# Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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#### EMPLOYMENT CHART

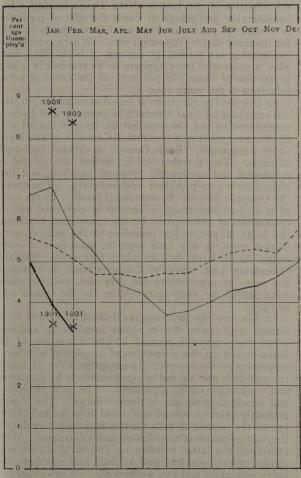
SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

\_\_\_\_ Thick Curve=1911.

Thin Curve=1910.

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

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1901-1910.



NOTE TO CHART.

The above Chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the Labour Department by various Trade Unions which pay unemployed benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked-out, sick or superannuated, are excluded from the figures.

# STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN FEBRUARY.

Employment.—Employment generally improved in February and was much better than a year ago.

The Shipbuilding and Engineering industries continued to improve and are now well employed. There was also an increase of employment in all the textile trades (except linen), and in the porcelain, china and earthenware industry. The coal and iron mining industries continued to be well employed. The brick, building, woodworking and furnishing trades showed an improvement which was partly seasonal.

The improvement in February as compared with a year ago was especially marked in the iron and steel, tinplate, engineering, shipbuilding, cotton, glass, furnishing and woodworking trades. There was little change in coal and iron mining, and there was a decline in the jute and lace trades.

In the 398 Trade Unions with a net membership of 757,430 making returns, 25,030 (or 3.3 per cent.) were returned as unemployed at the end of February, 1911, compared with 3.9 per cent. at the end of January, 1911, and 5.7 per cent. at the end of February, 1910.

Returns from firms employing 468,037 workpeople in the week ended 25th February, 1911, showed an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago and of 6.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes taking effect in February affected 77,000 workpeople, of whom 71,000 received increases and 6,000 sustained decreases. Amongst those whose wages were increased were 20,000 iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands and 33,000 workpeople in shipyards in various parts of England and Scotland. The reductions affected 3,650 deputies, mechanics, enginemen and firemen in the coal mining industry in Northumberland and 2,200 ironstone quarrymen and blastfurnacemen in North Lincs. The computed effect of the changes was a net increase of £5,000 per week.

Trade Disputes.—The most important disputes in progress during the month were those involving 13,000 coal miners in the Rhondda Valley, 3,400 coal miners at Burnley, 4,500 cotton operatives at Padiham, 4,500 jute workers at Dundee, and 3,000 compositors, &c., in

London. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during February, 1911, was 46,646, or 10,412 more than in January, 1911, and 11,128 more than in February, 1910. The time lost during the month by these workpeople amounted to 586,300 working days, or 26,300 more than in January, 1911, and 47,500 more than in February, 1910.

Conciliation and Arbitration.—Six fresh cases were reported under the Conciliation Act, involving tramway workers at Manchester, carpenters and joiners at Wigan, the printing trades in London, colliery enginemen in Scotland, Jewish tailors at Leeds, and boot and shoe operatives at Wigston. Arbitration awards were issued relating to painters at Leicester and steel melters at Stoke-on-Trent.

#### EMPLOYMENT RETURNS FOR FEBRUARY.

(This summary is based on 3,097 Returns from Employers covering 1,278,436 workpeople, and 2,929 from Trade Unions covering 757,430 workpeople).

I.—TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade.	Member- ship of Unions	Percentage Unem- ployed at	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	reporting.	end of Feb., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Building Coal Mining Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textiles Printing, &c Woodworking, &c. Miscellaneous	56,015 153,417 174,850 60,794 44,096 121,246 62,268 34,400 50,344	8·3 1·0* 3·3 4·6 2·4 2·1* 5·1 4·1 4·0	- 1.6 - 0.6 - 1.8 - 0.3 - 0.1  - 1.6	- 0.5 - 0.6 - 0.9 - 0.0 - 3.0 - 0.0 - 3.0 - 0.0 - 3.0	
Total	757,430	3.3	- 0.6	- 2.4	

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

o g de balanca II.—EM	PLOYERS	RETURNS	5.	TE BU
or graphic cent.) men	Workpeople included	February,	Inc. (+) or as compar	
Trade. 10 by	in the Returns for Feb., 1911.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	bun ada	Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining	647,609	5.26	NI SHAR	- 0.04
Iron ,,	16,525	5.88	- 0.05	- 0.09
Shale ,,	3,154	5.84	+ 0.05	+ 0.13
consecution and with	Tel tela	No. of Furnaces in Blast.	No.	No.
Pig Iron	22,800	308	+ 1	+ 3
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	26,050	Mills Working 521	+ 3	+ 46
Iron and Steel	94,261	Shifts Worked (One Week) 517,800	Per cent. + O'I	Per cent. + 5.5
one benefit to enem		Earnings in one week.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton	133,940	130,939	+ 1.4	+ 18.3+
Woollen	29,404	28,169	+ 1.8	+ 5.0
Worsted	47,000	35,912	+16	+ 3.5
Linen	46,235	27,854	- 09	- 0.0
Hosiery	20,891	16,188	+ 1.1	+ 2.3
Other Textiles	40,282	31,515	+ 1.3	+ 6.0
Bleaching, Printing, &c.	36,477	63,113	+ 1.2	+ 07
Boot and Shoe Brick	65,305	13,526	+ 1.7	+ 7.3
T) 1 . 0 .	12,435	20,104	+ 3.8	+ 3.3
Other Trades	14,937	14,479	- 0.4	+ 53
Total	468,037	423,641	+ 1.4	+ 6.9

Note.—For further details see Articles on pp. 90-102.

+ During February, 19:e, organised short time to the extent of 15½ hours weekly was worked in mills spinning American cotton.

#### CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

THE Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics\* contains particulars as to methods of conciliation and arbitration in the principal countries of Europe and in certain States of the American Union. The information relates exclusively to statutory methods of conciliation and arbitration, but it may be observed that the voluntary boards and committees which play so large a part in the settlement of industrial disputes in the United Kingdom are rarely found in other countries; on the other hand, it may be noted that only in a few cases does power to enforce an award exist, although the award may generally be published. The main features of the laws in operation in different countries may be sum-

marised as follows: In France either party to a collective dispute, or both parties jointly, may apply to the local Justice of the Peace for the appointment of a conciliation committee, or the Justice may himself take the initiative in the case of a strike or lock-out. These committees are nominated by employers and workpeople in equal numbers, and the Justice presides. Should the conciliation committee fail to bring about an agreement the Justice invites the parties to accept arbitration, either by each side naming one or more arbitrators, or by a joint arbitrator agreed upon. Should the arbitrators fail to agree, they may call in an umpire or may request the President of the local Civil Tribunal to make the appointment. Disputing parties are subject to no compulsion at any stage of the proceedings. It appears that where the law is put in operation it is almost invariably on the requisition of the workpeople, or on the initiative of the Justice of the Peace himself. In a considerable percentage of cases the offer of mediation is refused (36 per cent. of the total for the years 1900-8), for the most part by the employers. Where conciliation committees are formed by consent of both sides, however, a successful issue appears to be reached in a large proportion of cases (60 per cent. of the cases of actual reference in the years 1900-8).

In Belgium the functions of conciliation and arbitration are exercised by local Councils of Industry and Labour, constituted by the Government on its own initiative or upon the requisition of Communal Councils, of employers or of workpeople. Each Council is divided into trade sections. The members of a section are elected by employers and workpeople in equal numbers, and they choose their own president and secretary. The cost of the Councils falls on the communal funds. In the event of a dispute occurring, a section is convened on the requisition of either party by the provincial Governor, the local Mayor, or the president of the section, but a section must in any case meet at least once in every year. At the latest date for which figures are obtainable (December 31st, 1905) 77 Councils were in existence, but cases of intervention are very rare, and no strikes were settled by such intervention in the years 1903

In Germany the law requires Industrial Courts to be formed in all towns of over 20,000 inhabitants, and elsewhere they may be formed at the discretion of the Government on the requisition of a specified number of employers or workpeople. In any given town or district the members are elected in equal numbers by employers and workpeople voting separately. The costs of election and administration are a local charge. The Courts primarily exist to adjust individual disputes and claims, but on the request of both parties to a collective dispute they act as boards of conciliation and arbitration. When exercising the latter function an Industrial Court must consist of the president and at least four members, two being employers and two workpeople. When either side to a dispute appeals to the Court to arbitrate the other side can be required to appear, but not to negotiate, and the Court only gives a formal decision when both sides agree to accept its mediation. In the event of failure the Board embodies its conclusions as to the terms upon which it considers the parties should agree in the form

\* Cd. 5415. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. 25, 1d.

their acceptance or rejection within a certain time. There were 483 Industrial Courts in Germany at the end of 1909. During the years 1900-9 the Courts acting as Conciliation Boards were able to settle 73 per cent. of the disputes referred to them, the extremes being a maximum of 92 per cent. (1909) and a minimum of 27 per cent. (1902).

March, 1911.

In Holland the official boards of conciliation are known as Chambers of Labour, and are formed by Royal Decree in accordance with a law of May 2nd, 1897, either for separate communes, for several communes together, for single industries, or for several industries together. They are composed of employers and workmen in equal numbers and are elected for five years at a time, and both the employers and the workpeople on a Chamber elect presidents, who hold office for six months in turn. The Chambers must meet at least four times a year, and also when convened by the president, either on is own initiative or acting on requisition. Whenever a dispute occurs, or is threatened, a Chamber may intervene on the application of either party or at the request of the local Mayor or provincial Commissioner. The Executive Committee first endeavour to obtain a settlement, and in case of failure the matter is referred to the full Chamber. Should the latter consider that intervention may lead to a settlement, it may appoint a council of conciliation, consisting of a chairman (who need not be a member of the Chamber) and of members of the Chamber, employers and workpeople being selected in equal numbers. The conclusions arrived at by such a council and the means of settlement which it recommends must be notified in writing to both parties. The law makes no specific provision for arbitration proceedings. In 1908 the Chambers of Labour in existence numbered 83, and they intervened in 5 disputes, in two cases successfully. During the six years 1903-8 there were 69 cases of intervention, 29 being successful.

Italy has adopted a combination of the German Industrial Court and the old French institution of the Conseil de Prud'hommes. The Italian Collegi di Probi Viri are formed by Royal Decree for given districts, and are composed of employers and workpeople in equal numbers, with presidents nominated by Government. A court has separate sections for conciliation and arbitration. As a rule, a board of conciliation is composed of the president and two members, the court of arbitration of the president and four members, the principle of equal representation applying as before. When attempts at conciliation fail the case goes forward to the court of arbitration, but collective disputes are only determined summarily when the jurisdiction of the court is voluntarily accepted by both parties. In 1908, for 106 Courts of Probi Viri reporting, the cases of intervention numbered only three. During the 10 years 1899-1908 the Courts intervened 75 times, and in 65 cases, equal to 7 per cent. of the whole, with success.

In Switzerland some of the Cantons have passed laws for the creation of conciliation boards of various kinds. As a rule, the machinery of the Conseils de Prud'hommes s used, but laws passed in the Cantons of Geneva, Basle-Town, Berne and St. Gall provide special boards of conciliation. These boards are not permanent except in the Canton of Berne, nor do they possess compulsory powers except in the Canton of Geneva; in the latter case the compulsion applies only to the extent that employers and workpeople can be required to settle by written agreements, binding for a fixed period, con-

ditions of employment which have given rise to dispute. In Denmark, under one of two new laws of April 12th, 1910, provision is made for the appointment of a permanent Arbitration Court, composed of members of the existing National Federation of Employers and Workpeople and a President and Vice-President possessing qualifications of an ordinary judge. It is the business of the Court to endeavour to make parties to a dispute respect any agreement concerning arbitration which the parties may have made. The Court has power to inflict fines on the party or parties adjudged guilty of violating the terms of an agreement. Witnesses summoned before

of a "decision," and calls upon the disputants to declare and enforceable as verdicts of the ordinary courts. The second of the two new laws provides for the appointment of a Government Conciliator holding office for two years at a time. Whenever a serious strike or lock-out has either taken place or appears likely to do so, and negotiations between the disputants have proved unavailing, the official conciliator may, on his own initiative, or on the application of one of the parties, summon them to a conference. The parties are bound to obey the summons.

In Sweden the country is divided into arbitration districts, and the Government appoints an official for each, whose duty it is to offer his services whenever a dispute occurs or is threatened. After preliminary negotiations have taken place, the official may, if he thinks it necessary, or if a requisition is received from either party, appoint an arbitration committee of experts to act with him, but the parties need not appear before this committee unless they wish. If an agreement cannot be effected by the arbitration official or the committee, the parties may be invited to choose their own arbitrators, the official now standing Judgment in such a case is given in writing, provided the parties have previously agreed to accept the

In the United States industrial conciliation is regulated by State law, with the exception of disputes occurring in Inter-State undertakings, such as railways, in which event the President of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the Federal Commissioner of Labour are required, on the petition of either side, to endeavour to mediate, no power of independent initiative being reserved to the Government. Should such mediation prove unsuccessful, the conciliators are to endeavour to induce the disputants to accept arbitration as provided by the law, the arbitrating body consisting of three persons, one each named by the parties and the third chosen by these two, or, failing that, by the conciliators. An award is final and holds good for at least a year.

The machinery of conciliation and arbitration which has been created by the special laws of the different States of the Union may be grouped in four classes:-

(1) Local arbitration without standing tribunals. The disputing parties usually seek the summary decision of a conciliation board appointed ad hoc by the local Judge or Justice of the Peace or the local court of common pleas. An alternative proceeding is for the parties to choose arbitrators without resort to intermediaries. Employers and workpeople have equal representation on all boards of conciliation and arbitration.

(2) Standing District or County Boards, appointed on the petition either of employers or workpeople (or both together) for a year, by licence of the local Civil Courts. The two sides have equal representation on the Boards and choose an umpire jointly. Reference of disputes is voluntary on both sides, but provision is made for the enforcement of awards in certain cases.

(3) Conciliation and arbitration by the mediation of the State Commissioner of Labour. There is no obligation on the part of disputing parties to use his offices, but in the event of refusal from one or both, he requires a statement of the reasons for such refusal, and this is published

(4) Central State Boards or Commissions. This is now the commonest method of settling collective disputes in the United States and it has been adopted in form at least by 19 States, most of which had previously tried one or more of the other methods. A Board consists, as a rule, of three members, appointed by the Governor of the State, one being the representative of the employers and another the representative of the workpeople, and the term of election varies from one to four years. A Board may intervene on its own initiative and it must intervene at the request of either or both of the parties to a dispute. In most cases the Board has power to summon witnesses, and in some, even to compel their attendance. As a rule the findings of a Board are only binding when it acts on a joint requisition; but in Missouri they are also binding when only one side has appealed to the Board, failing objection by the other side within a specified time. In some of the States the local mayor, judges, or other the Court are bound to appear, and its awards are final public officials are required to notify the Central

Conciliation Board when they hear of industrial disputes, either existing or impending, but the Board's duty to intervene is independent of such notification. On the while, the State Boards intervene far oftener on their own initiative than by invitation, and in view of this fact the proportion of successful interventions is considerable. The figures for the last five years covered by the returns show 66.3 per cent. of successful interventions in Massachusetts, 49 r per cent. in Ohio, and 30.8 per cent. in New York; the corresponding proportion in Illinois for the four years 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1907 was 53.7 per

#### RECENT CONCILIATION CASES. (1) CASES UNDER THE ACT.

Colliery Enginemen. Scotland.

The United Engine-keepers Mutual Protective Association of Scotland having applied for an alteration in the hours of labour, negotiations passed between that Association and the Associated Coal Owners of Scotland, and in January last at a meeting of representatives of the parties, a provisional agreement was arrived at, subject to the approval of the members of both associations. A ballot of the men, however, showed 674 in favour of and 1,575 against acceptance of the provisional agreement, and on 22nd February notices to cease work were handed in by the men, to take effect on March 8th.

On 3rd, 4th and 6th March, at the invitation of Mr. G. R. Askwith, C.B., K.C., representatives of the parties met him at Glasgow and as the result of these conferences the following agreement was arrived at, subject to the approval of the members of the two associations, the representatives of both parties unanimously agreeing to recommend the acceptance of the agreement.

AGREEMENT for regulating the hours and wages of aboveground Enginemen, entered into between the Associated Coal Owners of Scotland and the United Engine-keepers Mutual Protective Association of Scotland, and the Associated Free gine-keepers of Fife and Kinross, to come into operation on

Ist April, 1911.

WINDING ENGINEMEN.

1. The length of the shift for Enginemen to be eight hours where the output in one shift is over 200 tons of coal, or where two full winding shifts are worked with an output over 160 tons of coal in one shift. It is to be considered a full winding shift in the back or night shift when the output exceeds two-thirds of the fore shift.

2. The maximum length of shift for Enginemen at all other shafts where more than one are employed, to be ten hours, except that where more than one Engineman are employed, and where the output in one shift is less than 125 tons of coal and where it is not found possible to reduce the shifts to 10 hours without the employment of an additional man, 3d. per hour to be paid on any time worked beyond 10 hours, two hours to be the maximum. The question whether the reduction is possible or not, to be decided under clause 8, in any case that may be raised.

question whether the reduction is possible or not, to be decided under clause 8, in any case that may be raised.

3. All shafts having only one Winding Engineman during twenty-four hours to remain as under present regulations. In cases where the output exceeds 200 tons of coal per shift, 6d. per shift, in addition to standard wage to be paid.

4. The length of shift for Enginemen on Sinking pits to be eight hours.

General Terms Applicable to all Enginemen,
5. The standard length of shift for Enginemen other than Winding Enginemen, to be to hours, except when it is not found possible to reduce the shifts to ten hours, without the employment of an additional man. The matter in cases of disagreement, to be adjusted under Clause 8, the Committee or Arbiter being entitled to take all the circumstances of the case into account.

the circumstances of the case into account.

6. The present rate of Enginemen's wages to be taken as corresponding to present rate of Miners' wages, and the wages of Winding Enginemen to rise and fall with Miners' wages, 3d. per shift for each 64 per cent. on 1888 basis rate of Miners' wages. The wages of other Enginemen to rise and fall in like proportion.

7. Terms of contract for all Enginemen to be 14 days, and where Enginemen are to be booked off for holidays or idle time, reasonable notice to be given.

Enginemen are to be booked off for holidays or idle time, reasonable notice to be given.

8 A Standing Committee to be formed of seven representatives from each side to settle cases of dispute which may arise under any of the clauses of this Agreement. Meetings of the Committee to be called within two weeks after a request from either side. Failing agreement by the Committee, disputes shall be settled by a neutral Chairman. The decisions of the Committee, or of the neutral Chairman, to be binding on all parties to the Agreement.

9. This Agreement to endure for five years, from 1st April, 1911, and thereafter until terminated by six months' notice given in writing by either party, which notice may be given at any time after 1st October, 1915.

October, 1915.

Tramway Workers, Manchester.

An application having been made by the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers to the Tramways Committee of the Corporation of Manchester

on behalf of the tramway employees for an eight hours day, the parties, on 28th February, jointly applied to the Board of Trade to appoint an arbitrator to decide the question "as to whether or not the Manchester Tramway employees (motormen, conductors, timekeepers, inspectors, trolley boys, car washers, greasers, controller cleaners and brakesmen) are reasonably entitled to have their working hours reduced from fifty-four to forty-eight per week without any diminution in the weekly wages now paid or the curtailment of any of the other privileges which the men now enjoy." It is provided in the terms of reference that the arbitrator shall consider all the concessions granted by the Tramways Committee of the Corporation in the past and also the present rates of wages and working conditions in Manchester as compared with those elsewhere, and such other facts and arguments as may be submitted by either party in support of or against the proposal.

The Board of Trade have appointed the Right Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., to act as arbitrator.

Printing and Kindred Trades, London.

In pursuance of a movement in favour of a 48 hour week, application was made by the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom for the establishment of a maximum 50 hours working week on 1st January, 1911, and of a maximum 48 hours working week on 1st January, 1912. Conferences were held between representatives of the workpeople and of the employers, but no agreement having been arrived at, certain trade unions of the letterpress printing trade in London handed in notices for their members to cease work on 4th February last.

On 2nd and 3rd February, at the invitation of the President of the Board of Trade, representatives of the London Master Printers' Association and of the Printers' Unions met the President at the Board of Trade Offices, Sir H. Llewellyn Smith and Mr. G. R. Askwith being also present. No settlement was, however, effected, and the workpeople employed at certain printing offices in London ceased work. The dispute is still in progress.

Tailors, Leads,
Differences having arisen between the Jewish Master Tailors' Association and the Amalgamated Jewish Tailors, Machinists and Pressers' Trade Union, the master tailors on 5th March locked-out their workpeople. Application having been made by the parties for the appointment of an arbitrator by the Board of Trade, Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., was appointed to deal with the matter in

Painters, Leicester.

Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., appointed by the Board of Trade to act as chairman of joint conferences of the Leicester Master and Operative Painters' Societies to consider proposed new working rules, presided at three conferences of the parties, as the result of which new working rules were mutually agreed upon to come into operation as from April 3rd, and to remain in force for three years, and thereafter subject to three months' notice on either side.

Carpenters and Joiners, Wigan.

Differences having arisen between the Wigan and District Building Trades Employers' Association and the Wigan and District Operative Carpenters' and Joiners' Societies with regard to proposed alterations in the working rules, a joint meeting of representatives of the parties was held but failed to effect a settlement. In accordance with the existing working rules, application was thereupon made to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide the questions in dispute, and on March 2nd, Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C.,

Steel Melters Stoke-on-Trent.

The award of the Court of Arbitration in this case (see Board of Trade Labour Gazette, December, 1910, p. 404), consisting of His Honour Judge O'Connor, K.C., chairman, Sir F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., from the Employers' panel and Mr. John Burnett from the Labour panel, was issued on 25th February. The question referred to the Court was the fixing of the wages to be paid at a new furnace; under the award the base rates to be paid at the furnace are fixed at 1s. 5d. per ton, being a reduction of 2d. on the previously existing provisional rate.

March, 1911

Boot and Shoe Operatives, Wigston
The Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the
Boot and Shoe Trade of Wigston being unable to settle the piece work statement for female employees in the machine room of a certain firm, the Board of Trade on 8th March, in response to an application from the Conciliation Board, appointed Mr. Alderman T. Smith, I.P., to act as Umpire.

(2) COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT

Agreement in the Shipbuilding Industry.
The Agreement (see Board of Trade Labour Gazette, December, 1910, p. 403), supplementary and subsidiary to the Shipyard Agreement of 9th March, 1909, agreed upon between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders, which led to the termination of the the ship-building lock-out commencing in September last, has now been agreed to by the other trade unions signatory to the principal agreement. The supplementary agreement was submitted to a ballot of the unions and accepted by large majorities and accordingly was signed on behalf of the parties at a conference between the Executive Board of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the Standing Committee of the Shipyard Trade Unions held on 9th March.

#### TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909. HAND-HAMMERED CHAIN MAKING.

Order of the Board of Trade under Section 5 (2). The Board of Trade have made the following Order with regard to certain minimum rates of wages fixed for the above trade :-

Whereas by Section 4 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909,

it is amongst other things provided as follows:—

(1) Trade Boards shall, subject to the provisions of this section, fix minimum rates of wages for time-work for their trades (in this Act referred to as minimum timerates), and may also fix general minimum rates of wages for piece-work for their trades (in this Act referred to as general minimum piece-rates), and those rates of wages (whether time or piece-rates) may be fixed so as to apply universally to the trade, or so as to apply to any special process in the work of the trade or to any special class of workers in the trade, or to any special area.

(2) Before fixing any minimum time-rate or general minimum piece-rate, the Trade Board shall give notice of the rate which they propose to fix and consider any objections to the rate which may be lodged with them within three months.

(3) The Trade Board shall give notice of any minimum time-rate or general minimum piece-rate fixed by them. And whereas by Section 5 of the said Act it is amongst other things provided :-

(1) Until a minimum time-rate or general minimum piece-rate fixed by a Trade Board has been made obligatory by order of the Board of Trade under this section, the operation of the rate shall be limited as in this Act provided.

(2) Upon the expiration of six months from the date on which a Trade Board have given notice of any minimum time-rate or general minimum piece-rate fixed by them, the Board of Trade shall make an Order (in this Act referred to as an obligatory Order) making that minimum rate obligatory in cases in which it is applicable on all persons employing labour and on all persons employed, unless they are of opinion that the circumstances are such as to make it premature or otherwise undesirable to make an obligatory Order, and in that case they shall make an Order suspending the obligatory operation of the rate (in this Act referred to as an Order of Suspension).

And whereas, on the 22nd day of August, 1910, the Trade Board established under the said Act for the hammered and dollied or tommied chain-making trade, fixed minimum time-rates for hand-hammered chainmaking and also fixed general minimum piece-rates for making short link hand-hammered chain, and the rates so fixed are set out in the Schedule hereto:

And whereas the said rates have been in limited operation since the 22nd day of August, 1910:

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade, in pursuance of the powers in them vested as before recited do, by this Order, make the said minimum time-rates and general minimum piece-rates so fixed by the said Trade Board on the 22nd day of August, 1910, and set out in the said Schedule hereto, obligatory in cases in which they are applicable on all persons employing labour and on all persons employed in the said trade.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1911.

SYDNEY BUXTON, President of the Board of Trade.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND OUTPUT IN COAL MINES IN 1910.

A PRELIMINARY statement has recently been issued by the Home Office relating to the output of coal and other minerals and the number of persons employed at mines under the Coal Mines and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts in the United Kingdom during the year 1010.

The output of coal in 1910 was over 2644 million tons, an increase of over half a million tons, or 0'2 per cent. as compared with 1909. The following statement shows the output in the principal districts in the years 1909

	Output o	of Coal in	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1910, as compared with 1909.		
D. 200 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	1909.	1910.	Quantity.	Percentage	
Northumberland Durham Lancashire and Cheshire Yorkshire Notts, and Leicestershire Staffordshire South Wales and Monmouth Lanarkshire Fifeshire Other Districts	1,0:0 tons. 14,0:13 41,240 24,0:16 35,897 16,869 13,768 13,5:17 50,364 17,299 8,426 28,348	1,000 tons. 13,122 39,432 23,766 38,301 17,152 13,973 14,010 48,700 17,886 8,674 29,277	1,000 tons 891 - 1,808 - 250 + 2,404 + 283 + 205 + 493 - 1,664 + 587 + 248 + 929	- 6'4 - 4'4 - 1'0 + 6'7 + 1'5 + 3'6 - 3'3 + 3'4 + 2'9 + 3'3	
Total	263,757	264,293	+ 536	+ 0'2	

The output in Durham decreased by nearly 2 million tons, cr 4.4 per cent., that in Northumberland by nearly 900,000 tons, or 6.4 per cent., and that in South Wales and Monmouthshire by nearly 1,700,000 tons or 3.3 per cent. On the other hand, the output in Yorkshire increased by nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million tons, or 6.7 per cent., and smaller increases took place in the other districts, except in Lancashire and Cheshire, where there was a decrease of a quarter million tons.

The total number of persons employed at mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Act (including a number of persons employed in mining ironstone, fireclay, shale, etc.) was 1,049,407, an increase of 35,409, or 3.5 per cent. as compared with 1909. Of the total of 1,049,407, 848,381 were employed underground, and 201,026 above ground. The number of persons employed in and about coal and other mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Act in the principal districts in each of the years 1909 and 1010, were as follows:

	Number e	mployed in	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1910, as compared with 1909		
	1909	1910	Number.	Percentage.	
Northumberland Durham Lancashire and Cheshire Yorkshire Derbyshire Notts and Leicestershire Staffordshire South Wales and Monmouth Lanarkshire Other districts Other districts	53,934 146,520 103,819 149,951 56,222 47,863 54,561 204,984 55,206 26,189 114,739	57,237 155,113 104,650 156,145 56,988 48,428 55,896 213,252 56,248 27,438 117,982	+ 3,303 + 8,593 + 861 + 6,184 + 766 + 565 + 1,335 + 8,268 + 1,042 + 1,249 + 3,243	+ 6·1 + 5·9 + 0·8 + 4·1 + 1·4 + 1·2 + 2·4 + 4·0 + 1·9 + 4·8 + 2·8	
	1,013,998	1,042,407	+ 35,409	+ 3.5	

There were increases as compared with 1909, in the numbers employed in all the coalfields. The greatest absolute increases were in Durham (8,593 or 5.9 per cent.) and in South Wales and Monmouth (8,268 or 4.0 per cent.); large increases also occurred in Yorkshire and Northumberland. The largest proportionate increase took place in Northumberland (6.1 per cent.), that in Durham, however, being nearly as great.

(3)

#### CENSUS OF PRODUCTION IN 1907.

The seventh of a series of Tables\* summarising for the more important trades of the country the preliminary results of the Returns received under the Census of Production Act, 1906, has recently been issued by the Board of Trade. The Tables now presented contain preliminary figures relating to the industries named in the first column of the Table given below.

The first six sections relate to factories and workshops engaged in the printing and allied trades and the remaining seven sections are chiefly devoted to the trades engaged in the manufacture of ornaments and of requisites for amusements and games.

The "gross output" shown in the Table below is the gross output of each trade, i.e., where goods pass through the hands of several manufacturers at different stages, their quantity and value has been registered at each stage. The value of this gross output is, therefore, greater as a whole than the value of the goods ready for export or consumption manufactured by each trade considered as a unit, and the value of the "materials used" shown in the Table is for the same reason greater than the actual value of the materials used by each trade.

The figures entered against each class show the output of that product in the year, whether sold or not, deducting any amount worked up in the same factory into goods of a kind separately classified. Thus, for example, the entry against Watch Movements shows only that portion of such movements made in the year of return which was either sold as such or remained in stock as such at the end of the year, and does not include movements used in the manufacture of watches by the firm making the movements. On the other hand some firms have made two Returns for two separate establishments, and have treated the goods transferred from one works to the other as sales and purchases. This form of duplication of output is not frequent in the trades included in this Report, but all such duplication, as well as that arising from goods being sold by one firm and worked up by another, can be eliminated by deduction of the total cost of materials

Where a firm makes goods for sale the value entered is the net selling value of the goods, including, of course, the value of any work done on the goods by other firms working on commission. Where a firm does work on commission the value entered is the amount received for the work, exclusive of the value of the material worked upon. In so far as such work on commission is done for other firms making Returns, the figures for gross output necessarily include twice over the payments for such work, and in order, therefore, to avoid duplication the Schedules issued required a statement of the amount paid to other firms for all work given out.

The result of deducting the total cost of materials used and the amount paid to other firms for work given out from the value of the gross output for any one industry or group of factories, is to give a figure which may, for convenience be called the "net output" of the industry or the group. This figure expresses completely and without duplication the total amount by which the value of the products of the industry or group taken as a unit exceeded the value of the materials purchased from outside, i.e., it represents the value added to the raw materials in the course of manufacture. This sum constitutes for any industry the fund from which wages, salaries, rents, rates, taxes, depreciation, advertisement and sales expenses, and all other similar charges as well as profits have to be defrayed. In the case of the printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals, payments to editorial and reporting staffs and to contributors are also a charge on the net output.

The following short statement shows for the United Kingdom as a whole the gross output, the cost of materials used, the amount paid for work given out to other firms, the "net output" as above defined, the number employed, and the net output per person employed for the industries covered by the present Report.

The value of the output for private factories and workshops is calculated on a profit basis, while in the case of the General Post Office, Savings Bank Department, and of part of the output of the Ordnance Survey Department, the value is calculated on the cost of production

# WORKMEN'S INSURANCE IN GERMANY IN 1909.

The following particulars relating to compulsory accident, sickness, and old age and infirmity insurance in Germany in 1909 are based on the most recent reports\* on the subject issued by the Imperial Statistical Office and the Imperial Insurance Department and on information contained in the Deutscher Reichs-Anzeiger.

1.—Accident Insurance.

In 1909 the mean number of persons insured under the Accident Insurance Laws (exclusive of certain classes employed in the building trades, whose number is not known, and for whom special insurance offices are provided) was 27,167,445, as compared with 27,074,123 in the previous year. Some 3,400,000 persons are counted twice over in these totals, being employed and insured both in agriculture and industry.

The number of persons to whom (or on account of whom) compensation for accidents was paid for the first time in 1909 was 139,070, including 9,363 persons killed, 1,118 who suffered permanent total disablement, and 128,589 who sustained permanent partial or temporary disablement. In 1908 the number of persons compensated for the first time was 142,965.

The total amount expended in 1909 in compensating for new and old accidents was £7,932,201, as compared with £7,722,258 in 1908. The greater part of this amount, viz., £5,772,827, consisted of pensions to persons injured by accidents. The number of pensions paid to such persons in 1909 was 909,145, as compared with 900,734 in 1908. The sum of £1,473,090 was spent in paying pensions to the families of deceased workpeople. Capital sums amounting to £49,833 were paid in commutation of pensions to 1,595 widows who re-married.

2.—Siokness Insurance.

The following figures relate to sickness insurance other than that in force in relation to persons employed in mining and in smelting works at mines.

March, 1911.

The mean number of persons insured under the sickness insurance laws in 1909 was 12,519,785. The number of "cases" compensated during that year (persons who received compensation more than once being counted as a separate "case" each time) was 5,045,793; the average amount of compensation per case was £2 19s. 7d. The amount contributed by employers and workpeople in the form of premiums in 1909 was £16,096,224, the former contributing one-third, and the latter two-thirds of that sum. The total receipts (including cash balances in hand at the beginning of the year, interest on investments accrued during the year, withdrawals from reserve fund, and sums realised from the sale of securities) amounted to £20,425,040.

The total expenses (apart from £2,602,693 placed to the reserve funds) were £16,890,916, and the accumulated funds amounted to £13,218,039 at the end of the year.

3.—Old Age and Infirmty Insurance.

In 1909 the number of persons insured under the Old Age and Infirmity Insurance Law was 15,444,300. The number of pensions in course of payment at the end of the year was 1,014,449, viz., 102,362 for old age, 893,585 for permanent and 18,502 for provisional infirmity.

In 1909 the number of new pensions granted was 138,980, of which 11,003 were for old age, 115,264 for permanent infirmity, and 12,713 for provisional infirmity. The average value of a pension (including the addition of £2 10s. per annum granted by the State) was £8 0s. 10d. for old age, £8 11s. 11d. for permanent, and £8 11s. 3p. for provisional infirmity.

The total receipts of the various old age and infirmity insurance funds in 1909 amounted to £11,917,670, of which £9,264,892 consisted of contributions (in equal shares) from employers and workpeople. A total of £7,763,049 was spent by the funds, including £5,249,290 directly upon pensions. To this sum expended by the insurance funds must be added £2,532,105 granted by the State, partly in the form of the addition of £2 10s. to each pension and partly in defraying the premiums of persons performing their military service. Other items of expenditure by the insurance funds were £966,665 for cost of administration (including arbitration in disputed cases), £981,346 for medical attendance and convalescent homes, and £463,159 for part return of premiums to women marrying, &c. At the close of the year the accumulated funds of the various offices amounted to £77,709,436 as compared with £73,549,993 at the end of 1908.

STANDARD TIME RATE OF WAGES.
The Labour Department of the Board of Trade has recently issued a Report\* which gives the standard time rates of wages and hours of labour in the United Kingdom at 1st October, 1910, in various important industries in which time-work prevails. The Report deals with the building trades, the engineering and shipbuilding trades, printing and bookbinding, cabinet-making and furnishing, baking, boot and shoe manufacture, farriery and gas stoking; in addition information is given with regard to the maximum and minimum rates of wages of police constables, the predominant rates of wages of seamen, and the average rates of cash wages and weekly earnings of agricultural labourers

† These numbered 865,505 in 1908. The figures for 1909 have not yet been ublished.

published.
On January 1st, 1911, 1,034,050 pensions were in course of payment, of which 98,335 were for old age, 918,760 for permanent, and 16,965 for provisional infirmity.

\* Standard Time Rates of Wages in the United Kingdom at 1st October 1910, Cd. 5459. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 64d

#### DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN 1910.

During the year 1910 the total number of cases of lead poisoning was 505, a decrease of 48 as compared with 1909, and of 78 on the average for the five years 1906-1910. The percentage of deaths to cases was 7.5 in 1910 as compared with 5.4 in 1909. In addition to the above mentioned cases contracted in factories or workshops, 232 cases (35 deaths), affecting house painters and plumbers, were reported in 1910 as compared with 241 cases, (47 deaths), in 1909.

Of the 505 cases of lead poisoning 77 occurred in the china and earthenware industry, 70 in the coachmaking industry, and 34 each in the metal smelting, tinning and enamelling, and white lead industries. Of the total number of cases 54 (including 37 at china and earthenware works) occurred among females and 451 among males; the mortality rate of the females was 1300 per cent. and of the males 609 per cent.

The cases of other forms of poisoning (mercurial, phosphorus and arsenical) numbered 17 in 1910 as compared with 16 in 1909.

The number of cases of anthrax in 1910 was 51, a decrease of 5 compared with 1909. The number of deaths was 9 during 1910 as compared with 12 in 1909.

The following statistics are extracted from the Annual Reports of the Chief Inspector of Factories, with the exception of the particulars for 1910 which have been compiled from a preliminary Table issued by the Home Office. The number of cases shown for any one year is the same as the number of persons attacked, second notifications of persons already included in a return within the preceding 12 months not being regarded as fresh cases. Such cases numbered 33 in 1910.

Industry,		(	Cases			Deaths,				
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
•										
				Lea	ad P	oisor	ing.	•		
Smelting of Metals Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	38	28	70	66	34	I	2	2	5	5
Printing	16	26	30	9 21	33	2	3	2	2 I	-
Tinning and Enamelling	22	31	17	29	34	I	-	-	-	4
File Cutting White Lead Works	108	10	9	8	9	-	-	2	-	1
Red and Yellow Lead	6	71 7	79	32	34	7		3	2	I
China and Earthenware	107	103	117	58	77	4	9	12	5	II
Litho Transfers	5	10	2	I	I	-	-	-	-	-
Glass Cutting and Polishing Electric Accumulators	26	4 21	3 25	4 27	-	I	-	I	2 2	-
Paints and Colours		35	25	39	31		I	I	2	I
Coachmaking	37 85	70	70	95	70	7	3	3	6	6
Shipbuilding	26	22	15	27	21	I	I	-	I	2
Other Industries	37 93	49 85	47	42 85	51 79	3 6	2 5	I	2	3
Total, Lead Poisoning*	632	578	646	553	505	33	26	32	30	38
House Painting and Plumbing	181				20000					
rouse rainting and ridinbing	101	174	239	241	232	36	39	44	47	35
		(	Othe	r Fo	rms	of P	olso	ning	•	
Barometer and Thermometer		-	Othe	r Fo	rms	of P	olso	ning	-	
Barometer and Thermometer Making	1	-	2	1	2	of P	olso	ning	-	-
Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes	-		2 5	1 4	2 4	of P	olso	ning	-	
Barometer and Thermometer Making	3	5 2	5 3	1 4 4	2 4 4	of P	olso	ning		<u>-</u>
Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes	-		2 5	1 4	2 4	of P	olso	ning		
Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes	3	5 2	5 3	1 4 4	2 4 4	of P	olso	ning		
Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries  Total Phosphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works  Arsenic Poisoning—	- 3 4 -	5 2 7 I	2 5 3 10 1	1 4 4 9	2 4 4 10	of P				
Barometer and Thermometer Making	3	5 2 7	2 5 3 10	1 4 4 9	2 4 4	of P		ning		
Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries  Total  Phosphorus Poisoning — Lucifer Match Works  Arsenic Poisoning — Paints, Colours, and Extraction	- 3 4 -	5 2 7 I	2 5 3 10 1	1 4 4 9	2 4 4 10	of P				
Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phesphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenie	- 3 4 - 2	5 2 7 I 4	2 5 3 10 1	1 4 4 9	2 4 4 10 —	of P	- - - -			
Barometer and Thermometer Making	- 3 4 - 2 3	- 5 2 7 1 4 5	2 5 3 10 1 16 7	1 4 4 9 3 4	2 4 4 10 - 5 2			- - - -	:	
Barometer and Thermometer Making	2 3 5	- 5 2 7 1 4 5	2 5 3 10 1 16 7 23	1 4 4 9 3 4 - 4 16	2 4 4 10  5 2 7 17					T
Barometer and Thermometer Making	2 3 5 9	- 5 2 7 1 4 5 9 17	2 5 3 10 1 16 7 23 34	1 4 4 4 9 3 3 4 - 4 16	2 4 4 4 10 5 5 2 7 17 Anth			- - - - 1		1
Barometer and Thermometer Making	2 3 5	- 5 2 7 1 4 5	2 5 3 10 1 16 7 23	1 4 4 9 3 4 - 4 16	2 4 4 10  5 2 7 17	1111111111			3 2 2	
Barometer and Thermometer Making	2 3 5 9	- 5 2 7 1 4 5 9 17	2 5 3 10 1 16 7 23 34	1 4 4 9 3 4 - 4 16 28 8	2 4 4 4 10 5 2 7 17 Anth				- - - - - - - - - 3 2	1 3 1
Barometer and Thermometer Making	2 3 5 9	- 5 2 7 1 4 5 9 17	2 5 3 10 1 16 7 23 34	1 4 4 4 9 3 4 - 4 16 28 8 18	2 4 4 4 10 5 5 2 7 17 Anth					1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3
Making	2 3 5 9	- 5 2 7 1 4 5 9 17	2 5 3 10 1 16 7 23 34	1 4 4 9 3 4 - 4 16 28 8	2 4 4 4 10 5 2 7 17 Anth				- - - - - - - - - 3 2	1 3 I

<sup>\*</sup> Reportable under the Factory and Workshop Act.

Printing and Book-binding Factories and Workshops:— (a) PrivateFirms and Companies Factories engaged in the Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and 24,597,000 8,571,000 738,000 15,288,000 172,677 13.237,000 4.429,000 185,000 8,623,000 45,303 100 Publishing of Newspapers and other Periodicals Type fo unding, Stereotyping, Engraving, and Diesinking Factories and Workshops Mannfactured Stationery Factories and Companies Cardboard Box Factories and Workshops Pen, Pencil, and Artists' Materials Factories and Workshops Plate and Jewellery Factories and Workshops Watch and Clook Factories and Workshops Musical Instruments 638,000 6,260 102 95,000 1,867,000 25,156 2,011,000 941,000 13,000 1,057,000 20,379 52 8,563,000 4,848,000 130,000 3,585,000 37,997 376,000 5,279 sical Instruments Factories and 1,867,000 788,000 22,000 1,057,000 10,117 104 Workshops
Illiard Table and
Sports Requisites
Factories and
Workshops 1,154,000 498,000 workshops

oys and Games

Factories and

Workshops 288,000 148,000 2,000 138,000 2,387 Workshops
Ivory, Bone, Horn,
Picture Frame, and
Fancy Articles
Factories and
Workshops
Photographic Factories and Workshops 2,235,000 1,247,000 11,000 977,000 12,592 119,000 1,011 118 200,000 00,000 Total 60,610,000 24,524,000 1,221,000 34,865,000 351,848 General Post Office (Savings Bank De-partment) Printing and Envelope Factories ... 9,398 4,727 76,670 12,762 63,908 432 148 The value of the output for private factories and work-

<sup>\*</sup>Slatistik des Deutschen Reichs, Band 283: Die Krankenverstcherung im Jahre 1999. German Imperial Statistical Office: Berlin: Puttkammer & Mählbrecht; and Amtliche Nachrichten des Reichs-Versicherungs-Amts (Journal of the German Imperial Insurance Department), January and February 1911: Berlin: Behrend & Co.

<sup>+</sup> Not compulsorily reportable under the Factory and Workshop Act,

<sup>\*</sup> Cd. 5545, Census of Production (1907). Preliminary Tables, Part VII. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 54d.

#### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN 1910.

The total number of deaths from accidents reported in 1910 was 4,523, an increase of 450 on 1909, and of 240 on the mean for the five years 1906-1910. The largest increase in the number of deaths, compared with 1909, occurred in mines, where there was an increase of 303 in the number of deaths from accidents underground; this increase is more than accounted for by the disasters in Cumberland and Lancashire which occurred in May 1910 and December 1910 respectively.

Industry,	To	Mean for the				
Thousay,	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	5 years 1906-10.
Shipping:— Deaths by Wreck Other Causes	459 741	633 730	625 658	585 567	506 596	562 658
Total	1,200	1,363	1,283	1,152	1,102	1,220
Mines:— Underground Surface	1,036	1,130	1,194	1,354	1,657	1,274
Total	1,178	1,279	1,345	1,493	1,812	1,421
Quarries (over 20 feet deep)	97	89	92	84	84	89
Railway Service:— "Companies' Servants Contractors' Servants	469	498	413 19	364 8	419	433 12
Factories and Workshops:— Textile Trades texcept Printing, Dyeing and Bleaching)	68	95	82	64	82	78
Metal Trades Engineering, Shipbuild- ing. Machinery, &c.	167 259	198 244	148 236	152 200	155 267	164 241
Other Non-Textile Trades (including Laundries)	310	315	301	284	318	306
Total Factories and Workshops	804	852	767	700	822	789
Works under Sections 104-5 of Factory Act, 1901 (Docks	312	327	275	246	258	283
Warehouses, Buildings, &c.) Under Notice of Accidents Act	44	57	32	26	19	36
Total	4,118	4,476	4,226	4,073	4,523	4,283

The total number of seamen killed during 1910 was 1,102, a decrease of 50 on the total for 1909 and of 118 on the mean for the five years 1906-1910. Of the total for 1910, 998 deaths occurred among seamen employed on trading vessels and 104 among those employed on fishing vessels. The corresponding figures for 1909 were 1,019 and 133 respectively.

Of the 1,812 deaths from accidents to miners in 1910, 155 occurred on the surface, and of the remainder 656 were due to falls of ground, 234 to men being run over and crushed by trams and tubs, 500 to explosions of firedamp, and 95 to shaft accidents. Owing to the disasters referred to above the number of deaths in 1910 was higher than in any of the years 1905-1909, and exceeded the mean number for 1906-1910 by 391.

The number of fatal accidents to railway servants (excluding contractors' servants) was 419 in 1910, an increase of 55 on 1909, and a decrease of 14 on the mean for 1906-1910. Of the accidents in 1910, 384 were "accidents connected with the movement of railway vehicles." The greatest number of accidents in any one occupation was, as usual, among permanent way men, the deaths among these men (excluding labourers) numbering 90.

Of the 822 factory and workshop operatives killed by accidents in 1910, 15 were women, 2 were children, 86 were "young persons," and 719 were men; the total number was 122 more than in 1909, and 33 more than the mean number in the five years 1906-1910. There were 82 fatal accidents in the textile industries as compared with 64 in 1909; in the metal group, 155, as compared with 152; and in shipbuilding, 111 as compared with 78.

The 258 fatal accidents reported under Sections 104-5

of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, included 136 at docks, wharves, and quays, as compared with 117 in 1909, and 92 in connection with the construction and repair of buildings as compared with 98 in 1909.

In comparing the figures of the several trades it is important to bear in mind the proportion which the number of fatal accidents bears to the total number of workpeople engaged in the several industries. Accordingly, the results have been reduced as far as possible to ratios showing for the five years 1906-1910 the mean annual death rate from accidents per 10,000 employed in each group of trades, and these are given in the following Table:—

							Mean annual death rate from accidents per 10,000 employed.	
Seamen								46.1
Miners								14'2
Quarrymen	1							10.3
Railway Ser	vants							7.1
Railway Ser Non-Textile	Facto	rv ar	nd Wo	rkshot	p Oper	ratives		2.2
Textile Fac	tory O	perat	ives					0.7
For all occu	pation	s ent	ımera	ted abo	ove			6.2

It must be understood that these ratios are only approximately correct, as accurate figures respecting the numbers employed are not available for each of the years covered. The industries included in this Table employed nearly 6,500,000 workpeople.

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

The busy season in Canada is now commencing, and emigrants should start as soon as they are ready. There is a good demand for farm labourers, strong men for railway construction, female servants for town cr country, and, to a less extent, for mechanics, mainly those in the building trades. But all emigrants must fulfil the above regulations.

#### Commonwealth of Australia.

Free, nominated or assisted passages are granted by New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia to agriculturists, dairy hands, and female servants, for whom there is a good demand.

In New South Wales competent farm labourers—including a limited number of married men with families

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

—have no difficulty in getting good places; and there is also a good opening for mechanics in the building, iron, and other trades, most of which are very busy.

March, 1911.

In Victoria the special demand is for farmers with capital, and experienced farm labourers; the manufacturing trades also are very prosperous, and there has been some shortage of labour, both in Melbourne and in some country towns.

In South Australia all industries continue to make steady progress, and employment can be found in almost any branch of trade—masons, bricklayers, plasterers, painters, and boilermakers being amongst those who are most in demand. Several important public works also are under construction or are authorized. Indeed, there is so much demand for more labour, that the South Australian Government is reviving the system of assisted passages, which have been stopped for a great many years; but details are not yet available.

Queensland.—Some hundreds of miles of railway construction are being undertaken by the Queensland Government, and free passages are being offered to strong men who are accustomed to this kind of work. Application is made through local representatives of the Queensland Government in this country. Owing to this new work the demand for labour in other industries will be increased. The long-continued strike of moulders has at last ceased; wages being increased to 11s. a day and nowards.

In Western Australia there is a good demand for country workers, and for carpenters, blacksmiths, bricklayers, &c.

#### 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 report shows that there has been plenty of employment for all competent workers, as is usual in the summer season. There is always a demand for good milkers in country districts, and for women and girls in laundries, clothing factories, &c.

#### Union of South Africa.

Female servants are wanted in many parts of South Africa; they should apply for assistance to the South African Colonization Society, 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W. In the *Transvaal* the building trade continues brisk at Johannesburg; in Pretoria bricklayers have struck for an increase of wages from 2s, 6d. an hour to 2s. 9d. In the other Provinces there is no demand for more male labour; except for a few saddlers, harness makers, cabinet makers, boiler makers, and engineering smiths at Cape Town, a few coachbuilders at King William's Town, and a few engine fitters and bootmakers at Port Elizabeth.

#### 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. 81 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in foreign countries. (For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see p. 104 of Cd. 2337 of 1904, pp. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908, and pp. xxvv.—xxvi. of Cd. 5415 of 1911)]

#### FRANCE.\*

Employment in January.—In the building trades the usual seasonal decline in employment was experienced. Employment continued good in the metal trades. The state of the textile trades was satisfactory on the whole, but there was a decline in some of the Nord centres, attributed to the increased cost of raw material. As regards the silk industry, power-loom weavers in the Lyons district were still fully employed, but with hand-loom weavers employment was rather scarce; in the ribbons and trimmings branch in the Loire and Haute Loire it was still bad. Employment continued good on the whole in the

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

printing trades. The leather trades still showed no change. There was a noticeable decrease in the number of unemployed vineyard workers in the south. In a large number of forestry centres woodmen had been taken on, and there was a marked revival in employment. Employment continued good for gardeners in the district around Paris.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in January were received by the French Labour Department from 1,012 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 249,388. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais Department 7.7 per cent. of the members were described as unemployed, as compared with 6.5 per cent. in the previous month, and 7.5 per cent. in January, 1910.\*

Coal Mining in January.—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines in France was 5.82 in January, compared with 5.63 in the previous month and 6.00 in January, 1910. Taking surface and underground workers together 47.82 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 52.11 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 0.61 and 0.814, and in January, 1910, 0.701 and 2.14.

Cof I and 98·14, and in January, 1910, 97·01 and 2·14.

Labour Disputes in January.—Ninety-five disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in January, compared with 69 in the previous month and 83 in January, 1910. In the new disputes 7,272 workpeople took part, as compared with 5,598 who took part in 66 disputes in the previous month and 7,785 in 71 disputes in January, 1910. The trades in which the greatest number of disputes occurred were those belonging to the textile (37), building (11) and transport (10) groups. Of 117 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 20 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople, and 63 wholly in favour of the employers, while 34 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in January. — Twelve instances of recourse to the law of December 27th, 1892, on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department in January. In four cases the employers declined the proposed mediation. In the eight other cases committees of conciliation were formed, which settled four of the disputes.

#### GERMANY.

Employment in January. - According to the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (the journal of the German Labour Department), the state of the labour market in January showed no material change from the previous month, except in trades dependent on Christmas business, which naturally declined considerably. The building trades, though quiet for the time of year, are stated to have been satisfactory on the whole. In coal mining the improvement of the two previous months in the Ruhr district was followed by a decline in January; in the Saar district the output was but little behind that for December; in Upper Silesia employment was still somewhat slack. In the lignite mining industry of Central Germany employment was generally satisfactory. In the Rhine district employment in the briquette making industry was not bad on the whole. The metal trades were to some extent unfavourably influenced by the uncertainty as to the formation of syndicates, but the engineering trades were satisfactory on the whole. In the textile trades cotton spinning mills continued badly employed, while the state of the cloth weaving industry left much to be desired. The electrical trades were satisfactorily, and the chemical trades well employed. Business was again considered good in the potash industry.

#### HOLLAND.+

Employment in January. — There was again general slackness accompanied by unemployment in the building trades. In the iron and steel trades employment was steady in some localities, but suffered from seasonal slackness in others; scarcely any total unemployment was, however,

<sup>\*</sup> These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom given on page 81. See also General Note above. + Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. Uournal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office.)

reported. In the engineering trades employment continued good; in the shipbuilding trades it continued to improve. Employment in the diamond industry declined further, the proportion of trade unionists out of work at the end of the month reaching nearly 4 per cent. The state of the textile trades varied from place to place; employment was normal and even plentiful in some towns, while in others work was scarce.

Labour Disputes in January.—Fourteen disputes, 8 of which directly affected 192 workpeople, were reported as having begun in January. Fourteen disputes, including 12 of the above, also terminated during the month; 2 of these ended in favour of the workpeople and 4 in favour of the employers, while 4 were compromised; in the case of the remaining 4 disputes the results were unknown.

#### BELGIUM \*

Employment in January.—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 2.8 per cent. of the 54.539 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of January as compared with 1.8 per cent. in the previous month and 2.8 per cent. in January, 1910.†

#### DENMARK.t

Employment in December.—According to returns made to the Central Federation of Danish Trade Unions, out of 84,100 members of affiliated unions, 17.6 per cent. were unemployed at the end of December, as compared with 13.5 per cent. at the end of November.†

#### UNITED STATES.

Strike of Garment Workers at Chicago.—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago, in a despatch dated February 6th, reports the termination on the 4th of the month of a strike of garment workers at Chicago, which had lasted 22 weeks and involved 250 firms and 45,000 workpeople, the strike being declared at an end by the trade union concerned. The result is stated to be that the strikers must return to work in the shops of the "association" houses as individuals, that the "open shop" policy of the employers will be maintained, and that any grievances will be adjusted by the employers with each individual

Employment in Massachusetts: End of Fourth Quarter of 1910.—The Massachusetts State Labour Department has kindly supplied an advance proof of the statistics of unemployment among members of trade unions in the State which will appear in the February number of the Bulletin of the Bureau, and which relate to the date of 31st December, 1910. These statistics are based upon returns from 862 unions with 122,621 members. Those relating to the end of the preceding quarter were based upon returns from 845 unions with 118,781 members, and those for December, 1909, upon returns from 830 unions with 107,689 members. The particulars for each of the three dates referred to are summarised in the following Table

	Members of Trade Unions returned as Unemployed.							
Cause of Unemployment.		Number		Percentage.+				
	Dec. 31st, 1910.	Sept. 30th, 1910.	Dec. 31st, 1909.	Dec. 31st, 1910.	Sept. 30th, 1910.	Dec. 31st, 1909.		
Lack of Work or Material Unfavourable Weather Vacations, Temporary Shut- downs for Repairs, Stock- taking, &c.	8,938 1,432 466	4,687 146 149	5,248 2,534 878	7'29 1'17 0'38	3,82 0,13 0,13	4.87 2.35 0.82		
Total	10,836	4,982	8,660	8-84	4.20	8.04		
Strikes or Lock-outs Disability	.173 1,508	132 1,510	137 1,287	0'14 1'23	0.11	0,13		
Grand Total	12,517	6,624	10,084	10.21	5.58	9.36		

#### REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT

IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

IN FEBRUARY.

#### COAL MINING.

(Based on 503 Returns—445 from Employers, 43 from Trade Unions, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good and showed little change as compared with a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,333 pits employing 647,609 workpeople showed that the average number of days\* worked per week during the fortnight ended February 25th was 5.56, as compared with the same number a month

ago, and 5.60 days a year ago. Of the 647,609 workpeople covered by the Returns 561,589 (86.7 per cent.) were employed at pits working to or more days during the fortnight ended February 25th, while 429,202 (66.3 per cent. of the whole) were

employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest average number of days worked per week was in South Wales (5.95), and the lowest in Nottingham

and Leicester (4.99).

The following Table shows the average number of days worked during the fortnight ended February 25th, 1911, together with the figures for similar periods in January, 1911, and February, 1910. Collieries at which there were disputes causing stoppage of work are excluded

Districts.	No. of Work- people employed in Feb., 1911 at the	worked	number per weel les in for ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1911, as compared with a		
and the contract of the	collieries included in the Table.	Feb. 25th, 1911,	Jan. 28th, 1911.	Feb. 19th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland	46,168	5'33	5:30	5'58	+ 0'03	- 0'25
Durham	119,668	5'46	5'43	5'67	+ 0.03	- 0'21
Cumberland	6,428	5'58	5'59	56.3	- 0.01	- 0.05
South Yorkshire	73,548	5'73	5'72	5.80	+ 0.01	- 0'07
West Yorkshire	25,485	5'66	5'62	5'71	+ 0'04	- 0.05
Lancashire and Cheshire	55,909	5'57	5'46	5'51	+ 0.11	+ 0.06
Derbyshire	47,041	5.38	5'52	5'68	- 0'14	- 0'30
Nottingham and Leicester	37,118	4.99	5'03	5.18	- 0'04	- 0'19
Staffordshire	30,544	5'73	5'74	5.62	- 0'01	+ 0.00
Warwick, Worcester and Salop	10,973	5.65	5.63	5'72	+ 0.03	- 0.07
Gloucester and Somerset	8,050	5'57	5.41	5'77	- 0'14	- 0'20
North Wales	11,143	5'92	5'72	5'95	+ 0'20	- 0.03
South Wales and Mon	119,992	5'95	5'97	5.65	- 0'02	+ 0.30
England and Wales	592,067	5.59	5.59	5:64		- 0.05
SCOTLAND.		38000				
West Scotland	24,826	5'33	5'14	5'36	+ 0'19	- 0'03
The Lothians	4,506	5'43	5.48	5'54	· · · · ·	- 0.06
Fife	25,608	5.06	5.58	5'05	- 0'22	+ 0.01
SCOTLAND	54,940	5.21	5-24	5.23	+ 0.03	- 0.02
IRELAND	602	5'57	5'33	5'53	+ 0'24	+ 0'04
United Kingdom	647,609	5.86	5.86	5.60		- 0:04

In Northumberland and Durham employment was fairly good, and about the same as a month ago; a year ago, in both these districts, there was considerable interruption to employment owing to disputes. Employment continued good in Yorkshire. In Lancashire and Cheshire there was some improvement as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In Derbyshire employment was fair, but not so good as either a month ago or a year ago. In Nottingham and Leicester there was little change as compared with a month ago, but a decline on a year ago. In Staffordshire employment continued good. In South Wales there was a marked improvement on a year ago. In Scotland employment was fair generally; in West Scotland there was an improvement on a month ago, but

in Fife there was a decline, while there was little change, on the whole, as compared with a year ago.

The following Table shows the numbers employed and

the average number of days worked per week, distributed according to the principal kind of coal produced at the prits at which the workpeople were engaged.

Description of Coal.	No. of Work- people employed in Feb., 1911, at the	worked	number per week fortnigh	of days k by the t ended	Inc. (Dec. (Feb.,	-) in 1911,
	collieries included in the Table.	Feb., 25th, 1911.	Jan., 28th, 1911.	Feb., 19th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days
Anthracite	6,869	5.88	5'74	5'78	+ 0.14	+ 0,10
oking	36,525	5'55	5.20	5'73	1 0.02	- 0.1
as	35,154	5'53	5'51	5.71	+ 0 02	- 0.1
louse	84,078	5'42	5.39	5'46	+ 0.03	- 0.0
Steam	250,020	5.63	5.67	5.29	- 0'04	+ 0.0
Mixed	234,963	5'54	5.25	5.62	+ 0.05	- 0.08
All Descriptions	647,609	5.26	5'56	5.60		- 0.0

As compared with a month ago, there was but little change except at pits producing anthracite, where there was an improvement. Compared with a year ago, there was a decline at pits producing coking and gas coal.

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in February, 1911, amounted to 5,074,460 tons, or 148,481 tons less than in January, 1911, but 722,111 tons more than in February, 1910.

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

(Based on 74 Returns—58 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1 from a Trade Union, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was good in iron mines, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago. It was also good in shale mines, and better than a year ago.

Employment was fair on the whole in tin and lead

mines, and with quarrymen and settmakers.

#### Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the fortnight ended February 25th the average number of days worked per week by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.88, as compared with 5.90 a month ago, and 5.94 a year ago.

Districts.	Work- people	worke	Number ed per we Fortnig	Dec. (-) in Feb.,		
Districts.	employed in Feb., 1911.	25th Feb. 1911.	28th Jan., 1911.	19th Feb., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland	8,165	5.90	5.86	5'93	+ 0.04	- 0'03
Cumberland and Lanca- shire	4,742	2.91	6.00	6.00	- 0.09	- 0.09
Scotland	1,069	5'73	5'90	5'90	- 0'17	- 0'17
Other Districts	2,549	5.84	5.88	5.87	- 0.04	- 0.03
All Districts	16,525	5'88	5'90	5'94	- 0'02	- 0.06

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 90'9 per cent. were employed at mines working 11 or more days during the fortnight ended February 25th, as compared with 950 per cent. a month ago, and

99'4 per cent. a year ago.

Shale Mining.—At the mines for which Returns were received 3,154 workpeople were employed during the fortnight ended February 25th, as compared with 3,171 in January, 1911, and 3,204 in February, 1910. The average number of days worked per week during the February, 1911, period was 5.84, as compared with

5.82 a month ago, and 5.71 a year ago.

Tin Mining.—Employment in Cornwall continued fair in the Camborne district, and was reported to be improving slowly in the St. Ives and Marazion districts, but was still bad in the Calstock district.

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

Slate.—Employment continued fair in North Wales, and was better than a year ago; in the Carnarvon district, however, a good deal of short time was worked. At

Ballachulish (Argyll) employment was bad, and worse than a month ago. It continued good at Delabole

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

Limestone.—Employment was fair in South Durham and in the Buxton district, though somewhat hindered by bad weather in both districts. It was fair in North Wales and dull in the Plymouth district.

Other Stone.—Employment continued good in chert quarries at Bakewell, in road material (basalt) quarries in the Clee Hill district, and in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale. It was fair in freestone quarries in the Newcastle and Gateshead districts and in North Wales. In grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district employment was moderate and worse than a month ago. In sandstone quarries in Forfarshire it continued bad. Employment was slack in the Sheffield district, and fair at Barnsley, Rotherham and Normanton.

Settmaking.—Employment was fair on the whole in Scotland, though still bad at Kilsyth and Dalbeattie. It was good and rather better than a month ago in Leicestershire. It continued good in North Wales.

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

#### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

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

EMPLOYMENT during February continued fair, and was slightly better than a year ago.

Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters showed that the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of February, 1911, was 308, as compared with 307 in January, 1911, and 305 in February, 1910. Two furnaces were relit during the month (one each in Northampton and Ayrshire), while one was blown out (in Lanarkshire).

The number of workpeople employed at the end of February, 1911, at the works covered by the Returns was 22,800, an increase of o'I per cent. on a year ago.

	Number of the Retur	f Furnaces, i	ncluded in at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Feb., 1911, on a		
Districts.	Feb., 1911.	Jan., 1911.	Feb.,	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES-			NO DECEMBE			
Cleveland	80	80	83		- 3	
Cumberland & Lancs.	29	29	32	100	- 3	
S. and S.W. Yorks	12	12	12			
Derby & Nottingham	34	34	33		+ 1	
Leicester, Lincoln,	28	27	26	+ 1	+ 2	
Stafford & Worcester	34	34	34			
S. Wales & Monmouth	12	12	II		+ 1	
Other districts	6	6	5		+ 1	
England & Wales	235	234	236	+ 1	- 1	
Scotland	73	73	69		+ 4	
Total	808	807	305	+ 1	+ 3	

The Imports of iron ore in February, 1911, amounted to 567,058 tons, or 114,182 tons less than in January, 1911, but 7,882 tons more than in February, 1910.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in February, 1911, amounted to 56,372 tons, or 24,533 tons less than in January, 1911, and 17,484 tons less than in February, 1910.

#### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

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

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

At the works covered by the Returns 459 tinplate mills were working at the end of February, 1911, as compared with 452 a month ago, and 421 a year ago.

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

March, 1911.

The sheet mills working at the same dates numbered 62, 66, and 54 respectively. A scarcity of millmen was again The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire and employ about 26,050 workpeople.

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

	Number	r of Work	s open.	Number o	Number of Mills in operation.				
	At end of			At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- on a				
	Feb., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Tinplate Works Steel Sheet Works	\$8 10	+1	+2 +2	459 62	+7 -4	+38 +8			
Total	88	+1	+4	521	+3	+46			

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

death and the same of the	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Feb., 1911, on a				
	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
	Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.							
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			
To United States	797	5,921	4,563	- 5,124	- 3,766			
" British East Indies	5,419	5,710	4,013	- 291	+ 1,406			
" Germany	4,145	3,571	2,628	+ 574	+ 1,517			
,, France	2,282	2,220	946	+ 62	+ 1,336			
" Netherlands	4,654	2,451	3,345	+ 2,203	+ 1,309			
" China and Japan	6,213	3,003	5,141	+ 3,210	+ 1,072			
" Australia	2,791	2,229	1,808	+ 562	+ 983			
" Canada	1,375	1,644	2,249	- 269	- 874			
" Other Countries	18,411	16,954	10,111	+ 1,457	+ 8,300			
Total	46,087	43,703	34,804	+ 2,384	+ 11,283			
t there are the	Black Plates.							
Total	6,178	5,073	4,192	+ 1,105	+ 1,986			

#### IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 203 Returns—188 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 2 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued good, and was better than a year ago. According to Returns covering 94,261 workpeople, the volume of employment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended February 25th, 1911, showed an increase of o'l per cent. on a month ago, and of 5.5 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week ended February 25th was about 517,800, an increase of 173,200 on the number for a year ago. The number of workpeople employed increased by 4,984.

Compared with a month ago, employment showed some improvement in Northumberland and Durham add Yorkshire, and a decline in Staffordshire and Scotland. In the departments the most noticeable changes were an improvement at steel forges and a decline at Bessemer converters. The average number of shifts worked showed an increase of ooi of a

As compared with a year ago, employment showed an improvement in every district except Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, where there was a decline. The most marked increases occurred in Northumberland and Durham, Yorkshire, and in Wales and Monmouth. The departments chiefly affected by the improvement were iron and steel rolling mills, iron foundries, and steel forges; at iron forges, crucible furnaces and Bessemer converters there was a decline. The total number of workpeople employed showed an increase of 4,984 (5.6 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked decreased by 0.01 of

	W	orkpeop	le.	Avera Shifts v	erage Number of s worked per man.			
	Week ended Feb.		+) or -) on a	Week ended Feb.		+) or -) on a		
	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Departments.								
IRON: Puddling Forges	9,383	- 134	- 0	4.86	- 0.02	- 0'03		
Rolling Mills	4,004	+ 80	- 59 + 115	4.97		+ 0.12		
Forging	365	- 2	- 59	4'91	- 0.02	- 0'24		
Founding Other Departments	1,835	- 76 + 5	+ 127	5.83	+ 0.13	+ 0'02		
Mechanics, Labourers	658 1,935	+ 5	+ 31 + 48	5'80	- 0.12	+ 0.13		
Total, Iron	18,180	- 168	+ 163	5.08	- 0.03	+ 0.0		
STEEL:								
Open Hearth Melting Fur- naces	8,891	+ 37	+ 406	5.78	+ 0.04	- 0.11		
Crucible Furnaces	505	- 19	- 34	5'12	+ 0'04	- 0.33		
Bessemer Converters Rolling Mills	1,566	- 65 - 224	- 81 + 859	4'96	+ 0.02	+ 0.1		
Forging and Pressing	15,473	+ 54	+ 325	5'35 5'64	+ 0.04	+ 0.13		
Founding	7,969	+ 69	+ 345	5.87	+ 0'02	+ 0.0		
Other Departments	8,269	+ 150	+1,301	5'79	+ 0.04	+ 0.03		
Mechanics, Labourers	7,885	- 20	+ 169	5'93	- 0.01			
Total, Steel	83,797	- 18	+8,290	5.65	+ 0.03	- 0.02		
IRON OR STEEL (not distinguished):								
Rolling Mills	11,108	+ 62	+ 762	5'11	- 0'04	- 0.04		
Forging and Pressing	655	+ 53	+ 116	5'75	+ 0.03	+ 0.34		
Founding Other Departments	759	+ 51	+ 87	5'92	+ 0.01	+ 0.00		
Mechanics, Labourers	3,747 6,015	- 42	+ 220	5.78 5.48	+ 0.03	+ 0.03		
Total, Iron or Steel	23,284	+ 118	+1,531	5-45	- 0.03	- 0·02		
Grand Total	94,261	- 68	+4,984	5.49	+ 0.01	- 0.01		
						£33575		
Districts. Northumberland & Durham	11,161	+ 218	+ 909	5'65	+ 0.10	+ 0.0		
Cleveland	8,576	- 67	+ 280	5.46	- 0'02	- 0.10		
Sheffield and Rotherham	17,441	+ 322	+1,207	5.69	+ 0.04	+ 0.0		
Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns	4,447	- 19	+ 281	2.21	+ 0.14	+ 0.0		
TOTESTHIC TOWNS	7,152	+ 40	- 82	5'16	- 0.13	- 0.10		
Cumberland, Lancs, & Ches.		- 70	+ 337	5.40	- 0.07			
Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches. Staffordshire	10,148	10		5'36	- 0'04	+ 0.0		
Staffordshire Other Midland Counties	10,148 5,285	- 36	+ 177					
Staffordshire	10,148		+ 177 + 1,628	5.26	+ 0.11	- 0.01		
Staffordshire Other Midland Counties	10,148 5,285	- 36				- 0.01		
Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	10,148 5,285 12,319	- 36 - 147	+1,628	5.26	+ 0.11	- 0.03		

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during February, 1911, amounted to 136,479 tons, or 7,272 tons more than in January, 1911, and

39,401 tons more than in February, 1910.

The **Exports** of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates, and black plates) during February, 1911, amounted to 215,717 tons, or 38,947 tons less than in January, 1911, but 1,430 tons more than in February, 1910.

## SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 369 Returns—6 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 348 from Trade Unions, and 15 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT continued to improve, and was much better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 60,794 reported 4.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, compared with 6.4 per cent. a month ago, and 14.6 per cent. a year ago.

District,			No. of Mem- bers*	retu	rned as	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1911, on a		
Distilut			at end of Feb., 1911.	Feb.,	Jan., 1911.	Feb.,	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth			9,621	7.2	8.2	19.8	- 1.0	- 12.6
Wear			4,552	8.1	14'2	26'I	- 6.1	- 18.0
Tees and Hartlepool			4,868	5'9	9.3	19'2	- 3'4	- 13.3
Humber			2,689	5.7	9.1	13'4	- 3'4	- 77
Thames and Medway			4,660	3.8	4'9	9.7	- I.I	- 5'9
Soutin Coast			5,255	2'I	2.2	3'4	- 0.1	- 1.3
Bristol Channel Ports			2,754	15'5	12'4	15'7	+ 3.1	- 0.3
Mersey			4,371	1.7	2'9	150	- I'2	- 13.3
Clyde			13,183	2'I	4.8	11.6	- 2.7	- 9'5
Dundee, Leith and Abe	erdee	en	2,217	5.8	8.9	24'4	- 3'I	- 18.6
Belfast			3,466	0.1	0.6	11.3	- 0.5	- 11'2
Other Districts		•••	3,158	2'4	3.2	9.8	- 1.1	- 7.4
United Kingdom			60,794	4.6	6.4	14.6	- 1.8	- 100

As compared with a month ago, every district showed a decrease in the number unemployed, except the Bristol Channel Ports.

As compared with a year ago, there was a decrease in all the districts which was most marked on the North-East Coast, the Mersey, East Coast of Scotland and at Belfast.

\* Exclusive of superannuated members

Employment continued to improve in the Tyne and Wear districts, and was much better than a year ago, particularly in the Wear district, where the precentage unemployed was 180 per cent. less than in February, 1910; shipwrights were well employed in both districts, overtime in new and old work being reported in the Tyne district. Employment was fair on the whole in the Tees and Hartlepool district, though still moderate on repair work at Middlesbrough; it was better than a month ago

and much better than a year ago.
Employment was fair and better than a month ago and

a year ago on the Humber.

In the Thames and Medway district employment was generally good, particularly in the Royal Dockyards; it showed an improvement on both a month ago and a year ago. Employment continued good on the South Coast. Ship-repairing work at the Bristol Channel ports was slack and worse than a month ago; at Pembroke Dock employment continued good.

Employment continued good on the Mersey and was

much better than a year ago.

Employment again improved on the Clyde, and was much better than a year ago,

There was also a marked improvement on a year ago on the East Coast of Scotland, where employment was good at Dundee, and fair on the whole at other ports. At Belfast employment continued very good.

#### ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,074 Returns—4 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1,022 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 48 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during February was good. It was better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. Returns from Trade Unions with a total membership

of 174,850 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of February was 3.3, as compared with 3.9 a month

ago and 7.3 a year ago.

With two slight exceptions, all districts showed a decrease in the percentage unemployed as compared with a month ago, while as compared with a year ago all districts showed a substantial decrease. The decrease compared with a year ago was greatest on the North-East Coast, in Lancashire, the West Riding, Scotland, and Ireland, in all of which districts the percentage unemployed a year ago had been high.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of	Percentage returned as Un- employed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1911, on a			
	Feb., 1911.	Feb. 1911.	Jan.,	Feb.,	Month ago.	Year ago.		
North East Coast	14,738	6.3	7'9	II.d	- 1.6	- 5.6		
Manchester and Liverpool District	18,911	3.0	3.3	7.0	- 0.3	- 4.0		
Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	12,593	6.3	7.6	126	- 1.3	- 6.3		
West Riding Towns	12,306	4'2	4.8	9.1	- 06	- 4'9		
Hull and Lincolnshire District	4,093	3'4	4'5	5'9	- I.I	- 2'5		
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	7,875	1.8	1.0	3.2	- 0.1	- 1.7		
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	4,354	3.7	4.6	61	- 0.0	- 2'4		
London and Neighbouring District	11,860	2.0	2.2	3'7	- 0.3	- 17		
South Coast	4,570	1.6	1'4	3.6	+ 0'2	- 2.0		
South Wales and Bristol District	6,747	2.4	2.3	2.1	+ 01	- 2.7		
Glasgow and District	16,164	3'2	4.4	8.3	- I'2	- 51		
East of Scotland	3,537	5.7	7.8	14.7	- 2'I	- 0.0		
Belfast and Dublin	3,900	1.8	3'5	8.4	- 1.7	- 6.6		
Other Districts	5,331	2.2	2.7	6.7	- 0.5	- 4'2		
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	174,850	3.3	3•9	7:3	- 06	- 4.0		

On the North-East Coast most of the men were fairly well employed and a considerable amount of overtime was worked, but the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed was still high. Employment on repair work on the Tyne was not good.

Employment continued fairly good at Manchester, Liverpool and Barrow. At Crewe short time was still in operation. At Oldham and Bolton employment was still slack, with short time common in textile machinery works. Employment remained fair in general engineering works at Oldham. At Blackburn, Preston, Rochdale, Bury, Ashton and Hyde employment was fair generally.

\* Exclusive of superannuated Members

Employment was fairly good on the whole in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, though at Leeds, Hull and Grimsby a number of engineers were still out of employment.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment was very good, a considerable amount of overtime being worked, especially in the motor industry. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment remained moderate on the whole. With bobbin and carriage makers at Nottingham it was slack and worse than a year ago. In

the Eastern Counties employment was good.

In London, on the South Coast, in the Royal Dockyards, and in the South Wales and Bristol district employment continued good generally. A slight decline in repair work was reported at the Bristol Channel Ports.

In the Glasgow district employment continued good, with much overtime. In the East of Scotland it was fairly good, except at Dundee, where it remained quiet. In both the Glasgow district and the East of Scotland, however, there was a considerable percentage of iron-

moulders who were still unemployed.

Employment was very good at Belfast and quiet at

The Imports of machinery in February, 1911, amounted to £451,193, or £17,474 more than in January, 1911, and £136,054 more than in February,

The **Exports** of machinery in February, 1911, amounted to £2,228,363, or £257,720 less than in January, 1911, but £308,548 more than in February,

### MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

(Based on 83 Returns—2 from Employers' Associations, 57 from Trace Unions, and 24 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT continued good generally and was better

than a year ago. Trade Unions with a total membership of 24,463 reported 2.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 2.1 per cent. a month ago, and 3.7 per

cent, a vear ago

Brasswork, Bedsteads, &c.- Employment was fair on the whole with brassworkers, not so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago. It continued good

with bedstead makers at Birmingham. Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c .- Employment was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago, in the nut and bolt trade in Darlaston and district; it continued good in the spike, rivet and rough bolt trades at Blackheath and Halesowen (Staffs.). At Birmingham it was fair with nut, bolt, rivet and cut nail makers, and good with wire

nail and shoe rivet makers. Wire.—Employment remained good on the whole. but was still moderate at Ambergate. The improvement noted last month at Birmingham was maintained.

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

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

Cutlery, Tools, &c.—At Sheffield employment continued

good with most branches, fair with edge tool grinders, saw handlers, file forgers and hardeners, and moderate with joiners' tool makers and saw makers and grinders. It was good and better than a month ago with edge tool makers at Birmingham and Wednesbury. It continued good at Redditch in the needle trade, and fair in the fish-hook trade. It continued quiet in the Coventry watch trade.

Tubes.—Employment continued good in South Staffordshire and at Birmingham.

Chains, Anchors, and Springs.—Employment was fair, and better than a month ago, with block and cable chain makers and strikers at Cradley Heath; it was still moderate, but better than a month ago, with anchorsniths on the Tyne and Wear. It was fair, and again better

than a month ago in the anvil and vice trade at Dudley. It continued slack with railway spring fitters and vicemen at Sheffield.

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Sheet Metal Workers .- Employment with braziers and sheet metal workers was good on the whole, better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago; it continued bad, however, at Dublin. It continued good with tinplate makers-up generally, and fair with tinsmiths at Edinburgh. It was good in the ironplate trade in the Lye district, and fair at Dudley, Bilston and Wolverhampton.

Gold, Silver, and Britannia Metal.—Employment with silversmiths and electroplate operatives in London was fair and better than a year ago; with goldsmiths and jewellers there was a decline as compared with both a month ago and a year ago, and short time was worked. At Birmingham employment was quiet generally and about the same as a month ago; with Britannia metal workers it was fair. At Sheffield employment continued fair generally, and better than a year ago.

Farriers.—Employment was quiet but better than a year ago, except in London where there was a decline.

of gody source at	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,		r Dec. (-)	
Description.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports:— Cutlery Hardware	£ 10,051 90,753	£ 12,844 85,127	£ 13,196 76,152	£ 2,793 + 4,626	£ - 3,145 + 14,601	
Exports:— Cutlery Hardware Implements and Tools	54,024 206,513 186,417	72,252 216,610 214,153	46,837 178,042 159, 52	- 18,228 - 10,097 - 27,736		

(Based on 497 Returns—421 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 69 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good in the spinning and weaving branches, and the improvement shown in the previous month was maintained. It was considerably better than a year ago, when organized short time was being worked. Returns from firms employing 133,940 workpeople in the week ended February 25th, 1911, showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 18.3 per cent.

	W	orkp	eopl	e.			Earnings.			
SHW GRW BOGS DE	Week	Inc	(+)			Week	Inc. (+) or De (-) on a			
	Feb. 25th, 1911.		onth go.		ear go.	Feb. 25th, 1911.		onth go.	Year ago.	
Departments.	17,708		er ent.		er ent.	£ 15,876		er ent.	Per cent.	
Preparing	30,070	+	0.1	+	2.5	29,813	+	0.8	+ 17'5	
Weaving	59,171	+	0'4	+	4.7	54,665	+	2'0	+ 20'8	
Other	10,470	++	0.9	++	6.1 5.3	13,615	++	0.7	+ 79	
Not specified	10,521	200	03		0.1	10,970		- 3	1 3	
Total	133,940	+	0.3	+	3'9	130,939	+	1.4	+ 183	
ALCO AND AUTOMORPH WILL	100 200	f	-	198		100000				
Districts.	6,683	+	0,1	+	2'5	7,697	330	06	+ 13.0	
Ashton Stockport, Glossop, and	6,675	I	1.6	I	1.4	6,195	+	1.4	+ 20 6	
Hyde	0,0/3	150		Se.						
Oldham	15,623	+	0.1	+	1'4	16,795	+	0.0	+ 18.2	
Bolton and Leigh	16,119	-	0.4	+	5.2	14,967	1	06	+ 11.4	
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood,	11,312	1	0'2	+	37	10,886	+	2'4	+ 25 3	
Walsden, & Todmorden	9,636	+	0.1	+	1.3	7,805	+	3'1	+ 24.4	
Manchester Preston and Chorley	13,679	1983		+	4.9	12,183	+	1.5	+ 167	
Blackburn, Accrington, &	19,541	+	0.7	+	8.1	19,499	+	1.8	+ 268	
Darwen	-5/54						100			
Burnley, Padiham, Colne,	15,609	+	0.3	+	1.8	17,935	+	0.4	+ 17.1	
and Nelson		13.23	100	100	2.6	50300	120	2.7	1 0710	
Other Lancashire Towns	5,783	+	O.I	++	14.6	4,757 5,681	++	3.1	+ 31.5	
Yorkshire Towns	6,053	++	0.6	+	0.8	6,539	+	4.0	+ 10.6	
Other Districts	7,227		00	2	00	0,339	1	40	100	
Total	133,940	+	0.3	+	3'9	130,939	+	1'4	+ 18.3	

Compared with a month ago, every department (except preparing, in which there was a slight decrease in the number employed) showed an increase both in the numbers employed and in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago, the numbers employed showed an increase in each department, whilst the amounts of wages

paid showed considerable increases. In five districts the increase in the amount of wages paid was over 20 per cent.

Employment with both spinners and weavers in the Oldham district was good and much better than a year ago. With spinners at Ashton, however, there was a

little falling off as compared with a month ago.

In the Bolton district employment was fairly good and much better than a year ago; in the Blackburn district employment with spinners and weavers was stated to be good. At Burnley and Nelson employment with weavers continued good, and all the operatives were fully employed.

Prices	of	Raw	Cotton	at	Liverpool.

	F.L.		Dec. (-) in grr, on a		
and the state of the state of	Feb., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.		
Middling American: Monthly average of Daily Quotations	7.66	- o.38	- 0'34		
Highest Price on any one day	8.00 7.47	- 0.21 - 0.11	- 0.10 - 0.10		
Good Fair Egyptian:  Monthly average of Daily Quotations	9.55	- o·82	- 4.65		
Highest Price on any one day Lowest ,, ,, ,,	10'13 9'25	- 0.88 - 0.31	- 4.00 - 7.00		

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on March 10th, 1911, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 1,290,920 bales, as compared with 891,190 bales on March 11th, 1910.

Particulars of the various descriptions of cotton

forwarded from ports to inland towns are given below for the months stated:—

Description of Cotton.		Feb.,	Jan., 1911.	Feb.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1911, on a		
				1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous		Bales. 249,190 4,614 9,321 29,076 5,675	Bales. 302,184 5,443 11,956 50,516 7,641	Bales. 209,884 8,693 13,677 25,809 8,665	Bales.  - 52,994  - 829  - 2,635  - 21,440  - 1,956	Bales. + 39,306 - 4,079 - 4,356 + 3,267 - 2,990	
Total		297,875	377,740	266,728	- 79,864	+ 31,148	

Shake daniel to	Ex	ports.				
The state of the s	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1911, on a		
Description.		1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cotton Yarn and Twist— Grey Bleached and Dyed	1,000 lbs. 14,845 2,6j9	1,000 lbs. 16,553 2,977	1,000 lbs. 13,382 2,323	1,000 lbs. - 1,708 - 318	1,000 lbs. + 1,463 + 336	
Total	17,504	19,530	15,705	- 2,025	+ 1,799	
Cotton— Thread for Sewing	1,794	1,839	2,475	- 45	- 681	
Grey or Unbleached Bleached Printed Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	1,000 yds 172,652 146,817 104,798 104,740	1,000 yds. 182,225 156,765 108,763 120,476	1,000 yds. 142,246 133,078 98,923 95,278	1,000 yds. - 9,573 - 9,948 - 3,965 - 15,736	1,000 yds. + 30,4°6 + 13,739 + 5,875 + 9,462	
Total	529,007	568,229	469,525	- 39,222	+ 59,482	

#### WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

(Based on 373 Returns—346 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 21 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

Woollen Trade.

EMPLOYMENT was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 29,404 workpeople in the week ended February 25th showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 4.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of the per cent in the amount of wages paid. of 50 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In all the principal districts employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Overtime and nightwork were common.

	N.	orkpeor	ole.		Earnings			
and the special section in the section of the section in the secti	Week ended Feb.		(+) or -) on a	Week ended Feb.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Departments.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving	796 5,997	+ 1.0	+ 4.6	767 5,790	+ 3.1 - 1.3	+ 8.		
Other Departments Not specified	12,356 8,304 1,951	+ 0.1 - 0.1	+ 3.8 + 4.3 + 5.5	8,748 1,792	+ 1.4 + 5.c + 1.4	+ 40		
Total	29,404	+ 0.5	+ 4.1	28,169	+ 1.8	+ 4"		
Districts.			1					
Huddersfield District	4,448	+ 0'5	+ 47	5,025	- 0.9	+ 70		
Leeds District	2,973	- 0.7	- 0.5	2,749	+ 7.4	+ 0.0		
Dewsbury & Batley District	5,182	+ 0.3	+ 4.3	5,268	+ 2'5	+ 6.8		
Other Parts of West Riding	2,278	+ 0.0	+ 9.4	2,516	+ 3.1	+ 9.		
Total, West Riding	14,881	+ 0'2	+ 4.2	15,558	+ 2'3	+ 6		
Scotland	7,964	- 0.0	+ 4'9	7,238	+ 1.0	+ 5.		
Other Districts	6.550	+ 0.2	+ 5.0	E 242	1 Y'F	1 0		

March, 1911.

29.404 + 0'2 + 4'1 28,169 + 1'8 + 5'0

Worsted Trade. Employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 47,000 workpeople in the week ended February 25th showed an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.6 per cent. the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.2 per cent.

in the amount of wages paid.

In the Bradford district employment improved in woolsorting, combing and spinning; the weaving branch showed a decline compared with a year ago. In the Huddersfield district all branches, except spinning, showed a slight decline compared with a year ago. (A deficiency of labour was reported, chiefly in the Halifax district.)

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.				
3.19 1 3 <u>0.00</u> 1 13.00	Week ended Feb.		(+) or ) on a	Week ended Feb.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	5,770 25,023 9,436 5,081 1,690	Per cent. + 5'3 + 0'7 + 0'5 - 0'1 + 0'8	Per cent. + 3.5 + 1.8 - 0.3 + 0.7 + 5.3	£ 6,186 14,399 8,489 5,517 1,321	Per cent. + 7'4 + 0'4 + 1'0 - 0'5 + 2'5	Per cent. + 7'1 + 5'4 - 1'7 + 0'3 + 7'4		
Total	47,000	+ 1.1	+ 1.6	35,912	+ 1.5	+ 3.2		
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding	23,353 7,080 5,167 5,453 2,269	+ 2'I + 0'4 + 0'7 - I'2 + 0'7	+ 1'4 + 7'9 - 3'8 + 2'2 - 1'6	17,918 5,587 3,627 4,867 1,825	+ 3'4 - 1'7 + 1'3 - 0'1 + 2'2	+ 3.7 + 6.6 + 2.8 - 0.9 + 1.4		
Total West Riding Other Districts	43,922 3,078	+ 1.2	+ 1.6	33,824 2,088	+ 1.7	+ 3.3		
Total Worsted	47,000	+ 1.1	+ 1.6	35,912	+ 1.6	+ 3'2		

buy bayolous and	Feb., 1911.	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1910.
Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	 97	Pence per lb.  10 131 253	Pence per lb
Course of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	 -3	10 13, 12 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , 13 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 26 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 25, 26	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 27 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>7</sub> , 27 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

#### Imports and Exports.

Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1911, on a

		1		Month ago.	Year ago.
Imp	orts and	Exports o	f Raw Wo	ol (Sheep o	R LAMBS)
Imports 1,000 lbs. British Exports ,, Re-Exports of Imported	107,196 2,218	124,514 2,668	109,303	- 17,318 - 450	- 2,107 - 1,138
Wool 1,000 lbs.	41,038	19,234	57,939	+ 21,804	- 16,901
Yarn:	Britisl	and Iris	h Manufa	ctures Exp	orted.
Woollen Worsted Alpaca and Mohair ,,	478 4,991 1,432	457 5,381 1,480	324 5,411 1,671	+ 21 - 390 - 48	+ 154 - 420 - 239
Total, Yarn ,,	6,901	7,318	7,406	- 417	- 505
Piece Goods: Woollen 1,000 yds. Worsted	8,511 7,738	10,228 8,961	7,870 9,587	- 1,717 - 1,223	+ 641 - 1,849
Total Piece Goods	16,249	19,189	17,457	- 2,940	- I,208

#### LINEN TRADE.

(Based on 111 Returns—102 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 4 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good, and showed little change as compared with a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 46,235 workpeople in the week ended February 25th, 1911, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was no change in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	/orkp	eop	le.			Earı	nings		
democratic saludor salud Il larbaca successiva	Week ended Feb.	ded (-) on a			Week					
	25th, 1911.	Mon			ear go.	Feb. 25th, 1911.		onth go.		ear.
Spinning	5,869 11,354 17,119 7,117 4,776	+ 0			Per ent. 0'4 0'8 0'5 2'0 2'0	£ 3,368 5,662 10,505 5,681 2,638 27,854		ent. 0'5 0'0 0'6 1'7 2'0		ent. 0'2 1'0 0'5 0'2 5'6
Belfast Other Places in Ireland	17,657 13,714	+ 0	0.2	-+-	I'4 I'0	10,995 7,501 18,496	171	0'3		1'4
Fifeshire Other Places in Scotland	6,672 6,256		0.8	+ -	2'7	4,288 3,857	-	0.6	+ -	3,3 1,1
Total, Scotland England	1,936		7	+	0'9	8,145	-+	1,3	-+	1'0
United Kingdom	46,235	- 0	0.4	+	0.0	27,854	-	0.0	-	0.0

Employment continued fairly good generally in Ireland, but showed some decline as compared with a year ago in Belfast; with flax dressers employment was dull. In Fifeshire there was a slight decline as compared with a month ago, but an improvement as compared with a year ago. In England employment was better than both a month ago and a year ago.

Description,	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Inc (+) or Dec (in Feb., 1911, or				
Description,	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Imports: Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) tons Exports: Linen Yarn 100 lbs Linen Piece Goods 100 yds	12,r <sub>34</sub> 13,452 167,036	11,269 15,575 189.936	12,041 15,455 185,330	+ 765 - 2,123 - 22,920	- 7 - 2,003 - 18,294			

#### JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 34 Returns—30 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

Employment continued moderate, and was worse than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 17,427 workpeople in the week ended February 25th, showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of o 5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 3.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 40 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Of the 17,427 workpeople reported on, 14,904 (or 86 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district.

			W	ork	peop	le.		1	Earı	ings		
Michael I			Week		nc. (			Week		nc. (		
			Feb. 25th, 1911.		onth go.		ear go.	Feb. 25th, 1911.		onth go.	100000	ear go.
Departments.					er nt.		er ent.	£		er nt.		Per ent.
Preparing			4,012	+	0'4	-	4.5	2,715		I.I	-	4'2
Spinning			4,842	-	0'7	-	4.0	3,077			-	2.0
Weaving			5,903		0.4	-	4.8	4,459	+	1.9	-	5.7
Other			1,808	-	O.I	+	1.6	1,846	+	1.0	-	I.I
Not specified	•••	***	862	-	1.8	-	3.7	644	-	0.6	-	4'3
Total			17,427	-	0.3	-	3.8	12,741	+	0.2	-	4'0

I	mports	and Exp	orts.					
Description.	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Feb., 1911, on a				
	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Imports: Jute tons	29,011	35,879	39,331	- 6,868	- 10,320			
Exports: Jute Yarn 100 lbs Jute Piece Goods 100 yds	40,156 106,091	35,737 102,160	51,903 140,455	+ 4,419 + 3,931	- 11,747 - 34,354			

#### LACE TRADE.

(Based on 75 Returns-67 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate on the whole, although there was some improvement in the levers branch. It was not so good as a year ago, the levers and plain net branches both showing a decline.

Returns from firms employing 6,802 workpeople in the week ended February 25th showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 7.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
	Week	Inc. (+)		Week	Inc. (+)		
	Feb. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Branches. Levers	1,530 2,772 - 1,686 814 - 6,802	Per cent. + 1'3 - 1'2 - 2'0 - 1'8 - 0'9	Per cent 9'7 + 2'8 - 0'2 - 2'9 - 1'7	£ 1,851 2,805 1,212 563 6,431	Per cent. + 6.0 - 0.8 - 1.4 + 0.5 + 1.1	Per cent 15'2 + 2'2 - 12'7 - 7'2 - 7'1	
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying districts Other English districts Scotland	1,667 1,246 1,931 1,958	- 0.6 - 0.9 - 0.9	- 0.8 - 3.1 - 4.6 + 1.6	1,559 1,514 1,447 1,911	+ 2'0 + 4'3 - 1'6	- 6.8 - 6.0 - 6.8	
Total	6,802	- 0.0	- 1.7	6,431	+ 1,1	- 7.1	

At Nottingham employment continued bad in the levers branch with much short time, and was worse than a year ago; in the curtain branch it was good and better than a year ago; in the plain net branch it continued fair. In the Long Eaton district employment in the levers branch showed an improvement compared with a month ago, but was worse than a year ago. In the West of England employment in the plain net branch showed a further decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland employment continued good in the curtain branch, and was slightly better than a year ago.

	1	mports	and Exp	Ores.					
Description.		Feb., Ja.		Jan., Feb.,		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1911, on a			
		1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Imports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace		£ 263,304 18,300	£ 233.585 30,679	£ 233,665 13,904	£ + 29,719 - 12,379	£ + 29,639 + 4,396			
Exports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace		341,859	390,456 12,889	360,476 7,588	- 48,647 - 4,198	- 18,667 + 1,103			

#### SILK TRADE.

(Based on 53 Returns—50 from Employers, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good and was better than both a

month and a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 8,105 workpeople in the week ended February 25th, 1911, showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages

	W	orkpeop	le.	1	Earnings			
to the second se	Week	Inc. (	+) or -) on a	Week ended Feb.	Dec. (-) on			
	Feb. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.			Month ago.	Year ago.		
Branches.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Throwing	860	+ 0.0	- 10.1	365	+ 0.8	- I3.7 + 2.5		
Spinning	2,355 3,388	+ 0.1	+ 2.8	1,813	- 0'I	+ 1'3		
Weaving	1,013	+ 4'2	- 0'5	644	+ 0.0	+ 2'1		
Not specified	489	+ 4.5	+ 17.3	427	+ 7.0	+ 32.6		
Total	8,105	+ 0.0	+ 1.2	5,561	+ 1.6	+ 2.5		
Districts.		+ 0.6	+ 1'3	2,335	+ 2'0	+ 2'3		
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	2,917	+ 00	T 13	41333	1 40	1 - 3		
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	579	+ 0.5	+ 6.6	455	- 1.3	+ 10.4		
Eastern Counties	2,771	+ 2.0	+ 3'0	1,659	+ 4'5	+ 5.1		
Other Districts, including Scotland and Leek	1,838		- 1.0	1,112	- 2.3	- 3.6		
Total	8,105	+ 0.0	+ 1.2	5,561	+ 1.6	+ 2.5		

Employment at Macclesfield was good with throwsters, power loom weavers and hand loom weavers working in factories; moderate with spinners and bad with outside hand loom weavers. At Leek employment was fair with throwsters and spinners, and better than a month ago; with trimming weavers it was bad, but with braid workers it was good. At Congleton employment was good with throwsters and spinners, and moderate with trimming weavers. Employment in the Bradford district was fairly good. In the Eastern Counties employment was fair, and better than both a month and a year ago.

			Jan.,	Feb.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Feb., 1911, on				
Description.		Feb., 1911.	1911	1910.	1	Month ago.		Year ago.	
Imports:— Raw Silk Thrown Silk Spun Silk Yarn Silk Broad-Stuffs	lbs lbs lbs yds	15°,*35 31,044 53,135 6,304,821	70,723 28,210 45,053 6,632,236	59,411 36,648 29,568 6,620,744	+++-	80,012 2,834 8,082 327,415	+	91,324 5,604 23,567 315,923	
Exports:— Thrown Silk Spun Silk Yarn Silk Broad-Stuffs	lbs lbs yds	3,672 102,179 504,094	6,0 <b>96</b> 124, <b>9</b> 14 398, <b>7</b> 10	3,9 <sup>2</sup> 4 130,747 361,294	+	2,424 22,735 105,384	-	252 28,568 12,500	

#### HOSIERY TRADE.

[Based on 107 Returns-98 from Employers, 3 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a year

Returns from firms employing 20,891 workpeople in the week ended February 25th showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 4.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	Earnings.								
District.  Leicester Leicester Country District. Notts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts	Week	Inc	· (+) (-)			Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	25th, Feb., 1911.	March Street, Add March Street, Street		Month Year ago.		25th Feb., 1911.	Month ago.		Year ago.	
	10,125 2,656 5,032 2,449 629		ora		2'8 7'0 5'6 5'5 4'8	£ 8,092 2,155 3,769 1,752 420		er nt. 1'5 0'1 1'2 4'6 6.1		er o.6 5.6 3.2 7.7 9.3
Total, United Kingdom	20,891	+	0.2	+	4.3	16,188	+	I,I	+	2'3

At Leicester employment was fairly good, especially in the fancy hosiery department; at Loughborough it was moderate; at Hinckley it continued good, except in the fashioned hose branch. With power frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire some short time was reported, but employment was, on the whole, better than a year ago; with hand frame workers in the country districts it was fairly good. In Scotland employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Description.	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Inc. (+) or in Feb.,	Dec. (-)
Dosarpion,	1911.	1911. 1910.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Hosiery, Woollen Cotton	 £ 44,732 169,094	£ 40,141 150,795	£ 45,572 150,606	£ + 4.591 + 18,259	- £840 + 18,488
Exports; Hosiery, Woollen ,, Cotton	 174,940 55,860	183,617 57,172	143,166 48,963	- 8,677 - 1,312	+ 31,774 + <b>6,</b> 897

CARPET TRADE.
(Based on 33 Returns—24 from Employers, 4 from Trade Uni ons, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during February was good and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 7.948 work-people and paying £6,782 in wages in the week ended February 25th, 1911, showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.4 per cent. in the amount of wages

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

(Based on 370 Returns—355 from employers, 7 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT generally was fairly good, and better than a

month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 36,477 workpeople in the week ending February 25th, showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

		4.	W	<b>Vork</b>	реор	le.			Ear	ning	s.	
h (1974) 5000			Week ended Feb.	ended (-) on a			Week					
			25th 1911.		onth go.		ear	Feb. 25th 1911.		onth go.		ear go.
m			1		er		er	1		er		er
Trades:-					ent.		ent.	£	C	ent.		ent.
Bleaching			4,310	+	0.3	+	0'2	4,180	-	I.I	+	0.6
Printing Dyeing			1,024	+	1.5	+	9'5	1,318	+	1.7	+	9.9
Trimming, Fini	ching	8.	16,349	+	0.4	+	1.9	21,244	+	3.8	+	6.1
other Departn	nents	,	13,264	+	0.1	+	2'9	13,460	+	1.5	+	6.6
Unspecified			1,530	-	0.0	+	4.3	1,640	+	1.6	+	3.9
			-133-	1000		-	1					33
Total			36,477	+	0.4	+	2.3	41,842	+	2.4	+	6.0
Districts :-				1								
Yorkshire			12,855	+	0.8	+	2.4	17,202	+	4.6	+	6.0
Lancashire Scotland	•••		10,370	+	0.6	+	4.4	11,778	+	1.2	+	9.3
In-land	•••		3,362	-	1.1	+	0.5	3,027	=	2'9	-	1.4
Other Districts	•••		1,769	-	1.0	-	1.4	1,339	, ,	2.8	-	1.8
Other Districts			8,121	+	0.3	+	1.3	8,496		2.0	+	5.6
Total			36,477	+	0'4	+	2.3	41,842	+	2.4	+	6.0

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers continued fairly good in Lancashire, and was better than a year ago. At Basford it was quiet; in Dundee it year ago. At Basford it was quiet; in Dundee continued fair and was about the same as a year ago.

Printing.—Employment with machine calico printers continued good, and was better than a year ago. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it continued good. In Scotland it continued good with printers and

engravers, some overtime being reported.

Dyeing.—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers in the West Riding was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. About one-fifth of the Trade Union dyers worked short time, and about two-thirds worked overtime. With cotton dyers in Lancashire employment was fairly good and better than a year ago. With silk dyers employment was fair at Macclesfield and at Leek; at Congleton it was good. At Nottingham it was fair with lace dyers.

Trimming, Finishing, etc.,—At Leicester and Lough-borough employment with hosiery trimmers, etc., showed an improvement; at Hinckley it was good. At Basford it continued fair. With calenderers it was dull at Glasgow, and worse than a month ago and a year ago; at Dundee it was fair and about the same as a year ago.

#### LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 32 Returns—18 from Trade Unions and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was moderate; it was better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,086 members reported 5.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 6.3 per cent. a month ago and 4:7 per cent. a year ago.

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

Saddle and Harness Makers.—At Walsall employment was fair with gig saddlers, and bad with brown saddlers. In London it was bad with harness makers and not quite o good as a month ago with brown saddlers. With saddlers at Glasgow and Dublin it continued quiet.

Miscellaneous Leather Trades .- In London employment continued fair with portmanteau and trunk makers, and was better than a year ago. With fancy leather and morocco finishers it was good and better than a month ago and a year ago.

#### Imports and Exports.

Description.	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1911, on a				
	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Imports: Hides raw, and pieces	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.			
thereof, dry Ditto, wet	<b>29,429</b> <b>46,</b> 389	38,655 4 <b>6</b> ,101	42,163 59,790	- 9,226 + 288	- 12,735 - 13,401			
Total Hides, dry and wet	75,818	84,756	101,953	- 8,938	- 26,135			
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins ,, (value) £	913,097 208,649	849,429 246,103	1,075,233 204,999	+ 63,668 - 37,454	- 162,136 + 3,650			
Leather* cwts.	83,771	92,167	88,829	- 8,396	- 5,058			
Exports: Leather cwts. Gloves doz. prs. Machinery Belting cwts. Other Sorts (value) f Saddlery and Harness f (value)	17,430 14,670 2,706 38,753 40,430	19,161 11,219 3,161 41,715 40,604	18,496 21,901 3,230 34.657 26,830	- 1,732 + 3,451 - 455 - 2,962 - 174	- 1,066 - 7,231; - 524 + 4,096; + 13,600;			

#### BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 458 Returns-444 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 4 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair, and slightly better than a month ago and a year ago.

	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings	
District.	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Transminger and	Feb. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
England & Wales.		Per	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leicester Leicester Country Dis- trict	3,034 13.055 3,308	+ 3.9 + 0.2	+ 1.0 - 0.0 - 3.7	3,3°5 14,4 2 3,152	+ 3'4 + 3'5	- 0.8 - 0.8 - 2.5
Northampton Northampton Country District	11,087 8,469	+ 0.7	+ 66	10,753 7,987	+ 0.3	+ 6.3
Kettering Stafford & District Norwich & District Bristol & District	3,976 2,703 3,613 1,540	+ 0.8 + 0.4 + 4.1	+ 2.1 + 4.2 + 3.1 + 0.8	3,939 2,573 3,117 1,253	+ 2.7 + 3.9 + 0.7	- 1.4 + 4.8 + 2.6 + 1.5
Kingswood Leeds & District Manchester & District Birmingham & District	1,557 2,325 3,041 935	- 2.0 + 0.6 - 1.0 + 0.3	+ 2.8 + 4.3 + 7.6 - 2.2	1,242 2,024 2,577 752	- 7.5 - 0.9 - 4.2 - 0.7	- 2.2 + 2.5 - 0.5 - 2.2
Other parts of England and Wales	3,040	- 1·5	+ 4.8	2,615	+ 05	+ 5.8
ENGLAND & WALES	61,683	+ 0.2	+ 2.1	59,751	+ 1.3	+ 09
SCOTLAND IRELAND	3,456	- 0.4 - 1.8	- 98 - 98	3,267 95	- 5.0 - 2	- 2'I - 9'5
United Kingdom	65.375	+ 05	+ 1.0	63,113	+ 1'2	+ 07

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

the week ended February 25th, showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment showed a further improvement compared with a month ago, but was not quite so good as a year ago. At Northampton employment showed little change compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago; with army bootmakers in Northamptonshire it was still very slack. At Bristol employment was fairly good. In the heavy boot trade at Kingswood and Leeds there was the usual seasonal slackness, and short time was reported. In Scotland employment was moderate, and not so good as a year ago.

#### Imports and Exports.

al multiple tweeter	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1911, on a		
anti Victoria i Sancia	1911.	1911.		Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports (less re-exports) Quantity doz. pairs Value £	18,0 <b>6</b> 0 48,409	10,138 57,252	23,117 80,898	+ 7,922 - 8,843	- 5,057 - 32,489	
Exports(British & Irish) Quantity doz. pairs Value £	117,974 289,349	118,085 282,856	117,053 256,478	- III + 6,493	+ 921 + 32,871	

#### TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 106 Returns-75 from Employers, 3 from Trade Unions, and 28 from Local Correspondents.)

London.—Employment during February showed a seasonal improvement, and was slightly better than a year

Returns from firms paying £9,794 to their work-people during the four weeks ended February 25th showed an increase of 10 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 1.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

#### Ready-made Branch.

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

Leeds .- Employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago; a deficiency of machinists was reported. Returns from firms employing 9,629 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended February 25th showed an increase of 1.4 per cent, in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres .- At Bristol and Manchester employment was fair, and better than a year ago. At Norwich and Glasgow it was moderate, but showed an improvement compared with a month ago.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in February, 1911, were valued at £270,780, as compared with £203,883 in January, 1911, and £248,406 in February, 1910; and the Exports for the same months at £675,954, £691,520 and £575,443 respectively.

#### HAT TRADE.

(Based on 11 Returns-2 from Employers' Associations, 8 from Trade Unions, and 1 from a local Correspondent).

EMPLOYMENT during February in the Silk hat trade was quiet, and short time was reported.

In the Felt hat trade employment was fair, and better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago. The decline compared with a year ago was in the ladies' hat branch. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of February was 4.8, compared

Returns from firms employing 65,305 workpeople in with 6.9 a month ago, and 2.1 a year ago. At Denton employment was fair; at Stockport it was moderate. In Warwickshire employment continued fair; a scarcity of skilled trimmers (women) was reported.

#### Imports and Exports.

	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1911, on a				
Description.	IgII	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Imports: - All kinds dozens	36,905	39,470	50,983	- 2,565	- 14,078			
Exports: Fet ,, Straw ,, Other sorts ,,	70,303 58,769 10,113	6 ,365 65,077 11,588	63,696 57,545 9,106	+ 8,938 - 6,308 - 1,475	+ 6,607 + 1,224 + 1,007			
Total	139,185	138,030	130 347	+ 1,155	+ 8,838			

#### OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 216 Returns—209 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West-End, employing 1,536 dressmakers in the week ended February 25th, showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 4.8 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair. With court and private dressmakers employing 1,289 workpeople in the week ended February 25th there was an increase of 12.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 7.1 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was reported as moderate. With milliners in the West-End employment

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, under-clothing and infants' millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,480 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended February 25th showed an increase of 2.5 per cent, in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good. A number of firms reported a deficiency of labour.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades, firms employing 3,664 workpeople in the week ended February 25th showed an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 3.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair. A deficiency of labour, principally of machinists, was reported.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, employing 7,012 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £4,781 in wages in the week ended February 25th, showed an increase of 1.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 4.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fair.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 5,847 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended February 25th showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 3.4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

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

March, 1911.

(Based on 423 Returns-132 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 273 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 18 from Local Correspondents.)

#### PAPER TRADES.

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

Returns from firms employing 21,301 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was an increase in the total number of workpeople employed by them of 0.2 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 2.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

dechnec	Workpeople paid Wages in	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	last week of Feb., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards: Northern Counties Midlands, Wales and Ireland Southern Counties Scotland	5,849 1,568 7,205 5.910	Per cent 0'7 - 0'5 + 1'1 + 0'2'	Per cent. + 1 7 + 1 1 + 3 7 + 3 3		
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. Hand-made Paper	20,532 769	+ 0'2 + 0'3	+ 28 + 1.3		
Total	21,301	+ 0.2	+ 2.8		

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 1,420 members had 2.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, 1911, as compared with 2.1 per cent. at the end of January, 1911, and 2.7 per cent. at the end of February, 1910. In the hand-made paper trade Trade Unions with 572 members had 6·3 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, 1911, as compared with 5·8 per cent. a month ago and 70 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of paper in February, 1911, amounted

to £473,938, as compared with £533,656 in January, 1911, and £458,557 in February, 1910; and the **Exports** for the same months amounted to £260,533, £261,258, and £227,348 respectively.

#### PRINTING TRADES.

Employment with letterpress printers remained quiet and showed little change on the whole as compared with a month ago and a year ago. With lithographic printers it continued fair and was better than a year ago.

London.—Employment with letterpress printers was slack and worse than a month ago and a year ago. With lithographic printers it remained fair and was better than a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment with letterpress printers was moderate on the whole, and rather better than a month ago and a year ago. At Edinburgh, Sheffield and Nottingham it was good. At Liverpool, Manchester and Dublin it was slack. With lithographic printers employ-

ment remained fair, and was better than a year ago.

No. of Members Percentage Unemployed Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a 5°5 5°2 6.0 5.4 + 0.2 + ... 2,656 aties and 4,129 5°2 2°5 2.1 4.4 + 0.1 + 0.8 2.4 3.4 + 0.1 + 0.8 6,067 2.9 3.8 4.9 - 0.9 - 5.0 - 0.3

#### BOOKBINDING TRADES.

United Kingdom ... 53,264 5'3 5'4 5'4 - 0'1 - 0'1

Employment in London was quiet and worse than a month ago. In other districts it was fairly good and rather better than a month ago. Compared with a year ago, a general improvement was shown.

	No. of Members		age Uner		Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a
Autor Description	of Unions at end of Feb.,1911	Feb.,	Jan., 1911.	Feb., 1910,	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Other Districts	3,575 3,437	5'5	4'3 3'7	7°0 4°9	+ 1'2 - 0'4	- 1.2 - 1.2
United Kingdom	7,012	4.4	4.0	5'9	+ 0.4	- 1'5

#### FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 180 Returns-5 from Employers' Associations, 135 from Trade Unions, and 40 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole and better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,400 reported 4.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 6.0 per cent. a month ago, and 7.2 per cent. a year ago.

#### Furnishing Trades.

Employment in these trades was moderate on the whole, but better than both a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions reported 5.7 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 9.2 per cent. a month ago, and 11.5 per cent. a year ago. Employment was fair in London and at Birmingham. It was also fair at Glasgow except with carvers. It was bad at Newcastle, Sunderland, Middlesbrough and

The Imports of furniture and cabinetware in February, 1911, were valued at £31,599 as compared with £31,252 in January, 1911, and £26,474 in February, 1910; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £92,113, £100,854, and £54,478 respectively.

#### Millsawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment continued moderate, but was better than a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of February was 4.3, as compared with 5.9 a month ago, and 5.4 a year ago. Employment was good at Belfast, and was fair and better than a month ago at Glasgow and Middlesbrough. Short time was reported on the Tyne and at Dublin and Nottingham, and employment was bad at Liverpool and Leicester.

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,	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1911, on a			
	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Timber, hewn	Loads. 189,812 115,946	Loads. 196,724 198,385	Loads. 167,258 110,341	Loads. - 6,912 - 82,439	Loads. + 22,554 + 5,605		
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value)	£ 14,614	£ 13,179	£ 15,396	+ £,435	- £ 782		

Employment was still fair on the whole. Short time, however, was worked at Burton and Liverpool, where employment was bad and worse than in the previous month. Employment was still bad at Manchester.

#### Coachbuilding.

Employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions reported 2.7 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 3.6 per cent. a month ago, and 4.0 per cent. a year ago.

#### Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers.—Employment was fair, and better than a month ago. Trade Unions reported 3.8 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 5.2 per cent. a month ago and 3.8 per cent. a year ago.

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

The Imports of brushes and brooms in February. 1911, were valued at £34,972, as compared with £30,680 in January, 1911, and £34,368 in February, 1910; and the **Exports** for the same months were valued at £20,015, £18,622, and £16,400, respectively.

#### BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 2,731 Returns—1,286 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 1,382 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 63 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in February continued slack, but was better than a month ago and a year ago.

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of February was 7.5 as compared with 9.5 a month ago and 11.3 a year ago; and for plumbers at the same dates the percentages were 10.8, 11.2, and 8.5 respectively. In the case of carpenters and joiners, the improvement, as compared with both a month ago and a year ago, was common to nearly all districts, but was most marked in the Northern Counties, Scotland

Returns from Trade Unions of bricklayers, masons, painters, plasterers and labourers showed a general improvement compared with both a month ago and a

For London the Trade Union returns showed that 5.6 per cent. of carpenters and joiners were unemployed at the end of February, as compared with 8 o per cent. a month ago, and 8.9 per cent. year ago. The corresponding percentages for plumbers were 11.8, 12.5, and 11.4 respectively. Employment with masons and plasterers in London was reported as fair.

Returns received from 1,226 firms employing 59,905 workpeople at the end of February showed that as compared with a month ago there was an increase in the total number employed by them of 11'4 per cent. in London, and of 2'5 per cent. in other districts.

~								
District,			No. paid on last pay-day in Feb., 1911.	Dec	(+) or c.(-) n a onth go.	No. paid on last pay-day in Feb., 1911.	Dec	c.(+) or c.(-) n a onth
			Ski Trade	lled	en.	Labo	urer	s.
London			9,330	+1	,174	6,787	+	514
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	•••		3,448	+	138	2,582	+	97
Lancashire and Cheshire	•••		4,537	-	14	3,902	-	118
Midland and Eastern Counties			4,317	+	164	3,615	+	94
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales Other Districts			5,061	+	347	2,953	-	47
Other Districts			674	+	47	423	-	26
England and Wales			27,376	+1	,856	20,262	+	514
Scotland			3,916	+	236	1,954	+	20
Ireland			738	+	91	816	+	29
United Kingdom			32,030	+2	,183	23,032	+	551
Maria Jaka Palan II			Lads ar	nd B	oys.	То	tal.	
London			569	1+	14	16,695	1	1,70
Northern Counties and Yorkshire			752	+	24	6.782	+	259
Lancashire and Cheshire			1,123	+	22	9,562	-	110
Midland & Eastern Counties			521	-	38	8,453	+	220
S. & S.W. Counties & Wales		•••	724	+	II	8,738	+	31
Other Districts	•••	•••	66	+	2	1,163	+	2:
England and Wales			3,755	+	35	51,393	+ :	2,10
Scotland			949	+	I	6,819	+	268
Ireland			139	+	7	1,693	H	10

Employment was slack, but better than a month ago, in all the large centres, except as stated below.

Employment was moderate on the whole in the Tees district. It was good with painters at Doncaster and moderate with carpenters at Huddersfield.

With plumbers in Lancashire and Cheshire employment showed a general decline. Employment at Manchester declined with bricklayers and plasterers; with painters it was moderate. Employment was worse than a month ago with bricklayers at Blackburn and Northwich. It was fair with masons at Blackburn, with carpenters at Northwich, Warrington and Blackpool, and with painters at Blackpool, Stockport, Ashton, and Altrincham.

At Coventry, the Potteries, Shrewsbury, Northampton and Ipswich employment was fair generally. At Nottingham it was fair with masons; with plumbers it was worse than a month ago. At Lincoln it was fair with bricklayers and painters, but worse than a month ago with carpenters. Painters at Leicester and plumbers | with glass blowers in London.

at Birmingham were fairly well employed. A decline was reported by bricklayers at Rugby and Burton.

Employment was good with bricklayers at Ply-It was fair with bricklayers at Cheltenham, with painters at Bath, and with carpenters at Exeter, Gloucester, Southampton, Maidstone, Oxford and Watford. At Bristol it was fair with bricklayers, but worse than a month ago with painters and plasterers. At Cardiff it was fair with bricklayers, painters and plumbers.

At Glasgow employment was fair with bricklayers, slaters, carpenters and plasterers. Employment was fair with bricklayers at Motherwell, with painters at Edinburgh, and with plasterers at Aberdeen. At Dundee employment showed a general decline.

Employment at Belfast was fairly good with brick-layers, painters and plumbers. At Dublin it declined with bricklayers, painters and slaters, but with plasterers it was fair. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers at Cork were fairly well employed.

#### GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 81 Returns-53 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 17 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole, but showed a further slight decline as compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago, especially with glass bottle

Returns received from firms employing 7,925 workpeople in the week ended February 25th, 1911, showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 5.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 10.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, these increases being mainly accounted for by improvement in the glass bottle industry.

						China Pile
	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings	
dige be-	Week		+) or -) on a	Week ended Feb.	d Dec. (-) on a	
	Feb. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Glass Bottle	5,151	- 1'2	+ 9'0	6,444	- 3'4	+ 13'5
Plate Glass	712	- 0.4	+ 3'0	891	- 0.8	+ 5'3
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,811	+ o.i	+ 0.0	2,073	+ 46	+ 8.3
Other Branches	251	+ 0.4	- 10.0	289		- 13.5
Total	7,925	- 0.8	+ 5.8	9.698	- 1.4	+ 10.2
Districts. North of England	839		+ 6.7	995	+ 3'9	+ 25'0
Yorkshire	3,951	- 1.3	+ 8.5	4,956	- 3'9	+ 12'2
Lancashire	836	- 0.7	- 1.1	944	- 2.7	- I'2
Worcestershire and	1,217	- 0.3	+ 5'2	1,565	+ 2'3	+ 10.4
Warwickshire	OTTO SEED	180000	Brick !			
Scotland	748	- 09	+ 3'9	8,6	- 0.6	+ 5'3
Other parts of the United Kingdom	334	+ 1.2	- 1.3	342	+ 5.9	+ 1.3
Total	7,925	- 0.8	+ 58	9,698	- 1.4	+ 10.2

Employment with glass bottle makers was moderate on the whole in the North of England; in Yorkshire, a considerable amount of short time was worked; it was good at Leeds, Castleford and Wakefield. It continued fair at St. Helens, with some short time, and good at Bristol. It was also good at Portobello, while at Dublin it was bad and worse than a month ago. Employment with glass bottle makers generally was much better than a year ago, when it was bad. 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, some overtime being worked at all three places. Employment continued moderate with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens, and the improvement shown a month ago with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear was continued, though short time was still general. Employment continued good with plate glass bevellers at Birmingham. It was bad and worse than both a month ago and a year ago

THE STREET	Feb.,	Jan.,	Feb.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Feb., 1911, on a			
Description.	1911	1911	1910	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports:	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.		
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	1,8'191	112,779	86,834	- 4,618	+ 21,327		
Plate	28,367	33,866	20,566	- 5,499	+ 7,801		
Flint, plain, cut or orna- mental, &c.	56,046	56,677	51,401	- 631	+ 4,645		
Manufactures, other	131	185	73	- 54	+ 58		
sorts	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.		
Bottles	117,311	131,345	101,866	- 14,031	+ 15,445		
Exports:	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.		
Plate	14,395	18,001	17,348	- 3,695	- 2,953		
Flint	6,550	6,157	6,083	+ 393	+ 457		
Manufactures, other	42,649	44,755	37,400	- 2,106	+ 5,249		
sorts	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.		
Bottles	63,653	79 253	58,396	- 10,600	+ 10,267		

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

(Based on 99 Returns—94 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents).

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fairly good and better

than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 21,131 workpeople in the week ended February 25th showed an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 3.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.3 per cent. in the amount of wages

VV	OIK	peop	people.				Latinigs.			
Week ended					Week					
25th, 1911.					25th, 1911.				ear go.	
3,276 13,132 4.723					£ 3,505 12,505 4,094				Per ent. 8'2 3'1 0'1	
21,131	+	1.3	+	1.8	20,104	+	38	+	3.3	
16,025 5,106 21,131	+++	1.9 0.5	++++	1.8	14,738 5,366 20,104	+++	3.8 3.7 3.8	++ +	4'I 1'4	
	Week ended Feb. 25th, 1911.  3,276 13,132 4.723 21,131	Week ended Feb. 25th, 1911. Mag. 3,276 + 13,132 + 4.723 - 21,131 + 16,025 + 5,106	Week ended Feb. 25th, 1911. Month ago.  Per cent. 3,276 + 0.5 13,132 + 2.0 4.723 - 0.3  21,131 + 1.3  16,025 + 1.6 5,106 + 0.2	ended Peb. 25th, 1911. Month 1911. Ago. Ago. Ago. Ago. Ago. Ago. Ago. Ago	Week ended Feb. 25th, 1911. Month 1911. Month 2911. 3,276 + 0.5 13,132 + 2.0 + 0.9 4.723 - 0.3 + 1.7  16,025 + 1.6 + 1.8 5,106 + 0.2 + 1.8	Week ended Feb.   State   State   Feb.   State   State   Feb.   State   Feb.	Neek ended   Inc. (+) or   Neek ended   Peb.   25th, 1911.   Month   Year ago.   Neek ended   1911.   Neek ended	Week ended Feb. 25th, 1911.         Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a gended Feb. 25th, 1911.         Week ago. 25th 25th 25th 36th 1911.         Inc. ended Feb. 25th 25th 36th 1911.         Month 1911.         Week ended Feb. 25th 36th 1911.         Per cent. 25th 33th 1911.         Per cent. 33th 1911.         Per cent. 33th 1911.         Per cent. 25th 40th 1911.         Per cent. 25th 4	Week ended Feb. 25th, 1911.         Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Peb. 25th, 1911.         Week ago.         Inc. (+) Epb. 25th, 25th, 25th, 360.         Month Year ago.         Year 25th, 25th, 25th, 36th,	

In the Potteries employment was fairly good in all branches, and better than both a month ago and a year ago; the decline shown in the earthenware branch in December and January was succeeded by a considerable improvement. In Scotland employment showed little change as compared with a month ago. It was quiet with tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in February, 1911, were valued at £74,006 as compared with £66,572 in January, 1911, and £54,134, in February, 1910; and the **Exports** for the same months were valued at £232,329, £24 $\overline{6}$ ,708, and £190,362 respectively.

#### BRICK TRADE.

(Based on 152 Returns—142 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1 from a Trade Union, and 9 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT continued moderate on the whole; it was better than a year ago in most districts

	V	Vorkpeop	ole.		Earnings		
Districts.	Week	ended (-) on a			Week ended (-)		
	Feb. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Feb. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,070	- 0.0	+ 2'0	3,413	+ 0.5	+ 3.5	
Midland and Eastern Counties	4,039	+ 1.1	+ 3.1	4,251	+ 0.4	+ 8.9	
South and South-West Counties and Wales	2,932	+ 1.0	+ 6.2	3,347	+ 3.1	+ 18.9	
Scotland Other Districts	1,510	+ 2.3	- 0'7 - 7'3	1,669 846	+ 1.2	- 1'2 - 5'2	
Total	12,435	+ 0.8	+ 2.4	13,526	+ 1.7	+ 7'3	

the week ended February 25th showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.3 per cent. in the amount of wages

Employment continued fair on the whole in the Northern Counties, but was only moderate in the Tees and Hartlepool district. It was moderate in Yorkshire, and in Lancashire and Cheshire. In the Midland Counties it continued moderate on the whole, but was better than a year ago; it was good in Shropshire and continued fair in South Staffordshire, and bad in the Nottingham district. It was fair in Bedfordshire, though not quite so good as a month ago; it was slack in Cambridgeshire and Norfolk, but showed an improvement in Suffolk and Essex. It continued fairly good and was much better than a year ago in the Southern and South-Western Counties; it was fair in Wales. It was fair and better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago, in Scotland.

#### AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 247 Returns from Correspondents in various districts). EMPLOYMENT was generally fairly good during February, the fine weather which prevailed during the greater part of the month enabling farmers to offer a fair amount of employment to men outside the ordinary farm staff on such work as threshing, carting manure, hedging and ditching. There was generally an ample supply of such extra men, but mention of any marked surplus was exceptional in the reports. Men for permanent situations were again reported as scarce in parts of the Midland and Southern and South Western Counties.

Northern Counties.—Agricultural employment was generally regular in these counties, except in the western districts, where stormy weather during the last half of the month caused loss of time to extra labourers. There was a moderate demand for extra men for hedging, ditching, threshing, etc., in most parts of Yorkshire, but the supply was in excess of the demand in the Bridlington, Driffield, Shirburn, and Wortley Rural Districts; in the other counties but few of these men were required at any period during the month. Little or no change was reported in wages at the Candlemas hiring fairs in Cumberland.

Midland Counties.—For the time of the year there was a fairly good demand for extra men in these counties, the weather being fine on the whole. The demand was chiefly on account of carting and spreading manure, hedging, ditching, and threshing. It was more than met by the supply in Oxfordshire, but in the other counties the supply and demand were generally fairly well balanced. A demand for men for permanent situations was reported from certain districts.

Eastern Counties.—Threshing operations were somewhat hindered at times by wind and rain, but otherwise employment generally suffered little interruption from the weather, and farm work was reported to be in a fairly forward state at the end of the month. Hedging, ditching, carting manure, besides threshing, provided work for extra men, and the supply of such men was usually taken up by the demand. A scarcity of single men and of milkers was reported in the Brigg Rural District in Lin-

Southern and South-Western Counties.—With the exception of two or three days at the end of the month, outdoor work suffered little or no interruption in these counties, and extra men had a fair amount of employment at such seasonal operations as threshing, carting manure, and hedging. The supply of and demand for these men were generally about equal, an excess in the supply being reported only in the Epsom (Surrey) and the Devizes (Wiltshire) Rural Districts. An excess of men for permanent situations was reported in the Wareham and Purbeck (Dorset) Rural District, while there was some scarcity of such men in the Godstone (Surrey) and the Petworth and Uckfield (Sussex) Rural Districts, in the Returns from firms employing 12,435 workpeople in Aldershot district (Hampshire) and in the Wantage

(Berkshire), Axbridge (Somerset), Stow-on-the-Wold and Thornbury (Gloucestershire), Torrington (Devon) and West Penwith (Cornwall) Rural Districts.

#### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

(Based on 134 Returns—116 from Employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

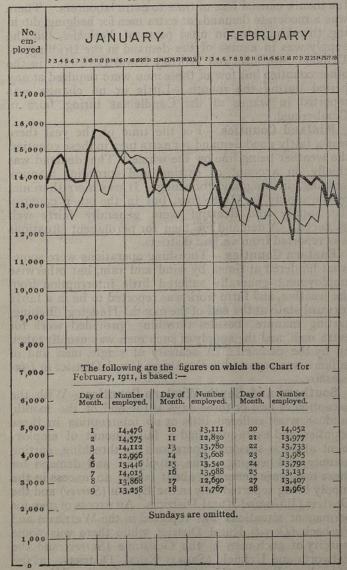
EMPLOYMENT was fair in London and Liverpool; it was not so good as a month ago, but was better than a year ago. At the other principal ports it continued fair on the whole and was better than a year ago.

London.\*-Employment was fair, particularly in the first week, during the wool sales, it was worse than a month ago, but better than a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the cocks and principal wharves during the four weeks ended February 25th 1911, was 13,641, a decrease of 5.2 per cent. as compared with a month ago, but an increase of 6.1 per cent. as compared with February, 1910.

		Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.									
	MESA E	In Docks	177 1		1a						
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At 107 Wharves making Returns.	Total Dock and Principal Wharves.						
Week ended Feb. 4th ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	4,962 4,102 4,014 3,896	2,684 2,737 2,714 3,442	7,646 6,839 6,728 7,338	6,490 6,582 6,501 6,440	14,136 13,421 13,229 13,778						
Average for 4 weeks ended Feb. 25th, 1911	} 4,244	2,894	7,138	6,503	13,641						
Average for Jan., 1911	4,941	2,768	7,709	6,675	14,384						
,, Feb., 1910	4,149	2,487	6,636	6,223	12,859						

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at 107 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of January and February, 1911. The corresponding curve for January and February, 1970, is also given for comparison.

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



The daily numbers employed during February, 1911, ranged from 11,767 on the 18th to 14,575 on the 2nd. During February, 1910, the daily numbers ranged from 12,271 on the 22nd to 13,837 on the 28th.

The mean daily number employed at Tilbury Dock was 1,377 during February, 1911, as compared with 1,508 during the previous month, and 1,357 during February,

Employment with dock labourers at Liverpool was good generally; at the North-end (Bootle) docks, however, a decline was reported, and employment was slack. With quay and railway carters employment was fair, and better than a month ago.

Other Ports.—Employment on the Tyne and Wear was fair generally with dock and riverside labourers and moderate with trimmers and teemers; there was an improvement with dock labourers on the Tyne, but a decline on the Wear, while trimmers and teemers were not so well employed as a month ago on either river. An improvement was reported at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough, at which ports employment was generally good. It was moderate at Hull, slack at Grimsby and fair at Goole. Employment continued slack at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and good at Parkeston. It was quiet generally at Plymouth, but rather better than a month ago. At Bristol it was bad and worse than a month ago. There was an improvement at the South Wales ports, where employment was fairly good. A decline on a month ago was reported at Leith; at Grangemouth employment continued slack. It was fair and slightly worse than a month ago at Dundee. Employment was bad at Belfast.

### SEAMEN SHIPPED IN FEBRUARY.

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

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade was entered and cleared) show that during February, 36,269 seamen\*, of whom 3,527 (or 5.7 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. As compared with February, 1910, there was a net increase of 4,527; the chief increases were at Liverpool, the Tyne Ports, and at London.

During the two months ended February, 1911, the total number of seamen shipped was 76,186, an increase of 9,384 on the total for the corresponding period of 1910. At Liverpool, the Tyne Ports, London and Bristol there were marked increases. The largest decreases were at Middlesbrough and Sunderland.

Lascars are not included in these figures.

Principal Ports.		Number of Seamen* shipped in									
		id is	Februar	у		months Februar					
Principal Polit		1910.	1911.	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in 1911.	1910.	1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in 1911.				
ENGLAND & WA East Coast. Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby		1,634 306 310 918 51	2,751 293 342 902 22	+ 1,117 - 13 + 32 - 16 - 29	3,108 682 888 2,342 77	5,779 571 736 2,358 72	+ 2,671 - 111 - 152 + 16 - 5				
Bristol Channel.  Bristol†  Newport, Mon.  Cardiff†  Swansea	:	453 786 3,396 222	920 921 3,835 388	+ 467 + 135 + 439 + 166	1,115 1,66; 8,315 783	1,795 1,946 8,649 890	+ 680 + 283 + 334 + 107				
Other Ports. Liverpool London Southampton		11,686 5,688 2,979	13,254 6,268 2,856	+ 1,568 + 580 - 123	22,783 12,396 5,883	26,500 13,684 6,073	+ 3,717 + 1,288 + 190				
SCOTLAND Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil, Grangemouth Glasgow		359 157 2,689	292 38 2,932	- 67 - 119 + 243	743 405 5,115	896 364 5,358	+ 153 - 41 + 243				
Dublin Belfast		38 70	60 195	+ 22 + 125	170	100	- 70 + 81				
Total .		31,742	36,269	+ 4,527	66,802	75,186	+ 9,384				

t Including Barry and Penarth.

#### FISHING INDUSTRY.

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

THE fish landed in February, 1911, showed an increase in quantity, but a decrease in value as compared with February, 1910.

THE TRANSPORT	Quai	ntity.	Value.			
TIME TARREY	Feb., 1911.	Feb., 1910.	Feb., 1911.	Feb., 1910.		
Fish (other than Shell): England and Wales Scotland Ireland	Cwts. 628,896 348,570 126,096	Cwts. 59 <sup>7</sup> ,2 <sup>8</sup> 7 363,05 <sup>2</sup> 83,783	£ 477,575 143,585 25,645	£ 485,950 171,753 19,580		
Total	1,103,562	1,038,122	646,805 17,788	677,283 18,857		
Total Value	TH-WO	foil -off	664,593	696,140		

Employment at the principal ports during February, 1911 was moderate. At Grimsby employment was good with fishermen, fair with fish dock labourers, and bad with fish curers: it was worse than a year ago. At Yarmouth it was moderate with fishermen, and bad with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Hull employment was moderate with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and fair with fish curers. At Lowestoft it was moderate with all classes. Employment at Aberdeen was good with fishermen and moderate with fish dock labourers and curers. At Fraserburgh it was moderate with fishermen, bad with fish dock labourers, and fair with fish curers. Employment at Macduff was moderate generally. At Peterhead it was good with fishermen, fair with fish dock labourers, and moderate with fish curers. Fishing operations off the South-western Coasts of England were but moderately successful.

The Exports of herrings, cured and salted, in February, 1911, were valued at £83,642, as compared with £87,786 in January, 1911, and £70,528 in February, 1910.

#### LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

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

WHAT IS AN ACCIDENT? HEART DISEASE: BURDEN OF PROOF.

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

What is an Accident? Heart Disease: Burden of Proof. Compensation is payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, only where personal injury is caused by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment.

A workman employed in a colliery had to keep the road in repair, and to help in pushing empty trucks up an incline and to do other odd jobs. One day when he had been engaged in assisting other men in getting an empty truck off the rails, he proceeded to sharpen some props. After working at this for some ten minutes he was taken ill, and died at home later in the same day from angina pectoris. His dependants claimed compensation under the Act. Medical evidence was given to the effect that the deceased had heart disease of long standing and that angina pectoris might be brought on by several causes, and might be due to circumstances which could not be called accidents. It might be due to very slight exertion and did not always immediately follow exertion. There was no evidence that the work of the deceased subjected him to any extraordinary strain. The County Court Judge decided that the deceased, who was an elderly man, over exerted himself while pushing a truck, and thereby brought on an attack of heart trouble from which he died. He consequently made an award in favour of the claimants.

The employers appealed. The Court of Appeal held that it was not sufficient to prove that a man met with his death in a colliery unless it could be proved that the cause of death was an accident arising out of as well as in the course of the employment. The burden of proof is on the claimants and they must do something more than show a state of facts consistent either with one view or another. Here it was not possible to say that the attack of angina pectoris was due to the work the man was doing in the colliery. There was no evidence sufficient to prove this, and the County Court Judge was not entitled to come to the conclusion to which he came. Therefore the appeal was allo

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT: INJURY WHILE "LARKING."

Compensation is not payable unless the accident causing injury was one arising out of as well as in the course of the employment.

A boy was employed by a company of manufacturing chemists. In the course of his employment he was set to clean a machine

which had been stopped for the purpose. While he was so employed he had a discussion with another boy as to whether if a sovereign were under a cylinder when the machine was in motion, they could get it out. By way of experiment the boy cleaning the machine started it and put his hand into the machine to show how he would get out a sovereign. His hand was caught and so injured that it had to be amputated. An action for damages was brought by the boy on the ground that the machinery was not properly protected, and that the employers had allowed him to clean the machine while in motion. The jury however decided all points in favour of the employers, and it was found that the boy had started the machine for his own purpose. The action for damages having failed application was made to the judge to assess compensation, which he did. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the accident did not occur while the claimant was trying to do his master's work but while he was "larking," having started the machine for the purpose of trying whether he could get out an imaginary sovereign while it was in motion. The accident arose in the course of the employment but did not arise out of the employment. The appeal was therefore allowed, and the award of compensation set aside.—Cole v. Evans Leacher & Webb, Limited.—Court of Appeal. 22nd February, 1911.

Accident Arising out of Employment; Jumping off Waggon

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT; JUMPING OFF WAGGON AFTER DROPPED PIPE.

A man in the employment of a traction engine proprietor was employed in taking waggons loaded with stone along a highway. While sitting on one of these waggons in the course of his employment, and while in the act of lighting his pipe he let the pipe fall. He jumped off the waggon to recover his pipe, but lost his balance and fell, the wheels of the waggon going over his leg. His injuries were so serious that he died the next day. His widow claimed compensation.

claimed compensation.

The Sheriff-Substitute refused to make an award in favour of the claimant on the ground that the deceased had got off the waggon for his own purpose, and not for any object connected with his employment, and therefore the accident did not arise out

of the employment. The claimant appealed.

The Court of Session allowed the appeal, holding that a workman might reasonably smoke a pipe in the circumstances, and that having dropped it he might reasonably pick it up, and therefore the accident was one arising out of as well as in the course of the employment. — M'Laughlan v. Anderson.—Court of Session, 1st

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF EMPLOYMENT: ACTING IN DISOBEDIENCE

A miner in the employment of a colliery company having finished his day's work was on his way to the pit bottom to go home. A train of hutches was going in the direction in which he wished to go, and he jumped on to one of them in order to get a ride to the bottom of the shaft. In so doing he was directly disobeying the rules of the employers, who had forbidden any of the men to ride on these hutches. His head came in contract with the roof of the pit and he was seriously and permanently injured. He claimed

The Sheriff-Substitute held that the accident did not arise out of the employment, and that the claimant therefore was not entitled

the employment, and that the claimant therefore was not entitled to compensation. The claimant appealed.

The Court of Session dismissed the appeal, approving of the decision of the Sheriff-Substitute, and holding that the accident had happened through the claimant doing a thing for his own pleasure and convenience which was directly against the terms of his employment and a breach of the rules of which he was well aware.

— Cane v. Merry & Cunninghame, Limited. — Court of Session, 7th

Notice of Accident to be given: Mistake or other Reasonable CAUSE: PREJUDICE IN DEFENCE.

It is provided by the Act that proceedings for compensation shall not be maintainable unless notice of the accident has been given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof and before the workman has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured, and unless the claim for compensation has been made within a process of death within a compensation. within six months of the accident or, in case of death, within six months of death. But the want of any such notice is not to be a bar to proceedings if it is found that the employer is not prejudiced in his defence by such want, or when the want was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom or other reasonable cause. The failure to make a claim within six months is not to be a bar to the claim if it is found that the failure was occasioned by nistake, absence from the United Kingdom or other reasonable

A workman employed in weaving mills was alleged to have injured his back in the course of his employment on the 30th May, 1910. No notice of any accident, however, was served on the employers until the 18th November, nor did they ever hear of any accident till 5th November. He was paid full wages up till the 4th July, and £1 a week from that date till 16th September. He claimed compensation. At the hearing it was proved that he did not consult a doctor till September and that he had previously suffered from lumbago. The County Court Judge found that notice was not given as soon as practicable after the accident; that failure to give such notice was not due to mistake or other reasonable cause, and that the employers were prejudiced in their defence by such failure. Compensation was therefore refused. The claimant appealed. The Court of Appeal in Ireland held that the evidence amply supported the finding of the County Court Judge. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—Shannon v. Banbridge Weaving Company.—Court of Appeal (Ireland). 20th February, 1911. (Ireland). 20th February, 1911.

#### (2) Trade Union Acts.

RESTRAINT OF TRADE; LAWFUL OR UNLAWFUL SOCIETY; LEGALITY OF RULES; EXPULSION OF MEMBER; JURISDICTION

OF COURTS.

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 unlawful so as to render void or voidable any agreement or trust. Nothing in the Act, however, is to enable any Court to entertain any legal proceeding instituted with the object of directly enforcing or recovering damages for the breach of (inter alia) any agreement for the application of the funds of a trade union to provide benefits to members; but such agreement is not by reason of this provision to be deemed unlawful.

But the rules of a certain trade union any member found guilty of

this provision to be deemed unlawful.

By the rules of a certain trade union any member found guilty of attempting to injure the society, or to break it up otherwise than as allowed by the rules, should be expelled from the society and forfeit all claims on the funds and benefits of the society. A member of this trade union and of the Walthamstow branch thereof, was expelled under this rule, and the Walthamstow branch was dissolved by resolutions of the executive committee. The member then brought an action against the trade union for the purpose of obtaining the recission of the resolution of expulsion and his restoration to membership of the society. He alleged that he had taken proceedings against the society which had proved successful and resulted in what is known as the "Osborne Judgment," and that he had been expelled to punish him for having taken those proceedings and for no other reason. The plaintiff claimed a declaration (1) that the resolution expelling him was void and illegal and contrary to public policy; (2) that the rule as to expulsion was illegal and void; (3) that the resolution was void as being unauthorized by the rules or constitution of the society or the provisions of the Trade Union Acts; (4) that the resolution dissolving the Walthamstow branch was illegal and void; and he asked for an injunction restraining the defendants and their officers from acting upon or enforcing either the resolution of expulsion or the resolution of expulsion. from acting upon or enforcing either the resolution of expulsion or the resolution of dissolution.

or the resolution of dissolution.

When the action came on for hearing a preliminary objection was successfully taken that the society was illegal at common law as being in restraint of trade: and that the court had no jurisdiction to entertain the action, which was brought with the object of directly enforcing an agreement for the application of the funds to provide benefits to members. Judgment was therefore given for the defendants without hearing any evidence. The plaintiff appealed.

On examining the rules of the society in order to ascertain its objects, it appeared that though the objects included the protection of the interests of members and the obtaining and maintaining of reasonable hours of duty and fair wages, no provision whatever was made for calling out members on strike. A rule did, however, provide that there should be no strike without the sanction of the executive committee, and that any member striking without such sanction or in breach of his contract of service with his employers should not be entitled to the benefit of the protection fund. The rules also provided for efforts to be made for the pacific settlement of disputes and for the giving notices to leave employment only of disputes and for the giving notices to leave employment only under the control of the committee and on a vote of two-thirds o

the men interested.

The Court of Appeal on the construction of these rules held that the society was not an unlawful one. They also held that the action was not one to enforce directly a contract to provide the society was not one to enforce directly a contract to provide the society as a contract to the society as a contract to provide the the society was not an unlawful one. They also held that the action was not one to enforce directly a contract to provide benefits to the plaintiff but to enforce the contract of membership, and that there was nothing in the Act to prevent a member threatened with expulsion on unjustifiable grounds from obtaining the aid of the court to restrain such expulsion. The appeal was therefore allowed, and it was decided that the plaintiff's action must proceed to trial in the ordinary course.—Osborne v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, Court of Appeal, 7, 8 and 25th February, 1911.

#### PROHIBITION OF NIGHT-WORK FOR WOMEN IN SWEDEN.\*

On and after January 1st of the present year the employment of women at night in industrial establishments is prohibited in Sweden, under a law enacted on the 20th of November, 1909, of which the principal provisions are as follows: In industrial establishments, in which more than 10 workpeople are employed, women must be allowed 11 consecutive hours of rest in any twenty-four hours, such period of rest to comprise the hours between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. During the first three years of the operation of this law, however —i.e., until the 1st January, 1914—the period of uninterrupted rest need not exceed 10 hours. In special circumstances, and for a period not exceeding a week, an employer may reduce the statutory period of rest to the extent deemed to be necessary, on giving notice to the factory or mine inspector concerned. Should it be required to prolong the reduction of the period of rest beyond a week, but not beyond a month, the inspector has power to give the necessary permission. For a period exceeding one month, the authority of the Department of Commerce is requisite, nor can this be obtained for a period exceeding four months.

In seasonal trades and trades liable to periods of pressure the statutory interval of rest can be reduced by \* Meddelanden fran K. Kommerskollegii Afdelning för Arbetsstatistik (Journal of the Swedish Labour Department), No. 1, 1911.

one hour on 60 days (but no more) in any year. Before availing himself of this concession, the employer must notify the inspector of his intention, specifying the days on which, and the reasons for which, the regular practice is to be departed from.

By Royal Decree, special exemptions from the provisions of the law may be enacted in the case of trades the raw materials of which are subject to rapid deterioration.

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

Returns have been received from the principal Co-operative Societies and Master Bakers' Associations in Great Britain, and from local correspondents, showing the price of bread on March 1st, 1911.

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	Predominant price per 4 lbs. n 1st Mar., 1911.			Predominant price per 4 lbs. on 2 1st Dec., 1910.			Predominant price per 4 lbs. on 1st March, 1910.		
	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 Yorkshire	71/2	51	6.32	71/2	51	6.30	73	51/2	6.13	
Lancs. & Cheshire	61	41	5.62	7	41	5.76	74	5	6.09	
N. Mid. Counties	53	5	5-20	51/2	5	5.22	6	. 5	5.87	
W. do. do	6	5	5.48	6	5	5.56	61	51	5.96	
S. do. do	6	42	5-26	6	41/2	5.32	6	5	5.57	
Eastern Counties	6	5	5-63	6	5	5.67	61	5	5-97	
London	6	5	5.20	6	51/2	E-69	6	51/2	5.94	
S.E. Counties	6	51	5-92	6	51	5.96	61	6	6.04	
S.W. Counties, Wales & Mon.	6	5	5.63	6	51/2	5.66	7	51/2	6.02	
England and Wales	71/2	41/2	5-60	71/2	41/2	5-66	73	5	5.84	
SCOTLAND.			0.40						6.44	
N. Counties Eastern Counties	7	6	6.19	7	6	6.22	7	6	6:35	
	7 65	5	6.03	7 61	5	6 03	7	61	6.22	
Other Southern	02	1	0.03	1 32	0	0 03	7	03	0.00	
Counties	61/2	6	6.30	61/2	6	6•33	7	63	6.70	
Scotland	7	5	6-23	7	5	6-25	7	5	6.49	
Great Britain	75	41	5.83	75	43	5.87	73	5	6.14	

The mean of the prices on March 1st, 1911, shows little change as compared with December 1st, 1910. As compared with March 1st, 1910, a decrease of 31d. per 4 lbs. is shown.

Returns showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on March 1st, 1911, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom and 30 from other sources. The returns are summarized 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 :-

	Mar	ch 1st,	1911.	Febru	ary 1s	t, 1911.	Mar	ch ist,	st, 1910.		
District	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.		
London:	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.		
N. & N.W	51	5	5'3	51	41	5'3	6	51	5.7		
E. & N.E	37	5	5'3	54	5	5.3	6	5	5.6		
S.E	5½ 5½	5	2.1	5½ 5½ 6		2.1	51	5	5.5		
S.W	6	5 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5'3	6	5 5	5.4	6	5	5.6		
W. & W.C	6	54	5.6	6	51	5.7	6	51	5'9		
N.Counties & Yorks, Lancs, & Cheshire	61/2	5	5.2	61/2	5	5.2	7	51/2	6.3		
Midlands	6	5	5'3	6	5	53	6	5	5'7		
Eastern Counties	6	5	5'3	6	5	5'4	6	5	5.7		
Southern Counties.	6	5	5.9	6	5	5.9	61	5	6.0		
S. Western Counties and Wales	6	5	5.7	6	5	5.7	63	51/2	5'9		
Scotland	7	51/2	6.1	7	51/2	6.5	7	51/2	6.4		
Great Britain	7	434	5.6	7	41/2	5.6	7	5	5'9		

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

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

March 1911.

Place	title O-S	Predominant Price per 4 lbs.	Dec	(+) or . (-)	Last Ch	ange.
		on March 1st, 1911.	Month Year ago.		Date.	Am'nt per 4 lbs.
London .		 d. 58	d.	d. - 1	Nov. '10	d. - 1
Birmingham		 58	- 1	- 1	Feb. '11	
D. 14		51	The second second	- 1	Nov. '10	- 1
21.4.1		 51 & 6	3 5202	22	Feb. '10	- 1
- 110	State	 51	OFF BO	- 1	Tune '10	- 1 - 1
D L	. 10	5	***	- 3	Dec. '10	- 1
** 11		 51		- 1	June '10	- 1
- 1-1		 51		- 1	June '10	- 1
	1015	61	200	- 1	May '10	- 1
	63	 5		- 1	May '10	- 1
	3000	 5		- I	Nov. '10	- 1
Manchester .		 5		- 1	June '10	- 1
Middlesbrou		 53 & 6			Nov. 'og	- 1
		 5	- Span	111111111	Nov. '00	- 1
Nottingham .		 51	10000	- +	June '10	- 1
0111		 5		- 1	Nov. '10	- 1
		 6		- 1	June '10	- 1
Portsmouth.		 6	No.	F1207.45	Oct. 3, '10	+ 1
Potteries .		 5	200	- 1	May '10	- 1
Southampton	1	 5&6			Nov. '00	- 1
Wolverhamp	ton	 5	6.00	- 1	June '10	- 1
Aberdeen .		 53		- 1	June '10	- 1
Dundee .		 51			July '10	+ 1
Edinburgh .		 61			July '10	+ 1
Glasgow .		 6	2	- 3	May 2, '10	- 1
Belfast .		 6		- 1	June 'ro	- 3
D.Llie		 6		- 1	May '10	- 1

In London, though the predominant price is  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., a large quantity of bread is sold at 5d. per 4 lbs. The predominant price in Birmingham is now 5½d.; on 1st February it was 5½d. and 6d. per 4 lbs. As compared with March 1st, 1910, the price is lower in 20 of the towns. In the remaining seven towns no change is

#### II.-WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The imports of wheat during September, 1910,-February, 1911, amounted to 47,729,976 cwts., or 1,337,904 cwts. less than in the corresponding months of 1909-10. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1910,—February, 1911, amounted to 5,283,499 cwts., or 1,447,520 cwts. less than in September, 1909,—February,

Month	Mean London Gazette Price	Im	Imports. (Average Declared Value.)			
	(England and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	ex Mill for cash.)		
	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.		
February	5. d.	s. d. 9 11	s. d. 11 6½	s. d.		
January	7 2	7 103	10 104	10 101		
February	7 1	7 114	10 91	10 9		

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

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination. *
Ballyward, Co. Down	C. R. M. Pattison	Dispensary: Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Broughton Astley Crediton	G. J. K. Turner L. H. Moiser, Grove Terrace	Wednesday,9-10.30 a.m. Surgery:
Creech St, Michael Dunfermline Dunoon	G. H. Alcock, Heathfield House A. L. S. Tuke, 12, Comely Park J. Banks, Redhurst	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m. Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Weekdays, 9-10 a.m. Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Glenavy Dispensary:
Glenavy, Co. Antrim	N. C. Patrick	Sat., 10 a.m. 12 nn. Ballinderry Dispensary: Wed., 10 a.m.
Hexham	W. Fairclough, 2, Shaftoe Leazes	Surgery, Abbey Gate: Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Kinghorn	H.W. Laing, Whytehouse Avenue Kirkcaldy	Wednesday, 9-1 o a.m.
Sheffield(Hillsboro') Oughtibridge	C. W. Smith, 86, Kendal Rd., Hillsborough	Tuesday, 9-10 a.m.
Southampton	A. B. Harman, I, Cranbury Terr.	Surgery,42,BellevueRd. Wed.&Fri.9.15-10 a.m.
Wednesbury	W.C. Garman, Oakeswell Hall	Surgery, Walsall Rd.: Weekdays, 9-11 a.m.

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

ie., Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which ess than five are employed.

#### 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 February, 1911, was 52, consisting of 46 cases of lead poisoning, I of mercurial poisoning, and 5 of anthrax. In February, 1910, 39 cases of lead poisoning, 1 of mercurial poisoning, 2 of arsenic poisoning and I of anthrax were reported.

The number of deaths reported during February, 1911, was 3 (2 due to lead poisoning and 1 to anthrax), as compared with 5 in February, 1910 (all due to lead poisoning).

In addition to the above, 12 cases of lead poisoning (2 of which proved fatal), were reported in February, 1911, among house painters and plumbers, as compared with 15 (including 5 deaths) in February, 1910.

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

	Sex	CASES	. 1101	1776	DEATHS	. ai
Industry.	Feb.,	Two rended I	months February	Feb.,	Two m	onths Feb.,
	1911.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1911.	1910.
			Lead Poi	soning	<b>.</b>	1981
Among Operatives engaged in— Smelting of Metals	I	4	6	_	_	1
Smelting of Metals Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	2	2	I	-	-	-
Plumbing and Soldering	I 4	3 5	I			-
Printing	3	5 8	5	-	-	I
File Cutting Tinning of Metals White Lead Works	3	5	I			I
White Lead Works	3	4	3 4			_
Ped and Vellow I and Works	-	I	I	-	-	-
Litho-Transfer Works	6	15	8	- Care	Ton	- S-G
China and Earthenware* Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing		-	100-00	020		
Vitreous Enamelling	3	8	2	-	19 ( - C)	
Electrical Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works	1	3 2	6 2	No.	-	- I
Coachmaking	9	15	II		1	I
Shipbuilding	2		I	2	3	2
Paint used in other Industries Other Industries	3 5	5 5 8	8		-	I
	District of the last					-
Total in Factories & Workshops	46	94	67	2	4	8
House Painting & Plumbing	12	29	28	2	8	6
House Painting & Plumbing	12		Forms of			6
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer	12					6
Mercurial Poisoning—	12 	Other				6
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes	_	Other	Forms o			6
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total		Other	Forms of			6
Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries		Other	Forms of			6
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total  Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic  Total, "Other Forms of		Other	Forms of	f Pols		6
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total  Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic  Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"		Other	Forms 6	f Pols		6
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries  Total  Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic  Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"	- - 1	Other  1	Forms of	of Pols	oning.	6
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic  Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"  Wool Handling of Horsehair	- - x - -	Other	Forms of	of Pols	oning.	6
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic  Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"  Wool Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins(Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	- - 1	Other  1	Forms of	of Pols	oning.	6
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic  Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"  Wool	- r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r r	Other  1	Forms c  2 2 2 4  Anthro  2 3	of Pols	oning.	
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries  Total  Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic  Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"  Wool Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins(Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) Other Industries	1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Other  1	Forms c  2 2 2 4 Anthre	ax.	oning.	

United States Immigration.—According to the January Immigration Bulletin of the United States Department of Commerce and Labour the total number of aliens admitted into the United States In the seven months July, 1910-January, 1911, was 572,983, as compared with 561,415 in the corresponding period of 1909-1910, and 361,140 in the corresponding period of 1908-1909. The inward balance of aliens in the five months July-Nov., 1910, was 247,411, as compared with 269,104 in July-Nov., 1909, and 21,568 in July-Nov.

\* Of the 6 persons affected in the china and earthenware industry 4 were females.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN FEBRUARY.

(Based on information supplied by the Home Office and the Board of Trade.) Exclusive of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during February, 1911, was 211, a decrease of 40 as compared with January, 1911, and of 20 as compared with February, 1910. The mean number for February during the years 1906-1910 was 265, the maximum year being 1909, with 389 deaths, and the minimum year 1906, with 211 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in February, 1911, was 90, compared with 114 in January, 1911, and 107 in February, 1910, The total number of accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in February, 1911, was 92, as compared with 102 in January, 1911, and 75 in February, 1910. The corresponding figures for workpeople employed in the railway service were 25, 33, and 48 respectively.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in February, 1911, was 275, as compared with 127 in January, 1911, and 71 in February, 1910.

During the two months ended February, 1911, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen), was 462, as compared with 489 in 1910. The total number of seamen killed in the same period was 402 in 1911 and 159 in 1910.

Trade.	Numbe	er of Work illed durin	people	Inc. (+) (-) in 1911,	Feb.,
	Feb., 1911.	Jan.,	Feb., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service—	18-11-6		SCHOOL STATE	10000	nisty de la
Brakesmen & Goods Guards	4	4	5	STATE OF STREET	- I
Engine Drivers	2		3 2	- ···	- 3
Guards (Passenger)		3	3		- 3
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	5	8	10	- 3	- 5
Porters Shunters	4 2	7	4 3	- 3 + I	1
Miscellaneous	7	9	18	- 2	- 11
Contractors' Servants	I	I	0.78 % 0.01	2019 51	+ 1
Total, Railway Service	25	33	48	- 8	- 23
Wines— Underground Surface	68	100	8 <sub>5</sub>	- 32 + II	- 17 + 3
Total, Mines	86	107	100	- 21	- 14
Juarries over 20 feet deep	4	7	7	- 3	- 3
Factories—					2350K.
Textile-					
Cotton Wool and Worsted	5 2	4 3	3 2	+ I	+ 2
Other Textiles	2	3	ī	- I	+ 1
Non-Textile—					
Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion of Metals	8	3	3 8	- I	- 1
Marine and Locomotive		10	S. Services	T. 2	
Engineering	1	5	3	- 4	- 2
Ship and Boat Building Wood	10	14	II	- 4	- I
Chaminala	7	2 3	7	1	+ 1
Laundries	í			+ 4	+ 1
Other Non - Textile Industries	28	32	21	- 4	+ 7
Total, Factories	68	79	60	- 11	+ 8
Accidents reported under					
Factory Act, Ss. 104-5— Docks, Wharves and Quays	74		6	STATE AND	+ 8
Warehouses	14 2	9 3	2	+ 5	+ 8
Buildings to which Act applies	8	11	7	- 3	+ 1
Total under Factory Act, 8s. 104-5	24	23	15	+. 1	+ 9
Accidents reported under	4	2	1	+ 2	+ 3
Notice of Accidents Act, 1894			004		
Iotal, excluding Seamen	211	251	231	- 40	- 20
Zog mon	to the wind	The same of the sa	Selection Services	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF	THE BOT
Seamen— On Trading Vessels—				THE OWNER OF	
Sailing	70	23	26	+ 47	+ 44
Steam	189	72	39	+117	+150
On Fishing Vessels— Sailing	6	18	2	- 12	+
Steam	10	14	4	- 4	+ 4 + 6
Total, Seamen	275	127	71	+148	+ 204
Total including Comme	100	070	000	1 400	1 40
Total, including Seamen	486	378	302	+108	+184

#### BELGIAN PERMANENT ROYAL COM-MISSION ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

In the preamble to a Royal Decree of January 30th, 1911,\* establishing in Belgium a Permanent Commission of Recognised Trade Unions, Labour Exchanges, and Unemployment Funds, it is pointed out that for some years past serious efforts have been made in that country and other countries to mitigate the effects of involuntary unemployment by the establishment of labour exchanges, unemployment funds, etc., on the part of private persons, trade unions, and municipal and provincial administra-tions. The action of the Belgian Government in this direction has principally taken the form of subsidising recognised trade unions. With a view to rendering this action more efficacious, the Belgian Legislature has decided to institute a Permanent Royal Commission, whose function it will be to assist the Government to develop recognised trade unions, labour exchanges, and unemployed benefit funds, and to examine and bring into operation the most suitable means for averting the effects

of involuntary unemployment.

The Commission, which will meet four times a year, though further sittings may be authorised or ordered by the Minister of Labour, is composed of 15 nominated members, selected for the most part from persons actively engaged in the organisation and administration of the institutions referred to above, and, in addition, the President of the Council of Mines and the Director of the Belgian Labour Department as ex-officio members. Members hold office for four years.

The first appointments were made by Royal Decree of January 31st, 1911.

#### DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN FEBRUARY.

THE total number who received employment-relief was 11,305, of whom 4,508 were in London and "Outer London," 4,881 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 1,583 in Scotland, and 333 in Ireland. The average duration of employment-relief was 10.9 days per person employed; and the wages paid amounted to about 35s. 4d. per head, or 3s. 3d. per day.

The net total number of applicants remaining on the registers at the end of February (after deduction of persons disqualified, those who had found work, &c.), was 56,762, of whom 29,286 were in London and "Outer London," 21,577 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 2,864 in Scotland and 3,035 in Ireland.

During the month registration was resumed at York, and the register was closed to new applicants at Birkenhead, Hyde, Tynemouth, West Hartlepool, and

The following Table affords a comparison between the work done by Distress Committees in February, 1011. January, 1011, and February, 1010:

	No. of Di	stress Con operation			pplicant oyment-r	
and on the safe	Feb.,	Jan., 1911.	Feb.,	Feb.,	Jan., 1911.	Feb.,
London:—						
County	29	29	29	2,470	2,079	4,644
Outer Other Places in England	12	12	12	2,038	2,473	3,397
Other Places in England and Wales	46	47	72	4,881	3,739	10,176
Scotland	II	II	13	1,583	1,345	3,250
Ireland	2	2	3	333	870	1,049
United Kingdom	100	101	129	11,305	10,506	22,522
ATT BY ATT DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE P		ate Durat loyment-r		Total A	mount of Paid.	Wages
data wills construct on	Feb.,	Jan., 1911.	Feb.,	Feb., 1911.	Jan.,	Feb.,
London:—	Days.	Days.	Days.	£	£	1
County	41,040	35,889	67,977	7,547	6,621	£
Outer	16,183	18,721	27,307	3,029	3,548	4,96
Other Places in England and Wales	40,846	31,745	80,250	6,398	5,024	12,73
Scotland	21,158	20,513	37,296	2,482	1,920	4,34
Ireland	3,966	10,440	15,150	501	1,305	1,43
United Kingdom	123,193	117,308	228,080	19,957	18,418	36,81
	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE			THE STREET STREET	Committee to be a	

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

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

March, 1911.

			at end of Feb., 1911.	ment- relief.	ment- relief.	Amount of Wages paid
London Central ployed Body	Ur	iem-	20,674 *	2,470	Days. 41,040	£ 7,547
Outer London:			ATOTA	27/25/		
Barking	•••		404 886	° 70	275	79
Croydon East Ham			755	157 505	2,782	190 572
Edmonton	100		764	71	1,172	234
Leyton		•••	960	243 †	2,502	438
Tottenham Walthamstow			1,251 835	168	612	107
West Ham			1,212	353	740 4,500	160 707
Willesden Other Towns (3)			1,074	214 53	2,401 257	487 55
Provincial Towns	in_		DINT TO	also Fix		
England an Northern Counties		lies				
Middlesbrough	2000		221	128	837	196
South Shields	****		386	94	478	90
Tynemouth West Hartlepool			193	155 +	1,491	271
Lancashire and Che	shire	385	and the state of	53	512	105
Barrow-in-Furnes			141	28	430	94
Bolton			420	75	542	79
Bootle Liverpool		***	846 460	58		
Manchester			770	¶	972 ¶	 115 ¶
Other Towns (2)			444			
Yorkshire: Bradford			073		200	120
Hull		***	972	30 458	370 1,095	62 219
Leeds			1,573	258	1,638	307
Scarborough	•••		420	50	1,352	265
Sheffield Other Towns (3)			609	94 †	1,785	412
Midlands:		•••	009	***		
Cheltenham			230	149	1,569	158
Dudley Leicester	•••		445	184	815	100
Smethwick			927 58	103 <b>52</b>	877 Piecework	146
Stoke-on-Trent			490	48	196	27
Wolverhampton		•••	127	6	18	3
Other Towns (5) Rest of England and	Wale		357			
Bournemouth			220	82	1,106	189
Brighton			1,766	119	804	116
Cardiff	***		1,087	182	1,802	272
Bristol Cardiff Great Yarmouth		****	139 643	503 418	1,506	469 580
Grimsby	MIL E	o III	327	112 11422	41094	
Hastings	90.0	240	568	269	1,224	216
Norwich Plymouth	erise	1000	1,624	687	10,104	842
Portsmouth			731	155 80	930 796	136
Reading			118	93	1,376	227
Swansea			702	214	1,870	454
Other Towns (4)			607	56 +	257	55
Total, England a	ına W	ales	50,863	9,389	98,069	15,974
Aberdeen			765	420	4,000	401
Dundee			464	167	1,307	198
Edinburgh			818	588	7,003	853 788
Other Towns (7)			567 250	319 89	7,656	788 149
Total, Scotland			2,864	1,583	21,158	2,482
reland:		7				
Drogheda			3,035	Return not	received.	501
Dublin	•••		31-33	223	31900	302
Dublin Total, Ireland			3,035	333	3,965	501

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1906. CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Home Office has published a list of the names, addresses and districts of Certifying Factory Surgeons in England and Wales. The duties of the Certifying Surgeon have since 1907 been extended to industries outside the Factory Act by the provisions in the Workmen's Compensation Act with respect to compensation for industrial disease, under which a worker in those industries before he can claim compensation for disease has to obtain a certificate from the certifying surgeon; and this list has been prepared as a ready means of reference for workers and their representatives desiring to ascertain the name and address of the Certifying Surgeon to whom application must be made in any particular case§

to whom application must be made in any particular case. The list is published at 1s., and can be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C. Similar lists for Scotland and Ireland will be published in due

\* This is the number on the registers of 29 London Committees.
† Some not registered under Act.
† Register closed to new applicants.

|| No unemployment-relief was provided by the Distress Committee, but the Municipality found work for some of the men.
|| 210 men were given employment by arrangement with contractors.
|| Persons employed in factories or workshops can always ascertain the name and address of the certifying surgeon by reference to the Abstract posted up in the works.

# PAUPERISM IN FEBRUARY.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in February, 1911, in the 35 urban districts named below, corresponded to a rate of 205 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with January, 1911, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 2,210 (or 0.6 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 2. The number of indoor paupers relieved increased by 1,596 (or 0.9 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers by 614 (or 0.3 per cent.). There were increases in 24 districts, the greatest being in the Central District of the Metropolis (10 per 10,000) and in the Dublin district (9 per 10,000). There were decreases in 9 districts, the most marked being in the Stockton and Tees district (28 per 10,000).

Compared with February, 1910, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 30. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 4,897 (or 2.5 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers by 46,812 (or 19.8 per cent.). Every district showed a decrease, the most marked being in the Stockton and Tees district (125 per 10,000), in the Cork, Waterford and Limerick district (66 per 10,000), and in the Wolverhampton district (56 per 10,000).

			of Feb.,		Inc.	(+) or
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out-door,	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	per 10	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.*	1 600	di m	Holia	1001	61 Ebs	lemal
Metropolis.	20/5/3	io ela	pagaine	100 TEE	S pgi	
West District	12,847	2,520	15,367	177	+ 5	- 11
North District	17,333	8,504	25,837	235	+ 3	- 28
Central District	6,933	1,569	8,502	485	+10	- 46
East District	16,273	5,457	21,730	299 217	+ 1	- 46
South District	20,044	14,040	42,090	THE REAL PROPERTY.	+ 2	- 34
Total, Metropolis	81,430	32,896	114,326	236	+ 3	- 31
West Ham	5,315	10,259	15,584	196	+ 2	- 33
Other Districts.			120211		riero	RATE S
Newcastle District	2,952	5,160	8,112	171	- 3	- 29
Stockton & Tees District	1,531	4,210	5,741	250	-28	-125
Bolton, Oldham, &c	5,006	5,781	10,787	137	- 4	- 24
Wigan District	2,527	5,652	8,179	198	+ 1	- 17
Manchester District	12,650	10,281	22,931	229	- I	- 40
Liverpool District Bradford District	14,399	10,267	24,666	226	+ 3	- 19
	2,263	1,758	4,021	107	- I	- 21
Y I- Di-t-i-t	1,386	3,181	4,567	124	- I	- 30
Describer District	3,344	5,054	8,398	163 130	+ 2	- 22
Chaffeld District	948	2,504	3,452	142	+ 1	- 23
Hull District	3,602	3,151 5,432	6,753	252	+ 3 + 8	- 25
North Staffordshire	2,529	5,688	8,217	206	- I	- 30
Nottingham District	2,390	4,584	6,974	158	+ 2	- 53 - 38
Leicester District	1,873	3,783	5,661	228	- 2	- 31
Wolverhampton District	4,058	9,577	13,635	197		- 56
Birmingham District	5,830	4,024	9,854	161	+ 1	- 23
Bristol District	3,216	4,664	7,880	191	+ 1	- 48
Cardiff & Swansea	2,637	7,199	9,836	240	+ 1	- 32
Total, "Other Districts"	75,193	101,955	177,148	186		- 33
SCOTLAND.*					5.550	***************************************
Glasgow District	6,460	17,744	24,204	231	+ 2	- 14
Paisley & Greenock District	949	2,537	3,485	187	- I	- 33
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,929	5,455	7,394	171	+ 1	- 11
Dundee and Dunfermline	0.0,2	2,603	3,623	177	+ 4	- 13
Aberdeen	750	2,853	3,603	196	+ 4	- 33
Coatbridge & Airdrie	475	1,905	2,381	234	+-2	- I
Total for the above Scottish Districts	11,583	33,108	44,691	207	+ 2	- 16
IRELAND.+					1000000	
Dublin District	6,781	5,373	12,154	297	+ 9	- 33
Belfast District	3,718	1,119	4,837	108		- 16
Cork, Waterford and Limerick District	4,107	4,219	8,326	843	+ 4	- 66
Galway District	329	264	593	173	+ 7	- 31
Total for the above Irish Districts	14,935	10,975	25,910	229	+ 5	- 34
Total for above 35 Dis-	No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other Persons, Name of Street, or ot		CONTRACTOR OF STREET		SECTION S.	

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

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

# TRADE DISPUTES IN FEBRUARY.\*

disputes commencing during the month was 43, as persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 16, compared with 35 in January, 1911, and 20 in February, 1910. In these disputes 17,630 workpeople were directly and 7,593 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved dispute terminated during the month, work was resumed in old disputes which began before February and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 46,646 workpeople involved in trade disputes in February, 1911, as compared with 36,234 in January, 1911, and 35,518 in February, 1910.

New Disputes in February, 1911.—In the following Table the new disputes in February are summarized by trades affected :-

Groups of	No. of	No. of W	No. of Workpeople involved						
Trades.	Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly	Total.					
	I	16	12	28					
	10	4,106	2,216	6,322					
	10	2,052	387	2,439					
	7	5,623	4,954	10,577					
	5	158	10	168					
	3	2,454		2,454					
	. I	3,000		3,000					
	2	38 183		38					
Other Trades	. 4	103	14	197					
Total, February, 1911	43	17,630	7,593	25,223					
Total, January, 1911	35	8,386	5,245	13,631					
Total, February, 1910	20	5,503	1,411	6,914					

Causes.—Of the 43 new disputes, 8, directly involving 1,170 workpeople, arose on demands for increased wages, 8, directly involving 2,011 workpeople, on other wages questions, 3, directly involving 3,470 workpeople, on demands for reduction in hours of labour, 15, directly involving 8,837 workpeople, on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, 4, directly involving 1,104 workpeople, on details of working arrangements, and 5, directly involving 1,038 workpeople, on questions

of Trade Union principles.

Results.—Definite results were reported in the case of

Printing Trades-

itors, Printers' Warehouse- London ...

Number and Magnitude. — The total number of these new and old disputes, 13, directly involving 5,976 pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The aggregate duration in February of disputes which began or were settled in that month was 223,900 working days. In addition 362,400 working days were lost during February, owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus, the total duration in February of all disputes, new and old, was 586,300 working days, as compared with 560,000 in the previous month, and 538,800 in the corresponding month of 1910.

Summary for the First Two Months of 1910 and 1911.†—Summarized by Trades, the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the aggregate duration in working days for the two months, January and February, 1910 and 1911, respectively, were as

	J	anFeb.,	1910.	J	an.—Feb.,	1911.
Groups of Trades.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Disputes	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.
Building	10000			4	78	200
Mining and Quarrying	20	116,128	1,679,600	23	16,683	974,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	6	1,066	9,800	20	5,031	38,300
Textile	5	1,376	33,900	16	13,365	91,200
Clothing	6	443	3,100	7	203	2,300
Transport	2	74	400	5	2,624	4,700
Other Trades	I	40	6,900	10	3,297	41,800
Total	40	119,127	1,733,700	85	41,281	1,152,500

Principal Disputes. - Particulars of the principal disputes which began or were settled in February are given below. The details of the other disputes in 30 new disputes, directly involving 11,907 persons, and 8 old disputes, directly involving 4,696 persons. Of this Table, but they are included in the preceding statistics.

For reduction in weekly hours of No settlement reported. (See labour.

#### Number of Workpeople involved. Alleged Cause or Object. Occupations.t Locality. Coal Mining— Miners, &c., Surface Workers, 1910. 335 27 Oct. Demand that owners should draw 3,073 drawing in certain places; in other places miners to receive all timber at their own expense. Mechanics. &c. ent for doing the work Shipbuilding-Liverpool .. 22 Feb. ers, Riggers, &c. 1,000 For advance in wages of 2s. per week | Advance granted. 18 Jan. Refusal to sign an agreement to Employers agreed to pay Trade 330 Cradley Heath Chain-makers (Outworkers) ... work at old rates of pay until the Trade Board rates should become compulsory. compulsory. Strike at one mill because of the discharge of a fellow worker without a reason being stated, followed by general lock-out. Employers gave an assurance that discharged weaver should be under no disability in applying for work at any of the federated mills. Subsequently, Cotton Weavers, Winders and Padiham, Reamers Spinners, &c. Burnley 9 Feb. 4,500 ... Beamers, Spinners, &c. an employer offered to give her employment when the next 294 7 Feb. Cotton Weavers, Spinners, Cardroom | Manchester Alleged bad material. No settlement reported. 318 Cotton Weavers, Overlookers, &c., Winders, Labourers, &c. 126 25 Jan. Alleged bad material, and for pay-ment of standard rates for certain Compensation offered to weavers for bad material, and standard Bolton 460 rates to be paid. rates to be paid. Work resumed on employer's Bleachers, Dyers and Finishers, Workers in Mechanical Department. Jute Spinners and Other Workpeople Dundee (near) 54 | 31 Jan. 498 missed workmen. 4,500 17 Feb. Against a reduction in the number | No settlement reported. of workpeople employed in one of the "shifting squads." Transport-For reinstatement of six fish-porters dismissed for refusing to perform old terms, and their case to be 1,984 3 Feb. old terms, and their case to be considered by Conciliation Conference in due course.

Principal Trade Disputes.

3,000 ... 6 Feb.

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

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

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

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

March, 1911.

Changes taking effect in February.—The net result of all the changes taking effect in February, 1911, was an increase of £5,181 per week, as compared in the changes taking effect in February in the changes and the net effect on their weekly wages, were as follows: increase of £5,181 per week, as compared with an increase of £11\* per week in January, 1911, and an increase of £98 per week in February, 1910. The number of workpeople affected was 77,275, of whom 71,425 received increases amounting to £5,301 per week, and 5,850 sustained decreases amounting to £120 per week. The total number affected in January, 1911, was 83,046,\* and in February, 1910, 4,173.

Two changes, affecting 350 workpeople, were settled by arbitration; two changes, affecting 33,000 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation; and seven changes, affecting 27,697 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 16,228 work-people, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. In the case of 2,500 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for the two completed months of 1911.—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the two months ended February 28th, 1911, was 160,321 as compared with 168,642 in the corresponding period of 1910. The changes arranged gave 89,000 workpeople a net increase of £6,085 per week and 71,321 workpeople a net decrease of £893 per week. The net effect of all the changes was thus an increase of £5,192 per week, as compared with a decrease of £7,381 per week in the corresponding period of 1910.

Summarized by trades, the number of workpeople

Groups of Trade			January—February.									
Gloups of Trade.			19	11.								
			No.	1	£	No.		£				
Building			450	+	28	1,200	+	95				
Coal Mining			125,259		7,670	48,650	-	644				
Iron, &c., Mining			8,531	+	150	10,012	-	91				
Quarrying		-	1,970	+	34	2,557	-	18				
Pig Iron Manufacture	•••		11,202	+	132	12,196		22				
Iron and Steel Manufacture	e		17,600		196	34,744	+	899				
Engineering and Shipbuild			-//0-3			45,112	+	4,613				
Other Metal Trades				1999		47	+					
Textile Trades			2,320	+	70	1,829	+	3				
Clothing Trades			III	+	10	561	+	77				
Printing, &c., Trades			85	+	6	28	+	I				
Glass, &c., Trades				1		300	+	26				
Othor Trades	•••	***	1,105	+	55		+					
Employees of Local Author	rities	***	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		50000 500	1,390	T	142 86				
Employees of Local Author	rities			100	***	1,695	+	90				
Total			168,642		7,381	160,321	+	5,192				

#### Hours.

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in February, 1911, affected 422 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 744 hours per week. In the two months ended February 28th, 1911, the number of workpeople whose hours were changed was 8,681, and the aggregate amount of the reduction 61,093 hours per week

#### Principal Changes in Wages and Hours in February.

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

average reduction for the year of about 11 hours per week.

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

Trade.	Locality,	Date from which change took	Occupation.	Num	eximate aber of speople ted by	Particulars of Change, (Decreases in stalics.)
(1016) (100) (100) (100)		effect in 1911.	to bon solded all ut of	In- crease.	De- crease.	All actions are desired to the control of the contr
			I.—RATES OI	F WA	GES.	al a conserve mode chem publiship is care at
Building	Swansea	ı Feb.	Painters +	250		Increase of ad. per hour (8d. to 8ad.).
	ALC A		Deputies		1,100	Decrease of id. per day (6s. 5d. to 6s. 4d.).  Decrease of id. per day (5s. 3d. to 5s. 2d.).
Coal Mining	Northumberland	6 & 13 Feb.	Enginemen		700	Decrease of id. per day. Wages after change: Winding 5s. 11d.,
	100 0200 030	1	Firemen	-	250	Hauling and Pumping 5s. ad.  Decrease of 1 per cent., leaving wages 24 per cent. above standard of 1870.
Other Mining	Lincolnshire (N.)	5 Feb.	Ironstone Quarrymen		1,000	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 11 per cent., leaving wages 11 per
	England and	5 Feb. {	Steel melters, pitmen, &c	2,400		cent. above the standard of May, 1909.  Increase, under sliding scale, of 1½ per cent.
110000000	Scotland   Midlands (in-)	2 1.60. 1	Gas producer men and charge wheelers	730		Increase of § per cent.
11/10/12/19/0	cluding parts of	6 Feb.	Iron puddlers )	20,000	1	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton (8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.)
Iron & Steel	S. Lancs. and S. Yorks)	oreb.	Iron millmen }	20,000	1	Increase, under sliding scale, of 21 per cent.
Manufacture	Lincolnshire (N.)	5 Feb.	Blastfurnacemen		1,200	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 12 per cent., leaving wages 12 per cent. above the standard of May, 1909.
	South Staffs South Wales and	Feb. 6 Feb.	Blastfurnacemen Iron puddlers, iron and steel mill-	1,000		Increase, under sliding scale, of 22 per cent.
	Mon.		men, enginemen, &c	2,000		Increase, under sliding scale, of 22 per cent.
Engin	Tyne, Wear, Tees, Hartlepool, Hull, Barrow, Birken- head, Clyde, Aberdeen, Dun- dee and Leith	15 Feb.	Angle-iron smiths, platers, rivetters. caukers, holders-up, smiths, drillers, hole-cutters, tinsmiths, sheet metal workers, shipwrights, ship joiners, ship painters, cabinet makers, wood cutting machinists, &c. in shipyards	33,000		Increase of 5 per cent. on piece rates, and of \( \frac{1}{4} \)d. per hour of 1s. per week on time rates.
Engineering and Ship-	Tyne, Wear, Tees	15 Feb.	Enginemen, cranemen, labourers	6,500		Increase of 5 per cent. on piece rates, and of is. per week on
building	and Hartlepool		(including helpers, planers, counter - sinkers, redleaders.		-	time rates to those receiving 25s. per week and over and of 6d. to able-bodied men receiving less than 25s. per week.
2018 della	Halifax		strikers) &c. in shipyards Fitters, turners, smiths, machine-	9	10000	TO SHARE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA
1958 E 200	namax	Feb.	men, &c	800		Increase of is, per week to those receiving 26s, per week and over and of 6d, to those receiving under 26s.
173.02-33.00	Liverpool Clyde	24 Feb. 15 Feb.	Ship joiners and cabinet makers in	1,800		Increase of 2s. per week.
7		3 2910 200	joinery department	2,300		Additional increase of 2½ per cent. on piece rates and of ½d. per hour or 6d. per week on time rates.
Transport	Birkenhead and district.	6 Feb.	Carters	740		Increases to rates of 25s. and 27s. per week for single horse and of 27s. and 30s. for teams.
	soils beatters	and the same	II.—HOURS OF	LAB	OUR.	Electronic Spinion of Co. to Proposition
Building	Swansea	ı Feb.	Painters‡		250	Re-arrangement of winter working hours resulting in an

Note.—During the month of February the hours of labour of workpeople in the employment of a number of printing firms in London were reduced. Full particulars, however, are not yet available.

\* Revised figures. · † See also under Changes in Hours of Labour. ‡ See also under Changes in Rates of Wages

IIO

March, 1911.

# BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN FEBRUARY.

The following Tables show the work of the Labour Exchanges during the four weeks ended February 24th. The total number of Exchanges included in the returns is 175.\* The period covered is 24 working days.

Certain employments of a peculiarly casual nature are dealt with on a separate register, described as the Casual Register, and the statistics for these employments are shown in a special table, V., the principal tables I. to IV. below referring only to applications and vacancies on the General Register.

#### GENERAL REGISTER.

The total number of applications on the register at some time or other during the period was 231,769 (men, 161,632; women, 38,089; boys, 20,060; and girls, 11,988), as compared with 222,702 during January (men, 156,615; women, 34,511; boys, 19,743; and girls, 11,833). These figures are exclusive of 5,465 re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, and represent separate individuals, except in so far as there may have been duplicate registration in London and other places where more than one Exchange is easy of access to the came person. Exchange is easy of access to the same person.

The total number of applications remaining on the register at 24th February was 87,603 (men 65,632; women 12,427; boys 5,847; and girls, 3,697) as compared with 94,920 (men 70,709; women 13,190; boys 6,839; girls 4,182) at 27th January.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 33,768 (men 18,838; women 7,163; boys 4,932; and girls 2,835), a daily average of 1,407, compared with 1,314 in January.

Of the vacancies filled during February, 3,221 (men 2,281; women 660; boys 221, girls 59) were temporary in the sense of being known to be for less than a week's employment.

The vacancies filled during February include 3,359 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 1,862 were in London, being 22.5 per cent. of the vacancies filled in the Metropolitan area.

The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers was 77.7 per cent. (men 79.9; women 73.9; boys 76.8; girls 75.9) as compared with 79.2 per cent. during January.

Of the men's applications on the register at some time during the month the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:—Building, 17.3 (labourers, 3.3, others, 14.0); Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 17.0; Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 16.9; General Labourers, 16.5. Of the women's applications the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 42.3; Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging, 11.8; Textiles, 10.6; and Dress, 8.o.

Of the men's vacancies filled during February the largest percentages occur in Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances, 22.0; General Labourers, 18.6; Building, 18.0 (labourers, 3.3; others, 14.7); and Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 9.3. Of the women's vacancies filled the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 33'4: Textiles, 19'7; Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging, 12'2; and Dress, 11'1.

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

#### CASUAL REGISTER.

The total number of men given work in the casual employments included in the Casual Register was 1,490, each of whom on an average worked on 9.1 days during the period. The total number of women who were given work in employments included in the Casual Register was 376, each of whom on an average worked on 3.2 days during the period. The total number of separate jobs given in such employments was 10,374 (men, 9,411; women, 963).

#### BOTH REGISTERS TOGETHER.

The total number of workpeople's applications on both registers at February 24th was 90,016, the corresponding number at January 27th being 97,477. The total at February 28th, 1910, was 112,424 as compared with 62,591 for the same Exchanges at February 24th, 1911.

\*In addition to the 161 Exchanges included in the returns for January, the following 14 Exchanges were opened during February, and their Returns are incorporated in the Tables:—Blaenau Festiniog, Market Hall; Gateshead-on-Tyne, 13, High West Street; Govan, 94, Langlands Road; Holmfirth, 21, Victoria Street; Leith, 133, Constitution Street; Leyton and Walthamstow, 619, Lea Bridge Road; Lincoln, High Street; Lowestoft, 10, Waveney Road; Partick, 148, Dumbarton Road; Perth, King Edward Street; Pontefract, 6, Gilley Gate; Port Glasgow, 54, Bay Street; Scarborough, Old Post Office; Workington, Oxford Street.

The following Exchanges are now open or are expected to be opened before the end of March, making a total of 197 Exchanges:—Bacup, 16, Market Street; Bargoed, 9, Upper High Street; Blackpool, Old Post Office; Brighouse, 77, Briggate; Burslem, 20, Market Place; Burton-on-Trent, 44, High Street; Chesterfield, 28, Gluman Gate; Doncaster, French Gate; Handsworth, 198, Soho Road; Hereford, Gomond Street; Ironbridge, Market Square; Leamington, 15, Regent's Grove; Oldhill, 287, Halesowen Road; Peterborough, Midgate; Radcliffe, 3, Sion Street; Redditch, 3, Alcester Road; Smethwick, Rolfe Street; Sparkhill, 408, Stratford Road; Spen Valley, Frost Hill, Liversedge; Stockton-on-Tees, 18, High Street; Tamworth, 8, Church Street; Willenhall, 84, Stafford Street.

Arrangements have been made with the Postmaster-General for applicants to fill in Application Forms, which will be forwarded to the nearest Labour Exchange, and to receive Registration Cards at the following Post Offices on and after 20th March:—Aberystwith, Bangor, Berwick, Beverley, Dunfermline, Harrogate, Kendal, Kirkintilloch, Mexborough, Oban, Peebles, Penrith, Pontypool, Rhyl, Rothesay, Stirling, Thirsk, Tredegar and Whitby.

#### ADULTS DISTRICT TABLE

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Table I.—Applications for Employment, Yacancies Notified and Yacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended February 24th, 1011. [General Register.]

Tamelon Land   Section	11/2014		APPLIC	ATION	S FOR	EMPLO'	YMENT			1			VACA	NCIES			
The number is bander of the first   Main   Wain   Total   Wain	D-	Live Reg	ister at Period.	Receive	ed during	Period.	On L.	ve Reg	gister at criod.					Filled d	luring I	eriod.	
College   Coll			Total.	Men.		Total.	Men.		Total.	Men.		Total	Tem- porary	Other.	Men.	Wo- men	То
Edgloon	19,6	61 4,302	28,963	25,966	9,194	35,160	18,710	3,860	22,570	4,736	2,720	7,456	416	5,335	3, 698	2,083	5,7
College Schemes (1)	50	oi 156 94 86	657	496 691	312 174	865		172	552 854		84	167				66	1 2
Bright Control (1)**    Fig.   1.50	(6) 2,0	98 250	2,348	2,094	338		1,999	230	2,229	664		-	18	569	480	107	15
Bradel fish	The same of the sa	93 492	3,985	3,281	824	4,105	3,116	019	3,635	964	299	1,263	44	899	749	194	8
Postsonomish	8.				311	1,482	820 416		956		91	255			139	59 16	1
Total	8	36 40 35 38	876 673	930		998	518	46	909 5 <b>5</b> 0	144 248	7 6	151 254	23	99	118	4 6	1 2
at Millands and Eastern    March   Mar										-	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		-	679	-	64	7
Company   Comp	2000	22 502	5,884	5,087	022	0,009	4,100		0,004	1,007	240	1,000	194	1,276	1,321	149	1,4
Lateneste		48 86	634	431	129	560	417	67	484	133	26	150	10	118	100	19	1
Norwich   1,018   156   1,022   756   158   1,022   756   158   1,016   159   1,016   159   2,020   159   15	20	98 96 117	390 893	340 850	134	1,140	581	109	075	308	35 1 <b>59</b>	119	-	96	71	25 115	13
Total	5.	37 51 18 184	1,202	590 748	198	756 946	423 826	189	1.015	157	II2	353	30	219	122	75	1 1 2
ini Midlands (17)		28 212 78 249			525 577.	2,609	1,274		1,605	614	188	519 802		380 482		218 123	5
Richmogham (a)	5,0	17 997	6,074	6,126	2,028	8,154	4,628	1,037	5,665	1,793	856	2,649	141	1,749	1,283	607	1,8
Duelley	2,2:	306	2,516	2,862	575	3,437		247	2,059		257	978	34	662	534	162	
West Eremwich 25 35 16 359 56 438 200 20 311 65 11 96 22 69 61 11 11 16 11 15 11 16 11 17 16 11 17 16 11 16 11 17 16 11 17 16 11	22		250 297	292	55	775 347	223	AT		78	12	307 90	_5	257 45	38	52 7	2
Wolverhampton 977 77 674 647 100 223 100 65 64 669 139 101 645 10 529 170 173 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170	22	21 44	265	371	94	465	192	02	254	108	40	148	14	217 110	157	23	1
Total	59	77	674	647	106	753 1,744	605	64		139	26	165		103	103	19	
reshire Division (12)—  150 33 603 756 99 860 437 35 472 200 43 263 56 170 194 32 111 111 114 205 36 18 194 194 194 194 194 194 194 194 194 194	S.J.							Marie Santa		0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000					-	440	2,
Strimbly	(21)-	80 33	613	762	98	860	437	35	472	220	43	263	56			32	
Hill	22	27 95 79 50	322	291 412	239 77	489	215	108	323 283	80	120 63	200	34	142	65	111 52	
eeds (a)	32	71	638		143 146	973	548	70	316 618	IOZ	74 <b>6</b> 3	165	30	228	207	51 42	
Vork	17	72 25	197	317	38	355	139	18	157	222	11	233	12	194	202	79	-
Total 6,662 912 6,778 8,248 1,706 9,954 8,190 619 6,09 2,448 809 5,266 334 2,260 2,010 57 meashire and Cheshire (31)— Ashton 237 55 312 337 145 472 216 48 264 111 114 225 36 1127 84 68 312 84 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 11			772	607	94	701	517	67	584	204	21	275	16	165	197	32 18	
machine and Cheshire (31)	8.00									-			-		-	149 574	2,8
Barrow   171   19   190   203   45   248   103   16   121   180   190   104   35   161   121   180   190   104   35   190   104   35   190   104   35   190   104   35   190   104   35   190   104   35   190   104   35   190   104   105   10	shire (31)—				T/15	472	216	48									-,-
Blackburn	17	11 19	190	203	45	248 864	105	16	121	85	19	104		105	85	20	1 2
Simpley 200 44 230 375 400 240 550 1.053 1.772 99 375 400 240 550 1.050 400 1.050 1.		101	389	396	268	888	226 388	95	321 488	126	225	351	16	218	74	160	2
Manchester (a)	20	4 549	1,653	375 1,727	940		992	475	1,467	273	85	251	75 81	95	115	55 293	-
Sochdale         307         40         443         524         210         740         323         97         410         151         131         282         34         224         136         132         341         211         97         91         763         168         71         239         13         1170         136         51         401         570         103         673         357         37         394         153         54         207         42         148         145         140         173         321         311         112         148         205         267         68         34         122         39         49         12         148         140         205         267         68         34         123         53         170         136         53         777         2,116         468         2,581         1,712         291         1,725         148         18,848         9,419         2,195         11,614         1,125         2,402         1,402         1,402         1,402         1,402         1,402         1,402         1,402         1,402         1,402         1,402         1,402         1,402         1,402         1,402	2,32	12 151 178	2,473 580	590		865	321	163	484	906	325	342	100	1,014		267 168	1,0
Stockport 350 51 401 570 103 073 337 337 334 153 54 207 42 148 145 147 148 147 148 148 171 570 103 103 112 12 11 1,92	39	7 46	443	524	216	740	323	87	410	151	131		34	224	136	59 122	2
Wigan	35	51	401	570	103	673	357	37	394	153	54	207	42	148	145	56 45	
Total	20	7 91	298	303	105	408	203	102	305	107	54 41 582	148	-	144	102	15	1
rthern Division (12)— Zarlisle			Control of the last	The second						-		STATE OF THE PARTY	-		-	2,021	5,
Newcastle	2)—	1 00	201	275	97	372	199	65	264	66	28	04	40	42		28	
S. Shields (2)	45	9 73	532 1,046	712	128 495	1.204	603	214	493	<b>2</b> 23 80	30	253	41	206	219	28	1
M. Hartlepool (2)	42	2 104	567 836	834	140	974	515	74	589	124	57 22	133	57	71		57 22	1
les (a)—   Cardiff (2)	4) 40						922		1,238		72 36			136		72 29	2
Cardiff (2)	3,48	6 974	4,419	5,175	1,651	6,826	3,453	1,074	4,527	1,001	399	1,400	275	928	815	388	1,2
Newport   1.0		9 99	748				672	115		109	76		3		72	43	1
ther Exchanges (4)	26	7 51	318	421	102	523	241	54	295	78		137			53	41	2
tland (18)— berdeen	4) 38						464	29		287	30		76	183		10	2
berdeen	1,69	1 231	1,922	3,806	492	8,798	1,743	251	1,994	952	209	1,161	99	727	709	117	8
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	65	2 117	769		179 276				599					130		29	I
340   61   410   570   65   035   288   58   346   208   236   3   124   101   26   238   2493   153   646   211   58   269   176   38   214   21   143   138   26   27   28   28   28   28   28   28   28	ith (2) 1,46	1 117	1,578	2,458	211	2,669 4,769	2,094	IOI	2,195	718		794		653	678	61	7.6
ther Exchanges (9) 767 129 856 2,932 266 3,135 1,270 139 1,409 1,117 71 1,188 48 740 741 47  Total 6,881 984 7,865 11,761 2,085 18,846 7,140 870 8,010 3,176 640 8,616 412 2,610 2,517 408  aland (6)— belfast 552 99 651 916 147 1,063 561 73 634 177 51 228 32 145 144 1,443 239 1,682 173 117 230 22 190 130 841 175 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184	3/	9 61 6 42	410 228	570	65 153	635	288	58 58	346	208	28	236	3	124	IOI	26	I
land (6)— elfast	9) 76	7 129	856	2,932	2(6			139	1,409	1,117	71	1,188	48	740	741	47	7
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6,88	984	7,865	11,761	2,085			870	8,010	3,176	640	8,816	412	2,510	2,517	408	2,9
Other Exchanges (4) 775 182 957 1,co3 385 1,305 050 202 853 343 207 550 27 319 246 100	1.566	99 297	1,866	1,670	147 444	2,114	1,443	239	1,682	173	117	290	22	190	130	33	1
	77:		957	1,003		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	651	202	853	343	207	550	27	319	246	100	34
Total 2,896 578 3,474 3,589 976 4,565 2,655 514 3,169 693 375 1,068 81 654 520 2:5	2,890	578	3,474	3,589	976	4,565	2,655	514-	3,169	693	375	1,068	81	654	520	2:5	73

<sup>\*</sup> Exclusive of casual employments.

<sup>+</sup> Including re-applications from persons placed in a vacancies through the Exchanges during the period,

## JUVENILES-DISTRICT TABLE.\*

Table II.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended February 24th, 1911. (General Register).

				End	eu	1 CDI		24th,			EMPI			1).			VACA	NCIES		
Di	stricts.					On Li		ister at		eived d				ister at	No	tified d	uring	Fil	led du	ring
[The numbers in brace Exc	ckets ref hanges.		เธ กนท	iber of		begin	ning of	period.		period	.+	end	d of per	riod.	D	period		Para	period	
							Girls.	Total.	0 0000		Total.			Total.			Total.		Girls.	
London (24)						2,243	1,167	3,410	4,991	2,716	7,707	1,900	914	2,814	1,997	1,261	3,258	1,579	956	2,53
Brighton Reading						48 58	32 50	80 108	100 71	41 49 82	141	50 56	23 53	73 109	46	18 17 48	64 35	33 19 61	14	4
Other Exchanges (6)	 Total					213	35 117	330	317	172	489	93	39 115	314	189	83	272	113	36 66	17
outh Western (11)— Bristol (2)						83	23	106	189	60	249	71	40	III	104	44	148	71	33	10
Plymouth Portsmouth	•••					46 21	19	65	72 55	24 15	96	32 26	20 8	52 34	39 23	5 2	44 25	30	5 2	3
Southampton Other Exchanges (6)						132	9 42	57 174	47 186	59	53 245	38	39	168	87	32	119	60	16	
	Total					330	96	426	549	164	713	296	115	411	265	84	349	193	57	. 2
ast Midlands and Easter Derby	n Coun	ties (16	5)—			72	37 38	109	93 87	50	143	65	25	90	32	25	57	29	24	
Ipswich Leicester						42 35	16	80 51	173	39 52	126 225	49 56	28 15	77 71	204	14 51 61	57 255 176	108	30	1
Northampton Norwich						78	74	32 152 181	106	34 77 138	183	57	5 47	17 114 125	61	44 56	105	52 48 95	25 34 52	
Nottingham Other Exchanges (10)						108	73 181	330	229 264	299	367 563	7I 159	54 181	340	165	156	321	94	130	2
	Total					510	425	935	1,025	689	1,714	479	355	. 834	738	407	1,145	458	307	7
est Midlands (17)— Birmingham (3)						138	109	247	394	238	632 58	104	73	177	193	199	35 <sup>2</sup> 47	153	131	2
Coventry Dudley						55	21 25	76	78 70	49	127	48	26 21	74 53	28	16	44 51	21 18	16	7013
Stoke Walsall						16	16 26	47 32 77	57 58	34	91 98	14	17 22	31 52	32 31	17	49 4 <b>6</b>	32 28	14 8	1
West Bromwich Wolverhampton						74	67 89	77 141 198	120	40 81 173	20I 385	30 64 99	51 85	115	57	70	74 184	49	14	
Other Exchanges (8)	Total					473	357	830	1,030	675	1,705	400	299	699	511	376	887	421	275	-
orkshire Division (21)—						10		10	51	_	**	11	1	12	36	21	57	26	8	
Bradford Grimsby						72	29	101	85	82	55 167 25	48	27 I	75 2	38	48	57 86 53	36	40	
Halifax Huddersfield						16 87	81	21 168	85	25	110 343	24	58	3I 148	63 53	44 94	107	48 36	13	1
Hull Leeds (2)						124	59	183 76	257	96 30	353 89	90 86 48	41	127	153	71 6	224 26	123	50	1
Rotherham Sheffield						144	94	238	59 218 149	154	372 241	77	63	140	77	27 73	180	105	20 71	
York Other Exchanges (11)						92	103	195	177	164	341	88	101	189	141	118	259	71	64	1
	Total					810	398	1,208	1,283	813	2,096	623	327	950	717	526	1,243	541	363	- 5
Ancashire and Cheshire	(31)—					19	11	30	59 16	24	83	21	8	29	39	33	72	30	16	133
Barrow Birkenhead		:::				16	5 49	93 27	97 65	35 56	51 153	32	16 36	68	57	6	18 71 68	50	6 13	1000
Blackburn Bolton						23	11	34	58	14 33	79 91	9	1 12	10 24	56 33	19	52	39 29	10	26
Burnley Liverpool and Bootle (2)						16	207	378 378	413	367	25 780	157	196	8 3 <b>5</b> 3	139	79	25 218	117	76	
Manchester (2) Oldham						65 26	33 8	98 34 46	289 52 76	109	398 70	50	10	72 21	45	77 15 18	293 60	192 32 38	56	
Preston Rochdale						32	14	20	50	23	99 72	29	13 8 26	42 22 60	52 38 67	18	70 56 98	34 44	14	
Salford and Eccles (2) Stockport						29	35 9 70	76 38	123 41	76	199 52 183	34 9	3 56	12 89	21	13	34	20	29 8 21	
Warrington Wigan						66	33	99 325	109	74 46 161	110	33 46 167	4I 124	87 291	31 38 227	15 98	59 53 325	25 38 187	15 70	1200
Other Exchanges (13)	Total					803	648	1,451	1,903	1,070	2,973	634	574	1,208	1,093	480	1,572		378	1,
orthern Division (12)—						63	58	121	57	84	747	43	46	80	16	53	69	16	53	
Carlisle Middlesbrough Newcastle						43	23	66 1 <b>68</b>	57 62 121	25	141 87 326	40	18	89 58 127	12 50	3	15	12	3	
South Shields (2)						45 49	50	95 89	IOI	78 48 58	179	39	45 34	8 <sub>4</sub> 6 <sub>3</sub>	28	49	99 36 17	28 13	49	1
West Hartlepool (2) Other Exchanges (4)						76	102	178	67 81 182	58	139 374	29 60 110	90 155	150 265	31 34	9 12	40	31	9	100
Other Dathanges (4)	Total					389	447	836	671	690	1,361	371	465	836	188	134	322	177	133	
'ales (9)—							40	163	148	-		66	10	106	11	20	6.	20	18	
Cardiff (2) Merthyr Tydvil						2	17	52	3	90	238	2	40	2 52	9 24	15	9		14	1933
Newport Swansea						9	9	18	55 46 65	39 40 17	94 86 82	25 18 49	26 17	44 66	26	3 3	39 29 20	15	3 1	
Other Exchanges (4)	Total				•••	197	79	276	317	188	505	160	110	270	120	41	161		186	-
cotland (18)—	10111						40	166	7.00	-		-	27	710	65	12				1
Aberdeen Dundee			:::			126 58	22 25	80	142	50	274 151	75 38	37 12	50	13	11	107	14	33	
Edinburgh and Leith (2) Glasgow (3)						125	109	76 234 67	97 305	332 36	637	99	60 87	159 186 64	189	16.	350	154	118	
Paisley						44 33 138	14	47 271	59 60 332	36 24 183	95 84 515	40 22 131	24 6 128	28 259	45 38 122	10 48	54 48 170	25	5 41	
Other Exchanges (9)	Total					578	366	941	1,096		1,845	504	354	858	508	295	803		230	
eland (6)—	Lotal			***				1000					1000					- / -		100
Belfast Dublin							52	192	95		305 218	120	7 34 28	44 154	38	6 27	65	30	3 22	1848
Other Exchanges (4)	Total				3	206	82	378	512	116	628	281	69	350	97	14	144		9 34	
The second second	Total	Wind.	dom.			296									6,422					1730
Total,			nent		•••			plication	-	8,042	21,736			100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1	* /	-	4.933	2,835	7,

ADULTS-TRADE TABLE.\*

Table III.—Applications for Employment, Yacancies Notified and Yacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended February 24th, 1911. (General Register.)

	THE REAL PROPERTY.		APPL	ICATIO	ONS FOR	EMPLO	YMEN	T.		1		VACANCIES.					
Trades.		Live Reg		Receiv	ed during	Period.+		Live Reg		Notified	during	Period.		Filled	during	g Period	
	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women	Total.	Tem- por- ary.		Men.	Women	Total
Building :			ALE PE						9								
Labourers	2,220		2,220	3,165		3,165	2,101		2,101	671		671	. 38	582	620		620
	10,194		10,194	12,975		12,975	8,444		8,444	3,122		3,122	215	2,562	2,777		2,777
Other Works of Construction and Roads	978		978	1,822		1,822	916	2	916	818		818	98	644	742	•••	742
Mining and Quarrying Engineering and Machine Making—	579	2	581	1,234	26	1,260	559	12	571	305	12	317	16	217	221	12	233
Labourers	735	)		1,382	)		953	1		216	1	The state of	1	100000	177		
	6,334	172	10,671	9,675	462	18,139	5,753	137	10,287	3,023	283	6,027	150	4,212	2,295	221	4,362
	Desired Association	1,157	2,936	6,620	1		3,444	)		2,505	)				1,669a		
Textiles	1,746	1,062	2,808	2,954	3,016 2,0 <b>6</b> 0	5,970 4,446	1,607	962 965	2,569	1,056	1,766		409	1,845	845		
Conveyance of Men, Goods		98	13,342	14,656	100	14,765	12,348	47	2,536	2,145	1,276	1,963	94	1,119	1,744	798	1,213
and Messages							1		1393	~,-45	34	2,2,9		-1347	-1/44	-4	1,,00
Agriculture Paper, Prints, Books and	1,750	21	1,771	2,125	33	2,158	1,601	23	1,624	581	46	627	46	327	353	20	373
Stationery	942	454	1,396	1,072	775	1,847	717	384	1,101	524	351	875	31	471	263	239	502
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and	1,808	. 100	1,908	2,543	207	2,750	1,611	65	1,676	775	158	933	45	573	515	103	618
Decorations	3 King	4 10					,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		2,0,0	113	130	933	43	3/3	2.3	103	010
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, etc.	307	48	355	400	98	498	274	47	321	176	29	205	6	175	160	21	181
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and	350	56	415	549	126	675	335	51	386	182			8			State of the	1916
Glass	510 20 20 20 60	gias sa		343	2018 31 1000	0,3	223	21	300	102	115	297	0	171	115	64	179
Food, Tobacco, Drink and	3,620	1,467	5,087	4,623	3,156	7,779	3,432	1,349	4,781	812	1,146	1,958	136	1,287	548	875	1,423
Lodging Skins, Leather, Hair and	327	70	397	100	178	587						100000				,,,	The last
Feathers	32/	70	397	409	170	507	271	79	350	III	71	182	3	123	79	47	126
Precious Metals, Jewels,	354	12	366	533	26	559	342	12	354	147	14	161	5	105	103	7	110
Watches, Instruments and									334				3		-		1
Games Gas, Water and Electricity	699	1	700	1,102	11	1,113	630	8	6-0	100	10000		10 3 3 4 3		2.	Marine Street	1
Supply and Sanitary Service	-99	331117		2,102		1,113	030	8	638	471	4	475	54	376	428	2	430
	3,304	877	4,181	3,364	933	4,297	3,095	830	3,925	732	302	1,034	44	668	504	208	712
Domestic (Outdoor) Other, General and Undefined:	1,651	5,624	7,275	1,453	10,990	12,443	1,620	5,598	7,218	226	3,146	3,372	266	2,277	150	2,393	2,543
	11,528		11,528	15,716	23397	15,716	11,087		** .0-				0				The same of
	2,821	1,969	4,790	3,762	3,852	7,614	2,921	1,858	4,779	3,598	944	3,598 1,646	837	2,673 1,106	3,510	720	3,510
Total	70,709	13,190	83,899	94,520	26,058	120,578	65.682	12,427	78,059	23.585	9,697	33,282	9 071	23,060	10 000	7,163	26,00

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

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

#### JUVENILES-TRADE TABLE.

beamsens collector		Vac	ancies fo	r Juveni	les.	
Trades.	Notifie	d during	period.	Filled	during 1	period.
	Boys,	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Building and Works of Con- struction	187	-	187	120	-	120
Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances	29 774	117	29 891	27 625	77	27 703
Textiles Dress Conveyance of Men, Goods	267 363 2,515	365 753 198	632 1,116 2,713	187	290 499	477 721
and Messages Agriculture	44	4	48	1,960	140	2,100
Paper, Prints, Books, etc Wood, Furniture, Fittings, etc.	183	282 86	465 304	146	222 70	368 212
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, etc. Bricks, Cement, Pottery, etc. Food, Tobacco, Drink and	41 41 438	37 21 372	78 62 810	30 27 332	27 13 326	57 40 658
Lodging skins, Leather, Hair, etc.	29	48	77	24	37	61
Watches, Instruments and Games	39	10	49	31	8	39
as, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	8	-	8	10	-	10
Commercial	525 64	96 723	787	4c9 46	81 524	490 570
(a) General Labourers (b) Others	92 565	622	92 1,187	80 489	<u></u>	80 1,008
Total	6,422	3,754	10,136	4,932	2,835	7,767

# SWEDISH CONCILIATION ACT OF 1906: REPORT FOR 1909.

The Swedish Board of Trade has just issued its report\* for the year 1909 on the working of the Conciliation Act of December 31st, 1906. (See BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1907, pp. 133-4 and June 1919, pp. 180)

June, 1910, p. 189.)

The Act provided for the appointment by the Crown of official conciliators, whose principal duty consists in "promoting the settlement of disputes between employers and workpeople, or between members of either class among themselves."

\* Statens Förlikningsmäns för Medling i Arbetstvister Verksamhet under av 1909. K. Kommerskollegium. Stockholm, 1911: P. A. Norstedt & Söner.

#### CASUAL EMPLOYMENTS.

Table IV.—Yacancies Notified and Yacancies Filled in the four weeks ended Feb. 24th, 1911.

Table V.—Applicants registered and work given in the four weeks ended Feb. 24th, 1911.

Employment,	Applicants Registered.	Applicants given work.	Number of Jobs.	Estimated number of days on which work was given.	work was
Cotton Porters (Liverpool,	Marin I			AM DAT	ne a pr
Oldhall Street)	357	297	461	3,284	11.1
Cloth Porters (Manchester)	292	247	5,593	4,303	17.4
Dock Labourers	302	249	1,725	2,183	8.8
Sandwichmen	621	412	1,127	1,261	3.1
Other men	351	285	505	2,589	<b>9.1</b>
Total men	1,913	1,490	9,411	13,620	<b>3.1</b>
Charwomen	1,941	371	958	1,210	3'3
Other women	9	5	5	10	2.0
Total women	1,950	376	963	1,220	3.5
Grand T. tal	3,863	1,865	10,374	14 840	79

The number of cases in which mediation was attempted in 1909, whether in relation to threatened or to actual stoppages of work, was 79, as compared with 119 in 1908. In 14 cases in 1909 the proffered mediation was declined, the refusal coming from the employers in every case. The number of cases of actual intervention by the Conciliators was 60 in 1909, and 69 in 1908.

Forty-seven disputes were settled in 1909, owing directly or indirectly to official intervention under the Act, as compared with 62 in 1908. Stoppages of work were involved in 46 of the 60 cases of official intervention in 1909, as compared with 28 of the 60 cases of

vention in 1909, as compared with 38 of the 69 cases of 1908. In almost every case the stoppage took place before a Conciliator had intervened.

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

(Note.-These are not connected with the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.) During February 762 fresh applications (426 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 765 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 238 persons, of whom 138 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 238 situations found for applicants, 185 were of a more or less permanent character, while 53 were temporary only.

The demand for cooks, parlour-maids, housemaids and children's nurses exceeded the supply; the supply of ladies' maids and companions exceeded the demand.

	Applications by Work- people during		Situa			umber of Workpeople ngaged by Employers.			
				oyers	Per	ma- tly.		m- rily.	
	Feb.,	Feb.,	Feb.,	Feb.,	Feb.,	Feb.,		Feb.,	
	Summary by Bureaux.								
Central Bureau:— 5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W. Y.W.C.A.:—	88	112	80	59	30	20	5	11	
26, George Street, {(1) Hanover Sq. {(2) Dublin:—	344 116	485	461 79	474 106	76 37	58 49	33 4	20 5	
30, Molesworth Street Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh and Glasgow)	30	231	17	155	6	7			
Total of 10 Bureaux	762	1,013	765	758	185	179	<b>5</b> 3	45	
	0 300	8	umma	ry by	Occup	ations	1.		
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c. Shop Assistants Dressmakers, Milliners, &c. Secretaries, Clerks, Typists Apprentices and Learners	42 10 61 76 27	72 26 67 87	18 3 49 30 42	21 6 72 34 23	9  29 12 24	8 5 36 19	4  6 3	2 6 5 5	
Domestic Servants Miscellaneous	426 120	628 123	575 48	542 60	103	98	35 5	24	
Total of 10 Bureaux	762	1,013	765	758	185	179	53	45	

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 40 persons in London and 28 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 318 persons in London and 78 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

The return received from the Westminster Municipal Labour Bureau (not under the control of the Board of Trade) shows that during February, 1911, 427 new applicants were registered, and that situations were found for 158 persons (156 permanent and 2 temporary). The number on the register at the end of the month was 989.

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

THE balance outward of passengers from the United Kingdom to places out of Europe was 9,606 in the month ended January, 1911, as compared with 13,495 in the month ended January, 1910, and an average of 10,165 in January of the years 1906-1910; the corresponding numbers of British subjects were 10,095, 8,014, and 6,212, respectively. Of the balance outward of British subjects 11.7 per cent. left for British North America in January, 1911, as compared with 10'4 per cent. in 1910 and 11'3 per cent. in 1906-10, while the percentages who left for the United States were 13.7, 26.4, and 23.7, respectively.

107 - 105 kg - 105,	January,		January, 1910.		Average for January, 1906-1910.	
	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	British.	Total.
Outward: Total	16,775	22,829	14,335	23,951	12,435	20,324
To British N. America To United States	2,626 4,209	3,310 8,785	2,284 4,412	3,561	1,991	2,955
Inward: Total	6,680	13,223	6,321	10,456	6,223	10,159
From British N. Am rica From United States	1,444 2,828	2,245 8,191	1,451 2,295	2,086 5,393	1,289	7,021
Balance Outward: Total	10,095	9,606	8,014	13,495	6,212	10,165
To British N. America To United States	1,182	1,065 594	833	1,475 6,679	702 1,474	971

#### FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for the two months ended February, 1911. IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE. Note.—The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance and freight, or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

	Two mon	ths ended F	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in two months ended February, 1911, as compared with			
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1910.	1 <b>9</b> 09.	
0/1	1	1	ſ	£	£	
IFood, Drink, and	36,401,505	39,986,641	38,567,145	- 1,419,496	+ 2,165,640	
Tobacco II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	44,688,952	41,864,623	53,570,926	+11,706,303	+ 8,881,974	
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured!	22,414,038	24,713,819	26,154,693	+ 1,440,880	+ 3,740,661	
IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	464,012	495,543	471,391	- 24,152	+ 7.379	
Total value of	103,968,507	107,080,626	118,764,161	+ 11,703,535	+ 14,795,654	

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

values.							1000
	Two Months ended February,			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in two months ended February, 1911, as compared with			
E. 0	1909.	1910	1911		1910.		1909
	£	£	£		£		£
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,962,278	3,299,032	3,966,725	+	667,693	+	1,004,447
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured	7,369,704	7,861,385	8,500,504	+	639,119	+	1,130,800
or mainly Manu- factured §	45,309,296	54,276,296	59,694,489	+	5,418,193	+	14,385,193
IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	1,186,220	1,058,272	1,222,233	+	163,961	+	36,013
Total value of Exports of BritishProduce	56,827,498	66,494,985	73,383,951	+	6,888,968	+	16,556,483

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £18,635,628 during the two months ended February, 1911, as compared with £18,331,724 and £15,161,185 in the corresponding period of 1910 and 1909 respectively

#### RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

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

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended February 25th, 1911, amounted to £4,641,360, an increase of £205,306 (or 4.6 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1910.

During the eight weeks ended February 25th, 1911, the receipts

amounted to £8,916,732, an increase of £397,118 (or 4'7 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1910.

	4 weeks ended Feb. 25th, 1911.			8 weeks ended Feb. 25th, 1911.		
total description of the second	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1910.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1910.		
English Lines:— L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, Gt. Eastern, and London	<b>£</b> 1,508,894	+ 66,912	£ 2,933,462	+ 138,404		
& Tilbury	766,582	+ 32,752	1,477,006	+ 52,052		
Lancs. and Yorks., and N. Eastern L. & S. W., and Gt.	863,484	+ 78,711	1,623,558	+ 117,317		
Western L. B. &S. C., and S. E. &C. Scottish Lines:—	685,000 157,863	+ 24,200 + 6,259	1,336,600	+ 44,900 + 14,668		
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian  Irish Lines:—	539,724	- 11,179	1,005,290	+ 15,563		
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern	119,813	+ 7,611	231,510	+ 14,214		
Total	4,641,360	+205,306	8,916,732	+ 397,118		

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

† 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.

THE BERNE LABOUR CONVENTIONS, 1906: DATES OF COMING INTO OPERATION.

A statement has recently been issued by the Swiss Government\* showing the dates of coming into operation of the Berne Labour Conventions of 1906 for the States which had either deposited their ratifications within the specified period or had subsequently intimated their adhesion. (See BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE,

December, 1906, p. 354).

In the case of the first of the two Conventions, viz., that prohibiting the employment of women at night in industrial occupations, the date is January 14th, 1912, for Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, the United Kingdom, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Sweden, the Dominion of New Zealand, and the British Colonies of Fiji Islands, Ceylon, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Northern Nigeria, Trinidad and the Leeward Islands, the British Protectorate of Uganda, and Algeria, while for Tunis it is

January 15th, 1912. As regards the second Convention, viz., that as to the prohibition of the use of white (yellow) phosphorus in matchmaking, the date is January 1st, 1912, for Germany, Denmark (including the Faroe Islands and Danish Antilles), France, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, and Switzerland; for the United Kingdom it is December 28th, 1913; for Spain, October 29th, 1914; and for Italy, July, 6th, 1915. The dates for the British Colonies and Protectorates are:—Union of South Africa, May 3rd, 1914; Cyprus, Malta, Gibraltar, British East Africa, Southern Nigeria, Uganda, Mauritius, Seychelles, January 4th, 1915; Northern Nigeria, February 24th, 1915; the Leeward Islands, March 26th, 1915; the Fiji Islands, June 20th, 1915; Gambia, the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone, October 22nd, 1915; and the Bermudas, December 19th, 1915. The date for the French Colonies of Madagascar and its dependencies, French West Africa, Somali Coast, Réunion, the French possessions in Oceania, and New Caledonia, is November 26th, 1914: and for Tunisia, January 15th, 1915. The date for the Dutch Indies is March 7th, 1915.

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

(1) REGISTERED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—Nil. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—2, viz., Ulster Textile Operative Bleachers, Dyers and Kindred Trade Union, II Victoria Street, Belfast; Refuge Assurance Companies (Dublin District) Employees' Assoc., 27 Lower Gardiner

Street, Dublin.

Industrial and Provident Societies. England and Wales.—
12, viz.:—Working Men's Clubs (4): St. Peters Rural Conservative and Unionist Club, Ltd., Hatfield Road, St. Albans; Framlingham District Conservative Working Men's Club, Ltd., Framlingham, Suffolk; Tilbury Constitutional Club, Ltd., Broadway, Tilbury, Essex; Andover Constitutional Working Men's Club, Ltd., Elliott House, Andover. Co-operative Distributive (1): High Halstow (Kent) Co.-op. Trading Soc., Ltd., Mount Stuart, High Halstow, Rochester. Small Holdings (4): Foleshill and District Co-op. Allotments, Ltd., 43, Webster Street, Foleshill, Coventry; Scarborough Allotment Traders, Ltd., 92, Gordon Street, Scarborough; Great Somerford and District Small Holdings and Allotments Soc., Ltd., Mr. Charles Teagle, Jr., Seagry, Chippenham; Basingstoke and District Small Holdings and Allotments Soc., Ltd., Half Moon House, Chappel Street, Basingstoke. Miscellaneous (3): Liberal Opinion, Ltd., 40, Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate, E.C.; C. E. Holiday Homes, Ltd., 5, Cook Street, Liverpool; Hodgson Pratt Memorial, Ltd., Club Union Buildings, Clerkenwell Road, E.C. Scotland—2, viz.:—Agricultural Distributive (1): Kilchoman Co-op. Poultry Soc., Ltd., Kilchoman Poultry Soc. Depôt, Brinchladdish Pier, Islay, Argyll. Miscellaneous (1): Edinburgh Friends of Labour Loan Soc., Ltd., Cathedral Hotel, 71 Cockburn Street, Edinburgh. Ireland—(4):—Agricultural Distributive\* (1): Kilmonaghan Agric. Soc., Ltd., Tubber, Moate, Co. Westmeath. Agricultural Productive (3): Moydristan Co-op. Lime Burning Soc., Ltd., Moydristan, Co. Cavan; Turraree Co-op. Creamery Soc., Ltd., Turraree, Co. Limerick; Drumquinn Co-op. Creamery Soc., Ltd., Turraree, Co. Limerick; Drumquinn Co-op. Creamery Soc. Ltd., Drumquinn, Co. Tyrone.

Friendly Societies.—Bugland and Wales 31, viz.:—North Woolwich and Silvertown W. M. Club and Inst., 256 Albert Road, Woolwich; Loveclough Workmen's Social Club, 1196, Burnley

Recueil des Lois Fédérales, No. 4, February 8th, 1911. (Supplement to Feuille

Road, Rawtenstall, Manchester; Accrington Poplar W. M. Club, Wellington Street, Accrington; Cannock Unionist Club, 19, Church Street, Cannock, Staffs.; South Norwood Liberal and W. M. Club, 14, Manor Road, South Norwood, S.E.; Birchmoor W. M. Club and Inst., New Street, Birchmoor, Tamworth; Milton and District Credit Soc., Red House, Milton, Cambridge; Dukinfield Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., 115, Astley Street, Dukinfield; Platt Bridge Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., 14, Victoria Buildings, King Street, Wigan; Walkden and Little Hulton Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., 53, Park Street, Farnworth, Lancs.; Hindley Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., 54, Victoria Buildings, King Street, Wigan; Foxbill (Church and Oswaldtwistle) Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., 60, Market Street, Church, Accrington; British Mutual Thrift Soc., 38, Florida Street, Shoreditch, E.; Gitomir Loan and Investment Soc., 34, Rothschild Buildings, Thrawl Street, Spitalfields, E.; Glenthorne Loan and Investment Soc., The London City Mission Hall, Mansion House Street, Hammersmith, W.; Soyland No. 6 Money Club, New Inn, Soyland, near Halifax; Armley (Leeds) Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., 99, Hall Lane, Armley, Leeds; Star Permanent Money Soc., Western Mail Chambers, High Street, Newport, Mon.; Wilmington and District Benefit Soc. (Dividing), 64, Highfield Road, Dartford; Ince Blundell Friendly Tontine Soc. (Dividing), The Club Room, Ince Blundell, Highfown, Liverpool; Lacland Hall Sick and Provident Soc. (Dividing), Mission Hall, Lacland Place, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.; Kentish Town Congregational Church P.S.A. Slate Club (Dividing), Schools, Kentish Town Road, N.W.; Christ Church North Brixton, S.W.; Oakley Sick and Funeral Benefit Friendly Soc., Oakley Place Wesleyan Church, Old Kent Road, S.E.; Hucknall Gladstone Sick and Accident Soc., Primitive Methodist Schoolroom, Cavendish Street, Hucknall Torkard, Nottingham; Bridgwater and District United Friendly Soc., Oakley Diace, Place We

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

	Notices received	Registry Cancelled.	
	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.  Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.		
rade Unions	2	3 7 31	 1 9

# PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING FEBRUARY.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress. Appendix Volume XXV. Statistics relating to England and Wates. [Cd. 5077: pp. 902: price 11s. 5d.]. Appendix Volume XXX. Statistical and other documents relating specially to Scotland. [Cd. 5440: pp. 162:

Preliminary Tables (subject to correction) of Cases of Industrial Poisoning. Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents, and Dangerous Occurrences in Factories, Workshops, &c. during the year 1910. Home Office. [Cd. 5548: pp. 8:

price id.]
Report to Home Office on the Circumstances attending the destruction of the Magazine of the Arniston Coal Co., Limited, on November 27th, 1909, by Captain A. P. H. Desborough. [Cd. 5495: pp. 5: price id.]
Refort to Home Office on the Circumstances attending an accident at the Small Firework Factory, No. 63, Blowick, Lancashire, on September 19th, 1910. By Major T. H. Crozier. [Cd. 5496: pp. 11: price 13d.]
Report to Home Office on the Causes and Circumstances attending an Explosion and Undergown Fire which occurred at the Wellington Pit.

Report to Home Office on the Causes and Circumstances attending an Explosion and Underground Fire which occurred at the Wellington Pit, Whitehaven Colliery, on 11th May, 1910, by R. A. S. Redmayne and Samuel Pope. [Cd. 5524: pp. 55, with diagrams: price 28. 2d.]
Railway Accidents. Summary of Accidents and Casualties during the Three Months ending 30th September, 1910, with Reports upon Certain Accidents which were inquired into. Board of Trade. [Cd. 5493: pp. 115: price 11½d.]
Electricity in Mines Committee (1909-10). Minutes of Evidence taken before the Departmental Committee, with Index to Evidence. Home Office. [Cd. 5533: pp. 216: price 18.9d.]
Railway Servants (Hours of Labour). Return of Railway Servants of Certain Classes on duty more than Twelve Hours at a time, &c. during the month of October, 1910. Board of Trade. [Cd. 5538: pp. 26: price 3d.]

Departmental Committee on Railway Superannuation Funds. Minutes of Evidence, with Appendices and Index. Board of Trade. [Cd. 5484: pp. 294; price 2s. 6d.]

Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1909. Part C. Trade Unions. [H. C. 171-iii.: pp. 40: price 4½d.].

Shop Hours Orders. Return of Closing Orders made by Local Authorities under the Shop Hours Act, 1904, and submitted to the Central Authority for Confirmation during the period 15th August, 1904 to 31st December, 1910. [Cd. 5499: pp. 27: price 3d.].

Employment of Children Act, 1903. Report to Home Office on the London County Council Bye-laws made on 29th January, 1910, by S. O. Buckmaster. [Cd. 5497: pp. 18: price 2½d.].

London County Council Bye-laws made on 29th January, 1910, by S. O. Buckmaster. [Cd. 5497: pp. 18: price 2½d.].

Return of the Alien Passenger Traffic between the United Kingdom and Ports in Europe or within the Mediterranean Sea during the three months ending 31st December, 1910, with the number of Expulsion Orders made during that period. Home Office. [Cd. 5476: pp. 8; price 1½d.].

Agricultural Statistics, 1909. Volume XLIV. Part IV. Colonial and Foreign Statistics. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 266: pp. 1844: price rd.]

and Foreign Statistics. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 5269: pp. 134; price 7d.]

Report of the Departmental Committee on the Irish Flax-Growing Industry. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 5502; pp. 23: price 3d.]

Census of Production (1907). Preliminary Tables. Part VII. Printing and kindred trades, jewellery, watch and clock and other trades. Board of Trade. [Cd. 5545; pp. 55: price 5½d.]

Life Assurance Companies. Statement of Accounts and of Life Assurance and Annuity Business, 1910. Contains particulars of the work of 14 Industrial Life Companies. Board of Trade. [H. C. 307: pp. 477: price 3s. 10d.]

307: pp. 477: price 3s. 10d.]
72nd Report of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in England and Wales (1909). [Cd. 5485: pp. cxxxvi. + 532: price

BRITISH COLONIES.

Canada.—The Labour Gazette, January, 1911. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during December; industrial and labour conditions, trade disputes, and Parliamentary proceedings affecting labour in Canada during 1910. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer].

New Zealand. Journal of the Department of Labour. January, 1911. Condition of trade and employment as at 31st December, 1910; persons assisted to employment during December, co-operative works, accidents reported, &c.

New South Wales. Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies, Trade Unions, Building Societies, and Co-operative Societies for the year 1909. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. 46.]

Victoria. Twenty-fourth Annual Report on Trade Unions, 1909. [Melbourne: J. Kemp, Government Printer: pp. 5.]

—Statistical Register, 1909. Part VIII. Social Condition. [Melbourne: J. Kemp, Government Printer: pp 62.]

—Determinations of Wages Boards. Ham and Bacon Curers Board, dated 17th November, 1910. Aerated Water Trade Board, dated 8th December, 1910, cancelling that of 11th February, 1909. Electro Platers Board, dated 22nd December, 1910, cancelling that of 3rd August, 1910. Millet Broom Board, dated 9th January, 1911, cancelling that of 8th July, 1907.

Western Australia.—Ninth Annual Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1902, and the Trades Union Act, 1902, for the year ended 20th June 1902, By the Registrar of

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1902, and the Trades Union Act, 1902, for the year ended 30th June. 1910. By the Registrar of Friendly Societies. [Perth; Fred. W. Simpson, Government

Printer: pp. 21.]

— Report of Proceedings under the Friendly Societies and other Acts, for the year ended 30th June, 1910. [Perth: Fred. W. Simpson, Government Printer: pp. 76].

Gape Colony.—Government Labour Bureau. Report for December, 1910. Monthly report on the state of the labour market. [pp. 7].

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

General.—Journal of the International Labour Office. Nos. 7, 8, 1910. [Paris; Berger-Levrault].

Leg'slation relating to Workpeople's Insurance in Various Countries.

By Maurice Bellom, 1909. (Supplementary to 9 preceding volumes of series). [Paris: Arthur Rousseau, 14, Rue Soufflet: pp. 588:

United States.—Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour. (Department of Commerce and Labour). No. 90. September, 1910. Contains articles on (1) Fatal Accidents in Coal Mines. (2) Recent action relating to Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation. (3) Summary of Foreign Workmen's Compensation Acts. (4) Cost of Industrial Accident Insurance. [Washington: Government Printing Office:

Accident Insurance. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp, 430.]

—Bureau of the Census. Bulletin 109. 13th Census of the United States. Population by States and Territories. Bulletin 110. Supply and Distribution of Cotton. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 7 + 32 respectively.]

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. — Labour Bulletin. No: 78. December, 1910. Litigation arising from Labour Disputes and Related Causes in the Massachusetts Courts. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co.: State Printers.]

—Fourth Annual Report of the State Free Employment Offices for the year ending 30th November, 1910. [Boston; Wright & Potter Printing Co.: State Printers: pp. 21.]

—Tenth Annual Report on Strikes and Lock-Outs, 1909. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers: pp. 145].

—Tenth Annual Report on Strikes and Lock-Outs, 1909. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers: pp. 145].

Idaho.—Sixth Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Immigration Labour and Statistics, 1909-1910. Labour unions, prices of food stuffs, statistics of manufactures, output, total wages paid, &c. [Boise City: Syms-York Co.: pp. 276].

Iowa.—Fourteenth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1908-9. Factory inspection, wages and hours worked, trade unions, accidents, statistics of manufactures, &c. [Des Moines: Emery H. English, State Printer: pp. 454].

New Jersey.—23rd Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries for the year ending 31st October, 1910. Statistics of manufactures—numbers employed, wages, etc., strikes and lock-outs, cost of living, trade and labour unions. [Paterson; News Printing Office, State Printers: pp. 291].

France.—Journal of the French Labour Department, January, 1911. Employment in December; co-operative credit societies on January 1st., 1910. Stage of bills before Parliament on January 1st., 1911. [Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie: price 2d.]

—Journal of the French Ministry of Agriculture, December, 1910. Price of bread in Paris and of wheat in French towns in November. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: price 6d.]

Germany.—Journal of the Germany Labour Department, February

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Germany.—Journal of the German Labour Department, February, 1911. Employment in January, wages and hours in building trades in large towns in 1910-1913, as settled by collective agreements in 1910, labour disputes in 1910. [Berlin: Carl Heymanns Verlag:

price 1d.]

—Journal of the Imperial Insurance Office, February, 1911. Annual report on work of the Imperial Insurance Department for 1910. [Berlin; Behrend & Co.: price 1s.]

—Statistical Year Book of Wurtemberg, 1910. Parts 1 and 2. Part 2 contains statistics of crops and agricultural co-operative credit societies in 1909. Statistical Office of Wurtemberg, 1910 and 1911. [Stuttgart: W. Kohlhammer: pp. 397.]

—Statistical Journal of Baden, March-December, 1910. Also two special numbers. April contains statistics of federation of Baden labour registries for 1909, May the results of unemployment censuses of 1909-10 in Baden towns, December statistics of labour disputes in Baden in 1909. Statistical Office of Baden. [Karlsruhe.]

—Report on Railways of Saxony for 1909. [Dresden: pp. iv. + 192.]

—Journal of the Statistical Office of Saxony. Part II., 1910. Occupations of people, savings banks 1904 to 1908. [Dresden: von Zahn & Jaensch: price 18. 6d.]

Statistical Year Book of Dresden for 1909. (Dresden: Von Zahn & Jaensch: pp. viii. + 266 and iv. + 62].

Austria.—Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, January, 1911.

—Statistics of child labour in Austria in 1908, labour disputes in Austria, 1910 (provisional figures). [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.].

Commerce and Industry of Hungary in 1900.—Crops: price of cattle

Commerce and Industry of Hungary in 1909.—Crops; price of cattle at Budapest. Budapest Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 1910;

Italy.—Journal of the Italian Labour Department, January, 1911.—
Labour conditions in province of Udine (including wages), labour disputes in December and fourth quarter of 1910: prices of articles of food, &c., in December. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 4d.]
—Journal of Factory Inspection, December, 1910. Italian Labour Department. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d.]

Belgium.—Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, January 31st, 1911. Labour disputes in December; bill to regulate homework and establish minimum wages boards. [Brussels: E. Daem, chaussée de Haecht, 110; price 1d.]

de Haecht, 110; price 1d.]

—Publications of Solvay Institute of Sociology. (1) Inquiry relating to Nutrition of 1,065 Belgian Workpeople. By A. Slosse and E. Waxweiler. (2) Cheap Travel Facilities for Workpeople on Belgian Railways and its Social Effects. By E. Mahaim. [Brussels and Leipzig: Misch and

Thron: pp. vi + 260 and xv + 259.]

Holland.—Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, January 1911. Employment in 1910 and December; labour disputes in December; retail prices 1901-1910; labour registries in second half of 1910. [The Hague; Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

—Inquiry relating to Labour Conditions in Bakeries in Holland, Dutch Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, 1911. [The

Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, 1911. [The Hague, pp. iv + 105 + charts.]

Spain.—Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, December, 1910. Prices of food in certain provinces and towns; January, 1911. Prices of food and new law on labour conditions in mines. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez: price 2½d. each.]

Russia.—Inquiry relating to Nightwork of Women in Finnish Industries, Finnish Department of Industry, 1910. [Helsingfors, Valenting Sentence Truckeri: pp. 85 + 40]

Norway.—Statistical Year-Book of Norway, 1910. Number of vorkpeople, wages, unemployment among trade unionists, labour lisputes, etc. Norwegian Central Statistical Office. [Christiania:

H. Aschehoug & Co.: pp. 216: price is. id]

—Provisional Results of Population Census of December 1st, 1910.

Norwegian Central Statistical Office. [Christiania: H. Aschehoug

& Co.: pp. 14: price 3d.]

—Insurance against Accidents in 1907. Norwegian Insurance
Department, 1910. [Christiania: H. Aschehoug & Co.: pp. 145:

-Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office, December, 1910.

Employment in December. [Christiania.]

Sweden.—Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 1, 1911. Sick funds in 1909; law of November 20th, 1509, prohibiting night work of women: statistics of working of law on early closing of

work of women: statistics of working of law on early closing of shops; work of state conciliators in 1909; labour registries in 1910. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: price 2d.]

—Work of State Conciliators in 1909. Swedish Department of Commerce, 1911. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: pp. 111.]

—Swedish Statistical Abstract, 1911. Wages of agricultural labourers, 1866-1909; industrial accidents, 1906; strikes and lockouts, 1904-1909; labour registries, 1906-1909. Swedish Central Statistical Office. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: pp. 73:

price 2s. 3d.]

—Co-operative Almanack, 1911, Statistics of co-operative societies affiliated to the Swedish Co-operative Federation. [Stockholm:

#### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, FEBRUARY, 1911.

ADMIRALTY, WORKS DEPARTMENT. FENCING, STEEL, FOR H.M. DOCKYARD, CHATHAM—
W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Lochrin Iron Works, Coatbridge.
PIPES, CAST IRON, FOR H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH—
Stanton Iron Works Co., Ltd., near Nottingham.

Works Services—

Erection of New Coast Guard Station at Totland, Isle of Wight—
W. White, Clovelly Yard, Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

Erection of Magazines at Crombie, N.B.—R. Bruce & Son, 25,
Greenside Place, Edinburgh.

ADMIRALTY, CONTRACT DEPARTMENT. AMERICAN LEATHER CLOTH—Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., 39, Cannon Street, E.C.

W. L. Byers & Co., Ltd., York Chambers, Sunderland. Mr. Wasteneys Smith, 58, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne. BLANKETS-

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T. Bruce, Clive Mills, Mirfield.
James Clay & Sons, Hollings Mills, Sowerby Bridge.
E. O. Dodgson & Co., Ltd., Hunslet Mills, Leeds.
John Horsfall & Sons (Greetland), Ltd., Greetland, Halifax.
R. T. Riley & Co., Peel House Mills, Luddenden, S.O., Yorks.
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J. Clough & Son, Baildon Green Mills, Shipley, Yorks.
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Henry Farrar & Co., Clay Pit Mills, Halifax.
John Knox, Airedale Shed, Silsden, nr. Keighley.
Morton & Holcroft, Fenton Road Works, Halifax, Yorks.
Thos. Riley & Co., 32, Charles St., Bradford, Yorks.
Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot, S.O., Yorks.

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St. Mill, Bury.

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Ferry Road, Millwall, E.

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Harry James & Smith, Salmon Lane Wharf, Limehouse, E.
Kirk, Hall & Co., Kidacre St. Works, Leeds,
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GLYCERINE—Prices Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Belmont Works,
Battersea, S.W.

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Fellows Bros., Cradley Heath, Staffs.
W. Gilpin, Senr. & Co., Ltd., Wedges Mills, Cannock, Staffs.
John Golcher, King's Hill, Wednesbury.
F. Hampshire, 74, Milk St., Deritend, Birmingham.
Horton & Son, Ltd., New Alma Works, Darlaston.
G. Hughes & Sons, Temple St. Works, Wolverhampton,
W. Hunt & Sons, The Brades, Ltd., Brades Steel Works, near
Birmingham.

Birmingham.

A. E. Jenks & Cattell, Heath Town, Wolverhampton.

Leedham & Heaton, Ltd., Armley Rd. Works, Leeds,

S. Lewis & Go., Ltd., Withymoor, near Dudley.

Leys Malleable Castings Co., Ltd., Vulcan Ironworks, Derby.

Leys Malleable Castings Co., Ltd., Vulcan Ironworks, Derby.
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Emma Orton, Melbourne Works, Willenhall.
J. R. Reedman & Co., Bradley St., Canning Town, London, E.
W. Renwick, Winlaton, Blaydon-on-Tyne.
J. Truman & Co., Smithfield Passage, Birmingham.
Vaughan Bros., Eagle Works, Willenhall.
T. B. Wellings & Co., Elbow Works, Old Hill, Staffs.
IRON PLATE WORKERS' WARES. (Buckets, Tanks, Hollow Ware, &c.).
W. B. Bawn & Co., Ltd., 49, West India Rd., Poplar, London, E.
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Burney & Co., Ltd., West Ferry Rd., Millwall, London, E.
Cockburns, Ltd., Clydesdale Engineering Works, Cardonald, N.B.
F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., Trundleys Rd., Deptford, S.E.
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Fox Bros., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset.

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J. Shaw & Sons, Ltd., Brookroyd Mills, Halifax.
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British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts.

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Gent & Co., Ltd., Leicester.

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