

# THE Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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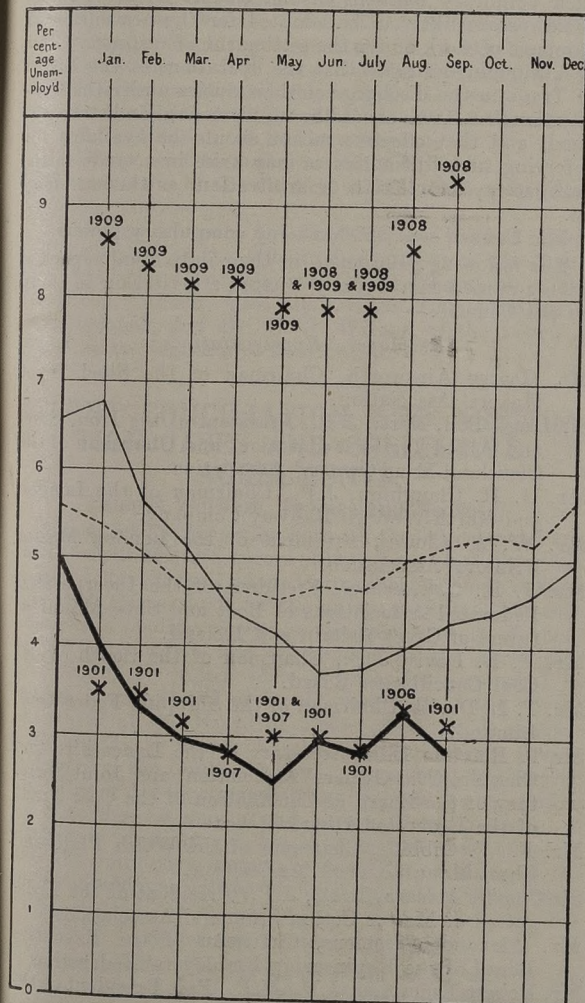
PRICE ONE PENNY.

## EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF  
TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



### NOTE TO CHART.

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

## STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN SEPTEMBER.

**Employment.**—Employment in September showed, on the whole, some recovery as compared with August, partly in consequence of the termination of disputes in the transport and other industries. There was some decline in building and shipbuilding, but all the other principal trades improved, especially cotton.

Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in most of the principal industries, but there was a considerable decline at blast furnaces and in the jute, linen and lace industries.

In the 394 trade unions with a net membership of 779,761 making returns 22,850 (or 2.9 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of September, 1911, compared with 3.3 per cent. at the end of August, 1911, and 4.3 per cent. at the end of September, 1910.

Returns from firms employing 457,903 workpeople in the week ended 23rd September, 1911, showed an increase of 3.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 5.1 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Changes in Rates of Wages.**—The changes in rates of wages taking effect in September were all increases, and affected 21,300 workpeople. The most important of these changes were those affecting 5,500 coal miners in the Forest of Dean, 6,500 workpeople in engineering and ironmoulding works at Lincoln, 1,450 bakers at Glasgow, and 1,220 gas workers at Sheffield. The net amount of the increases is computed at £1,200 per week.

**Trade Disputes.**—The most important disputes in progress during the month were those involving about 7,000\* railway workers in Ireland, 4,000 locomotive workers at Horwich, 3,000 engineers' labourers at Manchester, 2,000 holders-on in the Clyde district, 1,300 coal miners at Wigan, and 1,200 biscuit workers at Carlisle. The number of disputes beginning in September was 82, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 56,780, or 316,835 less than last month and 12,638 less than in September, 1910. The total number of working days lost during the month by these workpeople was 560,400, or 1,763,400 less than in August, 1911, and 303,800 less than in the corresponding month of last year.

**Conciliation and Arbitration.**—Cases dealt with under the Conciliation Act include those affecting cement workers on the Thames and Medway; short sea traders, London; ship and boiler repairers, London; dock

\* Estimated number.



workers, Deptford; stevedores, Queenborough; railway carriage workers, Manchester District; locomotive workers, Horwich; steel workers, Scotland; workers in steel trade, West Scotland; steelworkers, Shotton; coal miners, Bristol; cigar makers, London and Cardiff; chemical workers, Leicester; and carding machine cleaners, Dumfries.

#### EMPLOYMENT RETURNS FOR SEPTEMBER.

(This Summary is based on 3,025 Returns from Employers, covering 1,287,390 workpeople, and 3,079 from Trade Unions, covering 779,761 workpeople.)

##### I.—TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade.	Membership of Unions reporting.	Percentage Unemployed at end of Sept., 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Building ... ..	62,071	2.9	- 1.1	- 4.7
Coal Mining* ... ..	154,163	1.1	...	+ 0.1
Engineering ... ..	181,261	3.1	- 0.7	- 1.7
Shipbuilding ... ..	64,728	4.8	+ 0.7	- 10.4
Other Metal ... ..	47,059	3.3	- 1.3	- 0.6
Textiles* ... ..	122,004	2.5	...	- 0.6
Paper, Printing and Bookbinding, Furnishing and Wood-working, Miscellaneous... ..	61,970	5.5	- 0.4	...
	36,676	2.9	- 0.8	- 1.5
	49,829	3.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
<b>Total... ..</b>	<b>779,761</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>- 1.4</b>

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

##### II.—EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for Sept., 1911.	September 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining ... ..	662,110	5.44	+ 0.79	+ 0.17
Iron ,, ... ..	16,740	5.76	+ 1.06	- 0.10
Shale ,, ... ..	3,394	5.72	- 0.02	- 0.09
		No. of Furnaces in Blast.	No.	No.
Pig Iron ... ..	21,200	287	+ 4	- 22
		Mills Working.		
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	28,050	561	+ 22	+ 65
		Shifts Worked (One Week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel ... ..	97,993	549,700	+ 9.3	+ 10.5
		Earnings in one Week.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton ... ..	126,815	126,911	+ 6.2	+ 16.3
Woolen ... ..	27,592	26,683	+ 2.9	+ 1.4
Worsted ... ..	44,154	33,508	+ 1.3	+ 1.3
Linen ... ..	49,767	29,977	+ 0.6	- 3.0
Jute ... ..	16,669	12,034	+ 0.9	- 8.8
Hosiery ... ..	22,759	18,607	+ 1.6	+ 0.9
Lace ... ..	6,718	6,235	+ 5.2	- 4.3
Other Textiles ... ..	17,308	13,430	+ 2.3	- 0.2
Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing & Finishing	32,683	36,464	+ 7.3	+ 3.4
Boot and Shoe ... ..	65,252	62,860	+ 0.8	+ 2.7
Shirt and Collar ... ..	6,090	3,983	+ 2.1	+ 6.7
Pottery... ..	20,662	19,154	+ 5.3	- 0.1
Glass ... ..	8,396	10,219	+ 1.8	+ 9.0
Brick ... ..	13,038	15,083	+ 3.8	- 0.8
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>457,903</b>	<b>414,548</b>	<b>+ 3.6</b>	<b>+ 5.1</b>

Note.—For further details see Articles on pp. 373-385.

### INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.

ON October 10th the Board of Trade issued the following memorandum with regard to the establishment of an Industrial Council for dealing with industrial disputes:—

His Majesty's Government have recently had under consideration the best means of strengthening and improving the existing official machinery for settling and for shortening industrial disputes by which the general public are adversely affected. With this end in view, consultations have recently taken place between the Prime Minister and the President of the Board of Trade, and a number of representative employers and workmen specially conversant with the principal staple industries of the country, and with the various methods adopted in those industries for the preservation of peaceful relations between employers and employed.

Following on these consultations, and after consideration of the whole question, the President of the Board of Trade, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, has established an Industrial Council representative of employers and workmen. The Council has been established for the purpose of considering and of inquiring into matters referred to them affecting trade disputes; and especially of taking suitable action in regard to any dispute referred to them affecting the principal trades of the country, or likely to cause disagreements involving the ancillary trades, or which the parties before or after the breaking out of a dispute are themselves unable to settle.

In taking this course, the Government do not desire to interfere with, but rather to encourage and to foster such voluntary methods or agreements as are now in force, or are likely to be adopted for the prevention of stoppage of work or for the settlement of disputes. But it is thought desirable that the operations of the Board of Trade in the discharge of their duties under the Conciliation Act, 1896, should be supplemented and strengthened, and that effective means should be available for referring such difficulties as may arise in a trade to investigation, conciliation or arbitration, as the case may be.

The Council will not have any compulsory powers.

The following gentlemen, in their individual capacity, have accepted Mr. Sydney Buxton's invitation to serve on the Council:—

##### Employers' Representatives.

- Mr. George Ainsworth, Chairman of the Steel Ingot Makers' Association.  
 Sir Hugh Bell, Bart., J.P., President of the Iron, Steel and Allied Trades Federation, and Chairman of the Cleveland Mine Owners' Association.  
 Mr. G. H. Claughton, J.P., Chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company.  
 Mr. W. A. Clowes, President of the London Master Printers' Association.  
 Mr. J. H. C. Crockett, President of the Incorporated Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland.  
 Mr. F. L. Davis, J.P., Chairman of the South Wales Coal Conciliation Board.  
 Mr. T. L. Devitt, Chairman of the Shipping Federation, Limited.  
 Sir T. Ratcliffe Ellis, Secretary of the Lancashire and Cheshire Coal Owners' Association, and Joint Secretary of the Board of Conciliation of the Coal Trade of the Federated Districts, &c.  
 Mr. F. W. Gibbins, Chairman of the Welsh Plate and Sheet Manufacturers' Association.  
 Sir Charles Macara, Bart., J.P., President of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations.  
 Mr. Alexander Siemens, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Engineering Employers' Federation.  
 Mr. Robert Thompson, J.P., M.P., Past President of the Ulster Flax Spinners' Association.  
 Mr. J. W. White, President of the National Building Trades Employers' Federation.

##### Workmen's Representatives.

- Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt, M.P., General Secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Mutual Confident Association.

- Mr. T. Ashton, J.P., Secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and General Secretary of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation.  
 Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, and President of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of the United Kingdom.  
 Mr. F. Chandler, J.P., General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.  
 Mr. J. R. Clynes, J.P., M.P., Organising Secretary of the National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers of Great Britain and Ireland.  
 Mr. H. Gosling, President of the National Transport Workers' Federation, and General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Watermen, Lightermen and Watchmen of River Thames.  
 Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., Friendly Society of Ironfounders.  
 Mr. John Hodge, M.P., General Secretary of the British Steel Smelters, Mill, Iron, and Tinplate Workers' Amalgamated Association.  
 Mr. W. Mosses, General Secretary of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades and of the United Pattern-makers' Association.  
 Mr. W. Mullin, J.P., President of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association, and General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives.  
 Mr. E. L. Poulton, General Secretary of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives.  
 Mr. Alexander Wilkie, J.P., M.P., Secretary of the Shipyard Standing Committee under the National Agreement of 1909, and General Secretary of the Shipconstructive and Shipwrights' Society.  
 Mr. J. E. Williams, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.

Additions may be made to the above list. The members of the Council will in the first instance hold office for one year.

Sir George Askwith, K.C.B., K.C., the present Comptroller-General of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, has been appointed to be Chairman of the Industrial Council, with the title of Chief Industrial Commissioner, and Mr. H. J. Wilson, of the Board of Trade, to be Registrar of the Council.

### RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

#### Cement Workers, Thames and Medway.

Difficulties having arisen between the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers (1900), Ltd., and the Amalgamated Stevedores' Labour Protection League in connection with claims made by the union as regards the men engaged in loading cement, a stoppage of work of about 10,000 workpeople was threatened in the early part of September. After some negotiations conducted by officers of the Board of Trade, meetings of the parties were held at the Board of Trade offices on September 11th and 12th, under the chairmanship of Sir George Askwith, as the result of which an agreement was arrived at. Under the agreement extra payments are allowed for Saturday afternoons and for mealtimes, a system of separation of stowing gangs is to be uniformly adopted, and the employers undertake that the earnings at the different wharves will be brought up to the Swanscombe rates.

#### Short Sea Traders, London.

In connection with the dispute respecting men at the Port of London in the employ of short sea traders (see LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1911, p. 325), His Honour Judge Austin issued his award on September 28th, deciding that the short sea traders should continue to pay to the labourers employed by them the rates of wages at present paid by them respectively, including all increases of such rates conceded by them respectively since July 1st, 1911. The award sets out the names of the firms who laid statements of their cases before the arbitrator and who are bound by the award.

#### Ship and Boiler Repairers, London.

A number of holders-up, riveters, platers, and angle smiths employed on ship and boiler repairs in London having been thrown out of work by a dispute of platers' helpers and rivet heaters, refused to resume work except at temporarily advanced daily rates of pay pending a revision of the bye-laws, which related only to time work, although a system of piecework had been adopted by many firms in the district. The employers expressed willingness to arrange at once for a temporary advance in rates of pay pending a final settlement of the piece price list as soon as the officials of the Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, to which society the men belonged, had obtained the authority of the men to negotiate a system of piecework. Arrangements were accordingly made for a ballot of the men, the result of which showed a considerable majority against piecework.

As a result of negotiations carried on by the Board of Trade a conference of representatives of the parties was held on September 15th, under the chairmanship of Mr. D. C. Cummings, of the Board of Trade. At this conference an agreement was arrived at with regard to the rates of wages at which work should be resumed, it being understood that negotiations should proceed between the parties as to the payment of a piecework rate for certain work. The agreement having been ratified by the men, work was resumed on September 18th.

#### Dock Workers, Deptford.

Towards the end of September a stoppage of work affecting about 500 workpeople occurred at Deptford Wharf, the casual labourers demanding extra payment for waiting time, as provided for in Clause 9 of the agreement of August 11th (see LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1911, p. 283) between the Sea-borne Coal Dischargers of London and the London Sea-borne Tanking Coal Porters, to which agreement, however, the dock owners (the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company) were not a party. The company received a deputation of their workpeople on strike, but no settlement was arrived at. The Board of Trade accordingly opened up negotiations with the parties, and on October 5th a conference between the Goods Manager and other officials of the company and representatives of the coalmen, goodsmen and cranemen was held at the Board of Trade offices, under the chairmanship of Sir George Askwith, as the result of which an amicable settlement was arrived at, and work resumed on October 9th.

#### Stevedores, Queenborough.

On August 5th about 50 stevedores engaged in handling wood pulp at Queenborough struck work in support of their demands, but an agreement was arrived at between the firm and the Amalgamated Stevedores' Labour Protection League (to which association the men belonged) providing that work should be resumed, the men's demands considered by the firm as quickly as possible, and failing a satisfactory settlement, the points in dispute referred to the Board of Trade. On September 15th joint application was made by the parties to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator, and on September 30th His Honour Judge Austin, the arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade, issued his award, deciding on the points referred to him in favour of the men's demands—viz., 7d. and 9d. per ton for discharging and delivering moist and dry wood pulp respectively, the total amount earned by the labourers to be divided equally amongst them without deduction.

#### Railway Carriage Workers, Manchester and District.

Early in August a number of engineers' labourers and other workpeople employed at the works of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company in Manchester and district ceased work in support of their demands. As a result of negotiations between the parties work was resumed after a stoppage of about three weeks, and it was agreed to refer the men's demands, in accordance with Clause 4 of the terms of settlement of the recent railway dispute (see LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1911, p. 323), to an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

Application having been made to the Board of Trade,



the Board appointed His Honour Judge Austin to act as arbitrator.

#### Locomotive Workers, Horwich.

Commencing on August 3rd, a stoppage of work occurred at the locomotive works at Horwich of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, various grievances being alleged by the men, who, on the conclusion of the railway dispute on August 19th, would not agree to the matters in dispute being dealt with under Clause 4 of the terms of settlement (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1911, p. 323). Negotiations between the parties having failed to effect a settlement, on September 20th Mr. D. C. Cummings, of the Board of Trade, went to Horwich, and had interviews with their representatives. On the following day a conference was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Cummings, but no agreement was arrived at, difficulties arising with regard to new items, including an advance in wages for labourers, which had been added to the men's programme since the stoppage of work took place.

On September 29th Mr. Cummings again went to Horwich and entered into negotiations, and as the result of conferences held under his chairmanship, a settlement was arrived at, and work was resumed on October 3rd.

#### Steel Workers, Scotland.

In connection with the Court of Arbitration (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1911, p. 243) formed to deal with the claim of the gas producers employed in the steel works of Scotland owned by members of the Steel Ingot Makers' Association for additional week-end allowances the Right Hon. Lord Lochee was unable to act as chairman, and the Board of Trade accordingly appointed His Honour Judge O'Connor, K.C., to act in his place. The demands of the workpeople were:—

- (1) That when working days the week's work terminate at 12 noon on Saturdays (instead of 1 o'clock), and from that hour to 12 p.m. time and a half be paid.
- (2) From midnight Saturday to midnight Sunday double time be paid.
- (3) From midnight Sunday to 6 a.m. Monday time and a half be paid.

The Court issued their award on September 21st, deciding that the gas producers in Scotland be paid as for time and a half from 1 p.m. on Saturday to 6 a.m. on Monday.

#### Workers in Steel Trade, West of Scotland.

The Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Steam, Electrical, and Hydraulic Service of the Steel Trade of the West of Scotland being unable to settle a claim made by the operatives that, when on night duty, they should be paid six shifts' wages for five shifts' work, on September 14th joint application was made by the secretaries of the Conciliation Board to the Board of Trade for the appointment of a Court of Arbitration to deal with the matter.

The Board of Trade have appointed a Court of Arbitration, consisting of Sheriff-Principal J. A. Fleming, K.C., chairman, Mr. Alex. Siemens from the Employers' panel, and Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., from the Labour panel.

#### Steelworkers, Shotton.

In accordance with the terms of an agreement between John Summers and Sons, Ltd., the British Steel Smelters, Mill, Iron, and Tinplate Workers' Association, and the Associated Iron and Steel Workers of Great Britain (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1911, p. 44), it was decided to refer certain questions which had arisen as to the carrying out of the Agreement to the arbitration of two employers—Mr. David Colville, appointed by the Steel Ingot Makers' Association, and Mr. Geo. Hutton, appointed by the Midland Iron and Steel Workers Board—with an umpire appointed by the Board of Trade. On September 13th the Board of Trade appointed Mr. W. B. Yates, J.P., to act as umpire. The arbitrators and umpire, having heard the parties, issued their award on September 18th.

#### Coal Miners, Bristol.

Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., who had been appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the questions

in dispute between the owners and men on the Bristol Coalfield (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1911, p. 326), having received the results of Mr. H. N. Bunbury's investigation of the books, accounts and balance-sheets of the collieries comprising the coalfield, issued his finding on September 15th. Mr. Smith found that the financial condition of the colliery companies would not permit them to concede the advance in the day wage asked for by the men, and he accordingly recommended that the men's application be withdrawn on the understanding that as soon as the condition of the coal trade in the Bristol area or the selling price of coal improves the application for the advance shall be renewed and receive favourable consideration by the owners.

It had been agreed that neither side should be pledged to accept Mr. Smith's recommendations. On September 16th about 1,200 miners who had hitherto remained at work ceased work.

#### Cigar Makers, London and Cardiff.

On July 21st about 110 female cigar makers employed by a firm at Cardiff ceased work. Difficulties arose in connection with the recognition of the officials of the Cigar Makers' Mutual Association, and on August 19th about 80 workpeople employed by the firm in London were called out by the Trade Union. On September 18th application was made to the Board of Trade on behalf of the workpeople for the assistance of the Board to bring about a settlement of the dispute. Accordingly, Mr. C. J. Drummond, an officer of the Board, had interviews with the representatives of the firm and of the union, and succeeded in arranging a joint meeting, at which a settlement was arrived at.

#### Chemical Workers, Leicester.

A number of chemical workers in the employment of a firm at Leicester having ceased work, a conference of the parties was held on September 26th, at which an agreement was arrived at, providing for the immediate resumption of work on the existing working conditions, pending a full inquiry into the alleged grievances by an arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade. On October 3rd Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., was appointed to act as arbitrator, and at conferences held under his chairmanship a settlement of outstanding differences was effected.

#### Carding Machine Cleaners, Dumfries.

Differences having arisen between a firm of woollen manufacturers at Dumfries and certain of their workmen as to the mode of cleaning carding machines, on September 11th joint application was made by the parties to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide the matter in dispute. The Board of Trade, on September 15th, appointed Sheriff-Principal J. A. Fleming, K.C., to act as arbitrator, but before the arbitration hearing was held an agreement was arrived at between the firm and their workpeople. The matter therefore did not come before the arbitrator.

### COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

#### Brooklands Agreement.

THE Brooklands Agreement, between the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives, and the Amalgamated Northern Counties Association of Warkers, Reelers and Winders, which affects 150,000 workpeople in the cotton spinning industry in Lancashire and adjoining counties, provides conciliation machinery in Clause 6 as follows:—

That in future no local Employers' Association, nor the Federated Association of Employers, on the one hand, nor any Trades Union or Federation of Trades Unions, on the other hand, shall countenance, encourage, or support any lock-out or strike which may arise from, or be caused by any question, difference, or dispute, contention, grievance, or complaint, with respect to work, wages, or any other matter, unless and until the same has been submitted in writing by the Secretary of the local Employers' Association to the Secretary of the local Trades Union, or by the Secretary of the local Trades Union to the Secretary of the local Employers' Association, as the case may be; nor unless and until such Secretaries or a Committee consisting of three

representatives of the local Trades Union with their Secretary, and three representatives of the Employers' Association with their Secretary, shall have failed, after full inquiry, to settle and arrange such question, difference, or dispute, contention, complaint, or grievance, within the space of seven days from the receipt of the communication in writing aforesaid; nor unless and until, failing the last-mentioned settlement or arrangement, if either of the Secretaries of the local Trades Union or local Employers' Association shall so deem it advisable, a Committee consisting of four representatives of the Federated Association of Employers, with their Secretary, and four representatives of the Amalgamated Association of the Operatives' Trades Unions, with their Secretary, shall have failed to settle or arrange, as aforesaid, within the further space of seven days from the time when such matter was referred to them, provided always that the Secretaries or the Committee hereinbefore mentioned, as the case may be, shall have power to extend or enlarge the said periods of seven days whenever they may deem it expedient or desirable to do so. Should either the local Employers' Association or the local Operatives' Association fail to call such a meeting within seven days (unless by consent of the other side), then the party which has asked for the meeting shall have the right to at once carry the question before the Joint Committee of the Employers' Federation and the Operatives' Amalgamation without further reference to the local Association, and should either the Employers' Federation or the Operatives' Amalgamation fail to deal with the matter in dispute within a further seven days, then either side shall be at liberty to take such action as they may think fit.

On September 29th, 1911, at a conference of representatives of the Associations concerned, the following Clause (6a) was added to the Agreement:—

When the procedure of Clause 6 has been gone through without a settlement having been effected, and a strike or lock-out has taken place, the Dispute Sub-Committees of the organisations who are parties to the dispute shall, without any formal application being made by either side, meet in Manchester at the same place and hour as the last meeting prior to the strike or lock-out commencing, within a period not exceeding fourteen days from the commencement of the strike or lock-out, and subsequent meetings shall be held in Manchester until the strike or lock-out is terminated, at the same place and hour, at periods not exceeding four weeks from the date of the last meeting.

In addition, the following resolution was adopted at the conference:—

That when a strike or lock-out has commenced, it shall be an instruction to the General Secretaries of the Organisations who are parties to the dispute to at once communicate by letter with the Secretary of the other side, in order to fix the definite date on which, under Clause 6a, the Joint Meeting shall be held.

#### Hours and Wages of Electrotypers and Stereotypers.

An agreement as to hours, wages, and other matters was entered into on September 22nd, 1911, between the Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Trade Protection Association and the London Branch of the Federated Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers of Great Britain and Ireland. The agreement is to operate for 5 years from November 1st, 1911, but is, in certain contingencies, terminable before the expiration of that period by three months' notice on either side.

The working week is to be one of 50 hours, subject to any reduction that may be generally adopted by the printing and allied trades. The recognised hours are to be from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the first five working days of the week, and from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays, any time beyond this to be subject to overtime rates.

The minimum wage for members of the Society is to be 44s. a week; all public holidays to be paid for, and in addition overtime rates to be paid to members employed on such holidays. In addition to public holidays, all members of the Society who have been in the employment of one or more members of the Association for one year from November 1st, 1911, are entitled to one week's holiday each year at full pay.

All members of the Society are to receive an immediate increase of 4s. a week on November 1st, 1911, whatever their present wages may be, and it is expressly stated that the minimum wage of 44s. is not intended or desired to be the prevalent wage for members of the Society.

The Association further agrees to abide by the rules of the Society as existing at March 1st, 1911, or as subsequently altered by mutual agreement.

The Society on its part agrees to "uphold, maintain and sustain by every means in its power the scale of prices

and discounts adopted by the Association, and especially binds itself to withdraw its members from any electrotyping or stereotyping firm or company dealing in the products of the members of the Society at prices below those adopted by the Association, provided that reasonable proof of such underselling is adduced by the Association to the Committee of the Society, and that the house so complained of can properly be described as a trade house. The term 'trade house' shall for the purposes of this agreement be deemed to mean any house taking or accepting orders for the products of the members of the Society other than such as may be necessary for the due carrying out by the house in question of or in connection with *bona fide* orders for printing entrusted to such house." Any fresh advances or alteration of prices determined upon by the Association is to be notified to the Society and mutually agreed upon before its putting into operation. Withdrawal of members of the Society is not to take place until the case has been considered and such action agreed upon by representatives of both the Association and the Society. Provision is made for the immediate employment by members of the Association of members of the Society so withdrawn.

### RAILWAY STRIKE IN IRELAND.

A STRIKE of workpeople in the employ of timber merchants in Dublin having commenced towards the end of August, two of the employees of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, at Kingsbridge, Dublin, on September 15th, refused to handle timber from one of the merchants whose workpeople were on strike. This action was rapidly followed by stoppages on other parts of the company's system, seriously interfering with the working of the railway, and in some places bringing it to a complete standstill. Less serious stoppages of work occurred also on other lines with termini in Dublin, except on the Dublin and South Eastern Company. On September 21st the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants declared a general strike on the Irish railways, as the result of which there was some slight accession to the number of workpeople on strike.

Sir James Dougherty, the Under Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. I. H. Mitchell, of the Board of Trade, had interviews with representatives of the companies and with representatives of the men, and on September 23rd His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland arrived in Dublin, and entered into negotiations with the parties with a view to terminating the dispute. The Lord Mayors of Dublin and Cork and the Mayor of Waterford, and the Members of Parliament for the city and county of Dublin also offered their services. Meanwhile, however, a number of the railway servants on strike were returning to work, and work was proceeding smoothly on all the lines except that of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company. On September 28th the directors of this company received a deputation of their workpeople on strike. The proposals of the company were not accepted by the men. On October 4th, however, a deputation accepted an offer of the directors to take back at once all the locomotive and permanent way men and 90 per cent. of the traffic men, the company to have an absolute withdrawal of the manifesto of September 15th issued on behalf of the men, an expression of regret for leaving work without notice, and an undertaking to handle all traffic offered and to obey all the commands of the officers.

The settlement on this line was followed by settlements on the other lines.

### TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909.

#### Paper Box Making Trade.

#### IRELAND.

#### Proposal to Fix Minimum Rates.

THE Trade Board established in Ireland for the trade engaged in the making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material have issued a notice, as required by the above



Act, dated October 2nd, 1911, proposing to fix minimum rates of wages for female workers, as follows:—

*Minimum Time Rates* for the trade of making boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip or similar material:—

- (a) For female workers in a factory or workshop, not being a domestic factory or workshop 3d. per hour.
- (b) For female homeworkers, including workers in a domestic factory or workshop ... 3d. per hour.

The above rates are to apply to all female workers in the respective classes as specified above (excepting all female learners as defined by the Trade Board) who are employed in the making of boxes or parts thereof as aforesaid, or in any branch or process thereof, but shall not apply to any female workers who are merely employed in work incidental or ancillary thereto.

For Female Learners, as defined by the Trade Board, it is proposed to fix the following *minimum time rates*:—

During the first six months of employment	4s. 0d. per week
" second "	" 5s. 0d. "
" third "	" 6s. 0d. "
" fourth "	" 8s. 0d. "
" fifth "	" 9s. 0d. "
" sixth "	" 10s. 6d. "

The above rates are weekly rates based on a week of 52 hours, but they shall be subject to a proportionate deduction or increase, according as the number of hours actually spent in any week by the learner in the factory or workshop is less or more than 52.

The Trade Board will consider any objections to the above rates which may be lodged with them within three months from the fifth day of October, 1911. Such objections should be in writing and signed by the person making the same (who should add his full name and address), and should be sent to the Secretary of the Paper Box Trade Board (Ireland), Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

### LABOUR DISPUTES IN 1910.

The Annual Report\* on Strikes and Lock-outs, and on the work done by Conciliation and Arbitration Boards in the United Kingdom in 1910, with comparative statistics for 1901-09, has recently been published by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade.

#### Strikes and Lock-outs.

The year 1910 was marked by considerable industrial disturbance; the number of disputes causing a stoppage of work recorded during the year was 531, involving directly and indirectly at the establishments affected 515,165 workpeople. In addition, 26 disputes which began in 1909 extended into 1910. The aggregate duration of all the disputes in progress during the year amounted to over 9½ million working days. Although the number of stoppages recorded was not greatly in excess of the average of the nine previous years, the number of workpeople involved thereby was the highest recorded since 1893, the year of the great dispute in the coal mining industry in the Federated Districts. The aggregate duration of all the disputes in progress during the year was nearly three times the average of the nine previous years, and has been exceeded on only four occasions during the last 18 years. The high figures for 1910 are due to (1) the disputes in the coal mining industry of Northumberland and Durham, arising out of dissatisfaction with the arrangements made for putting into operation the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908; (2) the dispute in the cotton spinning industry which lasted for a week in September; (3) the dispute in the shipbuilding industry in the North of England and in Scotland; and (4) a dispute, involving 12,800 coal miners in South Wales, which began on September 1st, 1910, and lasted twelve months. These accounted for about two-thirds of the total time lost by disputes in 1910, and for rather more than half the number of workpeople involved in disputes during the year.

\* Cd. 5850. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 6d.

	Workpeople involved in Disputes beginning in			Aggregate Duration of Disputes in Progress in		
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Building .. .. .	2,892	1,592	880	73,919	19,360	35,476
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	87,022	272,754	296,573	1,351,429	2,229,487	5,524,160
Metal Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	58,338	9,724	55,436	3,835,661	179,689	3,147,157
Textile .. .. .	132,805	6,735	132,276	5,365,096	177,912	917,558
Clothing .. .. .	4,682	2,576	4,462	69,341	19,473	58,866
Transport .. .. .	4,894	4,274	20,321	51,634	94,697	70,833
Miscellaneous and Employees of Public Authorities .. .. .	4,896	2,502	5,217	87,109	53,368	140,782
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>295,507</b>	<b>300,819</b>	<b>515,165</b>	<b>10,834,189</b>	<b>2,773,986</b>	<b>9,894,831</b>

As usual, the majority of the disputes were of short duration; 49 per cent. lasted less than a week, while 78 per cent. lasted less than a month, and only 13 per cent. lasted two months or more.

In the following Table the workpeople *directly* involved in disputes beginning in 1910 are shown according to the causes and results:—

Principal Cause.	Number of Workpeople <i>directly</i> involved in Disputes beginning in 1910, the Results of which were—				Total Number of Workpeople <i>directly</i> involved in Disputes beginning in 1910.
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or Unsettled.	
Wages:—					
For Increase .. .. .	2,097	2,953	15,417	281	20,748
Against Decrease .. .. .	751	375	6,028	715	7,869
Other .. .. .	3,185	7,248	36,026	2,113	48,572
<b>Total, Wages .. .. .</b>	<b>6,033</b>	<b>10,576</b>	<b>57,471</b>	<b>2,369</b>	<b>76,474</b>
Hours of labour .. .. .	532	823	90,572	..	91,927
Employment of particular classes or persons .. .. .	4,145	4,840	105,808	..	114,793
Working arrangements .. .. .	21,786	28,439	11,982	..	62,207
Trade Unionism .. .. .	30,044	2,029	620	84	32,777
Other causes .. .. .	100	5,784	1,023	..	6,907
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>62,640</b>	<b>52,491</b>	<b>267,476</b>	<b>2,478</b>	<b>385,085</b>

Disputes on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons were, for the first time, responsible for the greatest proportion (30 per cent.) of workpeople involved. Disputes on questions of hours of labour accounted for 91,927 workpeople (or 24 per cent.), while disputes on questions of wages accounted for only 20 per cent. of the workpeople engaged in all the disputes of the year, this being the lowest proportion during the past decade.

Compromises were arranged for about two-thirds of the total number of workpeople directly affected in all disputes. A few disputes remained unsettled, and of the remainder about half the workpeople were successful and half unsuccessful.

As in previous years the majority of disputes (67 per cent.) were settled by direct negotiation, the proportion of workpeople involved in such settlements being 49 per cent., as compared with 45 per cent. in 1909 and 25 per cent. in 1908.

#### Conciliation and Arbitration.

During 1910, 59 disputes, directly involving 172,818 workpeople, were settled by conciliation or arbitration. Although the number of disputes so settled did not quite reach the high figure (63) of the previous year, the number of workpeople involved in such settlements was the highest during the ten years 1901-10. Of the 59 disputes, 15, directly involving 150,732 workpeople, were settled under the Conciliation Act; 14, directly involving 5,903 workpeople, were settled by boards dealing with particular trades; 2, directly involving 39 workpeople, were settled by federations of trade unions; and the remaining 28 disputes, directly involving 16,144 workpeople, by individuals.

The number of permanent Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration known to have taken action in 1910 was 109, and the number of cases considered by them was 1,971; 788 cases were settled by the Boards or their Committees, and 299 by umpires or arbitrators appointed by them. Of the 1,087 cases so settled, only 14 involved a stoppage of work, 6 of these being in the coal mining industry, 3 in the building trades, 3 in the boot and shoe trades, and

1 each in the woollen and pottery industries. In 724 cases the questions in dispute were withdrawn or settled independently, in 15 cases they were referred to higher Boards, and the remaining 145 cases were still under consideration at the end of the year.

The following Table shows the work done in 1910 by the various Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration:—

	Number of Boards which		Number of Cases.	
	Considered Cases.	Settled Cases.	Considered.	Settled.
<b>BOARDS DEALING WITH PARTICULAR TRADES.</b>				
Building .. .. .	29	22	71	46
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	13	13	1,387	657
Iron and Steel Manufacture .. .. .	8	8	25	23
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	10	8	26	18
Other Metal Trades .. .. .	3	3	153	113
Textile .. .. .	1	1	1	1
Boot and Shoe .. .. .	18	16	132	88
Tailoring .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Railways .. .. .	16	14	97	72
Dock and Waterside Labour .. .. .	3	3	61	57
Other Trades .. .. .	5	5	15	9
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>1,084</b>
<b>DISTRICT AND GENERAL BOARDS .. .. .</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>1,087</b>

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

A volume\* recently issued by the Home Office gives Statistics of Compensation and Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1910.

Returns have again been collected from the seven great groups of industries—mines, quarries, railways, factories, harbours and docks, constructional works, and shipping. In these seven groups of industries the number of employers included in the returns was 134,820, and the aggregate number of persons employed coming within the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act was over 7 millions, of whom nearly 5 millions came under the heading "factories." In these industries in the year 1910 compensation was paid in 3,510 cases of death and in 378,340 cases of disablement. The average payment in case of death was £153 and in case of disablement £5 14s.

The following Table gives particulars of compensation for different industries:—

Industry	Number of persons employed.	Accidents.				Disease.			
		Fatal Cases.		Disablement Cases.		Fatal Cases.		Disablement Cases.	
		Num. ber.	Amount of Compensation.	Num. ber.	Amount of Compensation.	Num. ber.	Amount of Compensation.	Num. ber.	Amount of Compensation.
Shipping .. .. .	250,583	456	£ 70,533	7,544	£ 85,166	..	..	..	..
Factories .. .. .	4,943,532	883	£ 129,468	152,483	£ 899,727	35	£ 4,940	614	£ 11,045
Docks .. .. .	128,878	174	£ 25,586	13,346	£ 106,479	1	£ 10	12	£ 171
Mines .. .. .	1,072,571	1,347	£ 290,973	168,709	£ 818,302	..	..	3,783	£ 42,507
Quarries .. .. .	90,318	91	£ 11,199	5,823	£ 35,056	..	..	2	£ 4
Constructional Work .. .. .	97,719	110	£ 11,069	5,566	£ 51,703	..	..	10	£ 163
Railways .. .. .	441,473	413	£ 64,017	21,431	£ 111,752	..	..	17	£ 455
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7,025,074</b>	<b>3,474</b>	<b>£ 532,845</b>	<b>373,902</b>	<b>£ 2,108,185</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>£ 4,950</b>	<b>4,438</b>	<b>£ 54,345</b>
<b>Grand Total, 1909.</b>	<b>6,560,745</b>	<b>3,308</b>	<b>£ 507,869</b>	<b>329,299</b>	<b>£ 1,722,166</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>£ 6,191</b>	<b>3,313</b>	<b>£ 38,012</b>

The annual charge for compensation, taking the seven groups of industries together, averaged 7s. 8d. per person employed. It was lowest in the case of persons employed in factories, being only 4s. 3d. per person; in the case of railways it was 8s.; it rose to 10s. 3d. in quarries, to 12s. 5d. in shipping, and to 12s. 10d. in constructional work; it was highest in mines, 20s. 2d., and in docks, 20s. 6d. In the coal mining industry the charge arising under the Act works out at about 0·9d. per ton of coal raised.

The total amount of compensation paid under the Act in the seven groups of industries during the year was £2,700,325, as compared with £2,274,238 in the previous year. When to this is added the costs of management, commission, legal and medical expenses, &c., the total charge borne by the seven industries probably amounts to nearly £4,000,000.

\* Cd. 5896. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 6d.

The foregoing figures include, in addition to accidents, cases of the various industrial diseases (now twenty-four in number) included under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Compensation was paid, in the seven groups of industries, in 36 cases of death from disease and in 4,438 cases of disablement. The bulk of these cases, 85·2 per cent. of the total, occurred in the mining industry, and were due mainly to nystagmus, beat hand, beat knee, and beat elbow. Of the remainder, 519 were cases of lead-poisoning.

The following Table classifies the disablement accident cases, according to the period for which compensation lasted. Cases terminated by the payment of a lump sum are not included. These are usually cases in which the disablement is likely to last for a considerable period, and the proportion of cases of longer duration would be higher than the figures in the corresponding columns indicate:—

INDUSTRY.	Cases of Accident terminated in 1910 in which compensation had lasted							Cases not terminated which had lasted over 1 year and less than 4.
	Less than 2 Weeks.	2 Weeks and less than 3.	3 Weeks and less than 4.	4 Weeks and less than 13.	13 Weeks and less than 26.	26 Weeks and over.	Total.	
Shipping .. .. .	298	1,077	901	2,583	491	234	5,584	249
Factories .. .. .	13,309	35,696	25,030	49,837	4,879	1,437	130,188	1,935
Docks .. .. .	1,031	2,087	1,834	4,062	532	248	9,794	282
Mines .. .. .	8,906	49,727	30,111	62,852	5,362	2,603	149,561	3,857
Quarries .. .. .	420	1,550	956	1,758	222	98	5,005	123
Constructional Work .. .. .	882	1,204	888	1,886	246	79	5,184	146
Railways .. .. .	3,240	5,369	3,252	5,977	805	312	18,956	602
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>28,086</b>	<b>96,710</b>	<b>62,972</b>	<b>118,945</b>	<b>12,537</b>	<b>5,011</b>	<b>324,261</b>	<b>7,194</b>

The duration of compensation in cases of industrial disease is shown below, again exclusive of cases terminated by payment of a lump sum:—

INDUSTRY.	Cases of Industrial Disease terminated in 1910 in which compensation had lasted							Cases not terminated which had lasted over 1 year and less than 4.
	Less than 2 Weeks.	2 Weeks and less than 3.	3 Weeks and less than 4.	4 Weeks and less than 13.	13 Weeks and less than 26.	26 Weeks and over.	Total.	
Factories .. .. .	19	31	48	159	49	27	333	60
Docks .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Mines .. .. .	83	598	468	1,096	172	222	2,639	433
Quarries .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Constructional Work .. .. .	..	1	..	3	..	..	4	..
Railways .. .. .	..	2	..	5	..	..	7	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>2,990</b>	<b>497</b>

Out of 373,902 disablement accident cases 18,295 were settled by payment of lump sums (amounting in the aggregate to £587,656), either at once or after a period during which a weekly payment was made.

From the statistics of proceedings in the courts it appears that, as in previous years, only a very small proportion of the claims under the Workmen's Compensation Act become the subject of litigation; many of these were applications for dealing with allowances that had already been granted, and many were settled out of court or otherwise disposed of.

The total number of cases under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, taken into court in the whole of the United Kingdom, which was 604 in 1907, 406 in 1908, 298 in 1909, in 1910 fell still further to 217. These figures show clearly the tendency of the remedy provided by the older Act to fall into disuse since the Act of 1906 came into full operation.

### RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN 1910.

A REPORT\* has recently been issued by the Board of Trade giving particulars of the number of persons killed or injured in the working of railways during 1910.

Accidents are distinguished according as they were (i.) train accidents (collisions, derailments, &c.),

\* Cd. 5,820. Price 2d. Wyman and Sons, Ltd.



(ii.) other railway accidents (shunting accidents, men run over, &c.), and (iii.) other accidents on railway premises not connected with the movement of trains or vehicles (e.g., loading waggons, falling off vehicles at rest, &c.).

The total number killed in 1910 was 1,062, and the number injured, 8,342, compared with 971 killed and 7,592 injured in 1909. The yearly averages for the ten years 1899-1908 were 1,142 killed and 7,200 injured.

The number of train accidents in 1910 necessitating official inquiries was 20, of which 4 were attended with fatal results to passengers. The number of passengers killed in train accidents was 23, as compared with 1 in 1909. The large number for 1910 is due to the serious accidents at Stoa's Nest, Ormskirk, Willesden, and Hawes Junction; the average number of passengers killed during the ten years 1899-1908 was 18. The number of passengers injured through accidents to trains during 1910 was 1,111, as compared with 390 in 1909, and an average of 591 for the ten years 1899-1908; the high number in 1910 is due to an accident in Ireland, in which 509 passengers were injured, and to another accident at Willesden, in which 235 passengers were injured. Train accidents during 1910 also accounted for the death of 9 railway servants and injuries to 113.

Accidents, other than train accidents, caused by the movement of trains and railway vehicles, are classified separately and accounted for the death of 96 passengers and 368 railway servants (exclusive of contractors' servants), and injuries to 2,210 passengers and 4,587 railway servants. The casualties to passengers resulting from this class of accident are much more numerous than those caused by train accidents, but they arise largely from the carelessness of the passengers themselves. As regards the casualties to railway servants during 1910, in this class of accident the proportion of such to the total number of men exposed to danger was 1 in 67, compared with an average of 1 in 68 for the ten years ended 1909.

The following Tables show the number of railway servants (exclusive of contractors' servants) killed and injured in 1910:—

I.—Train Accidents.

Grade.	No. Employed on 31st December, 1910.	1910.	
		No. Killed.	No. Injured.
Engine Drivers .. .. .	27,330	2	37
Firemen .. .. .	25,419	4	27
Guards (Passenger) .. .. .	8,239	..	13
" (Goods) and Brakemen .. .. .	15,339	2	32
Total .. .. .	76,327	8*	109*
Total, 1909 .. .. .	79,115	13†	114†

II.—Other Railway Accidents.

Grade.	No. of Servants exposed to danger from the movements of Railway Vehicles.	1910.	
		Killed.	Injured.
Goods Guards and Brakemen .. .. .	15,339	26	861
Permanent Way Men .. .. .	66,305	90	116
Engine Drivers .. .. .	27,330	18	394
Firemen .. .. .	25,419	15	538
Shunters .. .. .	13,281	31	367
Porters .. .. .	57,889	42	676
Passenger Guards .. .. .	8,239	8	111
Labourers .. .. .	56,314	32	171
Other Classes .. .. .	61,180	106	965
Total, 1910 .. .. .	331,296	368	4,587
Total, 1909 .. .. .	342,094	813	4,571

III.—Other Accidents on Railway Premises.

There were also on railway premises a large number of accidents, other than those connected with the movement of railway vehicles, which, in 1910, accounted for the death of 59 persons and injury to 21,768. The corresponding figures for 1909 were 65 and 20,792 respectively.

\* In addition one railway servant was killed and four were injured who were not employed in running trains.  
† In addition three railway servants were killed and 15 injured who were not employed in running trains.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890-1910.

In the March Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, published by the Department of Commerce and Labour of the United States, which has just been received by the Labour Department, statistics are given showing the course of wholesale prices in the United States from 1890 to 1910. These statistics are based upon the prices of 257 selected commodities, from which the index numbers are calculated, the base being the average for the years 1890-1899.

The average of wholesale prices in 1910, as thus measured, was 4 per cent. higher than in 1909, and 1.6 per cent. higher than the high average of 1907; it was 19.1 per cent. higher than in 1900, 31.6 per cent. higher than the average for the 10 years 1890-1899, and 46.7 per cent. higher than the average in 1897, the year of lowest prices in the period, 1890 to 1910.

The general course of average wholesale prices in 1890-1910 has been as follows:—For 8 years, from 1890 to 1897, prices declined each year; 1898 to 1910 has been a period of advancing prices with only 3 of the 13 years showing a decrease from the prices of the previous year. These 3 years were 1901, 1904, and 1908, the decline of the 1908 prices being heavier than the decline in either 1901 or 1904. The lowest year of the 21-year period was 1897, and the highest was 1910.

The highest point reached in 1907 was in the month of October, from which month there was a general decline until August, 1908. Beginning with September, 1908, wholesale prices increased without a break in any month up to March, 1910, when they were higher than at any time in the preceding 21 years; in the months of April, May, and June, 1910, prices declined slightly, but from June to December they remained very nearly at the same level.

Among the various groups into which the selected commodities were divided the greatest increases of prices in 1910 as compared with 1909 were shown by lumber and building materials (10.7 per cent.) and farm products (7.5 per cent.); fuel and lighting showed a decrease of 3.0 per cent.

The following Table gives index numbers showing the relative prices of all the selected commodities, and also of farm products, food, and raw and manufactured commodities separately, for each year from 1890 to 1910 and for each month in 1910.

Index numbers. (Average for 1890-1899=100.0.)

Year.	All Commodities.			
	Farm Products.	Food, &c.	Raw.	Manufactured.
1890 .. .. .	110.0	112.4	115.0	112.3
1891 .. .. .	121.5	115.7	116.3	111.7
1892 .. .. .	111.7	103.6	107.9	105.6
1893 .. .. .	107.3	110.2	104.4	105.6
1894 .. .. .	95.9	99.8	93.2	98.8
1895 .. .. .	93.3	94.6	91.7	94.0
1896 .. .. .	78.3	83.8	84.0	91.9
1897 .. .. .	85.2	87.7	87.6	90.1
1898 .. .. .	96.1	94.4	94.0	93.3
1899 .. .. .	100.0	98.3	105.9	101.7
1900 .. .. .	103.5	104.2	111.9	110.2
1901 .. .. .	116.9	105.9	111.4	107.8
1902 .. .. .	130.5	111.3	122.4	110.6
1903 .. .. .	118.8	107.1	122.7	111.5
1904 .. .. .	126.2	107.2	119.7	111.3
1905 .. .. .	124.2	108.7	121.2	114.6
1906 .. .. .	123.6	112.6	128.5	121.6
1907 .. .. .	137.1	117.8	133.4	128.6
1908 .. .. .	133.1	120.6	125.5	122.2
1909 .. .. .	153.1	124.7	136.8	123.9
1910 .. .. .	164.6	128.7	139.7	129.6

In the above division into "raw" and "manufactured" the commodities designated as raw are such as are marketed in their natural state and such as have been

subjected to only a preliminary manufacturing process, which converts them into a marketable condition, but not into suitable form for final consumption; while the commodities designated as manufactured are such as have been subjected to more than a preliminary factory manipulation, and in which the manufacturing labour cost constitutes an important element in the price. For the period covered by the Table it will be seen that generally during the years of high prices raw commodities were higher than manufactured commodities, and during the years of low prices raw commodities were lower than manufactured commodities.

PROFIT-SHARING IN 1910-11.

In continuation of the Report on Profit-Sharing published by the Department in 1894 (C. 7458 of 1894) and of the statements on this subject subsequently published in the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, the following details bring the information previously published up to the end of June, 1911.

From the information available there were at that date 76 firms in the United Kingdom which were practising profit sharing. In addition there were two firms whose profit-sharing schemes were in abeyance, but who were not known definitely to have abandoned profit-sharing.

None of the schemes included in the statistics for the year ended June 30th, 1910, had been abandoned (though one had been suspended, and is included in the two cases mentioned above) during the year 1910-1911. Particulars were received with regard to nine schemes not previously included in the statistics, one of which was abandoned before June, 1911.

Additional Cases of Profit-Sharing.

Date of adoption of Profit-Sharing.	Name.	Business.	No. of Employees.	How Bonus treated.
1908	Epsom & Ewell Gas Co.	Gas manufacture	60 to 80	Retained by Company for investment in its Stock.
1909	Carmarthen Gas Co.	Gas manufacture	19	Cash. (This scheme has since been abandoned.)
1909	Ilford Gas Co.	Gas manufacture	190 to 208	Retained by Company for investment in its Ordinary "O" Stock; after £5 worth held, half of Bonus similarly retained by Company and half withdrawable in cash (or may be left with Company to accumulate at interest.)
1909	Norman, Sawyer & Co., Ltd.	Printing, stationery, &c.	48	Cash.
1909	Weston-super-Mare Gas-light Co.	Gas manufacture	66 to 72	Retained by Company for investment in its Ordinary Stock; after £5 worth held, half of Bonus similarly retained by Company and half withdrawable in cash (or may be left with Company to accumulate at interest.)
1910	Hasler & Clapham	Corn merchants and farmers	60	Cash (or may be left on deposit with Company).
1910	Walford, Hasler & Co., Ltd.	Coal merchants	18	Cash (or may be left on deposit with Company).
1910	Longwood Gas Co.	Gas manufacture, &c.	55 to 75	Half retained by Company to accumulate at interest or for investment in its Ordinary Stock, half withdrawable in cash (or may be left on deposit with Company).
1910	Wandsworth & Putney Gas-light & Coke Co.	Gas manufacture, &c.	440 to 540	Retained by Company for investment in its Stock.

Of the above schemes, that of the Carmarthen Gas Co. was abandoned before June, 1911, a bonus-giving scheme being substituted for profit-sharing.

The total number of persons employed in 1910 by the 76 firms known to be practising profit-sharing at June 30th, 1911, varied between 79,931 and 88,211, according to seasons, etc. The number of firms with profit-sharing schemes at the corresponding period of 1909, according to the latest available information, was 74, with 79,437-87,597 employees.

With regard to the addition made to the wages of the participating employees by the bonus allotted in 1910, information was received respecting 62 cases.

Ratio of Bonus to Wages in 1910.

Ratio of Bonus allotted in 1910 to Wages.	No. of Cases.	No. of Employees (mean between Maximum and Minimum) in 1910.	No. of Participants in 1910.
Nil .. .. .	4	1,674	..
Under 1 per cent. .. .. .	1	48	48
1 and under 2 per cent. .. .. .	4	14,212	2,358
2 " 3 " .. .. .	2	123	119
3 " 4 " .. .. .	9	13,995	10,674
4 " 5 " .. .. .	8	21,653	18,308
5 " 6 " .. .. .	12	3,007	2,625
6 " 8 " .. .. .	13	4,585	2,784
8 " 10 " .. .. .	6	10,133	8,407
10 " 12 " .. .. .	..	..	..
12 " 16 " .. .. .	1	2,850	1,885
16 " 20 " .. .. .	1	112	112
Over 20 per cent. .. .. .	1	113	61

The bonus allotted in the above cases amounted to 4.3 per cent. of the wages paid, as compared with 5.0 per cent. for the cases reported in 1909. Excluding those cases in which no bonus was earned, the bonus in 1910 amounted to 4.4 per cent., as compared with 5.2 per cent. in 1909.

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION IN 1907.

The ninth of a series of Tables\* summarising the preliminary results of the Returns received under the Census of Production Act, 1906, has recently been issued by the Board of Trade. The present Report covers the production of the building and contracting trades, heating, ventilating, and sanitary engineering factories and workshops, slate quarries, limestone quarries, quarries other than slate, limestone, and iron quarries, miscellaneous factories and workshops, gas undertakings, waterworks undertakings, electricity undertakings, and works of construction, alteration, upkeep, and repair executed by the employees of local authorities, of canal, harbour, dock, and similar companies, of tramway and light railway companies, and of the National Telephone Company. Information is also given regarding work of construction, alteration, upkeep, and repair carried out by the Admiralty on buildings connected with His Majesty's naval establishments at home, and regarding similar work done by His Majesty's Office of Works and Public Buildings, the Board of Public Works, Ireland, and in connection with the telegraph and telephone undertakings of His Majesty's Post Office.

The "gross output" shown in the Tables 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 Tables 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 ammoniacal liquor shows only that portion of such liquor made in the year of return which was either sold in the year or held in stock as ammoniacal liquor at the end of the year, and does not include liquor used in the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia or other compounds by the company or local authority making the liquor.

In the case of the returns received from local and other public authorities, canal, dock, harbour, and similar companies, tramway and light railway companies, and the National Telephone Company, in respect of works of construction, alteration, upkeep, and repair executed by their own workpeople, the amount stated as the value of the output is a sum covering wages, cost of materials, and the establishment charges attributable to the works in question. It thus represents the cost of the works, and is not strictly comparable with the value of the output returned by building and contracting firms, which is on a profit basis.

The result of deducting the total cost of materials used and the amount paid to other firms for work given out

\* Cd. 5813. Price 10d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd.



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 industrial processes. This sum constitutes for any industry the fund from which wages, salaries, rent, royalties, rates, taxes, depreciation, advertisement and sales expenses, and all other similar charges as well as interest and profits have to be defrayed. The net output of local and other public authorities, canal, harbour, dock, and similar companies, tramway and light railway companies, and the National Telephone Company represents only wages and establishment charges (but not interest, &c., on loans), and is not strictly comparable with the net output of building and contracting firms, which contains the element of profit.

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:—

	Gross Output. Selling Value or Value of Work Done.	Materials Used. Cost.	Work given Out. Amount paid to other Firms.	Net Output. Excess of Col. (1) over Cols. (2) and (3).	Persons Employed.	Net Output per Person Employed.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Building and Contracting Trades	87,967,000	38,609,000	6,404,000	42,954,000	513,961	84
Heating, Ventilating, and Sanitary Engineering Factories and Workshops	2,885,000	1,277,000	43,000	1,565,000	14,144	111
Slate Quarries ..	1,148,000	104,000	—	1,044,000	14,240	73
Limestone Quarries ..	1,902,000	495,000	—	1,413,000	16,182	87
Quarries, other than Slate, Limestone, and Iron Quarries	3,775,000	534,000	—	3,241,000	43,184	75
Miscellaneous Factories and Workshops	7,813,000	2,998,000	51,000	4,764,000	50,822	94
Gas Undertakings:—						
(a) Companies	20,838,000	9,292,000	—	11,546,000	54,946	210
(b) Public Authorities	10,769,000	5,037,000	—	5,732,000	28,585	201
Waterworks Undertakings:—						
(a) Companies	2,172,000	445,000	—	1,727,000	4,716	366
(b) Public Authorities	8,437,000	1,110,000	—	7,327,000	17,343	422
Electricity Undertakings:—						
(a) Companies	3,182,000	1,186,000	—	1,996,000	8,499	235
(b) Public Authorities	5,721,000	2,149,000	—	3,572,000	14,119	253
Total .. ..	156,615,000	63,236,000	6,498,000	86,881,000	780,747	—
Local Authorities, England and Wales	17,031,000	7,124,000	—	9,907,000	142,653	69
Local Authorities, Scotland	1,616,000	566,000	—	1,050,000	15,445	68
Local Authorities, Ireland	1,308,000	362,000	—	946,000	26,692	35
Canal, Dock, Harbour, and similar Companies	862,000	282,000	—	580,000	7,353	79
Tramway and Light Railway Companies	651,000	327,000	—	304,000	4,441	68
His Majesty's Naval Establishments at Home (Buildings)	497,735	179,185	—	318,550	4,433	72
His Majesty's Office of Works and Public Buildings	78,404	31,011	—	47,393	563	84
The Board of Public Works, Ireland	51,095	12,689	—	38,406	582	66
His Majesty's Post Office (Telegraph and Telephone Undertakings)	2,872,639	2,048,557	169,263	654,819	10,171	64
The National Telephone Company	1,503,784	837,191	156,364	510,229	7,028	73
Total .. ..	26,451,657	11,769,633	325,627	14,356,397	219,361	—

GENERAL SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION IN THE YEAR 1907.

The completion of the Preliminary Tables affords an opportunity of summarising the principal figures relating to production in 1907. This is done in the following Table, which covers the returns relating to mines and quarries, iron and steel and other metal trades, ship-building, engineering, the building, woodworking and furnishing trades, the chemical and allied trades, brick, pottery, cement and glass making, the paper, printing, &c., trades, the textile, clothing and leather trades, food, drink, and tobacco manufacture, and public utility services, with sundry minor industries not clearly assignable to any of these principal groups. The figures are subject to revision.

	Gross Output. Selling Value or Value of Work Done.	Materials Used. Cost.	Work given Out. Amount paid to other Firms.	Net Output. Excess of Column (1) over Cols. (2) and (3).	Average Number of Persons Employed (excluding outworkers).
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
England and Wales	1,483	860	20	603	5,764,000
Scotland .. ..	208	116	5	87	885,000
Ireland .. ..	66	43	1	22	287,000
United Kingdom ..	1,757	1,019	26	712	6,936,000

In addition to the number of persons employed shown in the Table, about 100,000 outworkers were returned as borne on the books of the employing firms. The average number of persons employed on the work covered by the Census was thus about 7,000,000, and the total output in the censal year represented an addition of about 712 millions sterling to the value of the materials purchased.

The results of the Census of Production so far as they relate to agriculture will be published in due course by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for Great Britain, and by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

Monthly report, compiled by the Emigrants' Information Office, 34, Broadway, Westminster, S.W., from the latest official and other reports, newspapers, &c.\*

Canada.

ALL emigrants to Canada must fulfil the requirements of the Canadian Government as to possession of sufficient travelling money, guarantee of employment, &c. It is getting too late in the season for emigrants other than female servants to start now, and those who go should be prepared to keep themselves during the winter if necessary. Coal mining in Nova Scotia has been very busy, but some 7,000 coal miners in Alberta and the Crow's Nest Pass district of British Columbia are still on strike.

Commonwealth of Australia.

Passages.—Free, assisted, or nominated passages are granted—mainly to farm labourers and female servants, for whom there is a good demand everywhere—by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Western Australia.

New South Wales.—In Sydney and suburbs the building, iron, furniture, and clothing trades have been well employed; but the boot and printing trades have been rather slack. Able-bodied labourers are in demand, and trained lads from the Pitt Town Training Farm, many of whom come from England. The writer of the "Report on Factories and Shops in 1910" says: "Never before, I think, in the history of the Department, has there been such a general outcry at the difficulty of obtaining skilled hands [women as well as men] in almost every branch of the manufacturing industries."

In Victoria the special demand is for farmers with capital and experienced farm labourers, and to these classes facilities are given for taking up land. There has been plenty of work for mechanics also, such as builders, carpenters, bricklayers, ironworkers, and boilermakers, and for female factory hands, especially in the boot and clothing trades; and there has been considerable scarcity of workers.

South Australia.—Work of nearly all kinds is plentiful, and there is a good demand for bricklayers, masons, cabinet-makers and wood-machinists, carpenters, plasterers, boilermakers, blacksmiths, plumbers, ironworkers, female servants, and, in country districts, for farm labourers.

Queensland.—There is plenty of employment for most classes of labour, such as men in the building trades, plumbers, fitters, &c., and there is a demand for them, for farm labourers and female servants. Assisted passages for farm labourers have recently been stopped. The sugar strike has resulted in reducing the hours of work from 60 to 48 a week, and in raising minimum wages in

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

the mills from 25s. a week and keep to 30s. a week and keep.

Western Australia.—There is a demand for farmers with capital, farm labourers, handy men, and female servants.

New Zealand.

There is a good demand for farmers, farm labourers and female servants, and to these classes reduced passages are being offered. Emigrants starting this month will arrive in time for the busy season. The demand for mechanics is not so general, but the industries are very varied, and good men, especially those in the building trades, such as plumbers and painters, have little difficulty in finding employment, but men engaged in iron-working pursuits have not been so well employed. Women workers are wanted in the woollen mills, confectionery and fruit-preserving works, laundries, dress-making, domestic service, &c.; the supply is much below the demand, the increasing tendency of both boys and girls being to take up office work instead; the position of women in factories is hardly better than that here, except perhaps as regards hours and holidays.

Union of South Africa.

A limited number of reduced or assisted passages are now being granted to the wives, families, and female relatives of British subjects who are permanently established in the Union. All applications must be addressed to the Secretary for the Interior, Pretoria; the High Commissioner in London cannot entertain applications. Employment in the building trades in Johannesburg continues brisk, except as regards painters and plasterers; there is no demand for engineering hands, compositors, tailors, or coach builders; the best openings are for masons, bookbinders, cabinet makers, tent makers, and saddlers, and for girls as fish packers, confectioners, cigarette makers, or tinbox makers—otherwise there is no general demand for more labour in the Union, except that of female servants, who should apply to the South African Colonisation Society, 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

LABOUR ABROAD.

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 361-362 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. xxv.—xxvi. of Cd. 5415 of 1911.)]

FRANCE.\*

Employment in August.—Employment in the building trades was not quite so good as a month ago or a year ago. In the metal trades it was satisfactory, and about the same as in July, except with tin-box makers, a large proportion of whom were out of work. In the textile trades employment was better than in previous months. In the printing trades there was an improvement in Paris, but some decline in other parts of the country. The percentage unemployed continued high in the skin and leather trades. In the South of France the vintage had not yet begun, and since, owing to the drought, general agricultural operations were suspended, there was considerable unemployment among vineyard workers. Among woodmen there was much more unemployment than at the corresponding period in recent years. Employment continued good with gardeners in the Paris district.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in August were received by the French Labour Department from 844 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 230,101. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 6'0 per cent. of the members were described as unemployed in August, as compared with 5'7 per cent. in the previous month and 4'5 per cent. in August, 1910.†

\* Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department). † These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 361-362. See also Note above.

Coal Mining in August.—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground was 5'94 in August, as compared with 5'87 in the previous month and 5'93 in August, 1910. Taking surface and underground workers together, 79'91 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week) and 20'08 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 76'0 and 23'5, and in August, 1910, 83'15 and 14'84.

Labour Disputes in August.—One hundred and three disputes (102 strikes and one lock-out) were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in August, as compared with 143 in the previous month and 147 in August, 1910. In 86 of the new disputes 7,869 took part, as compared with 47,342 who took part in 128 disputes in the previous month, and 20,779 in 143 disputes in August, 1910. Of 115 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 20 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople, and 52 wholly in favour of the employers, while 43 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in August.—Eleven instances of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department in August. In 9 cases committees of conciliation were formed, resulting directly in the settlement of 8 disputes, the other being settled by subsequent arbitration. The employer declined to take part in conciliation proceedings in one of the remaining cases, and in the other made no reply to the invitation from the justice of the peace in regard to such proceedings.

GERMANY.

Employment in August.—According to the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (the journal of the German Labour Department), employment during August continued, for the most part, at about the same level as in the previous month. In coalmining the decline in the Ruhr district continued, and in both Upper and Lower Silesia the state of employment left much to be desired. In the cotton spinning and cloth weaving industries employment was bad, but in the engineering, electrical and chemical trades it continued good, while in most places the building trades were fully occupied. Shipping on the Elbe and Neckar was brought to a standstill owing to low water, but on the Rhine it was brisk.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the end of August were received by the German Labour Department from 49 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 1,939,819. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 1,795,198, of whom 33,157, or 1'8 per cent., were stated to be unemployed, as compared with 1'6 per cent. in the previous month, and 1'8 per cent. at the end of August, 1910.\* The following table shows, for the whole body of trade unions reporting, and separately for each of the principal unions for which statistics of unemployment are available, the membership reported on at the end of August, 1911, and the percentage of members returned as unemployed, as compared with a month and a year ago:—

UNION.	Membership reported on at end of August, 1911.	Percentage of Membership returned as unemployed at end of month.*		
		Aug., 1911.	July, 1911.	Aug., 1910.
All Unions making Returns..	1,795,198	1'8	1'6	1'8
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:—				
Miners .. ..	72,092	0'1	0'1	0'1
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) .. ..	501,382	1'4	1'3	1'6
Engineers and Metal Workers..	30,950	1'2	1'2	1'1
(Hirsch-Duncker)				
Metal Workers (Christian) .. ..	41,808	0'8	0'7	0'9
Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.) .. ..	120,046	1'1	0'9	†
Textile Workers (Christian) .. ..	43,362	1'7	1'4	1'1
Boot and Shoe Makers .. ..	43,629	2'0	1'6	1'9
Transport Workers .. ..	177,933	3'4	0'9	0'8
Printers .. ..	62,510	4'4	3'4	3'7
Bookbinders .. ..	29,111	3'1	3'1	2'4
Wood Workers .. ..	173,213	1'4	1'9	2'1
Brewery and Mill Workers .. ..	40,100	1'0	1'2	1'0
Factory Workers (trades not specified)	155,490	1'1	1'2	0'6
State and Municipal Workers .. ..	36,668	0'3	0'3	0'6

\* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 361-362. See also Note above. † No report.



**Disputes in the Metal Trades in Saxony and Thuringia.**—In a despatch to the Foreign Office from H.M. Consul at Dresden it was stated that the negotiations between employers and workpeople in Leipzig had progressed so far that an agreement appeared to be impending, and that in consequence the lock-out in Dresden and Chemnitz was terminated on September 13th. On September 18th the British Vice-Consul at Leipzig reported that the dispute in that district had come to an end, an agreement having been reached. The agreement, which is to hold good until April 1st, 1913, provides for increases in the wages of certain classes of workmen, for a minimum time-rate of wages for piece-workers and for the reduction of the hours of labour to 56 per week.

According to *Soziale Praxis*, the lock-out in Thuringia has also terminated, work having been resumed in three of the larger centres on September 16th, and in other centres at the end of September or early in October. In some instances advances in wages and reductions in hours of labour have been conceded.

**HOLLAND.\***

**Employment in August.**—Returns relating to unemployment among their members in August were received by the Dutch Central Statistical Office from 498 trade union and municipal unemployment funds, with a total membership of 45,971, of whom 44,583 were entitled to benefit. The percentage of the latter out of work in August was 2.2, as compared with 2.1 during July.† This percentage is obtained by taking for each of the four (or five) weeks in the month under consideration the number of persons unemployed on one or more days of the week. The proportion of the average of these four (or five) numbers to the number of members entitled to benefit gives the percentage.

The average number of days lost in the week per member unemployed on one or more days of the week was 5.7 in August, as also in the previous month.

The following Table shows the above figures, together with corresponding particulars for certain of the larger trade groups:—

Group of Trades.	Average Number of Members entitled to Benefit in Trade Unions and Unemployment Funds making Returns in Aug., 1911.	Percentage unemployed.†		Days lost per Week.	
		Aug. 1911.	July 1911.	Aug. 1911.	July 1911.
<b>All Unions and Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns</b>	<b>44,583</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>PRINCIPAL TRADES:—</b>					
Diamond Workers (Amsterdam) ..	9,996	5.11	5.31	6.01	6.01
Printing Trades (Typographers) ..	4,927	0.8	0.3	5.9	5.9
Building Trades ..	8,213	2.8	2.7	5.1	4.9
Bricklayers and Masons ..	310	3.9	4.4	5.1	4.6
Painters ..	1,745	3.8	1.8	5.5	5.3
Carpenters ..	4,213	2.4	2.3	5.0	4.8
Mining (Metal and Coal) and Peat-getting ..	2,100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Metal, Engineering and Ship-building ..	4,038	0.8	0.7	5.8	5.9
Textile Trades ..	1,104	0.4	0.4	5.0	5.7
Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers	5,296	1.7	1.5	5.3	5.7

**BELGIUM.‡**

**Employment in August.**—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 1.4 per cent. of the 51,169 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of August, as compared with the same percentage in the previous month, and 1.9 per cent. in August, 1910.†

**Prohibition of Night Work of Women.**—By a law of August 10th, 1911, night work by women and girls is prohibited in Belgium in industrial establishments in which more than 10 workpeople are employed, and, in general, in all establishments subject to the law of December 13th, 1889, respecting the conditions of labour of women and children. Every woman or girl employed in such establishments must be granted not less than eleven

\* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office).  
 † These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 361-362. See also Note above.  
 ‡ Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.  
 § Revue des Travaux (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).

consecutive hours of rest at night, this period of rest including the interval from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. In seasonal trades and under exceptional conditions the consecutive-rest period may be reduced to ten hours on sixty days in the year, while exemptions from the law may be authorised in the case of unforeseen occurrences, and also in trades in which the materials used are subject to rapid deterioration. The law will enter into force on January 1st, 1912, but until January 1st, 1915, the minimum consecutive-rest period for adult females is fixed at ten hours. Further, the provisions of the law will not apply to adult females in wool combing and wool spinning mills until January 1st, 1920.

**SWEDEN.**

**Lock-out in the Building Trades.**—Despatches to the Foreign Office from H.M. Minister and H.M. Consul at Stockholm, dated October 2nd and 4th, report that, on the further intervention of the Government Mediator, the dispute in the building trades (see GAZETTE for July and August, 1911) has been settled, and that it has been decided that work shall be resumed generally by October 16th at the latest. Agreements have been made which are to remain in force until April, 1916. Certain increases in wages have been granted, and both employers and workpeople have agreed to accept conditions as to the reference of disputes to arbitration.

**NORWAY.**

**Employment in August.\***—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of August in trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Labour Department, comparative figures relating to the same unions being added for the previous month and for August, 1910:—

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.†		
	Aug. 31st, 1911.	July 31st, 1911.	Aug. 31st, 1910.	Aug. 31st, 1911.	July 31st, 1911.	Aug. 31st, 1910.
Masons and Bricklayers (Christiania) ..	552	534	446	1.3	1.1	..
Carpenters, etc. (Christiania) ..	1,227	1,218	953	1.2	1.6	0.9
Painters (Christiania) ..	320	280	455	..	..	..
Metal Workers ..	5,852	5,999	4,999	1.2	1.3	1.5
Boot and Shoe Makers ..	570	577	557	0.2	1.2	1.1
Printers ..	1,904	1,832	1,455	0.9	0.6	2.9
Bakers (Christiania) ..	330	330	300	2.4	2.1	4.7
Sawyers and Planers ..	502	474	432	3.2	9.1	3.7
Cabinet Makers ..	497	494	431	1.8	1.4	1.4
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>11,734</b>	<b>11,798</b>	<b>10,028</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>

**Mining Industry—Arbitration Award.**—The terms of settlement of the recent lock-out in the mining industry in Norway (see GAZETTE for September, 1911, p. 332) involved the submission to arbitration of the question of wages of miners. A despatch from H.M. Consul at Christiania, dated September 25th, reports the issue of the arbitrator's award, which is to the effect that the present minimum rates of wages at the mines concerned shall continue in force up to and including December 31st, 1913, after which date they shall be increased by one öre per hour (100 öre = about 1s. 1d.).

**UNITED STATES.**

**Strike at Locomotive Works at Philadelphia.**—A despatch to the Foreign Office from H.M. Consul at Philadelphia reports the termination, on August 28th, of the strike at the Baldwin Locomotive Works (see GAZETTE for July, p. 250). The strike was unsuccessful, and numbers of the strikers, of whom there were originally over 12,000, had, from time to time, returned to work. The employers decline to recognise any union in the matter of engagements, and state that they will treat with the men solely as individuals.

**Strike of Railway Machine Shop Men.**†—About 30,000 workmen employed in the machine shops of certain railways in the central and western portions of the United States struck on September 30th. The main point at issue is the recognition of the federation of the men's trade unions, but increases in wages and reductions in hours are also included in the demands of the strikers.

\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Labour Department.  
 † These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 361-362. See also Note above.  
 ‡ Based on newspaper reports.

**REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES DURING SEPTEMBER.**

**COAL MINING.**

(Based on 506 Returns—445 from Employers, 45 from Trade Unions, and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the coal mining industry was good on the whole during September, and was better than a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,310 pits, employing 662,110 workpeople, showed that the average number of days\* worked during the fortnight ended September 23rd, 1911, was 5.44, compared with 4.65 a month ago and 5.27 a year ago. The averages for August are reduced on account of time being lost at a number of pits in consequence of the railway dispute. Of the 662,110 workpeople covered by the Returns, 580,604 (or 87.7 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended September 23rd, 1911, while 460,482 (or 69.5 per cent. of the total) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest average number of days worked per week was in South Wales and Monmouth (5.82), and the lowest average was in Gloucester and Somerset (4.63).

The following Table shows the average number of days worked during the fortnight ended September 23rd, 1911, together with the figures for similar periods in August, 1911, and September, 1910. Collieries at which there were disputes causing stoppages of work are excluded from the figures:—

Districts.	No. of Work-people employed in Sept., 1911, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1911, on a	
		Sept. 23rd, 1911.	August 26th, 1911.†	Sept. 24th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>		<b>Days.</b>	<b>Days.</b>	<b>Days.</b>	<b>Days.</b>	<b>Days.</b>
Northumberland ..	51,116	5.33	4.40	5.33	+ 0.99	+ 0.06
Durham ..	129,838	5.44	4.74	5.38	+ 0.70	+ 0.06
Cumberland ..	7,175	5.53	5.15	5.57	+ 0.38	- 0.04
South Yorkshire ..	67,496	5.57	4.68	5.45	+ 0.89	+ 0.12
West Yorkshire ..	25,271	5.50	4.16	5.13	+ 1.34	+ 0.37
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	58,139	5.31	3.64	4.48	+ 1.47	+ 0.83
Derbyshire ..	46,342	5.09	3.97	4.90	+ 1.12	+ 0.19
Nottingham and Leicester	37,641	5.09	4.14	5.11	+ 0.95	- 0.02
Staffordshire ..	29,622	5.29	4.28	5.25	+ 1.01	+ 0.04
Warwick, Worcester and Salop	11,018	4.99	4.23	5.53	+ 0.76	- 0.54
Gloucester and Somerset ..	6,203	4.63	4.05	4.78	+ 0.58	- 0.15
North Wales ..	11,881	5.75	3.98	5.33	+ 1.77	+ 0.42
South Wales and Mon. ..	123,628	5.82	5.39	5.74	+ 0.43	+ 0.08
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>605,376</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>4.59</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>+ 0.86</b>	<b>+ 0.15</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
West Scotland ..	23,619	5.18	4.96	4.85	+ 0.22	+ 0.33
The Lothians ..	4,424	5.31	4.98	5.01	+ 0.33	+ 0.30
Fife ..	28,111	5.42	5.49	5.04	- 0.07	+ 0.38
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>56,154</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>+ 0.07</b>	<b>+ 0.36</b>
<b>IRELAND</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>4.81</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>+ 0.62</b>	<b>+ 0.13</b>
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>662,110</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>+ 0.79</b>	<b>+ 0.17</b>

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

Employment in Northumberland, Durham and South Yorkshire was good, and better than a month ago, and about the same as a year ago; in West Yorkshire it was also good, and much better than a year ago. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was fairly good, and better than a year ago; in Derbyshire, Nottingham and Leicester it was fair, and better than a month ago. Employment was good in Staffordshire, and about the same as a year ago; in Warwick, Worcester and Salop, and Gloucester and Somerset it was moderate, and worse than a year ago; in North and South Wales employment was good, and better than a month ago. Employment in West Scotland and the Lothians was fairly good; in Fife it was good. In both Scotland and Wales it was better than a year ago.

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

Description of Coal.	No. of Work-people employed in Sept., 1911, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1911, on a	
		Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Aug. 26th, 1911.†	Sept. 24th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite ..	9,207	5.60	5.00	5.79	+ 0.60	- 0.19
Coking ..	35,846	5.50	4.76	5.32	+ 0.74	+ 0.18
Gas ..	48,373	5.46	4.95	5.39	+ 0.51	+ 0.07
House ..	2,532	5.09	3.98	4.92	+ 1.11	+ 0.17
Steam ..	256,110	5.57	4.92	5.43	+ 0.65	+ 0.14
Mixed ..	230,042	5.42	4.53	5.17	+ 0.89	+ 0.25
<b>All Descriptions ..</b>	<b>662,110</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>+ 0.79</b>	<b>+ 0.17</b>

Compared with a year ago, there was some decline at pits producing anthracite coal; at all other classes of pits there was an improvement both as compared with a month ago and a year ago.

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in September, 1911, amounted to 6,000,852 tons, or 334,556 tons more than in August, 1911, and 100,935 tons more than in September, 1910.

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

(Based on 71 Returns—58 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1 from a Trade Union and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good in iron and shale mines, but was not quite so good as a year ago.

It showed an improvement on a month ago in tin mines. It was fair in and about lead mines and quarries.

**Mining.**

**Iron Mining.**—During the fortnight ended September 23rd the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.76, as compared with 4.70 a month ago and 5.86 a year ago; the average for August, 1911, was reduced on account of the railway dispute.

Districts.	Work-people employed in Sept., 1911.	Average Number of Days* worked per week by Mines in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1911, on a	
		Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Aug. 26th, 1910.†	Sept. 24th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland ..	8,146	5.67	4.03	5.90	+ 1.64	- 0.23
Cumberland and Lancashire ..	4,902	5.84	5.36	5.88	+ 0.48	- 0.04
Scotland ..	1,060	5.60	5.32	6.00	+ 0.28	- 0.40
Other Districts ..	2,632	5.94	5.63	5.62	+ 0.31	+ 0.32
<b>All Districts ..</b>	<b>16,740</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>4.70</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>+ 1.06</b>	<b>- 0.10</b>

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 92.5 per cent. were employed at mines working 11 or more days during the fortnight ended September 23rd; the corresponding percentage a month ago was 35.2 (reduced on account of the railway dispute), while the percentage in September, 1910, was 90.9.

**Shale Mining.**—According to the Returns received, there were 3,394 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended September 23rd, who worked on an average 5.72 days per week, as compared with 3,357 workpeople in August, who worked 5.74 days, and 3,165 workpeople in September, 1910, who worked 5.81 days.

**Tin Mining.**—Employment continued to improve in Cornwall, and was fairly good generally. It was better than in September, 1910.

**Lead Mining.**—Employment was good generally in North Wales. At Darley Dale (Derbyshire) it continued fair. In Weardale it was reported as bad, but better than a month ago.

**Quarrying.**

**Slate.**—Employment was fair generally in North Wales, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago. It continued good at Delabole (Cornwall). At Ballachulish (Argyle) employment was slack.

\* These averages are reduced on account of the railway dispute.



**Granite.**—Employment continued fair in the Aberdeen district, and in Leicestershire. It was not so good as a year ago.

**Limestone.**—In Cumberland employment was bad, and worse than a month ago. It continued moderate in the Weardeale district, and was quiet in the Plymouth district.

**Other Stone.**—In the Clee Hill road-material (basalt) quarries employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Employment also continued good with chert quarries at Bakewell. At grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district it was moderate. It continued bad at sandstone quarries in Forfarshire. At freestone quarries in the Gateshead district employment was fair, and better than a month ago. It was good, and better than a month ago, at whinstone quarries in Upper Weardeale.

**Sett-making, etc.**—Employment generally continued fair with settmakers in Scotland and in North Wales; in the Clee Hill district it was good. With monumental granite cutters in the Aberdeen district it was fair, and slightly worse than a month ago. It was fair on the whole with masons employed about granite quarries in Cornwall.

**China Clay.**—Employment was good in the St. Austell district (Cornwall), and fair in the Lee Moor district (Devon).

**PIG IRON INDUSTRY.**

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

EMPLOYMENT during September continued moderate, and was worse 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 September, 1911 was 287, as compared with 283 in August, 1911, and 309 in September, 1910. Seven furnaces were relit during the month (one each in the Cleveland district, Cumberland, Leicestershire, Northampton, Worcestershire, Glamorganshire, and Lanarkshire), while 3 were either damped down or blown out (1 each in Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Lanarkshire).

The number of workpeople employed at the end of September, 1911, at the works covered by the Returns was 21,200; a decrease of 8.3 per cent., as compared with a year ago.

District.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1911, on a	
	September, 1911.	August, 1911.	September, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES—Cleveland ..	78	77	80	+ 1	- 2
Cumberland & Lancs ..	25	24	33	+ 1	- 8
S. and S.W. Yorks ..	9	9	12	- 1	- 3
Derby & Nottingham ..	33	34	34	- 1	- 1
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton ..	28	27	28	+ 1	..
Stafford & Worcester ..	34	33	35	+ 1	- 1
S. Wales & Monmouth ..	5	4	11	+ 1	- 6
Other districts ..	5	5	5	..	..
<b>England &amp; Wales ..</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>+ 4</b>	<b>- 21</b>
Scotland .. ..	70	70	71	..	- 1
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>+ 4</b>	<b>- 22</b>

The Imports of iron ore in September, 1911, amounted to 446,578 tons, or 40,496 tons less than in August, 1911, and 40,217 tons less than in September, 1910.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in September, 1911, amounted to 91,622 tons, or 23,866 tons less than in August, 1911, and 11,643 tons less than in September, 1910.

**IRON AND STEEL WORKS.**

(Based on 205 Returns—191 from Employers, received partly direct, and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 2 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the iron and steel industry showed an improvement on both a month ago and a year ago. According to returns covering 97,993 workpeople, the

volume of employment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended September 23rd, 1911, showed an increase of 9.3 per cent. on a month ago, and of 10.5 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week ended September 23rd, 1911, was about 549,700, an increase of 46,600 on a month ago, and of 52,000 on a year ago. The number of workpeople employed increased by 5,068 on a month ago, and by 7,381 on a year ago.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Average Number of Shifts worked per man.		
	Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>IRON:</b>						
Puddling Forges ..	9,289	+ 276	+ 167	5.20	+ 0.41	+ 0.33
Rolling Mills ..	3,512	+ 38	+ 108	5.10	+ 0.45	+ 0.39
Forging ..	444	+ 69	+ 54	5.19	+ 0.50	+ 0.53
Founding ..	1,647	+ 122	- 158	5.73	- 0.10	- 0.05
Other Departments ..	653	+ 23	+ 34	5.83	+ 0.36	+ 0.01
Mechanics, Labourers ..	1,754	+ 26	+ 38	5.54	..	+ 0.09
<b>Total, Iron ..</b>	<b>17,279</b>	<b>+ 498</b>	<b>+ 243</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>+ 0.33</b>	<b>+ 0.26</b>
<b>STEEL:</b>						
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ..	9,069	+ 655	+ 325	5.82	+ 0.21	+ 0.04
Crucible Furnaces ..	534	- 1	- 36	5.39	+ 0.48	+ 0.02
Bessemer Converters ..	1,744	+ 24	+ 253	5.08	+ 0.41	- 0.02
Rolling Mills ..	16,873	+ 1,759	+ 2,206	5.50	+ 0.27	+ 0.08
Forging and Pressing ..	3,298	+ 52	+ 386	5.59	+ 0.13	+ 0.03
Founding ..	8,620	+ 233	+ 815	5.84	+ 0.04	- 0.02
Other Departments ..	8,757	+ 1,164	+ 994	5.63	+ 0.04	+ 0.08
Mechanics, Labourers ..	8,570	+ 245	+ 537	5.56	..	+ 0.03
<b>Total, Steel ..</b>	<b>57,465</b>	<b>+ 4,131</b>	<b>+ 5,482</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>+ 0.15</b>	<b>+ 0.04</b>
<b>IRON OR STEEL (not distinguished):</b>						
Rolling Mills ..	11,837	+ 621	+ 775	5.38	+ 0.33	+ 0.23
Forging and Pressing ..	635	+ 10	+ 58	5.86	+ 0.50	+ 0.67
Founding ..	761	+ 21	+ 78	5.94	+ 0.24	+ 0.09
Other Departments ..	4,080	+ 43	+ 557	5.86	+ 0.04	+ 0.13
Mechanics, Labourers ..	6,155	- 256	+ 188	5.79	+ 0.13	+ 0.06
<b>Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished) ..</b>	<b>23,249</b>	<b>+ 439</b>	<b>+ 1,656</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>+ 0.20</b>	<b>+ 0.17</b>
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>97,993</b>	<b>+ 5,068</b>	<b>+ 7,381</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>+ 0.20</b>	<b>+ 0.12</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Northumberland & Durham ..	11,253	+ 417	+ 829	5.70	+ 0.13	+ 0.15
Cleveland ..	8,435	+ 32	+ 436	5.65	+ 0.04	+ 0.01
Sheffield and Rotherham ..	18,840	+ 455	+ 1,808	5.70	+ 0.23	+ 0.07
Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns ..	4,540	+ 129	+ 446	5.66	+ 0.17	+ 0.27
Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches. ..	9,150	+ 1,003	+ 2,099	5.48	+ 0.90	+ 0.36
Staffordshire ..	9,486	+ 38	+ 193	5.51	+ 0.09	+ 0.09
Other Midland Counties ..	5,288	+ 319	+ 80	5.53	+ 0.16	+ 0.23
Wales and Monmouth ..	12,826	+ 2,478	+ 963	5.53	+ 0.13	- 0.03
<b>Total, England and Wales ..</b>	<b>79,898</b>	<b>+ 4,807</b>	<b>+ 6,853</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>+ 0.22</b>	<b>+ 0.11</b>
Scotland .. ..	18,095	+ 261	+ 528	5.65	+ 0.07	+ 0.15
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>97,993</b>	<b>+ 5,068</b>	<b>+ 7,381</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>+ 0.20</b>	<b>+ 0.12</b>

Compared with a month ago, employment showed a general improvement, which was most marked in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, and in Wales and Monmouth. The departments chiefly affected were rolling mills, open hearth melting furnaces and puddling forges. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 5,068 (5.5 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked by 0.20 of a shift.

Compared with a year ago, employment showed a considerable improvement in every district, especially in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, and Sheffield and Rotherham. The improvement affected all the departments, except iron foundries and crucible furnaces, which showed a decline. At steel rolling mills employment was much better than a year ago. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 7,381 (8.1 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked by 0.12 of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during September, 1911, amounted to 129,824 tons, or 11,590 tons less than in August, 1911, but 16,144 tons more than in September, 1910.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during September, 1911, amounted to 205,945 tons, or 9,832 tons more than in August, 1911, but 25,068 tons less than in September, 1910.

**TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.**

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

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

At the works covered by the returns, 493 tinplate mills were working at the end of September, 1911, compared with 468 a month ago, and 430 in September, 1910. The number of steel sheet mills working at the end of September, 1911, was 68, compared with 71 a month ago and 66 a year ago. There was still a scarcity of millmen, and it is reported that on this account the output of some of the new mills was somewhat reduced.

The works to which these particulars relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 28,050 workpeople.

District.	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of Sept., 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	At end of Sept., 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works ..	81	+ 1	+ 6	493	+ 25	+ 63
Steel Sheet Works ..	10	..	..	68	- 3	+ 2
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>+ 6</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>+ 22</b>	<b>+ 65</b>

**Exports.**

To	Sept., 1911.		August, 1911.		Sept., 1910.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1911, on a	
	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.</b>								
Tons.								
To United States ..	226	78	3,451	+ 148	3,225	- 8,225	..	..
British East Indies ..	5,751	3,640	3,322	+ 2,110	2,359	+ 2,359	..	..
Germany ..	3,244	2,661	3,340	+ 683	..	..	..	..
France ..	2,252	2,499	1,183	- 247	1,069	..	..	..
Netherlands ..	3,646	3,473	3,092	+ 173	554	..	..	..
China and Japan ..	2,675	3,068	2,294	- 383	381	..	..	..
Australia ..	2,351	1,037	1,354	+ 1,914	1,697	..	..	..
Canada ..	68	824	2,884	- 218	2,288	..	..	..
Other Countries ..	15,008	17,021	15,949	+ 2,013	941	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>36,359</b>	<b>34,191</b>	<b>41,949</b>	<b>+ 2,168</b>	<b>- 5,590</b>			
<b>Black Plates.</b>								
Tons.								
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5,438</b>	<b>5,235</b>	<b>4,302</b>	<b>+ 143</b>	<b>+ 1,136</b>			

**SHIPBUILDING TRADES.**

(Based on 371 Returns—6 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 349 from Trade Unions, and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole; it was much better than a year ago, when it was disorganised in most of the principal centres on account of the lock-out of members of the Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society.

Trade Unions with a membership of 64,728 reported 4.8 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 4.1 per cent. a month ago, and 15.2 per cent. a year ago.

District.	No. of Mem. of Unions at end of Sept. 1911.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1911, on a	
		Sept. 1911.	Aug. 1911.	Sept. 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth ..	10,052	5.2	3.5	31.9	+ 1.7	- 26.7
Wear ..	4,906	5.4	4.2	38.6	+ 1.2	- 33.2
Tees and Hartlepool ..	5,390	5.4	3.8	41.8	+ 1.6	- 36.4
Humber ..	2,651	7.6	6.9	16.3	+ 0.7	- 8.7
Thames and Medway ..	4,330	9.1	5.3	5.3	+ 3.8	..
South Coast ..	5,071	2.7	2.1	1.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.8
Bristol Channel Ports ..	2,757	14.5	9.7	18.7	+ 4.8	- 4.2
Mersey ..	4,673	8.2	15.1	12.2	- 6.9	- 4.0
Clyde ..	15,506	1.6	1.3	20.6	+ 0.2	- 19.1
Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen ..	2,214	6.5	6.8	36.7	- 0.3	- 30.2
Belfast ..	3,870	0.5	2.1	2.1	- 1.6	..
Other Districts ..	3,318	3.4	1.7	12.9	+ 1.7	- 9.5
<b>United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>64,728</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>- 10.4</b>

Compared with a month ago, there were marked increases in the percentage unemployed in the Thames and Bristol Channel districts, where the effects of the recent disputes in this industry were still felt; a considerable

\* Exclusive of superannuated members.  
† In calculating the percentages for September, 1910, all branches of the Boilermakers' Society directly affected by the lock-out were excluded.

increase was also shown on the North-East Coast. There was a marked decrease in the percentage unemployed on the Mersey, while a decrease also occurred at Belfast.

Comparisons with a year ago are affected by the lock-out referred to above, for most of the principal districts; decreases were shown in all the districts, except the Thames and Medway and South Coast districts (which were not affected by the lock-out).

Employment generally continued good in the Tyne district, but was only moderate on repair work on the lower reaches of the river. Some overtime was worked, and shipwrights were again very busy. On the Wear employment was fairly good with boilermakers and good with shipwrights; a good deal of overtime was reported, but some riveters were on short time. Employment was generally good in the Tees district; with boilermakers at Hartlepool, however, it was moderate, and showed a decline on the previous month.

Employment continued fair on the whole on the Humber; at Selby it was good.

In the Thames district employment had not entirely recovered from the effects of the recent dispute, and was generally not so good as a year ago; at Chatham and Sheerness it was good. Employment continued good on the South Coast. At the Bristol Channel ports it was only moderate, but improving, and better than a year ago.

Employment was generally fair on the Mersey, but boilermakers reported a decline on repair work. At Barrow employment continued good, with overtime, and was better than a year ago.

Employment continued very good on the Clyde.

It generally continued fair on the East Coast of Scotland; at Leith, however, boilermakers reported it as slack.

Employment was very good at Belfast, and showed an improvement on both a month ago and a year ago.

**Tonnage Under Construction.**

According to Lloyd's Return, there was at the end of September, 1911, a decrease in the tonnage of merchant vessels under construction of 30,077 tons gross (or 2.0 per cent.) compared with the end of June, 1911, and an increase of 292,120 tons gross (or 25.3 per cent.) compared with the end of September, 1910. The war vessels under construction showed an increase of 3,010 tons displacement compared with June, 1911, and of 106,035 tons displacement compared with September, 1910.

District.	Merchant Vessels.			War Vessels.		
	End of Sept., 1911.	Inc (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1911, on a Month ago.	Year ago.	End of Sept., 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1911, on a Month ago.	Year ago.
	Tons gross.	Tons gross.	Tons gross.	Tons Displacement.	Tons Displacement.	Tons Displacement.
Clyde ..	568,213	- 6,449	+ 150,836	115,849	- 3,151	+ 9,323
Belfast ..	253,808	+ 11,192	+ 21,808	89,342	+ 30,002	+ 34,897
Tyne ..	255,247	+ 8,743	+ 51,231	..	..	..
Wear ..	185,808	- 9,296	+ 76,535	..	..	..
Hartlepool & Whitby ..	51,686	- 17,820	- 2,362	..	..	..
Middlesbro' & Stockton ..	81,938	- 4,741	+ 16,260	..	..	..
Barrow, Maryport & Workington ..	3,790	+ 250	+ 811	67,568	- 532	+ 29,598
Liverpool ..	3,133	- 9,477	- 29,437	31,816	- 544	+ 25,849
Other Districts ..	42,724	- 1,979	+ 6,438	26,535	+ 915	+ 5,442</



pared with the end of June, 1911, and an increase of nearly 12,000 tons compared with the end of September, 1910.

**ENGINEERING TRADES.**

(Based on 1,074 Returns—5 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1,042 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 27 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during September was good generally, and was better than both a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from Trade Unions with a total membership of 181,261 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of September was 3.1, as compared with 3.8 a month ago, and 4.8 at the end of September, 1910. As compared with a month ago there was a decrease in the percentage of unemployed in every district except Belfast and Dublin, the most noticeable being in the South Wales and Bristol district. As compared with a year ago there was a decrease in ten districts, notably on the North-East Coast, and an increase in four districts.

District.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Sept., 1911.	Percentage returned as Un-employed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1911, on a	
		Sept., 1911.	Aug., 1911.	Sept., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-East Coast	14,989	3.6	3.7	9.4	- 0.1	- 5.8
Manchester and Liverpool District	19,169	3.9	5.3	5.1	- 1.4	- 1.2
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District	11,515	5.9	7.6	7.9	- 1.7	- 2.0
West Riding Towns	12,779	3.2	3.6	5.2	- 0.4	- 2.0
Hull and Lincolnshire District	4,343	2.9	3.5	3.7	- 0.6	- 0.8
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	8,017	2.9	4.0	3.1	- 1.1	- 0.2
Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester District	4,547	3.1	4.1	4.0	- 1.0	- 0.9
London and neighbouring District	11,869	2.4	2.9	2.6	- 0.5	- 0.2
South Coast	4,645	1.6	1.8	1.3	- 0.2	+ 0.3
South Wales and Bristol District	6,441	4.6	8.4	3.7	- 3.8	+ 0.9
Glasgow and District	17,611	2.8	2.9	4.8	- 0.1	- 2.0
East of Scotland	3,695	7.7	8.0	7.0	- 0.3	+ 0.7
Belfast and Dublin	4,162	4.3	3.3	3.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.3
Other Districts	5,630	1.6	1.8	2.9	- 0.2	- 1.3
<b>United Kingdom</b> (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	<b>181,261</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>	<b>- 1.7</b>

On the North-East Coast employment continued good on the whole, and was much better than a year ago. Overtime and double shifts continued to be worked on the Tyne and Wear, but not to such an extent as in the previous month. Employment was fair with brass moulders.

Employment in Lancashire was fairly good on the whole, and better than a month ago. With textile machinery makers at Oldham it was slack, and short time was general. At Bolton employment was fair, and at Crewe it continued slack, with short time.

Employment continued good generally in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. At Leeds some overtime was reported; at Hull and Barnsley employment was moderate on the whole.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment continued good, except in the cycle industry, where it remained dull; there was also some decline in the motor industry. At Nottingham employment continued dull in most branches, short time being worked by lace machinery builders and in the cycle trade. Employment at Derby, Leicester and in the Eastern Counties was good on the whole.

In London, on the South Coast, in the Royal Dockyards, and at Swindon employment continued good; at Bristol it was fair. In South Wales it was moderate, but better than a month ago.

Employment in the Glasgow district continued very good, with overtime, and was much better than a year ago. It was good at Edinburgh, Falkirk, and Aberdeen, and moderate at Dundee. In both the Glasgow district and the East of Scotland a considerable number of iron-founders were still unemployed.

Employment at Belfast and Dublin continued good in most branches.

The Imports of machinery in September, 1911, amounted to £426,979, or £17,435 more than in August, 1911, and £82,331 more than in September, 1910.

\* Exclusive of superannuated members.

The Exports of machinery in September, 1911, amounted to £2,118,480, or £346,964 less than in August, 1911, and £350,799 less than in September, 1910.

**MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.**

(Based on 87 Returns—2 from Employers' Associations, 64 from Trade Unions, and 21 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Trade Unions with a total membership of 26,077 reported 1.6 per cent. of their members as unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 1.8 per cent. a month ago, and 2.4 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, etc.—Employment with brass-workers was good and better than both a month ago and a year ago. With bedstead workers at Birmingham it was fair.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—Employment was good in the nut and bolt trade in Darlaston and district. It continued good in the nut, bolt, spike and rivet trade at Blackheath (Staffs.) and Halesowen. At Birmingham it continued good with wire nail and shoe rivet makers, and fairly good with cut nail, nut and bolt makers.

Wire.—Employment on the whole continued fair; it was not so good as a year ago, except at Warrington, where it was better than a year ago.

Locks, Keys, and General Hardware.—Employment continued good with hollow-ware makers at Wolverhampton. With lock and latch makers at Wolverhampton and Willenhall it continued fair on the whole.

Stoves, Grates, etc.—Employment continued good at Falkirk and was better than a year ago. In England it continued quiet on the whole, with short time, but was slightly better than a year ago.

Cutlery, Tools, etc.—At Sheffield employment continued good in most branches; it was fair with edge tool grinders, joiners' tool makers, small tool makers and machinists, table knife hafters, saw workers, and razor workers. In the edge tool trade it continued fairly good at Birmingham, and good at Wednesbury. At Redditch it was fairly good in the needle trade, and quiet in the fish hook trade. It continued quiet in the watch trade at Coventry.

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

Chains, Anchors and Springs.—At Cradley Heath employment was good with chain workers generally, and continued moderate with anchormen. It was fair with anchormen on the Tyne and Wear. It continued good with anvil and vice makers at Dudley, and moderate with railway spring fitters and vicemen at Sheffield; spring makers at West Bromwich were fully employed.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment with braziers and sheet metal workers continued fairly good on the whole, and was rather better than a year ago. In the iron plate trade it was good and better than a month ago in the Lye district, and at Birmingham, Dudley, Bilston, and Wolverhampton. With tin-plate makers-up it was fair at Birmingham; with tinsmiths at Edinburgh it was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Gold, Silver and Britannia Metal.—Employment in these trades in London and Sheffield was fair on the whole. With goldsmiths in London it was slack. At Birmingham it was quiet, but improving, with jewellers, fairly good with silversmiths and electroplaters, and good with Britannia metal workers.

Farriers.—Employment on the whole continued good, and was better than a year ago.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	Sept., 1911.	August, 1911.	Sept., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:—</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Cutlery .. .. .	18,376	13,032	16,367	+ 5,344	+ 2,009
Hardware .. .. .	104,529	83,486	102,261	+ 21,043	+ 2,268
<b>Exports:—</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Cutlery .. .. .	73,469	54,337	74,226	+ 19,132	- 757
Hardware .. .. .	172,763	173,713	210,615	- 6,950	- 37,852
Implements and Tools ..	175,659	178,822	203,554	- 3,163	- 27,895

**COTTON TRADE.**

(Based on 487 Returns—390 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 90 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in September continued good in both the spinning and weaving branches. It was better than a month ago and much better than a year ago, when there was much short time in the spinning branch. Returns from firms employing 126,815 workpeople in the week ended September 23rd, 1911, showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 6.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 16.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

As compared with a month ago, there were increases in the numbers employed and in the amount of wages paid in every department, the increase in wages being especially noticeable in the preparing and spinning departments, where it amounted to 11.1 per cent. and 8.1 per cent. respectively. As compared with a year ago there were considerable increases in the numbers employed and in the wages paid in each department; in the preparing, spinning and weaving branches the increases in wages paid amounted to 19.6 per cent., 17.3 per cent., and 20.3 per cent. respectively.

Departments.	Workpeople.		Earnings.			
	Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
				Month ago.	Year ago.	
			£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Preparing .. .. .	16,127	+ 1.3	+ 5.7	15,684	+ 11.1	+ 19.6
Spinning .. .. .	27,747	+ 1.1	+ 6.5	29,109	+ 8.1	+ 17.3
Weaving .. .. .	57,492	+ 0.8	+ 7.9	54,095	+ 3.6	+ 20.3
Other .. .. .	10,306	+ 1.8	+ 3.9	12,502	+ 2.4	+ 6.2
Not specified .. .. .	15,143	+ 0.2	+ 4.6	15,521	+ 10.7	+ 7.5
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>126,815</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>+ 6.6</b>	<b>126,911</b>	<b>+ 6.2</b>	<b>+ 16.3</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Ashton .. .. .	6,739	+ 0.2	+ 18.8	6,722	+ 7.5	+ 25.4
Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde .. .. .	5,982	+ 10.2	+ 6.1	5,126	+ 6.3	+ 41.3
Oldham .. .. .	14,490	+ 0.6	+ 1.9	18,629	+ 12.5	+ 8.6
Bolton and Leigh ..	16,611	+ 2.1	+ 7.7	15,484	+ 7.8	+ 12.5
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden ..	9,403	- 0.3	+ 3.1	9,236	+ 1.4	+ 2.2
Manchester .. .. .	9,502	- 0.9	+ 1.1	7,750	+ 3.7	+ 15.6
Preston and Chorley ..	13,886	+ 0.1	+ 18.7	12,514	+ 3.2	+ 34.1
Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen .. .. .	16,417	+ 0.4	+ 6.5	16,555	+ 5.8	+ 18.4
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson .. .. .	15,060	+ 0.9	+ 2.2	17,855	+ 2.0	+ 10.6
Other Lancashire Towns ..	5,508	+ 0.6	+ 24.7	4,511	+ 12.0	+ 37.6
Yorkshire Towns .. ..	5,100	+ 0.1	- 0.8	5,114	+ 4.2	+ 8.2
Other Districts .. ..	8,117	+ 0.8	+ 0.1	7,415	+ 11.0	+ 8.8
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>126,815</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>+ 6.6</b>	<b>126,911</b>	<b>+ 6.2</b>	<b>+ 16.3</b>

In the Oldham district employment in the spinning branch was fairly good on the whole, though adversely affected early in the month by the disputes in the transport trades. Employment in the weaving branch was good, especially with velvet weavers.

In the Bolton district employment showed an improvement on a month ago, and much improvement on a year ago.

Employment in the Blackburn district continued good with weavers, and was very fair with spinners. At Darwen employment with spinners was reported as slack. In the Burnley, Colne, and Nelson districts employment in the weaving branch continued good.

**Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.**

Description of Cotton.	Sept., 1911.	August, 1911.	Sept., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
American .. .. .	Bales. 236,692	Bales. 104,420	Bales. 179,427	+ 132,242	+ 57,235
Brazilian .. .. .	20,833	5,574	11,995	+ 14,964	+ 8,843
East Indian .. .. .	7,886	3,943	5,905	+ 3,937	+ 1,931
Egyptian .. .. .	18,947	11,490	9,115	+ 7,457	+ 9,832
Miscellaneous .. .. .	15,144	4,115	8,850	+ 11,029	+ 6,294
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>299,477</b>	<b>129,848</b>	<b>215,292</b>	<b>+ 169,629</b>	<b>+ 84,185</b>

**Prices of Raw Cotton at Liverpool.**

The following Table shows the prices of raw cotton (Middling American and Good Fair Egyptian) at Liverpool during September, 1911, together with the increase or decrease as compared with August, 1911, and September, 1910:—

	Sept., 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1911, on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Middling American:</b>	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.
Monthly average of Daily Quotations .. .. .	6.65	+ 0.08	- 1.05
Highest Price on any one day ..	7.32	+ 0.33	- 0.93
Lowest " " " " ..	5.86	+ 0.76	- 1.75
<b>Good Fair Egyptian:</b>			
Monthly average of Daily Quotations .. .. .	9.47	+ 0.34	- 2.42
Highest Price on any one day ..	9.63	+ 0.38	- 2.68
Lowest " " " " ..	9.13	+ 0.07	- 2.12

During the first half of October, 1911, the price of "Middling American" cotton has fallen considerably. The price on October 13th was 5.31d. per lb., compared with 5.75d. on October 2nd, and an average of 6.85d. for September, 1911.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on October 13th, 1911, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 585,120 bales, as compared with 572,600 bales on October 14th, 1910.

**Exports of Cotton Goods.**

Description.	Sept., 1911.	August, 1911.	Sept., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Cotton Yarn and Twist—</b>					
Grey .. .. .	1,000 lbs. 12,981	1,000 lbs. 16,383	1,000 lbs. 12,467	- 3,402	+ 514
Bleached and Dyed ..	2,847	2,906	2,832	+ 59	+ 15
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>15,828</b>	<b>19,289</b>	<b>15,299</b>	<b>- 3,461</b>	<b>+ 529</b>
<b>Cotton—</b>					
Thread for Sewing ..	1,734	2,352	1,873	- 618	- 139
<b>Cotton Piece Goods—</b>					
Grey or Unbleached ..	1,000 yds. 168,564	1,000 yds. 179,643	1,000 yds. 141,541	- 11,079	+ 27,023
Bleached .. .. .	152,112	161,175	132,913	- 9,063	+ 19,199
Printed .. .. .	99,257	115,941	107,982	- 16,684	- 8,725
Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn ..	108,434	121,137	109,743	- 12,703	+ 1,309
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>528,367</b>	<b>577,896</b>	<b>492,179</b>	<b>- 49,529</b>	<b>+ 36,188</b>

**WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES**

(Based on 372 Returns—343 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 20 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents.)

**Woollen Trade.**

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

Returns from firms employing 27,592 workpeople in the week ended September 23rd showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.4 per cent. both in the number employed and in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.		Earnings.			
	Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
				Month ago.	Year ago.	
			£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Wool Sorting .. .. .	921	+ 1.2	+ 3.1	978	+ 5.2	+ 5.3
Spinning .. .. .	5,487	+ 2.1	+ 1.3	5,261	+ 3.2	+ 0.6
Weaving .. .. .	11,540	+ 0.5	+ 2.4	10,574	+ 2.5	+ 3.0
Other Departments ..	7,772	+ 1.5	+ 0.2	8,045	+ 2.8	- 0.2
Not specified .. .. .	1,871	- 0.3	- 1.3	1,835	+ 3.1	- 0.1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>27,592</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>26,683</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Huddersfield District ..	3,855	+ 3.1	+ 2.3	4,443	+ 9.2	+ 1.7
Leeds District .. .. .	2,887	- 0.2	+ 2.5	2,709	+ 1.0	+ 2.7
Dewsbury & Batley District	4,917	+ 0.4	+ 0.8	5,051	- 0.8	- 0.3
Other Parts of West Riding	2,133	+ 0.6	+ 7.8	2,229	+ 1.5	+ 7.1
<b>Total, West Riding ..</b>	<b>13,792</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>+ 2.6</b>	<b>14,432</b>	<b>+ 2.8</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>
Scotland .. .. .	7,322	+ 1.5	+ 0.1	7,070	+ 6.8	+ 0.5
Other Districts .. .. .	6,478	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	5,181	- 0.8	+ 1.1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>27,592</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>26,683</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>



In the Huddersfield district employment was good, and better than a month ago. In the Leeds district it showed a slight decline in the weaving branch compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. In the Dewsbury and Batley district it was fairly good, but there was a slight decline in both spinning and weaving compared with a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland employment was good, and better than a month ago; it was about the same as a year ago.

**Worst Trade.**

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

Returns from firms employing 44,154 workpeople in the week ended September 23rd showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing .. .. .	6,893	- 2.8	- 0.3	3,829	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Spinning .. .. .	12,765	+ 1.1	+ 0.7	6,520	+ 0.9	+ 1.3
Weaving .. .. .	17,380	+ 0.6	- 4.1	10,594	+ 1.2	- 7.7
Other .. .. .	7,092	- 1.0	+ 1.5	5,715	- 1.2	- 0.1
Not specified .. ..	5,837	+ 0.5	- 3.4	3,329	+ 2.0	- 4.7
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>44,154</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>29,977</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>- 3.0</b>

In the Bradford district employment was good, and better than a month ago, except in the woolcombing branch; compared with a year ago, every department except weaving showed some improvement. In the Keighley district employment showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; compared with a year ago, the spinning branch showed an improvement and the weaving branch a decline. In the Halifax and Huddersfield districts employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	Sept., 1911.	Aug., 1911.	Sept., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
				Imports .. 1,000 lbs.	33,361
British Exports ..	2,847	2,325	2,582	+ 522	- 115
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. 1,000 lbs.	7,204	24,467	5,587	- 17,263	+ 617
<b>British and Irish Manufactures Exported.</b>					
Yarn:					
Woolen .. .. .	467	407	406	+ 60	+ 61
Worsted .. .. .	4,630	4,726	5,767	- 96	- 1,137
Alpaca and Mohair,	1,315	1,182	1,634	+ 133	- 319
<b>Total Yarn ..</b>	<b>6,412</b>	<b>6,315</b>	<b>7,807</b>	<b>+ 97</b>	<b>- 1,395</b>
Piece Goods:					
Woolen .. 1,000 yds.	8,595	9,730	8,636	- 1,135	- 41
Worsted .. .. .	5,547	5,961	6,458	- 414	- 911
<b>Total Piece Goods ..</b>	<b>14,142</b>	<b>15,691</b>	<b>15,094</b>	<b>- 1,549</b>	<b>- 952</b>

**Prices of Wool and Tops in Bradford.**

Description.	Sept., 1911.			Sept., 1910.		
	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.
<b>Average Prices:</b>						
Lincoln Hogs .. .. .	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10	10 1/2	10 1/4
40's Crossbred tops ..	13 1/2	13 1/2	15	13 1/2	15	15
60's Super Botany tops ..	27	27 1/2	28 1/2	27	27 1/2	28 1/2
<b>Course of Prices:</b>						
Lincoln Hogs .. .. .	10	10 1/2	10 1/4	10	10 1/2	10 1/4
40's Crossbred tops ..	13 1/2	13 1/2	15	13 1/2	15	15
60's Super Botany tops ..	27 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2

**LINEN TRADE.**

(Based on 114 Returns—104 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 6 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate and was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 49,767 workpeople in the week ended September 23rd showed no change in the number employed and an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, the number employed declined by 1.5 per cent. and the wages paid by 3.0 per cent.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing .. .. .	6,893	- 2.8	- 0.3	3,829	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Spinning .. .. .	12,765	+ 1.1	+ 0.7	6,520	+ 0.9	+ 1.3
Weaving .. .. .	17,380	+ 0.6	- 4.1	10,594	+ 1.2	- 7.7
Other .. .. .	7,092	- 1.0	+ 1.5	5,715	- 1.2	- 0.1
Not specified .. ..	5,837	+ 0.5	- 3.4	3,329	+ 2.0	- 4.7
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>49,767</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>- 1.5</b>	<b>29,977</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>- 3.0</b>

In Belfast employment was moderate generally and slightly better than a month ago; it was not so good as a year ago. With flax dressers and roughers it was bad. In other districts of Ireland there was little change compared with either a month ago or a year ago. In Scotland employment was fair generally, but showed a decline compared with a year ago.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	Sept., 1911.	Aug., 1911.	Sept., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
				Imports:	
Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) .. .. tons	2,087	2,063	3,033	+ 24	- 946
Exports:					
Linen Yarn 100 lbs.	13,779	15,207	14,295	- 1,428	- 516
Linen Piece Goods 100 yds.	124,243	136,711	149,385	- 12,468	- 25,142

**JUTE TRADE.**

(Based on 36 Returns—33 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 1 from a Local Correspondent.)

EMPLOYMENT continued fair generally, but was worse than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 16,669 workpeople in the week ended September 23rd showed no change in the number employed, and an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 5.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 8.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Of the 16,669 workpeople reported on, 14,393 (or 86 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing .. .. .	3,793	- 0.6	- 8.9	2,552	+ 2.8	- 10.2
Spinning .. .. .	4,662	+ 1.3	- 6.3	2,944	- 0.6	- 7.0
Weaving .. .. .	6,599	+ 2.3	- 3.9	4,073	+ 1.0	- 10.1
Other .. .. .	1,728	- 2.4	- 6.5	1,786	+ 0.4	- 9.5
Not specified .. ..	887	+ 0.2	- 0.4	679	+ 1.2	- 0.6
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>16,669</b>	<b>+ 0.0</b>	<b>- 5.9</b>	<b>12,034</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>- 8.8</b>

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	Sept., 1911.	August, 1911.	Sept., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
				Imports:	
Jute .. .. . tons	11,196	2,330	3,076	+ 8,866	+ 8,120
Exports:					
Jute Yarn .. 100 lbs	40,591	38,905	51,930	+ 1,686	- 11,339
Jute Piece Goods 100 yds	121,109	125,158	130,348	- 4,049	- 9,239

**LACE TRADE.**

(Based on 75 Returns—68 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was moderate and better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 6,718 workpeople in the week ended September 23rd, 1911, showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 2.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Levers .. .. .	1,263	- 0.9	- 4.1	1,610	+ 6.3	- 2.8
Curtain .. .. .	2,978	+ 0.2	+ 1.4	2,785	- 0.0	- 3.6
Plain Net .. .. .	1,701	+ 0.5	- 7.2	1,300	+ 13.8	- 6.3
Others .. .. .	776	+ 3.2	- 2.5	540	+ 10.4	- 7.4
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>6,718</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>- 2.4</b>	<b>6,235</b>	<b>+ 5.2</b>	<b>- 4.3</b>

At Nottingham employment in the levers branch was bad with much short time; in the curtain branch it was good, in the plain net branch fair: on the whole it was better than a month ago and about the same as a year ago. In the Long Eaton district there was a slight improvement on a month ago, but a marked decline on a year ago. In the West of England employment was better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago. In the curtain section in Scotland employment continued fair, and was about the same as a year ago.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	Sept., 1911.	August, 1911.	Sept., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
				Imports:	
Cotton Lace .. .. .	203,538	216,120	204,181	- 12,582	- 643
Silk Lace .. .. .	8,069	11,092	9,076	- 3,023	- 1,007
Exports:					
Cotton Lace .. .. .	282,978	265,151	322,989	+ 17,847	- 40,011
Silk Lace .. .. .	5,154	3,939	10,553	+ 1,215	- 5,399

**SILK TRADE.**

(Based on 59 Returns—53 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair. It was better than a month ago, and showed little change compared with a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 9,172 workpeople in the week ended September 23rd, 1911, showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Macclesfield employment with throwsters, spinners and hand loom weavers in factories was good; with "outside" hand loom weavers it was bad, and worse than a month ago; with power loom weavers it continued moderate. At Leek employment was moderate generally.

At Congleton it was good with throwsters and spinners, and moderate with trimming weavers. In the Bradford district employment continued fairly good. In the Eastern Counties employment continued fair generally, but was not quite so good as a year ago.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Throwing .. .. .	993	- 0.3	- 9.5	467	- 2.7	- 9.7
Spinning .. .. .	2,649	+ 0.6	+ 0.7	2,041	+ 5.5	- 0.8
Weaving .. .. .	3,963	+ 1.4	- 0.2	2,771	+ 1.2	+ 1.1
Other .. .. .	1,105	- 0.2	+ 6.0	815	+ 5.3	+ 15.4
Not specified .. ..	472	- 0.2	- 1.5	412	+ 1.7	- 9.8
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>9,172</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>6,506</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>

Description.	Sept., 1911.	Aug., 1911.	Sept., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
				Imports:	
Raw Silk .. .. . lbs	84,105	103,492	102,410	- 19,387	- 18,305
Thrown Silk .. .. . lbs	35,839	39,418	37,277	- 3,579	- 1,438
Spun Silk Yarn .. .. lbs	63,374	67,886	51,839	+ 5,488	+ 11,535
Silk Broad-Stuffs .. yds	5,933,504	5,580,420	6,116,681	+ 353,084	- 183,177
Exports:					
Thrown Silk .. .. . lbs	3,388	6,468	3,529	- 3,080	- 141
Spun Silk Yarn .. .. lbs	111,606	109,457	115,918	+ 2,149	- 4,312
Silk Broad-Stuffs .. yds	414,885	385,121	465,963	+ 29,764	- 51,078

**HOSIERY TRADE.**

(Based on 104 Returns—94 from Employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 22,759 workpeople in the week ended September 23rd showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leicester .. .. .	11,610	+ 0.4	+ 3.1	9,433	- 0.2	- 1.0
Leicester Country District ..	2,671	+ 1.3	+ 4.4	2,233	+ 2.2	+ 5.6
Notts and Derbyshire .. ..	5,159	- 0.2	+ 3.7	3,987	+ 3.4	+ 2.7
Scotland .. .. .	2,745	+ 2.2	+ 6.8	1,992	+ 3.9	+ 2.0
Other Districts .. .. .	574	+ 10.0	+ 5.1	382	+ 13.4	+ 0.8
<b>Total, United Kingdom ..</b>	<b>22,759</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 3.8</b>	<b>18,007</b>	<b>+ 1.6</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>

At Leicester employment showed a slight decline compared with a year ago. At Hinckley it was fair; at Loughborough it showed a slight decline, compared with a month ago. With power-frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire employment was moderate; with hand-frame workers in the country districts it was fair. In Scotland employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	Sept., 1911.	August, 1911.	Sept., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
				Imports:	
Hosiery, Woollen .. .. .	49,610	51,308	50,388	- 1,798	- 878
" Cotton .. .. .	207,661	233,611	188,096	- 25,950	+ 19,565
Exports:					
Hosiery, Woollen .. .. .	176,675	142,819	165		



**CARPET TRADE.**

(Based on 30 Returns—23 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during September was good generally; it was about the same as a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 8,136 workpeople and paying £6,924 in wages in the week ending September 23rd, 1911, showed no change in the number employed, and an increase of 1.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. Compared with September, 1910, the number employed increased by 1.3 per cent., while the amount of wages paid showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent.

In the Kidderminster district some short time was worked. In Scotland employment was good, and the same as a year ago.

**BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.**

(Based on 370 Returns—354 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 10 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 32,683 workpeople in the week ended September 23rd showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.3 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 3.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Trades:—	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month Ago.	Year Ago.		Month Ago.	Year Ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bleaching .. .. .	3,701	+ 3.8	- 0.2	3,657	+ 10.9	+ 0.2
Printing .. .. .	1,021	- 1.1	+ 4.5	1,174	+ 5.5	+ 0.7
Dyeing .. .. .	16,127	+ 0.3	+ 2.1	19,638	+ 9.8	+ 3.6
Trimming, Finishing, and Other Departments	11,395	+ 0.2	+ 3.2	11,524	+ 2.6	+ 4.2
Not specified .. ..	439	+ 0.5	+ 2.8	471	+ 1.5	+ 5.8
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>32,683</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>+ 2.3</b>	<b>36,464</b>	<b>+ 7.3</b>	<b>+ 3.4</b>
<b>Districts:—</b>						
Yorkshire .. .. .	14,162	- 0.5	+ 1.6	17,390	+ 10.8	+ 3.8
Lancashire .. .. .	10,247	+ 1.5	+ 4.2	11,319	+ 5.6	+ 4.2
Leicestershire .. ..	3,631	+ 2.5	- 0.7	3,128	+ 3.6	- 1.4
Scotland .. .. .	872	- 1.8	- 1.8	637	- 0.8	- 5.4
Ireland .. .. .	771	+ 0.7	+ 3.9	4,000	+ 2.2	+ 4.5
Other Districts .. ..	3,771	+ 0.7	+ 3.9	4,000	+ 2.2	+ 4.5
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>32,683</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>+ 2.3</b>	<b>36,464</b>	<b>+ 7.3</b>	<b>+ 3.4</b>

**Bleaching.**—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Basford and Bulwell it was quiet. In Dundee it continued fair.

**Printing.**—Employment with machine calico printers continued good, and was about the same as a year ago. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it was fair. In Scotland employment was fair.

**Dyeing.**—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers in Yorkshire was good, and better than a month ago; it was not so good as a year ago. About half the Trade Union dyers worked overtime, and a little less than half worked short time. With cotton dyers in Lancashire employment was good, and slightly better than a month ago; it was about the same as a year ago; in Yorkshire it was much better than a month ago and a year ago. With silk dyers employment was reported as fair at Macclesfield and Leek, and as good at Congleton. With lace dyers at Nottingham it was moderate.

**Trimming, Finishing, &c.**—At Leicester employment with hosiery trimmers, &c., was fairly good; at Hinckley it was good; at Basford and Bulwell it was fair. With calenderers it continued good at Glasgow and Dundee.

**LEATHER TRADES.**

(Based on 33 Returns—23 from Trade Unions and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during September was fairly good, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. Trade

Unions with 3,057 members reported 3.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of September, compared with 5.0 per cent. a month ago and 4.9 per cent. a year ago.

**Skinner, Tanners, Curriers, Dressers, etc.**—Employment with skinner was good at Leeds, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago; in London, though rather better than a month ago, it was still bad, and worse than a year ago. With curriers employment was quiet at Birmingham and Walsall, bad in London, and fair at Glasgow and Edinburgh. With leather workers employment continued fair at Bolton, Bury and Wigan; it was good at Manchester and better than a month ago; at Leeds it was slack.

**Saddle and Harness Makers.**—Employment was fair generally, about the same as a month ago, and slightly better than a year ago. In London it was good with brown saddlers, and better than a month ago, but quiet with harness makers. At Walsall it was good generally, about the same as a month ago, and better than a year ago. At Dublin employment was fairly good with saddlers.

**Miscellaneous Leather Trades.**—In London employment with portmanteau makers was fair, though not quite so good as a month ago; at Manchester it continued good. With fancy and morocco leather finishers in London employment was good; with fancy leather workers it continued good. Employment generally was better than a year ago.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	Sept., 1911.	Aug., 1911.	Sept., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry .. ..	42,165	40,981	46,349	+ 1,184	- 4,184
Do, wet .. .. .	48,567	55,150	68,951	- 6,583	- 20,384
<b>Total Hides, dry and wet .. .. .</b>	<b>90,732</b>	<b>96,131</b>	<b>115,300</b>	<b>- 5,399</b>	<b>- 24,568</b>
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins .. (value) £	915,082	1,166,630	859,935	- 251,548	+ 55,147
Leather* .. .. .	96,808	94,799	92,126	+ 2,009	+ 4,682
<b>Exports:</b>					
Leather .. .. .	18,037	15,469	17,504	+ 2,568	+ 533
Gloves .. .. .	29,113	19,895	25,474	+ 9,218	+ 3,639
Machinery Belting ..	3,179	3,476	3,356	- 297	+ 177
Other Sorts .. (value) £	61,244	34,485	49,395	+ 26,749	+ 11,849
Saddlery and Harness £ (value)	40,027	43,073	46,936	- 3,046	- 6,909

**BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.**

(Based on 521 Returns—461 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 50 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate, but was slightly better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 65,252 workpeople in the week ended September 23rd showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment was moderate and slightly worse than a month ago; it was better than a year ago, but much short time was reported. At Northampton employment showed little change compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago; at Kettering it continued fair; with army bootmakers in Northamptonshire it was still slack. At Norwich employment was good with turn-shoe makers, but bad in the machine-sewn branch; it was better than a year ago. At Bristol and Kingswood it showed a further improvement. At Leeds employment was moderate, but better than a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland it continued fair, and was better than a year ago.

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

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
London .. .. .	2,729	+ 0.9	+ 0.2	3,048	+ 6.2	+ 10.7
Leicester .. .. .	12,736	- 0.3	+ 0.7	12,681	- 2.1	+ 6.2
Leicester Country District	3,225	- 0.7	- 6.3	3,118	+ 4.0	+ 0.3
Northampton .. ..	10,920	+ 0.2	+ 6.3	10,501	- 1.8	+ 5.7
Northampton Country District	8,420	+ 0.2	- 2.9	8,129	+ 2.6	- 5.4
Kettering .. .. .	4,005	+ 1.9	+ 4.1	3,942	+ 0.6	+ 1.8
Stafford & District ..	2,568	- 2.4	- 2.8	2,309	- 7.2	- 5.5
Norwich & District ..	3,539	+ 0.5	+ 7.9	2,981	- 1.7	+ 8.8
Bristol & District ..	1,434	+ 1.6	+ 0.8	1,310	+ 4.5	+ 4.2
Kingswood .. .. .	1,302	+ 1.3	0.4	1,837	+ 5.0	+ 1.5
Leeds & District .. ..	2,400	+ 2.4	+ 1.2	2,279	+ 4.6	+ 3.0
Manchester & District ..	3,064	- 1.7	- 0.6	3,102	+ 6.7	+ 5.8
Birmingham & District ..	922	- 5.5	- 5.5	799	+ 2.2	+ 1.7
Other parts of England and Wales	3,387	+ 0.1	- 4.2	2,979	+ 2.7	- 2.2
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES ..</b>	<b>61,251</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>59,075</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>+ 2.6</b>
<b>SCOTLAND .. .. .</b>	<b>3,586</b>	<b>+ 2.2</b>	<b>+ 3.6</b>	<b>3,494</b>	<b>+ 2.2</b>	<b>+ 4.6</b>
<b>IRELAND .. .. .</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>- 4.2</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>+ 13.2</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM ..</b>	<b>65,252</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>62,860</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 2.7</b>

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	Sept., 1911.	Aug., 1911.	Sept., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports (less re-exports):</b>					
Leather .. doz. pairs	14,717	13,198	12,749	+ 1,519	+ 1,968
Do .. value £	53,363	56,663	51,353	- 3,300	+ 2,010
Caoutchouc .. doz. pairs	5,580	11,251	22,599	- 5,671	- 17,019
Do .. value £	8,299	15,592	26,727	- 7,633	- 18,428
Other materials .. doz. pairs	15,528	9,533	14,691	+ 5,995	+ 837
Do .. value £	12,392	8,151	11,748	+ 4,241	+ 644
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish):</b>					
Leather .. doz. pairs	104,750	87,122	101,009	+ 17,628	+ 3,741
Do .. value £	307,497	288,560	253,789	+ 48,937	+ 23,708
Caoutchouc .. doz. pairs	14,228	16,047	17,480	- 1,819	- 3,252
Do .. value £	13,750	15,751	20,103	- 2,001	- 6,353
Other materials .. doz. pairs	12,841	9,597	8,123	+ 3,244	+ 4,718
Do .. value £	9,527	6,524	5,739	+ 3,003	+ 3,788

**HAT TRADE.**

(Based on 11 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 7 from Trade Unions, and 1 from a Local Correspondent.)

EMPLOYMENT during September in the *Silk* hat trade continued quiet, and was slightly worse than a year ago.

In the *Felt* hat trade employment continued moderate, and was slightly better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of September was 2.0, compared with 2.3 a month ago and 2.9 a year ago. Employment was reported as quiet at Denton, and moderate at Stockport, short time being reported at both centres; in Warwickshire it was good, and some overtime was reported.

**Imports and Exports.**

Description.	Sept., 1911.	August, 1911.	Sept., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
All kinds .. dozens	47,742	48,326	68,498	- 584	- 20,756
<b>Exports:</b>					
Felt .. .. .	61,888	59,618	57,808	+ 2,250	+ 4,060
Straw .. .. .	45,867	44,403	39,364	+ 1,464	+ 6,503
Other sorts .. .. .	15,470	11,647	11,550	+ 3,823	+ 3,920
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>123,205</b>	<b>115,668</b>	<b>108,722</b>	<b>+ 7,537</b>	<b>+ 14,483</b>

**TAILORING TRADE.**

(Based on 107 Returns—80 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 25 from Local Correspondents.)

**Bespoke Branch.**

**London.**—Employment during September was slightly better than a month ago; it was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £8,111 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended September 23rd showed an increase of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 6.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

**Ready-made Branch.**

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

**Leeds.**—Employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 9,747 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended September 23rd showed an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 3.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. The Jewish operatives reported employment as moderate, but improving. Some deficiency of labour was reported.

**Other Centres.**—At Bristol employment continued fairly good. At Manchester it was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Glasgow it was fair, and showed an improvement compared with a month ago and a year ago.

The **Imports** of apparel not waterproofed in September 1911, were valued at £361,844, as compared with £263,946, in August, 1911, and £374,245 in September, 1910; and the **Exports** for the same months at £726,607, £651,043, and £656,394 respectively.

**OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.**

(Based on 218 Returns—210 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades showed a seasonal improvement; compared with a year ago, there was an improvement with retail firms and a decline in court and private dressmaking. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades employment was good. Employment generally was fairly good in the shirt and collar trade and in the corset trade.

**Dressmaking, Millinery and Mantle Trades.**—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,780 dressmakers in the week ended September 23rd, showed an increase of 77.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 7.3 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair. Court and private dressmakers employing 474 workpeople in the week ended August 26th, and 1,064 in the week ended September 23rd, showed a decrease of 4.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a year ago; employment during the month was moderate. With milliners in the West End employment showed a seasonal improvement, and was slightly better than a year ago.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, under-clothing and millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,361 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended September 23rd showed an increase of 12.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 0.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was good.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade continued good, and was about the same as a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades, firms employing 2,746 workpeople in the week ended September 23rd showed a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 3.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate.

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

**Shirt and Collar Trade.**—Employment generally was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland employing 6,731 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £4,630 in wages, in the week ended September 23rd showed an increase of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 3.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Corset Trade.**—Employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from corset manufacturers employing 6,593 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended September 23rd showed no change in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.







Branches :-	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		£	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
China Manufacture ..	3,652	+ 0·8	+ 9·0	3,970	+ 7·3	+ 10·4		
Earthenware Manufacture ..	12,806	+ 3·4	+ 4·6	11,604	+ 5·1	- 1·0		
Other Branches (including unspecified)	4,204	+ 0·4	- 2·3	3,580	+ 3·6	- 7·2		
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>20,662</b>	<b>+ 2·3</b>	<b>+ 3·8</b>	<b>19,154</b>	<b>+ 5·3</b>	<b>- 0·1</b>		
Districts :-								
Potteries .. ..	15,733	+ 2·5	+ 4·2	13,909	+ 4·0	- 2·4		
Other Districts .. ..	4,929	+ 1·6	+ 2·8	5,245	+ 8·8	+ 6·6		
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>20,662</b>	<b>+ 2·3</b>	<b>+ 3·8</b>	<b>19,154</b>	<b>+ 5·3</b>	<b>- 0·1</b>		

In the Potteries employment was good in the china branch, and better than a month ago and a year ago; in the earthenware and tile-making branches it was good generally, but showed some decline on a year ago. In Scotland employment continued fairly good generally; clay tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow reported employment as about the same as a month ago and a year ago.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in September, 1911, were valued at £86,962, as compared with £72,390 in August, 1911, and £74,100 in September, 1910; the Exports for the same months were valued at £210,275, £245,432, and £219,487 respectively.

**BRICK TRADE.**

(Based on 156 Returns—142 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during September continued fair generally, and showed little change compared with a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 13,038 workpeople in the week ended September 23rd showed a decrease of 2·4 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 3·8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0·9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0·8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Districts.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Sept. 23rd, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		£	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,589	+ 0·8	- 0·8	4,312	+ 10·8	- 0·2		
Midlands and Eastern Counties	3,701	+ 0·1	- 2·0	4,068	+ 4·5	- 4·3		
Southern & South-Western Counties and Wales	3,196	- 7·3	- 0·2	3,779	- 1·3	- 1·7		
Scotland .. ..	1,609	+ 1·7	- 0·2	1,853	+ 2·7	+ 1·0		
Other Districts .. ..	933	- 12·3	..	1,071	- 4·2	+ 11·9		
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>13,038</b>	<b>- 2·4</b>	<b>- 0·9</b>	<b>15,083</b>	<b>+ 3·8</b>	<b>- 0·8</b>		

In the Northern Counties, Yorkshire and Lancashire, employment was on the whole moderate, but was better than a month ago, though slightly worse than a year ago. Employment in the Midlands continued fair generally, though in the South Staffordshire district it was reported as bad with short time, whilst there was a further decline at Peterborough. In the Eastern Counties employment was moderate. It continued fair in the South and South-West Counties, but showed some decline on a month ago and a year ago. At Wrexham and Ruabon, in North Wales, it continued quiet, with short time. In Scotland employment was good, and better than a month ago.

**AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.**

(Based on 228 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.)

FARM work generally proceeded without interruption from bad weather in September, but, owing to the forward state of work, the demand for labourers outside the regular farm staff was considerably reduced in many districts, and a large number of such extra labourers were in irregular employment.

**Northern Counties.**—Farm work was generally in a forward condition, on account of the early completion of the corn harvest, and the demand for extra labourers was somewhat reduced in consequence. A surplus of such men was reported in several districts in Yorkshire; but in other districts in these counties the supply was about equal to the demand. The principal kinds of work for which extra men were wanted in September were, apart from completing the corn harvest, thatching stacks, threshing, carting and spreading manure, taking up potatoes, trimming hedges, and cleaning out water-courses.

**Midland Counties.**—Extra labourers were, on the whole, in excess of the demand in these counties, there being little or no hoeing to be done on the root crops, which had suffered much from the dry weather. In certain districts, however, these men obtained fairly regular employment at such work as threshing, carting manure, hedging, and ditching.

**Eastern Counties.**—There was a fair demand for extra labourers in these counties for threshing, potato-lifting, manure carting, hedging, etc., and the supply of such men was generally taken up. Some surplus, however, was reported in several districts, including the Erpingham, Smallburgh, and Swaffham Rural Districts in Norfolk, and the Braintree Rural District in Essex. In the Rochford Rural District in Essex some scarcity of extra men was reported.

**Southern and South-Western Counties.**—According to the reports received, there was a fair demand for extra labourers in Kent, Wiltshire, and Cornwall; but in the other counties the drought caused a smaller demand and a certain amount of irregular employment.

**FISHING INDUSTRY.**

(Based on 17 Returns—2 from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 8 from the Collectors of Fishing 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 September, 1911, showed an increase in quantity but a decrease in value as compared with September, 1910.

The following Table shows the quantity and value of the fish landed in September, 1911 and 1910:—

	Quantity.		Value.	
	Sept., 1911.	Sept., 1910.	Sept., 1911.	Sept., 1910.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
<b>Fish (other than Shell):</b>				
England and Wales .. ..	1,474,888	1,315,687	728,290	732,091
Scotland .. ..	463,724	550,152	178,986	201,948
Ireland .. ..	82,792	125,273	26,990	34,531
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,027,404</b>	<b>1,991,112</b>	<b>934,276</b>	<b>968,570</b>
<b>Shell Fish .. ..</b>	<b>.. ..</b>	<b>.. ..</b>	<b>41,641</b>	<b>32,075</b>
<b>Total Value .. ..</b>	<b>.. ..</b>	<b>.. ..</b>	<b>975,917</b>	<b>1,000,645</b>

Employment at the principal ports was fair on the whole. It was good with all classes at Grimsby and better than a year ago. At Yarmouth it was good with fishermen and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers. Employment at Lowestoft was fair on the whole. At Hull it was moderate with fishermen and good with fish dock labourers and fish curers. Employment at Aberdeen was good with fishermen, fair with fish dock labourers and moderate with fish curers. At Fraserburgh it was moderate with fishermen and fish dock labourers and fair with fish curers. Employment at Macduff was moderate; at Peterhead it was bad. Off the South-Western Coast of England fishing operations were only moderately successful.

The Exports of herrings, cured and salted, in September, 1911, were valued at £728,670, as compared with £537,532 in August, 1911, and £537,944 in September, 1910.

**DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.**

(Based on 135 Returns—115 from Employers, 8 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good, having in most cases recovered from the disorganisation caused by the disputes of August. It was, on the whole, better than a year ago.

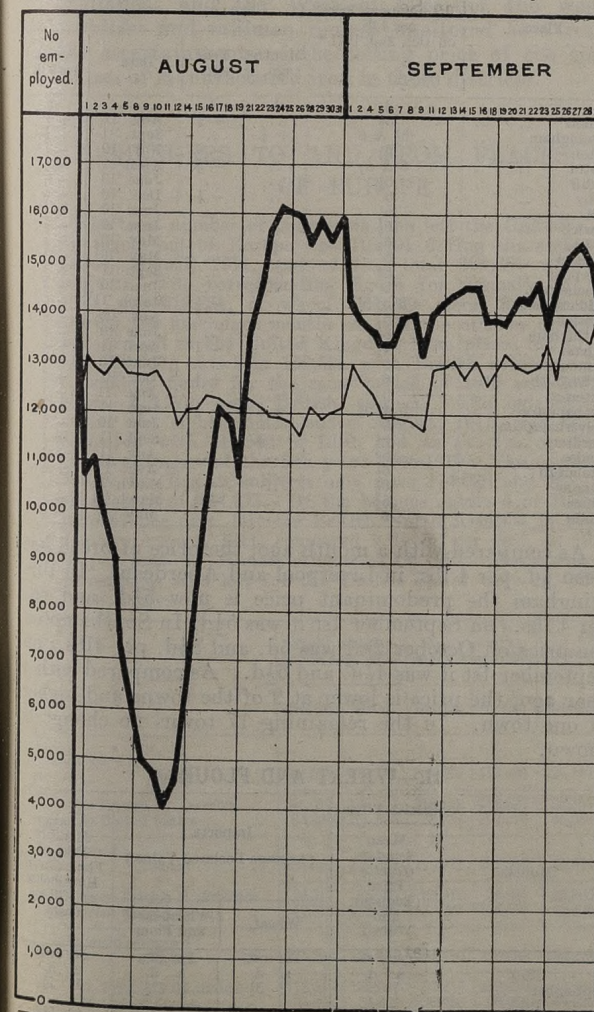
London.\*—Employment generally was fairly good; the arrears of work caused by the disputes of August increased the volume of employment, and there was a considerable improvement on September, 1910. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves during the five weeks ended September 30th, 1911, was 14,325, an increase of 39·0 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 14·2 per cent. as compared with September, 1910.

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks* and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At 105 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended Sept. 2nd	5,701	3,068	8,769	6,333	15,102
" " " 9th	5,131	2,192	7,323	6,262	13,585
" " " 16th	5,031	2,520	7,551	6,871	14,252
" " " 23rd	5,032	2,272	7,304	6,804	14,108
" " " 30th	5,929	2,104	8,033	6,547	14,580
Average for 5 weeks ended Sept. 30th, 1911	5,371	2,431	7,802	6,523	14,325
Average for Aug., 1911	3,878	1,509	5,387	4,921	10,308
" " " Sept. 1910	4,361	2,200	6,570	5,977	12,547

During September, 1911, the maximum number employed was on the 27th (15,397), and the minimum number on the 30th (13,130). During September, 1910, the maximum number occurred on the 30th (14,170), and the minimum number on the 10th (11,662). The mean daily number employed at Tilbury Dock was 1,515 in September, 1911, as compared with 1,266 in the previous month, and 1,245 a year ago.

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at 105 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of August and Sept., 1911. The corresponding curve for August and Sept., 1910, is also given for comparison.

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



The following are the figures on which the chart for September, 1911, is based (Sundays are omitted):—

Day of Month.	Number Employed.	Day of Month.	Number Employed.	Day of Month.	Number Employed.
1	14,162	12	14,230	22	14,616
2	13,816	13	14,383	23	13,907
4	13,638	14	14,492	25	14,680
5	13,356	15	14,509	26	15,200
6	13,355	16	13,849	27	15,397
7	13,954	18	13,884	28	15,067
8	14,029	19	13,629	29	14,009
9	13,202	20	14,278	30	13,130
11	14,036	21	14,237		

Liverpool.—Dock labourers were well employed, and employment was reported as improving with carters since the strike.

Other Ports.—Employment with dock and quayside labourers was moderate on the Tyne and fair on the Wear; it was fairly good and better than a month ago with trimmers and teamers in both districts. At Hartlepool and Middlesbrough employment was slack, and worse than a month ago. At Hull it was moderate with dock labourers and fair with coal workers; it was generally fair at Grimsby and Goole, and showed an improvement at all three ports as compared with a month ago. Employment continued fair at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and good at Harwich and Parkeston. It was moderate at Plymouth. At Bristol it was good, and again showed an improvement on the previous month. Dock labourers were fairly well employed at the South Wales ports.

Employment was fair at Leith and Dundee, and good at Glasgow, showing an improvement on a month ago at all three ports. It was moderate at Belfast and bad at Londonderry.

**SEAMEN SHIPPED IN SEPTEMBER.**

(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 September 48,541 seamen,\* of whom 3,817 (or 7·9 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with September, 1910, the principal increases were at London and Southampton; there was a marked decrease at Cardiff.

During the nine months ended September, 1911, the total number of seamen shipped was 397,579, an increase of 18,875 on the number for the corresponding period of 1910. There were large increases at Liverpool, London, Glasgow, the Tyne ports, Southampton, and Bristol. There was a marked decrease at Cardiff; there were also decreases at Sunderland, Middlesbrough and Hull. Lascars are not included in these figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	September,			Nine months ended September,		
	1910.	1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1911.	1910.	1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1911.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
<b>East Coast.</b>						
Tyne Ports .. ..	2,757	2,647	- 110	22,111	25,188	+ 3,077
Sunderland .. ..	493	368	- 125	3,504	3,359	- 145
Middlesbrough .. ..	485	346	- 139	3,916	3,659	- 257
Hull .. ..	1,278	1,280	+ 2	11,707	11,419	- 288
Grimsby .. ..	147	93	- 54	1,190	1,207	+ 17
<b>Bristol Channel.</b>						
Bristol .. ..	1,437	1,435	- 2	9,151	10,972	+ 1,821
Newport, Mon. .. ..	913	795	- 118	8,131	8,225	+ 94
Cardiff .. ..	4,451	3,434	- 1,017	39,127	34,111	- 5,016
Swansea .. ..	355	370	+ 15	4,118	4,118	..
<b>Other Ports.</b>						
Liverpool .. ..	18,513	18,720	+ 207	138,532	145,269	+ 6,737
London .. ..	7,975	8,863	+ 888	62,013	67,709	+ 5,696
Southampton .. ..	4,402	5,040	+ 638	34,005	36,979	+ 2,974
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Leith .. ..	165	350	+ 185	3,165	3,598	+ 433
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth .. ..	186	381	+ 195	2,266	2,356	+ 90
Glasgow .. ..	4,360	4,306	- 54	33,872	37,626	+ 3,754
<b>IRELAND.</b>						
Dublin .. ..	47	65	+ 18	456	477	+ 21
Belfast .. ..	111	48	- 63	1,140	1,457	+ 317
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>48,075</b>	<b>48,541</b>	<b>+ 466</b>	<b>378,704</b>	<b>397,579</b>	<b>+18,875</b>

\* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.  
† Including Avonmouth and Portishead. ‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

\* Exclusive of Tilbury.



**BUILDING PLANS.**

RETURNS have been received by the Department from 101 of the principal urban districts (exclusive of the County of London) of the United Kingdom showing the estimated cost of the buildings for which they passed plans during the third quarters of 1910 and 1911 respectively. The population of the districts covered by the returns amounts to over 12½ millions.

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

District and Population at Census of 1911.*	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops and other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings, Additions, and Alterations.	Total.
Outer London (1,650,000)	411,130	49,485	60,820	85,540	66,444	673,419
Northern Counties (725,000)	95,391	12,845	2,490	39,101	19,247	169,074
Yorkshire (1,925,000)	250,075	66,946	113,675	91,620	66,546	588,862
Lancashire & Cheshire (2,370,000)	256,789	48,880	79,190	65,205	59,522	546,586
Midlands (2,050,000)	326,536	178,522	28,855	87,604	89,180	710,697
Other Districts in England (1,140,000)	226,183	4,185	16,270	26,000	53,262	325,900
Wales & Mon. (430,000)	65,040	1,450	6,660	16,300	11,015	100,465
Scotland (1,830,000)	100,302	30,091	70,771	117,046	68,192	386,402
Ireland (825,000)	40,425	12,885	23,590	5,400	59,870	142,170
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,771,871</b>	<b>408,289</b>	<b>402,321</b>	<b>633,816</b>	<b>530,278</b>	<b>3,643,575</b>

District and Population at Census of 1911.*	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops and other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings, Additions, and Alterations.	Total.
Outer London (1,650,000)	256,936	70,657	32,180	93,149	72,745	525,667
Northern Counties (725,000)	38,433	7,350	23,690	14,300	24,363	108,136
Yorkshire (1,925,000)	197,330	109,536	88,296	112,557	75,612	583,331
Lancashire & Cheshire (2,370,000)	200,820	95,567	58,135	124,211	71,305	550,028
Midlands (2,050,000)	207,432	129,824	69,485	33,830	94,510	535,081
Other Districts in England (1,140,000)	184,506	3,985	48,705	43,650	118,572	399,428
Wales & Mon. (430,000)	67,950	410	7,050	18,650	13,615	107,675
Scotland (1,830,000)	117,710	30,844	6,938	162,523	69,807	377,820
Ireland (825,000)	38,945	11,330	38,475	43,150	14,393	146,293
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,810,062</b>	<b>459,503</b>	<b>372,952</b>	<b>646,020</b>	<b>544,922</b>	<b>3,333,459</b>

As compared with a year ago there was, during the September quarter, a total decrease of £310,116 (or 8·5 per cent.), which was wholly accounted for by the decreases in the case of dwelling-houses, shops, and other business premises. The following Table shows for each class of building the increase or decrease in the quarter ended September 30th, 1911, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1910:—

Class of Building.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-).	
	Amount.	Per cent.
Dwelling Houses	- 461,909	- 26·1
Factories and Workshops	+ 54,214	+ 13·4
Shops and other Business Premises	- 29,369	- 7·3
Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings	+ 112,204	+ 21·0
Other Buildings, Additions and Alterations	+ 14,644	+ 2·8
<b>Total</b>	<b>- 310,116</b>	<b>- 8·5</b>

The increase or decrease in the September quarter, 1911, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1910, is shown for each district in the following Table:—

District.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
	Amount.	Per Cent.
Outer London	- 147,752	- 21·9
Northern Counties	- 60,938	- 36·0
Yorkshire	- 5,531	- 0·9
Lancashire and Cheshire	+ 3,442	+ 0·6
Midlands	+ 176,616	+ 24·7
Other Districts in England	+ 73,528	+ 22·6
Wales and Monmouthshire	+ 7,210	+ 7·2
Scotland	- 8,582	- 2·2
Ireland	+ 4,123	+ 2·9
<b>Total</b>	<b>- 310,116</b>	<b>- 8·5</b>

\* In a few cases the population for 1911 is not available, and that for 1901 has been used.

**PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.**

**I.—BREAD.**

RETURNS showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on October 2nd, 1911, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom and 30 from other sources. The returns are summarised in the following Table, in which the highest predominant rates and the lowest predominant rates are shown, together with the mean of all the predominant rates in each district:—

District.	Oct. 2nd, 1911.			Sept. 1st, 1911.			Oct. 1st, 1910.		
	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.	5½	4½	5·3	5½	5½	5·5	6	5½	5·6
E. & N.E.	5½	5	5·4	5½	5	5·3	5½	5	5·5
S.E.	5½	5	5·4	5½	5	5·3	5½	5	5·5
S.W.	6	5	5·4	6	5	5·4	6½	5½	5·8
W. & W.C.	6	5½	5·6	6	5½	5·6	6	5½	5·9
N. Counties & Yorks.	6½	5	5·7	6½	5	5·6	6½	5	5·7
Lancs & Cheshire	6½	5	5·7	6½	5	5·6	6½	5	5·7
Midlands	6	5	5·4	6	5	5·4	6	5	5·4
Eastern Counties	6	5	5·3	6	4½	5·8	6½	5	5·9
Southern Counties	6	5	5·7	6	4½	5·6	6	5	5·7
S. Western Counties and Wales	6	5	5·7	6	4½	5·6	6	5	5·7
Scotland	7	5½	6·1	7	5½	5·9	7	5½	6·1
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4½</b>	<b>5·6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4½</b>	<b>5·6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5·7</b>

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the predominant prices remains unaltered. Compared with a year ago, a slight decrease is shown.

Of the various prices at which bread was sold in each of the following towns the predominant price (i.e., the price at which the greatest quantity was sold) was as under:—

Place.	Predominant Price per 4 lb. on Oct. 2nd, 1911.*	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Last Change.	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am't per 4 lb.
London	d. 5½	d.	d.	Aug. '11	d.
Birmingham	5½	+ ½	- ½	Sept. '11	+ ½
Bolton	5½	- ½	- ½	Nov. '10	- ½
Bristol	5 & 5½	- ½	- ½	April '11	- ½
Cardiff	5½	- ½	- ½	June '10	- ½
Derby	5	- ½	- ½	Dec. '10	- ½
Hull	5½	- ½	- ½	June '10	- ½
Ipswich	5	- ½	- ½	May '10	- ½
Leeds	5	- ½	- ½	May '10	- ½
Leicester	5	- ½	- ½	Sept. '11	- ½
Liverpool	5½	+ ½	- ½	June '10	+ ½
Manchester	5	- ½	- ½	Sept. '11	- ½
Middlesbrough	5 & 5½	- ½	- ½	March '11	- ½
Norwich	5	- ½	- ½	Nov. '09	- ½
Nottingham	5	- ½	- ½	June '10	- ½
Oldham	4	- 1	- 1	April '11	- 1
Plymouth	6	- ½	- ½	June '10	- ½
Portsmouth	6	- ½	- ½	Oct. '10	- ½
Potteries	5 & 5½	+ ½	- ½	Aug. '11	+ ½
Southampton	5	- ½	- ½	Sept. '11	- ½
Wolverhampton	5	- ½	- ½	June '10	- ½
Aberdeen	5½	+ ½	- ½	Sept. '11	+ ½
Dundee	5½	- ½	- ½	Aug. '11	- ½
Edinburgh	6	- ½	- ½	Aug. '11	- ½
Glasgow	5½	- ½	- ½	March '11	- ½
Belfast	5½	- ½	- ½	March '11	- ½
Dublin	6	- ½	- ½	May '10	- ½

As compared with a month ago, the price of bread has risen ½d. per 4 lbs. in Liverpool and Aberdeen. In Birmingham the predominant price is now 5½d. and 6d. per 4 lbs.; on September 1st it was 5½d. In Southampton the price on October 2nd was 5d. and 5½d. per 4 lbs.; on September 1st it was 4½d. and 5½d. As compared with a year ago, the price is lower at 9 of the towns and higher in one town. In the remaining 17 towns no change is shown.

**II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.**

Month.	British Wheat		Imports		Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for Cash).
	Mean London Gazette Price (England and Wales).	(Average Declared Value.)	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	
1910.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.
September	7 2	8 3½	10 1½	11 ½	11 ½
1911.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.
August	7 4½	7 9½	10 3½	10 5½	10 5½
September	7 6	8 0½	10 6	11	11

\* Where two prices are quoted, about equal quantities were sold at each price.

The imports of wheat during September, 1911, amounted to 9,117,544 cwts., or 16,656 cwts. less than in September, 1910. The imports of wheat-meal and flour in September, 1911, amounted to 923,570 cwts., or 191,270 cwts. more than in September, 1910.

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

THE results of the ascertainment of the selling prices of coal and iron in various districts are given in the Table below:—

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.
<b>Coal.</b> (Average of all classes of coal at pit's mouth.)	1911.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Northumberland	June—Aug.	7 1·47	+ 0 1·40	- 0 5·36
<b>Pig Iron.</b>	July—Sept.	47 6·44	- 1 5·72	- 2 10·81
Cleveland	July—Sept.	61 10·139	- 0 6·259	- 3 2·586
<b>Manufactured Iron.</b> (North of England:— (Rails, plates, bars, and angles.)	July—Aug.	126 5·63	+ 0 11·45	- 2 4·28
Midlands:— (Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, &c.)	July—Aug.	128 11·91	- 0 4·65	+ 2 9·90
West of Scotland:— (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods.)	July—Aug.	120 11·13	- 0 5·34	- 1 6·17

**Pig Iron.**—As a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blastfurnacemen were reduced by 2 per cent. in the Cleveland district, and by ¾ per cent. in West Cumberland.

**Manufactured Iron.**—In the North of England, the Midlands, and the West of Scotland the wages of puddlers and millmen remain unaltered as a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of the specified classes of manufactured iron in those districts.

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

The total number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe was 418,101 during the eight months ended August, 1911, and of this total 308,554 were British subjects. The corresponding figure for January to August, 1910, was 418,231, of whom 264,889 were British subjects. During the first eight months of 1911 the number of passengers who arrived in the United Kingdom from places out of Europe was 239,357, of whom 134,526 were British subjects; the corresponding figure for the same period of 1910 was 207,569, of whom 113,779 were British subjects. The balance outward during the eight months ended August, 1911, was 178,744, as compared with 210,662 in 1910, and an average of 156,936 in January-August of the five years 1906-1910. The corresponding figures for British subjects only were 174,028 and 151,110, and an average of 134,273. Of the balance outward of British subjects 67 per cent. left for British North America in the period January-August, 1911, compared with 62 per cent. in 1910, and 54 per cent. in January-August, 1906-1910. The corresponding percentages who left for the United States were 19, 32 and 33 respectively.

	Eight months ended Aug., 1911.		Eight months ended Aug., 1910.		Average Jan.-Aug. in years 1906-1910.	
	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	British.	Total.
<b>Outward:</b>						
Total	308,554	418,101	264,889	418,231	225,147	358,253
To British N. America	146,017	166,407	118,159	146,927	92,354	111,957
To United States	83,520	166,426	82,237	207,016	85,528	194,269
<b>Inward:</b>						
Total	134,526	239,357	113,779	207,569	90,874	201,267
From British N. America	29,377	43,763	23,975	34,267	19,860	29,489
From United States	49,619	132,625	39,781	116,344	42,408	117,926
<b>Balance Outward:</b>						
Total	174,028	178,744	151,110	210,662	134,273	156,936
To British N. America	116,640	122,644	94,244	112,660	72,494	82,468
To United States	33,901	33,801	48,456	90,672	44,120	76,343

**FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Summary for September, 1911, and for the nine months ended September, 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.

	Sept., 1911.			Nine months ended Sept., 1911.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 1910.	1909.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 1910.	1909.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	22,962	+ 1,387	+ 224	187,874	- 1,708	+ 1,839
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured†	13,847	+ 718	+ 1,160	123,238	+ 6,751	+ 13,984
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (Including Parcels Post)	167	- 33	- 68	1,837	- 74	- 82
<b>Total value of Imports</b>	<b>53,701</b>	<b>+ 2,154</b>	<b>+ 4,225</b>	<b>489,499</b>	<b>+ 2,252</b>	<b>+ 39,717</b>

**EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

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

	Sept., 1911.			Nine months ended Sept., 1911.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 1910.	1909.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 1910.	1909.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured‡	2,991	+ 491	+ 688			



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 September, 1911, was 64, of which 59 were due to lead poisoning, 1 to arsenic poisoning, and 4 to anthrax. Six deaths were reported, 5 due to lead poisoning and 1 to arsenic poisoning. In addition, 25 cases of lead poisoning (4 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During January-September, 1911, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 560, compared with 412 in the corresponding period of 1910. The number of deaths was 38 in 1911, and 29 in 1910. In addition there were 193 cases of lead poisoning (38 of which were fatal) among house painters and plumbers during the first nine months of 1911, compared with 184 (including 30 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1910.

No cases of phosphorus poisoning were reported for any of the periods covered by the Table.

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

Analysis by Industries.

INDUSTRY.	CASES.		DEATHS.	
	Nine months ended Sept.,		Nine months ended Sept.,	
	Sept., 1911.	1910.	Sept., 1911.	1910.
<b>Lead Poisoning.</b>				
Among Operatives engaged in—				
Smelting of Metals .. .. .	—	38	—	3
Brass Works .. .. .	1	7	—	1
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping ..	3	9	—	—
Plumbing and Soldering .. ..	1	28	—	2
Printing .. .. .	3	29	—	1
File Cutting .. .. .	—	15	—	1
Timing of Metals .. .. .	1	9	—	—
White Lead Works .. .. .	5	27	1	2
Red Lead Works .. .. .	1	9	—	—
China and Earthenware* .. ..	6	74	2	5
Litho-Transfer Works .. .. .	—	1	—	—
Glass Cutting and Polishing ..	—	3	—	—
Vitrious Enamelling .. .. .	2	18	—	1
Electrical Accumulator Works ..	3	16	—	—
Paint and Colour Works .. ..	—	14	—	—
Coach and Car Painting .. ..	14	82	1	4
Shipbuilding .. .. .	7	23	—	2
Paint used in other Industries ..	4	34	—	3
Other Industries .. .. .	8	67	—	4
<b>Total in Factories &amp; Workshops</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>23</b>
House Painting & Plumbing ..	25	193	184	30
<b>Other Forms of Poisoning.</b>				
Mercurial Poisoning—				
Barometer and Thermometer ..	—	1	—	—
Making .. .. .	—	2	—	—
Furriers' Processes .. .. .	—	5	—	—
Other Industries .. .. .	—	2	—	—
<b>Total.. .. .</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>
Arsenic Poisoning—				
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic .. .. .	—	5	—	—
Other Industries .. .. .	1	2	1	1
<b>Total.. .. .</b>	<b>1†</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Other Forms of Poisoning</b>				
<b>Total.. .. .</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Anthrax.</b>				
Wool .. .. .	4	25	17	7
Handling of Horsehair .. .. .	—	3	6	1
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) ..	—	12	11	2
Other Industries .. .. .	—	1	3	—
<b>Total Anthrax .. .. .</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>76</b>

\* Of the 6 persons affected in the china and earthenware industry 4 were females. † This case is due to arsenicretted hydrogen poisoning.

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

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN SEPTEMBER.

(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 September, 1911, was 262, an increase of 25 on a month ago, and of 47 on a year ago. The mean number for September during the five years 1906-1910 was 232, the maximum year being 1907 with 276 deaths, and minimum year 1908, with 213 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in September, 1911, was 116, compared with 101 a month ago, and 96 a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during September, 1911, was 99, compared with 93 a month ago and 82 a year ago. The corresponding figures for the railway service were 46, 40, and 32 respectively. The total number of fatal accidents to seamen during September, 1911, was 107, an increase of 55 on a month ago and of 59 on a year ago.

During the nine months ended September, 1911, the total number of workpeople (exclusive of seamen) reported as killed in the course of their employment was 2,141, compared with 2,179 in 1910. The total number of seamen reported as killed during the same period was 857 in 1911 and 741 in 1910.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1911, on a	
	Sept., 1911.	August, 1911.	Sept., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	<b>Railway Service—</b>				
Brakemen & Goods Guards .. ..	3	..	3	+ 3	..
Engine Drivers .. .. .	..	3	..	..	3
Firemen .. .. .	1	3	..	- 2	+ 1
Guards (Passenger) .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers) .. .. .	13	8	6	+ 5	+ 7
Porters .. .. .	8	6	5	+ 2	+ 3
Shunters .. .. .	1	2	4	- 1	- 3
Miscellaneous .. .. .	18	17	13	+ 1	+ 5
Contractors' Servants .. .. .	2	..	1	+ 2	+ 1
<b>Total, Railway Service</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>+ 6</b>	<b>+ 14</b>
<b>Mines—</b>					
Underground .. .. .	95	83	78	+ 12	+ 17
Surface .. .. .	13	6	13	+ 7	..
<b>Total, Mines .. .. .</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>+ 19</b>	<b>+ 17</b>
<b>Quarries over 20 feet deep ..</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>- 4</b>	<b>+ 3</b>
<b>Factories and Workshops—</b>					
<b>Textile—</b>					
Cotton .. .. .	8	3	..	+ 5	+ 8
Wool and Worsted .. .. .	..	2	1	..	1
Other Textiles .. .. .	2	2	..	..	2
<b>Non-Textile—</b>					
Extraction of Metals .. .. .	4	4	6	..	- 2
Founding and Conversion of Metals .. .. .	9	7	6	+ 2	+ 3
Marine and Locomotive Engineering .. .. .	3	1	4	+ 2	- 1
Ship and Boat Building .. ..	14	19	8	- 5	+ 6
Wood .. .. .	3	1	..	+ 2	+ 3
Chemicals .. .. .	2	4	3	- 2	- 1
Laundries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Other Non-Textile Industries .. .. .	27	26	26	- 9	+ 1
<b>Total, Factories and Workshops.</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>- 7</b>	<b>+ 18</b>
<b>Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5.</b>					
Docks, Wharves, and Quays .. ..	15	5	9	+ 10	+ 6
Warehouses .. .. .	2	1	3	+ 1	- 1
Buildings to which Act applies ..	10	8	16	+ 2	- 6
<b>Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5.</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>+ 13</b>	<b>- 1</b>
<b>Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>- 2</b>	<b>- 4</b>
<b>Total, excluding Seamen</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>+ 25</b>	<b>+ 47</b>
<b>Seamen—</b>					
<b>On Trading Vessels—</b>					
Sailing .. .. .	8	7	16	+ 1	- 8
Steam .. .. .	89	42	28	+ 47	+ 61
<b>On Fishing Vessels—</b>					
Sailing .. .. .	..	..	1	..	- 1
Steam .. .. .	10	3	3	+ 7	+ 7
<b>Total, Seamen .. .. .</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>+ 55</b>	<b>+ 59</b>
<b>Total, including Seamen</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>+ 80</b>	<b>+ 106</b>

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN SEPTEMBER.

THE total number who received employment-relief was 669, of whom 408 were in London and "Outer London," 31 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, and 230 in Scotland. The average duration of employment-relief was 18.1 days per person employed; and the wages paid amounted to about 39s. 7d. per head, or about 2s. 2d. per day.

The net total number of applicants remaining on the registers at the end of September (after deduction, where practicable, of persons disqualified, those who had found work, &c.) was 6,080\*, of whom 711 were in "Outer London," 4,907 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, and 462 in Scotland.

Registration was resumed during the month at Erith, Govan, Leeds, and Liverpool.

The total number of Distress Committees in operation at the end of September, 1911, was 22, as compared with 18 at the end of August, 1911, and 34 at the end of September, 1910. Of the Distress Committees in operation at the end of September, 1911, 3 were in "Outer London," 15 in other places in England and Wales, and 4 in Scotland.

The following table summarises the information received from the various Distress Committees as to their operations in September, 1911, together with the corresponding figures for August, 1911, and September, 1910. It should be noted that the figures do not necessarily relate to the same committees in the three periods.

Districts.	No. of Applicants given Employment-relief.			Aggregate Duration of Employment-relief.		
	Sept., 1911.	Aug., 1911.	Sept., 1910.	Sept., 1911.	Aug., 1911.	Sept., 1910.
	London:—				Days	Days
County .. .. .	334	311	352	6,051	5,912	6,422
Outer .. .. .	74	89	123	1,246	1,459	2,063
<b>Total, London .. .. .</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>7,297</b>	<b>7,371</b>	<b>8,515</b>
Northern Counties .. .. .	..	..	15	..	..	45
Lancs. and Cheshire .. .. .	..	..	62	..	..	1,083
Yorkshire .. .. .	..	..	134	..	..	969
Midlands .. .. .	31	31	59	p'cew'rk	p'cew'rk	p'cew'rk
Eastern Counties .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern Counties .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wales and Monmouth .. .. .	..	..	116	..	..	1,945
England and Wales .. .. .	439	431	861	7,297	7,371	12,557
Scotland .. .. .	230	217	348	4,782	5,032	6,928
Ireland .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>United Kingdom .. .. .</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>12,079</b>	<b>12,403</b>	<b>19,485</b>

Districts.	Total Amount of Wages Paid.			Net No.* of Applicants Remaining on Registers at end of		
	Sept., 1911.	Aug., 1911.	Sept., 1910.	Sept., 1911.	Aug., 1911.	Sept., 1910.
	London:—	£	£	£		
County .. .. .	708	685	770	..	..	..
Outer .. .. .	140	164	275	711	1,329	574
<b>Total, London .. .. .</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>574</b>
Northern Counties .. .. .	..	..	9	..	..	394
Lancs. and Cheshire .. .. .	..	..	268	283	265	736
Yorkshire .. .. .	..	..	220	3,312	2,925	2,009
Midlands .. .. .	..	..	21	28	55	938
Eastern Counties .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	893
Southern Counties .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wales and Monmouth .. .. .	..	..	437	311	294	417
England and Wales .. .. .	869	877	2,024	5,618	5,735	6,521
Scotland .. .. .	456	510	653	462	440	1,343
Ireland .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>United Kingdom .. .. .</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>2,677</b>	<b>6,080</b>	<b>6,175</b>	<b>7,864</b>

In addition to the employment-relief shown in the above table, there were a small number of cases in which men were given employment by arrangement with the Local Authorities or with contractors, or were engaged on piecework.

According to the particulars furnished by the various Distress Committees, of the 6,080 applicants remaining on the register at the end of September, 1911, 4,191 were labourers, porters, &c.; 636 were connected with the building trades; 143 were carters, &c.; 90 were clerks, shop assistants, &c.; the occupations of the remainder were not specified.

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

PAUPERISM IN SEPTEMBER.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in September, 1911, in the 35 urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 198 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with August, 1911, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 512 (0.1 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 1. The number of indoor paupers increased by 673 (0.4 per cent.), but the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 161 (0.1 per cent.). In 24 districts there were increases, the most marked of which was in the Leicester district (16 per 10,000). Decreases occurred in the remaining 11 districts, the greatest being in West Ham (18 per 10,000), and in Central London and Wolverhampton (8 per 10,000).

Compared with September, 1910, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 25. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 6,764 (3.9 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 35,836 (16.6 per cent.), a total decrease of 42,600 (10.9 per cent.). There were decreases in 34 districts, the most marked being in the Cork, Waterford and Limerick district (60 per 10,000), Central London (54), Wolverhampton (47), Bristol (46), East London (45), North Staffordshire (41), and Galway (41). In 14 other districts the decrease was between 20 and 40 per 10,000. The only increase, 8 per 10,000, was in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district.

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of September, 1911.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population on a	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Month ago.	Year ago.
				Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.*</b>					
<b>Metropolis.</b>					
West District .. .. .	11,514	2,191	13,705	171	+ 1
North District .. .. .	15,890	7,747	23,637	231	+ 2
Central District .. .. .	6,059	1,313	7,372	422	- 8
East District .. .. .	14,489	4,927	19,416	284	- 5
South District .. .. .	25,279	13,076	38,355	208	- 3
<b>Total, Metropolis .. .. .</b>	<b>73,231</b>	<b>29,254</b>	<b>102,485</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>- 1</b>
West Ham .. .. .	5,045	10,340	15,385	219	- 18
<b>Other Districts.</b>					
Newcastle District .. .. .	2,623	5,143	7,766	170	+ 1
Stockton & Tees District .. ..	1,349	3,714	5,063	214	+ 6
Bolton, Oldham, &c. .. .. .	4,457	5,256	9,713	123	+ 2
Wigan District .. .. .	2,479	5,645	8,124	193	+ 2
Manchester District .. .. .	10,866	8,427	19,293	196	+ 3
Liverpool District .. .. .	12,648	10,653	23,301	215	+ 4
Bradford District .. .. .	2,016	1,732	3,748	102	- 1
Halifax & Huddersfield .. ..	1,238	3,076	4,314	114	- 1
Leeds District .. .. .	2,905				



TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.\*

**Number and Magnitude.**—The total number of new disputes beginning in September was 82, as compared with 100 in the previous month and 45 in September, 1910. In these new disputes 23,992 workpeople were directly, and 10,534 indirectly involved, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before September and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 56,780 workpeople involved in trade disputes in September, 1911, as compared with 373,615 in the previous month, and 69,418 in September, 1910.

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

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building .. .. .	2	28	..	28
Coal Mining .. .. .	11	5,421	3,215	8,636
Other Mining .. .. .	..	148	..	148
Engineering .. .. .	9	2,140	1,826	3,966
Shipbuilding .. .. .	9	3,060	81	3,141
Other Metal .. .. .	6	2,906	906	3,711
Textile .. .. .	11	802	1,227	2,029
Clothing .. .. .	7	468	190	658
Transport .. .. .	10	7,235	1,802	9,137
Other Trades .. .. .	16	1,854	1,188	3,042
<b>Total, September, 1911 .. .. .</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>23,992</b>	<b>10,534</b>	<b>34,526</b>
<b>Total, August, 1911 .. .. .</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>238,576</b>	<b>119,004</b>	<b>357,580</b>
<b>Total, September, 1910 .. .. .</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>42,500</b>	<b>21,160</b>	<b>63,660</b>

**Causes.**—The majority of the new disputes arose on wages questions, no less than 44, directly involving 11,540 workpeople, being due to demands for increased wages, and 13, directly involving 2,341 persons, to other wages questions. Of the remaining new disputes 13, directly involving 2,964 persons, arose on questions as to the employment of particular classes or persons, 6, directly involving 1,119 persons, on questions of trade union principles, 1, directly involving 5,700 persons, was a sympathetic strike, and 5 arose on other matters.

Principal Trade Disputes.

Occupations.†	Locality.	Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
		Directly.	Indirectly.				
<b>Coal Mining—</b> Pony drivers, miners, banksmen and screenmen .. .. .	Mansfield ..	380	1,600	1911. 22 Sept.	1	Dissatisfaction with conduct of a lampman.	Lampman admonished.
Hauliers, miners, &c. .. .. .	Maesteg ..	1,150	..	18 Sept.	1	Dissatisfaction as to assistance given for working new horses.	Work resumed under old conditions.
<b>Pig Iron Manufacture—</b> Blast furnace men and steel workers ..	Workington..	262	550	4 Sept.	6	Dispute as to alleged under payment for work performed on a certain shift.	Work resumed pending discussion of grievances.
<b>Engineering—</b> Engineers' labourers, mechanics, &c. ..	Manchester ..	1,500	1,800	18 Sept.	14	For advance in wages and recognition of trade union.	Advances averaging 1s. per week granted.
<b>Shipbuilding—</b> Ship repairers .. .. .	Cardiff, Barry, Penarth and Newport	6,000	..	18 July	42	Strike of platers' helpers and rivet heaters for advance in wages and alterations in conditions of service, followed by general closing of yards on 5th August.	Certain advances granted to platers' helpers and rivet heaters.
Hold-ers-on .. .. .	Clyde District	2,000	..	18 Sept.	8	For an advance in wages from 9d. to 10½d. for every 1s. paid to riveters.	Work resumed pending discussion of matter in dispute at joint conference of riveters and hold-ers-on.
Platers, riveters and hold-ers-on, platers' helpers, &c. .. .. .	Helburn ..	269	81	25 Sept.	10	Claim that pieceworkers under contract might leave the employment of the firm after 24 hours' notice.	Pieceworkers to finish their contracts before leaving firm's employ.
<b>Boot and Shoe Manufacture—</b> Clickers, finishers, &c. .. .. .	Norwich ..	196	..	12 Sept.	2	For reinstatement of a dismissed clicker.	Man reinstated.
<b>Transport—</b> Railway servants, mechanics, &c., at Locomotive Works .. .. .	Ireland ..	5,700§	1,600§	15 Sept.	18	Dispute arising out of refusal of certain railwaymen to handle goods belonging to some firms involved in a dispute.	See page 365.
<b>Other Trades—</b> Female confectionery workers .. .. .	Hull ..	246	106	2 Sept.	13	For an advance in wages and a reduction in hours of labour.	Hours of labour reduced by one per day.
Female biscuit workers, foremen, labourers and assistants .. .. .	Carlisle ..	567	697	13 Sept.	5	For dismissal of matron and removal of various restrictions imposed in Matron's Department.	Resignation of matron accepted by firm, and inquiry to be made into girls' complaints.

\* 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 italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves on strike or locked out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.  
§ Estimated number; full particulars not yet received by Department.

**Results.**—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 60 new disputes, directly involving 16,378 persons, and 18 old disputes, directly involving 9,103 persons. Of these new and old disputes 19, directly involving 3,555 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 18, directly involving 8,546 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 41, directly involving 13,380 persons, were compromised. In the case of 7 other disputes work was resumed pending further negotiations.

**Aggregate Duration.**—The time lost in September by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 306,300 working days. In addition, 254,100 working days were lost during September owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus, the total duration in September of all disputes, new and old, was 560,400 working days, as compared with 2,323,800 in the previous month, and 864,200 in the corresponding month of 1910.

Summary for the First Nine Months of 1910 and 1911.†

Groups of Trades.	Jan.—Sept., 1910.			Jan.—Sept., 1911.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work-people Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work-people Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.
Building .. .. .	13	758	31,600	22	2,497	71,300
Coal Mining .. .. .	137	222,952	3,439,500	119	103,526	3,570,800
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	8	1,051	51,600	7	1,188	22,800
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	56	43,418	642,200	128	66,391	941,100
Other Metal .. .. .	18	5,564	63,900	37	8,538	88,700
Textile .. .. .	59	24,759	297,100	87	42,144	767,100
Clothing .. .. .	27	3,119	24,300	31	7,582	69,700
Transport .. .. .	10	13,839	45,400	51	395,337	2,508,200
Other Trades .. .. .	32	4,438	101,700	101	33,736	473,800
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>319,898</b>	<b>4,697,300</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>672,936</b>	<b>8,513,600</b>

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

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.\*

Wages.

**Changes taking effect in September.**—The net result of all the changes taking effect in September, 1911, was an increase of £1,233 per week, as compared with one of £9,375 per week in August, 1911, and one of £1,211 per week in September, 1910. The number of workpeople affected was 21,297, all of whom received advances. The total number affected in August, 1911, was 228,555, and in September, 1910, 24,169.

Two changes, affecting 1,200 workpeople, were settled by arbitration, one change affecting 5,500 workpeople was arranged by a Conciliation Board, and two changes, affecting 690 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 13,907 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. In ten cases, affecting 1,530 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

**Summary for the nine completed months of 1911.**—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the nine months ended September 30th, 1911, was 754,576, as compared with 484,587 in the corresponding period of 1910. The changes arranged gave 338,880 workpeople a net increase of £29,151 per week, and 409,426 workpeople a net decrease of £11,559 per week, whilst the remaining 6,270 workpeople had upward and downward changes which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net effect of all the changes was thus an increase of £17,592 per week, as compared with an increase of £6,545 per week in the corresponding period of 1910.

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

Groups of Trades.	January—September.			
	1910.		1911.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Building .. .. .	4,300	+ 316	13,622	+ 1,271
Coal Mining .. .. .	369,591	+ 982	390,050	- 10,420
Iron, &c., Mining .. .. .	10,207	+ 445	10,309	- 179
Quarrying .. .. .	3,573	+ 164	2,909	- 49
Pig Iron Manufacture .. .. .	16,258	+ 502	15,751	- 324
Iron and Steel Manufacture .. .. .	26,533	+ 1,008	40,014	+ 1517
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	21,327	+ 1,186	173,652	+ 11,222
Other Metal Trades .. .. .	37	+ 3	2,685	+ 285
Textile Trades .. .. .	25,154	+ 1,532	10,888	+ 671
Clothing Trades .. .. .	2,478	+ 130	2,751	+ 184
Printing, &c., Trades .. .. .	1,224	+ 66	202	+ 17
Glass, &c., Trades .. .. .	115	+ 5	5,798	+ 623
Transport Trades .. .. .	2,153	+ 118	71,156	+ 11,711
Other Trades .. .. .	730	+ 53	7,412	+ 633
Employees of Local Authorities .. .. .	907	+ 35	7,377	+ 430
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>484,587</b>	<b>+ 6,545</b>	<b>754,576</b>	<b>+ 17,592</b>

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour reported as taking effect in September, 1911, affected 1,232 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 5,432 hours per week. The total number of workpeople affected by the changes in hours of labour during the nine months ended September 30th, 1911, was 91,720. Of these, 968 had their hours increased by 3,798 per week, and 90,752 had an aggregate reduction of 544,892 hours per week.

Principal Changes in Wages and Hours in September.

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN SEPTEMBER.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect in 1911.	Occupation.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
				Increase.	Decrease.	
I.—CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES.						
Building ..	Glasgow and District	1 Sept.	Plumbers .. .. .	900	..	Increase of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.).
Coal Mining ..	Forest of Dean ..	1 Sept.	Hewers, other underground and surface workers (including enginemen and mechanics)	5,500	..	Increase of 5 per cent., making wages 35 per cent. above the standard of 1888.†
Iron and Steel Manufacture ..	Barrow (one firm)	Sept.	Rail millmen, enginemen, crane-men and boiler-men	690	..	Increase, under sliding scale, of ½ per cent., making wages of millmen 15 per cent., and of enginemen, &c., 3½ per cent. above their respective standards.
Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	Dewsbury, Batley and Cleckheaton	First pay Sept.	Fitters, turners, smiths, machine-men and patternmakers	300	..	Increase of 1s. per week.
	Hull .. .. .	First pay Sept.	Labourers in engineering works ..	750	..	Increase of 6d. per week.
Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	Lincoln ..	7 Sept.	Fitters, turners, smiths, &c. ..	6,500	..	Increase of 1s. per week.
	.. .. .	16 Sept.	Ironmoulders .. .. .			Increase of 1s. per week.
Other Metal ..	Clyde .. .. .	7 Sept.	Labourers .. .. .	300	..	Increase to a minimum rate of 20s. per week.
	South Staffs ..	1 Sept.	Ship plumbers .. .. .			Increase of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.).
Transport ..	Sunderland ..	1 Sept.	Bolt and nut forgers .. .. .	550	..	Increase of 5 per cent.
	.. .. .	23 Sept.	Carters, rolleymen, &c. ‡	500	..	Increase to rates of 24s. for carters, 25s. for single-horse rolleymen, and 27s. for double-horse rolleymen, draymen and vammens.
Food .. .. .	Glasgow .. .. .	2 Sept.	Bakers: Weekly and jobbing hands	1,450	..	Increase of 1s. per week to weekly hands and of 6d. per week to jobbing hands. Rates after change:—Table hands, 36s.; early men, 38s.; jobbers, 6s. 6d. ordinary week-days, 8s. Saturdays.
Gas Works ..	Sheffield .. .. .	1 Sept.	Gasworks employees .. .. .	1,220	..	Increase of 3d. or 9d. per shift, or of 1s. to 4s. per week.
II.—CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR.						
Transport ..	Sunderland ..	23 Sept.	Carters, rolleymen, &c. §	500	..	Decreases to a uniform week of 50 hours.

Note.—Full particulars will appear in the November Gazette of the following important changes which have been arranged to take effect in October:—  
Pig Iron Manufacture.—Decreases in the rates of wages of blastfurnacemen, of ¾ per cent. in West Cumberland, of 2 per cent. in Cleveland and of 1½ per cent. in South Wales and Monmouthshire.  
Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Decrease of 1½ per cent. in the rates of wages of iron and steel workers and mechanics in South Wales and Monmouthshire.  
Shipbuilding.—Increase of 1s. per week, or ¼d. per hour on time rates and of 5 per cent. on piece rates affecting workpeople in Federated Shipyards.  
\* Exclusive of Seamen, Agricultural Labourers, and Railway Servants. † At a few collieries wages are stated to be 30 per cent. above the standard.  
‡ See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." § See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."



BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN SEPTEMBER.

THE following Tables show the work of the Labour Exchanges during the five weeks ended September 29th. The total number of Exchanges included in the return is 239\*. The period covered is 30 working days.

Certain employments of a peculiarly casual nature followed by men and women 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., Tables I. to IV. below referring only to applications and vacancies on the General Register.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The number of applications received during the period was 191,109 (men 116,655, women 42,181, boys 19,207, and girls 13,066), a daily average of 6,370, compared with 6,207 in August. The total number of applications on the register at some time or other during the period was 269,995 (men 169,521, women 57,572, boys 25,389, and girls 17,513). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 9,840 in September, 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 same person.

The total number of applications remaining on the register at September 29th was 81,398 (men 55,142, women 15,939, boys 5,848, and girls 4,469), as compared with 78,886 (men 52,866, women 15,391, boys 6,182, and girls 4,447) at August 25th.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 57,484 (men 30,039, women 13,806, boys 8,452, and girls 5,187), a daily average of 1,916, compared with 1,901 in August. The September figures include 1,420 hop pickers placed by the Exchanges, principally at Maidstone, and the August figures included 1,587 fruit pickers. Deducting this seasonal employment the daily averages were 1,869 and 1,832 respectively.

Of the vacancies filled during September, 6,958 (men 4,801, women 1,658, boys 373, girls 126) were temporary, in the sense of being known to be for less than a week's employment.

The vacancies filled during September include 7,098 cases in which persons were placed by the Exchanges in districts other than those in which they were registered. Of the total number of such transferences 2,455 were in London, 1,055 in Lancashire and Cheshire, 735 in Scotland, 638 in the Yorkshire Division and 637 in the West Midlands, representing respectively 20.7, 9.7, 10.7, 10.1 and 11.4 per cent. of the vacancies filled in these areas.

The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers was 76.0 per cent. (men 78.9, women 72.4, boys 71.5, girls 77.6), as compared with 79.3 per cent. during August.

Of the men's applications on the register at some time during the month the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:—Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 17.5; General Labourers, 16.6; Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 16.5; and Building, 15.5 (labourers 2.8, others 12.7). Of the women's applications, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 45.8; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 12.1; Textiles, 9.2; and Dress, 6.1.

Of the men's vacancies filled during September, the largest percentages occur in Building, 20.1 (labourers 3.3, others 16.8); Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 17.7; General Labourers, 17.5; and Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 10.6. Of the women's vacancies filled, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 33.3; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 16.8; Textiles, 14.0; and Dress, 6.3.

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

CASUAL REGISTER.

The total number of applicants given work in the casual employments included in the Casual Register was 1,695 (men 1,413, women 282). The total number of separate jobs given in such employments was 10,982 (men 10,179, women 803).

BOTH REGISTERS TOGETHER.

The total number of workpeople's applications on both registers at the end of September was 83,122, compared with 80,629 a month previously.

At 124 Exchanges which have been open for a year or more, the number of applications remaining on the register at the end of the month was 62,391, as compared with 60,006 a month ago, and 85,477 a year ago, and the number of vacancies filled during the month was 42,807, as compared with 33,708 a month ago, and 45,314 a year ago, the daily averages being 1,427, 1,466, and 1,510 respectively. The fall in the daily average of vacancies filled as compared with a month ago is due to the cessation of fruit picking, and the fact that the hop pickers placed during the month under review were dealt with by the Exchange at Maidstone which was only recently opened, and the returns of which are therefore not included in this comparison. The comparison with a year ago is affected by the large number of temporary vacancies of an unusual character filled in Scotland in September, 1910.

\* In addition to the 229 Exchanges included in the returns for August, the following 10 Exchanges were opened during September, and their returns are incorporated in the tables:—Aberdare, 21, Whitcombe Street; Athlone, Mardyke Street, Upper Irishtown; Burnley (Sub-office), corner of Elm Street and Clegg Street; Drogheda, 34, Lawrence Street; Kingston, 64 and 66, London Road; Newtown, The Mart, High Street; Pendlebury, 555, Bolton Road; Tonypandy, 5, Llwynypia Road; Wrexham, Congregational Hall, Lord Street; Wexford, South Main Street.

The following Exchanges are now open, or are expected to be opened before the end of October, making a total of 247 Exchanges:—Dartford, 23A, Lowfield Street; Dumbarton, 240, High Street; Gainsborough, 1, Silver Street; Hebburn, 52, Carr Street and 136, Ellison Street; Leven and Methil, Shorehead, Leven; Nelson, 71, Manchester Road; Newcastle-under-Lyme, 74, Penkhull Street; Pontllym, Waterloo Place.

ADULTS—DISTRICT TABLE.\*

Table I.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of five weeks ended September 29th, 1911. (General Register.)

Districts. (The numbers in brackets refer to the number of Exchanges.)	APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.									VACANCIES.							
	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.			Received during Period.†			On Live Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.				
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Temporary.	Other.	Men.	Women.	Total.
London (29) .. .. .	14,397	4,102	18,499	29,847	13,762	43,609	15,133	4,263	19,396	5,838	4,448	10,286	1,034	6,792	4,507	3,319	7,826
South-Eastern (9)—																	
Brighton .. .. .	235	115	350	662	396	1,058	373	121	494	170	234	404	57	207	131	133	264
Reading .. .. .	509	83	592	688	244	932	499	127	626	203	81	284	17	240	189	68	257
Other Exchanges (7) ..	1,501	1,279	2,780	2,973	689	3,662	1,603	291	1,894	1,360	2,098	3,458	311	1,818	934	1,195	2,129
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,245</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>3,722</b>	<b>4,323</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>5,652</b>	<b>2,475</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>3,014</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>2,413</b>	<b>4,146</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>2,265</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>2,650</b>
South-Western (12)—																	
Bristol (2) .. .. .	583	230	813	1,431	453	1,884	586	267	853	260	215	475	62	345	225	182	407
Plymouth .. .. .	259	66	325	828	183	1,021	323	97	420	132	51	243	55	122	134	43	177
Portsmouth .. .. .	677	38	715	1,434	144	1,578	968	55	1,023	244	49	235	89	185	229	45	274
Southampton (2) ..	270	23	293	941	90	1,031	332	40	372	237	310	266	24	266	279	11	290
Other Exchanges (6) ..	1,635	271	1,906	3,359	664	4,023	2,076	360	2,436	1,326	261	1,587	95	1,004	943	166	1,099
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,424</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>4,042</b>	<b>7,993</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>9,537</b>	<b>4,462</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>5,243</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>2,908</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>2,247</b>
East Midlands & Eastern Counties (17)—																	
Derby .. .. .	320	65	385	693	189	882	312	86	398	254	73	327	22	213	192	43	235
Leicester .. .. .	163	64	227	497	201	698	176	110	286	146	72	218	7	186	141	62	193
Liverpool .. .. .	777	132	909	1,636	412	1,547	681	114	795	185	130	315	28	259	174	113	287
Northampton .. ..	345	105	450	682	246	928	323	97	420	269	169	438	42	238	182	98	280
Norwich .. .. .	545	129	674	902	297	1,199	581	168	749	194	94	288	18	182	139	60	189
Nottingham .. .. .	731	217	948	1,223	742	1,965	605	224	829	349	305	654	82	492	323	251	574
Other Exchanges (11) ..	1,003	308	1,311	2,397	1,175	3,572	1,019	493	1,512	815	574	1,389	128	803	647	294	931
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,884</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>4,904</b>	<b>7,529</b>	<b>3,262</b>	<b>10,791</b>	<b>3,697</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>2,212</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>3,629</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>2,373</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>2,689</b>
West Midlands (21)—																	
Birmingham (5) .. .	2,176	416	2,592	3,887	1,378	5,265	1,947	410	2,357	844	615	1,459	51	1,054	699	476	1,105
Coventry .. .. .	257	77	334	736	157	893	270	129	399	220	56	276	15	207	174	48	222
Dudley .. .. .	90	30	120	285	86	371	125	54	206	74	15	89	—	56	44	11	55
Stoke (3) .. .. .	631	119	750	1,242	447	1,689	464	116	580	464	197	661	44	414	329	129	458
Walsall .. .. .	120	62	182	426	210	636	120	46	166	234	123	357	14	276	188	101	289
West Bromwich .. .	261	37	298	516	133	649	263	39	302	86	21	107	5	82	70	17	87
Wolverhampton .. .	392	97	489	695	166	861	371	91	462	189	42	231	28	118	114	32	146
Other Exchanges (18) ..	2,422	531	2,953	4,439	1,266	5,705	2,396	623	3,019	1,525	455	1,980	123	1,471	1,274	320	1,594
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>6,349</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>7,718</b>	<b>12,036</b>	<b>3,843</b>	<b>15,879</b>	<b>5,983</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>7,491</b>	<b>3,636</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>5,160</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>3,676</b>	<b>2,822</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>3,956</b>
Yorkshire Division (28)—																	
Bradford .. .. .	311	47	358	886	150	1,016	384	54	438	301	114	415	90	225	235	80	315
Grimby .. .. .	142	85	227	428	328	756	152	116	268	121	129	250	27	160	104	83	187
Hullfax .. .. .	170	57	227	518	154	672	218	80	298	229	79	308	33	248	211	70	281
Huddersfield .. .. .	221	43	264	745	142	887	300	30	230	338	86	424	65	257	274	48	322
Hull .. .. .	434	96	530	918	251	1,169	439	111	560	198	92	290	3	194	148	64	202
Leeds (2) .. .. .	774	133	907	2,027	597	2,624	865	312	1,177	429	174	603	34	444	347	131	478
Rotherham .. .. .	116	24	140	437	57	494	125	28	153	306	6	312	16	256	269	84	346
Sheffield (2) .. .. .	574	261	835	1,198	406	1,604	488	222	710	412	112	524	60	306	282	84	366
York .. .. .	244	55	299	785	101	886	275	55	330	328	51	379	79	265	310	34	344
Other Exchanges (17) ..	1,150	407	1,557	3,410	1,115	4,525	1,184	402	1,586	1,800	570	2,370	414	1,458	1,460	412	1,872
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4,136</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>5,314</b>	<b>11,342</b>	<b>3,301</b>	<b>14,643</b>	<b>4,330</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>5,740</b>	<b>4,462</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>5,875</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>3,813</b>	<b>3,640</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>4,639</b>
Lancashire & Cheshire (52)—																	
Ashton .. .. .	226	42	268	384	236	620	218	75	293	149	102	251	48	161	133	76	209
Barrow .. .. .	90	40	130	231	111	342	93	39	132	229	52	281	9	223	189	43	232
Birkenhead (2) .. .	445	160	605	717	401	1,118	384	185	569	280	152	442	80	304	241	143	384
Blackburn .. .. .	186	56	242	546	277	823	238	66	304	196	193	389	24	209	123	105	233
Bolton .. .. .	314	111	425	781	324	1,105	371	137	508	238	116	354	35	291	219	107	326
Burnley (2) .. .. .	124	53	177	332	204	736	140	64	204	268	154	422	61	246	189	118	307
Liverpool and Bootle (5)	1,237	638	1,875	3,153	1,452	4,605	1,100	673	1,773	926	581	1,507	270	956	764	501	1,265
Manchester (2) .. .	927	242	1,169	2,486	9												







WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN SEPTEMBER, 1911.

(NOTE.—These are not connected with the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.)  
 DURING September 888 fresh applications (464 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 824 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 207 persons, of whom 118 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 207 situations found for applicants, 167 were of a more or less permanent character, while 40 were temporary only. The demand for cooks and parlourmaids greatly exceeded the supply. The supply of ladies' maids and children's nurses exceeded the demand.

	Applications by Work-people during		Situations offered by Employers during		Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.			
					Permanently.		Temporarily.	
	Sept. 1911.	Sept. 1910.	Sept. 1911.	Sept. 1910.	Sept. 1911.	Sept. 1910.	Sept. 1911.	Sept. 1910.
<b>Summary by Bureaux.</b>								
Central Bureau—5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.	119	140	100	93	33	31	11	14
Y.W.C.A.—26, George Street, (1).. Hanover Sq. (2)..	355	404	481	437	59	66	17	22
Dublin—30, Molesworth Street..	132	150	87	113	31	49	3	7
Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh, and Glasgow) ..	67	26	29	19	5	5	..	1
Total of 10 Bureaux..	888	969	824	811	167	218	40	51
<b>Summary by Occupations.</b>								
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c.	80	39	26	25	7	6	1	2
Shop Assistants ..	24	19	5	7	..	1	1	1
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	62	91	64	73	22	41	5	5
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists	88	108	24	45	11	8	..	10
Apprentices and Learners	13	19	23	30	13	17	..	..
Domestic Servants ..	484	560	596	566	92	116	26	31
Miscellaneous ..	157	133	81	65	22	29	3	2
Total of 10 Bureaux..	888	969	824	811	167	218	40	51

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 18 persons in London and 41 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 380 persons in London and 97 in the provinces were given advice as to training, etc., but were not registered.

AGRICULTURAL HIRINGS IN SCOTLAND.

INFORMATION respecting rates of wages agreed upon at the principal hiring fairs for farm servants held in Scotland in the first six months of 1911 has been received from a correspondent who made special enquiries on behalf of the Board of Trade.

With the exception of the North-Eastern counties, the wages of men servants generally remained stationary. The rates, however, showed some tendency to harden, and in a number of cases good men who remained in their former places gained slight advances. In the North-Eastern counties continued emigration, mainly to Canada, had caused further shortage in the supply of both men and women servants, and wages showed an upward movement. This was especially the case in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin, where in many cases men's wages were advanced 20s. for the half-year.

There was generally a good demand for women servants, and in the South-Eastern counties their wages showed an upward tendency.

Appointment of Certifying Surgeons during Sept., 1911.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*
Bexhill-on-Sea ..	J. McCulloch, 2, Linden Road ..	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Biggleswade ..	R. C. Welsh, Station Road ..	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Carnoustie ..	C. S. Hunter, Dalhousie Villa ..	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Charlbury ..	H. P. Croly, The Poplars ..	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Long Eaton ..	E. H. M. Milligan, Farnedale, Derby Road ..	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Overton, Ellesmere ..	R. Moreton, The Quinta ..	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the residence of the Certifying Surgeon.  
 \* I.e., of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

WAGES BOARDS IN VICTORIA IN 1910.

ACCORDING to the Report of the Victorian Chief Inspector of Factories, Workshops and Shops, the number of Special Boards, as the Victorian Trade Boards for the regulation of wages are called, at the end of 1910 was 91, of which, however, four, although authorised, had not yet been constituted. These Boards affect about 110,000 employees. The number of determinations by these Boards in force at the end of 1910 was 71. The Report states that the determinations are well complied with considering the number of employers and employees affected.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES. Quarterly Returns of Sales.

Names of Societies and Nature of Business.	Sales* in the second quarter of			Percentage Increase compared with	
	1911.	1910.	1906.	A year ago.	Five years ago.
	£	£	£		
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY—Distributive Departments ..	6,711,629	6,656,046	5,592,691	2.4	20.0
Productive ..	1,652,141	1,621,015	1,125,748	1.9	46.8
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY—Distributive Departments ..	1,901,204	1,894,252	1,786,698	0.4	6.4
Productive ..	661,240	699,162	586,877	5.4	12.7
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE—Distributive Departments ..	74,219	61,598	34,121	20.5	117.5
IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY—Distributive Departments ..	43,845	42,549	16,623	3.0	163.8
Total—Distributive Depts. ..	8,656,678	8,492,847	7,396,012	1.9	17.0
Productive ..	2,387,600	2,381,775	1,746,746	0.2	36.7
Grand Total ..	11,044,278	10,874,622	9,142,758	1.6	20.8

\* The amounts given for the productive departments represent sales and transfers to distributive departments. † Decrease.  
 ‡ This Society has no productive departments.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES. REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING SEPTEMBER.

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

(1) REGISTERED.

Trade Unions (3).—England and Wales.—3, viz.:—Notts. Under-Managers' and Deputies' Assocn., Old Eclipse Hotel, Mansfield; Natl. Lithographers' Assocn., The Bell, Bush Lane, Cannon St., E.C.; Amalg. Gen. Warehouse Workers' Union, 104, Old Hall St., Liverpool. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—Nil.  
 Industrial and Provident Societies (16).—England and Wales.—14, viz.:—Working Men's Clubs (3): Rawdon Conservative Club, Ltd., The Club, Rawdon, Leeds; Hanwell Conservative and Unionist Club, Ltd., 171, Uxbridge Rd., Hanwell, W.; Camberwell Unionist Club, Ltd., 161, Camberwell Rd., S.E. Small Holdings (6): Rugby and S.E. Warwickshire Allotments and Small Holdings, Ltd., 25, Paradise St., Rugby; Little Eaton Co-op. Cottage Gardeners' Assocn., Ltd., The Bungalow, Station Rd., Little Eaton, Derby; Burton Latimer Allotments Assocn., Ltd., House of Mr. J. Campen, Church St., Burton Latimer, Kettering; Sholing and Dist. Smallholders' Club, Ltd., 2, Holley Villas, Butts Rd., Sholing, Southampton; Peterborough Smallholders' Club, Ltd., Bedford Café, Queen St., Peterborough; Nottingham Co-op. Allotments and Smallholders, Ltd., 42, Cycle Rd., Lenton, Nottingham. Agricultural Distributive (1): Gomeldon Porton and Dist. Agric. Trading Soc., Ltd., Rosint Cottage, Winterbourne Gunner, Salisbury; Whitchurch Canonicoorum Collecting Depot, Ltd., Church House, Whitchurch Canonicoorum, Charmouth, Dorset. Co-operative Distributive (2): Dumbleton and Dist. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Village Hall, Dumbleton, Evesham; Excelsior Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 99A, Rectory Rd., Stoke Newington, N. Tenants' Society (1): Huddersfield Tenants, Ltd., Station St. Bldgs., Huddersfield. Scotland, 2, viz.:—Agricultural Co-operative (1): Fenwick Farmers' Co-op. Assocn., Ltd., Water-side, Fenwick. Miscellaneous (1). Ireland.—Nil.  
 Friendly Societies (26).—England and Wales.—26: Clay Cross Coronation W.M. Club and Inst., Clay Cross, Chesterfield; New Cross Social W.M. Club, London, S.E.; High Heath W.M. Club, High Heath, Pelsall, Walsall; Izon's W.M. Club, West Bromwich; Heath Hayes Liberal and Labour W.M. Club, Heath Hayes, Cannock, Staffs.; Wood End (Hurley) W.M. Club and Inst., Wood End, Hurley, Atherstone; Askern Spa W.M. Club and Inst., Askern, Doncaster; Darton W.M. Club and Inst., Darton, Barnsley; Shipley Machine Woolcombers' Social W.M. Club, Shipley; Masborough W.M. Club, Masborough, Rotherham; Pontycymer Reform W.M. Club and Inst., Pontycymer, Bridgend; Fleetwood XL Money Soc., Fleetwood; Ashford and Dist. Smallholders' Credit Soc., Ashford, Middlesex; Unique Friendly Collecting Soc., Southsea, Portsmouth; Co-op. Sickness Insurance Friendly Soc., Manchester; Haydock's Pride

Progressive Friendly Soc., Haydock, St. Helens; St. Luke's Sick Benefit Soc., London, E.C.; Trinity Sick Benefit and Share-Out Soc., London, S.E.; St. George's Sick and Prov. Soc., Pimlico, London, S.W.; Tooting Church Inst. Dividing Soc., London, S.W.; Locksfield Sick Benefit Soc., London, S.W.; George Sick Benefit and Dividing Soc., London, S.E.; Trinity Slate Club, Wood Green, Middlesex; Lower Edmonton Independent Sick Benefit and Annual Sharing-Out Club, Lower Edmonton, Middlesex; North of England Mutual Friendly Collecting Soc., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Sycamore Sick and Dividend Soc., Handsworth, Birmingham. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—Nil.

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

Class of Society.	Notices received in Sept. of		Registry Cancelled.
	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding up.	
Trade Unions ..	..	..	..
Industrial and Provident Societies	..	36	1
Friendly Societies ..	..	20	2
Branches ..	..	12	..
Building ..	1	9	2

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING SEPTEMBER.

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.)  
 Mineral Statistics, 1909. Part IV. Colonial and Foreign Statistics. Persons employed, output and accidents at mines and quarries in the British Colonies and Foreign Countries. Home Office. [Cd. 5884: pp. 199: price 1s. 7d.]  
 Factories and Workshops. Summary of Returns of Persons employed in 1907 in Workshops (including statistics of Marriage State of Women over 18). Home Office. [Cd. 5883: pp. 13: price 2d.]

Manufacture of Patent Fuel. Report to Home Office on the Draft Regulations proposed to be made for the Manufacture of Patent Fuel (Briquettes) with addition of Pitch. By A. H. Lush. [Cd. 5878: pp. 12: price 1d.]  
 Friendly Societies, Part A. Appendix (O). Particulars of Valuations received during 1910. Friendly Societies (not including Societies with Branches). Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. [H.C. 159.1: pp. 73: price 7½d.]

Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Public Works Loan Board, 1910-1911. Loans to authorities for purposes of housing of the working classes, small dwellings acquisition, small holdings, &c. [H.C. 200: pp. 107: price 10½d.]

Annual Report of Proceedings under Acts relating to Sea Fisheries for the year 1909. Number of vessels and persons employed in sea fisheries in England and Wales; similar information for certain foreign countries. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 5874: pp. xci + 126: price 2s.]

Workmen's Compensation. Return of all Moneys in the Post Office Savings Bank outstanding to the credit of Claimants under the Workmen's Compensation Act on July 1st, 1911. [H.C. 291: pp. 2: price ½d.]

Trustee Savings Banks. Return for year ending November 20th, 1910, showing number of Banks, Accounts, Amounts owing to Depositors, &c. Treasury. [H.C. 253: pp. 13: price 1½d.]

National Insurance Bill, Part I. National Health Insurance. Further Replies to letters addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. [Cd. 5885: pp. 27: price 3d.]

Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1910. Return of Prices of Crops, Live Stock, and other Irish Agricultural Products. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 5882: pp. 106: price 1s. 1d.]

1910. General Abstracts showing the Acreage under Crops and the Numbers and Descriptions of Live Stock in each County and Province, 1910-11. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 5886: pp. 24: price 1½d.]

Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland for the year ended March 31st, 1911. Proceedings under the Old Age Pensions, Unemployed Workmen, Housing of the Working Classes and Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, &c. [Cd. 5847: pp. LVII + 383: price 1s. 9d.]

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH COLONIES.

India.—Administration Report on the Railways in India for the Calendar Year 1910. Accidents and casualties, &c. [Cd. 5756: pp. 333: price 4s.]

Canada.—The Labour Gazette, August, 1911. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in July, British Columbia legislation affecting labour, retail prices of staple commodities, industrial accidents, trade disputes, &c. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer: pp. 112.]

New South Wales.—Report on the Working of the Factories and Shops Act, Minimum Wage Act, Early Closing Acts, Shearers' Accommodation Acts, &c., during the year 1910. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. 54: price 2s. 6d.]

Victoria.—Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Workshops, and Shops for the year ended December 31st, 1910. [Melbourne: J. Kemp, Government Printer: pp. 168.]

Determinations of Wages Boards. Woodworkers, dated July, 1911, cancelling that of May 11th, 1911. Dress-makers, dated July 27th, 1911. Pastrycooks, dated July 25th, 1911, cancelling that of December 21st, 1908. Furniture, dated July 11th, 1911. Mining Engine-Drivers, dated August 2nd, 1911. Drapers, dated July 31st, 1911, cancelling that of April 27th, 1910. Bread Carters, dated August 1st, 1911. Agricultural Implements, dated July 3rd, 1911, cancelling that of September 7th, 1909.

Western Australia.—Reports of Proceedings before the Boards of Conciliation and the Court of Arbitration. Vol. IX., 1910. [Perth: F. W. Simpson, Government Printer: pp. 334.]

Queensland.—Determinations of Wages Boards. Engine Drivers, Firemen, &c., dated July 7th, 1911, cancelling that of March 1st, 1911. House Painting (South-Eastern Division), dated July 6th, 1911, cancelling that of February 2nd, 1910. Shipwrights (South-East Coast), dated June 7th, 1911. Plastering Trade (South-Eastern Division), dated June 23rd, 1911. Sugar Manufacturing, dated August 17th, 1911. Coach Builders and Wheelwrights (South-Eastern Division), dated July 27th, 1911, cancelling that of August 29th, 1910. Brisbane Saddle, Harness and Collar-making Trade, dated July 24th, 1911, cancelling that of December 24th, 1909.

New Zealand.—Twentieth Annual Report of the Department of Labour, 1911. [Pp. LXVI. + 114 with charts.]

Journal of the Department of Labour, August, 1911. Condition of trade and employment as at July 31st, case under the Wages Protection and Contractors' Lien Act, cases under the Workers' Compensation Act. co-operative works, persons assisted to employment, &c. [Pp. 82.]

Return showing the Number of Members in each Union, registered under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908, to December 31st, 1910. [Pp. 8.]

Annual Report of the Department of Immigration, 1910-11. [Pp. 2.]

Government Railways Superannuation Fund. Report for the year ending March 31st, 1911. [Pp. 8.]

Friendly Societies, Trade Unions and Incorporated Societies. Thirty-fourth Annual Report by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending December 31st, 1910. [Pp. 43.]

Report of the Inspection of Machinery Department, 1910-11. [Pp. 98.]

[All the above New Zealand reports are printed by John Mackay, Government Printer, Wellington, N.Z.]

Cape Colony.—Government Labour Bureau Report, July, 1911. Monthly report on the state of the labour market. [Pp. 7.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International.—Journal of the International Labour Office. No. 6, 1911 (German Edition). Labour legislation. Also bibliographical supplement. (Jena: Gustav Fischer.) No. 4, 1910 (English Edition). (The Pioneer Press, Ltd., 3, New Road, Woolwich.)

Bulletin of the Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence. June 30th, 1911 (English edition). Deals with co-operation, insurance, &c. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome: price 1s. 7d.]

United States.—Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910. Bulletin. Population of Counties and equivalent Subdivisions. [Pp. 30.]

Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour. Department of Commerce and Labour. No. 94, May, 1911. Fourth Report on Hawaii. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 463.]

Massachusetts. Labour Bulletin. No. 82, July, 1911. Quarterly report on the state of employment, June 30th, 1911. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers: pp. 8.]

France.—Journal of the French Labour Department, August, 1911. Employment and labour disputes in July; census of occupations and industries, March 4th, 1906; labour provisions of Finance Law of July 13th, 1911. [Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie: price 2d.]

French Population Census of 1906. Vol. I., Part 3. Civil state of occupied population. French Ministry of Labour, 1910. [Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie: pp. 236: price 4s.]

Wages and Cost of Living at different Periods up to 1910. French Ministry of Labour. [Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie: pp. 527: price 6s.]

Journal of the French Ministry of Agriculture, July, 1911. Prices of wheat in French towns, and of bread, &c., in Paris in June. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: price 6d.]

Organisation of Labour in Building Trades of France. Apprenticeship in Paris Stonecutting Trade. Contains glossary of technical terms. Employers' Association for Building Trades of Paris and the Department of the Seine. [Rouen: L. Wolf: pp. 196: with diagrams and photographs.]

Germany.—Wages and Labour Conditions of Bricklayers and Masons under Agreement with the Association of Employers in Building Trades of Central Germany. Central Federation of Bricklayers and Masons of Germany, 1908. [Hamburg: Zentralverband der Maurer Deutschlands, Th. Bömelburg: pp. 66.]

Insurance Association for Mining Industry. Report for 1910. Supplement to "Der Kompass." No. 17, 1911, the journal of the Association. [Berlin: Pp. 93 + charts + tables.]

Journal of the German Labour Department, September, 1911. Employment in August; insurance against unem-



ployment in Belgium, France and Luxemburg; relief stations, workmen's hostels, and labour colonies, 1909-10; wages of miners in second quarter of 1911; movement of real wages in certain towns; trade unions in 1910. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: price 1d.]

—*Quarterly Journal of Statistics of the German Empire. Part III.*, 1911. Prices of meat; labour disputes in second quarter of 1911 (provisional figures). Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin: Puttkamer & Mühlbrecht: price 2s.]

—*Statistics of Medical Treatment in Connection with Infirmity Insurance, 1905-1910.* (Amtliche Nachrichten des Reichs-Versicherungsamts, 1911, I. Beiheft). German Imperial Insurance Office. [Berlin: Behrend & Co.: pp. 239.]

—*Statistics of Baden, XVII.—Population of Baden by Localities, December 1st, 1905* (pp. xiv. + 252). XI.—*Industrial Census of June, 1895.* Statistical Office of Baden. (pp. 404.) [Karlsruhe: C. F. Müller.]

—*Statistics of Magdeburg, 1910.* Statistics of industries and employment. Municipal Statistical Office. [Magdeburg: R. Zacharias: pp. 62.]

—*Year Book of General Federation of Co-operative Credit Societies of Germany (Schulze-Dehitzsch).* Dr. Hans Crüger. [Berlin: J. Guttentag: pp. xci. + 275.]

—*Year Book of the Central Federation of German Co-operative Societies for Distribution (Stores).* 2 vols. (Hamburg: Heinrich Kaufmann & Co.: pp. xxiv. + 996 and viii. + 1,041.)

—*Social Service Association of Frankfurt-on-Main: Report for 1910.* [Frankfurt-on-Main: Selbstverlag des Sozialen Museums: pp. 47.]

—*Institute of Social Welfare, Frankfurt-on-Main. Report for 1910-11.* [Frankfurt-on-Main: C. Adelmann: pp. 31.]

—*Austria-Hungary.—Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, August, 1911.* State-erected workpeople's dwellings in Budapest; labour disputes in July; labour registries in July, Austrian Labour Department. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.]

—*Statistical Journal of Hungary, August, 1911.* Workpeople's insurance in Hungary in 1907 and 1908. Hungarian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]

—*Work of the Central Statistical Office of Hungary, 1871-1911.* Includes schedules used for collection of labour statistics. [Budapest: Imprimerie de la Société Anonyme "Atheneum": pp. vii. + 632: price 5s.]

—*Italy.—Journal of the Italian Labour Department, August, 1911.* Agricultural strikes in first, and other industrial in second half of 1911. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 4d.]

—*Italian Journal of Labour Inspection, June-July, 1911.* Wages, hours, &c., in men's tailoring trade at Turin. Italian Labour Department. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d.]

—*Reports of Parliamentary Inquiry as to Condition of Peasantry in the Southern Provinces of Italy and in Sicily (nine further parts), 1910 and 1911.* [Rome: Tipografia Nazionale di G. Bertero e C.]

—*Publications of Italian Department of Credit and Thrift.* (1) *Report of Central Housing Committee, 1909.* (2) *Co-operative Societies other than Credit on December 31st, 1910.* [Rome: Fratelli Treves: pp. (1) 82, (2) 523: prices (1) 1s. 2½d. and (2) 6s. 5d.]

—*List of Publications of the Italian Emigration Department to end of 1910.* [Rome: Co-operative Tipografica Manuzio: pp. 55: price 3d.]

—*Journal of the Italian Emigration Department, Nos. 4 and 5, 1911.* [Rome: Fratelli Bocca: price 3d. each part.]

—*Belgium.—Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, August 15th, 1911.* Employment in July; prices on July 31st, *Ditto, August 31st, 1911.* Labour disputes in July; law of August 10th, 1911, prohibiting night work of women in industry; Swiss law of March 30th, 1911, on labour contract. [Brussels: E. Daem: price 1d. each part.]

—*Public Authorities and Minimum Wage Clauses in Belgium, 1911.* Belgian Labour Department. [Brussels: J. Lebegue & Cie: pp. 206.]

—*Statistical Year Book of Belgium, 1910.* Savings banks; trade unions; employers' associations; friendly societies; technical education; wages and hours; labour disputes; industrial accidents. Belgian Ministry of the Interior. [Brussels: Imprimerie A. Lesigne: pp. lxxvii. + 450.]

—*Holland.—Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, August 31st, 1911.* Employment and labour disputes in July; price of bread, January-June, 1911; labour in mines in 1910. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

—*Railway Inspection Department: Report for 1910.* Minister for Water Ways. [The Hague: Gebroeders van Cleef: pp. 495 + 13 + tables.]

—*Legal Decisions on Contraventions of Labour Laws in 1910.* Dutch Central Statistical Office. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: pp. 45: price 2d.]

—*Compulsory Dealing at Employers' Stores in the North Brabant Shoemaking Industry.* Dutch Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, 1911. [The Hague: Algemeene Landsdrukkerij: pp. viii. + 70 + chart.]

—*Benevolent Society, Frederiksord: Annual Report for 1910 and Report of Proceedings at General Meeting at Amsterdam, June 14th, 1911.* [G. Hovens Grève: pp. 45.]

—*Movement of Population in the Large Towns of the World in 1890-1909. Part I.—Europe.* Statistical Office of Amsterdam. [Amsterdam: Johannes Müller: pp. xiii. + 269.]

—*Luxemburg.—Sickness Insurance in Luxemburg in 1910.* Department of Agriculture, Industry and Labour. [Luxemburg: Joseph Beffort: pp. 67.]

—*Switzerland.—Central Federation of Swiss Labour Registries: Report for 1910.* [Zürich: Buchdruckerei des Schweizerischen Grütlvereins: pp. 26.]

—*Annual Report of the Federation of Swiss Raiffeisen Credit Societies, 1909.* Contains statistics for 1903-1909. [Winterthur: Buchdruckerei Concordia: pp. 26.]

—*Russia.—Statistics Compiled and Published by the French Ministry of Public Works, particularly Statistics of Internal Navigation and Railways.* By M. Duprat. Russian Imperial Ministry of Ways and Communications. [St. Petersburg: pp. 115.]

—*Denmark.—Wages in Copenhagen in 1909.* Municipal Council of Copenhagen. [Copenhagen: pp. xix. + 101.]

—*Sweden.—Report on Work of Swedish State Conciliators in 1910.* Swedish Department of Commerce. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: pp. 54: price 1s. 1d.]

—*Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 8, 1911.* Employment in second quarter of 1911; prices of commodities. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: price 2d.]

—*Spain.—Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, August, 1911.* Labour disputes in 1909; cost of living (prices) in further list of provinces and capitals, April-September, 1910. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez: price 2½d.]

—*Portugal.—Journal of the Portuguese Factory Inspection Department, Nos. 50-52, 1911.* [Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional.]

—*Bulgaria.—Journal of the Statistical Department of Bulgaria.* Prices in May; wages of bricklayers and masons and day labourers in May. [Sofia: Imprimerie de l'Etat: price 2½d.]

#### CONSULAR REPORTS.

[The Consular Reports may be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C., direct, or through any bookseller.]

—*Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 4771. Trade of the Consular District of Bilbao, 1910.* Miners' strike of July to September, &c. [Cd. 5465-164: pp. 46: price 5½d.]

—*No. 4773. Trade and Industries of Germany, 1910, and first four months of 1911.* Labour market, strikes and lock-outs, social legislation, industrial insurance, savings banks, agricultural co-operative societies, &c. [Cd. 5465-166: pp. 115: price 6d.]

—*No. 4775. Trade, &c., of the Province of Lecce, 1910.* Conditions of agricultural labour, price of grain, &c. [Cd. 5465-168: pp. 25: price 2d.]

### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

#### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1911.

##### ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PIPES, CAST IRON, for H.M. Dockyard, Chatham.—*Cochrane & Co. (Woodside), Ltd.*, Woodside Ironworks, Dudley.

PLUMBERS' FITTINGS for H.M. Naval Establishments (Running contract).—*Hayward, Tyler & Co., Ltd.*, 99, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

TANKS FOR LUBRICATING OIL, Portsmouth.—*Whessoe Foundry Co., Ltd.*, Darlington

##### ADMIRALTY: CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

CANDLES.—*Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.*, Belmont Works, Battersea, S.W.

CHEMICALS.—*Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.*, Northwich; *Chance & Hunt, Ltd.*, Oldbury; *C. Tennant & Sons, Ltd.*, United Alkali Co., Ltd., works in Lancashire, Bristol, and London.

DRY CELLS.—*J. C. Fuller & Son*, Bow, E.

COTTON CLEANING CLOTH.—*A. Worstley & Sons*, Fountain St. Mill, Bury, Lancs.

JAM, APRICOT.—*Barnes & Co.*, Fishmonger's Hall, Upper Thames St., S.E.

TERRY TOWELLING.—*W. R. Lee, Hooley Bridge Mills*, Heywood.

TWINES.—*H. Cardwell & Sons, Ltd.*, 65, Shudehill, Manchester; *Port Glasgow and Newark Sailcloth Co.*, Port Glasgow; *Webster Bros. & Co.*, Stanley Mills, Arbroath.

##### WAR OFFICE.

ACCOUTREMENTS, WEB.—*T. Briggs (London), Ltd.*, 2 & 4, Southgate Rd., N.; *Hazel & Co.*, 53, Bermondsey St., S.E.; *Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd.*, Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.; *Mills Equipment Co., Ltd.*, Fountayne Rd., Broad Lane, Tottenham; *M. Wright & Sons, Ltd.*, Quorn Mills & Mill St., Loughborough.

AMBULANCE, MOTOR.—*Leyland Motors, Ltd.*, Leyland, Lancs.

BINOCULARS, PRISMATIC.—*Aitchison & Co.*, Hanover St., Peckham, S.E.; *Ross, Ltd.*, 3, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.

BOOTS.—*Adams Bros.*, Raunds; *St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd.*, Raunds; *O. Smith, Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros.*, Raunds.

CASES, MATTRESS.—*Woods, Sons & Co.*, Lucas St., Shadwell, E.

CLOTHING FOR OFFICE KEEPERS, MESSENGERS, &c. (Running Contract).—*J. & B. Pearce & Co.*, 28, Floral St., Covent Garden, and 95-7, Church St., Bethnal Green.

CRUCIBLES (Running Contract).—*Graphite Plumbago Crucible Co., Ltd.*, Tanners Hill, Deptford, S.E.; *Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd.*, Battersea Works, S.W.; *Smith's Glasgow Crucible Co., Ltd.*, 101, Fauldhouse St., Glasgow.

DUCK, TENT.—*Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd.*, Dens Works, Dundee; *D. & R. Duke, Brechin, N.B.*; *J. Jeffrey & Co.*, Kirkcaldy; *Lamb & Scott, Ltd.*, Brechin, N.B.; *J. Lawson, Jun. & Co., Ltd.*, Victoria Works, Forfar; *Richards, Ltd.*, Broadford Works, Aberdeen; *J. & J. Smart, Brechin, N.B.*; *D. M. Stenhouse, Ltd.*, Cupar, Fife.

HEADS, INTRENCHING IMPLEMENTS.—*W. Gilpin, Senr. & Co.*, Churchbridge; *W. Hunt & Sons, The Brades, Ltd.*, Oldbury; *E. & W. Lucas, Ltd.*, Dronfield, Sheffield; *C. Mitchell, Trafalgar Works, Redditch.*

HELVES, INTRENCHING IMPLEMENTS.—*R. Groom, Sons & Co., Ltd.*, Wellington, Salop; *E. & W. Lucas, Ltd.*, Dronfield, Sheffield; *M. McNeil, Ringsend Saw Mills, Dublin*; *W. Rogers & Sons, Watford.*

LAMPS, SIGNALLING.—*Reform Lighting Co.*, 210, Tower Bridge Rd., S.E.

LEATHER.—*Adams Bros.*, Raunds; *R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd.*, Raunds; *P. & S. Evans & Co., Ltd.*, Avonside Tannery, Bristol; *W. Nichols & Son, Kettering*; *J. Vicary & Sons, Newton Abbot*; *T. Ware & Sons, Ltd.*, Clift House Tannery, Bristol; *Western Tanning Co.*, Bedminster, Bristol.

LORRIES, MOTOR.—*Commercial Cars, Ltd.*, Luton, Bedfordshire; *J. & E. Hall, Ltd.*, Dartford, Kent; *Leyland Motors, Ltd.*, Leyland, Lancs.

MEDICAL COMPANIONS, &c.—*Crompton & Ward, Ltd.*, Castle Donnington, near Derby.

MESS TINS.—*Haynes Bros.*, Gervase St., Old Kent Rd., S.E.

PICKETS, WOODEN.—*Millar's Karri & Jarrah Co. (1902), Ltd.*, Purfleet-on-Thames.

SEWINGS.—*British Thread Co.*, Clyde St., Leicester; *Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd.*, Leek; *W. & J. Knor, Ltd.*, Kilbirnie, Ayrshire; *J. Maygrove & Co., Ltd.*, St. Albans and Redbourn, Herts; *G. Melville, Viking Thread Works, Pollokshaws, Glasgow*; *W. Milner & Sons, Ltd.*, Leek; *W. Paton, Ltd.*, Johnstone, N.B.; *Reade & Co., Ltd.*, Congleton; *D. Sandeman & Co. (Leicester), Ltd.*, Leicester; *Watson & Co. (Leek), Ltd.*, London Mills, Leek.

SHOES.—*Adams Bros.*, Raunds; *R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd.*, Raunds; *Cridland & Rose*, King Square, Bristol; *J. Horrell & Son, Raunds*; *Howlett & White, Ltd.*, Norwich; *G. Knight, Finedon*; *W. Nichols & Son, Kettering*; *St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd.*, Raunds; *O. Smith, Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros.*, Raunds.

WORKS SERVICES:—

Alterations and Additions to York Military Hospital.—*W. Bellerby, Hungate Sawmills, York.*

Alterations, &c., at Duke of York's Headquarters, Left Wing of Main Block.—*Thomas & Edge, Woolwich.*

Alterations, &c., to Married Quarters, Ashton-under-Lyne.—*J. Ridyard, Railway Sawmills, Ashton-under-Lyne.*

Erection of Annexes and Alterations to Married Quarters, Canterbury.—*Johnson & Co.*, 97, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.

Erection of Annexes to Married Soldiers' Quarters, Beverley.—*A. Robinson, Woodbine Works, Idle, Bradford.*

Erection of Annexes to Married Soldiers' Quarters, Gosport.—*J. Hunt, South Wharf, Cleveland Rd., Gosport.*

Erection of Barrack Blocks, Whittington Heath Barracks, Lichfield.—*T. Lowe & Sons, Curzon St., Burton-on-Trent.*

Erection of Canteen and Recreation Establishment at Horfield Barracks, Bristol.—*G. Pollard & Co.*, Taunton.

Erection of Fire Engine Shed, &c., Preston.—*R. Holt*, 50, Badger St., Bury.

Erection of Officers' Quarters, Netheravon.—*W. E. Chivers & Sons, Devizes.*

Improvements to Sergeants' Mess, Halifax.—*T. Obank & Sons*, Cyprus Works, Thackley, Bradford.

Installation of Heating Apparatus, Left Wing Main Block, Duke of York's Headquarters.—*E. Deane & Beal, Ltd.*, 1, Arthur St. East, London Bridge.

Installation of Heating Apparatus, Hilsea Hospital.—*J. F. Phillips & Son*, Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.

Miniature Rifle Range, Wormwood Scrubs.—*T. Wood & Sons, Ltd.*, Crockenhill, near Swanley, Kent.

Periodical Works Services at Norwich and Woolwich (Hospital).—*Skevington Bros.*, Bateman St., Derby.

Provision of Brick Fireplaces to Officers' Quarters, Bulford.—*J. Crockerell*, Bulford Camp.

Renewing Paving and Fittings at Troop Stables, Hounslow.—*Johnson & Co.*, 97, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.

##### INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

AXLEBOXES.—*North British Locomotive Co.*, Glasgow.

BATHS.—*Shanks & Co.*, 81, New Bond St., W.

BEARING PLATES.—*Barrow Hematite Steel Co.*, Barrow.

BLOCKS.—*Croft & Perkins*, Bradford.

BOILERS.—*Marshall, Sons & Co.*, Gainsborough.

BOLTS AND NUTS.—*C. Richards & Sons*, Darlaston.

BRIDGEWORK.—*Braithwaite & Kirk*, West Bromwich; *Brandon Bridge Building Co.*, Motherwell; *Dorman, Long & Co.*, Middlesbrough; *Patent Shaft, &c., Co.*, Wednesbury.

BRUSHES.—*D. Clark & Sons*, Walsall.

BUFFERS.—*Stableford & Co.*, Coalville, Leicester.

IRON, FIG.—*W. Baird & Co.*, Glasgow.

LAVATORIES.—*Doulton & Co.*, Lambeth, S.E.

LATHES.—*Pollock & Macnab*, Bredbury, Manchester.

LOCOMOTIVES.—*Manning, Wardle & Co.*, Leeds; *Nasmyth, Wilson & Co.*, Patricroft.

MACHINE, BORING.—*Fairbairn Macpherson*, Wellington Foundry, Leeds.

MACHINE, PRINTING.—*Furnival & Co.*, Reddish, Stockport; *Usher-Walker, Ltd.*, Bouverie St., E.C.

PAINT.—*Fenner, Alder & Co.*, 120, Fenchurch St., E.C.

PAPER.—*E. Lloyd, Ltd.*, 4-5, Salisbury Court, E.C.

PENCILS.—*G. Rowney & Co.*, 10-11, Percy St., W.

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RIVETS.—*Rivet, Bolt & Nut Co.*, Glasgow.

STEEL CHANNELS.—*J. Reid & Co.*, Leadenhall St., E.C.

STEEL FLAT, &c.—*Lanarkshire Steel Co.*, Motherwell.

SWITCHBOARDS.—*Johnson & Phillips*, Old Charlton.

TELEPHONE APPARATUS.—*Western Electric Co.*, Norfolk House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

TERMINAL SETS.—*British L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co.*, 85, Fleet St., E.C.

TICKETS.—*Waterlow & Sons*, 26, Great Winchester St., E.C.

TILES.—*Malkin Tile Works Co.*, Burslem.

TURBANS.—*F. Steiner & Co.*, Church, Lancs.

TYPE.—*Cuslon & Co.*, 22, Chiswell St., E.C.; *J. Haddon & Co.*, Salisbury Square, E.C.

TYPE METAL.—*Tandem Smelting Syndicate*, Merton Abbey.

WHEELS AND AXLES.—*Harrison & Cannon*, Rotherham.

WAGONS.—*Stableford & Co.*, Coalville, Leicester.

WIRE.—*Dorman, Long & Co.*, Middlesbrough; *R. Johnson & Nephew*, Manchester (2); *Shropshire Iron Co.*, Hadley, Salop (2); *Whitecross Co.*, Warrington.

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BRIDGEWORK, STEEL.—*Thames Ironworks Shipbuilding & Engg. Co.*, Canning Town, E.

BRIDGEWORK.—*Sir W. Arrol & Co., Ltd.*, 32, Victoria St., London, S.W.

BOOTS.—*Pocock Bros.*, 235, Southwark Bridge Rd., London, S.E.

CARRIAGES & BRAKE VANS.—*The Gloucester Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd.*, 1, Victoria St., London, S.W.

CARRIAGE STOCK.—*The Birmingham Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd.*, Smethwick, Birmingham.

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CLOTHING.—*Dolan & Co.*, 31-33, Bond St., Vauxhall, London, S.W.

DOCK, FLOATING.—*Swan Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd.*, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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PIPING AND FITTINGS.—*Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd.*, Winchester House, Old Broad St., London, E.C.

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V. & A. Museum.—*W. Lucy & Co., Ltd.*, Eagle Ironworks, Oxford.
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G.P.O., North and West.—*John Spencer, Ltd.*, Globe Tube & Engineering Works, Wednesbury.
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