Aver- age for 10 years.	212,876	10.5	554,461	26.0	871,027	41'9	442,770	21.3

In 1909 the proportion of the total expenditure incurred on disputes was lower than in any other year except 1904, although the actual amount expended exceeded the expenditure for 1907, 1906 and 1900. The proportion of expenditure on unemployment in 1909 was the highest reached in any year, although the total amount expended was less than in 1908. The proportion of the total expenditure due to sick and accident, superannuation, funeral and other benefits and grants was below the average; the amount of expenditure on these benefits has, however, shown an increase every year.

The expenditure incurred by the 100 Unions upon dispute benefit during each of the years 1900-09 is shown in the following Table by groups of trades:—

Year.	Building.	Mining and Quarrying.	Metal, Engineer- ing and Ship- building.	Textile.	Other Trades,	Total—100 Principal Unions.
611	£	L £	£	£	£	f.
1900	55,535	11,669	27,390	12,012	34,070	140,676
1901	83,478	67,460	25,193	8,787	24,782	209,700
1902	35,367	128,542	16,575	11,029	28,331	219,844
1903	43,317	60,554	17,299	17,764	37,416	176,350
1904	16,310	46,512	19,062	14,248	21,090	117,222
1905	57,418	73,539	41,083	12,742	27,116	211,898
1906	7,028	61,864	53,587	8,360	22,340	153,179
1907	6,568	33,586	46,793	19,402	29,773	136,122
1908	60,658	42,869	268,983	203,045	33,221	608,776
1900	2,822	65,797	21,115	45,556	19,701	154,991

The expenditure on disputes in 1909 was highest in the mining and quarrying group, where it amounted to  $f_{65,797}$ . In the metal, engineering and shipbuilding £65,797. trades and in the textile trades there was a great reduction as compared with the abnormal expenditure incurred in 1908. In the building trades and in the "other trades" the expenditure on disputes was lower than in any of the years 1900-08. The expenditure on this benefit per member of the 100 Unions in 1909 was 25. 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. as compared with 8s. 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. in 1908.

The next Table shows by groups of trades the expendi-ture incurred by the 100 Unions upon unemployed benefit during the years 1900-09:-

Year.	Building.	Mining and Quarry- ing.	Metal, Engineer- ing and Ship- building.	Textile.	Printing, Paper,&c.	Other Trades.	Total— 100 Principal Unions.
1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909	£ 46,353 67,100 73,804 80,774 137,381 142,987 125,560 115,951 164,416 139,457	£ 5,322 19,428 20,947 19,436 48,663 37,405 32,021 15,091 61,480 86,511	£ 94,227 132,932 203,965 224,950 303,749 227,747 157,137 199,421 493,714 448,809	£ 60,782 43,999 55,748 110,245 71,024 24,428 24,049 48,094 157,717 141,893	£ 35,410 36,469 37,495 38,690 40,897 43,937 41,387 41,387 39,132 51,357 56,630	£ 19,020 25,321 38,181 38,662 52,531 47,118 44,216 46,044 77,037 70,359	£ 261,114 325,249 430,140 512,757 654,245 523,622 424,370 463,733 1,005,721 943,659

In the building, metal and textile groups and in the group of "other trades," the total expenditure on unemployed benefit was not quite so large in 1909 as in 1908

In the mining and printing groups the expenditure was greater than in 1908. The expenditure per member of the 100 Unions was 13s. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d., compared with 14s. 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. in 1908, and 7s. 24d. for the eight years 1900-07.

In 1909 the expenditure per member of the 100 Unions on sick and accident benefits was 6s. 2d. (a decrease of 4d. compared with the previous year); the expenditure on superannuation benefit was 5s. 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. (an increase of 4d.), on funeral benefit 1s. 6d. (an increase of 1d.), and on other benefits and grants 2s. (an increase of 11d.). Combining sick and accident, superannuation, funeral and other benefits and grants (apart from unemployed and dispute benefits) the expenditure per member has risen from 11s. 3d. in 1900 to 14s. 111d. in 1909.

## EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE.

THE Board of Trade have issued the fifth volume\* of the Report of the Enquiry into the earnings and hours of labour of workpeople of the United Kingdom. The previous volumes (see LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1909; September, 1909; April, 1910; and July, 1910), dealt respectively with the textile, clothing, and building and woodworking trades and the public utility services, and related to the year 1906. The present volume deals with agriculture in 1907; and is the third Report which has been published by the Board of Trade on the wages, earnings and conditions of employment of agricultural labourers in the United Kingdom, the first having related to the year 1898 and the second to 1902.

The present Report, following the plan adopted in the two previous Reports on agriculture, deals only with ablebodied male adult labourers in regular employment, and excludes bailiffs, foremen, stewards, old and infirm men and casual labourers, and also women and young persons. The total number of adult male agricultural labourers whose earnings were stated in the returns received was 78,377, of whom 50,459 were in England, 3,155 in Wales and Monmouthshire, 18,441 in Scotland, and 6,322 in Ireland. In the Enquiry of 1902 the number of workpeople included in the returns received was about 37,000. The main portion of the remuneration of agricultural labourers consists, as in other employments, of payments in cash based on the rate of pay for a full ordinary week; important additions to wages are made, however, in the great majority of cases either in the form of extra cash payments for overtime or piecework in connection with harvests, &c., or as allowances or payments in kind, such as board and lodging for unmarried men, or free cottages or cottages at reduced rents, potatoes, fuel, milk, meal, &c., for married men. The amount of such extra remuneration in cash and the quantity and nature of the allowances differ greatly in the various districts of the United Kingdom, but, broadly speaking, where engagements are for long periods, as in Scotland and the North of England, extra cash payments are usually few, but allowances in kind are frequent and often of considerable value. On the other hand, where the engagements are for short periods, as in the arable districts of the east and south of England, additional cash earnings are common, while the value of the allowances in kind is comparatively unimportant.

The number of farmers who rendered returns for the present Report was nearly 15,800. These returns gave the weekly, half-yearly, or yearly rates of cash wages in 1907 at which the labourers were engaged, and the total amount of cash actually paid to them in the year, the latter amount including all extra payments at hay and corn harvests, piecework earnings, overtime money, journey money, lamb money, &c. In computing the average earnings the estimated value of board and lodging, where it is provided free by the employer, has been taken into account, and also the estimated value of any other allowances in kind.

# Average Annual and Weekly Earnings.

From the particulars of total annual earnings the average weekly earnings for the year 1907 of the various

\* Report of an Enquiry by the Board of Trade into the Earnings and Hours of Labour of Workpeople of the United Kingdom. V. Agriculture in 1907. Cd. 5460. Price 8 d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd.

classes of agricultural labourers in each county of the United Kingdom have been obtained by dividing the annual amounts by 52. For all classes of labourers combined the average annual earnings and the corresponding weekly amounts, in the four countries, were as follows :--

				in the			Earn	
				f.	s.		s.	d.
England				47	15		18	4
Wales and	Monn	nouth	shire	46	16		18	o
Scotland				50	19		19	7
Ireland				20	A	Contraction of	II	3

In ten counties in the United Kingdom the average weekly earnings were 215. or above, and of these counties three (Durham, Northumberland and Lancashire) were in England and seven (Dumbarton, Stirling, Lanark, Clackmannan, Fife, Linlithgow and Renfrew) were in Scotland. The five counties in which average earnings were lowest were all in Ireland (Longford, Westmeath, Mayo, Sligo and Roscommon), the average in each case being less than 10s. a week.

The county in England with the highest average earnings was Durham, with 22s. a week, and the lowest, Oxfordshire, with 16s. 4d. The county in Wales with the highest average earnings was Glamorganshire, with 19s. 3d., and the lowest, Cardiganshire, with 16s. 6d. In Scotland, Dumbarton had the highest average (215. 7d.) and Caithness the lowest (14s. 6d.). In Ireland the highest average earnings were 14s. a week in Antrim, and the lowest 9s. 8d. in Roscommon. In comparing these earnings with those of labourers in industrial towns it should not be forgotten that the rent of cottages is much lower in country villages than in towns. Moreover, the village labourer has opportunities for growing vegetables or of obtaining them at lower prices than the urban workman.

In England and Scotland agricultural labourers are usually classified, according to the nature of their duties, as horsemen, cattlemen, shepherds and ordinary labourers, but in Wales and Ireland, owing to the large number of comparatively small farms on which the few labourers employed are required to perform indiscriminately any necessary duties, such distinctions are not generally made. The average weekly earnings in 1907 of horsemen, cattlemen, shepherds and ordinary labourers in England and Scotland were ascertained to be

			Engl	land.	Scot	land.
			s.	d.	s.	d.
Horsemen			 18	9	 19	8
Cattlemen			 19	I	 19	4
Shepherds			 <u></u> <u> </u>	7	 20	5
Ordinary la	boure	ers	 17	6	 18	II

In explanation of the somewhat higher earnings of horsemen, cattlemen and shepherds, it may be stated that they have greater responsibilities and longer working hours than the ordinary labourers. On week-days their working time is frequently longer than that of an ordinary labourer, and the animals in their charge also require attention on Sundays. The hours of labour of ordinary labourers in the summer months are usually 11 or 12 per day, with intervals of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 hours for meals; in a few cases the working time on Saturdays is slightly reduced, but this is not general. In winter the working time is generally limited by the hours of daylight.

#### Changes in Average Earnings.

The average earnings in 1907 of the predominant class of agricultural labourers, when compared with the average earnings in 1898, the date of the first Enquiry, show a rise of 5 per cent. in England and of 8 per cent. in Scotland. As compared with the earnings prevailing at the date of the second Enquiry (1902), the averages show little change. Comparative figures for Wales and Ireland cannot be given, the earnings stated for 1898 and 1902 in the previous Reports resting on somewhat different bases from those given for 1907 in the present Report.

For a certain number of farms information has been furnished as to the course of wages of ordinary agricultural labourers in England, Wales and Ireland, and married horsemen in Scotland, over a much longer period, and in all four countries the figures indicate a

material rise. The average wages at these farms in 1907 were higher than the average wages in 1880 by 10 per cent. at the farms in England and Wales, 17 per cent. at the farms in Scotland and 24 per cent. at the farms in Ireland. Corresponding particulars for the other classes of agricultural labourers are not available, but it may safely be assumed that these men have participated in this upward movement in wages.

#### SCOTTISH DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN 1909-10.

THE Local Government Board for Scotland have published a Report\* on the proceedings of Distress Committees in Scotland for the year ended May 15th, 1910.

During the year there was no increase in the number of Distress Committees. The sixteen existing Committees cover a population of 1,904,470, or 42:59 per cent. of the total population of Scotland. Of these Committees 12 took action during the year and received 19,876 applications for relief-work, of which 472 were from females. There was a decrease of 14,174 in the total number of applications, as compared with the previous year.

As in the previous year, the largest number of applications in proportion to population was recorded in Clydebank (2:45 per cent.), and the smallest in Inverness (0.3 per cent.); in Dundee the percentage was 2.11 and in Edinburgh 1.43. As compared with the previous year there was a decrease in the percentage in every case.

Of the male applicants 16.62 per cent. belonged to the building trades, and 23.83 per cent. to the engineering, shipbuilding and metal trades. The percentage of general or casual labour was 37'30; but it is pointed out that there is every reason to believe that a number of those classified under particular industries were unskilled and relatively less skilled hands, and many of them probably belonged to the general or casual labour class. The number of applicants under 30 years of age formed 31.46 per cent. of the total: those between 30 and 40 years of age 29.03 per cent.; and those of or over 40

years of age 3951 per cent. The total number of persons for whom work was provided was 8,763, or 64.40 per cent. of the number of applicants whose cases were fully investigated, and who were found fully qualified for assistance; of these 5,739 were provided with work directly by the Distress Committees and 3,024 indirectly through Local Authorities. Married men with dependants were given a preference over single men and widowers with no dependants.

The total amount spent in wages to the unemployed was  $\pounds_{35,319}$ , *i.e.*, less than half the sum spent in 1908-9. In Edinburgh  $\pounds_{10,895}$  was spent in wages, and in Glasgow £ 9,864.

As regards the work directly provided by the Distress Committees, stonebreaking was again the chief occupation in Aberdeen, as many as from 60 to 210 men at a time being employed. As in previous years, the Farm Colonies at Palacerigg and Murieston were the main outlet for the employment of men by the Glasgow and Edinburgh Distress Committees. At Palacerigg, relief work was provided for an average number of 366 men, who travelled from Glasgow daily; in addition, an average number of 85 men are resident at the Colony. At Murieston on an average 222 men were given relief work daily, the majority of these travelling daily from Edinburgh. When men were employed at their own trades in the construction, &c., of buildings on the estate, standard rates of wages were paid. The average period of employment at both Farm Colonies was about five weeks, but in some cases the period has been extended to and has exceeded three months. The women's workand referred to in the last Report, has been discontinued.

The work indirectly provided consisted for the most part of the construction of new streets and sewers, public park improvements, stonebreaking, and other miscellaneous jobs involving rough, unskilled work. The period of employment varied from two to six weeks, and the rates of pay varied according to the nature of the

\* Cd. 5409. Price 23d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd.

work and the skill of the persons employed. Where a Local Authority provides work it is the usual practice for the Distress Committees to undertake to pay compensation for the loss that results, *i.e.*, the difference between the actual cost of the work and its contract value. In the aggregate the amount thus payable by the Distress Committees (excluding a few unimportant cases in which the amount had not been ascertained) was approximately a third of the total amount of wages paid.

#### TRADE BOARDS. Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring.

IN accordance with the Regulations of July 25th, 1910 (see GAZETTE for August, 1910, page 262), the Board of Trade have now established a Trade Board for those branches of the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade in Great Britain which are engaged in making garments to be worn by male persons. The Board consists of ten representatives of employers in the trade who are occupiers of factories and are not habitually engaged in sub-contracting, three representatives of other employers, and thirteen representatives of workers, in addition to the following "appointed members," viz.: Mr. W. B. Yates (Chairman), Mr. E. Aves, Mr. J. Burnett, Sir C. G. Hyde and the Hon. Lily Montagu.

#### TRADE UNIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN an article appearing in the September issue of the *Bulletin* of the New York State Department of Labour an attempt is made to estimate the total numerical strength of the trade union membership in the United States. One of the principal difficulties attending such an attempt arises from the fact that most of the larger organisations have jurisdiction in Canada as well as in the United States, and do not distinguish Canadian from American membership in their published statistics.

The aggregate membership of the principal trade unions in 1909 is estimated to be as follows :---

	Members.	
American Federation of Labour	 1,524,700	
Independent Railway Unions	 282,036	
Other Independent Unions	 138,688	
Total		

The figures for the American Federation of Labour are based on the average number of members paying *per capita* dues to the Federation, but are stated to be considerably below the real strength of the Federation. Thus the cigarmakers, credited with a membership of 39,800 in the report of the secretary of the Federation, had, at the end of 1909, 51,477 members paying their trade union subscriptions.

As regards the independent unions the membership figures were supplied in some cases by the national secretaries of the unions, while in others they are based on the number of members assessed for benefits.

In addition to the organisations already mentioned, there are in the United States several labour federations, such as the "Knights of Labour," the "American Labour Union," and the "Western Federation of Miners," for which no figures are available. Assuming a little over 550,000 members for all these organisations, and allowing for understatement of the figures published by the American Federation of Labour, a total of 2,500,000 is arrived at as an estimate of the aggregate membership of all American trade unions in 1909.

The only benefit which is generally paid by the national unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labour is death benefit, on which a sum of £257,551 was expended in 1909 (£247,301 on account of members and £10,250 on account of members' wives) by 57 organisations having a membership of 741,800. Sick benefit amounting to £152,491 was paid by 21 national unions having 487,400 members; travelling benefit amounting to £10,827 was paid by 4 unions with 55,300 members, and unemployed benefit amounting to £100,839 by 8 unions with 114,000 members. The amount spent on unemployed benefit was more than twice as large in 1909 as in 1908.

#### DISPUTES IN AUSTRIA IN 1909.

According to the Report upon the strikes and lock-outs of 1909,\* recently issued by the Austrian Labour Department, the general course of industry was less disturbed by labour disputes in that year than in any year since 1904. This is shown by the following figures, which give the number of strikes, workpeople directly affected, and working days lost by such persons during the past ten years.

Year	·	Strikes.	Strikers.	Working Days Lost by Strikers.
1900		303	105,128	3,483,963
1901		270	24,870	157,744
1902		264	37,471	284,046
1903		324	46,215	500,567
1904		414	64,227	606,629
1905		686	99,591	1,151,910
1906		1,083	153,688	2,191,815
1907		1,086	176,789	2,087,523
1908		721	78,562	• 1,011,036
1909		580	61,978	729,309

In addition to the 61,978 persons who actually participated in strikes there were 4,553 workpeople whose employment in the same establishments suffered interruption owing to strikes in 1909, bringing the total number affected up to 66,531.

Group of Trades.	Strikes.		Strikers.		Working Days Lost by Strikers	
Group of Trades.	1908	1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1909.
uilding	145	87	12,664	8,274	189,729	53,471
ining etal, Engineering, &c	81 95	62 66	26,803	21,064	75,745 298,702	163,489
extile	95 59	83	7,284	4,595	110.675	247,954
othing	47	45	2,170	2,498	23,946	41,604
ansport and Communication	27	II	4,444	559	27,511	3,234
oodworking, Indiarubber, &c.	56	54	2,204	3,156	73,420	33,959
emical, Glass, Pottery, &c	103	80	6,204	7,372	97,680	110,842
her	108	92	8,204	3,982	113,628	23,872
Total	721	580	78,562	61,978	1,011,036	729,309

The strikers taking part in disputes which terminated wholly in favour of the workpeople formed 14 per cent. of the total number of strikers, those taking part in disputes ending wholly in favour of the employers 32 per cent., while 54 per cent. took part in disputes which ended in a compromise.

Lock-outs are dealt with separately in the Report. There were 29 in 1909, the number of workpeople locked-out being 18,165.

#### 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. ( $f_2$  12s.) each, and between November 1st and the last day of February 50 dols.  $(\pounds$  10 8s.) and children 25 dols.  $(\pounds$  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, Lordon, 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

\* Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen in Oesterreich während des Jahres 1909. Vienna, 1910. A. Hölder: pp. 169 + 279; price 28. † Handbocks (with maps) on the different Colonies may be obtained from the Emigrants' Information Office at a paury each, post free,

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

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 late 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, and must remember that in winter farm and railway work is discontinued to a great extent. The coal miners' strike at Springhill, Nova Scotia, continues; but about half the normal number of miners are at work, and the output of coal is steadily increasing.

#### 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. Considerable numbers of such emigrants are taking advantage of these cheap passages. In New South Wales competent farm labourers-including a limited number of married men with families-have no difficulty in getting good places. There are in several country towns some openings for mechanics, such as carpenters, bricklayers, masons, and blacksmiths, if they are not too specialised, and can afford to keep themselves till they find work. In Sydney and suburbs trades have been busy, especially the building, iron, tailoring and furniture trades. Recent advices show that there is a big demand for stonemasons, and capable men secure immediate work. Compositors also, and bootmakers, bakers, coachmakers, navvies, and factory workers generally have been very well employed. At the Broken Hill Silver Mines skilled miners have been wanted, but there is no demand for miners at the Newcastle Collieries.

In Victoria no emigrants are wanted except farmers with capital, and experienced farm labourers. 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 80 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, engineering and other trades continue very busy, and there is a good demand for carpenters, masons, bricklayers and plasterers; blacksmiths, fitters, moulders, and boilermakers are fully employed; farm labourers and youths are in demand, and unskilled labourers at 8s. a day.

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.

#### 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. As this is now the summer season agricultural operations are active, and there is a good demand for farm labourers and lads and especially those who can milk. There is a good demand also for women and girls in the dressmaking, millinery, tailoring, shirtmaking and confectionery trades.

#### Union of South Africa.

In the Province of the Cape of Good Hope the supply of labour is sufficient, except that a few brushmakers (male), cigarette makers (female), cabinet makers, and body coatmakers have been wanted at Cape Town: several bootmakers, on the other hand, have been discharged owing to slackness of trade. In the Transvaal

the building trades have been busy and artisans have been well employed, but the supply of labour is about sufficient; the bricklayers of Pretoria, and the stone masons of Johannesburg are demanding an increase of wages; there is little demand for more mining employees, and none for more unskilled labourers or farm hands. Female servants are wanted in many parts of South Africa; they should apply for assistance to the South African Colonisation Society, 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

# LABOUR ABROAD.

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on p. 401 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, and bp. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908.)]

#### FRANCE.\*

Employment in October .- Employment still continued good in the building and allied trades. It remained at the same level in the metal trades, with rather more unemployment among machine constructors. In the textile trades there was, on the whole, a slight increase in the number of unemployed, notwithstanding an improvement in the Vosges, and continued activity both in the Nord department and in Normandy. As regards the *silk industry* the situation is described as still fairly good in the Lyons district, but as still bad in the ribbons and trimmings industry in the Loire and Haute - Loire. There was a marked revival in the garment and hat trades. Employment in the printing trades was good on the whole both at Paris and in the provinces. The cabinet-making and furniture trades had less work than in September, and unemployment further increased among coopers. The glass trades showed a marked revival. For agricultural labourers employment improved slightly, but was still unsatisfactory for the time of year-particularly in the Hérault department, owing to the poor harvest. Work in the forests had not begun, and for woodmen there was less and less chance of obtaining employment in agriculture. Gardeners in the Paris district continued well employed.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in October were received by the French Labour Department from 948 trade unions with an aggregate membership of 251,027. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 5'9 per cent. of the members were described as unemployed, as compared with 5'2 per cent. in the previous month and 7'2 per cent. in October, 1909. †

Coal Mining in October.—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines in France was 5.67 in October, compared with 5.94 in the previous month and 5.82 in October, 1909. Taking surface and underground workers together, 93.15 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week) and 6.24 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 78.17 and 21.24, and in October, 1909, 30.11 and 69.69.

Labour Disputes in October.—One hundred and twentyone disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in October, compared with 134 in the preceding month and  $83 \ddagger$  in October, 1909. In 116 of the new disputes 55,295 workpeople took part, as compared with 17,917 who took part in 126 disputes in the previous month and 10,764 in 66 disputes in October, 1909. The trades in which the greatest number of disputes occurred were those belonging to the textile (26), transport (26), building (24), and metal (22) groups. Of 146 new and old disputes reported to have terminated 26 ended in favour of the workpeople and 56 in favour of the employers, while 64 were compromised.

\* Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department). † These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for the United Kingdom given on page 40r. See also above general Note. ‡ Revised figure.

# **GERMANY.\***

Employment in October .- The satisfactory condition of the labour market reported for the previous month was maintained on the whole in October, but the building trades declined. Coal mining was active in the Ruhr district, and in the Saar district the output increased as compared with September, but in Upper Silesia there was practically no change; in lignite mining there was a decided decline. The improvement in the metal and engineering trades was maintained. There was some improvement in the textile trades. The clothing trades were not so busy as a month ago.

#### BELGIUM.<sup>†</sup>

Employment in October .- According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 2.0 per cent. of the 47,310 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of October, compared with 1.7 per cent. in the previous month, and 2.4 per cent. in October, 1909.‡

#### NORWAY.§

Employment in October.-The following table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of October 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 October, 1909 :--

	M	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed			
Group of Trades.	Oct. 31st, 1910.	Sept. 30th, 1910.	Oct. 31st, 1909.	Oct. 31st, 1910.	Sept. 30th, 1910.	Oct. 31st, 1909.		
Bricklayers and Masons	437	443	359	1 2.3	1.0	II.I		
Carpenters and Joiners	990	958	946	3.8	1.0	6.1		
Painters	379	379	400	5'5		12'5		
Metal Workers	5,681	5,735	5,047	1.0	1.0	4'4		
Boot and Shoe Makers	586	562	510	1.4	0'4			
Printers	1,482	1,458	1,378	0.7	3'1	1'5		
Wood Pulp & Paper Makers	684	673	715					
Sawyers and Planers	450	428	408	3.6	7.2	5'6		
Cabinet Makers	435	437	385	0'7	0'2	0'5		
Bakers	300	295	260	6.3	8.5	12'7		
Tinned Goods Workers	250	262	246	2'4	0.8	1.9		
Total	11,674	11,630	10,654	2'I	1.0	4'2		

#### DENMARK.

Employment in August and September.—According to returns made to the Central Federation of Danish Trade Unions, out of 69,200 members of affiliated unions making returns, 7.5 per cent. were unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 8.3 per cent. out of 68,000 members at the end of August.

#### UNITED STATES.

Strike of Drivers and Helpers, Jersey City and New York.— H.M. Consul-General at New York, in a series of des-patches dated October 31st to November 15th, reports concerning a strike of drivers and helpers employed by the principal "express" (parcels delivery)<sup>¶</sup> companies, which started at Jersey City on or about October 24th, and spread to New York. The men, who at the outbreak of the strike, were unorganised, demanded an II hours day and an increase in wages of 20s. 10d. per month for all earning less than £ 15 12s. 6d. per month. At a later stage, after the men had formed an organisation under the Teamsters' Union of America, they endeavoured to secure the adoption of the "closed shop," a policy which the companies declared themselves determined to oppose. On November 15th it was stated that the men had returned to work, the companies having agreed to take them back whether members of the union or not. The differences with regard to wages and hours of labour were to be settled by agreement after December 1st.

- \* Reichsarbeitsblatt (Journal of the German Labour Department). † Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department). † These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom given on p. 401. Sze also Note under "Labour Abroal." § Arbeidsmarksdat (Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office). # Arbeidsren (Journal of the Central Federation of Danish Trade Unions). ¶ It is stated that these companies perform practically all the carrying, with he exception of heavy freight moved by railways.

# REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT

# IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN .NOVEMBER.

# COAL MINING.

(Based on 514 Returns-450 from Employers, 47 from Trade Unions, and 17 from Local Correspondents,)

EMPLOYMENT in the coal mining industry continued fair during November, and showed little change on the whole compared with a month and a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,308 pits employing 637,831 workpeople showed that the average number of days\* worked per week during the four weeks ended November 19th, 1910, was 5.30, as compared with 5.33 in October, 1910, and 5.36 a year ago.

Of the 637,831 workpeople covered by the Returns 481,677 (75'5 per cent.) were employed at pits working 20 or more days during the week ended November 19th, while 306,358 (48 o per cent. of the total) were employed at pits working 22 days or more.

The highest average number of days worked per week was in South Wales and Monmouth (5.86); but in calculating this average no returns from pits at which there were disputes have been used. The lowest average was in Fife (4.75).

The following Table shows the average number of days worked at the pits during the four weeks ended November 19th, 1910, together with the figures for similar periods in October, 1910, and November, 1909. Collieries at which there were disputes causing loss of employment are excluded from the figures :--

Districts.	No. of Work- people	worked pits in	e number per wee 4 weeks		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1910, on a		
	employed in Nov. 1910.	Nov. 19th, 1910.	Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Nov. 20th, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Northumberland	43,979	5'22	5'36	5'22	- 0'14		
Ourham	126,223	5'14	5'37	5'43	- 0'23	- 0'29	
Cumberland	4,739	5'45	5'46	5'36	- 0.01	+ 0.00	
South Yorkshire	75,046	5'44	5'55	5'64	- 0'II	- 0'20	
Vest Yorkshire	25,515	5'01	5'20	5'11	- 0.10	- 0'10	
ancashire and Cheshire	55,110	5'07	4.87	5:06	+ 0'20	+ 0.01	
Derbyshire	44,427	5'18	5'00	5'12	+ 0.18	+ 0.00	
lottingham and Leicester	33,688	5'07	5'02	4'80	+ 0'05	+ 0'27	
taffordshire	30,197	5'36	5'27	5'30	+ 0'09	+ 0.00	
Varwick, Worcester and Salop	9,287	5'23	5.30	5.10	- 0'03	+ 0.13	
floucester and Somerset	8,099	5'30	5'14	5'22	+ 0'16	+ 0'08	
orth Wales	11,285	5'26	5'25	5'72	+ 0.01	- 0'46	
outh Wales and Mon	114,218	5.86	5.83	5'78	+ 0'03	+ 0.08	
ENGLAND AND WALES	581,813	5.33	5.36	5.40	- 0.03	- 0.07	
SCOTLAND.	- Contraction	1000	Sex Jose		months	-	
Vest Scotland	24,673	5.18	5'15	5'15	+ 0.03	+ 0.03	
'he Lothians	4,530	5'20	5'04	5'11	+ 0.10	+ 0'09	
"ife	26,228	4'75	4'92	4.77	- 0'17	- 0'02	
SCOTLAND	55,431	4.98	5.03	4.97	- 0.02	+ 0.01	
IRELAND	587	5'45	5'28	5.13	)+ 0.12	+ 0'26	
United Kingdom	637,831	5.30	5.33	5-36	- 0.03	- 0.06	
	and the second s	and the second of					

Compared with a month ago there was an improvement in Lancashire and Cheshire, Midland Counties (except Warwick, Worcester, and Salop), Gloucester and Somerset, and the Lothians, and a decline in the Northern Counties, Yorkshire, and Fife.

Compared with a year ago there was a decline in Durham, Yorkshire, and North Wales, while there was an improvement in Nottingham and Leicester and Warwick, Worcester and Salop.

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

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

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

Description	No. of Work- people	worked pits in	number per weel 4 weeks		Inc. ( Dec. ( Nov., on	-) in 1910,
of Coal.	employed in Nov., 1910.	Nov., 19th, 1910.	Oct., 22nd, 1910.	Nov., 2cth, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite Coking Gas House Steam Mixed	7,623 33,325 45,5 <sup>9</sup> 3 79,4 <sup>12</sup> 237,609 234,278	Days. 5'62 5'17 5'14 5'10 5'52 5'19	Days. 5'66 5'31 5'37 5'02 5'51 5'24	Days. 5'59 5'47 5'42 5'00 5'47 5'33	Days. - 0'04 - 0'14 - 0'23 + 0'08 + 0'01 - 0'05	Days. + 0'03 - 0'30 - 0'28 + 0'10 + 0'10 + 0'05 - 0'14
All Descriptions	637,831	5'30	5'33	5'36	- 0.03	- 0.06

Compared with both a month ago and a year ago, there was a decline at pits producing gas and coking and mixed coal; at the other pits there was little change.

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in November, 1910, amounted to 5,197,729 tons, or 418,922 tons less than in October, 1910, and 498,066 tons less than in November, 1909.

# IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING. AND QUARRYING.

(Based on 74 Returns-59 from Employers and Employers' Associations, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was good in iron and shale mines. It was about the same as a month ago and a year ago in iron mines, but in shale mines it was not so good as a month ago, though rather better than a year ago.

Employment continued fair on the whole in tin and lead mines, and also with quarrymen and settmakers.

#### Mining.

Iron Mining .- During the four weeks ended November 19th, the average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.81, as compared with 5.82 a month ago, and 5.83 a year ago.

Districts.	Work- people employed	work	Number ed per we n 4 week		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov 1910, on a		
Districts.	in Nov., 1910.	Nov. 19th, 1910.	Oct. 22nd, 1910.	Nov. 20th, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cleveland Cumberland and Lanca- shire	8,211 4,681	Days. 5'76 5'93	Days. 5'76 5'94	Days. 5'90 5'94	Days.  - 0'01	Days. - 0'14 - 0'01	
Scotland Other Districts	1,093 2,584	5 <sup>.81</sup> 5 <sup>.73</sup>	5.71 5.80	5'75 5'39	+ 0'10 - 0'67	+ 0°06 + 0'34	
All Districts	15,569	5.81	5 82	5.83	- 0.01	- 0'02	

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 86.3 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended November 19th, as compared with 85.6 per cent. a month ago, and 93.º per cent. a year ago.

Shale Mining .- At the mines respecting which Returns were received 3,219 workpeople were employed during the four weeks ended November 19th, as compared with 3,246 in October, 1910, and 3,178 in November, 1909. The average number of days worked per week during the November, 1910, period was 5.62, as compared with 5.78 a month ago and 5.50 a year ago.

Tin Mining .- Employment in Cornwall was fair on the whole, and about the same as a month ago.

Lead Mining .- Employment continued fair in North Wales and Weardale.

#### Quarrying.

Slate .- Employment continued fair in North Wales, and was better than a year ago. It was good, and better than a month ago at Delabole (Cornwall), and there was also some improvement on the previous month at Ballachulish (Argyll), where employment was reported as steady.

Granite.-Employment was fair with quarries at Aberdeen, but slack with masons and polishers. It was still good on the whole in Leicestershire, and fair in Cornwall.

Limestone .- Employment was fair in South Durham, hough bad weather caused a little lost time at some of the quarries. The weather also interfered with work in the Buxton district, where employment was still dull. In North Wales employment was fairly good.

Other Stone .- Employment continued good in the Clee Hill road-material quarries. It was fair at grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district, and also at freestone quarries at Gateshead, where it was interrupted to some extent by bad weather. It was good and better than a month ago at whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale. Grindstone makers were well employed at Barnsley and Wickersley; at building stone quarries employment was moderate at Bainsley and fair at Rotherham, bad weather somewhat interrupting work. Employment was fair at sandstone quarries in North Wales. In Forfarshire it was still bad, with short time.

Settmaking .- Employment continued gene: ally fair in Scotland. In Leicestershire it was fair and slightly worse than in the previous month. It continued good in North Wales and in the Clee Hill district. In the Sheffield district employment was slack.

China Clay.-Employment continued good in the St, Austell and Lee Moor districts.

#### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

(Based on 117 Returns—110 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during November was fair, and 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 November, 1910, was 309, as compared with 310 in October, 1910, and 302 in November, 1909. Four furnaces were relit during the month (two in Northamptonshire, and one each in Lancashire and Ayrshire), one was damped down (in Cumberland) and four were blown ut (2 in Northamptonshire and 2 in Staffordshire).

The number of workpeople employed at the works overed by the Returns was 23,000, an increase of 8 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Cleveland Cumberland & Lancs. S. and S.W. Yorks Derby & Nottingham Leicester, Lincoln, ) and Northampton } Stafford & Worcester		of Furnaces, in rns, in Blast a	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1910, on a			
Districts.	Nov., 1910.	Oct., Igio.	Nov., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES-		and the second				
Cleveland	80	80	83		- 12.58	
Cumberland & Lancs.	32	32	31		+ I	
S. and S.W. Yorks	12	12	12			
Derby & Nottingham	35	35	33		+ 2	
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	26	26	26			
Stafford & Worcester	34	36	32	- 2	+ 2	
S.Wales& Monmouth	II	II	IO		+ 1	
Other districts	6	6	6			
England & Wales	236	238	233	- 2	+ 3	
Scotland	73	73	69	+ 1	+ 4	
Total	809	810	302	- 1	+ 7	

The Imports of iron ore in November, 1910, amounted to 558,871 tons, or 24,392 tons more than in October, 1910, but 39,430 tons less than in November, 1909.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in November, 1910, amounted to 99,307 tons, or 1,318 tons more than in October, 1910, but 6,818 tons less than in November, 1909.

#### IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 203 Returns—188 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 3 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works showed a decline on a month ago, owing partly to the dispute in the shipbuilding industry; it was better than a year ago. According to Returns covering 89,370 workpeople, the volume of employment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended

November 19th, 1910, showed a decrease of 3.5 per cent. on a month ago, and an increase of 3.7 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week was about 486,500.

Salo al a borna		r of Worl			ge Numb vorked p	
A A MARCHINE CARE	Week ended Nov.	Inc. ( Dec. (-		Week ended Nov.	Inc. ( Dec. (-	
· Being stelle der beseth	19th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	19th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments.				1.963		
IRON:         Puddling Forges          Rolling Mills          Forging          Founding          Other Departments          Mechanics, Labourers	9,121 3,876 451 1,709 643 1,924	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} - & 108 \\ - & 4 \\ + & 6 \\ - & 44 \\ + & 6 \\ + & 23 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 8 \\ - & 16 \\ - & 4 \\ + & 12 \\ + & 9 \\ + & 14 \end{array} $	4'91 5'00 5'02 5'70 5'74 5'49	$\begin{array}{r} - & 0.04 \\ - & 0.02 \\ + & 0.11 \\ + & 0.03 \\ - & 0.10 \\ + & 0.05 \end{array}$	+ 0'23 + 0'11 - 0'09 + 0'30 + 0'12 - 0'04
Total, Iron	17,724	- 121	+ 7	5.10	- 0.02	+ 0.17
STEEL: Open Hearth Melting Fur-	8,239	- 373	- 49	5.79	+ 0.00	- 0'04
naces Crucible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	530 1,420 14,030 3,099 7,916 7,523 7,782	- II - I74 - 730 + I6I - I35 - 320 - I51	$\begin{array}{r} & & & \\ & - & & 84 \\ & - & & 232 \\ & + & & 245 \\ & + & & 245 \\ & + & & 1,464 \\ & + & & 452 \\ & + & & 408 \end{array}$	5.13 4.84 5.09 5.54 5.85 5.77 5.89	$\begin{array}{r} - & 0.01 \\ - & 0.18 \\ - & 0.27 \\ - & 0.05 \\ - & 0.01 \\ - & 0.04 \\ - & 0.05 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.03 \\ - 0.15 \\ - 0.10 \\ + 0.19 \\ - 0.02 \\ + 0.08 \\ - 0.04 \end{array} $
Total, Steel	50,539	-1,733	+ 2,205	5.87	- 6.08	- 0.01
IRON OR STEEL (not dis- tinguished):	10,626 594 701 3,569 5,617	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 84 \\ + & 6 \\ + & 38 \\ + & 27 \\ - & 320 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 126 \\ - & 165 \\ \pm & 41 \\ + & 316 \\ + & 156 \end{array} $	5'15 5'57 5'87 5'71 5'73	- 0.07 + 0.32 - 0.01 - 0.02	+ 0.08 + 0.02 - 0.18
<b>Total, Iron or Steel</b> (not distinguished) }	21,107	- 333	+ 474	5.43	- 0.05	+ 0.01
Grand Total	89,370	- 2,187	+2,686	5•44	- 0.07	+ 0.03
Districts. Northumberland & Durham Cleveland Sheffield and Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches. Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth Total, England and Wales Scotland	9,947 7,762 17,152 4,259 7,387 10,192 * 4,619 11,275 72,593 16,777	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 173 \\ - & 441 \\ - & 103 \\ + & 149 \\ + & 242 \\ - & 397 \\ - & 752 \\ \hline - & 1,475 \\ - & 712 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 41 \\ - & 462 \\ + & 1,824 \\ + & 128 \\ + & 439 \\ + & 463 \\ - & 258 \\ + & 907 \\ + & 3,082 \\ \hline - & 396 \end{array} $	5'12 5'51 5'63 5'39 5'21 5'51 5'41 5'56 5'45 5'45	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0'41 \\ - & 0'11 \\ - & 0'04 \\ + & 0'11 \\ + & 0'06 \\ - & 0'03 \\ - & 0'05 \\ + & 0'06 \\ - & 0'06 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} - 0.28 \\ + 0.08 \\ - 0.01 \\ + 0.06 \\ + 0.12 \\ + 0.11 \\ - 0.01 \\ \hline + 0.01 \\ \hline + 0.01 \\ \hline + 0.13 \end{array}$
Total	89,370	-2,187	+2,686	<b>B·44</b>	- 0°07	+ 0.03
	1				1	

Compared with a month ago employment was affected to some extent by the dispute in the shipbuilding trade, and there was a marked decline in the Northumberland and Durham and Cleveland districts and in Wales and Monmouth and Scotland. The departments chiefly affected by the decline were steel rolling mills and Bessemer converters. Taking the returns for the whole industry, there was a decline of 0.07 of a shift in the average number of shifts worked, while the number of workpeople employed decreased by 2,187 (2.4 per cent.).

Compared with a year ago, there was a marked improvement in the Sheffield and Rotherham, Cumberland, Lancashire, and Cheshire, and Staffordshire districts, and in Wales and Monmouth, though there was a slight decline in the average number of shifts worked in the last named district. In Northumberland and Durham the average number of shifts showed a decline of 0°28. In departments the improvement was most noticeable in iron puddling forges, rolling mills and foundries, and in steel forges and presses and foundries. In steel rolling mills there was a decline. On the whole, there was an increase of 0°03 of a shift in the average number of shifts worked, while the number of workpeople employed increased by 2,686 (3°1 per cent.)

The **Imports** of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during November, 1910, amounted to 125,807 tons, or 6,693 tons more than in October, 1910, and 22,305 tons more than in November, 1909.

The **Exports** of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates, and black plates for tinning) during November, 1910, amounted to 235,655 tons, or 15,505 tons less than in October, 1910, and 580 tons less than in November, 1909.

# TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

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

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

At the works covered by the Returns, 442 tinplate mills were working at the end of November, 1910, as compared with 438 a month ago and 410 in November, 1909. The sheet mills working at the same dates numbered 64, 64, and 56 respectively. Some scarcity of millmen was again reported. The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire and employ 25,300 workpeople.

The following Table shows the number of works open and the number of mills in operation at the end of November, 1910, together with the increase as compared with a month ago and a year ago.

	Number	r of Works	open.	Number of Mills in operation					
1	At end of	Inc. on		At end of	Inc. (+) on a				
	Nov., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Tinplate Works Steel Sheet Works	76 10	+ I 	 + 2	442 64	+ 4	+ 32 + 8			
Total	86	+ I	+ 2	506	+ 4	+ 40			

**Exports.**—The Table below shows the exports of tinplates and tinned sheets, and of black plates for tinning, for the months stated :—

	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1910, on a				
Torio Trong in the second	Nov., 1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
en real service and		Tinned Pla	ates and T	inned Sheets				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			
o United States	4,904	5,216	6,804	- 312	- 1,900			
, British East Indies	4,804	4,268	2,361	+ 536	+ 2,443			
, Germany	3,539	2,802 895	3,444 1,066	+ 737 + 39	+ 95 - 132			
, France Netherlands	934		3,790	+ 971	- 518			
China and Japan	3,272	2,30I 2,534	696	+ 197	+ 2,037			
Amatualia	2,733 1,896	1,495	2,362	+ 401	- 466			
Canada	2,035	3,077	2,079	- 1,042	- 44			
, Other Countries	19,879	17,536	15,053	+ 2,343	+ 4,826			
Cast of the second state of the second state of the				-				
Total	43,995	40,124	37,655	+ 3,872	+ 6,341			
west have at a	1 Partie	Black I	Plates for	Tinning.				
· Total	6,168	5,102	3,742	+ 1,066	+ 2,426			

#### SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 364 Returns—6 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 343 from Trade Unions, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

THERE was still a general dislocation of employment in most of the principal centres on account of the dispute in this industry. In centres not affected by the dispute employment was generally good and rather better than a month ago.

Distriot.		No. of Mem- bers*	retu	rcenta med as yed at	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1910, on a		
		at end of Nov., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth Wear Tees and Hartlepool Humber Thames and Medway South Coast Bristol Channel Ports Mersey Clyde Dundee, Leith and Abe Belfast Other Districts		 2,980 1,794 722 1,054 4,357 5,442 2,767 1,195 4,138 623 3,589 2,044	52.8 48.0 81.3 28.3 3.5 1.9 17.5 22.6 43.5 49.3 1.3 15.0	45'8 49'0 57'3 19'5 6'0 3'9 16'2 19'9 35'2 42'4 1'1 13'7	26'3 34'3 19'8 21'6 11'7 5'9 20'9 11'6 16'8 37'9 12'8 18'5	$\begin{array}{r} + & 7'0 \\ - & 1'0 \\ + & 24'0 \\ + & 8'8 \\ - & 2'5 \\ - & 2'0 \\ + & 1'3 \\ + & 8'3 \\ + & 6'9 \\ + & 6'9 \\ + & 1'3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 26'5 \\ + 13'7 \\ + 61'5 \\ + 6'7 \\ - 8'2 \\ - 3'4 \\ + 11'0 \\ + 26'7 \\ + 11'4 \\ - 11'5 \\ - 3'5 \end{array}$
United Kingdom		 30,705	22.1	20.1	19.3	+ 2.0	+ 2.8

Employment was affected by the dispute in all the principal districts, except the Thames and Medway, South Coast, Bristol Channel and Belfast districts.

\* Exclusive of Superannuated Members and of branches of the Boilermakers' Society affected by the lock-out.

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

Employment was good in the Thames and Medway district and on the South Coast, in both of which districts there was an improvement compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

At the Bristol Channel Ports employment continued slack on the whole, but was better than a year ago; it continued good at Pembroke Dock and fair at Swansea. Employment was still good at Belfast and much better than a year ago.

#### ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,082 Returns-7 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1,025 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 50 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during November continued fair on the whole, though adversely affected in some districts by the dispute in the shipbuilding industry. It was not so good as a month ago, but was much better than a year ago.

Returns from Trade Unions with a total membership of 171,362 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of November was 5.8, as compared with 5.0 a month ago and 9.5 a year ago. Compared with a month ago the principal changes in the district percentages unemployed were increases on the North-East Coast, in the Glasgow district, and in the Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn district. Compared with a year ago a decrease in the percentage unemployed is shown in every district; the decrease being most marked in Lancashire, the West Riding, Scotland and Ireland, where in November, 1909, the percentages were very high.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions	retur		Un-	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1910, on a			
	at end of Nov., 1910.	Nov., 1910.		Nov., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
North East Coast Manchester and Liverpool District	14,689 18,989	15 <sup>.6</sup> 4 <sup>.5</sup>	12 G 5'I	16'5 8'6	+ 30 - 06	- 0'9 - 4'I		
Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	12,708	9.0	77	14'2	+ 1'3	- 5'2		
West Riding Towns	12,322	5.8	5'3	11.3		- 5'5		
Hull and Lincolnshire District Birmingham, Wolverhampton,	4,056	5'3	4'1	8.2	+ 1.5	- 2'9		
and Coventry District	7,665	2.0	2.4	5.6	- 0'4	- 3.0		
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	4,380	2.1	4'2	7'2	+ 09	- 2'I		
London and Neighbouring District	11,828	2'4	2.6	5'2	- 0'2	- 2.8		
South Coast	4,570	1'7	I'3	4.6		- 2'9		
South Wales and Bristol District	6,703	3'3	3.1	6.8	+ 0'2	- 3.2		
Glasgow and District	15,895	7'0	5'I	12'0				
East of Scotland	3,669	7'4	7'9	19'3				
Belfast and Dublin	3,776	2.7		10.3		- 7.6		
Other Districts	5,613	2.7	3.1	7'I	- 0'4	- 4'4		
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	} 171,362	5•8	5.0	9.5	+ 0.8	- 37		

On the North-East Coast employment again showed a decline owing to the shipbuilding dispute. More men were discharged or suspended, and short time was more common. Employment remained fair, however, on ordnance work at Elswick, and improved at railway locomotive shops. It was fair at Middlesbrough and Darlington.

Employment continued fairly good at Manchester, where it was better than a month ago. It remained dull at Liverpool. At Crewe it remained slack, with short time. At Barrow it was moderate. In the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn district employment remained slack, with short time common in textile machinery works. In general engineering works at Oldham employment was still fair. It continued fair at Bury and Rochdale. At Preston it was fair with engineers, but slack with ironfounders.

Employment continued moderate on the whole at Leeds. At Sheffield it was fairly good with engineers, but slack with ironfounders. At Bradford and Halifax it was fair. At Hull employment was affected by the shipbuilding dispute. In Lincolnshire it was fair generally.

In the Midland and Eastern Counties employment was fairly good generally. At Birmingham and Coventry the cycle industry was reported as slack, the motor industry as very good. At Coventry some firms

\* Exclusive of Superannuated Members,

had night shifts in operation, and there was an active demand for all classes of good mechanics (bodymakers, moulders, &c.). At Nottingham employment was only moderate, and with bobbin and carriage makers it was not so good as a year ago. Short time was in operation in railway works at Derby and Stoke-on-Trent.

In London, on the South Coast, in the Royal Dockyards, and in the South Wales and Bristol district employment was fairly good generally.

In the Glasgow district employment was fair generally, though worse than a month ago, owing to the lock-out in the shipyards. At Greenock and Port Glasgow a large proportion of the men were out of employment. In the East of Scotland employment was moderate on the whole. The large decrease in the percentages unemployed for Glasgow and the East of Scotland, as compared with a year ago, is mainly due to the decrease in the number of moulders unemployed.

Employment was good at Belfast, and slack at Dublin.

The **Imports** of machinery in November, 1910, amounted to £376,516, or £21,387 more than in October, 1910, and £14,135 more than in November, 1909.

The **Exports** of machinery in November, 1910, amounted to  $\pounds 2,548,318$ , or  $\pounds 102,515$  less than in October, 1910, but  $\pounds 254,368$  more than in November, 1909.

#### MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

(Based on 86 Returns—4 from Employers' Associations, 59 from Trade Unions, and 23 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued good and was better than a year ago.

Trade Uniors with a total membership of 22,958 reported 2.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 2.2 per cent. a month ago and 3.6 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, &c.-Employment generally remained good with brassworkers and was better than a year ago. Employment was still good with bedstead makers at Birmingham.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment continued fair in the nut and bolt trade in Darlaston and district. It was fair and better than a month ago in the spike and rivet trades, and still fair in the rough bolt trade at Halesowen and Blackheath (Staffs.). At Birmingham employment continued good with wire nail and shoe rivet makers, fairly good with machine-made rivet makers and fair with cut nail makers.

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

Locks, Keys, and General Hardware.—Employment with hollow-ware makers was good at Wolverhampton and fair at West Bromwich. With lock ard latch makers at Wolverhampton and Willenhall employment was not so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago.

Stoves, Grates, &-c.-Employment continued quiet at Sheffield and Rotherham, and was bad at Leeds. It continued good with range and stove fitters at Falkirk.

Cutlery, Tools, &c.—At Sheffield employment on the whole was good; it was, however, only moderate with edge tool grinders, joiners' tool makers, and small tool makers and machinists. It was good with edge tool makers at Birmingham and Wednesbury. At Redditch it continued good with needle makers, and was moderate but improving in the fishhook trade. Employment was quiet but better than a month ago in the Coventry watch trade.

*Tubes.*—Employment was reported as good in South Staffordshire and at Birmingham.

Chains, Anchors, and Springs.—Employment continued moderate with block and cable chain makers and strikers at Cradley Heath, and fair in the anvil and vice trade at Dudley. It was slack with anchorsmiths on the Tyne and Wear, and with railway spring fitters and vicemen at Sheffield. In the spring trade at West Bromwich it was good.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment with braziers and sheet metal workers and tinplate workers continued fair

generally, and was better than a year ago; with tinsmiths at Edinburgh, however, employment remained slack. In the ironplate trade employment was good in the Lye district and at Wolverhampton, Dudley and Bilston.

Gold, Silver, and Britannia Metal.-Employment in London continued good with silversmiths and electroplate operatives, and was good and better than a month ago with goldsmiths and jewellers. At Birmingham employ-ment in the jewellery trade showed a considerable improvement on the previous month; it was not so good as a month ago, however, with silversmiths and electroplaters, while still good with Britannia metal workers. Silversmiths were fairly well employed at Sheffield.

# Farriers.-Employment continued fair generally.

1	mports a	ina Exp	orts.						
	Nov.	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Nov., 1910, on a					
Description.	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.		Year ago.			
Imports: Cutlery Hardware	£ 13,427 109,046	£ 18,271 106,285	£ 21,100 102,113	 +	£ 4,844 2,761	-+	£ 7,67 6,93		
Exports : Cutlery Hardware	79,027 216,309	85,908 223,316	64,834 190,829	-	6,881 7,007	++++	14,19		

## COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 506 Returns-438 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 59 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the spinning and weaving branches showed an improvement compared with both a month ago and a year ago, and was, on the whole, fair. There was still some short time in the *spinning* branch and some slackness in the *weaving* branch. Returns from firms employing 139,607 workpeople in the week ended November 19th, 1910, showed an increase of 2.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was no change in the number employed, and an increase of 7 6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkı	people	e.			Ear	nings	•	
Antonio antonio alterest	Week ended	Inc	:. (+) (-)			Week ended	Inc	:. (+) (-)		
	Nov. 19th, 1910.		onth go.		ear go.	Nov. 19th, 1910.		onth go.		'ear go.
		P	er		er			er .		Per
Departments.		CE	ent.		ent.	£		ent.		ent.
Preparing	18,650	+	3'5	+	1.0	16,723	+	4'5		11.0
Spinning	32,108	+	3.0	-	0'4	31,345	+	5'2	+	9'7
Weaving	61,034	+	1.8	-	0'2	55,314	+	4'4	+	6.8
Other	11,187	+	2'0	-	0.1	13,436	+	2.4	+	4'1
Not specified	16,628	+	3.0	+	0.8	17,016	+	3.8	+	5.4
Total	139,607	+	26	+	0.0	133.834	+	4'3	+	7.6
Districts.		Ì					1			
Ashton	8,800	+	8.0	-	5'I	8,968	+	10'3	+	10'3
Stockport, Glossop, and	7,049	+	0.3	-	4'9	6,656	+	0'9	+	9'8
Hyde	ALC: NO CONTRACTOR	1 723	al faith and	all's	1.1	Salar Calif	1.20	S. Barriel		
Oldham	16,711	+	I'3	-	0.0	18,021	+	1.0		14'3
Bolton and Leigh	15,942	+	2'3	-	0.8	14,766	+	3.6		I 2
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden	12,608	+	0.3	+	0'4	11,895	+	1.8	+	10 4
March and an	10,295	+	0'5	+	0.8	8,364	+	6.0	+	16 9
Preston and Chorley	15,326	+	8.3	+	1.8	12,912	i+	10'5	-	1.6
Blackburn, Accrington, &	17,369	+	4'4	÷	I'3	17,288	+	9.4	+	12'3
Darwen	-71309	1 and	77	20%	3		1		12	Belle
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson	15,861	+	0,3	+	0.2	17,920	+	06	+	5'3
Other Lancashire Towns	5,286	+	2'9	+	2'9	4,263	+	1.2	+	4'0
Yorkshire Towns	6,026	+	0'3	+	0'5	5,700	+	4'5	+	76
Other Districts	8,235	+	0'7	+	1'2	7,181	+	1.9	+	2'1
					-		-			1000
Total	130.607	+	2.6	+	00	133,834	+	4'3	+	7.6

Compared with a month ago every department showed an increase in the numbers employed and in the amount of wages paid, the latter showing percentage increases of 4.5, 5'2 and 4.4 in the preparing, spinning and weaving departments respectively. The figures also showed an improvement in every district, the increase in the amount of wages paid being over 10 per cent. in the Preston and Ashton districts, and over 9 per cent. in the Blackburn district.

Compared with a year ago, the amount of wages paid showed an increase of 11.9 per cent. in the preparing

branch, of 9.7 per cent. in the spinning branch, and of 6.8 per cent. in the weaving branch. With the exception of the Preston district, there was a general increase in the amount of wages paid, amounting to over 10 per cent. in five districts, Manchester showing the largest figure, viz., 16.9 per cent.

#### Raw Cotton.

American Cotton.—During the month of November, 1910, the average price of raw cotton "middling American" at Liverpool was 7.93d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 8.19d. and the lowest, 7.69d. per lb. The average price for October, 1910, was 7.89d. per lb., and for November, 1909, 7.72d. per lb. For the period from December 1st to 10th, 1910, the average price of " middling American" was 8.03d. per lb.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on December 9th, 1910, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 1,069,060 bales, as compared with 1,097,070 bales on December 10th, 1909.

Egyptian Cotton .- The price of "good fair Egyptian" during November, 1910, averaged 11°01d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 11°375d., and the lowest 10°75d. The average price for October, 1910, was 11°60d. per lb., and for November, 1909, 11°46d. per lb. For the period from December 1st to 10th, the average price of "good fair Egyptian" was 10.67d. per lb.

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

Description of Cotton.	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or in Nov.,	
Description of Cotton.	1910.	10. 1910.		Month ago.	Year ago.
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	Bales. 288,408 8,755 7,663 50,188 9,716	Bales. 255,403 14,938 4,987 22,365 9,734	Bales. 224,476 15,913 3,678 36,963 8,160	Bales. + 33,005 - 6,183 + 2,676 + 27,823 - 18	Bales. + 63,932 - 7,158 + 3,985 + 13,225 + 1,556
Total	364,730	307,427	289,190	+ 57,303	+ 75,540
· Fisher and the second	Ex	ports.			
Description	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or in Nov.,	
Description.	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cotton Yarn and Twist- Grey Bleached and Dyed	1,000 lbs. 13,725 2,495	1,000 lbs. 15,066 2,996	<b>1,000</b> lbs. 15,040 2,637	1,000 lbs. - 1,340 - 501	- 1,000 lbs. - 1,374 - 142
Total	16,221	18,062	17,677	- 1,841	- 1,450
Cotton— Thread for Sewing	1,785	2,017	2,774	- 232	- 98
Cotton Piece Goods- Grey or Unbleached Bleached Printed Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	1,000 yds 169,628 133,634 100,358 107,427	1,000 yds. 166,953 138,249 102,442 111,789	1,000 yds. 160,243 126,640 88,071 88,372	1,000 yds. + 2,675 - 4,615 - 2,084 - 4,362	1,000 yds. + 9,38 + 6,99 + 12,28 + 19,05
Total	511,047	519,433	463,326	- 8,386	+ 47,72

# WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

(Based on 380 Returns-352 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 23 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.) Woollen Trade.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a year

Returns from firms employing 28,488 workpeople in the week ended November 19th showed an increase of o.6 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of o.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 5.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Employment continued good in all the principal districts, overtime and nightwork being generally reported; it was better than a year ago. In the Leeds district and in the Dewsbury and Batley district there was a slight decline as compared with a month ago.

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

	W	ork	peop	le.			Ear	nings		
off of <u>Teac</u> and a	Week ended Nov.	ed Dec. (-) on a		Week Inc. (+ ended Dec. (-) Nov.		(+)	+) or -) on a			
	19th, 1910.		onth go.		ear go.	19th, 1910.		onth go.		ear go.
Departments.			Per ent.		er	1		er		er
Wool Conting	780	+	0'5	+	ent. I'7	£		ent.		ent.
Chinning	5,816	+	0'2	+	5'2	794	++++	0.8		1.3
Weaving	11,767	+	0.2	Ŧ	4'2	5,594 10,411	+	0'3		13.6
Other Departments	7,849	+	1.0	+	7.5	8,244	+	2'4 0'3	+++	5'2
Not specified	2,276	+	1.0	+	7.1	2,169	- -	0.3	+	5.5
Total	28,488	+	0.6	+	5'5	27,212	-	0.8	+	7.0
Districts.			The second			1	1		1	
Huddersfield District	4,307	+	1'0	+	6.0	4,869	+	0'4	+	8.3
Leeds District	3,126	i+	0'4	+	3'5	2,839	-	2.7	+	5'2
Dewsbury & Batley District	4,951	-	1.0	+	4.7	5,089	1	3'9	+	8.4
Other Parts of West Riding	2,448	+	1,1	+	8.5	2,523	-	0.0		10.4
Total, West Riding	14,832	-	0'1	+	5'4	15,320	-	1.0	+	8.1
Scotland	6,945	+	I'5	+	6.3	6,560	+	2'1	÷	8.3
Other Districts	6,711	+	I'I	+	4.7	5,332	-	I'I	+	2.7

I otal woollen	28,488	+ 0.01	+ 5'5	27.21	2   - 0	·8   +	7'0.
	Worst						
Employment	continued	good,	and	was	better	than	n a

year ago.

Returns from firms employing 45,830 workpeople in the week ended November 19th showed an increase of or per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of  $2\cdot4$  per cent. in the number employed, and of  $4\cdot6$  per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In Bradford employment with woolcombers and weavers showed a slight decline compared with a month ago. Employment generally was better than a year ago, except in the Halifax district, which showed a decline in the spinning branch. A deficiency of labour was reported in the Keighley and Halifax districts.

	V	Vorkpeop	ole.	1	Earning	s.
the second second	Week ended		(+) or -) on a			(+) or -) on a
	Nov. 19th, 1910.	Month ago.	Yea		Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	5,398 24,306 9,665 5,190 1,271	+ 0'8	Per cent + 4 + 0 + 4 + 3 + 13	£ 9 5,586 4 14,054 0 8,610 6 5,457	Per cent. - 3 <sup>.8</sup> + 0 <sup>.4</sup> - 1 <sup>.4</sup> + 0 <sup>.7</sup> - 2 <sup>.6</sup>	+ 3'3
Total	45.830	+ 0.1	+ 2	4 34.773	- 0.8	+ 4.6
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding Total West Riding Other Districts	22,693 6,728 4,688 5,620 3,079 42,808 3,022	- 0'I + 0'7 + 0'1 + 0'0 + 0'3 + 0'1 + 0'7	+ 2' + 5' - 2' + 3' + 0' + 2' + 1' + 1'	4 5,145 9 3,359 6 5,174 6 1,954 5 32,810	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 1.6 \\ - & 0.2 \\ + & 0.9 \\ - & 0.6 \\ + & 0.7 \\ - & 0.8 \\ + & 0.4 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 5.6 \\ + 9.9 \\ - 2.2 \\ + 1.8 \\ + 2.6 \\ + 4.6 \\ + 5.4 \end{array} $
Total Worsted	45,830	+ 0.I	+ 2	4 34.773	- o'8	+ 4.6
Prices of M	Nool a	nd Top	s in	Bradford	l.	
the first the second		Nov., 1	910.	Oct., 1910	. Nov	7., 1909.
Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs		Pence pe	CKO25	Pence per l	b. Penc	e per lb.

Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops		Pence per lb. 10 141 281	I	per lb. 08 43 88	Per	I I	per lb. 01/2 31/2 7
Course of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops		10 141, 14 282, 28		10 14 <u>1</u> , 28 <u>1</u>		13, 13,	
1	mports	and Expor	ts.				
	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or 1 in Nov., 19			
The state	1910.	1910.	1909.	Mon ago			Year ago.
Imp	orts and	Exports of Ra	w Woo	I (SHEE	POI	R LI	AMBS).
Imports 1,000 lbs. British Exports ,, Re-Exports of Imported	51,873 3,487	29,320 2,806	5.729	+ 22,   +	553 681	+	81 2,242
Wool 1,000 lbs.	11,280	20,399	8,830	- 9,	119	+	2,450
Yarn:	Britis	h and Irish I	lanufa	ctures	Ex	por	ted.
Woollen " Worsted " Alpaca and Mohair ,,	366 5,259 1,422	340 5,323 1,426	198 4,798 1,228	+ - -	26 64 4	+++++	168 461 194
Total, Yarn "	7,047	7,089	6,224	-	42	+	823
Piece Goods: Woollen 1,000 yds. Worsted "	7,157 6,138		6,213 6,927	Ξ	38 66	+ _	944 789
Total Piece Goods,,	13,295	13,399 1	3,140	- 1	104	+	155

LINEN TRADE.

(Based on 118 Returns—106 from Employers and Employers' Associations 7 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was good; it was not quite so good as a month ago, but about the same as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 50,316 workpeople in the week ended November 19th, showed a decrease of 0'I per cent. in the number employed, and of 1'3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

the desired and the second	W	/orkpeop	le.		Earnings	
	Week ended		or Dec. on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) (-)	or Dec. on a
	Nov. 19th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 19th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year. ago.
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified Total	6,312 12,094 17,642 7,726 6,542 50,316	Per cent. - 0'I + 0'I - 0'3 - 0'3 - 0'1	Per cent. - 2'I - 0'7 + I'8 + I'3 + 0'5 + 0'4	£ 3,538 6,028 10,845 6,114 3,882 30,407	Per cent. + 0'4 - 0'6 - 2'2 - 2'0 - 0'2 - 1'3	Per cent. - 1'9 - 0'1 + 1.4 + 0'2 + 1'0 + 0'5
Districts. Belfast Other Places in Ireland	19,135 15,794	+ 0'I - 0'3	- 0.6 - 0.4	11,811 8,892	- 1.1 - 0.0	+ 0.0
Total, Ireland	34,930	- 0.1	- 0.2	20,703	- 0.0	+ 0.1
Fifeshire Other Places in Scotland	7,180 6,282	- 0.1	+ 6.5 - 0.3	4,609 3,957	- 2'I - 2'I	+ 4'3 - 0'7
Total, Scotland	τ3,462	- 0.1	+ 3.2	8,566	- 2'I	+ 1.0
England	1,924	- 0.7	- I.O	1,138	- 2'I	- 2.6
United Kingdom	50,316	- 0.1	+ 0.4	30,407	- I.3	+ 0.2

Employment continued good in Ireland and showed ittle change compared with a month ago or a year ago. n Fifeshire employment was fair, but worse than in October, while better than a year ago. There was a urther slight decline in England, as compared with both month ago and a year ago.

Description.	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc (+) or Dec (- in Nov., 1910, on a				
	1910. 1910.		1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Imports: Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) tons Exports: Linen Yarn roolbs Linen Piece Goods rooyds	5,187 14,742 157,927	4, <sup>8</sup> 45 16,124 162,210	4,348 13,658 185 410	+ 342 - 1,382 - 4,283	+ 1,084			

#### JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 34 Returns-30 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair, and not so good as a month ago, ut about the same as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 17,767 workpeople in the week ended November 19th showed no change in the number of workpeople employed and a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Of the 17,767 workpeople reported on, 15,206 (86 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district. Employment was reported as fair at Dundee, moderate at Forfar and good at Brechin.

	W	orkpeop	le.	i	Earnings.		
	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
	Nov. 19th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 19th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Spinning Weaving Other	 4,076 4,924 6,038 1,838 891	Per cent. - 0.8 + 1.2 - 0.3 - 0.7 + 0.5	Per cent. - 1'4 - 2'3 - 1'9 - 0'8 - 0'2	£ 2,8c8 3,109 4,600 1,891 675	Per cent. - 1'0 + 0'4 - 1'9 - 3'6 - 0'1	Per cent. + 1.0 - 0.9 - 1.8 + 0.5 + 0.3	
Total .	 17,767		- 1'7	13,082	- I.3	- 0.2	

416

Description	Nov., 1910.	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1910, on a			
		1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: Jute tons	36,2:8	27,222	46,585	+ 8,796	- 10,36		
Exports: Jute Yarn 100 lbs Jute Piece Goods 100 yds	43,793 162,357	42,296 171,850	45,801 171,552	+ 1,5c2 - 9,493	- 2,00		

## LACE TRADE.

#### (Based on 76 Returns-70 from Employers, and 6 from Local Correspondents.

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate, and was not so good as a year ago, the levers branch showing a marked falling off.

Returns from firms employing 7,173 workpeople in the week ended November 19th, showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, but a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an exported for the months stated :increase of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed, but decrease of 4.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	N N	orkpeop	le.	bristeri	Earnings	•
	Week ended		or Dec. on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Nov. 19th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 19th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches.           Levers           Curtain           Plain Net           Others           Total	1,483 3,066 1,737 887	Per cent. - 1'0 + 0'8 + 0'9 + 0'1 + 0'3	Per cent. - 2'I + 4'0 + 2'I + 3'9 + 2'2	£ 1,721 2,931 1,307 622 6,581	Per cent. + 1'1 - 1'7 - 1'3 - 4'5 - 1'2	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 14.5 \\ + 0.8 \\ - 5.4 \\ + 1.3 \\ \hline - 4.9 \end{array} $
Districts. Nottingham City Long Baton and other outlying districts Other English districts Sootland	1,630 1,148 2,062 2,273	- 0'5 + 0'1 + 0'6 + 0'9	+ 2.6 + 0.9 + 2.1 + 2.6	1,576 1,333 1,630 2,042	- 05 + 1'9 - 1'3 - 3'5	- 1.1 - 0.1 - 0.1
Total	7,173	+ 0.3	+ 2.2	6,581	- I.3	- 4'9

At Nottingham employment continued bad, with much short time, in the levers branch, good in the curtain branch, and fair in the plain net branch; on the whole employment was worse than a year ago. In the Long Eaton district employment was bad, slightly better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago. Employment was moderate in the West of England district, where it showed a decline on the previous month. Employment continued good in Scotland.

phone and h		Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Nov., 1910, on a			
Description		1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Cill. I and		£ 184,844 9,631	£ 174,675 6,984	£ 224,149 16,757	£ + 10,168 + 2,647	- 39,305 - 7,120		
Cilly Long		326,181	318,799 10,770	332,771 9,442	+ 7,382	- 6,590 + 1,267		

# HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 104 Returns-95 from Employers, 3 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a year ago

Returns from firms employing 20,015 workpeople in the week ended November 19th showed an increase of o'I per cent., both in the number employed and in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 4.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment continued good, except in the hose department; it was better than a year ago. At

Loughborough it was fairly good; at Hinckley it was slack in the fashioned hose branch, and good in other departments. With power frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire employment was fairly good; with hand frame workers in the country districts it was good. In Scotland employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago; overtime was reported in the Hawick district.

	N	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
District.	Week ended			Week ended	Inc. (+) (-)	or Dec. on a	
	19th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 19th, <b>1910</b> .	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Leicester Leicester Country District Notts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts	9,837 2,567 4,452 2,565 594	Per cent. + 0'2 - 0'8 - 0'1 + 1'7 - 2'8	Per cent. + 3 <sup>.6</sup> + 5 <sup>.2</sup> + 4 <sup>.2</sup> + 10 <sup>.0</sup> + 8 <sup>.2</sup>	£ 7,927 2,095 3,345 2,117 372	Per cent. + 0 <sup>2</sup> - 0 <sup>1</sup> - 1 <sup>2</sup> + 2 <sup>6</sup> - 3 <sup>4</sup>	Per cent. + 5'5 + 5'3 + 3'2 + 13'8 + 12'7	
Total, United Kingdom	20,015	+ 0.1	+ 4.9	15,856	+ 0.1	+ 6'2	

Imports and Exports .- The Table below shows the values of woollen and cotton hosiery imported and

dara karapata bis	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Nov., 1910, on a		
Description.	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Hosiery, Woollen ,, Cotton	£ 45,637 142,420	£ 55,958 168,838	£ 47,947 114,320	£ - 10,321 - 26,418	- £ + 2310 + 28,100	
Exports Hosiery, Woollen ,, Cotton	115,837 41,306	145,981 45,135	100,804 34,1 <b>7</b> 0	- 30,144 - 3,829	+ 15,033 + 7,136	

#### SILK TRADE.

(Based on 63 Returns-50 from Employers, 9 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns received from firms employing 8,410 workpeople in the week ended November 19th, 1910, showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.4 per cent. in both the number employed and the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.	PAR den V	Earnings	T Madeo
12 + 1000 - 10000 100 12 + +1000	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	Nov. 19th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov., 19th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Throwing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	950 2,677 3,552 748 483	Per cent. - 1'3 + 0'2  - 5'6 - 2'0	Per cent. + 1 <sup>.6</sup> + 3 <sup>.0</sup> + 4 <sup>.3</sup> - 1 <sup>.4</sup> + 11 <sup>.8</sup>	£ 402 2,013 2,339 537 414	Per cent. - 3'I - 0'6 - 2'8 - 4'3 - 6'5	Per cent. + 6'9 + 3'5 + 1'9 - 1'5 + 16'0
Total	8,410	- 0'7	+ 3'4	5.705	- 2.2	+ 3'4
Districts. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties Other Districts, Including Scotland and Leek	2,898 885 2,745 1,882	- 1.3 - 1.3 - 0.1	+ 3.5 - 1.2 + 9.3 - 2.0	2,270 677 1,615 1,143	- 1'I + 1'0 - 5'4 - 2'9	+ 2.7 + 8.1 + 5.8 - 1.0
Total	8,410	- 0'7	+ 3'4	5,705	- 2'5	+ 3'4

With throwsters and spinners employment was fair at Macclesfield and moderate at Congleton and Leek. At Macclesfield it was fair with hand loom weavers working in factories, and moderate with power loom weavers; with "outside" hand loom weavers it was bad. With trimming weavers at Congleton and Leek it was fair. Employment in the Bradford district was fairly good. In the Eastern Counties employment was worse than a month ago, but much 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 stated :---

# December, 1910 THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

		Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1910, on a		
Description.		1910.	1910.	1909.	I	Month ago,		Year ago.
Imborts :		I star Bar	and the second	1. Sugar Sec.				
Raw Silk	lbs	109,765	96,904	77,861	+	12,861	+	31,904
Thrown Silk	lbs	33,553	26,028	40,498	+	7,525	-	6,945
Spun Silk Yarn	lbs	40,535	42,330	33,960	1-	I,795		6,575
Silk Broad-Stuffs	yds	5,988,795	5,667,254	5,773,396	+	321,541	+	215,399
Exports :-		Ser.	13200	1				
Thrown Silk	lbs	4,057	3,213	4,695	+	844		638
Spun Silk Yarn	lbs	84,369	99,415	121,956	-	15,046		37,587
Silk Broad-Stuffs	yds	302,526	347,469	326,856	1-	44,943	-	24,330

# OTHER TEXTILE TRADES. (Based on 47 Returns—21 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 15 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

Carpet Trade.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed little change as compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 5,621 workpeople and paying  $\pounds 4,953$  in wages during the week ended November 19th, 1910, showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

# Printing, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing.

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

Cotton Dyers and Bleachers.- Employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago; some short time was reported in the bleaching branch.

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 was good. In Scotland it continued good in all branches of the trade.

Silk Dyers .- Employment was reported as bad at Macclesfield, and fair at Leek.

Hosiery and Lace Dyers, Trimmers, &-c.-At Leicester employment showed a slight improvement; at Hinckley and Loughborough it continued good. At Nottingham employment with dyers was good; at Basford it was slack with bleachers and fair with hosiery trimmers; on the whole, employment in Nottinghamshire was about the same as a year ago.

Calenderers, &c.-In Glasgow employment continued good. In Dundee it was reported as good with bleachfield workers, and as fair with calender workers.

#### TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 118 Returns—91 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, and 23 from Local Correspondents.) Bespoke Branch. London .- Employment during November was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £ 12,214 to their work-people during the four weeks ended November 19th showed an increase of 6.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 2.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres .- Employment was reported as slack at Edinburgh, bad at Glasgow, fairly good at Dublin, and fair at Belfast.

#### Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago. The Trade Union cutters reported it as dull.

Leeds.—Employment was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago; less short time was worked. Returns from firms employing 8,169 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended November 19th showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 3.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres .- At Bristol employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago; some overtime was reported. At Manchester employment was fair, and better than a year ago. At Norwich and Glasgow it was moderate.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in November, 1910, were valued at  $\pounds 232,738$ , as compared with  $\pounds 306,429$  in October, 1910, and  $\pounds 224,276$  in November, 1909; and the Exports for the same months at £ 549,784, £ 638,722 and £ 473,224 respectively.

#### HAT TRADE.

Based on 10 Returns-2 from Employers' Associations, and 8 from Trade Unions.)

EMPLOYMENT during November in the Silk hat trade was bad, and worse than a month ago and a year ago; much short time was reported.

In the Felt hat trade employment was moderate, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of November was 6.7, compared with 3.2 a month ago and 2.1 a year ago. Employment was reported as quiet at Denton, with much short time. The close of the ladies' felt hat season partly accounts for the increased number unemployed. At Stockport and in Warwickshire employment was good.

- and the	Imports	and	Exports.
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D. J.II	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (+) in Nov., 1910, on a		
Description.	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: All kinds dozens	21,795	46,906	59,242	- 25,111	- 37,44 <b>7</b>	
Exports: Felt ,, Straw ,, Other sorts ,,	42,376 42,896 11,393	56,062 50,769 10,266	35,195 43,700 8,515	- 13,686 - 7,873 + 1,127	+ 7,181 - 804 + 2,878	
Total	96,665	117,097	87,410	- 20,432	+ 9,255	

# BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 500 Returns-460 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 29 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 62,748 workpeople in the week ended November 19th showed a decrease of 0.2 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 3.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.2 [er cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	ole.	]	Earnings		
District.	Week ended Nov. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Nov. 19th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 19th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
IGLAND & WALES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
London	2,305	- 1.6	- 0'2	2,394	- 1'5	+ 1')	
Leicester	12,738	+ 0.0	+ 2'7	12,359	+ 0'2	+ 1'5	
Leicester Country Dis- trict	3,093	+ 0.1	- 2.2	2,857	+ 4.2	- 0.8	
Northampton	9,822	- 0'4	+ 8.8	9,229	- I.8	+ 7'9	
Northampton Country District	8,778	- 1'2	+ 3.1	8,124	- 5.6	+ 1.0	
Kettering	3,845	+ 0'2	+ 2'4	3,662	- 2'0	- I.8	
Stafford & District	2,856	+ 0.0		2,509	- 0'I	+ 6.7	
Norwich & District	3,274	- 0'2	+ 5'7	2,780	- 2'3	+ 3'0	
Bristol & District	1,353	- 0'3		1,142	- I.I	+ 10.8	
Kingswood	1,863	+ 0.8		1,812	- 1.0	+ 5'0	
Leeds & District	2,412	- 0'3		2,200	- 0.0	- 1.2	
Manchester & District	2,456	+ 0'9		2,286	- 1.2	+ 11.3	
Birmingham & District	966	- 0.6		746	- 4'8	- 0.7	
Other parts of England and Wales	2,945	- 1.8	+ 5'3	2,633	- I.3	+ 11.1	
England & Wales	58,706	- 0'2	+ 3'9	54,733	— I'5	+ 3.2	
OTLAND ELAND	3,662 380	- 0'4 - 1'8		3,429 291	$-1^{1'3}$ -1'4	+ 11.1 - 1.1	
UNITED KINGDOM	62.748	- 0'2	+ 3.6	58,453	- 1'5	+ 3'2	

At Leicester employment continued moderate, and much short time was reported. At Northampton and Kettering there was a slight decline; with army bootmakers in Northamptonshire employment was slack. In the

heavy boot trade at Kingswood employment was fair. At Leeds there was a further slight decline, and employment was worse than a year ago. In Scotland it was moderate, and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

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

and stand of the	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Nov., 1910, on a		
	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports (less re-exports) Quantity doz. pairs Value £	37,151 66,870	40,878 81,930	3 <sup>9</sup> ,151 75,155	- 3,727 -15,060	- 1,000 - 8,285	
Exports(British & Irish) Quantity doz. pairs Value £	120,233 287,449	126,753 324,215	105,020 242,647	- 6,520 -36,766	+ 14,213 + 44,802	

# OTHER LEATHER TRADES. (Based on 35 Returns—21 from Trade Unions and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was moderate; it was worse than both a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,124 members reported 5.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 4.5 per cent. a month ago and 3.4 per cent. a year ago.

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

Saddle and Harness Makers.-At Walsall employment was quiet and worse than a month ago with gig saddlers, and not so good as a month ago with brown saddlers; in London it was good with brown saddlers, but bad with harness makers. With saddlers it continued dull at Dublin, and was quiet at Glasgow. Miscellaneous Leather Trades.—With portmanteau and

trunk makers employment was fair in London, but worse than a month ago, and slack at Manchester. With fancy leather workers it continued good and better than a year ago. In London it continued good with fancy leather and morocco finishers.

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

	Nov.	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1910, on a			
Description.	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: Hides raw, and pieces	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.		
thereof, dry Ditto, wet	47,593 68,771	32,316 57,249	51,661 75,632	+ 8,277 + 11,522	- 11,068 - 6,861		
Total Hides, dry and wet	109,364	89,565	127,293	+ 19,793	- 17,929		
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins ,, (value) £	781,909 250,927	505,506 250,883	961,048 250,069	+ 276,403 + 44	- 179,139 + 858		
Leather* cwts.	90,914	95,662	113,258	- 4,748	- 22,344		
Exports: Leather doz.prs. Gloves doz.prs. Machinery Belting cwts. Other Sorts (value) £ Saddlery and Harness £ (value)	18,228 15,898 3,114 54,657 49,409	21,646 26,688 2,898 56,631 53,714	22,646 20,833 2,769 46,254 43,757	- 3,418 - 10,790 + 216 - 1,974 - 4,305	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 4,418 \\ - & 4,935 \\ + & 345 \\ + & 8,403 \\ + & 5,652 \end{array} $		

#### OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 197 Returns—190 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades was fairly good with retail firms, and better than a year ago; with court and private dressmakers it was moderate, and showed little change compared with a year ago. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades, and in the shirt and collar trade generally employment was fair; in the corset trade it was fairly good.

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

Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades.-Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West-End, employing 2,385 dressmakers in the week ended November 19th, showed an increase of 1.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 1.5 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 1.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employ-ment during the month was fairly good. Court and private dressmakers employing 1,277 workpeople in the week ended November 19th showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of or per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate. With milliners in the West-End employment was also moderate.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and infants' millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,051 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended November 19th showed a decrease of 8.1 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 fair, but showed a seasonal decline.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was fair, and not so good as a month ago, though better than a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades, firms employing 2,014 workpeople in the week ended November 19th showed an increase of 2.7 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 moderate. In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade was moderate, and not so good as a month ago; it was about the same as a year ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade.-Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, employing 6,969 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying  $\pounds 4,605$  in wages in the week ended November 19th, showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fair.

Corset Trade.-Returns from corset manufacturers employing 2,742 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended November 19th, showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 5.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

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

(Based on 431 Returns-129 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 284 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 18 from Local Correspondents.)

#### PAPER TRADES.

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

Returns received from firms employing 21,025 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was an increase of 0.4 per cent in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2.0 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

en andres an source attained	Workpeople paid Wages in	Inc. (+) or 1	Dec. (-) on a	
	last week of Nov., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards: Northern Counties Midlands, Wales and Ireland Southern Counties Southard	5,822 1,570 6,756 6,110	Per cent. + o'1 - o'2 + o'8 + o'4	Per cent. + 2'2 + 2'3 + 1'5 + 2'5	
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. Hand-made Paper	20,258 767	+ 0'4 + 0'4	+ 2'I + 1'6	
Total	21,025	+ 0'4	+ 2.0	

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 1,457 members had 2'3 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 2'4 per cent. both a

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

month ago and a year ago. In the hand-made paper trade Trade Unions with 576 members had 5<sup>6</sup> per cent. unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 5.4 per cent. a month ago and 6.6 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of paper in November, 1910, amounted to £580,760, as compared with £547,082 in October, 1910, and £ 520,096 in November, 1909; and the Exports for the same months amounted to £273,578, £294,895 and f.214,932 respectively.

#### PRINTING TRADES.

Employment was very good and much better than a month ago and a year ago in nearly every district. Much overtime was reported on election and Christmas work. At Dublin, however, employment was only fair with letterpress printers and slack with lithographic printers, while at Bradford and Leeds a number of lithographic printers were out of employment.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions	Percenta	age Uner at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.	at end of Nov., 1910	Nov., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	21,590	2'0	4.6	3.1	- 2.6	- 1.1
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,568	1.8	5.1	3.0	- 3.3	- 1.3
Lancs. and Cheshire	7,093	1.0	5'I	4'I	- 3'2	- 2'2
East Midland and Eastern Counties	2,604	1.2	2.6	2'3	- 0.0	- 0.6
West Midlands	2,733	2.8	5'2	3'9	- 2'4	- I.I
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	4,189	1.8	2.9	2.2	- 1.1	- 0.2
Scotland	6,266	1.0	2.8	4'I	- 1'2	- 2'5
Ireland	2,540	7'5	9'2	7'2	- 1.2	+ 0.3
United Kingdom	52,583	2'2	4.6	3'5	- 2'4	- 1.3

#### BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment was very good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Overtime was worked to a con-siderable extent in London and Edinburgh.

	No. of Members	a anti-	age Uner at end of	nployed		(+) or -) on a
	of Unions at end of Nov.,1910	Nov.,	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Other Districts	 3,445 3,356	1'0 2'7	1.8 4.3	2 <sup>.8</sup> 3'9	- 0.8 - 1.6	- 1.3
United Kingdom	 6,801	1.0	3'0	3.3	- I.I	- 1'4

#### BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 2,647 Returns-1,205 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Corres-pondent, 1,383 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 59 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in November continued slack. It showed a decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago.

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of November was 9.4 as compared with 8.2 a month ago and 10.6 a year ago; and for plumbers at the same dates the percentages were 11.6, 12.9, and 10.6. In the Northern Counties and Scotland, where many of the Trade Union members are engaged in shipbuilding, the percentages unemployed were higher than a year ago; if the figures for these districts were excluded the general percentage unemployed in the case of plumbers would show a decrease as compared with a vear ago.

Returns from Trade Unions of bricklayers, painters, plasterers, and labourers showed a decline in employment compared with a month ago, and an improvement compared with a year ago. With stonemasons an improvement was reported as compared with a month ago.

For London the Trade Union Returns showed that 5.4 per cent. of carpenters and joiners were unemployed at the end of November, as compared with  $8 \cdot 0$  a month ago, and 12.1 a year ago. The corresponding percentages for plumbers were 12.9, 11.1, and 14.5. Employment with bricklayers, masons, and painters was better than a month ago.

Returns received from firms employing 59,706 workpeople at the end of November showed that as compared with a month ago there was a decrease in the total number employed by them of 4.0 per cent.

District.	•	No. paid on last pay-day in Nov., 1910.	Dec or Mo	r	No. paid on last pay-day in Nov., 1910.	Dec or Mc	(+) or (-) n a onth go.
		Ski Trade	lled esme	en.	Labo	urer	s.
London	 	8,313 4,423 4,754 3,993 5,344 714 27,541 3,910 515 31,966	-	334 194 302 249 269 67 ;231 196 23 ;500	5,564 3,216 4,124 3,364 3,157 447 19,872 2,233 632 22,737		9 65 489 119 53 40 775 165 37 977
		Lads an	nd B	oys.	To	tal.	Sa .
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties & Wales Other Districts	   	616 864 1,161 524 700 66	+ + + + +	4 17 8 12 17 3	14,493 8,503 10,039 7,881 9,201 1,227	+	339 276 783 356 839 24
England and Wales	 	3,931	-	13	51,344	-	2,069
Scotland ' Ireland	 	980 92	+	5 2	7,128 1,239		366 58
United Kingdom	 	5,003	-	16	59,706	-	2,493

Employment was slack on the whole, and worse than a month ago (except with stonemasons and plumbers) in most of the large centres. It continued fair at Bradford and Huddersfield. It was moderate with masons, plumbers and plasterers at Sheffield, with plumbers at Leeds, with carpenters at Doncaster and Barnsley, and with bricklayers at Middlesbrough and Stockton. With slaters and tilers in the Northern Counties and Yorkshire employment remained fair generally.

At Oldham employment was moderate with carpenters, painters, plumbers, and plasterers. Employment was moderate with bricklayers at Northwich and Chester, with carpenters at Northwich, St. Helens, Stockport and Rochdale, with painters at St. Helens, Ashton, and Wigan, with plumbers at Blackburn, Bolton, Rochdale, and Warrington, and with plasterers at Manchester and Bolton.

Employment was moderate with plumbers at Nottingham and Leicester, and with masons at Birmingham. It continued fair generally at Coventry and Lincoln. It was moderate with bricklayers at Wolverhampton, Walsall, Shrewsbury, and Ipswich, and with carpenters at Ipswich, Northampton, the Potteries, and Rugby. With painters at Burton-on-Trent it was good.

Employment was fair with bricklayers at Chatham, Maidstone, and Southampton, with masons at Portsmouth, with carpenters at Maidstone, Oxford, Brighton, and Gloucester, and with plasterers at Cardiff. At Cheltenham it was fair with bricklayers and plasterers, and improved with carpenters.

At Glasgow employment was fair with bricklayers and plasterers. Bricklayers at Motherwell and plasterers at Paisley were fairly well employed.

Employment remained good at Belfast. It was fair with carpenters at Cork, Limerick, and Waterford.

#### FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 165 Returns—5 from Employers' Associations, 127 from Trade Unions, and 33 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was moderate; it showed a slight decline on the previous month, and was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,188 reported 5.7 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of November, compared with 5.1 per cent. a month ago, and 7.4 per cent. a year ago.

# Furnishing Trades.

Employment in these trades was dull, and still affected to some extent by the dispute in the shipbuilding industry; there was a decline compared with the previous month and an improvement compared with a year ago. Trade Unions reported 8 o per cent. of their members unem-ployed at the end of November, as compared with 6.8 per cent. a month ago, and 10.5 per cent. a year ago. Employment was fairly good on the whole in London (except with polishers, who reported it as bad), and at Nottingham and Belfast; it was bad at Sunderland, Newcastle, Middlesbrough, Leicester, Glasgow, and Edinburgh.

The Imports of furniture and cabinetware in November, 1910, were valued at £42,217 as compared with £37,611 in October, 1910, and £35,365 in November, 1909; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £ 103,354, £ 104,879, and £ 82,597 respectively.

#### Millsawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment continued moderate, and was about the same as a year ago. It was still affected in some of the shipbuilding centres by the Boilermakers' dispute, employ ment being reported as bad on the Tyne and Wear and at Govan. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of November was 6.1, as compared with 5.9 a month ago, and 6.0 a year ago.

Imports .- The Table below shows the quantities of hewn and sawn timber, and the values of house frames, &c., imported for the months stated :-

	Description. Nov., Oct.,		Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1910, on a	
Description.	1910.	1910.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.
	189,753	340,539	288,716	- 150,786	– 98,963
	403,787	866,773	604,628	- 457,986	– 195,841
House Frames, Fittings	£	£	£	+ £	+ 2,229
and Joiners' Work (value)	18,758	15,507	16,529	3,251	

#### Coopers.

Employment continued fair on the whole, though still dull at Burton; it was better than a year ago.

#### Coachbuilding.

Employment was fair, but showed a slight decline on the previous month, while better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 3.9 per cent. of their members unem-ployed at the end of November, as compared with 3.4 per cent. a month ago, and 6.0 per cent. a year ago.

#### Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers .- Employment was moderate on the whole, about the same as a month ago, but worse than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of November was 6.8, as compared with 6.6 a month ago, and 4.9 a year ago.

Other Trades.—Employment generally continued fair with packing-case makers. With general wheelwrights and smiths it continued moderate, and with basket makers in London fair.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in November, 1910, were valued at £ 37,969, as compared with £ 30,456 in October, 1910, and £ 35,099 in November, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months were valued at £ 22,870, f. 22, 429, and £ 17, 170, respectively.

# PORCELAIN, CHINA AND EARTHEN-WARE INDUSTRY.

(Based on 115 Returns—110 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued good, and was

better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 23,950 workpeople in the week ended November 19th, 1910, showed no change in the number employed, and a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeopl	le.	]	Earnings			
an a second second	Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	Nov. 19th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 19th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Branches :— China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	4,108 14,795 <b>5</b> ,047	Per cent. + 0'1 + 0'3 - 0'9	Per cent. + 4 <sup>.2</sup> - 0 <sup>.6</sup> + 2 <sup>.5</sup>	£ 4,041 14,271 4,561	Per cent. - 3'4 - 0'3 - 1'1	+ 1'4		
Total	23,950		+ 0.0	22,873	- 1.0	+ 3.8		
Districts : Potteries Other Districts	18,611 5,339	+0.1	+ 0.5 + 2.1	17,211 5,662	- 1.4 + 1.0	+ 3°8 + 3°6		
Total	23,950		+ 0.0	22,873	- 1.0	+ . 3.8		

In the Potteries employment in the porcelain and china trade continued good, and was better than a year ago; in the earthenware branch it continued fairly good; in the tile trade it was fairly good, better than a month ago and much better than a year ago. In Scotland it was good in the eastern districts and dull in the western districts, being rather better than a month ago in both cases. It continued dull with tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow.

The Imports of chinaware or porcelain and earthenware in November, 1910, were valued at £85,975 as compared with £88,370 in October, 1910, and £85,477 in November, 1909; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £263,750, £267,923, and £214,145respectively.

#### GLASS TRADES.

Based on 78 Returns—53 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 14 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns received from firms employing 7,988 workpeople in the week ended November 19th, 1910, showed a decrease of o'I per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and an increase of 6.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 8.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 12.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The second second second	W	orkpeopl	e.	J	Earnings.	100		
	Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-		Week ended 19th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	19th Nov., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Branches.	104-105	Per cent.	Per cent.	£ 6,695	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Glass Bottle	5,194	- 0'5	+ 12.7		+ 8.0	+ 19.1		
Plate Glass	710		+ 2.2	937	+ 0'9	+ 4'0		
Flint Glass Ware (not	1,806	+ 1.0	+ 4.0	2,055	+ 3'4	+ 2'4		
bottles) Other Branches	278	+ 0'7	- 9'7	345	+ 1.2	- 9'4		
Total	7,988	- 0.1	+ 8.2	10,032	+ 6.1	+ 12.0		
Districts.	0086	1. 26.8	States 1		17 502 85			
North of England	844	- I'4	- I'5	1,070	+ 4'6	+ 1.0		
Vorkshire	3,936	- 0.8	+ 10'2	5,025	+ 9'2	+ 18.2		
Lancashire	842		+ 24'2	1,021	+ 3'5	+ 22'9		
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	1,198	+ 0.3	+ 5.2	1,581	+ 2'9	+ 5'4		
	829	+ 3'9	+ 7.7	925	+ 1'7	+ 5'I		
Other parts of the United Kingdom	339	+ 0.9		340	+ 2.1	- 0.0		
Total	7,988	- 0'I	+ 8.7	10,032	+ 6.1	+ 12.0		

Employment was fair on the whole with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire and the North of England, and better than a month ago and a year ago; but a good deal of short time was still worked in Yorkshire. At St. Helens it was moderate, and better than a month ago and a year ago. There was some improvement at Bristol; employment continued moderate at Portobello, and was fair at Dublin. It was quiet with medicine bottle makers at Rotherham. With flint glass makers employment continued good at Birmingham, Wordsley and Stourbridge. With flint glass cutters it was good, and better than a month ago, at Birmingham, and continued good at Wordsley and Stourbridge; a good deal of overtime was worked at all three places. Employment continued fair with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens,

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

and also with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear, though on the Wear short time was still general. Employment continued good, with overtime, with plate glass bevellers at Birmingham. It continued fair 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.

alabert Strates	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) cr in Nov., r	
Description	1910	1910	1909	Month ago.	Year ago.
(mports :	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	117,597	107,024	117,599	+ 10,573	- 2
Plate	28,007	32,320	26,779	- 4,313	+ 1,228
Flint, plain, cut or orna- mental, &c.	76,628	81,371	75,672	- 4,743	+ 956
Manufactures, other	413	98	169	+ 315	+ 244
sorts	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.
Bottles	140,663	125,791	133,257	+ 14,872	+ 7,406
Exports :	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Plate	19,014	22,973	19,859	- 3,959	- 845
Flint	6,211	7,353	7,335	- I,142	- 1,124
Manufactures, other	59,713	50,831	48,905	+ 8,882	+ 10,808
sorts	gross.	gross.	gross,	gross.	gross.
Bottles	75,142	83,963	62,677	- 8,821	+ 12,465

#### BRICK TRADE.

(Based on 147 Returns-137 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline as compared with

the previous month, but was slightly better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 12,117 workpeople in

the week ended November 19th showed a decrease of 3.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

and the country official state	W	/ork	peop	le.		Earnings.				
Districts.	Week ended	Inc	:. (+) (-)		Dec. a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec (-) on a			
	Nov. 19th, <b>1910</b> .		onth go.		'ear igo.	Nov. 19th, 1910.		onth go.	Year ago.	
The second s			Per ent.		Per ent.	£		Per ent.		Per ent.
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and	3,063		2.8		3'3	3,421	-	7.0	-	1.2
Cheshire Midland and Eastern Counties	3,819	-	2.6	+	1'2	4,013	-	7'3	+	0.6
South and South-West Counties and Wales	2,821	-	4.6	+	2.6	3,136	-	8.1	+	8.3
Scotland Other Districts	1,602 812		1'7 2'2	+	2'8 3'8	1,785 794	-	3'4 5'0	+	2°2 7°7
Total	12,117	-	3.0	+	0'2	13,149	-	6.8	+	I'4

Employment remained fairly good on the whole in the Northern Counties, and was better than a year ago. It was moderate in Yorkshire, and worse than a month ago, though better than a year ago. In Lancashire and Cheshire it was still dull, and worse than a year ago. Employment showed a further decline on a month ago in the Midland Counties; it was reported as good in Shropshire and fair in South Staffordshire. In the Eastern Counties it remained fair, and was better than a year ago. Employment was fairly good on the whole in the Southern and South-Western Counties, but was worse than a month ago, while better than a year ago. Employment was moderate on the whole in Wales and fair in Scotland, showing a decline compared with the previous month in both countries.

# AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 211 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.) OUTDOOR employment was interrupted in most districts on account of unfavourable weather, and in consequence day labourers and pieceworkers were generally in somewhat irregular employment. With the exception of one or two districts in the Eastern Counties, there was a plentiful supply of such men, and in a number of cases the supply was more than equal to the demand, which was on the whole only moderate.

Northern Counties.-Day labourers in these counties were principally employed at getting up and storing the root crops, threshing, and hedge-trimming, but the amount of work offered was only moderate, and there was a consequent surplus in the supply of labourers in the Glendale Rural District in Northumberland, and in several districts in Lancashire and Yorkshire. At the hiring fairs for farm servants held in these counties during November no general change in wages on the previous year was reported in Northumberland. In Cumberland, Westmorland, nd Lancashire the forward state of farm work lessened he demand for men, and there was a downward movenent in wages as compared with a year ago. There was lackness in hiring for a similar reason at several of the Torkshire fairs, but wages in this county on the whole howed little change compared with a year ago.

Midland Counties .- Outdoor employment was interupted to some extent by frost, rain, and snow in these counties, and day labourers and pieceworkers lost time n consequence. When the weather permitted, there vas a fair demand for these men in many districts on account of such work as getting up roots and threshing, and generally the supply of and demand for extra abourers were fairly well balanced; some surplus n the supply, however, was reported from the Brixworth Rural District in Northamptonshire, from the Crowmarsh, Witney and Woodstock Rural Districts in Oxfordshire, and from the Eaton Socon Rural District in Bedfordshire.

Eastern Counties .- Threshing, pulling and storing roots, hedging, ditching, &c., caused a fair demand for day labourers in most districts, and except in a few districts in Norfolk and Suffolk, where rain stopped work occasionally, these men were generally reported in regular employment. The supply of men was usually equal to the demand, but there was a slight scarcity in the Docking (Norfolk) and the Wangford (Suffolk) Rural Districts; in the Samford and Thingoe (Suffolk) Rural Districts there was some surplus.

Southern and South Western Counties. - Day labourers lost a few days employment in most districts on account of wet weather, which seriously interfered with work on the root crops and threshing. The supply of such men was generally well up to a somewhat moderate demand and in several districts, particularly in Kent and Sussex, there was a surplus. Men for permanent situations were reported as scarce in the Godstone (Surrey), Petworth (Sussex), Bromyard (Herefordshire), and the Camelford, Liskeard, Truro and West Penwith Rural Districts (Cornwall).

# DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR. (Based on 129 Returns—116 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

Employment was fair in London and rather better than a month ago and a year ago. It continued fair at Liverpool and was moderate and not so good as a month ago at the other principal ports.

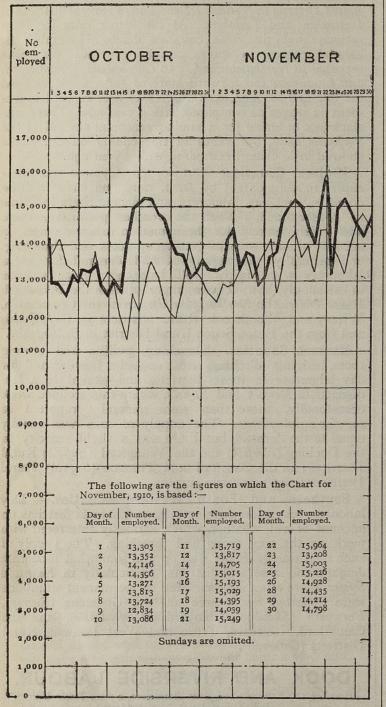
London.\*-Employment was fair generally and rather better than a month ago and a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended November 26th was 14,197, an increase of 4.1 per cent., as compared with a month ago, and of 5'I per cent., as compared with a year ago.

ber of Labourers employed in Do

	an	d at Principa	l Wharve	es in Londo	n.
	1998 1999	In Docks*			13.5.352
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 Nov. 5th '' '' '' 12th '' '' '' 19th '' '' '' 26th	4,467 4,269 4,927 5,398	2,178 2,420 2,892 2,394	6,645 6,689 7,819 7,792	6,989 6,809 6,910 7,137	13,634 13,498 14,729 14,929
Average for 4 weeks ended Nov. 26th, 1910	} 4,765	2,471	7,236	6,961	14,197
Average for Oct., 1910	4,743	2,288	7,031	6,605	13,636
, Nov., 1909	4,782	2,290	7,072	6,437	13,509

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

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



The daily numbers employed during November, 1910, ranged from 12,834 on the 9th to 15,964 on the 22nd. During November, 1909, the numbers ranged from 12,474 on the 2nd to 14,783 on the 30th.

The mean daily number employed at Tilbury Dock was 1,510 during November, 1910, as compared with 1,435 during October, 1910, and 1,289 during November, 1909

Employment with dock labourers in the North end of Liverpool was good and better than a month ago, overtime having been worked. An improvement on the previous month was also reported by the quay and railway carters, with whom employment was fair.

Other Ports.—Employment on the Tyne and Wear was slack and not so good as a month ago. At Hartlepool and Middlesbrough it was reported as fair, but showed some decline as compared with last month. Employment was moderate at Hull and Grimsby and fair at Goole. Dock and riverside labourers were fairly well employed at Yarmouth and Lowestoft. At Plymouth employment was dull generally, and not so good as a month ago. There was an improvement on the previous month at Bristol where employment was good. Employment was moderate, on the whole, at Newport and Swansea. It continued moderate at Glasgow. At Leith there was a decline on a month ago, when employment was reported as fair. Employment was fair at Grangemouth and good at Dundee.

# SEAMEN SHIPPED IN NOVEMBER.

(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 is entered and cleared) show that during November 38,807\* seamen, of whom 3,263 (or 8.4 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. As compared with November, 1909, there was a net increase of 394. The most marked increases were at London, Bristol and Liverpool, while the chief decreases were at Cardiff and the Tyne Ports.

During the eleven months ended November, 1910, the total number of seamen shipped was 459,785, an increase of 15,955 on the number for the corresponding period of 1909. The greatest increases occurred at Liverpool, Bristol, London and Glasgow; at Cardiff Southampton and the Tyne Ports there were large decreases.

Lascars are not included in the figures.

	1	Number of Seamen* shipped in											
Principal Ports.			Novemb	er,	Eleven months ended November,								
		1909.	1910.	Igio. Or Dec.(-		D. Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in 1910.		1909.	1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in 1910.			
ENGLAND & WALE	S.		- Sanata				Religius	and the					
East Coast.	1.28.1		a track as		11.3	Circles de	Contraction of	C. Barrison					
Tyne Ports		2,696	2,190	-	506	28,393	26,671	- 1,722					
Sunderland		355	188	-	167	4,891	4,329	- 562					
Middlesbrough		352	399	+	47	4,689	4,842	+ 153					
Hull		891	950	+	59	12,347	13,707	+ 1,360					
Grimsby		63	20	-	43	1,332	1,286	- 46					
Bristol Channel.	196		Taki taka		Stat.	the state	123 364	i anterio					
Bristolt		681	1,395	+	714	6,373	11,912	+ 5,539					
Newport, Mon		959	806	-	153	10,026	9,920	- 106					
Cardifft		4,864	4,037	-	827	51,053	47,212	- 3,841					
Swansea		463	350	-	113	4,534	4,904	+ 370					
Other Ports.			al al al	-		and the second	The state of the	and the service					
Liverpool		13,322	13,964	+	642	159,729	167,225	+ 7,496					
London		6,335	7,094	+	759	71,486	76,925	+ 5,439					
Southampton		3,629	3,935	+	306	43,762	41,779	- 1,983					
SCOTLAND.	aut		all stay	19933	iss f	anta (	See State	and the second					
Leith		272	230	1-	42	4,038	3,743	- 295					
	and	300	204		96	2,804	2,581	- 223					
Grangemouth		300	204	10.11	90	2,004	~,501	243					
Glasgow		3,067	2,868	-	199	36,199	40,792	+ 4,593					
IRELAND.				1		and the second	Sec. Sur						
Dublin	1 Sector	30	31	+	1	600	582	- 27					
Colfeet	***		146	Ŧ	12	1,565		- 190					
	••••	134	140	T	12	1,505	1,375	- 190					
Total		38,413	38,807	+	204	443,830	459,785	+ 15,955					

# 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, I from the Department of Agriculture, Ireland, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

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

	Qua	ntity.	Value.		
	Nov., 1910.	Nov., 1909.	Nov., 1910.	Nov., 1909	
Fish (other than Shell) : England and Wales Scotland Ireland	. 287,953	Cwts. 2,216,140 262,478 97,257	£ 1,096,706 147,289 20,490	£ 877,970 126,328 31,344	
Total Shell Fish	1 0/01	2,575,875	1,264,485 21,448	1,035,642 27,213	
Total Value		- 1	1,285,933	1,062,855	

Employment at the principal ports during November was moderate on the whole. At Grimsby employment was good with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and fair with fish curers; it was worse on the whole than a year ago. At Yarmouth it was good with fishermen and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Hull it

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

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

make any award, as liability under the scheme was fully admitted. The judge, however, decided that all the provisions of the Act was moderate with all classes. Employment at Lowestoft was fair generally, and about the same as a applied and could be enforced, except in so far as they were varied month ago. At Aberdeen it was good with fishermen and modified by the scheme, and that there was nothing to prevent and moderate with fish dock labourers and fish curers. a dependant exercising the right given by the Act to apply to the At Peterhead and Fraserburgh it was bad on the whole Court and obtain an award with costs. He therefore made an award for the amount of compensation admitted to be due under the and worse than a year ago. At Macduff it was moderate with fishermen and fish curers, and worse than both a scheme, with costs. The Admiralty appealed. The Court of Appeal held that the County Court judge was

wrong; that the scheme was a valid one under the Act; that the workman had voluntarily agreed to accept the scheme on behalf of month ago and a year ago. The **Exports** of herrings, cured and salted, in November, 1910, were valued at £583,216, as compared himself and his dependants in lieu of advantages under the Act ; that therefore he was outside the provisions of the Act altogether, and with £329,296 in October, 1910, and £607,729 in the County Court judge had no jurisdiction to deal with the question of liability or anything else. The appeal was therefore allowed.—Horn v. Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Court of November, 1909. Appeal, November 10th, 1910.

# LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE following are among the more interesting legal cases affecting labour reported in November. The accounts are based principally on reports appearing in newspapers :--(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

WHAT IS AN ACCIDENT?: DEATH FROM APOPLEXY IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT.

Compensation for injuries is not payable to a workman under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, unless the injuries were caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of the

A boy of 13 was employed at a cotton mill under the direction of employment. two workmen who were the minders of a spinning mule. One of A miner in the employment of a colliery company in the course of his ordinary employment was engaged in building a "pack," which is work involving the lifting of stones of various sizes on to these men ordered the boy to enter the space between the fixed and moving portions of the machine to do some cleaning. This order was contrary to the regulations under the Factory Acts. While the boy was in this space the other man, without ascertaining whether any person was in the space, started the machine and the boy was injured. Compensation was claimed for the boy. The employers admitted liability, but claimed an indemnity against the two minders on the ground that the injury to the boy was caused in a wall. While so engaged he had an apoplectic seizure, which in a short time ended fatally. The widow of the deceased claimed compensation. There was medical evidence that his state of health was such that apoplexy might have been brought on at any time by exertion or even without exertion. The County Court judge held that the deceased had died from apoplexy brought on by the circumstances which made them legally liable because of their strain of the heavy work on which he was employed at the time, wrongful and negligent acts. It was contended on behalf of the and awarded compensation. The employers appealed, and the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal on the ground that there was no evidence that the deceased had died from an accident arising out of his employment. The men that as they were fellow workmen with the boy they did not come within the words "some person other than the employer." The judge, however, refused to accept this contention and, having awarded compensation to the claimant against the employers, decided that the two men were liable to indemnify the employers. The two men appealed.

claimant appealed to the House of Lords. The House of Lords dismissed the appeal on the grounds that it was for the claimant to prove her case, and that here there was no evidence to show that the man had died from strain or from other than natural causes. Therefore the County Court judge was wrong in deciding that the death was due to accident .- Barnabas v. Bersham Colliery Company, House of Lords, November 9th, 1910. ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOY-MENT: FALL OF WORKMAN ON WAY TO EMPLOYMENT.

To entitle a workman to compensation for injury by accident, it must be shown that the accident was one arising both out of and in the course of the employment.

In order to shorten the way for their workmen to reach their pits. SUPPORTED BY HUSBAND. a colliery company made a footpath which effected considerable Where a workman is killed in circumstances involving a right to In the course of this path there was a flight of steps. One saving. compensation under the Act, such compensation is only payable to dependants of the deceased. "Dependants" means members dark and frosty morning as a miner was going to the pits along this path he slipped on the steps and was injured. He subsequently of the workmen's family who were wholly or in part dependent claimed compensation. The employers resisted the claim on the ground that as the steps were a mile from the place of his employupon the earnings of the workman at the time of his death. A woman who was married to a miner in 1881 left him because ment the period of his employment had not begun at the time of of his cruelty in 1888, taking her four children with her. From the accident and the accident was not one which had arisen in the course of his employment. The County Court judge adopted this contention and refused to award compensation. The claimant that time she lived with her parents and worked for her living. Her husband was killed in 1910 in circumstances entitling his dependants to compensation. The widow claimed compensation.

appealed. The Court of Appeal held that the decision of the County Court judge was right and dismissed the appeal, —Walters v. Staveley Coal & Iron Company, Ltd., Court of Appeal, November 16th, 1910. It was proved that during the twenty-two years she had lived apart from her husband he had never contributed a penny to the support of her or her children, although he had agreed to make them a weekly payment. In these circumstances it was contended for the CONTRACTING OUT: JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURT WHERE employers that the widow was not entitled to compensation as a SCHEME IS IN OPERATION. dependant. The County Court judge, however, held that she had It is provided by the Act that where the Registrar of Friendly never abandoned her rights to be supported by her husband; and he accordingly made an award in her favour on the ground of Societies, after enquiry, certifies that any scheme of compensation,

benefit, or insurance for workmen in any employment, provides scales of compensation not less favourable to the workmen and partial dependency. The employers appealed. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that there is a presumption in favour of the dependency of the widow. That presumption is not rebutted by the fact of descrition, or that the their dependants than the corresponding scales contained in the Act, and that, where the scheme provides for contributions by the widow was earning her own living with no assistance from her workmen, the scheme confers benefits at least equivalent to those husband. Here there had been no agreement of separation, and contributions, in addition to the benefits to which the workmen would no release by the widow of her husband's legal obligation to have been entitled under the Act, and that a majority of the worksupport her; hence there was nothing to rebut the presumption.-Keeling v. New Monckton Colliery Co., Ltd., Court of Appeal, men have voted by ballot in favour of the scheme, the employer may contract with any of his workmen that the provisions of the scheme shall be substituted for the provisions of the Act; and there-November 15th, 1910. upon the employer shall be liable only in accordance with the WHAT ARE WEEKLY EARNINGS? "TIPS" RECEIVED BY CARMAN. scheme. In all other cases the Act applies in spite of any contract to the contrary. No workman, however, is under any obligation to When a workman is entitled to compensation under the Act the join any such schem ekly payments during incapa of the workman's average weekly earnings before the accident. A man was employed as a tinsmith by the Admiralty at a dock-

A carman employed by a firm of carriers received from his yard. A scheme had been certified with reference to the workmen employers the sum of 24s. a week in wages. In a ldition to this sum he was in the habit, apparently without objection by his employers, at the dockyard, and this man had signed an agreement by which he agreed that the provisions of the scheme should be substituted for of rendering various voluntary services to consignors and consignees by loading and unloading and carrying goods into and out of houses. the provisions of the Act. The man died from lead poisoning, which is an industrial disease under the provisions of the Act; and For these services he received gratuities or "tips." The man was the Admiralty admitted their liability to pay compensation under injured in circumstances entitling him to compensation, and he took the scheme to the widow. The widow, however, applied to the proceedings under the Act. The only question in dispute was County Court for compensation under the Act. At the hearing the whether these tips could be taken into account in fixing what were Admiralty submitted that the County Court had no jurisdiction to

Remedy against Employer and other Person: Injury caused BY FELLOW WORKMAN : EMPLOYER'S RIGHT OF INDEMNITY AGAINST FELLOW WORKMAN.

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

The Court of Appeal upheld the decision of the County Court judge. The two men further appealed to the House of Lords. The House of Lords held that as every man is responsible for his own negligence, a workman who neglects his duty to his fellow workman is responsible; that therefore in this case the two minders were liable in respect of their wrongful acts to indemnify the employers, and the decision complained of was right. The appeal was therefore dismissed .- Gibson v. Dunkerly Brothers, House of Lords, November 3rd, 1910.

# WHO IS A DEPENDANT ?: WIFE LIVING APART AND NOT

# December, 1910 THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

the claimant's average weekly earnings. The County Court judge decided that in assessing compensation the tips should be taken into account, and awarded compensation on that basis. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that the County Court judge had decided rightly.—Knott v. Tingle, Jacobs & Company, Court of Appeal, November 15th, 1910.

REDUCTION OF WEEKLY PAYMENTS ON REVIEW: DEDUCTION OF AMOUNT ALREADY OVERPAID.

Where weekly payments are being made by way of compensation under the Act such payments may at any time be reviewed, and on such review ended, diminished or increased. No weekly payment, however, is capable of being assigned, charged or attached, nor may any claim be set off against the same.

A workman had been injured in circumstances entitling him to compensation, and by agreement the sum of 14s. 7d. was paid him weekly by his employers. In February last an application was made by the employers to review this payment, and in June the County Court judge made an order reducing the payment to 10s. a week as from February. The 10s. a week not having been paid the workman applied to the County Court for liberty to enforce payment thereof by execution. At the hearing the employers contended that as they had regularly paid the 14s. 7d. a week from February to June they ought to be considered as having paid not only 10s. a week from February to June but also a sum on account of the payments for which they were liable after June. The Court held that although the employer might have a right to recover the amount overpaid, he was not entitled to treat the amount overpaid as payments in advance of future reduced payments. Therefore in this case the employers were liable to pay the reduced

The employers appealed to the Court of Appeal, who held that the decision of the County Court judge was right and dismissed the appeal.—Hosegood & Sons v. Wilson, Court of Appeal, November 12th, 1910.

#### (2) Factory Acts.

Employment of Women During Prohibited Hours: Machinery in Motion for Cleaning: Incidental Manufacturing PROCESS

It is provided by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, with respect to the employment of women in a textile factory, that where the period of employment on a Saturday begins at 6.0 a.m., and less than one hour is allowed for meals, the period of employment shall end at 11.30 a.m. as regards employment in any manufactur-ing process, and at 12.0 noon as regards employment for any other purpose whatever

A factory inspector visited on a Saturday a cotton mill at which these hours were obligatory, and at 11.50 a.m. he found two spin-ning machines running at full speed, and attended by two women. Cotton was passing through the machines in the ordinary course of manufacture, and each woman was apparently working as she was usually employed at the machine. Proceedings were taken against the employers for an offence against the Act. In defence evidence was given, and accepted by the justices, that each of the women was engaged in cleaning the machine at which she was working ; that the machines had not been in motion from 11.30 a.m. till just before the inspector found them in motion at 11.50; that they were then in motion merely in order to be properly cleaned, and not for manufacturing in the ordinary course, and that the spindles could not be properly cleaned without moving them from one position to another, which could only be done by setting the machines in motion. It was also proved that each woman had to clean the machine as well as to tend it, and that while cleaning was going on a machine was apparently working in the usual way. There were no other persons except the two women tending the machines at the time. The justices found that the machines were not in motion for the purpose of manufacturing but for the purpose of cleaning only, and that as they could not be properly cleaned without setting them in motion no offence had been committed. The complaint of the inspector was accordingly dismissed, but the justices stated a case for appeal

The High Court held that on the facts the justices were right, and dismissed the appeal .- Crabtree v. Commercial Mills Spinning Company, Ltd., King's Bench Division, November 9th, 1910.

#### (3) Trade Union Acts.

EXPULSION OF MEMBER BY UNION : DISSOLUTION OF BRANCH BY UNION : JURISDICTION OF COURTS TO INTERFERE.

At common law a trade union is an illegal association as being in restraint of trade; but it is provided by the Trade Union Act, 1871, that the purposes of any trade union shall not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be deemed to be unlawful, so as to render any member of such trade union liable to criminal proceedings, or be unlawful so as to render void or voidable any agreement or trust. It is provided further, however, that nothing in the Act shall enable any court to entertain any legal proceedings instituted with the object of directly enforcing, or recovering damages for the breach of any of certain agreements, including any agreement for the application of the funds of a trade union to provide benefits to members.

The rules of a trade union provided for concerted action to be taken when thought advisable for preventing any reduction in wages or an increase in hours of labour, for obtaining an increase in wages or a reduction in hours of labour, or for removing unjust or oppressive conditions of employment. The members were entitled to various benefits and payments under the rules. It was also provided that any member found guilty of attempting to injure the society, or to break it up, otherwise than as allowed by the

rules, might be expelled from the society and thereupon should forfeit all claims on the funds and benefits of the society.

A member of the trade union had been instrumental in obtaining a judgment of the courts restraining the society from using the funds of the society, or from levying contributions from the members, for the purpose of paying members of Parliament or their election expenses. In this course the member had been supported by a branch of the society of which he was secretary. The executive committee of the society subsequently, by resolution, expelled the member from the society and dissolved the branch.

The member then brought an action against the trade union, claiming a declaration that the resolution expelling him and dissolving the branch was illegal, and that the rules allowing such expulsion were illegal and void; and also claiming an injunction restraining the society, their officers or agents, from acting upon or enforcing the resolution

At the hearing the defendants contended that the court had no jurisdiction to entertain the plaintiff's claim. The judge held that the agreement entered into by members of the society was an illegal agreement at common law as being in restraint of trade, and that therefore the action was one which the court could not have entertained before the Act; that the Act did not authorize the court to entertain the action; and that the action was a proceeding instituted with the object of directly enforcing an agreement for the application of the funds of the union to provide benefits to members, and therefore the Act forbade the court to entertain it. He also held that under the rules the executive committee might reasonably and honestly come to the conclusion that a member refusing to concur with his fellow-members in a course of action was acting in way injurious to the society, and if they did reasonably and honestly come to that conclusion and expelled the member, the court could not interfere by declaring the rule under which he was expelled illegal or void. Judgment was accordingly given in favour of the defendant trade union .- Osborne v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, Chancery Division, November 29th and 30th, 1910.

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

RETURNS have been received from the principal Cooperative Societies and Master Bakers' Associations in Great Britain, and from local correspondents, showing the price of bread on December 1st, 1910.

The figures in the following Table are based on Returns from 228 Co-operative Societies in England and Wales, and 132 in Scotland.

District.	pric	domin e per t Dec.	4 lb.	price	edomin per 4 Sept.,	lb. on	Predominant price per 4 lb. on 1st Dec., 1909.		
and management	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean
England and Wales.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. Counties and }	71/2	51	6•30	7불	51	6.36	7 <sup>3</sup>	6	6•41
Lancs. & Cheshire	7	41	5.76	7	5	5.84	7	5	6.12
N. Mid. Counties	51	5	5.22	6	5	5.33	61	5	5.60
W. do. do	6	5	5.26	61/2	5	5.65	61/2	51	6.02
S. do. do	6	4코	5.32	6	4월	5.36	6	5	5.67
Eastern Counties	6	5	5.67	6	5	5.67	61	5클	6.03
London	6	51	5.69	6	5클	5.88	6	5违	5.94
S.E. Counties	6	5월	5.96	6	51	5.88	61	53	6.12
S.W. Counties, Wales & Mon. }	6	5호	5.66	6	51/2	5.68	7	51	6.04
England and Wales	71/2	41/2	5.66	71/2	41/2	5.71	74	5	5.98
SCOTLAND.	- Steel		- marin	Links	the second		Lati	and the	16-51
N. Counties	7	6	6.22	7	6	6.22	7	6	6.50
Eastern Counties	7	5	6.26	7	5	6.25	7	5	6.38
Lanarkshire	61	6	6.03	63	6	6.07	7	61	6.53
Other Southern Counties	61	6	6.33	61/2	6	6.39	7	6	6.70
Scotland	7	5	6•25	7	5	6-26	7	5	6.92
Great Britain	73	41	5.87	71	41	5.91	734	5	6.18

The mean of the prices on December 1st, 1910, shows little change as compared with September 1st, 1910. As compared with December 1st, 1909, a decrease of .31d. per 4 lb. is shown.

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

	Decen	iber 18	it, 1910	Nover	nber 1	st, 1910	December 1st, 1909			
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		51	5'5	6	5	5'5	6	51	5'7	
E. & N.E	5555	4	5'I	6	43	5'4	6	5	5.6	
S.E	5층	5	5'2	52	5	5'5	512	52	5.5	
S.W	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>0</sub> 6	5 5 5 <sup>1</sup> 2	5'4	6	5 13-13	5.6	6壹	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5.8	
W. & W.C	6	52	5.6	6	5章	5'9	67	5壹	5'9	
N.Counties & Yorks, Lancs. & Cheshire	0	5	5'5	61	5	5'7	7	5	6.1	
Midlands	6	5	5'4	6	5	5'5	61	5	5.7	
Eastern Counties	6		54	6	5	5'5	6	5	5.7	
Southern Counties.	61	5	5.9	63	5	5.9	61	5	6.1	
S. Western Counties and Wales	6	5 5 5	5.7	6	5	5.7	61	5	6.0	
Scotland	7	51	6'2	7	51	6'2	7	51/2	6.4	
Great Britain	7	4	5.6	7	41	5'7	7	5	5'9	

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the predominant prices shows a slight decrease. As compared with December 1st, 1909, a decrease of '3d. per 4 lb. occurred.

In the next Table the predominant price is shown for 27 of the principal towns.

Place,		Predominant Price per 4 lb.	Dec	(+) or . (-) 1 a	Last Cha	inge
		on Dec. 1st, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lb.
London		d. 5½	$\begin{vmatrix} d. \\ - \frac{1}{4} \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} d. \\ -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$	Nov. '10	- 1 - 1
Birmingham		53 & 6		$+\frac{1}{4}$	Aug. 2, '10	+ 1
Bolton		- 5	- I	- I	Nov. '10	- 1
Bristol		53 & 6		- 1	Feb. '10	- 1
Cardiff		53		- 14	June '10	- 1
Derby		51			Oct. '09	- 1
Hull		51		- 1	June '10	- 1
Ipswich		51		- 12	June '10	- 1
Leeds		61		- 1	May '10	- 1
Leicester		5 -		- 12	May '10	- 1/2
Liverpool		5	- 1	- I	Nov. '10	$-\frac{1}{2}$
Manchester		5		•••	June '10	$-\frac{1}{2}$
Middlesbrough		51 & 6			Nov. '09	- 1/2
Norwich		5			Nov. '09	- 1
Nottingham		5월		- 1	June '10	- 12
Oldham		5	$-\frac{1}{2}$	- 12	Nov. '10	- 1/2
Plymouth		6		- 1/2	June '10	- 1
Portsmouth		6		- 1/2	Oct. 3, '10	+ 1/2
Potteries		5			May '10	- 1
Southampton		5 & 6			Oct&Nov'09	- 1
Wolverhampton	••••	5		$-\frac{1}{2}$	June '10	- 1
Aberdeen		53		- I	June '10	- 1
Dundee		51			July '10	+ 1
Edinburgh		61			July '10	+ 1
Glasgow		6		- 1/2	May 2, '10	- 12
Belfast		6		- 1	June '10	- 1
Dublin		6		- 1	May '10	- 1
			1			

As compared with a month ago, the price of bread has fallen 1d. per 4lb. in Liverpool and Oldham, and Id. per 4 lb. in Bolton. In London the price at December 1st, 1910, was 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.; on November 1st, it was 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. and 6d. per 4 lb. As compared with a year ago the price is lower in 18 of the towns. In 8 towns it was the same at both dates.

## II.-WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The imports of wheat during September-November, 1910, amounted to 27,385,900 cwts., or 1,289,060 cwts. more than in the corresponding months of 1909. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September-November, 1910, amounted to 2,788,116 cwts., or 844,214 cwts. less than in September-November, 1909.

	British Wheat				District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.
Month	Mean London Gazette Price		ports. eclared Value.)	Average Monthly Price of Flour(Town Households	Bantry Barnet Kington, Hereford Oldham East	J. J. O'Mahony, Lisheen House, Bantry W. H. Elam, New Barnet G. W. Dryland, Kington, T. Fort, Falcon House,	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Weekdays, 9-10 a.m Weekdays, 9-9.30 a.m. Weekdays, 5-30-7 p.m.
	(England and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	ex Mill for cash.)	Painswick	King Street, Oldham H. L. P. Hardy, 11, Row- croft, Stroud	Weekdays, 9-11 a.m.
1909.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.	Ryde	J. W. Pridmore, 40, George Street, Ryde, I. of W.	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
1910.	77 70	$8 11\frac{1}{4}$ 8 $2\frac{3}{4}$	II 8	11 11	NoteExcept wh residence of the	here otherwise stated, the certifying surgeon.	place of examination is at the
Mananahan		7 III		10 10	* <i>i.e.</i> of young per less than five are en	ersons and children from fa nployed,	ctories and workshops in which

424

# WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN NOVEMBER, 1910.

(Nore.-These are not connected with the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.) DURING November 830 fresh applications (447 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 656 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 236 persons, of whom 142 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps).

		ations /ork-	Situations offered by		Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.				
	pec	ople	Emp	loyers		ma- ntly.	Tem- porarily.		
	Nov., 1910.	Nov., 1909.	Nov., 1910.		Nov., 1910.		Nov., 1910.		
			Sumn	nary b	y Bure	aux.			
<ul> <li>central Bureau :</li> <li>5, Princes Street, Caven- dish Square, W.</li> </ul>	145	128	88	74	33	25	12	8	
Y.W.C.A.:- 26, George Street, {(1) Hanover Sq. {(2)	341 113	466 132	3 <b>67</b> 63	37 <b>6</b> 48	78 22	71 27	14 10	33 5	
Dublin: 30, Molesworth Street Other Bureaux (Manchester Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh and	36	26	11	23	6	5			
Glasgow)	195	202	127	145	58	60	3	19	
Total of 10 Bureaux	830	954	656	666	197	188	39	65	

		~		-3 ~3	occut	recording.		
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c.	81	55	27	28	7	9		r
Shop Assistants	22	21	2	6	2	I		2
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	€4	82	50	36	23	22	9	4
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists	101	92	30	31	IO	13	9	7
Apprentices and Learners	17	12	21	II	13	12		
Domestic Servants	447	557	466	494	125	III	17	43
Miscellaneous	98	135	60	60	17	20	4	43
Total of 10 Bureaux	830	954	656	656	197	188	39	65

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 34 persons in London and 66 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 342 persons in London and 90 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

Returns received from two Labour Bureaux (Westminster and Salvation Army) not under the control of the Board of Trade, show that during November, 1910, 1,954 new applicants were registered, and that 721 situations were found (101 permanent and 620 temporary). The total number remaining on the registers at the end of the month was 1,263.

# PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.

THE following Table shows the Outward and Inward movement for the 10 months ended October, 1910 and 1909, and the average number for the first 10 months of the years 1905-1909 :---

		nonths ct., 1910	Ten r ended O	nonths ct., 1909	JanO	rage ct., in 1905-09.
	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	British.	Total.
Outward : Total	357,785	558,570	257,623	418,368	277,206	448,903
To British N. America To United States	149,429 121,273	185,701 277,451	80,888 99,603	105,008 229,668	98,483 117,824	121,206 257,901
Inward : Total	136,931	247,695	125,114	218,018	123,809	222,878
From British N. America From United States	31,346 47,929	45,479 136,505	25,378 43,478	34,962 119,348	22,667 51,742	33,238 131,903
Balance Outward : Total	220,854	310,875	132,509	200,350	153,397	226,025
To British N. America To United States	118,083 73,344	140,222 140,946	55,510 56,125	70 <b>,046</b> 110,320	75,816 66,082	87 <b>,9</b> 68 125,998

# Appointment of Certifying Surgeons during November, 1910.

# TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.\*

Number and Magnitude. - Throughout the month the dispute in the shipbuilding industry continued, and there were also stoppages of work involving a considerable number of miners in South Wales. The total number of disputes commencing during the month was 35 as compared with 39 in October, 1910, and 24 in November, 1909. By the 35 disputes 31,509 workpeople were directly, and 4,906 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 92,961 workpeople involved in trade disputes in November, 1910, as compared with 179,169 in October, 1910, and 15,085 in November, 1909.

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

Groups	No. of	No. of W	orkpeople i	Involved
Trades.	Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly	Total.
Building	   I	17		17
Coal Mining	 14	26,676	3,957	30,633
Engineering and Shipbuilding	 2	172	360	532
Textile	 IO	927	589	1,516
Clothing	 I	20		20
Transport	 4	3,635		3,635
Other Trades	 3	62		62
Total, November, 1910	 35	31,509	4,906	36,415
Total, October, 1910	 39	22,011	8,710	30,721
Total, November, 1909	 24	5,958	2,900	8,858

Causes.-Of the 35 new disputes, 5 arose on demands for increased wages, 6 on objections to proposed reductions in wages, 9 on other wage questions, 3 on questions of hours of labour, 2 on details of working arrangements, 4 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, 4 on questions of Trade Union principles, and 2 in sympathy with other strikers.

Results .- Definite results were reported in the case of 25 new disputes, directly involving 15,812 persons, and 11 old disputes, directly involving 5,704 persons. Of these new and old disputes, 13, directly involving 6,624

persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 7,	
directly involving 347 persons, were decided in favour	
of the employers; and 16, directly involving 14,545	
persons, were compromised. In the case of 3 other	
disputes terminated during the month, work was resumed	
pending further negotiations.	

Aggregate Duration .- The aggregate duration in November of disputes which began or were settled in that month was 520,600 working days. In addition 1,292,800 working days were lost during November, owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus, the total duration in November of all disputes, new and old, was 1,813,400 working days, as compared with 1,970,700 in the previous month, and 188,400 in the corresponding month of 1909.

Summary for the First Eleven Months of 1909 and 1910.<sup>+</sup>-Summarised by trades, the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the aggregate duration in working days, for the eleven months, January-

		Jan. Nov.,	1909.		JanNov.,	1910.
Groups of Trades.	No. of Dis- putes	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Dis- putes	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.
Building	14	1,575	19,100	17	860	33,800
Coal Mining	177	265,855	2,091,500	137	288,181	4,737,100
Other Mining and Quarrying	II	2,381	50,800	8	1,051	49,900
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	48	7,874	155,000	88	51,059	2,586,800
Textile	53	6,209	153,200	80	130,717	926,200
Clothing	24	2,451	18,000	32	4,002	50.700
Railway and other Transport	20	4,899	94,800	18	17,804	51,100
Other Trades	42	2,034	49,300	40	4,586	105,400
Total	389	293.278	2,631,700	470	498.260	8,541,000

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

		P	rincip	al Tra	ade D	isputes.	
Occupation.;	Locality,	Work	ber of people lved.	Date when Dispute	Dura- tion in Work-	Alleged Cause or Object.;	Result.‡
Obelipation,		Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.:	began in 1910.	ing Days.		
Cool Minind						and the strong and the strong strong	in a differ bergerative with
Coal Mining- Miners and Surface Workers	Rhondda Valley	9,650		1 Nov.	,	In sympathy with men involved in a dispute in another colliery	No settlement reported.
Miners	Aberdare	5,100		5 Nov.		In sympathy with strikers at other collieries in the same valley	No settlement reported.
Miners	Maesteg	4,970	89	I Nov.	5	Grievances as to wages	Amicable settlement effected.
Miners	Cwmtillery	2,336	382	19 Sept	51	For price list for a particular seam	Amicable settlement effected.
Miners, and other Underground	Wigan	3,376	1,104	8 Nov	2	and for weekly payments * Refusal to work with non-unionists	Non-unionists joined the Trade Union.
Workers, Surface Workers Miners, Mechanics, Labourers, &c.	Nottingham	793	69	7 Oct., 1509	268	Dispute as to prices	Amicable settlement effected on most points in dispute; one question referred to arbitra-
Miners	Nottingham	1,150		r5 June	III	Dispute as to prices on introduction of coal-cutting machine	tion. Amicable settlement effected.
Engineering & Shipbuilding— Rivet-heaters, Boilermakers, &c	Cardiff	ICO	360	22 Nov	8	For advance in wages, and other alterations in working conditions	An advance granted, and agree- ment arrived at on other matters.
Textile— Flax Spinners, Other Workpeople	Lisburn	25	575	24 Nov	6	For advance in wages	Work resumed on old terms.
Clothing— Slipper Werkers	Bacup	700		6 Oct.	40	Dispute at one mill as to the employ- ment of non-unionists, followed by lock-out at two other works on oth October and 3rd November	Non-unionists joined the Trade Union.
Transport— Carters	Liverpool	3,500		8 Nov	. I.	respectively For reduction in hours of labour	Amicable settlement effected.

\* Disputes involving less than to workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration exceeded too days.

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

# CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Wages.

Changes taking effect in November .- The net result of all the changes taking effect in November, 1910, was an increase of  $\pounds$  152 per week, as compared with a decrease of £336 per week in October, 1910, and a decrease of £47 per week in November, 1909. The number of workpeople affected was 23,365, of whom 12,346 received advances amounting to £488 per week, and 11,019 sustained decreases amounting to £336 per week. The total number affected in October, 1910, was 94,781, and in November, 1909, 14,682.

One change, affecting 200 workpeople, was settled by arbitration, and ten changes, affecting 16,271 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 6,894 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives, in two cases, affecting 22 workpeople, the changes being preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for the eleven completed months of 1910.—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the eleven months ended November 30th, 1910, was 505,827, as compared with 1,124,349 in the corresponding period of 1909. The changes arranged gave 353,191workpeople a net increase of £11,713 per week, and 132,377 workpeople a net decrease of £4,935 per week, whilst the remaining 20,259 had upward and downward changes which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net effect of all the changes was thus an increase of  $\pounds 6,778$  per week, as compared with a decrease of  $\pounds 68,281$  per week in the corresponding period of 1909.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change	Occupation.	Num Work	ximate ber of people ted by	Particulars of Change, (Decreases in italics.)
		took effect in 1910.		In- crease.	De- crease.	
Line as also			I.—RATES OF	WA	GES.	
		1	Deputies		1,100	Decrease of 11/2d. per day (6s. 61/2d. to 6s. 5d.).
	Chapter - Comparing	31 Oct.	Mechanics		1,600	Decrease of $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . per day (5s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . to 5s. 3d.).
Coal Mining	Northumberland	and 7 Nov.	Enginemen		700	Decrease of 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d, per day. Wages after change; Winding, 6s. Hauling and Pumping, 5s, 5d.
		1	Firemen		250	Decrease of 2 per cent., leaving wages 25 per cent. above the standard of 1879.
Iron Mining	North Lincs	1st Sun. in Nov.	Iron Miners		1,000	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 11 per cent., leaving wage 21 per cent. above the standard of May, 1909.
	to it bakes an	(	Steel Melters, Pitmen, &c	2,400		Increase, under sliding scale, of 11 per cent.
1	England and Scotland	6 Nov. {	Gas Producermen and Charge Wheelers	730		Increase of § per cent.
and the state of the	Northumberland,	1	Iron Puddlers		750	Decrease, under sliding scale of 3d. per ton (8s. 6d. to 8s. 3d.).
	Durham and Cleveland	28 Nov. {	Iron and Steel Millmen		2,650	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
Iron & Steel	Eston	6 Nov.	Steel Workers		1,265	Decrease, under sliding scale, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., leaving wage $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard.
Manufacture	S. Yorks.	(	Iron Puddlers		79	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton.
Manufacture	(3 firms)	28 Nov.	Iron and Steel Millmen		247	Decrease, under sliding scale, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
	North Lincs	1st Sun. in Nov.	Blastfurnacemen		1,200	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 11 per cent., leaving wages 2. per cent. above the standard of May, 1909.
	Scotland	ı Nov.	Blastfurnacemen and Labourers	3,500		Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent., making wage 22½ per cent. above the standard of 1st Jan. 1899.
and the second	West Scotland	28 Nov. {	Iron Puddlers	3,000	{	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton (8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.)
- S		a cont	Iron Millmen		1 (	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> per cent.
Engineering	Belfast	ist pay Nov.	Ironmoulders	135		Increase of is. per week.
Textile	Dewsbury and District	ıst pay Nov.	Willeyers and Fettlers	300		Increases to a uniform rate of 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour for day work. Increase of 1s. per week in minimum rates. Minimum rates
Clothing	Aberdeen, Arbroath, Car-	7 Nov.	Clickers, Lasters, Finishers and Pressmen	200		after change: Clickers, Lasters, and Finishers, 295.; Pressmen, 275.
Printing, &c.	noustie & Dundee Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glas-	12 Nov.	Bookbinders and Machine Rulers	1,049		Increase of 2s. per week.
Woodworking	gow & Greenock Hull	I Nov.	Coopers	200		Increase of 3s. per week (35s. to 39s.).
013 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			II.—HOURS OF	LAB	OUR.	
		a line y	Bricklayers		600	
Building	Leeds	4 Nov.	Masons Labourers		160 950	Re-arrangement of winter working hours resulting in an average reduction for the year of about & hour per week.

Note.—Full Particulars will appear in the January GAZETTE of the increase of 12 per cent. in the wages of coal miners in South Wales and Mon., which has been arranged to take effect in December.

426

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

allow and allow	Groups of Trade	8.	January-November.								
			19	o <b>g</b> ,	1910.						
	Building Coal Mining Iron, &c., Mining Pig Iron Manufacture Iron and Steel Manufactur Engineering and Shipbuil Other Metal Trades Textile Trades Clothing Trades Printing, &c., Trades Glass, &c., Trades Other Trades Employees of Local Autho	ling   	 No. 11,702 847,261 7,721 2,051 14,381 26,660 48,812 3,357 155,823 1,458 1,110 63 3,424 526	$ \begin{array}{c} & \pounds \\ & 686 \\ - & 55, 177 \\ - & 191 \\ - & 3^2 \\ - & 241 \\ - & 1, 237 \\ - & 2, 488 \\ - & 368 \\ - & $	No. 4,473 378,371 10,207 3,643 16,270 27,269 29,763 70 26,239 2,688 2,319 496 3,097 922	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ + & 334 \\ + & 334 \\ + & 350 \\ + & 154 \\ + & 513 \\ + & 1,142 \\ + & 1,685 \\ + & 1,685 \\ + & 141 \\ + & 176 \\ + & 141 \\ + & 176 \\ + & 38 \\ + & 36 \end{array}$					
	Total		 1,124,349	- 68,281	505,837	+ 8, 78					

#### Hours.

The changes in hours of labour reported as taking effect in November, 1910, affected 1,805 workpeople whose working time was reduced by 796 hours per week. The total number of workpeople affected by the changes in hours of labour during the eleven months ended November 30th, 1910, was 15,232. Of these, 3,068 had their hours increased by 5,414 hours per week, and 12,164 had an aggregate reduction of 14,379 hours per week.

Principal Changes in Wages and Hours in November.

Particulars of the principal changes in rates of wages and hours of labour taking effect in November 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.

428

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. December, 1910.

# BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN NOVEMBER.

THE two following Tables show the work of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges during the four weeks ended November 25th, analysed by trades and districts. The period covered is 24 working days. The total number of Exchanges included in the return is 138.

The "workpeople's applications remaining on the register" at any date are the applications of persons who have registered or renewed their registration during the seven days ending on that date, and have not had their registration cancelled on obtaining employment either through the Exchanges or by their own efforts. The total number on the register was 100,273 at November 25th, the corresponding number at October 28th being 96,714. These numbers represent separate individuals, except in so far as there may have been duplicate registration in London and in other places where more than one Exchange is easy of access to the same person. The November figures include 3,891 men who have applied solely for temporary employment by the Post Office at Christmas.

The total number of applications received during November was 154,178, a daily average of 6,424, as compared with a daily average of 6,419 during October. The figures given above do not include renewals, but do include re-applications by persons whose registration had lapsed or been cancelled. For this reason, and on account of the possibility of duplicate registration previously referred to, the numbers cannot be taken as representing separate individuals.

Large numbers of applicants have reported that they have obtained employment otherwise than through the Exchanges. Such persons are not, of course, included in the statistics of "Vacancies Filled," which only relate to applicants for whom situations have been actually found by the Exchanges.

The number of vacancies filled during the period of four weeks was 37,716, an average per working day of 1,571, compared with 1,542 during October.

The vacancies filled during November include 2,457 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 18 per cent. of the vacancies filled in the Metropolitan area.

The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers has risen from 84 per cent. in October to 85 per cent. in November (men 87 per cent., boys 80 per cent., women 82 per cent., and girls 83 per cent.).

Of the applications on the register at the end of November (excluding those solely for Post Office work) the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:—Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 170; Building and Works of Construction, 13.8: General Labourers, 13.8; and Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 11.6.

Of the vacancies filled during November (excluding those for Post Office Work) the largest percentages are yielded by the same groups of trades in slightly different order :--Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 18.5; General Labourers, 13.0; Building and Works of Construction, 10.8; and Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 9.6.

The demand for workers exceeds the supply in the case of the woollen and worsted trades, and women in the clothing, linen and hosiery trades, and in laundry work.

All the above figures are exclusive of the work of the Manchester Cloth Porters' Exchange. During the month employment was found here for 205 men, each of whom obtained, on the average, work on nearly 16 days out of the 24 working days included in the period.

The figures relating to the Liverpool Cotton Porters' Exchange are also excluded above. There were 3,401 cotton porters on the register of this Exchange on November 30th. The number at work during the month was 2,483, of whom 1,733 worked the full number of working days.

Table showing by Trades the Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled for the four weeks ended November 25th<sup>1</sup> 1910, and the number of Applications by Workpeople remaining on the Register at November 25th.

#### [SUBJECT TO REVISION.]

Trades.	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.				VACANCIES FILLED.					WORKPEOPLE'S APPLICATIONS remaining on Register at Nov. 25th.					Total on Register at	
	Men.	Boys.	Women	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women	Girls.	Total.	Oct. 28th
Building and Works of Construction Mining and Quarrying	4,302 494 3,555	112 104 523	  198	  97	4,414 598 4,373	3,922 406 2,904	75 116 414	  142	···· ··· 73	3,997 522 3,533	13,187 669 10,444	152 127 575	  120	  	13,339 796 11,158	12,059 803 11,8C4
Dress	1,004 617 5,148	187 198 2,363	1,513 802 26	256 397 144	2,960 2,014 7,681	860 421 4,762	136 126 1,941	1,211 577 24	208 316 104	2,415 1,440 6,831	1,798 1,868 14,445	110 155 1,689	1,004 907 97	217 220 114	3,129 3,150 16,345	3,187 3,140 16,488
Messages ost Office Temporary Christmas Staff	795				796	783	•••			783	3,891			\	3,891	1,657
griculture aper, Prints, Books and Stationery Vood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations	474 547 792	66 171 175	43 493 110	15 230 37	59 <sup>8</sup> 1,441 1,114	381 357 575	54 111 130	36 390 78	15 185 21	486 1,043 804	1,723 870 1,567	103 66 93	19 236 67	6 91 7	1,851 1,263 1,734	1,616 1,450 1,828
hemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c.	III	37	18	57	286	103	27	76	57	263	393	13	55	33	494	441
ricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass ood, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging kins, Leather, Hair and Feathers recious Metals. Jewels. Watches.	147 633 57 237	39 259 36 68	105 937 52 18	6 273 42 13	297 2,178 187 306	82 487 39 134	34 193 28 50	58 729 40 9	4 252 36 5	178 1,661 143 198	359 4,238 295 401	8 284 12 18	55 1,479 32 10	3 138 - 22 5	425 6,139 361 434	549 6,046 362 452
Instruments and Games as, Water and Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	<b>6</b> 04	17	4	2	627	477	17	. 4	2	500	528	37	8		573	6c6
ommercial omestic (Outdoor) ther, General and Undefined—	1,068 189	481 51	296 3,266	133 514	1,978 4,020	819 141	398 35	244 2,848	114 384	1,575 3,408	4,230 1,824	674 58	798 6,578	460 725	6,162 9,185	5,845 9,911
(a) General Labourers (b) Others	4,828 1,365	78 498	 942	 704	4,906 3,509	4,720 1,249	77	 842	 636	4,797 3,139	13,152 2,913	145 1,010	 1,559	1,065	13,297 6,547	11,547 6,923
Total	27.004	5,473	8,886	2 920	44,283	23,622	4,374	7,308	2,412	37,716	78.795	5,329	13,024	3,128	100,273	98.714

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

Table showing by Districts the Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled for the four weeks ended November 25th, and the number of Applications by Workpeople remaining on the Register at November 25th.

[SUBJECT TO REVISION.]

Districts.	VA	CANC	CIES NO	OTIFI	ED.	7	ACAN	ICIES F	ILLE	D.	WORKI remain	PEOPL ing on	E'S API Register	PLICA at Nov	TIONS 7. 25th.	Total or Register at
the product and and a set	Men.	Boys.	Women	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women	Girls.	Total.	Oct. 28th.
London West North East South	756 1,210 1,153 1,744	327 438 591 569	518 699 589 713	142 360 203 341	1,783 2,707 2,536 3,367	645 967 904 1.481	255 356 465 484	382 624 463 582	100 317 183 309	1,382 2,264 2,015 2,856	3,769 5,436 4,094 <b>7,</b> 860	190 234 466 622	572 651 729 1,526	- 108 170 176 396	4,639 6,491 5,465 10,404	4,893 7,207 5,979 10,789
Total	4,903 163	1,925 32	2,519 153	1,046 21	10,393 369	3,997 155	1,560 26	2,051 91	909 15	8,517 287	21,159	1,512 18	3,478 II	850 11	26,999	28,868 493
Barrow—200, Duke Street Birkenhead—61, Hamilton Square Birmingham—168, Corporation Street Blackburn—100-1000, Darwen Street Blackburn—60, Fastbrook Lane Bradford—6, Eastbrook Lane Bristol—143, London Road Bristol—1430, Victoria Street Burnley—Oddfellows' Hall, Lindsay Street	108 138 524 146 415 209 123 178 253	21 36 195 26 39 36 33 86 21	32 87 196 218 119 63 85 38 65	7 28 96 8 19 10 36 18 5	168 289 1,011 398 592 318 277 320 344	108 137 426 132 392 170 85 106 221	19 36 166 20 20 11 27 53 16	28 87 121 207 112 46 62 21 56	7 31 51 7 18 5 28 9 4	162 291 764 360 542 232 202 189 297	288 652 2,160 337 644 703 671 870 206	10 50 82 12 20 10 33 40 30	53 252 199 189 136 49 247 179 76	22 42 37 6 20  32 22 6	373 996 2,478 544 820 762 983 1,111 318	413 893 3,362 600 864 687 944 1,200 285
Cardiff-86/87, Bridge Street Coventry-Duplex Works, Lower Ford Street	205 266	48 13	54 25	29 3	336 307	179 254	44 7	52 25	27 4	302 290	574 317	88 13	155 31	24 I	841 362	794 451
Derby—Victoria Buildings, London Road	140	27	61	31	259	130	25	51	27	233	582	50	78	15	725	574
Dudley—Holloway Chambers, Priory Street	143	24	19	17	203	119	23	18	18	178	205	55	53	24	337	31
Arimsby-175, Cleethorpes Road Halifax-Portland Street Huddersfield-John William Street Hull-Humber Street pswich-8a, Princes Street eceds-3 & 5, Water Lane elcester-Albion Street Jiverpool-Prisaer Street Manchester-54, Lever Street Middlesbrough-Oddfellows' Hall, Bridge Street	56 151 379 61 137 305 208 208 208 208 1,089 105	32 13 53 44 31 77 105 42 233 16	53 46 64 14 46 79 121 95 303 13	36 4 40 49 10 33 53 37 75 4	177 214 536 168 224 494 488 400 1,700 138	42 129 340 52 112 223 171 159 985 106	29 5 30 33 28 66 79 41 201 16	33 46 42 10 41 79 96 76 265 12	24 7 14 48 7 32 34 36 58 4	128 187 426 143 188 400 380 312 1,509 138	283 296 275 757 409 1,556 980 1,768 2,266 456	72 4 17 63 26 91 26 53 44 45	75 53 43 64 99 154 136 461 238 89	22 4 3 71 16 37 8 123 28 14	452 357 338 955 550 1,838 1,150 2,405 2,405 2,516 604	32 31 35 77 48 1,71 92 2,02 2,39 62
Newcastle - on - Tyne—Old Royal Infirmary	79	55	51	28	213	77	53	48	27	205	1,306	77	242	63	1,688	1,19
Northampton—30/32, Mare Fair Norwich—Prince of Wales' Road Nottingham—George Street Idham—21/27, Cross Street Pymouth—15 & r.6, Manor Street Portsmouth—Victoria Chambers, Commercial Road	194 113 299 176 133 165	69 39 143 17 20 13	81 48 173 224 23 6	48 22 58 21 17 7	392 222 673 438 193 191	163 78 254 166 116 146	55 32 83 16 21 13	61 29 143 192 12 5	45 19 44 21 13 5	324 158 524 395 162 169	555 1,090 857 380 537 1,020	33 80 65 24 17 44	89 159 174 197 83 69	12 65 46 5 23 24	689 1,394 1,142 606 660 1,157	59 1,27 98 70 60 91
Teston-143, Friargate teading-172, King's Road teading-172, King's Road tochdale-132, Drake Street totherham-Old Post Office sheffield-Suffolk Road totherbam-JR, Carute Road totke-Archer Works, Liverpool Rd. underland-Old Customs House wansea-238, High Street valsall-Midland Road varington-Old Post Office Yest Hartlepool-Surtees Street Vigan-Woodoock Street Volverhampton-12/14, Bilston St.	139 128 204 224 801 173 245 112 294 238 171 38 130 291	33 23 42 56 68 86 10 24 27 20 41 18 45 21 17 77	102 11 123 6 59 63 4 63 114 8 8 38 28 45 48 42 27	25 3 18 35 42 1 12 9 14 1 23 17 4 21 12	299 165 387 286 614 122 272 395 154 374 374 374 374 374 278 111 210 407	122 110 184 166 793 349 103 170 163 104 277 230 163 38 129 220	31 19 31 31 55 61 8 23 36 24 18 28 24 17 69	94 11 123 56 42 4 63 64 92 22 20 333 48 42 23	20 3 18  33 31 16 7 14  19 14 21 13	267 143 356 202 937 483 116 272 257 163 323 323 323 287 238 130 209 209 2325	6 <sup>8</sup> 4 1,040 397 159 736 1,077 571 481 671 320 289 450 289 450 387 346 817	47 16 23 47 21 68 33 20 23 28 11 9 50 50 50 50 4 63	134 45 76 19 116 110 33 77 76 95 63 101 65 138 92 132	23 3 10 14 14 42 6 49 48 10 255 48 64 25 50	888 1,104 506 249 887 1,297 643 582 599 842 404 474 613 639 537 1,062	74' 76. 500 94: 1,06' 68: 82: 26: 36' 68: 56' 450 1,21'
berdeen-Old Post Office, Market	218	35	103.	26	382	213	20	94	17	344	707	80	157	17	<b>5</b> 61	744
Jundee—43/47, Overgate Jdinburgh—India Buildings, Vio- toria Street	247 749	15 41	111 312	7 24	380 1,126	220 740	14 41	107 304	8 7	349 1,092	745 1,488	48 57	120 233	11 9	924 1,787	76. 1,57
lasgow-13, Carlton Place ireenock—Customs House and Inland Revenue Buildings aisley—Niddry Street	1,047 655 166	170 28 71	517 73 173	98 14 22	1,832 770 432	997 649 160	124 27 52	479 57 155	59 14 21	1,659 747 388	2,774 763 256	125 69 <b>6</b> 0	331 113 79	70 24 16	3,300 969 411	3,15 95 38
elfast—5A, Frederick Street bublin—Copper Alley, Lord Edward	206 306	36 42	54 80	11 15	307 443	144 275	24 35	37 58	5 15	210 383	954 2,407	56 152	118 272	3 31	1,131 2,862	91
Street ther Exchanges in England & Wales ther Exchanges in Scotland ther Exchanges in Ireland	5 <b>.72</b> 3 1,770 409	743 69 50	1,241 153 114	482 52 16	8,189 2,044 589	4,893 1,710 370	577 49 43	937 119 84	397 44 13	6,804 1,922 510	13,128 1,221 1,025	1,054 112 129	272 2,103 324 191	31 698 151 14	2,002 16.983 1,808 1,359	2,47 15,44 1,59 1,23
Total	27,004	5,473	8,886	2,920	44,283	23,622	4,374		2,412	37,716	78,795	5,329	13,024		100,273	96,71

The figures in both Tables are exclusive of those for the Cloth Porters' Exchange, at 31, Dickenson Street, Manchester, and of those for the Cotton Porters' Exchange in Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

In addition to the 132 Exchanges included in the returns for October, the following 6 Exchanges were opened during November, and their returns are incorporated in the Tables:—*Falkirk*, Bank Street; *Ilkeston*, corner of Bath Street, Station Road; *Newark*, Market Place; *Salisbury*, 56, Catherine Street; *Shipley*, Otley Road; *Stafford*, 6 and 7, Market Square.

The following additional Exchanges are now open, or are expected to be opened before the end of December, making, with the Manchester Cloth Porters' Exchange and the Liverpool Cotton Porters' Exchange, a total of 149 Exchanges: Aston, 166, Witton Lane; Bedford, Midland Road; Bournemouth, 39, Holdenhurst Road; Chester, 29, Frodsham Street; Darwen, 33, Bridge Street; Keighley, 43 and 45, Church Street; Kidderminster, 114, Mill Street; Stirchley, 329, Pershore Road; Wallasey, 114, Brighton Street.

The business of the Hammersmith Exchange will be transferred to 88-90, Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush Green, W., on December 19tb.

# FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for the eleven months ended November, 1910. IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

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

	Eleven moi	nths ended	November,	Inc. (+) or in Eleven m Novemb as compa	onths ended
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1908.
IFood, Drink, and	£ 222,693,077	£ 230,957,658	£ 234,492,900	£ + 3,535,242	£ + 11,799,823
Tobacco II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	180,278,721	195,907,796	229,358,984	+33,451,188	+ 49,080,263
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured†	131,332,465	134,812,818	143,204,511	+ 8,391,693	+ 11,872,046
IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	2,060,339	2,312,384	2,302,914	- 9,470	+ 242,575
Total value of Imports	536,364,602	563,990,656	609,359,809	+ 45,368,653	+ 72,994,707

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

	Eleven Moi	aths ended l	Novemb <b>er</b> ,	in	Inc. (+) o eleven m Novem as compa	ont	ths ended r, 1910,
	1908.	1909	1910.	- ALL CA	1909.		1908.
100	£	£ 21,298,784	£		£		£
IFood, Drink and	19,734,908	21,298,784	23,907,417	+	2,608,633	+	4,172,509
Tobacco II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly	48,420,426	46,582,488	48,818,722	+	2,236,234	+	398,296
Unmanufactured III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured §	274,175,683	270,521,521	313,211,521	+	42, <b>690,0</b> 00	+	39,035,838
IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	<b>5,486,9</b> 86	<b>6,</b> 186 <b>,7</b> 54	7,228,041	+	1,041,287	+	1,741,055
Total value of Exports of BritishProduce	847,818,003	344,689,547	393,165,701	+	48,576,154	+	45,347,698

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £93,899,485 in the eleven months ended November, 1910, as compared with  $\pounds 81,730,544$  and  $\pounds 71,479,043$  in the corresponding periods of 1909 and 1908 respectively.

# RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended November 26th, 1910, amounted to  $f_{4,716,912}$ , an increase of  $f_{119,788}$  (or 2.6 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding weeks of 1909.

During the forty-seven weeks ended November 26th, 1910, the receipts amounted to £51,655,637, an increase of £1,408,335 (or 2.8per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1909.

		s ended 5th, 1910.	47 weeks ended Nov. 26th, 1910.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1909.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1909.	
English Lines :—	£	£	£ 16,335,892	£	
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs.	£ 1,519,721	+ 58,305		+ 477,880	
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury	777,546	+ 21,543	8,341,080	+ 287,848	
Lancs. and Yorks., and N. Eastern	838,346	- 1,702	9,399,384	+ 154,102	
L. & S.W., and Gt. Western L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C.	700,200 169,900	+ 11,600 + 5,283	7,898,300 1,844,058	+ 195,200 + 40,642	
Scottish Lines :		+ 18,154	6,339,440	+ 209,586	
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian	568,427	- 10,104	015391440	1 2091300	
Irish Lines :- Gt. Southern and Western, Midland Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern	142,772	+ 6,605	1,497,483	+ 43,077	
Total	4,716,912	+119,788	51,655,637	+1,408,335	

\* Raw cotton, wool, wood and timber, metallic ores, oils and oil-seeds, hides and skins, &c. † Yarns and textile fabrics, manufactures of metal and leather, chemicals, &c. † Coal, wool, oil, seeds, &c., hides and skins. § Yarns, textile fabrics and apparel, metal manufactures, chemicals, &c.

# 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 November, 1910, was 46, consisting of 40 cases of lead poisoning, 2 of mercurial poisoning, and 4 of anthrax; 4 deaths due to lead poisoning and 2 to anthrax were also reported. In addition, 19 cases of lead poisoning were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During January-November, 1910, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 521, as compared with 581 in the corresponding period of 1909. The number of deaths was 39 in 1910, as compared with 37 in 1909. In addition there were 223 cases of lead poisoning (including 31 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first eleven months of 1910, as compared with 221 (including 43 deaths) in the

corresponding period of 1909. [Cases include all attacks reported to the Home Office during the month, and not previously reported during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.]

				C	CASES.		I	<b>DEATHS</b>	i.
Indust	RY.		N	fonth of lov.,	Ele Mor end Nove	iths led	Month of Nov., 1910.	Ele Mon end Nover	nths led
				1910.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1910.	1909.
				and the	Le	ad Po	isonin	g.	
mong Operatives eng	the second se		1	. ]		60			
Smelting of Metals Brass Works				4	32 6	60 5		4	4
Sheet Lead and Lead Plumbing and Solde				2	4 23	9 27	I	=	I
Printing				6	28	21	I	4	I
File Cutting				I	8 14	8 18	-	I	Ξ
Tinning				3	33	29	-	-	2
Red and Yellow Lea China and Earthenw				I	7 71	8 52		- 9	3
Litho-Transfer Wor				4	I	J4 I	-	-	-
Glass Cutting and P				- I		46	I	=	2
Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumula	tor Work			2	30	25	-	-	2
Paint and Colour W	orks			I	17	37	-	I	I 6
Coachmaking Shipbuilding				3 4	64 20	92 24	_	5 2	I
Paint used in other 1		s.		3	43	38	-	32	- 2
Other Industries				4 40	45	50 <b>B14</b>	4	31	25
Total in Factories		and a set		19	223	221	-	31	43
imong House Painte		IIIDEI S.		10					
				C	ther 1	Forms	of Po	isonin	g.
Aercurial Poisoning-	-	Makir			2			Lange Le	
Barometer and The Furriers' Processes	rmomete				4	13	12	=	-
Other Industries				I	3	3	-	-	-
Total				2	9	. 7	-	-	-
Phosphorus Poisonin	g— -								
Lucifer Match Wor	ks			-	-	3	1 =	1 Z	=
Other Industries									-
Total			•••	-		3	-	-	-
Arsenic Poisoning- Paints, Colours, a	nd Extra	action	of	_	5	4	-	_	-
Arsenic. Other Industries				-	2	-	-	-	-
Total					7	4	-	-	-
Total, "Other For	ms of Po	isoning	<b>s</b> "	2	16	14	-	-	-
1 001 14 ( BAR		<u>in an an</u>			1	Ant	hrax.		
					1	1	1	1	1
Wool				4	26	26	2	3	32
Handling of Horseha	ng of F	lides a	nd	-	6 13	18	-	I 2	6
Handling and Sorti Skins (Tanners, Fe	llmonger	s, &c.)				1393		-	
Other Industries .					3	2		2	1
Total Anthrax +				4	48	53	2	8	12
Total reported u Workshop A	inder Fa	ctory a	nd	46	521	581	6	89	37
Grand Total .				65	744	802	6	70	80
Return of Dea reported to the B	aths of oard of	Seam Trade	en.	—A issu	Retur ed by	n of l the	Death Regist	rar-G	eame enera

of Seamen each month, and copies may be seen at all Free Libraries, Mercantile Marine Offices, and Sailors' Homes throughout the country.

\* Of the 4 persons affected in the china and earthenware industry I was a female. One of the deaths also related to a woman previously included as a case † In addition there were two cases in dock labourers.

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

# FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS **REPORTED IN NOVEMBER.**

(Based on information supplied by the Home Office and the Board of Trade.) THE number of paupers relieved on one day in November, EXCLUSIVE of seamen, the number of workpeople 1910, in the 35 urban districts named below, corresponded reported as killed in the course of their employment to a rate of 223 per 10,000 of the estimated population. during November, 1910, was 291, an increase of 36 as Compared with October, 1910, the total number of compared with October, 1910, and 69 as compared with paupers relieved increased by 11,128 (or 2.8 per cent.) and November, 1909. The mean number for November the rate per 10,000 by 6. The number of outdoor paupers during the years 1905-1909 was 246, the maximum year being 1907, with 280 and the minimum year 1909, with relieved increased by 4,754 (or 2.2 per cent.) and the number of indoor paupers by 6,374 (or 3.6 per cent.). There were increases in all districts except two, the most 222 deaths. The total number of fatal accidents at mines and marked being in the Central London district (21 per 10,000), and in the Stockton and Tees district (19 per 10,000); in the Wigan district there was a decrease of 33 per 10,000, and in the Barnsley district there was no Workshop Act in November, 1910, was 99, as compared change,

quarries in November, 1910, was 147, compared with 119 in October, 1910, and 121 in November, 1909. The total number of accidents reported under the Factory and with 91 a month ago and 75 a year ago. The corresponding figures for workpeople employed in the railway service were 44, 43, and 23 respectively.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in November, 1910, was 121, as compared with 112 in October, 1910, and 104 in November, 1909.

During the eleven months ended November, 1910, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was

,725, as compared w number of seamen kil	led du	ring the	1909. e same	period	total d was		Pa	upers on d week o	f Nov., 1	in 1910.	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or
974 in 1910 and 850 in	Numb	er of Worl		(-) in	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., Igro, on a		In- door.			per 10,000 of Population on		
Trade.			1							Popula- tion.	ago.	ago
	Nov., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	ENGLAND & WALES.*						
ailway Service-						West District	12,451	3,474	15,925	184	+ 9	
Brakesmen & Goods Guards Engine Drivers	3	1 2	I 2	+ 2 + 2	+ 2 + 2	North District	17,112 6,779	10,820 2,197	27,932 8,976	255 503	+ 12 + 21	+
Firemen	4	3		+ I	+ 4	Central District East District	16,073	7,157	23,230	820	+ 5	- 1
Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men (not	2 8		1 9	+ 2	+ I - I	South District	27,675	18,854	46,529	238	+ 7	- 1
including Labourers) Porters	4	4	2		+ 2	Total, Metropolis	80,090	42,502	122,592	255	+ 10	-
Shunters Miscellaneous	2 16	5 19	I 7	- 3 - 3	+ I + 9	West Ham	5,289	12,328	17,617	228	+ 11	+
Contractors' Servants	I	Ĩ			+ 1	Other Districts.					1000	1.2
Total, Railway Service	44	43	23	+ 1	+ 21	Newcastle District	3,041	6,077	9,118	195	+ 4	-
lines-	Service Service	No. of Street	- contract	and side in		Stockton & Tees District Bolton, Oldham, &c	1,620	6,579 7,059	8,199 12,0°9	861 153	+ 19 + 3	- 4 +
Underground	125 16	107	108	+ 18 + 10	+ 17 + 7	Wigan District	1,944	5,532	7,476	180	- 33	- :
	141	113	117	+ 28	+ 24	Manchester District	12,205	10,593	22,798	230	+ 12	- :
Total, Mines						Liverpool District Bradford District	14,230 2,135	12,258	26,488 4,401	245 117	+ 6 + 2	+
arries over 20 feet deep	6	6	4		+ 2	Halifax & Huddersfield	1,362	3,847	5,209	141	+ 2	-
actories and Workshops— Textile—		Mar Mar			PL 201	Leeds District	3,257	5,054	8,311	164	+ 6	-
Cotton	3	7	4	- 4	- I	Barnsley District Sheffield District	884 3,587	2,869	3,753 7,142	143 152	+ 4	-
Wool and Worsted Other Textiles	1 2	I 	2	+ 2	- I + 2	Hull District	1,937	6,129	8,066	275	+ 14	+
Non-Textile- Extraction of Metals	2	3	5	a far safe	- 2	North Staffordshire	2,542	6,548	9,090	230	+ 4	-
Founding and Conversion	3		No. 19 Carton		1.00000	Nottingham District Leicester District	2,395 1,746	5,779	8,174 6,223	187 254	+ 4 + II	-
of Metals Marine and Locomotive	12	II	6	+ 1	+ 6	Wolverhampton District	4,097	12,044	16,141	236	+ 4	-
Engineering Ship and Boat Building	2 8	58	3	- 3	- I - 3	Birmingham District	5,614	4,833	10,447	173 230	+ 4 + 1	-
Wood	2	3		- I	+ 2	Bristol District Cardiff & Swansea	3,175 2,524	6,232 8,155	9,407 10,679	265	+ 11	+
Chemicals Laundries	I 	4 I	3	- 3 - 1		Total, "Other Districts"	73,325	119,886	193,211	205	+ 4	-
Other Non - Textile In- dustries	45	35	29	+ 10	+ 16		733-3					-
otal, Factories & Workshops	79	78	63	+ 1	+ 16	SCOTLAND.* Glasgow District	6,100	18,639	24,739	238	+ 3	-
ccidents reported under				-		Paisley & Greenock District	930	2,815	3,745	203	+ 3	-
Factory Act, Ss. 104-5-	an an		Conservation.			Edinburgh & Leith District Dundee and Dunfermline	1,843 1,020	5,977 2,845	7,820	183 190	+ 4 + 3	++++
Docks, Wharves and Quays Warehouses	7 2	8	7 2	- I + 2		Aberdeen	687	3,134	3,821	212	+ 4	-
Buildings to which Act applies	11	5	3	+ 2 + 6	+ 8	Coatbridge & Airdrie	476	1,886	2,362	235	+ 6	+
Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5	20	13	12	+ 7	+ 8	Total for the above Scottish Districts }	11,056	35,296	46,352	217	+ 3	-
ccidents reported under	1	2	3	- 1	- 2	IRELAND.†	6 758	s fier	12 410	305	+ 12	-
Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	States and			-		Dublin District Belfast District	6,758 3,539	5,655 1,242	12,413 4,781	109	+ 12 + 6	-
otal, excluding Seamen	291	255	222	+ 36	+ 69	Cork, Waterford and [	4,213	5,259	9,472	390	+ 9	+
,				_		Limerick District J Galway District	326	323	649	188	+ 8	-
amen-	a free land		- CONCASE	Classer		Total for the above Irish)	1000			070	1.000	
On Trading Vessels- Sailing	23	17	17	+ 6	+ 6	Districts }	14,836	12,479	27,315	243	+ 9	-
Steam On Fishing Vessels—	<b>9</b> 3	79	80	+ 14	+ 13	Total for above 35 Dis-	184,596	222,491	407,087	223	+ 6	_
Sailing	2	7	4	- 5 - 6	- 2	tricts in Nov., 1910 5	101,000	200,201			1	1
Steam	3	9	3			* Exclusive of Vagrants; c	f Patien	ts in the	Fever an	nd Small	Pox Ho	spital
Total, Seamen	121	112	104	+ 9	+ 17	the Metropolitan Asylums H Hospitals, and Licensed Hou	ses.					
otal, including Seamen	412	367	326	+ 45	+ 86	+ Excluding Casuals, but in	neluding	persons	maintai	ned in I	nstitutio	ns for

# 430

# PAUPERISM IN NOVEMBER.

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

Compared with November, 1909, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 5. The number of outdoor paupers decreased by 5,174 (or 2.3 per cent.) and the number of indoor paupers by 447 (or 0.2 per cent.). In 23 districts there were decreases, the most marked being in the Stockton and Tees district (44 per 10,000), and in the Leicester district (33 per 10,000). In 10 districts there were increases. and in 2 districts there was no change.

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN NOVEMBER. THE Table given below summarises the information received from the various Distress Committees as to their operations in November, 1910.

The total number who received employment-relief during November was 2,889, of whom 1,561 were in London and "Outer London," 866 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, and 462 in Scotland. The aggregate duration of employment-relief was 11.1 days per person employed; and the wages paid amounted to 32s. 4d. per person, or about 2s. 111d. per day.

Registration was resumed during November at Barking, Croydon, Dudley, Handsworth, Hornsey, King's Norton, Liverpool, Scarborough, Tottenham, Tynemouth, Walthamstow, West Hartlepool, Willesden, Pollokshaws and Dublin.

Distress Committees.	Net No. of Applicants on Registers at end of Nov., 1910.	No. given Employ- ment- relief.	Aggregate duration of Employ- ment- relief.	Total Amount of Wages paid.
London Central Unem- ployed Body	15,557 *	1,080	Days. 12,580	£ 1,757
Outer London:				Carlos Carlos Carlos
East Ham	655	81	351	71
Leyton	715	52 +	532	93
Walthamstow	632	62	232	54
West Ham	1,606	213	2,507	494
Willesden	828	73	425	86
Other Towns (7)	1,961			
Provincial Towns in			Carlo Carlos	Section of the sectio
England and Wales :				
Northern Counties (4 Towns)	994	•••		§
Lancashire and Cheshire :				Long States and
Barrow-in-Furness	141	110 +	807	164
Bolton	305	31	137	14
Bootle	821	85	1,605	313
Liverpool	589	17	. 326	20
Other Towns (3)	384	•••		··· §
Yorkshire:				
Leeds	1,267	214	1,705	320
Sheffield	I	20 †	326	74
Other Towns (5)	2,942			1
Midlands:			808	109
Northampton	150	77 65	Piecework.	
Other Towns (7)	1,883	05	Flecework.	54
Rest of England and Wales :	7 707	12	267	36
Brighton	I,IOI	43	69	14
Bristol	. 775	23 85	510	73
Plymouth	524	65	461	112
Swansea Other Towns (7)	I:44I 2,207	31	319	52
Other Towns (/)	2,207	3*	5-9	5-
Total, England and Wales	37,443	2,427	23,967	3,910
Scotland:	1.10.228 2.33	Carlos and	A State State	The Balance
Aberdeen	546	92	420	42
Edinburgh	1,750	209	3,786	445
Glasgow	959	162	3,085	272
Other Towns (6)	679			§
Total, Scotland	3,234	462	7,291	759
Ireland : Dublin	1,407			§
Total, United Kingdom	42,089	2,889	31,258	4,669

The tollowing Table affords a comparison between the work done by Distress Committees in November, 1910, October, 1910, and November, 1909 :---

	No. of Di- in	stress Con operation		No. of applicants given Employment-relief.			
	Nov., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1909.	Nov., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1909.	
London :				and the second		ghienti:	
County	29	29	29	1,080	335	4,262	
Outer	12	6	12	481	152	905	
Other Places in England and Wales	37	31	62	866	418	2,223	
Scotland	9	8	10	462	357	1,370	
Ireland	Ĩ	‡	3				
United Kingdom	88	74	110	2,889	1,262	8,760	
	Aggreg	gate Durat loyment-r	tion of elief.	Total A	mount of Paid.	f Wages	
	Nov., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1909.	Nov., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Nov., 1909.	
London :	Days.	Days.	Days.	£	£	£	
County	12,580	5,977	58,610	1,757	718	10,789	
Outer	4,047	2,331	9,166	798	304	1,548	
Other Places in England and Wales		5,098	15,122	1,355	1,189	2,460	
Scotland	7,291	6,058	16,151	759	609	2,131	
	the second secon						

\* This is the number on the registers of 29 London Committees. † Some not registered under Act. ‡ Register closed to new applicants. || No employment-relief was provided by the Distress Committee, but the Municipality found work for some of the men. § No employment-relief was provided during October; 1910.

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

# (I) REGISTERED.

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

**Trade Unions.**—England and Wales.—3, viz., Lancashire and Cheshire Colliery Firemen's Assoc., 7, Chatsworth St., Pemberton, Wigan; Boxers' Union, "The Red Lion," Red Lion Court, Fleet St., E.C.; Stick Makers, Mounters and Pipe Mounters Union, "Merry Carpenters," 132, Old St., E.C. Scotland.-Nil. Ireland.-Nil.

Industrial and Provident Societies — England and Wales. — 18, viz., Working Men's Clubs: (5), Albany Liberal and Radical Reform Club and Inst., Ltd., 498-500, Old Kent Rd., S.E.; Slaithwaite Socialist Club and Inst., Ltd. (conversion from Co., Ltd.), Kitchen Fold, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield; Haverton Hill W. M. Club and Inst., Ltd., Haverton Hill, Middlesbrough; Brentwood Conserva-tion W. M. Club Ltd. King's Rd. Brentwood; North St. Panerss Inst., Ltd., Haverton Hill, Middlesbrough; Brentwood Conserva-tive W. M. Club, Ltd., King's Rd., Brentwood; North St. Pancras Unionist Club, Ltd., 37, Leighton Rd., Kentish Town, N.W. Agricultural Distributive: (2), Bramshaw and Dist. Agric. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., School House, Bramshaw, Lyndhurst, Hants; Royton and Dist. Farmers' Supply Assoc., Ltd., Gerrard Hey Farm, Buersil, Head, Rochdale. Agricultural Productive: (2), Leamington Hastings Co-op. Creamery, Ltd., Manor House, Leamington Hastings, Rugby; Croxden Dairy Assoc., Ltd., Croxden Abbey, Rocester. Small Holdings: (6), London Rd. Allotments (Coventry), Ltd., 11, Leiecster St., Coventry; Driffield S.H. and Allotments Soc., Ltd., 15, Market Place, Driffield; Arlesey Allotments and S.H. Co-op. Soc, Ltd., 2, St. Peter's Terr., Arlesey, Hitchin; Shirley Allotments, Ltd., Field View, Solihull Rd., Shirley, Bir-mingham; Elm and Dist. Small Holdings and Allotments Co-op. mingham; Elm and Dist. S.H. Assoc., Ltd., Elm, Wisbech, Cambs.; Orpington and Dist. Small Holdings and Allotments Co-op. Assoc., Ltd., 21, Wiltshire Rd., Orpington, Kent. Miscellaneous: (3). Scotland (1), viz., Agriculturae Distributive (1) South Dun-rossness Agric. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Grutness, Sunburgh, Shetland. Ireland (7), viz., Agri ultural Distributive (5), Clonegal Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Clonegal, Co. Carlow; Kildavin Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Kildavin, Co. Carlow; Lucan and Leixlip Agric. Machinery Assoc., Ltd., Leixlip, Co. Dublin; Ballyroebuck Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Ballyroebuck, Co. Wexford; Boolavogue Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Boolavogue, Co., Wexford. Agricul-tural Productive (2) Butlersbridge Co-op. Creamery, Ltd., Butlers-bridge, Co. Cavan; Lack Co-op. Creamery, Ltd., Lack, Co. Fermanagh. Fermanagh.

Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—37, viz.:—Gateshead Social W. M. Club and Inst., Gateshead-on-Tyne; Essendon W. M. Social Club, Essendon, Hatfield; Ardwick Artistes' Club and Inst., Ardwick, Manchester; Stoney Stanton W. M. Club and Inst., Stoney Stanton, Hinckley; Ibstock United Brass Band Club and Inst., Ibstock, Leicester; Crosby and Dist. W. M. Club, Crosby, Scuntorpe, Lincs ; Cosmopolitan W. M. Club and Inst., London. W.C. : St. Mary's Temperance W. M. Club, London, E. ; Eastboro' W. M. Club and Inst., Dewsbury ; Dolcliffe Rd. W. M. Club and Inst., Mexborough, Rotherham; Penygraig Liberal W. M. Club and Inst., Penygraig, Rhondda, Glam.; Barry W. M. Inst., Barry, Glam.; Caerphilly Social Club and Inst., Caerphilly, Cardiff; Eastleigh and Dist. Popular Loan Soc., Eastleigh, Hants; Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Societies at Chadderton; Blackpool; Bolton; Blackburn; Hollinwood; and Rishton; Pioneer Electric Loan Soc., Battersea, S.W.; Dame Agnes £5 Loan Soc., Nottingham; Progressive Sick and Provident Friendly Soc., Woodlands, Birkenhead; Bristol City Sick Benefit and Dividing Soc., Bristol; London Jewish United Male and Female Confined, Mourning and Death Allowance Soc., Whitechapel, E.; Children of Israel Sharing and Sick Benefit Soc, Cannon St. Rd., E.; Saint Marylebone Borough Council Superannuation Fund, Marylebone Lane, W.; Askew Road Wesleyan (Men's) Dividing Friendly Soc. Shepherd's Bush, W.; Westminster and Pimlico Sick and Provident Soc., Pimlico, S.W.; Radstock and Dist. Friendly Societies' Medical Institute, Radstock, Bath; Barrel Friendly Sick and Dividend Soc., Handsworth, Staffs; East Club and Inst., Mexborough, Rotherham; Penygraig Liberal Friendly Societies Medical Institute, Radstock, Bath; Barrel Friendly Sick and Dividend Soc., Handsworth, Staffs; East Anglian Benefit Collecting Soc., Ipswich; Stratford-on-Avon P.S.A. Brotherhood Benefit and Sharing-out Soc., Stratford-on-Avon; Waterworks Sick and Dividend Soc., Aston, Birmingham; Yorkshire Permanent Assurance Collecting Scc., Wakefield Todmorden Loval United Free Mechanics' Sick and Funeral Society, Todmorden; Caerphilly Castle Friendly Soc., Caerphilly, Cardiff. Scotland (1), viz., Hope of the North Free Gardeners' Friendly Soc., Aberdeen. Ireland.—Nil.

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

#### Notices received in November, of

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 "		2 7 9 17 4	I . I 2 

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

# PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

Victoria. Determinations of Wages Boards. Painters' Board, dated August 22nd, 1910. Cigar Trade Board, dated September 6th, THE results of the latest ascertainments of the selling 1910, cancelling all previous Determinations. Boot, Shoe and Slipper prices of coal and iron in various districts are given in Board, dated September 16th, 1910, cancelling all previous Deter-minations. Clothing Board, dated October 5th, 1910, cancelling all the Table below :--previous Determinations. Forms of Indenture prescribed by the Carriage and Painters' Boards.

Product and	Price accor last Au		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on				
District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.			
Coal. Durham (Average of all classes of coal at pit's mouth).	1910 July-Sept.	s. d. 8 1'03	s. d. + o 1.30	s. d. + o 7'07			
Pig Iron. West of Scotland	AugOct.	55 6.188	+ 0 3.088	— I 8.572			
Manufactured Iron. North of England : (Rails, plates, bars, and angles).	) (	125 10'90	- 2 11'01	— I 0°65			
Midlands : (Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, &c.).	SepOct.	127 2'06	+ I 0'05	a ser de las			
West of Scotland : (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods).		123 2'96	+ o g'66	+ 6 8.56			

As a result of the ascertainments the wages of blastfurnacemen in the West of Scotland were increased by 21 per cent.; the wages of puddlers in the North of England were reduced by 3d. per ton and those of millmen by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; in the West of Scotland wages were increased by similar amounts.

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

#### 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.) Mines and Quarries, 1909. Part III. Output. Output of minerals, and persons employed; diagrams showing the fluctuations in prices of coal, iron, copper, lead, tin and zinc from 1873 to 1909. Home Office. [Cd. 5413: pp. 140: price 1s. 5d.]

Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905. Report by the Local Government Board for Scotland as to the Proceedings of Distress Committees pp. x. + 140.] Germany.—Journal of the German Labour Department. November, 1910. Employment in October, labour registries, labour disputes in third quarter of 1910. [Berlin : Carl Heymann : price 1d.] in Scotland for the year ended 15th May, 1910. [Cd. 5409: pp. 19: price 21d.

Poor Relief (England and Wales). Half-yearly statement for Michaelmas, 1910. Local Government Board. [H.C. 257: pp. 29: price 31d.]

Railway Accidents, Summary of Accidents and Casualties during the Three Months ending 30th June, 1910, with Reports upon Certain Accidents which were inquired into. Board of Trade. [Cd. 5403: pp. 81: price 81/2d.]

Committee on Lead, &c., in Potteries. Report of Departmental Committee on the Dangers attendant on the use of Lead, and the Danger or Injury to Health arising from Dust and Other Causes in the Manufacture of Earthenware and China. *Volume III. Minutes* Heinrichschen Buchhandlung.] —Yearbook of the Central Federation of German Co-operative Societies (Stores), 1910. 2 vols. Published by the Federation. [Hamburg: of Evidence. [Cd, 5385: pp. 590: price 4s. 9d.] price ios. the 2 vols. : pp. xxiv. + 951 and viii. + 1079.] —Report of Enquiry into Conditions prevailing in Dwellings provided Shops (No. 2) Bill. Copy of Bill showing the Nature of the Alterations which the Secretary of State proposed to make in Committee. Home Office. [Cd. 5430: pp. 16: price 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.] by Factory Owners in Germany for their Employees. General Committee of German Social-Democratic Trade Unions. 1910. [Berlin: pp. 112.]

Fifty-third Report on the Reformatory and Industrial Schools of Great Britain, 1909. Part II. General Report and Appendices. Occupations of boys and girls who left the schools in 1906-1908, &c. Home Office. [Cd. 5406: pp. 128: price 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d.] Austria-Hungary .- Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, October, 1910. Labour registries and disputes during September. Austrian Labour Department. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.] Fifty-sixth Report of the Postmaster General on the Post Office. Staff -Austrian Statistical Handbook, 1909. Prices of cereals, food, of the Post Office, health, mortality, &c. [Cd. 5270: pp. 108:

price 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.] Statistical Tables relating to British Self-Governing Dominions, Crown Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates. Part XXXIII. 1908. Board of Trade. [Cd. 5295: pp. xix. + 784: price 6s 4d.]

#### BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH COLONIES.

Prices and Wages in India. 27th Issue. 1910. Compiled in the Office of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence. [Calcutta, Government Printing Office : pp. 228 : price 3s.] Canada. The Labour Gazette, November, 1910. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during October, 1910;

Nova Scotia labour legislation, 1910; industrial accidents, Fair Wages Schedule, trade disputes, &c. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer.] The Canada Year Book, 1909. [Ottawa . C. H. Parmelee, King's

Printer: pp. xlvi. + 436.] New Zealand. Journal of the Department of Labour, October, 1910. Condition of trade and employment as at September 30th; accidents, co-operative works, persons assisted to employment, prices of

432

commodities and rents, &c. [Wellington : John Mackay, Government Printer.]

Queensland. Report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories for year ended June 30th, 1910. [Brisbane: A. J. Cumming, Government Printer; pp. 89.]

-Determinations under the Wages Boards Act, 1908. Coal Mining Industry Board for the South Eastern Division, dated Sep-tember 21st, 1910. Saddle, Harness and Collar Making Board for the South Eastern Division, dated August 15th, 1910. Brisbane Boot Trade, dated September 19th, 1910, cancelling that of April 23rd, 1909. Coachbuilders' and Wheelwrights' Board for the South Eastern Division, dated August 29th, 1910, cancelling that of July 8th, 1910. Electrical Engineering Industry Board, dated Sept. 9th, 1910. Brisbane Men's and Boys' Clothing Trade Board, dated Sept. 14th, 1910. Men's and Boys' Clothing Trade Board, dated Sept. 14th, 1910.

Social Insurance. Report by the Commonwealth Statistician. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. [Melbourne:

J. Kemp, Government Printer: pp. 108.] Cape Town.—Report of the Government Labour Bureau for Sep-tember, 1910. State of the Labour Market. [Pp. 7].

# FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

United States.—Bureau of the Census. Bulletin 108. Mortality Statistics, 1909. Deaths, causes of death, comparisons with 1908, deaths of infants and young children, occupational mortality. Washington : Government Printing Office : pp. 138.]

State of New York. Department of Labour Bullein. No. 45. Sep-tember, 1910. Unemployment January-June, 1910; strikes and lock-outs, interventions by State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration; trade agreements; Sunday and rest-day labour laws in the United States, &c. [Albany: J. B. Lyon & Co., Printers.]

Massachusetts. Third Annual Report on Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour, 1909. Comparative Statistics for 1907-1908. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers : pp. 112.]

France.-Journal of the French Labour Department, October, 1910. Productive co-operative societies on January 1st; labour registries in 1909; decree respecting weekly rest for workpeople employed in blastfurnaces, &c. ; unemployment and labour disputes in September. [Paris : Berger-Levrault & Cie : price 2d.]

-Inquiry as to the Methods, &c., of Finding Employment for Clerical and Manual Workers and Domestic Servants in Paris since the Law of March 14th, 1904, came into force. French Labour Department, 1909. [Paris: pp. vi. + 200.]

-Minimum Wages for Female Workers in Home Industries. Report by M. Honoré. Contains report of proceedings and copies of docu-ments on the subject. Higher Council of Labeur, 1910. [Paris:

-Census of Occupations and Industries, 1907. (1) Industrial Statistics, Volume II., Part 2. (2) Statistics of Occupations, Volume II., Part 2. Imperial Statistical Office. 1910. [Berlin: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht: pp. v. + 153, and 143.]

-Reports of German Factory and Mines Inspectors for 1909. 4 volumes. [Berlin: R. von Decker.]

-Journal of the Statistical Office of Alsace-Lorraine, October, 1910. Work of labour registries in Alsace-Lorraine in 1909. [Strassburg:

&c.; earnings of miners; miners' pension funds; accident and sickness insurance; co-operative societies, &c. Statistical Central Commission. [Vienna: Karl Gerolds Sohn: pp. iv. + 510: price 5s.]

-Strikes and Lockouts in Austria in 1909. Austrian Labour Department. [Vienna: A. Hölder; pp. 169 + 279.]

-Authorised Overtime in Austrian Factories in 1909. (Supplement to "Soziale Rundschau," October, 1910). Austrian Labour Department. [Vienna; A. Hölder: pp. 26.]

-Statistical Report on Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1910. Factory inspection ; accidents ; mining statistics ; &c. Austrian Ministry of Finance [Vienna: Hof-und Staatsdruckerei: pp. viii. + 245]. --Statistical Journal of Hungary, September, 1910. Hungarian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]

-Statistical Yearbook of Cracow, 1906 & 1907. Prices of articles of food, &c. Municipal Statistical Office. [Cracow: pp. viii. + 340']

Italy.—Journal of the Italian Labour Department, October, 1910. Labour disputes in Milan in 1909; insurance against unemployment

at Bologna, 1905-1910; labour disputes, prices of food, etc., in September. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 4d.] —*Emigration from Italy in* 1908 and 1909. Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. [Rome: Fratelli Treves;

434

Aghenithe, industry and commerce. [rome. Flatchi reves.
 pp. xxviii. + 169: price 18. 7d.]
 —Bulletin of the Italian Emigration Department, Nos. 10 and 11, 1910. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d. each part.]
 —Bulletin of Factory Inspection, September, 1910. Italian Labour Department. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d.]

Department. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d.]
Belgium.—Industrial Monographs: Engineering Trades, Volume I.
Workshop organization and technical descriptions of materials and processes. Belgian Ministry of Industry and Labour, 1910. [Brussels: J. Lebègue & Co.: pp. 402.]
—Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, October 31st, 1910. Labour disputes in September; summaries of recent foreign bills on labour questions. November 15th, 1910. Employment in October. [Brussels: F. Vanbuggenhoudt: price 1d. each part].

Ho' and.—Journal of the Dutch Labour Department, October, 1910. Labour disputes and state of employment in September; labour disputes in 1909. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 5d.]. —Report of Dutch Factory Inspectors for 1909. Statistics of hours of labour worked in factories. Department of Agriculture, Industry & Commerce. [The Hague: pp. xxvi. + 433.]

Norway .- Journal of the Norwegian Statistical Central Bureau, September, 1910. Preliminary figures as to unemployment in Sep-tember. [Christiania.]

Spithet, 1910. Terminally lighted us to underployment in Soptember, [Christiania.]
Compulsory Insurance against Sickness. Law of September 6th, 1900. [Official Gazette of Norwegian Laws, 1909, No. 38.]
Factory Inspection. Law of September 10th, 1909, and amending law of July 25th, 1910. [Official Gazette of Norwegian Laws, 1909, No. 36, and 1910, page 453.]
Sweden.—The Lock-out of 1909 in Sweden and the Participation of the Swedish Metalworkers' Union. [Stuttgart : A. Schlicke; pp. 114.]
Spain.—Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, October, 1910. Labour disputes in third quarter of 1910; prices of food in certain provinces and towns. [Madrid : D. V. Suarez.]
Luxemburg.—Sickness Insurance in Luxemburg in 1909. Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. [Luxemburg: pp. 64.]
Portugal.—Journal of Portuguese Department of Industrial Inspection,

**Portugal.**—Journal of Portuguese Department of Industrial Inspection, Nos. 31, 37, 38. Ministry of Public Works, Commerce and Industry. [Lisbon, 1910.]

Bu'garia.—Journal of the Bulgarian Statistical Department, Septem-ber, 1910. Prices of food, &c., and rates of wages of bricklayers and labourers in August. [Sofia : price 2½d.] Argentine Republic.—Journal of the Argentine Labour Department, September 30th, 1910. Wages, prices of food, &c. [Buenos Aires: A. Espiesse & Hijo : price 18. 9d.]

# CONSULAR REPORTS.

(The Consular Reports may be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., direct or through any bookseller.) Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 4575. Trade of Brazil, 1909. Manufacturing industries: production and number employed, colon-isation and immigration, &c. [Cd. 4962 – 187: pp. 97: price IIId.

No. 4597. Trade of France in 1909 and the first six months of 1910. Particulars of glass industries, Paris provision markets, &c. [Cd. 4962 - 209: pp. 40: price 21d.]

# GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1910. ADMIRALTY: CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT. BLANKETS—John Berry & Sons, Ashburton, Devon. BLADING MATERIAL—The Aston Chain and Hook Co., Ltd., Aston, Birmingham. BOXES—Messrs. Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham. BOOTS, STOKEHOLD—Adams Bros., Raunds, Wellington. BROOMS AND BRUSHES— J. Avons & Sons. Ltd., Castle Court Factory, Trowbridge, Brushes, Ltd. (H. Rose & Sons), Grosvenor Rd., St. Albans, Herts

Herts. D. Burrow & Sons, Hanslet Rd., Leeds.

D. Clark & Sons, Stafford St., Walsall.
E. A. & W. Greenslade, Thomas St., Bristol.

Hawtin, Hornett & Co., Vyner St., Cambridge Heath, London,

N.E. G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., 75, Farringdon Rd., London, E.C. S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd., Harford St., Mile End, London, E. S. D. Page & Sons, Ltd., Norwich. A. Reid & Sons, 283, Tabard St., Borough, London, S.E. United Institution for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb, Albion St.,

W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Broad Weir, Bristol. Brushes, PAINTERS'— D. Clark & Sons, Stafford St., Walsall.

Hamilton & Co. (London), Ltd., 118, Clerkenwell Rd., London,

E.C. G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., 75, Farringdon Rd., London, E.C. Marston & Co., 54, St. George St., Norwich. W. Morier, Copland Rd., Govan, Glasgow. Alexander Reid & Sons, 283, Tabard St., London, S.E. W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Bristol.

CANVAS SAILCLOTH-

Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee. Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen.

COTTON DRAWERS— Geo. Braund, Ltd., 10, Woodgate, Loughborough, Leicestershire. J. & R. Morley, 18, Wood St., E.C. Nottingham Mnfg. Co., Ltd., Trinity St., Loughborough,

Leicestershire. FLAX LEGGINGS—T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2, Budge Row, E.C. FIREBRICKS—Martin Bros., Ltd., 20, Lockyer St., Plymouth. GYMNASTIC SHOES—North British Rubber Co., Ltd., 2, 4, 6, East Rd., City Rd., N.

T. Black, 32, Brymner St., Greenock, N.B. Blair Bros., 7, East Stewart St., Greenock, N.B. INDIA RUBBER GOODS

INDIA RUBBER GOODS—
Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Salford St., Aston, Birmingham.
C. E. Heinke & Co., 87, Grange Rd., Bermondsey, S.E.
India Rubber, &c., Co., Ltd., Silvertown, E.
Irwell & Eastern Rubber Co., Ltd., Mill St., Salford, Manchester.
C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., 22 & 23, Jewin St., E.C.
North British Rubber Co., Ltd., 2, 4 & 6, East Rd., City Rd., N.
OXIDE OF IRON PAINT—J. Hare & Co., Bath Bridge, Bristol.

DATE OF TRON TAINT-J. Hate & Co., Dath Dridge, Driston.
PACKING PAPER—
T. Briggs & Sons (London), Ltd., 2, Budge Row, E.C.
C. Davidson & Sons, Ltd., 23, Upper Thames St., E.C.,
VOICE TUBING & GEAR—C. Rudolph, 11, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

ADMIRALTY; WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GRANITE for H.M. Dockyard, Devonport-J. Freeman, Sons & Co.,

Ltd., Penryn, Cornwall. STEELWORK, &c., for Kowloon Coaling Depôt, Hong Kong-Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. WORKS SERVICES-

Additional Factory, Greenock—J. Goldie & Son, Ltd., 52, St. Enoch Square, Glasgow. Magazines, Portsmouth—J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, Westminster. Entrance Cotton to come Duck of the state

Entrance Gates to new Dock for Torpedo Boat Destroyers, Devonport—Thames Ironworks, Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., Canning Town, E.

House for Distilling Plant, Chatham—W. Moss & Sons, Ltd., Meadway, Hendon, N.W.
New Coast Guard Station, Seaham Harbour—R. Stafford & Son, 5, Rudland Terrace, Sunderland.

# WAR OFFICE.

APPARATUS, COOKING-E. Deane & Beal, Ltd., Old Kent Rd., S.E. BRACES-

G. Aked, Warley Rd., Halifax. Almond & Smith, 67, Willow Walk, Bermondsey, S.E. W. Blenkiron & Son, 40, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E. T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2 & 4, Southgate Rd., N. F. W. Duerdoth, 79, High Street, Chesham.

BRUSHES—
Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind, 258, Tottenham Court Road, W.
Buest & Marlow, 18, Lower Rushall St., Walsall.
D. Clark & Sons, Stafford St., Walsall.
W. Cleghorn & Son, Selborne St., Walsall.
G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Hemel Hempstead, Herts.
A. Reid & Sons, 283, Tabard St., Borough, S.E.
W. R. Tilbury & Co., 47, Frampton Park Rd., N.E.
R. Wakely, 383, Kingsland Rd., N.E. BRUSHES-

CANVAS— Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dens Works, Dundee.

Baxter Bros. & Co., Etd., Dens Works, Dundee.
D. & R. Duke, Brechin, N.B.
Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Southesk St., Brechin, N.B.
Leadbetter Bros., & Co., Cupar, Fife.
J. Lowson, Junr., & Co., Ltd., Victoria Works, Forfar.
Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen.

J. Lowson, Junr., & Co., Ltd., Victoria Works, Forfar. Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen.
CLOTH, ITALIAN—

J. Cawthra & Co., Ltd., Dudley Hill, and Tyersal, Nr. Bradford.
Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks.

CLOTHING, PLAIN CLOTHES—

Albrecht & Albrecht, Ltd., Hudson Rd., Burmantofts, Leeds.
R. B. Brown & Sons, 21 & 23, Wellington St., Leeds.
Buckley & Sons, Ltd., 2, Greek St., Leeds.
Chamberlins, Ltd., Botolph St., Norwich.
Coop & Co., Ltd., Dorning St., Wigan.
G. Glanfield & Son, I, 3 & 5, Brick Lane, E.
J. Hammond & Co., Ltd., Enderley Mills, Newcastle, Staffs.
Hollington Bros., Middlesex St., E.C., &c.
C. Wills & Sons, Ltd., Rupert St., Bristol, &c.
CLOTHING FOR ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGES, &C. (Running Contract)—G. Glanfield & Son, I, 3 & 5, Brick Lane, E.
CLOTHING, &c., FOR DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL (Running Contract)—Reynolds & Co., 69-72, Hatfield St., S.E.
COCKS AND VALVES (Running Contract)—
Dewrance & Co., 165, Great Dover St., S.E.
Hunt & Mitton, Oozells St. North, Birmingham.
COMBS – Aberdeen Comb Works Co., Ltd., Hutcheon St., Aberdeen.

COTTONS-

Cottrill & Co., Pendleton.

Cottrill & Co., Fenderon. Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough. J. E. Longson, Booth St., Manchester. J. Parkyn & Co., Todmorden & Bolton. J. F. & H. Roberts, Ltd., St. Holme Mill, Colne, Lancashire.

F. Taylor & Sons, Radcliffe. Tootal. Broadhurst Lee Co., Ltd., 56, Oxford St., Manchester. DRABBETT—D. Gurteen & Sons, Chauntry Mills, Haverhill. DUCK, &C.

Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dens Works, Dundee. R. Buckton & Son, Hunslet.

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

D. & R. Duke, Brechin, N.B.	TRANSPORTERS-J. M. Henderson & Co., King St. Engineering
W. M. Kirk & Partners, Ltd., Annvale, Keady, Co. Armagh. W. Laird & Co., Canmore Works, Forfar.	Works, Aberdeen, N.B.
Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Southesk St., Brechin, N.B.	Additional Storage Accommodation B. E. Dark Connect. T
J. Lowson, Junr., & Co., Ltd., Victoria Works, Forfar.	Additional Storage Accommodation, R. E. Park, Curragh-T. O'Mahony, Fermoy, Co. Cork.
Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.	Alterations and Additions to Married Quarters, Raglan Barracks.
Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dungannon.	Devonport—J. Crockerell, Richmond Walk, Devonport.
Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Linfield, Belfast. FURNITURE—	Erection of Annexes, &c., Fulwood Barracks, Preston-I. Ridvard.
Atkinson & Co., Ltd., 11, Addington St., York Rd., S.E.	Railway Saw Mills, Ashton-under-Lyne.
A. Blain & Son, 35, Paradise St., Liverpool.	Erection of Coal Bunkers at Woolwich Dockyard—J. Tildesley, Ltd., Darlaston, Staffs.
Hampton & Sons, Ltd., 43, Belvedere Rd., Lambeth, S.E.	Erection of Drill Hall and Gymnasium, Newhaven-Rowland
H. Herrmann, Ltd., 11, Dod St., Limehouse, E.	Bros., East St., Horsham.
C. Pateman, 118, Curtain Rd., E.C. S. Snawdon, The Factory, Yealmpton, Plymouth.	Erection of Gas House, Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield
Wylie & Lockhead, Ltd., 53, Kent Rd., Glasgow.	Lock—G. Munday & Sons, 9, Botolph Lane, E.C. Erection of Married Quarters, Artillery Place, Woolwich—
GLOVES, &c.—	Johnson & Co., 97, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.
Allen & Bastick, 29, Newmarket St., Leicester.	Erection of Mortuary, &c., Military Hospital, Tidworth-A. J.
Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.	Colborne, County Building Works, Swindon.
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436

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