Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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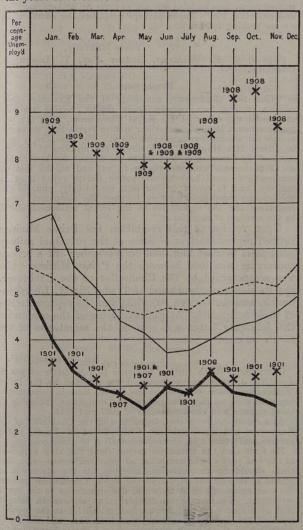
DECEMBER, 1911.

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EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

imes 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 NOVEMBER.

Employment.—Employment in November was, on the whole, much about the same as in October.

There was some increase in employment in the metal, engineering, shipbuilding and boot and shoe trades, and the printing and bookbinding trades showed a seasonal improvement. On the other hand, there was a seasonal decline in the brickmaking, building and furnishing trades.

As compared with a year ago, there was a general improvement in most of the principal industries, but there was a decline at blast-furnaces and in the printing, linen and jute trades.

In the 394 trade unions with a net membership of 800,532 making returns 20,540 (or 2.6 per cent.) were returned as unemployed at the end of November, 1911, compared with 2.8 per cent. at the end of October, 1911, and 4.6 per cent. at the end of November, 1910.

Returns from firms employing 450,979 workpeople in the week ended November 25th, 1911, showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 4.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Changes in Rates of Wages.— The changes in rates of wages taking effect in November affected 23,300 workpeople, and resulted in a net increase of £1,500 per week. Amongst those whose wages were increased were 2,500 coal miners at Bristol, and 10,200 workpeople in the engineering and shipbuilding trades at Belfast.

Trade Disputes. — The most important disputes in progress during the month were those involving 9,900 motor-cab drivers, washers, cleaners, &c., in London, 2,500 coal miners at Bristol, 2,300 machinists, filers, tool-setters, &c., at Birmingham, 2,000 oil millers at Hull, 1,100 coal miners near Wakefield, and 300 cotton operatives near Manchester. The number of disputes beginning in November was 60. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 37,076, or 21,452 less than last month, and 55,885 less than in November, 1910. The total number of working days lost by these workpeople was 409,500, or 35,100 less than in the previous month, and 1,403,900 less than in the corresponding month of last year.

Conciliation and Arbitration.—Cases dealt with under the Conciliation Act include those affecting railway workers of the United Kingdom, seamen and firemen and also share fishermen at Hull, locomotive workers at Horwich, tramway workers at Ashton-under-Lyne, &c., carters at Greenock, confectionery workers in

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EMPLOYMENT RETURNS FOR NOVEMBER.

(This Summary is based on 3,023 Returns from Employers, relating to 1,306,641 workpeople, and 3,048 from Trade Unions, relating to 800,532 members.)

I.—TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade.	Membership of Unions	Percentage Unemployed at end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as com- pared with a		
	reporting.	Nov., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
	115/11				
Building	63,501	3.4	+ 0.3	- 6.1	
Coal Mining*	152,183	0.9	e arrest	+ 0.1	
Engineering	185,393	2.8	- 0.3	- 3.0	
Shipbuilding	65,762	4.0	- 0.5	- 17:9	
Other Metal	48,889	2.9	- 0.2	- 0.4	
Textiles*	126,143	2.3		+ 0.1	
Paper, Printing and Bookbinding.	63,901	3.7	- 1.1 .	+ 1.5	
Furnishing and Wood-	38,659	3.1	+ 0.6	- 2.6	
working. Miscellaneous	56,101	2.5	- 0.3	- 1.6	
Total	800,532	2.6	- 0.2	- 2.0	

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

II.—EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.								
Trade.	Workpeople included in the	November	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a					
t copyright with a-, a	Returns for Nov., 1911.	1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.				
		Days worked per week by Mines,	Days.	Days.				
Coal Mining	685,722	5.50	- 0 06	+ 0.22				
Iron "	16,969	5.88	+ 0.03	+ 0 05				
Shale ,,	3,440	5.62	- 0.09	+ 0.06				
sign to the state of the second		No. of Furnaces in Blast.	No.	No.				
Pig Iron	21,500	293	+10	- 16				
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	28,700	Mills Working. 574	+ 4	+ 68				
Iron and Steel	99,331	Shifts Worked (One Week). 560,800	Per cent. + 0.8	Per cent. + 15·1				
o roducen lotet salit	1.00 km	Earnings in one Week.	Per cent.	Per cent.				
Cotton	127,858	127,079	+ 0.4	+ 5.8				
Woollen	28,978	28,040	- 1.0	+ 2.9				
Worsted	44,125	33,495	- 0.7	+ 0.5				
Linen	47,394	28,141	+ 0.7	- 3.9				
Jute	16,525	12,219	+ 0.1	- 1.1				
Hosiery	19,354	15,480	- 0.0	+ 6.4				
Lace	6,388	6,125	+ 1.0	+ 2.2				
Other Textiles	17,723	13,946	- 1.3	+ 3.2				
Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing & Finishing	31,104	36,494	+ 0.3	+ 57				
Boot and Shoe	64,994	63,630	+ 1.8	+ 76				
Shirt and Collar	6,430	4,245	- 0.3	+ 9.1				
Pottery	19,763	19,291	- 0.1	+ 7.5				
Glass	8,221	10,408	+ 3.9	+ 14.5				
Brick	12,122	13,193	- 30	+ 1.0				
Total	450,979	411,786	+ 0.3	+ 4.5				

Note.—For further details see Articles on pp. 451-464.

TION PROCEEDINGS.

Railway Workers, United Kingdom.

The Royal Commission appointed to investigate and report on the working of the Railway Conciliation and Arbitration Scheme of 1907 (see Labour Gazette, September, 1911, pp. 322-3) made its report* on October 18th, 1911. On November 2nd the following letter was forwarded to the Prime Minister:-

Sir.—We, the undersigned, are instructed to forward to His Majesty's Government, through you, the enclosed resolution, which was passed at a joint meeting of the Executive Committees of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the General Railway Workers' Union, and the United Pointsmen's and Signalmen's Society, assembled in conference to-day. In doing so, we desire to point out that the situation is a most critical one, large numbers of the railway employees demanding to cease work: this we are anxious to avoid.

critical one, large numbers of the railway employees demanding to cease work; this we are anxious to avoid.

Whilst the proposals of the Royal Commission are disappointing to the men, we, nevertheless, feel that the scheme suggested does provide for a basis of agreement between the railway companies and their employees. In fact, we venture to suggest that, with modifications, which could be recommended for acceptance to our members, there is a possibility of the scheme being adonted

being adopted.

We, therefore, urge you to take such immediate steps as His Majesty's Government consider necessary to give effect to the terms of the resolution, either through the Board of Trade or any other authority, and so enable us, on behalf of the men, to arrive at a basis of settlement which should remove the present unrest, and, we hope, bring peace to this important industry.

We may add that this decision has not been communicated

to the press, inasmuch as we are anxious to prevent any mis-understanding which might perhaps prejudice the efforts which we are making for peace.

We are, Yours faithfully, (Signed) J. E. WILLIAMS, ALBERT FOX, T. LOWTH, S. CHORLTON.

RESOLUTION.

"That this Conference, consisting of the Executive Committees of the four railway trade unions, having carefully considered the report of the Royal Commission, with the suggested scheme, hereby express our sincere regret that we cannot accept the scheme in its present form. We, therefore, resolve to inform His Majesty's Government, the medium of appointment of the Commission, that unless the scheme can be amended so as to become more acceptable to us, and to the men we represent, we shall have no alternative but to reject it in its entirety, and to report to our men accordingly, and, in our opinion, an immediate meeting between the companies' representatives and the signatories to the recent settlement should be the medium of negotiation."

Upon receipt of this resolution the Prime Minister

invited representatives of some of the principal railway companies to meet him, and on November 3rd a private conference was held between the Prime Minister (who was accompanied by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Trade, Sir H. Llewellyn-Smith, and Sir George Askwith) and the representatives of these companies. At the conclusion of the conference the following letter was sent to the secretaries of the men's unions:-

3rd November, 1911.

Gentlemen,—With further reference to your letter of yesterday (No. JM/GS) and enclosure, I am directed by the Prime Minister to inform you that he has lost no time in communicating with some of the principal railway companies, including all those signatory to the agreements of 1907 and 1911.

As a result, he has to-day, together with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade, had a private conference with the representatives of these companies.

He finds that the companies cannot share the view expressed in the last part of the resolution of your conference—viz., that there should be an immediate meeting for the discussion of points arising on the report of the Royal Commission between the companies' representatives and the signatories to the recent settlement. The companies consider that it was an integral part of the agreement of August last, which led to the appointment of the Royal Commission, that both they and the representatives of the railway employees bound themselves to accept and act upon its findings. In their opinion any points arising under sections 1 to 8 of the scheme appended to the report of the Royal Commission, and other matters as they may arise, are susceptible of adjustment between the various companies and the representatives of their employees, so soon as the scheme as a whole has been put into operation.

He desires me to add that the Board of Trade are prepared

* Cd. 5922. Wyman & Sons, Ltd, Price 2\frac{1}{3}d.

* Cd. 5922. Wyman & Sons, Ltd, Price 21d.

to take steps towards bringing into operation the amended scheme on hearing from the various interests concerned.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) VAUGHAN NASH.

The joint executives thereupon decided to take a ballot of the men on the following questions, the ballotpapers to be returned by December 5th:

(1) Are you prepared to accept the findings of the Royal

(2) Are you prepared to withdraw your labour in favour of the recognition of the trade unions, and a programme for all railway men to be agreed upon by the members of the Joint Executives?"

On November 22nd a debate took place in the House of Commons on the following resolution, moved by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P.

'That this House regrets that the directors of the railway companies have refused to meet the representatives of the men, in order to discuss the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Railway Conciliation Agreement of 1907, declares such refusal to be contrary to the public interest, and to have no justification, and asks the Government to bring both sides into conference without delay."

After debate the following resolution was unanimously adopted :-

That, in the opinion of this House, a meeting should take place between representatives of the parties on whose behalf the Railway Agreement of August, 1911, was signed, to discuss the best mode of giving effect to the report of the Royal Com-mission, and this House asks the Government to use its good offices to bring both sides into conference without delay."

The following correspondence subsequently passed between the Board of Trade and the signatories to the Agreement of August 19th, 1911:-

(1) Letter from Board of Trade to signatories of Agreement of August 19th, 1911:-

SIR,—I am directed by the President of the Board of Trade, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, to send to you, as one of the signatories of the Agreement of August 19th, 1911, a copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by the House of Commons on Wednesday, November 22nd.

In pursuance of that resolution, and in accordance with the declarations made on behalf of His Majesty's Government during the course of the debate, the Board of Trade will be prepared, on the understanding that the findings of the Royal Commission are accepted in principle and in substance, to invite representatives of the various parties on whose behalf the Agreement of August 19th was signed, to meet together for the purpose stated in the resolution.

A similar communication is being addressed to the other signatories.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. LLEWELLYN SMITH.

(2) Letter from representatives of railway companies to Board of Trade: -

Sir,—We have now had an opportunity of considering with the representatives of some of the principal companies your letter to us of the 25th November, and are in a position to say that an invitation issued on the understanding set forth in your letter would be accepted by the railway companies.

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) G. H. CLAUGHTON, W. GUY GRANET. (3) Letter from representatives of men's unions to Board of Trade: -

Dear Sir,—The letter received from the Board of Trade, dated 25th November, by the signatories to the settlement of 19th August, enclosing resolution passed by the House of Commons on 22nd November, was considered by the Joint Executive Committees at a meeting to-day, and the attached resolution was adopted solution was adopted.

We are, Sir, Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. E. WILLIAMS, A. BELLAMY, J. H. THOMAS,
A. Fox, F. LOWTH, S. CHORLTON.

"That this meeting of the Joint Executives, having carefully considered the Board of Trade letter of the 25th November, and the resolution of the House of Commons of 22nd November and the resolution to account the invitation to the second the country to the second the 22nd November, resolve to accept the invitation to meet the representatives of the railway companies to discuss the best mode of giving effect to the report of the Royal Commission."

(4) Letter from Board of Trade to signatories of Agreement of August 19th: -

Gentlemen,—I am directed by the President of the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st December, and with reference thereto I am to enclose a copy of the receipt of your letter of the 1st otherwise alter adversely the conditions of service (other than

a letter which they have received from the signatories of the Agreement on 19th August on behalf of the railway companies.

I am accordingly to suggest that a meeting on the terms of the letter from the Board of Trade of 25th November should take place at the offices of the Board of Trade on Thursday,

take place at the offices of the Board of Trade on Thursday, the 7th December, at 11 o'clock.

The Board of Trade, as signatories of the Agreement, have appointed the Chief Industrial Commissioner, Sir George Askwith, to attend the meeting on their behalf.

Mr. Buxton desires me to add that he hopes to have the pleasure of receiving the representatives of the parties immediately before the meeting.

diately before the meeting.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. LLEWELLYN SMITH.

(5) Letter from representatives of railway companies to Board of Trade:

SIR,—We have to-day been authorised to attend, together with Mr. S. Fay, the meeting proposed to be held at the Board of Trade to-morrow as representatives of the railway companies on the terms of the letter from the Board of Trade of 25th

As the questions for discussion must necessarily be questions of detail, we ask that the representatives may be accompanied, as their secretary, by Mr. H. A. Walker, whose close acquaintance with the proceedings before the Royal Commission will be of assistance to all parties.

We are,
Your obedient Servants,
(Signed) G. H. CLAUGHTON, W. GUY GRANET.

(6) Letter from representatives of men's unions to Board of Trade: -

Dear Sir,—On behalf of the signatories to the settlement of 19th August, I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 4th instant, together with enclosure, and desire to inform you that they will be at the Board of Trade at 11 a.m. on Thursday, as requested.

Yours faithfully, (Signed) J. E. WILLIAMS.

On December 7th the conference of representatives of the railway companies and of the men was held at the Board of Trade offices. The representatives present on behalf of the railway companies were Mr. G. H. Claughton, Sir W. Guy Granet, and Mr. Sam Fay, accompanied by Mr. H. A. Walker and Mr. W. Clower. The representatives on behalf of the men were Messrs. A. Bellamy, J. E. Williams, J. H. Thomas, M.P., A. Fox, T. Lowth and S. Chorlton. Sir George Askwith, accompanied by Mr. I. H. Mitchell and Mr. J. G. Bell, of the Board of Trade, was also present.

On the motion of Mr. G. H. Claughton, seconded by Mr. J. E. Williams, Sir George Askwith was appointed chairman.

The conference was resumed on December 8th and 10th, when the following Agreement was arrived at:

Railway Conference Agreement, December 11th, 1911.

In furtherance of an agreement signed at the Board of Trade on August 19th, 1911, and of the report of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate and report on the working of the Railway Conciliation and Arbitration Scheme of 1907, it was agreed by the undersigned, on behalf of the railway companies in Great Britain, who have adopted the Conciliation Scheme of 1907, and of the joint executives of the trade unions of railway employees, and of the Government and the Board of Trade, that the report and scheme of the Royal Commission be accepted and adopted with the following alterations and additions:

A.—It was agreed that the form of procedure as laid down in Clauses 2 to 8 be adopted, subject to the following modi-

Clauses 2 to 8 be adopted, subject to the following modi-

fications:—
Clause 2. The last sentence to read as under:—"The Company shall receive the deputation within 14 days from the receipt of the petition, and shall give a reply in writing to the petitioners within 28 days of the reception of the deputation."
With regard to the signing of the petition by at least 25 per cent. of those concerned, it was agreed that each company shall settle with its employees the question of percentage.

For this purpose a special meeting of each Conciliation Board shall be convened.

Failing agreement between the two sides of the Board the percentage of 25 laid down in the scheme to apply.

Clause 3. The words "either orally or" in lines 2 and 3 to

The following words to be inserted after the word "applicants" in the fourth line:—"Within 14 days of the receipt of the application."

The words "in writing" to be inserted after the word made" in the fifth line.

Clauses 5 and 6 to be deleted, and the following clauses to

matters of management or discipline) of a class of employees, the company shall circularise the men concerned, stating what their proposals are, and giving notice that the proposal will be placed on the agenda for the next appropriate meeting of the Conciliation Board. Such circular to be issued to the staff not less than one month before the date of the meeting of the Conciliation Board at which the proposal will be considered.

Clause 6.—If the company find it necessary to reduce the rates of wages or increase the hours of labour, or adversely alter the conditions of service of any individual or individuals, as distinct from a class of employees, they shall be at liberty to do so, subject to the man or men concerned having the right (if he or they feel aggrieved) to refer the question, unless it is one relating to matters of management or discipline, to the next meeting of the Conciliation Board.

If, at the meeting of such Board, it is determined that the alteration was not reasonable, the matter shall be adjusted as from the date the alteration was made.

B.—It was agreed that Clause 13 should be altered to read

'In those cases where the elections of employees' representa-"In those cases where the elections of employees' representa-tives have taken place during the year 1911 the term of office of such Boards shall expire on November 6th, 1914, except in those cases where it is found necessary to reorganise the grades coming under the existing Boards. Elections under these conditions, and also in the case of Boards not yet formed, or not re-elected during 1911, shall be held as soon as possible." It was agreed that the first meetings of the Conciliation Boards established under this scheme should not be held prior to May, 1912, except so far as the special meetings necessary

to May, 1912, except so far as the special meetings necessary to decide the percentage referred to in Minute A (Clause 2) are concerned. At the first meetings held in May, 1912, it shall are concerned. At the first meetings held in May, 1912, it shall be competent to raise for discussion, after the usual procedure laid down in Clauses 2, 3 and 4 of the scheme has been carried out, any matter included in settlements at present in operation, subject to the proviso that no alteration in such settlements shall operate before July 1st, 1912, as laid down in Clause 47 of the scheme. Clause 48 to be deleted.

C.—Clause 14. It was agreed that the following note should be added to paragraph (C) in this clause:—

"The Board of Trade have, in their discretion, in the case of small companies, modified the number of adult employees required to sign the nomination papers. This discretion to be continued."

continued."

D.—Clause 15. It was agreed that the words, "in the permanent employ of the company," in line 3, should be read as imposing no restriction on directors sitting upon the Boards.

E.—Clause 18. It was agreed that co-optation should be employed in the case of vacancies caused by an insufficient number of candidates being properly nominated for election.

F.—Clauses 25 and 29. It was agreed that, in the event of the complexes, side of a Compiliation Beard heing numble to

the employees' side of a Conciliation Board being unable to agree upon the selection of its leading member or secretary, the question shall be referred to the Board of Trade, who will

the question shall be referred to the Board of Trade, who will either decide the matter or take a ballot of the whole of the men employed in the grades represented by the Board.

G.—Clause 43. It was agreed that the record of meetings entered in the duplicate minute books shall be signed by the leading members of both sides, as well as by the secretaries.

H.—It was agreed that Clause 48 should be deleted.

I.—Upon the representatives of the men's side raising the question of the alteration of trip rates by the railway companies, it was explained that the companies must retain the right to vary trip rates according to varying circumstances, but it was stated that in case of the men not being satisfied as to the reasonableness of any such alteration of trip in a downward direction, the matter could be referred in in a downward direction, the matter could be referred in the ordinary course to the next meeting of the Conciliation Board, it being understood that if it was determined that such a reduction was not reasonable, the matter should be adjusted from the date of the alteration.

J.—Joint Staff. It was agreed that joint staff, where there is no separate Conciliation Board, shall be allocated to one or other of the owning companies for election purposes, and that

other of the owning companies for election purposes, and that so far as alteration in their rates of wages, hours of duty and conditions of service are concerned, they shall be dealt with through those Conciliation Boards as though they formed part of the staff of the company to which they were allocated, it being understood that in those cases where the joint staff are under the supervision of a joint officer all applications shall in the ordinary course be submitted to such joint officer.

In those cases where the joint staff are not under the control of a joint officer, it is understood that they should participate in any improved conditions which may be granted as the result of a petition dealing with the whole of the grade to which they belong throughout the company's line to which they are

belong throughout the company's line to which they are

In addition to the above alterations, it was agreed, on behalf of the companies whose representatives were present at the conference, that extra and casual men employed in the manipulation of goods traffic shall be paid for the time actually worked at hourly rates on a basis not lower than the minimum rate of wages and hours of duty of the permanent men working in

The representatives of the companies further undertook to use their good offices to get other companies to adopt the same-arrangement.

(Signed) (1) On behalf of the Railway Companies,

d) (1) On benalt of the hanway companies, G. H. Claughton, W. Guy Granet, Sam Fay, H. A. Walker.

(2) On behalf of the Joint Executives of the Trade Unions

of Railway Employees:—
For the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants,
A. Bellamy, J. E. Williams, J. H. Thomas. For the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and

For the General Railway Workers' Union, For the United Pointsmen's and Signalmen's Society, S. Chordon.

(3) On behalf of the Government and the Board of Trade, G. R. ASKWITH.

Share Fishermen, Hull.

Differences having arisen between the Hull Fishing Vessels Owners' Association, Ltd., and their men (represented by the Hull Amalgamated Steam Trawlers, Engineers, and Firemen's Union and the Port of Hull Trawl Fishermen's Protection Society) with regard to the sale of fish livers, the price charged for ice, the carriage of fish, and other matters, negotiations took place between the parties, and an agreement was arrived at between the owners and the former union. In the case of the latter union no settlement was arrived at, and the members handed in notices to cease work on December 1st. Representatives of the parties met Sir George Askwith on November 13th, at his request, and having heard their statements, he recommended that the section of the men represented by the Port of Hull Trawl Fishermen's Protection Society and the owners should at once hold a meeting of the Conciliation Board for the purpose of considering the disputed points and of ratifying the points already provisionally agreed upon. Meetings of the Conciliation Board were accordingly held on November 20th and 24th, and an agreement arrived at.

Seamen and Firemen, Hull and Goole.

The agreement, dated July 3rd, 1911, arrived at between the shipowners and others and the transport workers of Hull and Goole (see LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1911, p. 242) contained a clause, "Seamen in Hull and Goole to have a half-holiday per week," and differences subsequently arose between the parties as to the interpretation of this clause. The men contended that it applied to seamen engaged in Hull and Goole when the articles of a ship or vessel were opened for an agreement to be entered into in those ports, and that the half-holiday should be granted whether the vessel was in Hull or Goole, at sea, or abroad; the owners, on the other hand, claimed that the half-holiday applied to seamen when the vessels were in the ports of Hull and

In accordance with the terms of the agreement, the parties, in November, decided to refer the matter to the Board of Trade, and on November 30th the Board issued their decision as follows:-

After careful consideration of the case, the Board of Trade are clearly of opinion that the words of Clause 3 of the said agreement, viz. :—Seamen in Hull and Goole to have a half-holiday per week—apply to any seamen arriving in and being at Hull or Goole; that such seamen are entitled to a half-holiday per week, and that this regulation applies only to seamen while in the ports of Hull or Goole, and not to seamen while in any other place or port.

Locomotive Workers, Horwich.

In connection with the dispute at the locomotive works at Horwich of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company (see Labour Gazette, October, 1911, p. 364) it was agreed that:—

"If the management promise that the labourers' question shall, upon a resumption of work, have immediate consideration, and if not satisfactorily arranged within two weeks from such resumption the matter to be arbitrated upon within another two weeks, then the labourers would agree to allow their question to stand over until a resumption of work and will then send in their actual demands on the day work is resumed.

"It was understood that the labourers' requests meant the consideration of a minimum wage of 20s. per week for all adult labourers, and an advance to all skilled labourers receiving 24s. per week and under.

No settlement having been arrived at, the parties applied for the appointment of an arbitrator, and His Honour Judge Austin has been appointed to act in that

Tramway Workers, Ashton-under-Lyne, &c.

Mr. Ernest Moon, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to deal with an application made by the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Vehicle Workers to the Ashtonunder-Lyne Corporation, the Stalybridge, Hyde, Mossley and Dukinfield Joint Tramways and Electricity Board, and the Oldham, Ashton and Hyde Electric Tramways, Ltd., on behalf of the tramwaymen in the employ of these three authorities, for a reduction in the hours of labour, advances in wages, and other matters (see Labour GAZETTE, November, 1911, p. 404), issued his award on November 29th.

The award establishes a ten hours working day for motormen and conductors, a minimum wage of 51d. per hour, rising by four half-yearly increments to 61d., for motormen, and from $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. for conductors, and time and a quarter payment for overtime in the case of motormen and conductors. The wages and working conditions of shedmen remain unchanged, but shedmen acting as motormen and conductors are to receive the wages applicable to those grades. The award also deals with the question of holidays and mealtimes.

Carters, Greenock.

On September 26th forty-two carters in the employ of the Caledonian Railway Company at Greenock ceased work, without notice, for an advance of 2s. per week in the rate of wages. Informal meetings took place between the company's officials and some of the men, but no settlement was arrived at, and on October 27th a general strike of carters, including those employed by the Glasgow and South Western Railway, occurred in Greenock, involving altogether about 270 men. On November 1st, however, the men employed by the general carters, but not those employed by the railway companies, resumed

Meanwhile, Sir George Askwith had been in communieation with the parties, and on November 10th Mr. I. H. Mitchell proceeded to Greenock, and as a result of negotiations carried on by him a settlement was arrived at, the men resuming work on November 14th on their old conditions, the companies agreeing to consider the men's claim for improved working conditions.

Confectionery Workers, London, E.C.

In connection with a dispute involving a number of workpeople in the employment of a firm of confectionery manufacturers, London, E.C., occurring in August last, a settlement was arrived at providing that the wages question should be referred to an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade (see LABOUR GAZETTE, eptember, 1911, p. 326).

Mr. W. B. Yates, J.P., the arbitrator appointed, having heard the parties, issued his award on November 15th. The award, which is retrospective to October 9th, provides that female workers coming into the confectionery trade and put to work on the same work as that for which piece rates are paid shall after three months in the caramel department and six months in any other department be put on piece rates, which shall in all cases be fixed so as to enable the worker to earn time-and-a-quarter rates. Piece rates are to be based on a weekly time rate of not less than 8s. per week for workers in the caramel department, and 12s. per week in other departments. A minimum time rate, varying according to age, is fixed for the women, which includes all female workers in the chocolate and confectionery trade, whether employed direct by the firm or by any foreman or other worker employed by the firm, and a minimum time rate varying according to age and department for men.

Boot and Shoe Operatives.

An agreement, dated May 5th, 1911, between the Rossendale Shoe and Slipper Manufacturers' Association and the Rossendale Union of Boot, Shoe and Slipper Operatives, effected at a conference of the parties held under the chairmanship of Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P. (see Labour Gazette, May, 1911, p. 164), provided that differences between the parties during the period of three years from May 1st, 1911, should be dealt with

stoppages of work on the part of the workpeople occurred and a strike commenced at one firm, on November 20th, owing to the alleged victimisation of a union official, whereupon the Employers' Association posted fourteen days' notice of a general lock-out. At the request of the Chief Industrial Commissioner, Mr. Smith proceeded to Rossendale, and at a conference of the parties, held on November 24th, under his chairmanship, an agreement was arrived at. This agreemen't provides that the case of the dismissed workman should be investigated by the Conciliation Board, the employers undertaking that they would not discharge any workpeople by reason of their being trade unionists. and the union undertaking that any future disputes should be dealt with by the Conciliation Board.

Mr. Smith, the umpire appointed to deal with a claim by the operatives' side of the Anstey Boot and Shoe Trade Conciliation and Arbitration Board for an advance on each of the items of the existing price list for lasters (see LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1911, p. 404), issued his award on November 23rd. Mr. Smith decided against the claim for a general advance, but slightly amended certain of the items. He further awarded that the amended statement shall remain in force till the end of March, 1913, and thereafter subject to three months' notice on either side.

On December 5th, 1911, Mr. Smith delivered his award in a case in which the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Hinckley were unable to arrive at a settlement. The question referred to was the price to be paid for "Pulling up seats for Rex Machine with one tack," when performed in conjunction with machine power. Mr. Smith fixed the price at 11d. per dozen pairs.

Shipbuilding Trades, Southampton and Belfast.

Various disputes having arisen at Southampton between the London and Provincial Society of Coppersmiths and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers as to demarcation of work, on November 8th an application was received from the Secretary of the Southampton Engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Association asking the Board of Trade to use their influence to settle the matter. Accordingly communications were opened up with the parties, and on November 15th terms of agreement were signed by the secretaries of the two trade unions and countersigned by Mr. D. C. Cummings, of the Industrial Commissioner's department, referring the matter to an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade. Terms of reference were also agreed upon, and these were supplemented at a further meeting on December 4th. Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., has been appointed to act as arbitrator.

Mr. Smith has also been appointed to act as arbitrator in connection with a dispute as to demarcation of work between shipwrights and joiners at Belfast.

Crane Slingers and Drivers, Scunthorpe.

In connection with a claim made by a firm of iron and steel manufacturers at Scunthorpe for a reduction of the tonnage rates paid by them to the drivers and slingers employed on certain steam travelling cranes, application was made by the parties on November 9th to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide the question in dispute. The Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C., to act as arbitrator in the matter.

Pottery Turners, Glasgow.

On November 21st application was made to the Board of Trade by the joint secretaries of the Conciliation Board of the Potters' Federation, Ltd., representing the employers in the Scottish Stoneware Trade and the National Amalgamated Male and Female Pottery Workers, in accordance with the rules of the Conciliation Board, for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide the question as to whether a certain firm in Glasgow were entitled to put on an additional apprentice turner. Sheriff-Principal J. A. Fleming, K.C., was appointed to act in the desired capacity, and, having heard the parties on November 27th, decided that the firm had the right to by a Conciliation Board to be established. Several | put on the additional apprentice turner.

Workers in Steel Trade, West of Scotland.

The Court of Arbitration, consisting of Sheriff-Principal J. A. Fleming, K.C. (chairman), Mr. Alex. Siemens and Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., formed to deal with a claim made by the operatives' side of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Steam, Electrical and Hydraulic Service of the Steel Trade of the West of Scotland, for the payment, when on night duty, of six shifts wages for five shifts work (see Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1911, p. 364), issued its award on December 7th. The Court decided that it could not give effect to the claim made by the operatives.

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS AND WOMEN IN HOLLAND-NEW LAW.

THE Nederlandsche Staatscourant of October 25th contains a Royal Decree dated October 20th approving the text of a labour law which amends the regulations hitherto in operation governing the employment of young persons and women in industry in the Netherlands. Among the principal provisions of the new law are those sum-

No child under the age of 13 may be employed in an industrial establishment, nor any person over that age who is not exempt from school attendance. Hitherto the minimum age of admission has been 12 years.

The hours of labour of young persons (who are defined as those under the age of 17) and women in factories, workshops, etc., are not to exceed 10 per day or 58 per week (instead of 11 per day as heretofore), nor may these workers be employed as a general rule before 6 a.m. or after 7 p.m. (formerly 5 a.m. and 7 p.m.). Women who have household duties to perform and who make a declaration to that effect may not be employed after 1 p.m. on Saturdays, and it may also be laid down by Ministerial order that no young person or woman may be employed after that hour in any or in certain specified trades. No person in these protected classes may be permitted to work at an industrial occupation outside the factory or workshop at hours other than those stated above.

For a particular undertaking and for a specified period -up to 1915—the Minister entrusted with the execution of this law may grant permission for the employment of young persons or women up to 101 hours per day, but the maximum of 58 hours per week must not be exceeded.

Permission may be granted by Ministerial order, applicable either to certain localities or to all localities, to employ young persons of 14 or over and women between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. at specified trades, specified kinds of work, or work carried on under specified conditions, but the maximum hours must not exceed 10 per day (or, by special permit as above, 10½ per day), or

From October 1st to March 15th women may be employed in herring spitting up to midnight, and from March 15th to June 15th up to 2 a.m., but in these cases only 8 hours may be worked per day.

In regard to seasonal trades or under exceptional circumstances, an employer may obtain, on application to the local superintendent factory inspector, an exemption from the foregoing provisions as to the daily maximum hours, but the maximum hours in such cases must not exceed 12 per day, nor 66 in any consecutive 7 days. Before granting an exemption of the foregoing nature for more than 6 days, or where exemption is applied for within 8 days from the termination of a previous period of exemption, the inspector must obtain authorisation from the Minister. In the case of establishments subject to recurrent periods of pressure permits to deviate from the legal hours of labour may be granted by the Minister directly for a period not exceeding one year, but such a permit may not be utilised on more than 24 days during the year. In such cases the working time may extend to 11 hours per day, or 66 in 7 consecutive days, and work may begin at 5 a.m. and be prolonged till 8 p.m. An authorisation of this character may not be used for more than 2 days in succession.

woman exceeds 6 hours, it must be broken by an interval (a) of at least one hour where the work ceases at 6 p.m. or earlier, or (b) of at least 11 hours where work is carried on after 6 p.m.

Young persons or women may not be employed on a Sunday—or upon such other day as may be observed as the weekly day of rest.

No woman may be employed in an industrial undertaking within the four weeks following her confinement.

The employer or manager of an undertaking is bound to allow young persons employed in his factory or workshop opportunities after 5 p.m. for attendance at schools and classes for religious, technical, etc., instruction. Certain undertakings can be exempted from this for specified periods by the Minister.

The law is to enter into force upon a date to be determined hereafter, but not later than January 14th, 1912.

MINES AND QUARRIES, 1910.*

Labour.

The total number of persons employed at mines and quarries under the Quarries Act in the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man during 1910 was 1,163,920 (1,078,083 at mines and 85,837 at quarries), or a net increase of 37,548 as compared with the preceding year (viz., an increase of 35,648 at mines and 1,900 at quarries). Of the persons employed at mines 865,485 worked underground and 212,598 above ground. Of the latter 6.404 were females.

There were 1,360 separate fatal accidents in and about mines and quarries causing the loss of 1,902 lives, or an increase of 325 fatalities as compared with the previous

The gain in safety over a long period of years is evidenced by the fact that, reckoning from the year 1851 to 1910, each quinquennial period (except that for 1906-10) shows a steady decrease in the loss of life per 1,000 persons employed. The rate for the five years ending 1910 was 1 416, as compared with 4 301 for the five years ending 1855.

The total number of persons injured by accidents disabling them for more than seven days at all mines and quarries was 165,813 (mines 160,638, quarries 5,175), as ompared with 159,596 for the preceding year (mines 154,740, quarries 4,856), or an increase of 6,217.

Output.

The total value of the minerals raised during the year amounted to £122,105,582, an increase of £2,728,643 as compared with 1909. This increase is mainly accounted for by the increased value of coal.

The following Table shows the total output and value of the minerals raised at all mines and quarries during 1910 and 1909:-

	Quantity.	Value at Pits and Quarries.
England and Wales*	Tons. 279,197,723 49,614,838 1,440,810	105,733,479 16,155,377 216,726
Total, United Kingdom	330.253,371	122,105,582
Total, 1909	397,653,647	119,376,939

* Including the Isle of Man

The total output of coal was 264,433,028 tons, and the value £108,377,567, showing an increase of 658,716 tons and of £2,102,667 respectively on the figures for 1909. The average price of coal was 8s. 2.36d. per ton in 1910, as compared with 8s. 0.7d. in 1909.

Compared with 1909, there was a decrease of nearly a million tons in the quantity of coal exported, exclusive of coke and manufactured fuel and of coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in foreign trade. This decrease was due to a falling off in the Continental demand, and would have been greater but for the fact that more coal was exported to South America than in the preceding

Where the daily working time of a young person or Cd. 5,940, price is. 9d.; Part III., Cd. 5,977, price is. 5d., Wyman & Sons, Ltd.

TRADE UNIONS IN THE UNITED STATES fits by the local branches of these unions, and not reported to the offices of the central organisations.

December 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

In an article appearing in the *Bulletin* of the New York State Department of Labour for September, 1911, an estimate is given of the total membership of trade unions in the United States and Canada. It is stated that "no absolutely accurate figures of the total trade union membership in the United States and Canada can be given, nor can the figures for the United States and Canada be separated, but enough data are at hand, covering the majority of American unions, to permit an approximate estimate, and also to show the trend of trade union membership on the North American continent."

The statement given below shows the total membership of those unions for which statistics are available. The figures stated for the American Federation of Labour represent the average number of members paying per capita dues to the Federation in 1910; those for three of the four independent railway unions are based on the number of members assessed for benefits in January, 1911; those for the Western Federation of Miners represent the membership given when application was made for a charter from the American Federation of Labour, and relate to a date in 1911. The memberships of the fourth independent railway union and of the eight other independent unions were obtained direct from the general secretaries of the unions concerned, and relate to various dates in the present year.

The second secon	Membership.
American Federation of Labour	 1,562,112
Four independent railway unions	 289,186
Eight other independent unions	 154,897
Western Federation of Miners	 49,963

Total of above ...

In regard to the figures given for the American Federation of Labour, it is remarked that the computation of membership from per capita dues does not represent the full strength of the Federation, the total membership of which was estimated by the secretary to be 1,744,444 in September, 1910. Further, allowance is required to be made for the membership of several federated and national unions (such as the Industrial Workers of the World and the Knights of Labour), and of many smaller or local organisations, for all of which no figures are available. Taking these circumstances into account, the conclusion is reached that "an estimate for the total number of trade union members in the United States and Canada of 2,625,000, an increase of 5 per cent., or 125,000 members over the estimate of last year, would seem to be fairly justified."

Details are available relating to the trades represented in the membership of the American Federation of Labour. The following table classifies the average membership paying per capita dues to the Federation in 1908, 1909 and 1910, according to groups of trades:—

Group of Trades.	Membership.				
oroup of fraces.	1908.	1909.	1910		
Building Mining and Quarrying (including Stoneworking) Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile Tex	305,800 285,200 237,900 16,000 108,600 143,800 82,900 24,200 26,500 103,100 38,600 25,500 68,100 44,800 52,200 23,685	292,900 300,600 197,800 13,100 114,900 116,000 83,800 23,500 23,500 101,900 36,800 25,500 37,900 48,500 42,700 19,472	328,200 267,400 213,200 13,100 131,600 90,400 22,000 30,000 105,700 37,000 26,5000 42,400 50,100 39,300 20,412		
Total	1,586,885	1,483,372	1,562,112		

The following particulars of benefits paid during 1910 72 national unions, with a total membership of 958,500, affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, are exclusive of considerable sums expended upon bene-

The aggregate membership for 1909 is given in the source as 1,482,872, but the

The total expenditure on benefits of all kinds in 1910 was £487,700. The only form of benefit which appears to be at all generally paid by the unions is death benefit. Of the total stated above £286,278 was accounted for under this head (£275,134 for members and £11.144 for members' wives), and was paid by 68 unions with 956,900 members. Sick benefit amounting to £149,826 was paid by 27 unions with 565,500 members, travelling benefit amounting to £8,939 by 5 unions with 52,300 members, unemployed benefit amounting to £41,210 by 11 unions with 119,900 members, and tool insurance amounting to £1,447 by 4 unions with 18,200 members.

The expenditure upon unemployment benefit during 1910 was only 41 per cent. of that in the previous year, a fact which is attributed to the improvement in the industrial situation. There was an increase, as compared with the previous year, in payments on account of death benefits, but a slight decrease in sick and travelling benefits. The net result is a decrease of £35,062 (or 6.7 per cent.) in the total benefits paid during 1910 as compared with 1909.

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1910-11.

THE Local Government Board have recently issued a Return* as to the proceedings of Distress Committees in England and Wales and of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, during the year ended March 31st, 1911.

Out of the 101 provincial Committees, 36 did not open their registers. The estimated population of the 29 London and 65 provincial districts in which applications were received was about 131 millions; the total number of applications was 73,491, or 5.4 per 1,000 of the population. The total number of applications registered in London was equivalent to 5.9 per 1,000 of the population; but in 12 metropolitan boroughs the proportions were in excess of this figure, the highest proportions being found in Shoreditch (11.7), Poplar (11:4) and Bermondsey (10:7); in 12 areas bordering on London, viz., the boroughs of Croydon, West Ham, East Ham, and Hornsey, and the urban districts of Barking Town, Edmonton, Erith, Leyton, Tottenham, Walthamstow, Willesden and Wood Green, the proportion was 9.1 per 1,000. The total number f applications in provincial districts was 5.2 per 1,000 of the population; 30 out of the 65 districts were above this average, the highest proportions being shown in Edmonton (17.0), Norwich (17.0), and York (16.6).

Both the total number of applicants (73,491) and the number found qualified for assistance under the Act (51,828) during the year 1910-11 were considerably less than in the preceding winter (127,066 and 81,749 respectively); the proportion of applicants per 1,000 of the population fell from 8:1† in 1909-10 to 5:4 in 1910-11. The decrease in the number of applicants was more marked in the provincial districts than in London. With few exceptions, all districts show a decrease, but the fall was specially pronounced in the Midland and Northern towns. The Distress Committees generally report that the conditions of industry were much better in 1910-11 than in the previous year; the building trade remained slack, and many men hitherto engaged in the transport trade were thrown out of employment by the substitution of motor for horse traction.

In as many as 39,519 cases, or rather more than onehalf of the total number of applications, the applicants had also applied to a Distress Committee on a former occasion-i.e., at some date prior to April 1st, 1911; the corresponding number of renewals in the previous year was 63,610 out of 127,066.

Of the 73,491 applications received, 86 per cent. were investigated. Frequently, especially in London, only such numbers of cases were investigated, either by the

* Parliamentary Paper No. 280 of Session 1911. † Revised figure, based on population according to the Preliminary Report of the Census 1911.

Committees directly or by inquiry officers, as work could be found for on the local relief works or elsewhere. In 11,377 of the cases investigated the applications were rejected by the Committees, for various reasons-e.g., on account of unsatisfactory character, or on the ground that the applicants had removed from the district, or had already found work. The last-mentioned cause is shown by the returns to have operated in a very large number of instances. The number of applicants whose cases after investigation were found qualified for assistance under the Act was 70.5 per cent. of the whole number of applicants. Of the applicants found qualified for assistance 76.6 per cent. were between the ages of 20 and 50 years, and 20.5 per cent. were 50 years of age

The occupations of the applicants whose cases were entertained are, so far as they were ascertained, shown in the following Table: -

Occupations.	London.	Percentage of Total of all Occupations.	Total (London and Pro- vinces).	Per- centage of Total of all Occu- pations.
General or casual labour	2,867 2,137	25·9 19·3	25,007 3,895	48·3 7·5
and messages Building trades Engineering, ship-building, and metal trades	3,263 696	29·5 6·3	10,954 3,213	21·1 6·2
Furnishing and wood-working trades Food, drink, and tobacco trades- Domestic service - Tailoring and clothing trades Textile trades Boot and shoe making trades Printing, bookbinding, and other paper	245 406 412 195 27 83 92	2:2 3:7 3:7 1.8 0:3 0:8 0:8	717 1,103 911 362 336 1,351 214	1·4 2·1 1·8 0·7 0·6 2·6 0·4
trades Other occupations	630	5.7	3,765	7.3
Totals	11,053	100.0	51,828	100.0

Employment, either on relief works or on ordinary work, with local authorities or private employers, was offered to 34,960 persons, including 7,215 in London. The total number who took up the work offered or found for them (including a certain number already at work at the beginning of the year) was 28,993, as compared with 58,603 in 1909-10.

The total amount earned in wages by the men and women employed in the various works provided by the Central (Unemployed) Body, Distress Committees, and local authorities, so far as shown, was £112,967, of which approximately £16,668 was paid to men and their families engaged on labour colonies. The average amount earned by men on the labour colonies was £9, and by men employed on other work £4 per head.

The number of persons (including dependants) assisted to emigrate during the year was 2,775, as compared with 1,702 in 1909-10; the number assisted to remove to other areas in England and Wales was 260, as compared with 515 in 1909-10.

The total receipts for the financial year 1910-11 of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London, and of the Distress Committees in London and the provinces, amounted to £162,125, including £43,093 from rates, £81,521 from the Parliamentary grant administered by the Local Government Board, £11,203 from repayments for work done, and £6,846 from voluntary contributions or collections. The expenditure amounted to £183,585. including £35,391 for cost of work provided on farm and labour colonies, and £79,360 for other work, £14,645 for cost of Labour Exchanges and Employment Registers and collection of information, and £32,485 in aid of emigration or removal to other areas.

STATE SUBVENTIONS TO UNEMPLOYED BENEFIT FUNDS IN FRANCE IN 1910.

In a despatch dated November 18th, H.M. Ambassador at Paris forwards the Report* by the Minister of Labour upon the subventions made by the French Government in 1910 to societies which provide assistance to their members during unemployment. The object of the State in

* Published in Journal Officiel de la République Française, November 17th,

granting these subsidies is solely to encourage organisations formed by the workpeople themselves for the purpose of making regular allowances to members out of work through no fault of their own.

Owing to the small number of applications for subvention, the maximum payments allowed under the decrees governing the distribution of the subsidy were again granted. In spite of this, the total amount paid to the funds in respect of unemployed members in 1910 fell considerably short of the £4,400 annually allotted for this purpose, being £1,715, as compared with £1,681 in the previous year. During the first half of the year the applications of 83 funds were approved, £730 being granted to such funds, while during the second six months £985 was granted to 99 funds.

Of the total of £1,715, a sum of £1,602 was received by 66 funds which were granted subventions in each halfyear, and which paid unemployment benefit only in respect of one particular trade group. The figures relating to these funds are summarised according to groups

Group of Trades.	Average Member- ship of Funds.	Members Unem- ployed during Year.	Days for which Benefit was paid by Funds.	Amount of Bene- fit paid by Funds.	Amount of State Subventions.
Printing and Bookbinding Textile	13,516 6,678 4,780	2,609 1,831 542	29,039 17,788 8,668	£ 3,270 826 697	£ 870 148 148
Commerce, Transport, and Warehousing Skin and Leather Clothing	8,369 1,540 518 539 982	303 487 268 188 357	9,520 10,744 5,295 4,622 3,169	774 753 446 388 165	140 130 73 60 33-
Total	36,922	6,585	88,845	7,319	1,602

In addition to the amounts distributed as shown in the table, 30 funds received an aggregate of £75 from the State in respect of one half-year only, 5 funds operating in more than one trade received £24, and 5 funds received £14 in respect of travelling benefit allowed to

NEW SPANISH HOUSING LAW.*

UNDER a law dated June 12th, 1911, the Spanish Government, either on its own initiative or on the proposal of certain specified bodies, is empowered to sanction the formation in any municipality of a Committee for the erection and improvement of cheap dwellings. It will be the duty of these Committees, which will be under the control of the Spanish Labour Department, to advise on and encourage the erection of cheap and sanitary dwellings to be let or sold-either outright or by instalments—to persons with small incomes, to promote the formation of charitable and co-operative societies for the construction of such dwellings and of people's credit societies, to advance loans to those desirous of acquiring such dwellings, to facilitate the granting of loans to the societies, to propose to the Government or local authorities suitable measures for the erection and improvement of cheap dwellings, to organise competitions upon the subject, to investigate the sanitary condition of cheap dwellings, especially in working-class districts, and to supervise the building of dwellings under this law. The Committees are empowered to condemn dwellings considered to be dangerous to health; the owners of such condemned dwellings are required to execute the necessary improvements, in default of which provision is made for the expropriation of the properties condemned, with a view to their

improvement or rebuilding.

The Committees will be established by Royal decree, and each will consist of nine members appointed for a period of four years. Three of these members are to be nominated by the governor of the province on the proposal of the local council. One of these three must be an architect, or failing that another person directly connected with the building trade, one a doctor, and one a member of the local council; of the

* Boletin del Instituto de Reformas Sociales (Journal of the Spanish Labour

remaining six, two are to be elected by the fifty largest ratepayers and two by workmen's associations, while two are to be appointed by the governor of the province. The Committees may accept egacies, donations, and State, provincial and municipal subventions. Necessary expenses incurred by Committees upon staff and office equipment will be defrayed by the municipality concerned.

Free sites for the construction of houses in accordance with the present law may be provided by the State, provincial and municipal authorities, out of lands or plots owned by such authorities, when the said lands or olots are situated in the environs of towns, or when they border upon railways or other means of communication, more especially when they are of easy access to industrial centres. When, however, conditions are such as would, within a period of ten years, cause the plots and lands to acquire such a value as to render them unsuitable to be used as sites for cheap dwellings, or which would cause any buildings erected thereon to lose the character of cheap dwellings, then the power to make free grants of such lands or plots ceases to exist. Unproductive land of the kind referred to above belonging to societies or private individuals may, within a period of three years from the date of entry into operation of the present law, be expropriated in the public interest for the benefit of the above mentioned charitable and co-operative societies.

In order to encourage the construction of cheap dwellings, a sum of not less than £20,000 is to be included in the annual estimates of the Government, and this sum is to be distributed in accordance with the recommendations of the Spanish Labour Department and the Committees. One-half of this grant is to be devoted to paying interest (at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent.) upon loans advanced to co-operative societies for the construction of cheap houses to be owned by their members, and the other half is to be applied in direct subvention of individuals or societies constructing cheap houses or in guaranteeing interest (at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent.) on loans raised by co-operative societies for this purpose. It is provided that the annual subvention shall in no case exceed one quarter of the sum annually spent in building.

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 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. With the coming of winter there is a surplus of unskilled labourers in many parts. In Nova Scotia the collieries have been for the most part busy, with prospects of an active winter. The long-continued strike of coal miners in Alberta and the Crow's Nest Pass district of British Columbia has just been settled.

Commonwealth of Australia.

Passages.—Free, assisted, or nominated passages are granted by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Western Australia. Owing to the numbers of emigrants now going to Australia it is almost mpossible to engage an immediate passage.

New South Wales .- In Sydney and suburbs, the building, iron, furniture, boot and clothing trades and factory workers have been well employed; and stone masons, bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, joiners, and able-bodied labourers, are in great demand. The strike of iron workers at Lithgow continues.

In Victoria employment continues to be very good; and assisted passages are now being granted to mechanics and female operatives in addition to other persons. There is a large demand for farmers, farm labourers, generally useful men, bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, boilermakers, blacksmiths, moulders, engine fitters, plumbers, turners, and furniture makers. There is also large demand for female operatives, such as workers on women's clothing (including dressmakers, white workers, &c.), workers on men's and juvenile clothing, shirt, collar, and pyjama makers, hosiery and under-wear makers (machinists), and boot trade employees (machinists and fitters), and for female servants. There is only a poor demand for gold or coal miners.

South Australia. - Work of nearly all kinds is plentiful, and there is a good demand for bricklayers, masons, plasterers, carpenters, first-class painters, plumbers, boilermakers, ironworkers, moulders, coppersmiths, female servants, and, in country districts, for farm labourers and unskilled labourers.

Queensland.—There is a good demand for labour generally, both in towns and country. The supply of abour in the sugar districts in the north is sufficient.

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

Tasmania.—The serious strike of miners at the Mt. Lyell mines in the West has been settled. In other parts the only demand is for female servants and for farm labourers in the season.

New Zealand.

There is a good demand for farmers, dairy-farm hands, farm labourers, and female servants, and to these classes reduced passages are being offered. The demand for mechanics is not so general, but skilled men, such as plumbers, have little difficulty in finding work. Women workers are much wanted in the woollen mills, confectionery and fruit-preserving works, laundries, dressmaking, tailoring, &c.

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. In Pretoria the state of trade is fair in building, shops and farming. In the Orange Free State a demand for builders exists at Bethlehem. In The Cape there are openings at Cape Town for a few masons in the stone-dressing industry, a few body-coat hands and pressers, a few lasters and saddlers, and for girls in the jam-making, book-binding, fish-packing, confectionery, and tobacco industries. 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. 441-442 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. 2537 of 1904, pp. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908, and pp. xxv.—xxvi. of Cd. 5415 of 1911.)]

FRANCE.*

FRANCE >

Employment in October. - In the building trades the decline reported during the last two months gave way to a slight improvement. Employment continued satisfactory in the metal trades; among tin-box makers unemployment, though considerable, was less serious than a month ago. No improvement was reported in the textile trades, and the proportion of unemployed

^{*} Handbooks (with maps) on the different British Dominions Oversea may be btained from the Emigrants' Information Office at a penny each, post free.

^{*} Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department)

mained high, particularly in the Nord. In the printing trades a slight decline was experienced, but on the whole the situation continued satisfactory. In the skin and leather trades there was some improvement, but the number of persons out of work was still much above the average. Employment declined considerably with vineyard workers in the south of France, the vintage being at an end, and pruning not having yet begun; among woodmen the proportion of unemployed, already high, increased during the month, as agricultural work was over for the season, while that in the forests had not begun. Gardeners in the Paris district were not so well

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in October were received by the French Labour Department from 857 trade unions with an aggregate membership of 233,943. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais department, 7.5 per cent. of the members were described as unemployed in October, as compared with 6.5 per cent. in

the previous month, and 5.9 per cent. in October, 1910.*

Coal Mining in October.—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground was 5.94 in October, as compared with 5.69 in the previous month, and 5.67 in October, 1910. Taking surface and underground workers together, 92:40 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 7.59 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 80.2 and 19.3, and in October, 1910, 93.15 and 6.24.

Labour Disputes in October.—Eighty-six disputes, all of which were strikes, were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in October, as compared with 99 in the previous month and 127† in October, 1910. In 71 of the new disputes 6,334 workpeople took part, as compared with 13,223 who took part in 88 disputes in the previous month, and 55,295 in 116 disputes in October, 1910. The groups of trades in which the greatest number of disputes occurred were the textile (18), metal (14), transport (14), and woodworking (10). Of 92 new and old disputes reported to have terminated 16 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople and 48 wholly in favour of the employers, while 28 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in October .- Nine instances of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department in October. In three cases the employers declined to take part in conciliation proceedings, but in the remaining six cases committees of conciliation were formed, resulting in the settlement of the disputes, a collective agreement being signed in each case.

GERMANY.

Employment in October .- According to the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (the journal of the German Labour Department), employment improved in several industries during October. In coal mining in the Ruhr district the situation was generally more favourable, and in both Upper and Lower Silesia most of the collieries were busy. Conditions were also favourable in the pig-iron industry. Employment remained good in the building, engineering, chemical and electrical trades, and in the potash industry. Some improvement took place in the clothweaving industry, but in cotton spinning employment continued bad. It was dull at distilleries, and bad in the cigar-making industry.

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the German Labour Department by 51 trade unions with an aggregate membership of 1,990,309. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 1,848,650, of whom 28,585, or 1.5 per cent. were stated to be unemployed at the end of October, 1911. The percentage of unemployed among those unions which made returns at all three periods was 1.6 at the end of October, 1911, as compared with 1.7 in the previous month and 1.6 at the end of October, 1910.*

The following table shows, for the whole body of trade unions reporting, and separately for each of the principal unions for which statistics are available, the membership reported on at the end of October, 1911, and the percentage of members then returned as unemployed, as compared with a month and a year ago:-

Union.	Member- ship reported on	Percentage of Member- ship returned as un- employed at end of month.*			
CHOM.	at end of Oct., 1911.	Oct., 1911.	Sept., 1911.	Oct., 1910.	
All Unions making Returns	1,848,650	1.5†	1.7	1.6	
Miners Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) Engineers and Metal Workers. (Hirsch-Duncker) Metal Workers (Christian) Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.) Textile Workers (Christian) Boot and Shoe Makers Transport Workers Printers Bookbinders. Wood Workers Frewery and Mill Workers Factory Workers (trades not specified) State and Municipal Workers	48,587 507,822 42,727 42,446 125,519 33,768 41,654 186,755 61,065 29,569 176,765 42,012 170,352 43,288	0·2 1·3 0·7 0·4 0·7 0·9 1·8 1·1 4·8 2·5 2·1 1·9 1·0 0·5	0·1 1·2 2·2 0·6 1·0 1·4 1·8 2·9 6·1 2·2 1·5 1·4 0·3	0·2: 1·3 0·9 0·8 \$ \$ 0·9 1·2 0·9 4·6 1·8 3·1 1·9 0·9 0·5	

Dispute in the Metal Trades in Berlin. §-With a view to terminating a strike of over 3,000 foundry workmen in Berlin, which commenced on October 8th, and subsequent small strikes which occurred in the metal trades, the Association of Berlin Metal Manufacturers gave notice on November 17th that a lock-out of 60 per cent. of their workmen would commence on November 30th unless the strikes were terminated. Some 30,000 men were actually locked out. On December 6th, however, at a ballot taken by the strikers, the majority necessary under the trade union rules to secure the continuance of the strike was not obtained. The strikers accordingly resumed work on December 8th, and the lock-out was raised on December 11th.

NORWAY.

Employment in October. |- The following table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of October in trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Labour Department, comparative figures relating to the same unions being added for the previous month and for October, 1910:-

	Me	embership	o	Percentage Unemployed			
Group of Trades.	Oct. 31st, 1911.	Sept. 30th, 1911.	Oct. 31st, 1910.	Oct. 31st, 1911.	*Sept. 30th, 1911.	Oct. 31st, 1910.	
Masons and Bricklayers Carpenters, etc. Painters. Metal Workers. Boot and Shoe Makers Printers. Bookbinders Bakers Tinned Goods Wood Pulp and Paper Makers Sawyers and Planers Cabinet Makers	550 1,202 280 6,873 596 1,896 435 352 321 705 546 520	559 1,229 260 6,765 584 1,868 416 351 308 710 517 512	437 990 378 5,681 586 1,482 334 300 250 547 450 435	3·1 2·6 3·6 0·7 0·7 0·5 3·7 0·3 	2:3 1:5 .:. 0:7 0:5 2:2 0:5 5:1 1:6 .:. 6:6 0:6	2·3 5·2 5·6 1·9 1·4 0·7 0·3 6·3 2·4 	
Total	14,276	14,079	11,870	1.0	1.3	2.2	

HOLLAND.¶

Employment in October.—Returns relating to unemployment among their members in October were received by the Dutch Central Statistical Office from 521 trade union and municipal unemployment funds, with a total membership of 47,843, of whom 46,346 were entitled to benefit. The percentage of the latter out of work in October was 21, as compared with 19 in September.* 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 October, as compared with 5.6 in September.

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

Average Number of Members entitled to Benefit in Trade Unions and Unemploy-			Days lost per Week.	
making Returns in Oct., 1911.	Oct., 1911.	Sept., 1911.	Oct., 1911.	Sept. 1911.
46,346	2.1	1.9	5.7	5 6
9,776 4,994 9,028 913 1,715 4,422 2,120	3·4† 1·2 4·0 0·8 11·1 2·4 0·0	3·2† 1·2 3·3 2·7 6·0 2·4 0·0	6.0† 5.9 5.3 4.6 5.6 4.8 0.0	6·0† 5·9 5·0 4·8 5·4 4·8 0·0
4,679 1,154	0.7	0.7	5·8 5·3	5·7 5·2
	Number of Members entitled to Benefit in Trade Unions and Unemployment Funds making Returns in Oct., 1911. 46,346	Number of Members entitled to Benefit in Trade Unions and Unemployment Funds making Returns in Oct., 1911.	Number of Members entitled to Benefit in Trade Unions and Unemployment Funds making Returns in Oct., 1911.	Number of Members entitled to Benefit in Trade Unions and Unemployment Funds making Returns in Oct., 1911. 1911.

BELGIUM.

Employment in October.—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 1.5 per cent. of the 54,443 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of October, as compared with 1.9 per cent. in the previous month, and 2.0 per cent. in October, 1910.*

DENMARK.§

Employment in September .- According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Bureau, 4'3 per cent. of the 90,700 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 5'2 per cent. of 91,300 reporting at the end of August.* The number of days let by such week as a supplied to the such search as a supplied to the supplied to days lost by such members of trade unions, owing to unemployment, was 0.9 per member during September, compared with 11 during August.

UNITED STATES.

Strike of Street Cleaners at New York.—In despatches to the Foreign Office, H.M. Consul-General at New York reports that a strike of drivers, collectors, sweepers, stablemen and ostlers employed by the Street Cleaning Department of that city commenced on November 8th, the principal demands of the men being for the abolition of night-work, an increase of wages, and an eight-hour day. The Mayor pointed out to the strikers that they were under the Civil Service rules, and had no right to strike, being public officials, and warned them that every man who did not report for duty would be considered as a deserter, and would not under any circumstances be re-engaged.

The strikers refused to resume work, and the Street Cleaning Department proceeded to engage men to take their places. Some violence occurred, but by November 15th the strike was practically broken. The great majority of the strikers have been discharged from the service, their places being taken by men who were engaged during the strike.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

DURING NOVEMBER.

COAL MINING.

(Based on 503 Returns—445 from Employers, 45 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns relating to 1,315 pits employing 685,722 workpeople showed that the average number of days* worked per week during the fortnight ended November 25th, 1911, was 5.50, compared with 5.56 days a month ago and 5.28 days in November, 1910. Of the 685,722 workpeople covered by the Returns, 629,025 (or 91.7 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended November 25th, 1911, while 507,417 (74.0 per cent. of the total) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest weekly averages were in North Wales (5.89 days) and South Yorkshire (5.81 days); the lowest averages were in Ireland (5.00 days) and in the Gloucester and Somerset district (5.06 days).

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

Districts.	No. of Work- people employed in Nov., 1911, at the	work	ge number ed per we Collierie tnight er	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in November, 1911, as compared with a		
	Collieries included in the Table.	Nov. 25th, 1911.	Oct. 28th, 1911.	Nov. 19th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES. Northumberland Durham Cumberland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire. Nottingham and Leicester Staffordshire Warwick, Worcester and Salop Gloucester and Somerset. North Wales South Wales and Mon.	50,982 128,565 7,592 79,900 24,670 59,258 46,740 38,664 30,106 9,323 5,891 11,300 136,501	Days. 5:40 5:43 5:43 5:81 5:57 5:55 5:44 5:25 5:49 5:44 5:06 5:89 5:50	Days. 5:42 5:46 5:67 5:74 5:63 5:57 5:40 6:30 6:54 5:46 5:22 5:90 5:81	Days. 5:10 5:06 5:28 5:55 4:96 5:02 5:02 5:03 5:49 5:34 5:32 5:32 5:84	Days 0.02 - 0.03 - 0.24 + 0.07 - 0.06 - 0.02 + 0.04 - 0.05 - 0.05 - 0.02 - 0.16 - 0.01 - 0.31	Days. + 0·30 + 0·37 + 0·15 + 0·61 + 0·61 + 0·22 + 0·22 + 0·22 - 0·64 - 0·34
ENGLAND AND WALES	629,491	5.52	5:58	5:32	- 0.06	+ 0.20
SCOTLAND. West Scotland The Lothians Fife	23,444 3,812 28,376	5·26 5·41 5·40	5·23 5·49 5·45	5·13 5·18 4·58	+ 0.03 - 0.08 - 0.05	+ 0·13 + 0·23 + 0·82
SCOTLAND	55,632	5.34	5.36	4.88	- 0.02	+ 0.46
IRELAND	599	5.00	5.37	5.64	- 0.37	- 0.64
United Kingdom	685,722	5.50	5.56	5.28	- 0.08	+ 0.22

In Northumberland and Durham employment was good generally; it showed little change on a month ago, but was much better than a year ago. In Cumberland there was a decline on a month ago, but an improvement on a year ago. In South Yorkshire employment was very good, and better than a year ago. In West Yorkshire there was a slight decline on a month ago, but a considerable improvement compared with a year ago. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was good, and better than a year ago. In Derbyshire it was fairly good generally, and in Nottingham and Leicestershire it was, on the whole, fair; in both districts it was better than a year ago. Employment was good in North Staffordshire and in the Pelsall district, but in the Cannock Chase coalfield it was reported as moderate and worse than a month ago and a year ago. In Warwickshire and Shropshire employment was good generally. In the Forest of Dean it continued fair, and in the Radstock district it was fairly good. In North Wales employment was very

^{*} These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 441-442. See also Note above.

^{*} These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pp. 441-442. See also Note above.
† This figure is based on all unions reporting in October, 1911. Omitting unions which did not report a month or a year ago the figure is 1.6.

[†] No report. § Based on despatches to the Foreign Office from H.M. Ambassador at Berlin, and on newspaper reports. ∥ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Labour Depart-

ment.
¶ Mandschrift 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. 441-442. See also Note above.
† Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.
**Revue du Tranaul (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).
† Statistiske Efterretninger (Journal of the Danish Statistical Bureau).

^{*} 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.

good; it was fair in South Wales, and showed a decline on both a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland employment was fairly good on the whole, and better

than a year ago, specially in Fifeshire.

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 workeople were engaged.

Description of Coal.	No. of Work- people employed in Nov., 1911, at the	Average number of days worked per week by the Pits in Fortnight ended		Inc. (Dec. (Nov.,	-) in	
	Collieries included in the Table.	Nov. 25th, 1911.	Oct. 28th, 1911.	Nov. 19th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite Coking	6,965 36,626 46,720 86,880 268,834 239,697	Days. 5:79 5:37 5:55 5:29 5:53 5:55	Days. 5:76 5:49 5:50 5:37 5:65 5:56	Days. 5:34 5:08 5:11 5:20 5:47 5:18	Days. + 0.03 - 0.12 + 0.05 - 0.08 - 0.12 - 0.01	Days. + 0.45 + 0.29 + 0.44 + 0.09 + 0.06 + 0.37
All Descriptions	685,722	5.50	5.56	5.28	- 0.06	+ 0.55

Compared with a month ago there was a slight decline at pits producing coking, steam and house. Compared with a year ago there was a general improvement, which was most marked at pits producing anthracite and gas

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in November, 1911, amounted to 5,793,231 tons, or 82,636 tons less than in October, 1911, and 595,502 tons more than in November, 1910.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

(Based on 72 Returns—58 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1 from a Trade Union and 13 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT continued good in iron mines, and was about the same as a month ago and a year ago. It was fairly good in shale mines, though not so good as a month ago; it was better than a year ago.

Employment was fair on the whole in tin and lead mines, and showed a further improvement on a month ago in tin mines. It continued fair on the whole in and about quarries, except in limestone quarries, where some short time was worked on account of bad weather.

Iron Mining.—During the fortnight ended November 25th the weekly average number of days worked by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.88, as compared with 5.85 a month ago and 5.83 a year ago

Bullia	Work- people	worke	Number ed per we Fortnig	Dec. (-)	(+) or in Nov. on a	
Districts.	employed in Nov., 19 1 1.	Nov. 25th 1911.	Oct. 28th, 1911.	Nov. 19th, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland	8,045 5,272	Days. 5.91 5.87	Days. 5.86 5.86	Days. 5.87 5.86	Days. + 0.05 + 0.01	Days. + 0.04 + 0.01
shire Scotland Other Districts	1,162 2,490	5·82 5·81	5·80 5·85	5·80 5·66	+ 0.02	+ 0.02 + 0.15
All Districts	16,969	5.88	5.85	5.83	+ 0.03	+ 0.05

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 94.8 per cent. were employed at mines working 11 or more days during the fortnight ended November 25th, as compared with 94.3 per cent. a month ago, and 89.0 per cent a year ago.

Shale Mining .- According to the Returns received, there were 3,440 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended November 25th, who worked on an average 5.62 days per week, as compared with 3,397 workpeople in October, who worked 5.71 days, and 3,219 workpeople in

November, 1910, who worked 5.56 days.

Tin Mining.—Employment in Cornwall was fair generally, and better than a month ago and about the same as a year ago. In the Camborne and Liskeard districts it was fairly good.

Lead Mining.—Employment was fairly good in Weardale, and was better than a year ago. In North Wales it was dull, and worse than both a month ago and a

Slate.—Employment continued fair in North Wales, except in the Nantlle district, where short time was worked. It continued good at Delabole (Cornwall), and was about the same as a year ago.

Granite.—Employment continued fair in the Aberdeen district and in Leicestershire. In Cornwall it was, on the whole, dull and worse than a year ago.

Limestone.—Employment was moderate in the Weardale district, where there was much short time on account of unfavourable weather. Short time was also worked in Cumberland, where employment was described as poor. In the Buxton district employment was slightly better than a month ago, but still quiet; some short time was worked in the early part of the month. Employment continued moderate in the Plymouth district. In North Wales it was fairly good, and about the same as

Other Stone.—Employment continued good with chert quarrymen at Bakewell, and overtime was worked. In the Clee Hill road-material (basalt) quarries employment was fair, but adversely affected by unfavourable weather. Employment continued moderate at grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district, and was not so good as a year ago. It was moderate at freestone quarries in the Newcastle and Gateshead districts, where ome time was lost on account of the weather. At whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale employment continued good. It was fairly good at sandstone quarries in North Wales. Employment was generally fair in the Sheffield district and at Rotherham and Barnsley; at Normanton it was moderate.

Settmaking.—Employment with settmakers continued fair generally in Scotland and good in Leicestershire; in North Wales and the Clee Hill district it was, on the whole, fair. Employment was dull and worse than a month ago with monumental granite cutters in the Aberdeen district, short time being worked in several yards. With masons employed about granite quarries in Cornwall it continued fair.

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

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

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

Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during November, though still moderate, was better than a month ago. It was worse than a year

Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters showed that the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of November, 1911, was 293, as compared with 283 in October, 1911, and 309 in November, 1910. Ten furnaces were relit during the month (5 in Lanarkshire, 2 in Monmouthshire, and one each in Lancashire, Flintshire, and Glamorganshire).

The number of workpeople employed at the end of November, 1911, at the works covered by the returns was 21,500, an increase of 2.6 per cent. compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 6.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		f Furnaces, rns, in Blast	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Nov., 1911, on a		
District.	November, 1911.	October, 1911.	November, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
England & Wales-					
Cleveland	78	78	80		_ 2
Cumberland & Lancs.	26	25	32	+1	- 6
S. and S.W. Yorks	10	10	12		- 2
Derby & Nottingham Leicester, Lincoln,	33	33	35		- 2
and Northampton	28	28	26		+2
Stafford & Worcester	34	34	34		
S. Wales&Monmouth	8	5	11	+ 3	- 3
Other districts	6	5	6	+ 1	
England & Wales	223	218	236	+ 5	- 13
Scotland	70	65	73	+ 5	- 3
Total	293	283	309	+10	-16

The Imports of iron ore in November, 1911, amounted to 435,501 tons, or 6,378 tons less than in October, 1911, and 123,370 tons less than in November, 1910.

December, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in November, 1911, amounted to 103,662 tons, or 7,645 tons more than in October, 1911, and 4,355 tons more than in

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 204 Returns—190 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 a slight improvement on a month ago, and was much better than a year ago. According to returns covering 99,331 workpeople, the volume of employment (i.e. number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended November 25th, 1911, showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. on a month ago, and of 15 1 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week ended November 25th, 1911, was about 560,800, an increase of 73,700 on a year ago. The number of workpeople employed increased by 10,634 on a year ago.

		Workpeo	ple.	Ave Shifts	rage Nur worked	nber of per man.
11000 Post Monte	Week ended Nov.	IIIC.	(+) or (- on a	Week ended Nov.	IIIC.	(+) or (-) on a
in Busic Longlina	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. IRON: Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	9,362 3,609 423 1,793 657 1,779	+ 40 - 20 + 166 - 1	+ 499 + 166 - 28 + 177 + 18 + 25		+ 0.05 + 0.08 + 0.07 + 0.08 + 0.09	+ 0.24
Total, Iron	17,623	+ 234	+ 857	5.38	+ 0.05	+ 0.27
STEEL: Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Crucible Furnaces	9,191	- 113 + 6	+ 898	5.88	9	+ 0.05
Bessemer Converters Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	1,752 17,473 3,348 8,888 8,449 8,658	- 60 + 27 - 4 + 42 - 213 + 38	+ 332 +3,457 + 237 + 974 + 919 + 856	5·23 5·55 5·63 5·85 5·82 5·96	+ 0.22 + 0.07 + 0.03 + 0.01 + 0.02 + 0.02	+ 0·39 + 0·27 + 0·08 + 0·09 + 0·02
Total, Steel	58,292	- 277	+7,676	5.74	+ 0.04	+ 0.11
IRON or STEEL (not distinguished): Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	11,734 641 797 4,102 6,142	+ 218 - 8 + 29 + 28 - 23	+ 1,149 + 47 + 86 + 541 + 278	5·37 5·86 5·91 5·86 5·78	+ 0.05 + 0.09 - 0.03 - 0.03 - 0.02	+ 0·19 + 0·15 + 0·05 + 0·10 + 0·07
Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished)	23,416	+ 244	+2,101	5.60	+ 0.02	+ 0.14
Grand Total	99,331	+ 201	+10,634	5.65	+ 0.04	+ 0.16
Districts. Northumberland & Durham Cleveland Sheffield and Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns	11,518 8,842 19,312 4,578	+ 80 + 265 - 19 + 48	+1,394 +1,090 +2,160 + 318	5·70 5·64 5·74 5·59	+ 0.09 - 0.01 + 0.04	+ 0·32 + 0·11 + 0·11 + 0·20
Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches. Staffordshire	9,391 9,542 5,278 13,086	- 12 + 26 + 41 + 174	+2,053 + 268 + 497 +1,833	5·57 5·55 5·61 5·61	+ 0·07 - 0·01 + 0·01 + 0·05	+ 0·33 + 0·04 + 0·15
Total, England and Wales	81,547	+ 603	+9,613	5.64	+ 0.03	+ 0.14
Scotland	17,784		+1,021	5.66	+ 0.04	+ 0.22
Total	99,331	+ 201 -	10,634	5.65	+ 0.04	+ 0.16

Compared with a month ago, employment showed some improvement in every district except in Scotland, where there was some decline. There was no marked change in any of the departments except iron founding, which showed a considerable improvement. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 201 (0.2 per cent.); and the average number of shifts worked increased by 0.04 on a shift.

Compared with a year ago, there was a general improvement, the districts chiefly affected being Sheffield and Rotherham, Cumberland, Lancashire

Trade Unions with a membership of 65,762 reported

and Monmouth, and the Cleveland district. In the departments there was a very slight decline at iron forges, and a considerable improvement in all other departments, especially steel rolling mills. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 10,634 (12.0 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked increased by 0.16 of a shift.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during November, 1911, amounted to 161,160 tons, or 16,206 tons more than in October, 1911, and 35,353 tons more than in November, 1910.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during November, 1911, amounted to 269,849 tons, or 6,426 tons more than in October, 1911, and 34,194 tons more than in November, 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 November continued very good, and was better than a year ago.

At the works covered by the returns, 505 timplate mills were working at the end of November, 1911, compared with 502 a month ago and 442 a year ago. The number of steel sheet mills working at the end of November, 1911, was 69, compared with 68 a month ago and 64 in November, 1910.

The works to which these particulars relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 28,700 workpeople.

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

	Numbe	er of Work	s open.	Number o	of Mills in operation.			
	At end of	Increa	ase on a	At end of	Increa	se on a		
de lessones	Nov., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Tinplate Works Steel Sheet Works	81 10	O.Jap Japan	+ 5	505 69	+ 3 + 1	+63 + 5		
Total	91		+ 5	574	+ 4	+68		

Exports.

to anatomic a tos	Nov., 1911.	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) (in Nov.,	or Dec. (-) 1911, on a
Matt all manning	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
GRAN OF UNITED AND		Tinned Pla	ites and T	inned Sheet	ts.
To United States " British East Indies " Germany. " France " Netherlands " China and Japan " Australia " Canada " Other Countries Total	Tons. 321 5,226 3,681 4,083 3,403 4,190 4,193 1,618 20,773 47,488	Tons. 532 4,399 3,381 3,259 3,802 1,842 2,370 1,358 17,546 38,489	Tons. 4,904 4,804 3,539 934 3,272 2,733 1,896 2,035 19,879	Tons 211 + 827 + 300 + 824 - 399 + 2,348 + 1,823 + 260 + 3,227 + 8,999	Tons. - 4,583 + 422 + 142 + 3,149 + 131 + 1,457 + 2,297 - 417 + 894 + 3,492
·		В	lack Plate	s.	20 500 (80)
Total	6,259	4,928	6,168	+ 1,331	+ 91

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 354 Returns—5 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 334 from Trade Unions, and 15 from Local Correspondents.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed a slight improvement on the previous month, and was generally good; on the Clyde and at Belfast it continued very good. Comparison with a year ago is affected by the lock-out of the members of the Boilermakers' and Iron and

and Cheshire, Northumberland and Durham, Wales 40 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end

of November, as compared with 45 per cent. a month

District.		No. of Mem- bers † of Unions	retu	rcenta rned as yed at	Un-	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1911, on a			n
District.		at end of Nov., 1911.	Nov., 1911.	Oct., 1911.	Nov. 1910.	Mo	nth go.		ear go.
Tyne and Blyth Wear Tees and Hartlepool Humber Thames and Medway Bouth Coast Bristol Channel Ports Mersey Clyde Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen Belfast Other Districts		10,191 5,804 5,160 2,616 4,684 5,119 2,773 4,778 15,608 2,170 3,476 3,383	4·9 5·1 4·9 5·4 5·1 3·0 15·0 15·3 5·8 0·9 2·0	5·7 5·4 6·5 4·9 7·6 3·5 14·4 5·8 1·2 6·0 0·4 2·6	52-8 48-0 62-6 28-3 3-5 1-9 17-5 22-6 43-5 49-3 1-3 15-0	1 1 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1	0.8 0.3 1.6 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.6 1.1 0.2 0.6 0.5 0.6 0.5 0.5 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6	1111++111111	47.9 42.9 57.7 22.9 1.6 1.1 2.5 17.9 42.2 43.5 0.4 13.0

Compared with a month ago, there were slight increases in the number unemployed in the Humber, Bristol Channel and Belfast districts, the Clyde showed practically no change, and the other districts showed decreases, the most marked of which was in the Thames and Medway district.

Comparisons with a year ago in the case of most of the principal districts are affected by the boilermakers' lock-out; decreases occurred in every district except in the Thames and Medway and South Coast districts, which were not affected by the lock-out, and which showed slight increases.

Employment in the Tyne and Blyth district was good and better than a month ago, with the exception of Elswick, where it was dull and slightly worse than a month ago; much overtime was worked by shipwrights. Employment was good and slightly better than a month ago on the Wear. It was generally good and better than a month ago in the Tees and Hartlepool district (where however, it continued moderate on repair work), and with boilermakers at Hartlepool.

Employment was fairly good on the Humber, but showed a slight decline on the previous month.

In the Thames and Medway district employment improved as compared with a month ago; it was good at Sheerness and generally fair at other centres. Employment continued good on the South Coast, and moderate, on the whole, at the Bristol Channel ports.

Employment was fair and better than a month ago on the Mersey, where some overtime was worked in repair yards. It continued good, with overtime, at

Employment continued very good on the Clyde; a good deal of overtime was worked, and a shortage of labour was reported.

Employment continued generally fair on the East Coast of Scotland; with shipwrights at Leith it was

Employment continued very good at Belfast.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,074 Returns—4 from Employers and Employers'Associa-tions, 1,042 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 28 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during November was good generally, and showed a slight improvement on the previous month. It was much better than a year ago.

Returns from Trade Unions with a total membership of 185,393 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of November was 2.8, as compared with 3.1 a month ago, and 5.8 at the end of November, 1910. As compared with a month ago, there was a decrease in the percentage unemployed in nine districts, the most noticeable being in the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district, while there was an increase in four districts. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease in ten districts, notably on the North-East Coast, and in Glasgow and district. There was an increase in three

District.	No. of Members* of Unions	returned as Un- Dec.				(+) or (-) in 1911, on a		
	at end of Nov., 1911.	Nov., 1911.	Oct., 1911.	Nov., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
North-East Coast Manchester and Liverpool District	15,536 19,8 3 8	3·2 2·5	3·3 2·5	15.6 4.5	- 0·1 + 0·0	- 12·4 - 2·0		
Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	12,475	5.2	6.0	9.0	- 0.8	- 3.8		
West Riding Towns Hull and Lincolnshire District Birmingham, Wolverhampton,	11,926 4,370 7 ,649	3·2 2·8 1·5	3.6 3.6 4.9	5·8 5·3 2·0	- 0.4 - 0.8 - 3.4	- 2·6 - 2·5 - 0·5		
and Coventry District Notts, Derby, and Leicester	4,660	3.0	3.1	5.1	- 0.1	- 2.1		
District London and neighbouring	11,542	2.7	2.4	2.4	+ 0.3	+ .0.3		
District South Coast South Wales and Bristol District	4,483 7,143	2·1 2·6	1.9	1·7 3·3	+ 0.2 - 1.2	+ 0.4 - 0.7		
Glasgow and District East of Scotland. Belfast and Dublin Other Districts	18,051 3,683 4,17 8 5,811	2·7 7·4 4·6 1·3	2·7 7·9 3·5 1·5	7·0 7·4 2·7 2·7	- 0·5 + 1·1 - 0·2	- 4·3 + 1·9 - 1·4		
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	185,393	2.8	3.1	5.8	- 0.3	- 30		

On the North-East Coast employment continued good on the whole, and was much better than a year ago, when it was considerably affected by the dispute in the shipbuilding trade. Overtime and night shifts continued to be worked on the Tyne and Wear. An improvement was reported with brass moulders generally.

Employment in Lancashire was fairly good on the whole, and better than a year ago; with textile machinery makers, however, it was slack, and short time was general. Employment continued slack at Crewe, with short time.

Employment in the West Riding of Yorkshire showed an improvement on the previous month, and was good generally. At Hull employment was only moderate except with brass founders, who were well employed. In Lincolnshire is was fairly good generally, except at Grimsby, where it was bad.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment was good on the whole, and showed a considerable improvement on the previous month (when it was somewhat affected by a dispute). In the motor trade some overtime was reported at Wolverhampton, and employment was fairly good in the Birmingham and Coventry district, especially with makers of motor cycles. At Nottingham employment continued slack generally. At Derby and Leicester it remained good; in the Eastern Counties it was fair.

Employment continued good in the London district, and was fairly good on the South Coast; in the Royal Dockyards it was generally good. Employment was also good at Swindon, where overtime was general. At Bristol and in South Wales employment was fairly good, and showed an improvement on the previous month.

Employment in the Glasgow district continued very good, except with ironmoulders, who, however, reported some improvement on the previous month. It continued good at Edinburgh and Falkirk; at Aberdeen it was fair, and at Dundee moderate. In both the Glasgow district and the East of Scotland a considerable number of ironmoulders continued employed.

Employment at Belfast continued good in most branches; at Dublin it was generally fair.

The Imports of machinery in November, 1911, amounted to £473,027, or £42,146 more than in October, 1911, and £96.511 more than in November, 1910.

The Exports of machinery in November, 1911, amounted to £2,882,123, or £26,312 less than in October, 1911, and £333,805 more than in November, 1910.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

(Based on 85 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 64 from Trade Unions, and 18 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole; it was slightly better than a month ago, and better than a year ago.

Trade Union returns with a total membership of 27,158 reported 1.2 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 1.4 per cent. a month ago, and 2.0 per cent. a year ago.

* Exclusive of superannuated members.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, etc.—Employment with brassworkers was good, and better than a month ago. With bedstead workers at Birmingham it was also good.

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

rivet makers was fairly good.

Wire.—Employment on the whole was fairly good, and slightly better than a month ago. It was, however, re ported as slack at Birmingham.

Locks, Keys, and General Hardware. - Employmen was fairly good with hollow-ware workers at West Brom wich, and good at Wolverhampton. It continued fai with lock and latch makers at Wolverhampton and Wil lenhall.

Stoves, Grates, etc.—Employment continued good a Falkirk. In England it was moderate, and a good dea of short time was worked.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, etc.—At Sheffield employment continued good in most branches; tool and razor workers, however, reported it as fair. It continued good with edge-tool makers at Birmingham. At Walsall it was good with makers of bits, stirrups and other saddlery parts. At Redditch it continued good, on the whole, in the needle trade, and was very good and much better than a month ago in the fish-hook trade. In the watch trade at Coventry employment was fair.

Tubes.—Employment was good in South Staffordshire and better than both a month and a year ago. With brass and copper tube makers at Birmingham it was also good, and much overtime was worked.

Chains, Anchors, and Springs .- At Cradley Heath employment continued good with factory and cable chain makers and with block chain makers; it remained moderate with anchorsmiths. It was fair with anchorsmiths on the Tyne and Wear. At Dudley it was very good with anvil and vice makers. At Sheffield it was slack with railway spring fitters and vicemen. With spring makers at West Bromwich it was fairly good, and at Wednesbury it was good.

Sheet Metal Workers .- Employment with braziers and sheet metal workers was good on the whole, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the ironplate trade employment continued good at Birmingham, and was good generally, with much overtime, in the Lye district, and at Bilston, Dudley, and Wolverhampton. With tinplate makers-up it was good at Wolverhampton, Birmingham and Oldham. At Edinburgh it continued good with tinsmiths and was better than a year ago.

Gold, Silver, and Britannia Metal.—Employment in these trades at London and Sheffield continued fair on the whole. With goldsmiths in London it was good, and better than both a month and a year ago. At Birmingham it was fair with silversmiths and electroplaters, and not so good as a month ago; it was fairly good with jewellers, and good with Britannia metal workers.

Farriers.—Employment with farriers was good on the whole, and better than a month ago and a year ago. It was, however, quiet in London.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) of in Nov.,	or Dec. (-) 1911, on a
Description.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:— Cutlery Hardware Exports:— Cutlery Hardware Implements and Tools	£ 11,586 104,578 85,997 248,388 220,187	£ 16,701 105,316 88,399 256,623 230,745	£ 13,427 109,046 79,027 216,309 210,173	£ - 5,115 - 738 - 2,402 - 8,235 - 10,558	£ - 1,841 - 4,468 + 6,970 + 32,079 + 10,014

COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 478 Returns—380 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 90 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good in both the spinning and weaving branches, and showed a further slight improvement compared with a month ago. It was also better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 127,858 workpeople in the week ended November 25th, showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

,	Leading and the second	V	Vorkpeop	ole.		Earnings.	
d 	- W	Week ended Nov.		or Dec.	Week ended Nov.	Inc. (+) or Dec
it i-	1-012 1001 10	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
r l- t	Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	16,546 28,278 57,520 10,317 15,197	Per cent. + 0.4 + 0.9 - 0.0 + 0.1 + 0.8	Per cent. + 1.9 + 2.3 + 1.3 + 1.8 + 1.9	£ 15,218 28,270 55,573 12,181 15,837	Per cent. + 0.5 + 0.8 - 0.1 + 0.6 + 1.3	Per cent. + 3.8 + 4.1 + 8.3 + 4.1
d	Total	127,858	+ 0.3	+ 1.7	127,079	+ 0.4	+ 5.8
d d - r e n e , i s	Districts. Ashton Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Acerington, & Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns. Yorkshire Towns. Other Districts	6,828 6,821 15,474 15,607 10,113 9,585 12,602 18,070 15,030 5,564 5,062 7,102	+ 3.4 + 1.7 - 1.4 + 0.0 + 0.1 + 0.3 + 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.0 + 2.4 + 0.2 + 1.0	- 0·3 + 5·9 - 1·2 + 4·4 + 3·1 + 1·2 + 1·8 + 1·4 + 1·1 + 7·7 - 3·0 + 0·5	7,062 6,542 16,971 14,701 10,089 8,029 11,273 18,574 18,204 4,573 4,829 6,232	+ 3·7 + 0·4 - 1·2 + 1·9 + 0·0 - 0·4 + 0·0 + 0·4 - 0·4 + 1·2 + 1·1 + 1·0	+ 1·2 + 8·4 + 0·2 + 7·3 + 10·0 + 7·2 + 5·9 + ·6·6 + 8·7 + 8·6 - 0·1 + 5·4
1	Total	127,858	+ 0.3	+ 1.7	127,079	+ 0.4	+ 5.8
ALC: U	04	1		11	Mary Street or Street or Street	and the second	

Compared with a month ago there were increases, both in the number employed and in the amount of wages paid in all the departments, with the exception of weaving, in which there was a slight decrease. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase in the number employed in each department, whilst the amount of wages paid also showed a general increase, being 8.3 per cent. higher in the weaving branch.

Employment in the Oldham district continued good in all branches, especially with velvet weavers.

In the Bolton district employment showed a slight improvement compared with a month ago, and was much better than a year ago.

In the Blackburn district employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

At Burnley, Colne and Nelson, weavers continued to be well employed.

Description of Co	tton.	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (in Nov., 1911, or	
		1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
American	::	Bales. 310,183 11,968 2,264 35,920 11,099	Bales. 303,405 21,641 3,844 20,415 17,631	Bales. 288,408 8,755 7,663 50,188 9,716	Bales. + 6,778 - 9,673 - 1,580 + 15,505 - 6,532	Bales. + 21,775 + 3,213 - 5,399 - 14,268 + 1,383
Total	••	371,434	366,936	364,730	+ 4,498	+ 6,704

Prices of Raw Cotton at Liverpool.

The following Table shows the prices of raw cotton
("middling" American and "good fair" Egyptian) at Liverpool during November, 1911, together with the decrease as compared with October, 1911, and November,

asha and a same and a same and a same a	N 1011	Inc. (+) or November	Dec. (-) in , 1911, on a
	Nov., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Middling American:	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per ll
Monthly average of Daily Quota- tions	5.18	- 0.18	- 2.75
Highest Price on any one day	5·25 5·08	- 0.50 - 0.04	- 2·94 - 2·61
Good Fair Egyptian: Monthly average of Daily Quota-			
tions	8.87	- 0.26	- 2.14
Highest Price on any one day Lowest " " " "	8·94 8·75	- 0.50 - 0.19	- 2·44 - 2·00

^{*}In calculating the percentages for November, 1910, all branches of the lermakers' Society directly affected by the lock-out were excluded. † Exclusive of superannuated members.

The price of "middling American" cotton (4.2d. per lb.) on December 13th, 1911, was lower than on any day since December 23rd, 1908, when it was 4.90d.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on December 8th, 1911, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 935,710 bales, as compared with 1,069,060 bales on December 9th, 1910.

Exports of Cotton Goods.

	Nov.,	Oct.,	in No) or Dec. (-) 7., 1911, on a		
Description.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Cotton Yarn and Tuist— Grey Bleached and Dyed	1,000 lbs. 17,771 2,995	1,000 lbs. 18,360 3,503	1,000 lbs. 13,726 2,495	1,000 lbs. - 589 - 508	1,000 lbs. + 4,045 + 500		
Total	20,766	21,863	16,221	- 1,097	+ 4,545		
Cotton— Thread for Sewing	1,914	2,275	1,785	- 361 1,000	+ 129		
Cotton Piece Goods— Grey or Unbleached Bleached Printed Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	yds. 190,537 162,685 106,987 120,472	yds. 210,683 191,075 121,883 139,863	yds. 169,628 133,634 100,358 107,427	yds. - 20,146 - 28,390 - 14,896 - 19,391	yds. + 20,900 + 29,051 + 6,629 + 13,045		
Total	580,681	663,504	511,047	- 82,823	+ 69,634		

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES

(Based on 365 Returns—336 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 20 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents.)

Woollen Trade.

EMPLOYMENT was good. It showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 28,978 workpeople in the week ended November 25th showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

200000	W	orkpeopl	e.		Earnings.	
em ldeer a tempela deer <u>ee b</u> aar jogs	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week		
	Nov. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 25th, 1911.	Menth ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified Total	677 5,943 12,375 8,092 1,891 28,978	Per cent. + 0.9 + 0.1 + 0.6 + 0.7 + 0.9 + 0.6	Per. cent. + 5·1 + 1·7 + 3·8 - 0·1 - 2·8 + 1·8	£ 694 5,751 11,238 8,556 1,801 28,040	Per. cent. - 1 0 - 0 3 - 2 0 + 0 2 - 2 7 - 1 0	Per cent. + 5·3 + 1·8 + 5·3 + 1·5 - 1·9 + 2·9
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	4,439 3,153 4,996 2,428	+ 0·1 + 1·8 - 0·7 + 0·1	+ 2·2 + 1·3 + 3·4 + 6·4	4,998 2,913 5.101 2,560	- 0.7 - 2.0 - 4.1 + 0.4	+ 4·4 + 2·1 + 3·3 + 7·6
Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts	15,016 7,646 6,316	+ 0.2 + 1.0 + 0.8	+ 3·0 + 0·9 + 0·1	15,572 7,370 5,118	- 1.9 + 0.2 - 0.2	+ 4·1 + 1·5 + 1·4
Total	28,978	+ 06	+ 1.8	28.040	- 1.0	+ 2.9

In the Huddersfield, Leeds and Dewsbury and Batley districts employment showed a decline compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. In Scotland employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

Worsted Trade.

than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 44,125 workpeople in the week ended November 25th showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.7 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 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

logrand with break-	N	orkpeop	le.		Earnings.		
organism and thich	Week	Inc. (Dec. (+) or -) on a	Week ended Nov.	Inc. (Dec. (c. (+) or c. (-) on a	
and continuing grad	Nov. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	5,329 23,670 9,162 4,317 1,647	Per cent 2.9 + 1.1 + 0.8 - 0.8 - 0.7	Per cent 0.7 + 3.5 - 2.6 - 0.6 - 4.6	£ 5,387 13,763 8,333 4,713 1,299	Per cent 5.8 + 0.9 - 1.2 + 1.1 + 0.1	Per cent 3.8 + 4.6 - 2.6 + 1.7 - 6.2	
Total	44,125	+ 0.3	+ 0.9	33,495	- 0.7	+ 0.5	
Districts. Bradford District	22,148 7,028 5,026 4,474 2,889	+ 0·2 - 0·0 + 0·3 - 0·7 + 0·9	+ 0.7 + 1.8 + 1.1 - 1.2 + 1.8	16,880 5,319 3,400 4,193 1,883	- 1.6 - 0.2 - 0.2 + 0.7 - 0.5	+ 0.5 - 0.9 + 1.8 - 0.1 + 1.7	
Total, West Riding	41,56 5 2,560	+ 0.1 + 2.7	+ 0.8 + 2.9	31,675 1,820	- 0.9 + 1.8	+ 0·4 + 2·5	
Total	44,125	+ 0.3	+ 0.9	33 495	- 0.7	+ 0.5	

In the Bradford district employment in the wool-combing and weaving branches showed a decline compared with a month ago and a year ago. In the Keighley district the spinning branch showed an improvement, and the weaving branch a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In the Halifax district employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. In the Huddersfield area some slackness was reported.

Imports and Exports.

THE STATE OF THE S	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,			or Dec. (-) v., 1911, on a		
COLVE LOSS TAY A	1911.		1910.	Month ago.		Year ago.		
Import	s and Ex	ports of l	Raw Wool	(SHE	EP OF	R LA	MBS).	
Imports . 1,000 lbs. British Exports , , Re-Exports of Imported	49,131 3,124	26,471 3,030	51,873 3,487	+ 21	2,660		2,742 363	
Wool 1,000 lbs.	11,021	25,860	11,280	- 1	4,839	-	259	
Yarn:	British	and Iris	h Manufa	cture	s Exp	orte	d.	
Woollen 1,000 lbs. Worsted , Alpaca and Mohair,	479 5,029 1,329	557 5,132 1,288	366 5,259 1,422	-+	78 103 41	+	113 230 93	
Total, Yarn "	6,837	6,977	7,047	7	140	-	210	
Piece Goods: Woollen 1,000 yds. Worsted ,,	6,865 5,885	7,615 6,027	7,157 6,138	11,	750 142	1.1	292 253	
Total Piece Goods	12,750	13,642	13,295	-	892	-	545	

Prices of Raw Wool.

The prices of raw wool and tops in Bradford are shown below for the months specified.

sentence in the		Nov., 1911.	Oct., 1911.	Nov., 1910.
Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	::	 Pence per lb. 93/4 13 26	Pence per lb. 97/8 13 261/4	Pence per lb. 10 14½ 28¼
Course of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops		 9¾ 12¾, 13¼ 26	10, 9 ³ / ₄ , 12 ³ / ₄ , 12 ³ / ₄ , 26 ¹ / ₂ , 26	10 14¼, 14 28½, 28

LINEN TRADE.

(Based on 111 Returns—102 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 6 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate, but showed a slight improvement on a month ago. It was worse than a year

Returns from firms employing 47,394 workpeople in the week ended November 25th showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a Employment continued good, and was slightly better decrease of 2.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In Belfast, short time, generally about 8 hours per week, was worked in the preparing and spinning departments; on the whole, employment was moderate; it showed an improvement compared with a month ago, but was worse than a year ago. In other parts of Ireland a good deal of short time was worked, and employment showed a decline compared with a year ago. In

Scotland there was a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In England employment was better than a month ago and a year ago.

	W	orkpeopl	е.	TROY S	Earnings.	100 10	
singson contract to	Week ended Nov.	Inc. (+) or Dec. on a	Week ended Nov.	Inc. (+)	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
Take 14 avendary a	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified Total	6,073 11,503 17,030 7,138 5,650 47,394	Per cent 0.6 + 0.3 - 0.6 + 1.2 + 0.9 + 0.1	Per cent 1.4 - 1.3 - 5.2 + 3.3 - 4.2 - 2.5	£ 3,355 5,612 10,510 5,613 3,051 28,141	Per cent. + 1.9 + 2.5 - 0.8 + 0.8 + 1.1 + 0.7	Per cent 3.9 - 3.9 - 4.8 + 1.2 - 9.1 - 3.9	
Districts. Belfast	17,804 14,282	+ 0.7	- 3·4 - 2·2	10,636 7,918	+ 3·1 + 0·3	- 5·7 - 3·0	
Total, Ireland	32,086	+ 0.2	- 3.0	18,554	+ 1.9	- 4.5	
Fifeshire	6,933 6,488	1- 0.3	- 2·6 - 0·4	4,422 4,001	- 2·2 - 2·1	- 3·7 - 2·5	
Total, Scotland	13,421	- 0.2	- 1.5	8,423	- 2.1	- 3.2	
England	1,887	+ 0.4	- 1.9	1,164	+ 2.2	+ 2.3	
United Kingdom	47,394	+ 0.1	- 2.5	28,141	+ 0.7	- 3.9	

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (in Nov., 1911, on		
Description,	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Flax (Dressed and	Listing		o design	is also	ii laaa	
Undressed, Tow or Codilla) tons	4,052	2,198	5,187	+ 1,854	- 1,135	
Linen Yarn 100 lbs. Linen Piece Goods	13,310	15,032	14,742	- 1,722	- 1,432	
100 yds.	152,871	175,482	157,927	- 22,611	- 5,056	

JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 37 Returns—34 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 1 from a Local Correspondent.) EMPLOYMENT was fairly good, and about the same as a month ago. It was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 16,525 workpeople in the week ended November 25th showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 2.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Of the 16,525 workpeople reported on in November, 14,289 (or 86.5 per cent.) were employed in Dundee and district, where employment continued fairly good. In the Forfar district it was good, and better than a year ago.

		Vorkpeop	le.	.33,63	Earnings.		
1977 - 1998 - 1990 B	Week ended Nov.	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	
ante dell'anni	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	4,598 5,652 1,676 882	Per cent. + 0.5 + 1.2 + 0.7 + 1.9 + 0.2	Per cent 4.3 - 1.3 - 0.9 - 2.6 - 1.0	£ 2,573 2,960 4,265 1,754 667	Per cent 0.4 + 1.9 - 0.5 - 0.1 - 1.0	Per cent 3·3 + 0·8 - 1·1 - 1·1 - 1·2	
Total	16,525	+ 0.9	- 2.0	12,219	+ 0.1	- 1.1	

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) in Nov.,	+) or Dec. (-) v., 1911, on a	
Description.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Jute tons	55,760	33,562	36,218	+ 22,198	+ 19,542	
Exports: Jute Yarn 100 lbs Jute Piece Goods 100 yds	49,059 122,685	41,158 151,581	43,798 162,357	+ 7,901 - 28,896	+ 5,261 - 39,672	

LACE TRADE.

(Based on 77 Returns—68 from Employers and Employers' Associa-tions, 5 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 6,388 workpeople in the week ended November 25th showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 3.3 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 2.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	v	Vorkpeop	le.	rings and	Earnings		
数 200 - 1 6	Week ended Nov.	Inc. (+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. ((+) or -) on a	
913 T - 910 33 T - 756	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Branches.	an an	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
evers	1,230 2,697 1,668 793	+ 1·4 + 0·4 + 1·3	- 1.5 - 1.0 - 7.7 - 3.8	1,660 2,646 1,226 593	+ 5·0 - 4·1 + 6·6	+ 15·0 - 0·2 - 7·6 + 3·3	
Total	6,388	+ 0.8	- 3.3	6,125	+ 1.0	+ 5.5	
Districts. ottingham City ong Eaton and other outlying districts	1,593 1,100	- 0·7 + 1·3	- 0·4 - 4·2	1,564 1,386	+ 6·1 + 1·7	+ 6·8 + 6·2	
ther English districts	1,766 1,929	+ 1.1 + 1.4	- 6·8 - 1·7	1,361 1,814	- 3·3 - 0·2	- 5·4 + 1·5	
Total	6,388	+ 0.8	- 3:3	6,125	+ 1.0	+ 2.2	

At Nottingham employment in the levers branch was bad, in the curtain section it continued good, and in the plain net branch it was fair; it was better than a month ago and a year ago in all branches. In the Long Eaton district employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the West of England employment in the plain net branch showed a decline compared with a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland employment in the curtain section continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Descripti	ion	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) of in Nov.,	or Dec. (-) 1911, on a	
2000Tipo		1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace	100	£ 200,186 7,148	£ 179,221 5,550	£ 184,844 9,631	£ + 20,965 + 1,598	£ + 15,342 - 2,483	
Exports: Cotton Lace Silk Lace	::::	336,965 5,596	367,470 - 8,589	326,181 10,709	- 30,505 - 2,993	+ 10,784 - 5,113	

HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 107 Returns—97 from Employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a year

Returns from firms employing 19,354 workpeople in the week ended November 25th showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and no change in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 4.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.		
District.	Week ended Nov.	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Leicester Leicester Country District Notts and Derbyshire Sootland Other Districts	8,321 2,804 4,779 2,746 704	Per cent. + 0.5 + 1.5 - 0.6	Per cent. + 3·2 + 5·4 + 4·7 + 8·0 + 12·8	£ 7,030 2,319 3,649 2,016 466	Per cent. + 0·3 + 0·4 - 0·7 - 0·2 - 1·1	Per cent. + 5.9 + 8.3 + 5.7 + 4.8 + 18.3	
Total, United Kingdom	19,354	+ 0.3	+ 4.9	15,480	**	+ 6.4	

At Leicester employment showed little change compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. At Hinckley it was fairly good, at Loughborough it was moderate. With power frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire it continued fairly good, and was about the same as a year ago. With hand frame workers in the country districts it was fair. In Scotland employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

100	Non	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) o in Nov.,	or Dec. (-) 1911, on a	
Description.	Nov., 1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Hosiery, Woollen Cotton	£ 41,206 174,773	£ 46,833 211,252	£ 45,637 142,420	£ - 5,627 - 36,479	£ - 4,431 + 32,353	
Exports: Hosiery, Woollen Cotton	123,656 48,191	168,298 55,677	115,837 41,306	- 44,642 - 7,486	+ 7,819 + 6,885	

SILK TRADE.

(Based on 61 Returns—53 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT, though still fairly good, showed some decline on a month ago. It was better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 9,229 workpeople in the week ended November 25th, 1911, showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago

Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 3.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Workpeople.			Earnings.	
	Week			Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
energia diducati ten maganisas artinis da	Nov. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Throwing	1,017 2,910 3,720 739 843	Per cent 1·3 - 0·5 + 0·4 - 2·0 + 0·5	Per cent 4·1 - 1·1 - 0·3 + 0·4 + 8·4	£ 467 2,240 2,582 614 581	Per cent 1:3 - 0:9 - 0:8 - 5:1 - 7:3	Per cent 1.3 + 1.8 + 2.6 + 13.1 + 4.0
Total	9,229	- 0.3	- 0.2	6,484	- 1.9	+ 3.1
Districts. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District	3,350 1,075	- 0.1	+ 1.0 + 4.6 - 0.4	2,682 874 1,793	- 1·5 - 0·5 - 2·9	+ 4·1 + 9·8 + 1·8
Eastern Counties Other Districts, including Scotland and Leek	3,022 1,782	+ 0.1	- 0·4 - 4·7	1,135	- 1.7	- 2.0
Total	9,229	- 0.3	- 0.2	6,484	- 1.9	+ 3.1

With throwsters and spinners, at Macclesfield, Congleton and Leek, employment was good and better than a year ago. At Macclesfield it was good with handloom weavers working in factories, and better than a year ago; but it continued bad with "outside" handloom

With trimming weavers employment was fair at Leek, and bad and worse than a month ago and a year ago at Congleton. In the Bradford district employment continued fairly good. In the Eastern Counties employment showed a decline on a month ago, but was better than a year ago. At Dublin it continued fair with weavers.

Imports and Exports.

· Imports that — P									
		Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1911, on a				
Description.		1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Imports:— Raw Silk	lbs lbs lbs yds	154,043 49,506 48,858 6,164,622	120,812 44,356 52,858 7,110,729	109,765 33,553 40,535 5,988,795	+ 33,231 + 5,150 - 4,000 - 946,107	+ 44,278 + 15,953 + 8,323 + 175,827			
Exports:— Thrown Silk Spun Silk Yarn Silk Broad-Stuffs	lbs lbs yds	7,829 98,879 420,992	6,528 132,890 503,610	4,057 84,369 302,526	+ 1.301 - 34,011 - 82,618	+ 3,772 + 14,510 + 118,466			

CARPET TRADE.

(Based on 36 Returns—27 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 8,494 workpeople and paying £7,462 in wages in the week ended November 25th showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.4 per cent. in the amount of

In the Kidderminster and Halifax districts employment was good, and overtime was reported. In the Bradford district employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago. In Scotland it was good generally, and better than a month ago.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

(Based on 364 Returns—346 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 10 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspon-

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a

Returns from firms employing 31,104 workpeople in the week ended November 25th, showed no change in the number employed, and an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.		
	Week			Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Nov. 25th, 1911.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.	25th, 1911.	Month Ago.	Year Ago.
Trimming, Finishing, and Other Departments Not specified		Per cent. + 0.6 - 0.1 - 0.0 - 0.2 - 0.9	Per cent. + 0.8 + 3.1 + 1.8 + 3.2 + 2.4 + 2.2	£ 3,697 1,276 20,457 10,457 607 36,494	Per cent. + 0.8 + 1.8 + 0.5 - 0.3 - 2.7 + 0.3	Per cent. + 4·0 + 4·7 + 6·1 + 5·4 + 11·0 + 5·7
	13,590 10,033 3,511 694 3,276	- 1·0 - 0·1 + 1·3 + 4·8 + 2·0	+ 0.8 + 4.3 - 0.8 + 1.6 + 4.9	17,739 11,641 3,083 543 3,488 36,494	- 0·1 + 1·3 + 0·1 + 8·0 - 1·5	+ 4·1 + 9·6 + 0·9 + 6·9 + 6·1
	ning, and hents	Week ended Nov. 25th, 1911. 3,572 1,077 15,618 10,282 ents 555 31,104 13,590 10,333 3,511 684 3,276	Week ended Nov. 25th, 1911. Month 1911. Ago.	ended Nov. 25th, Month Year Ago.	Week Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Nov.	Week ended Nov. 25th, 1911. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Nov. 25th, 1911. Week ended Nov. 25th, 4go. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Nov. 25th, 1911. Week ended Nov. 25th, 4go. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Nov. 25th, 1911. Month 1911. Month 1911. Per cent. eent. 2 cent. 2 cent. 2 cent. 1276

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire continued good, and was better than 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 better than a year ago. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire it was moderate and showed a decline compared with a year ago. In Scotland employment was fair, and about the same as a month ago, but not as good as a year ago.

Dyeing.—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers in Yorkshire was moderate, and not so good as a year ago; nearly half the trade union dyers worked short time, and rather less than a quarter worked overtime. With cotton dyers in Lancashire and Yorkshire employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. With silk dyers employment was good at Macclesfield and Congleton, and fair at Leek. With lace dyers at Nottingham it was good and about the same as

Trimming, Finishing, &c.—At Leicester employment with hosiery trimmers, &c., was fairly good; at Hinckley it was good; at Basford it was fair. With calenderers it was good at Glasgow, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago. At Dundee it continued fair, but showed some decline on a year ago.

HAT TRADE.

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

December, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT during November in the Silk hat trade continued quiet, and showed little change compared

In the Felt hat trade employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. The percentage of trade union members unemployed at the end of November was 2.3, compared with 1.8 a month ago and 6.7 a year ago. Employment was reported as good at Denton, except in the ladies' hat trade, which was slack; at Stockport and in Warwickshire employment was good.

Imports and Exports.

				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1911, on a		
Description.	Nov., 1911.	Oct., 1911.	Nov., 1910.	Month ago.	Year	
Imports: All kinds doze	ons 58,285	55,982	21,795	+ 2,303	+ 36,490	
Exports: Felt, Straw, Other sorts,	31,038 43,719 17,363	55,217 46,682 17,159	42,376 42,896 11,393	- 24,179 - 2,963 + 204	- 11,338 + 823 + 5,970	
Total	92,120	119,058	96,665	- 26,938	- 4,545	

LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 36 Returns—23 from Trade Unions and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during November was fairly good, and showed little change compared with a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,051 members reported 4.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, compared with 5.0 per cent. a month ago and 5.2 per cent. a year ago.

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

it was good, and better than a month ago.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—In London employment was good with makers of riding saddles; in other branches it was quiet. At Walsall it continued fair with gig saddlers and good with new brown saddlers, and was better than a year ago.

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

Imports and Exports.

Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1911, on a			
1911,	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
37,246 53,251	37,505 55,085	40,593 68,771	- 259 - 1,834	- 3,347 - 15,520		
90,497	92,590	109,364	- 2,093	- 18,867		
717,497 204,422	815,676 210,521	781,909 250,927	- 98,179 - 6,099	- 64,412 - 46,505		
125,071	117,994	90,914	+ 7,077	+ 34,157		
18,224 21,724 3,727 58,118 63,388	18,723 28,192 3,554 58,324 69,013	18,228 15,898 3,114 49,409 54,657	- 499 - 6,468 + 173 - 206 - 5,625	- 4 + 5,826 + 613 + 8,709		
	37,246 53,251 90,497 717,497 204,422 125,071 18,224 21,724 3,727	37,246 37,505 55,035 90,497 92,590 717,497 815,676 204,422 210,521 125,071 117,994 18,224 18,723 21,724 28,192 3,727 3,554	1911. 1911. 1910. 1910.	Nov., 1911. 1910.		

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

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 500 Returns—440 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 50 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair, and better than a month ago and

Returns from firms employing 64,994 workpeople in the week ended November 25th showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 7.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The series and the series	1	Workpeop	ple.		Earnings	3.
District.	Week ended Nov.	Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES. London Leicester Leicester Country District Northampton Northampton Country	2,981 12,694 3,070	Per cent. + 4.5 + 1.5 + 0.6	Per cent. + 8.0 + 1.5 - 3.0 + 6.3	£ 3,281 13,559 2,961 10,601	Per cent. + 3.9 + 6.4 + 0.6 + 0.2	Per cent. + 17.7 + 11.5 - 1.0 + 7.4
District Kettering Stafford & District Norwich & District Bristol & District Eristol & District Strigswood Leeds & District Manchester & District Birmingham & District Other parts of England and Wales	8,703 3,742 2,824 3,446 1,435 1,910 2,470 2,577 745 3,458	+ 1·0 + 0·2 + 1·4 + 1·6 - 0·1 - 0·5 + 0·4 + 0·9 + 3·6 - 0·1	+ 0·2 + 3·9 - 0·5 + 12·1 + 3·1 - 0·1 + 3·0 + 4·4 + 2·2 + 1·9	8,511 3,686 2,671 3,014 1,289 1,913 2,297 2,486 583 3,011	+ 14 - 10 + 27 + 19 - 26 - 13 - 53 + 23 + 10 + 19	+ 5.4 + 6.7 + 4.7 + 17.0 + 10.1 + 2.2 + 5.9 + 8.0 + 9.8 + 0.6
ENGLAND & WALES	61,018	+ 0.9	+ 3.0	59,853	+ 1.9	+ 7.9
SCOTLAND	3,561 415	+ 0.6	+ 2·3 - 9.0	3,508 269	+ 0·7 - 13.5	+ 5.6
United Kingdom	64,994	+ 0.9	+ 2.9	63,630	+ 1.8	+ 7.6

At Leicester employment was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago, but short time was still worked by a number of firms. At Northampton and Kettering employment showed little change compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. With army bootmakers in Northamptonshire there was a further slight improvement. At Norwich employment was reported as good with turn-shoe makers, but slack in the machinesewn branch; it was much better than a year ago. At Bristol, Kingswood and Leeds the amount of wages paid showed a decline compared with a month ago, but employment was better than a year ago, and at Kingswood overtime was reported. In Scotland employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

production value for a	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) of in Nov.,	or Dec. (-) 1911, on a				
of agentiness and age					1911.				Year ago.
Imports (less re-exports) Leather doz. pairs value £ doz. pairs value £ Other materials doz. pairs value £ Exports (British & Irish) Leather doz. pairs value £ Caoutchoue doz. pairs Caoutchoue doz. pairs	15,183	18,054	10,496	- 2,871	+ 4,687				
	56,898	70,081	39,480	- 13,183	+ 17,418				
	2,863	11,110	15,810	- 8,247	- 12,947				
	5,577	15,093	18,402	- 9,516	- 12,825				
	13,187	16,559	10,845	- 3,372	+ 2,342				
	11,990	13,382	8,988	- 1,392	+ 3,002				
	111,552	108,898	97,545	+ 2,654	+ 14,007				
	321,577	334,559	267,547	- 12,982	+ 54,030				
Caoutchouc doz. pairs value £ Other materials doz. pairs value £	12,126	14,558	11,786	- 2,432	+ 340				
	13,369	14,384	12,802	- 1,015	+ 567				
	10,223	18,308	10,902	- 8,085	- 679				
	8,308	15,203	7,100	- 6,895	+ 1,208				

TAILORING TRADE.

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

Bespoke Branch.

London.-Employment during November was quiet, and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £11,691 to their workpeople, during the four weeks ended November 25th, showed a decrease of 8.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 8.0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment was, on the whole, fairly good, not so good as a month ago, but slightly better than a year ago. The trade union cutters reported it as dull.

Leeds.—Employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 9,989 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 51 per cent. compared with a year ago. The Jewish operatives reported employment as good.

Other Centres.—At Bristol employment continued fair; at Manchester it was fairly good, and better than a month ago. At Norwich employment continued good. At Glasgow it was moderate, and not so good as a month ago. On the whole, employment was rather better than

The Imports of apparel not waterproofed in November, 1911, were valued at £240,581, as compared with £339,531 in October, 1911, and £232,738 in November, 1910; and the Exports for the same months at £641,237, £676,184, and £549,784 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 was fairly good with retail firms, and better than a year With court and private dressmakers it was moderate, and not so good as a year ago. In the wholesale mantle, costumes, blouse, etc., trades employment was moderate. 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 2,222 dressmakers in the week ended November 25th, showed a decrease of 20 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 16.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good. Court and private dressmakers, employing 1,176 workpeople in the week ended November 25th, showed a decrease of 5.1 per cent, in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 1.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate. With milliners in the West End employment was also moderate.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and millinery trades, firms in London, employing 2,976 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended November 25th, showed a decrease of 11.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 1.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate, and showed the usual seasonal decline.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was moderate, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades, firms employing 2,749 workpeople in the week ended November 25th showed an increase of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 0.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade was moderate, not so good as a month ago, but slightly better than a year ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Employment generally continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, employing 7,051 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £4,896 in wages in the week ended November 25th, showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 4.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Corset Trade.—Employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from corset manufacturers, employing 7,050 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended November 25th, showed an increase of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 8.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

(Based on 430 Returns—120 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 292 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 18 from Local Correspondents.)

PAPER TRADES.

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

Returns from firms employing 20,017 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was practically no change in the total number of workpeople employed by them compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

1014 - 100 <u>18 - 1</u> 00018 100	Workpeople paid Wages in	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	last week of Nov., 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards: Northern Counties Midlands, Wales and Ireland Southern Counties Scotland	4,963 1,612 7,041 5,630	Per cent 0.6 + 0.6 + 0.1 + 0.2	Per cent. + 0.9 + 2.7 + 5.0 + 0.6		
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. Hand-made Paper	19,246 771	- 0·0 + 0·1	+ 2·4 + 0·5		
Total	20,017	- 0.0	+ 2.4		

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 3,206 members had 1.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 1.2 per cent. a month ago and 2.3 per cent. (out of 1,457 members) a year ago. In the hand-made paper trade Trade Unions with 526 members had 5.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 4.7 in October, 1911, and 5.6 in November, 1910.

The Imports of paper in November, 1911, amounted to £582,735, as compared with £570,228 in October, 1911, and £580,760 in November, 1910; and the Exports for the same months amounted to £294,076, £309,937, and £273,578, respectively.

PRINTING TRADES.

Employment during November was good generally, and better than a month ago. In London, however, trade union members were still affected by the results of the recent dispute. Compared with a year ago employment was not quite so good, on the whole.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions Percentage Unemployed at end of				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	at end of Nov., 1911.	Nov., 1911.	Oct., 1911.	Nov., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
London	21,657	6.3	7.2	2.0	- 0.9	+ 4.3	
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,515	1.2	3.3	1.8	- 2.1	- 0.6	
Lancs, and Cheshire	7,368	4-0	4.4	1.9	- 0.4	+ 2.1	
East Midland and Eastern Counties	2,726	1.1	2.1	1.7	- 1.0	- 0.6	
West Midlands	2,625	2.8	4.8	2.8	- 2.0	-	
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	4,216	1.6	2.2	1.8	- 0.6	- 0.2	
Scotland	6,074	2.9	-3.3	1.6	- 0.4	+ 1.3	
Ireland	2,480	4.8	7.0	7.5	- 2.2	- 2.7	
United Kingdom	52,661	4.2	5.2	2.2	- 1.0	+ 2.0	

London.—The employment of trade union members was still affected by the results of the recent dispute. It was better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment was good generally, better than a month ago, and slightly worse on the whole than a year ago, when much overtime was reported not only on Christmas work, as is usual, but also on election work. At Manchester, however, a large number of letterpress printers were out of employment at the end of the month. With lithographic printers employment was better than a year ago, except in London.

BOOKBINDING TRADES

Employment was good, better than a month ago, and rather better than a year ago. At Dublin, however, it continued bad.

December, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	No. of Members of Unions		at end of		Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
100 MPS	at end of Nov., 1911.	Nov., 1911.	Oct., 1911.	Nov., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ndon	4,000 3,508	1:5 1:9	2:3 3:4	1.0 2.7	- 0.8 - 1.5	+ 0.5
ited Kingdom	7,508	1.7	2.9	1.9	- 1.2	- 0.2

BUILDING TRADES.

Based on 2,628 Returns—1,192 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 1,407 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 29 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during November was moderate on the whole. It was worse than a month ago, but better than

Returns received from 1,135 firms employing 54,742 workpeople at the end of November showed that as compared with a month ago there was a decrease in the total number employed by them of 3.7 per cent. in the London district, and of 2.3 per cent. in other districts. As compared with a year ago there was an increase of 15.3 per cent. in London and of 5.1 per cent. n other districts.

District.	No. paid on last		(+) or -) on a	No. paid on last	Inc.(+) or -) on a
IA makent sens ber	pay-day in Nov. 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	pay-day in Nov. 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	Г	Skilled radesme	n.	L	abourers	
London Northern Counties & Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties & Wales Other Districts	8,966 3,134 4,812 3,701 4,823 673	- 364 - 72 - 63 - 95 - 50	+ 1,097 + 187 + 510 + 378 + 215 + 16	6,264 2,127 3,436 2,874 2,948 515	- 206 - 118 - 69 - 68 + 108 + 21	+ 1,023 - 52 - 52 + 333 + 260 + 94
England and Wales	26,109 3,264	- 644 - 183	+ 2,403	18,164 2,055	- 332 - 227	+ 1,606
Ireland	592	- 16	+ 65	524	- 52	+ 268 - 245
United Kingdom	29,965	- 843	+2,527	20,743	- 611	+ 1,629
	Lad	ls and Bo	oys.		Total.	STATE OF
London Northern Counties & Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S. W. Counties and Wales Other Districts	516 571 989 430 596 62	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 23 - 24 - 47 - 24 + 2	9,237 7,005	- 601 - 196 - 63 - 131 - 28 - 26	+ 2,097 + 111 + 411 + 687 + 475 + 112
England and Wales	3,164	- 69	- 116	47,437	- 1,045	+ 3,893
Scotland	764 106	- 12 + 5	- 28 - 14	6,083 1,222	- 422 - 63	+ 299 - 194
United Kingdom	4,034	- 76	- 158	54,742	1,530	+ 3,998

Employment was fair with carpenters and joiners and plumbers, but quiet with bricklayers, masons, painters and plasterers. The decline compared with a month ago as well as the improvement compared with a year ago was common to all the above branches of the build-

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of November was 3.1, as compared with 2.7 a month ago and 9.4 a year ago. For plumbers at the same dates the percentages were 4.7, and 12.9 respectively. The decrease in the percentages unemployed as compared with a year ago was common to all the principal districts, the decrease being most marked, however, in the northern counties and Scotland, where many of the Trade Union members are engaged in shipbuilding, and where the percentages year ago were exceptionally high. In the case of carpenters and joiners the decrease in the percentage unmployed in these two districts was from 20.7 to 3.7 and from 16.7 to 2.6 respectively.

For London the Trade Union returns show that the

percentage of carpenters and joiners unemployed was 4.8, as compared with 3.7 a month ago and 5.4 a year ago; the corresponding figures for plumbers were 10-1,

461

The principal exceptions to the general state of employment are indicated below:-

With slaters and tilers in the northern counties employment was good, and better than a month ago, owing to a severe gale. In Yorkshire employment was slack generally with masons, though it was fair with bricklayers at Leeds and in the Tees district. With carpenters and joiners employment improved at Manchester, Liverpool, St. Helens, Blackburn and Rochdale. With plasterers it was fair at Liverpool, Oldham and Bradford. With painters it was fair at Oldham, Blackburn, Burnley, Bury, St. Helens, Wigan, Stockport, Ashtonunder-Lyne, Leicester, Northampton and Lincoln. With plumbers at Birmingham employment was slack. With pricklayers employment improved at Walsall and Burton, and was good at Chatham, Portsmouth, Southampton and Cheltenham. At Stoke-on-Trent employment generally was good, with overtime; at Coventry, Ipswich and Swansea it was fair.

With masons and plasterers in Scotland employment was slack generally. At Edinburgh employment improved with carpenters and plumbers. With slaters at Glasgow employment was very good, and much better than a month ago. Employment was slack with carpenters at Aberdeen and Cork.

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 186 Returns—5 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 153 from Trade Unions, and 28 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT during November, though continuing fair generally, showed a decline as compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago. Trade unions with a membership of 38,659 reported 3.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, compared with 2.5 per cent. a month ago and 5.7 per cent. a year ago.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment was fairly good with cabinet makers and fair with upholsterers and french polishers; it showed considerable improvement on a year ago. Trade unions reported 4.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, compared with 3.3 per cent. a month ago, and 8.0 per cent. a year ago. At Birmingham and Leeds employment was fair; in London and at Nottingham, Manchester and Glasgow it was fairly good. At Hull employment was quiet

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in November, 1911, were valued at £33,398, as compared with £34,656 in October, 1911, and £42,217 in November, 1910; the Exports for the same months were valued at £147,820, £157,564, and £103,354 respectively.

Mill Sawyers and Woodworking Machinists.

Employment was fair, on the whole, and was about the same as a month ago; it was better than a year ago. Trade unions reported 3.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of both November and October. 1911, compared with 61 per cent. at the end of November, 1910. At Dundee employment was good; at Newcastle, fairly good; at Birmingham, Hull, and Glasgow, fair; and at Nottingham, Liverpool and Birkenhead, dull.

111	ipor cs.			
Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Dec.	(+) or (-) in 911, on a
1911.	1911,	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Loads. 318,080 462,961	Loads. 445,920 734,707	Loads. 189,753 408,787	Loads. -127,840 -271,746	Loads. + 128,327 + 54,174
£ 15,023	£ 18,923	£ 18,758	- £ 3,900	- £3,735
	Nov., 1911. Loads. 318,080 462,961	1911. 1911, Loads. Loads. 318,080 445,920 462,961 734,707	Nov., 1911. Nov., 1910. Loads, Loads Loads 189,753 462,961 734,707 408,787 £ £ £	Nov., 1911. Oct., 1910. Nov., 18 Dec. Nov., 18 1910. Month ago.

Coopers.

Employment continued very fair, and was better than a year ago. At Burton it was quiet, with some short time, and at Hull it was moderate; but at Bristol, Edin-

burgh and Birmingham it was good, and at Dublin and Manchester, fair.

Coachbuilding.

Employment was fair. It showed a decline on a month ago, but was better than a year ago. Trade unions reported 2.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, 1911, compared with 1.9 per cent. a month ago, and 3.9 per cent. a year ago. In London and at Manchester and Sheffield employment was good; at Belfast, dull; and at Liverpool, moderate. In the other principal centres it was fair. other principal centres it was fair.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmaking.—Employment was good, and much better than a year ago. Trade unions reported 2.5 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of November, compared with 1.8 per cent. a month ago,

and 6.8 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in November, 1911, were valued at £39,207, as compared with £37,160 in October, 1911, and £37,969 in November, 1910; the Exports for the same months were valued at £22,543, £24,105, and £22,870 respectively.

Other Trades.—Employment with general wheel-wrights and smiths continued moderate, and was better than a year ago. With packing-case makers employment was good generally, and some overtime was reported. At Bradford, however, it was quiet, and short time was worked. Basket makers were well employed in London

POTTERY TRADES.

(Based on 89 Returns—81 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a year

Returns from firms employing 19,763 workpeople in the week ended November 25th, 1911, showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 4.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.5 per cent. in the amount of wages

	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings.		
on her and the header	Week ended Nov.	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
en etropologika d pritori de boardel	25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Branches:— China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	3,285 12,133 4,345	Per cent. + 1.0 + 1.4 + 0.7	Per cent. + 7.7 + 6.4 - 1.0	£ 3,614 11,799 3,878	Per cent 1.0 - 0.1 + 1.0	Per cent. + 14·7 + 8·4 - 0·7	
Total	19,763	+ 1.2	+ 4.9	19,291	- 0.1	+ 7.5	
Districts:— Potteries	15,167 4,596 19,763	+ 1·2 + 1·0 + 1·2	+ 5·0 + 4·3 + 4·9	14,410 4,881 19,291	+ 0·1 - 0·5 - 0·1	+ 8·0 + 6·1 + 7·5	

In the Potteries employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. In Scotland employment, though still good, continued to decline, and was about the same as a year ago. In the West of England it was fair on the whole. With clay tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow employment showed a slight improvement, but

some short time was still being worked.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in November, 1911, were valued at £89,884, as compared with £82,738 in October, 1911, and £85,975 in November, 1910; the Exports for the same months were valued at £293,169, £316,553, and £263,750 respectively.

GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 87 Returns—55 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 22 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was good on the whole, and better than a month ago. It was much better than a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 8,221 work-people in the week ended November 25th, 1911, showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed and | per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.0 per cent.

with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 13.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 14.5 per cent. in the amount of wages

	N	orkpeop	le.	1	Earnings.	
a de la companya de l	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	Nov. 25th, 1911.			Nov. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Glass Bottle	5,455 671 1,863 232 8,221	Per cent. + 1.0 + 0.5 + 8.4 + 1.0	Per cent. + 19·1 + 3·5 + 2·4 + 0·9 + 13·0	£ 7,057 845 2,229 277	Per cent. + 4.7 - 2.5 + 3.2 + 8.6 + 3.9	Per cent. + 20·0 - 1·1 + 7·5 - 3·1 + 14·5
Districts. North of England Yorkshire Lancashire Worcestershire and Warwickshire Scotland United Kingdom	760 4,292 879 1,253 697 340	+ 6.7 - 0.0 + 3.9 + 0.1 + 0.3 + 0.3	+ 10·0 + 21·6 + 6·0 + 3·5 + 2·7 + 0·3	1,056 5,479 1,040 1,620 848 365	+ 18·4 + 2·7 + 8·1 - 0·9 - 0·4 + 4·3	+ 22·9 + 22·0 + 3·2 + 1·3 + 6·5 + 7·4
Total	8,221	+ 1.0	+ 13.0	10,408	+ 3.9	+ 14.5

With glass bottle makers in Yorkshire employment continued good generally, except in the Mexborough district, where it was still moderate. In the North of England, in Lancashire, in Scotland, and at Bristol employment was good. At Dublin it continued fair. Employment at Birmingham, Wordsley and Stourbridge was good with flint glass makers, and very good with cutters, with whom overtime was general. It was also good with plate-glass bevellers and silverers at Birmingham. Employment continued fair with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear, but short time was still worked. At St. Helens employment was moderate with sheet glass flatteners. With glass blowers in London it was very good.

In	nports	and Ex	ports.		
	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.	Inc. (+) o in Nov.,	
Description.	1911.	1911.	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	104,293	113,215	117,597	- 8,922	- 13,304
Plate	25,853	32,450	28,007	- 6.597	- 2,154
Flint, plain, cut or orna- mental, &c.	84,757	75,702	76,628	+ 9,055	+ 8,129
Manufactures, other sorts	894	1,007	413	- 113	+ 481
	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.
Bottles	143,771	131,066	140,663	+ 12,705	+ 3,108
Exports:	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Plate	18,708	21,883	19,014	- 3,175	- 306
Flint	8,317	8,804	6,211	- 487	+ 2,106
Manufactures, other sorts	58,798	73,285	59,713	- 14,487	- 915
Bottles	gross. 98,985	gross. 103,306	gross. 75,142	gross. - 4,321	gross. + 23,843

BRICK TRADE.

(Based on 152 Returns—141 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT during November was quiet on the whole, except in Scotland, where it was good. It was rather worse generally than a month ago, but slightly better than a year ago.

Saline date In settle	V	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
Districts.	Week	ended (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Nov. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 25th, 1911.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and	3,630	Per cent.	Per cent. + 0.2	£ 4,250	Per cent.	Per cent. + 2.2	
Cheshire Midlands and Eastern Counties	3,574	- 3.5	- 16	3,751	- 5.1	- 2.8	
Southern & South-Western Counties and Wales	2,591	+ 0.0	+ 1.1	2,736	- 4.7	- 2.4	
Scotland	1,455 872	- 0.5 + 2.5	+ 4·8 + 1·3	1,602 854	- 2·7 + 1·3	+ 12.7 + 5.2	
Total	12,122	- 1.2	+ 0.5	13,193	- 3.0	+ 1.0	

Returns from firms employing 12,122 workpeople in the week ended November 25th showed a decrease of 1.2 of 3.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared | in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month

ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Northern Counties, Yorkshire and Lancashire, employment continued moderate on the whole, and was slightly better than a year ago. Employment in the West Midlands was slack, and worse than a month ago. In the East Midlands and Eastern Counties employment was quiet, much short time being worked in the Nottingham and Peterborough districts. It was also quiet in the Southern and South-Western Counties, and rather worse than a month ago. In North Wales it continued quiet on the whole. Employment in Scotland continued good, and showed an improvement as compared with a

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 239 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.)

Labourers outside the regular farm staff were chiefly required for harvesting the root crops, potato-lifting, threshing, hedging, and ditching. The partial failure of the root crops, and the forward state of farm work generally, were the cause of a reduced demand for such men, and in a number of districts a surplus in the supply was reported. The loss of a little time by extra men, particularly threshers, on account of rain, was reported in many parts of the country.

Northern Counties.—There was only a moderate lemand on the whole for extra labourers in these counties. Rain interfered with outdoor work in a number of districts, and employment was also adversely affected by the partial failure of the root crops. Some surplus of extra men was reported in Cumberland, the Clitheroe Rural District in Lancashire, and the Pickering, Sherburn and Wetherby Rural Districts in Yorkshire. No change in the wages of farm servants was reported at the November hiring fairs in Northumberland and Durham. Correspondents in Cumberland and Westmorland reported a downward movement in wages at the Martinmas hirings, on account of the forward state of farm work, the reductions generally varying from about £1 to £2 for the half year. Wages were also reported as slightly lower in North Lancashire. At the Yorkshire hirings there was, on the whole, little change in wages, although there was a slightly downward tendency

Midland Counties.—Extra labourers were chiefly required for getting up the root crops and potatoes, threshing, hedging and ditching. Rain caused some little loss of time in certain districts, and in many cases there was a restricted demand for extra men on account of the poor root crops. The supply of such men was quite sufficient, and there was some surplus in several districts, including the Chesterfield (Derbyshire), Tamworth (Staffordshire), Upton-on-Severn and Pershore (Worcestershire), Banbury and Crowmarsh (Oxfordshire), and Watford (Hertfordshire) Rural Districts.

Eastern Counties.—Harvesting the root crops, threshing, hedging and ditching provided a fair amount of employment in many districts for extra labourers. The supply of and demand for men were generally about equal, but in some districts, particularly in Norfolk and Suffolk, extra men were in somewhat irregular work, on account of the failure of the root crops

Southern and South-Western Counties.—Rain caused some loss of time to extra labourers in Kent. Surrey and Sussex, while elsewhere in this group of counties, apart from an occasional interruption to threshing, employment was not generally affected by the weather. The demand for extra men was, however, generally speaking, reduced by the forward state of farm work, and some surplus of men was reported in certain listricts in Hampshire, and in the Faversham (Kent), Cricklade and Wootton Bassett (Wiltshire), Wincanton (Somerset), Circnester (Gloucestershire), South Molton (Devon), and Liskeard (Cornwall) Rural Districts. A lemand for men for tending cattle was reported from the Chippenham (Wilts) and Kingsbridge (Devon) Rural

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

(Based on 134 Returns—115 from Employers, 8 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and was generally

better than a year ago.

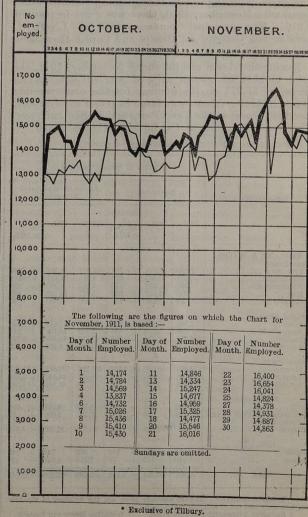
London.*—Employment was fairly good on the whole, rather better than a month ago, and better than a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended November 25th, 1911, was 15,047, an increase of 2.7 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 6.0 per cent. as compared with November, 1910.

	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.							
Senting of the		In Docks.*			Total Docks and Principal Wharves.			
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At 104 Wharves making Returns.				
Week ended Nov. 4th " " " 11th " " 18th " " 25th	5,062 5,548 5,294 5,568	2,143 2,260 2,238 3,045	7,205 7,808 7,532 8,613	7,083 7,339 7,305 7,301	14,288 15,147 14,837 15,914			
Average for 4 weeks ended Nov. 25th, 1911	} 5,368	2,422	7,790	7,257	15,047			
Average for Oct., 1911	5,202	2,193	7,395	7,255	14,650			
	4,765	2,471	7.236	6,961	14,197			

During November, 1911, the maximum number employed was on the 23rd (16,654), and the minimum number on the 4th (13,837). During November, 1910, the maximum number occurred on the 22nd (15,964), and the minimum number on the 9th (12,834).

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at 104 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of October and November, 1911. The corresponding curve for October and November, 1911. ember, 1910, is also given for comparison.

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



amount of overtime was again reported at the north end docks.

Other Ports.—Employment on the Tyne and Wear was moderate with dock and quayside labour, and not so good as a month ago; it continued fairly good with trimmers and teemers, and was better than a year ago. Employment was fair at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough, but was worse than a month ago at Middlesbrough. At Hull employment, on the whole, was moderate, and about the same as a year ago; it was good generally at Grimsby, and fair at Goole. Employment continued good at Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Harwich and Parkeston.

Employment continued moderate at Plymouth and at Bristol; at the latter port it was not so good as a year ago. It was fair on the whole, and better than a month ago, at Newport and Swansea.

Employment was fairly good at Leith and Grangemouth, but was worse than a month ago at both ports. It showed a further improvement at Dundee, and was good. Employment was good and better than a month ago and a year ago at Glasgow. It continued moderate at Belfast, and bad at Londonderry.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN NOVEMBER.

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

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) show that during November 44,023 seamen*, of whom 3,692 (or 8.4 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with November, 1910, there was a net increase of 5,216. The principal increases were at Liverpool, London and Glasgow; at Bristol and Cardiff there were

During the eleven months ended November, 1911, the total number of seamen shipped was 487,056, an increase of 27,271 on the number for the corresponding period of 1910. There were large increases at Liverpool, London, Glasgow, the Tyne Ports and at Southampton. There were decreases at Cardiff and Middlesbrough.

Lascars are not included in these figure

				Numb	er c	of Sear	nen* ship	ped in	
Principal Po	rts.		1	Novembe	er,			months	
		1910.	910. 1911. Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) in 1911.		1910.	1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in 1911.		
ENGLAND & V	VALE	IS.							
East Coast.		15 18 3	0100	0.550	1	700			
Tyne Ports Sunderland			2,190 188	2,578	+	388	26,671	30,355	+ 3,684
Middlesbrough			399	467 289	+	279	4,329	4,117	- 212
TT11			950	1,503	+	553	4,842 13,707	4,290 14,192	- 552
Grimsby		::	20	128	+	108	1,286	1,366	+ 485 + 80
Bristol Channel.									
Bristolt			1,395	1,131	-	264	11,912	13,615	+ 1,703
Newport, Mon.	-		806	1,210	+	404	9,920	10,161	+ 241
Cardifft			4,037	3,810	-	227	47,212	41,499	- 5,713
Swansea			350	327	-	23	4,904	4,788	- 116
Other Ports.									
Liverpool			13,964	16,082	1+	2,118	167,225	178,668	+ 11,443
London			7,094	7,945	+	851	76,925	84,448	+ 7,52
Southampton			3,935	4,136	+	201	41,779	44,323	+ 2,54
SCOTLAN	D.			100	1	AGE (100	950%
Leith			230	275	+	45	3,743	4,153	+ 410
Kirkcaldy, Metl Grangemouth	nil	and	204	120	-	84	2,581	2,666	+ 88
Glasgow			2,868	3,688	+	820	40,792	45,735	+ 4,943
IRELAN	D.				100		1		
Dublin			31	171	+	140	582	728	+ 14
Belfast			146	163	+	17	1,375	1,952	+ 57
Total	I want	-	38,807	44,023	L	5,216	459,785	487,056	+27,27

It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate gements, and not of separate individuals.

Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

Including Barry and Penarth.

The mean number employed at Tilbury Dock was 1,086 in November, 1911, as compared with 1,115 in the previous month, and 1,510 a year ago.

Linermool.—Employment continued good with dock

Linermool.—Employment continued good with dock

approach of Agriculture, Ireland, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

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

The following table shows the quantity and value of the fish landed in November, 1911, and 1910:-

	Quar	ntity.	Value.		
Jack Bridgman	Nov., 1911.	Nov., 1910.	Nov., 1911.	Nov., 1910.	
Fish (other than Shell): England and Wales. Scotland Ireland	Cwts. 2,095,467 293,117 33,701	Cwts. 1,761,345 287,953 64,242	£ 898,491 152,259 15 789	£ 1,096,706 147,289 20,490	
Total Shell Fish		2,113,540	1,066,539 31,986	1,264,485 21,448	
Total Value	-	-	1,098,525	1,285,933	

Employment at the principal ports was good, on the whole. It was good with all classes at Grimsby, and, on the whole, better than a year ago. At Yarmouth it was good with fishermen and fish curers, and fair with fish dock labourers. Employment at Lowestoft was good generally during the first half of November, and fair later. At Hull it was fair with fishermen, and good with fish dock labourers and fish curers; with all classes it was better than a year ago. Employment at Aberdeen was good generally. At Peterhead it was fair with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and good with fish curers. At Fraserburgh employment was moderate with fishermen and fish curers, and bad with fish dock labourers. It was fair generally at Macduff. Off the south-western coast of England fishing operations, being hindered by stormy weather, were but moderately successful, though improved conditions prevailed towards the end of the month.

The Exports of herrings, cured and salted, in November, 1911, were valued at £708,908, as compared with £643,533 in October, 1911, and £583,216 in November, 1910.

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

RETURNS have been received from the principal Cooperative Societies and Master Bakers' Associations in Great Britain, and from local correspondents, showing the price of bread on December 1st, 1911.

The figures in the following Table are based on Returns from 225 Co-operative Societies in England and Wales, and 132 in Scotland.

District.	Predominant price per 4 lbs. on 1st Dec. 1911.			Predominant price per 4 lbs on 1st Sept., 1911.			Predominant price per 4 lbs. on 1st Dec., 1910.		
	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. Counties and Yorkshire	71	51/2	6.35	71/2	51	6-24	71	51	6.30
Lancs. & Cheshire N. Mid. Counties W. do. do S. do. do Eastern Counties London	7 5½ 6 5½ 6 6	4½ 5 5 4½ 5 5	5.69 5.20 5.48 5.17 5.54 5.50	61/51/2 6 51/2 6 6	4½ 5 5 4½ 5 5	5.61 5.15 5.40 5.19 5.57 5.50	7 5½ 6 6 6 6 6	4½ 5 5 4½ 5 5 5	5.76 5.22 5.56 5.32 5.67 5.69
S. E. Counties S.W. Counties, Wales & Mon.	6	5½ 5	5·92 5·81	63	5½ 5	5·92 5·54	6	5½ 5½	5•96 5•66
England and Wales	71/4	41/2	5.58	71/2	41/2	5.55	71/2	41/2	5.66
SCOTLAND. Northern Counties Eastern Counties Lanarkshire	6½ 7 6½	5 5 6	5*96 6*20 6*03	6½ 7 6	5½ 5 5½	5·81 6·07 5·60	7 7 6½	6 5 6	6°22 6°26 6°03
Other Southern Counties	61	51	6.26	61	51	5.93	61	6	6.33
Scotland	7	5	6.15	7	5	5.92	7	- 5	6*25
Great Britain	71	41	5.79	71	41	5.69	71	41	5.87

The mean of the prices for December 1st, 1911, shows but little change as compared with either September 1st, 1911, or December 1st, 1910.

Returns showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on December 1st, 1911, have been received from 40 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the | below:-United Kingdom and 30 from other sources. The returns are summarised in the following Table, in which the highest predominant rates and the lowest pre-dominant rates are shown, together with the mean of all the predominant rates in each district :

	De	c. 1st,	1911.	No	v. 1st,	1911.	Dec. 1st, 1910.		
District.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.
London: N. & N.W. E. & N.E. S.E. S.W. W. & W.C. N. Counties & Yorks. Lancs. & Cheshire. Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties S. Western Counties S. Western Counties S. Section Counties Southern Counties S. Section	d. 55 55 55 65 66 66 66 7	d. 4½ 55 55 5½ 55 55 5½ 55 55 5½	d. 5·2 5·3 5·1 5·3 5·5 5·7 5·3 5·4 5·8 5·6 6·2	d. 51/2 55/3/2 66 66 66 66 67	d. 41/2 5 5 5 5 1/2 4 5 5 5 5 5 1/2 9	d. 5·2 5·3 5·3 5·3 5·6 5·7 5·3 5·3 5·3 5·3 5·3 5·3 5·3 5·3 5·3 5·3	d. 51/21/25 55/25/25 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7	d. 5½ 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	d. 5.5 5.1 5.2 5.4 5.6 5.5 5.4 5.9 5.7 6.2
Great Britain	7	41/2	5.6	7	4	5.6	7	4	5.6

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the predominant prices remains unaltered; it was also the same as a year ago.

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

Place.		Predominant Price per 4 lb.	as con	(+) or (-) mpared th a	Last Change.		
		on Dec. 1st, 1911.*	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lb.	
London Birmingham Bolton Bristol Gardiff Derby Hull Lieds. Leicester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Norwich Nottingham Oldham Plymouth Portsmouth Potteries Southampton Wolverhampton Aberdeen Dundee		d. 5-8 6 5-1 5-1 5-1 5-1 5-1 5-1 5-1 5-1 5-1 5-1	d	d	Aug. '11 Sept. '11 Nov. '10 April '11 June '10 Dec. '10 June '10 May '10 Sept. '11 Nov. '09 June '10 April '11 June '10 Oct. '10 April '11 Sept. '11 Sept. '11 Sept. '11 Sept. '11	4+11111+++1+ +++1+11111++++++++++++++++	
Edinburgh Glasgow Belfast Dublin	::	5½ 6½ 6 5½ 6	::	 - ½	Aug. '11 Aug. '11 Oct. '11 March '11 May '10	+++	

The price on December 1st was the same as at November 1st at each of the towns. As compared with December 1st, 1910, the price is lower in six of the towns and higher in two. In the remaining 19 towns no change s shown.

II.-WHEAT AND FLOUR

Month.		Mean London Gazette Price (England	Imp	Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households	
	and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	ex Mill for Cash).	
1910.		Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.
November		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1911.		7 0	7 111	11 13	10 10
ctober		7 7 3	8 3½	10 8½	10 6
ovember		7 8 3	8 4	10 7¼	10 43

The imports of wheat during September-November, 911, amounted to 25,252,349 cwts., or 2,133,551 less than in the corresponding months of 1910. The imorts of wheat-meal and flour during September-Novemper, 1911, amounted to 3,146,211 cwts., or 358,095 cwts. more than during September-November, 1910.

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

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADE.

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

A Mineral Margana Silvin and manager	Price accord	ing to last	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on			
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.		
Coal. (Average of all classes of coal at pit's mouth.)	1911.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Du ham	July-Sept.	7 5.91	- 0 0.84	- 0 7.12		
Pig Iron. West of Scotland	Aug.—Oct.	52 8-22	+ 0 3:57	- 2 9.968		
Manufactured Iron. North of England :— (Rails, plates, bars, and		125 3.25	- 1 2:38	- 0 7·65		
angles.) Midlands:— (Bars, angles, tees, sheets;		130 4-92	+ 1 5.01	+ 3. 2.86		
plates, hoops, strips, &c.) West of Scotland:— (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods:)	Sept.—Oct.	121 1.18	+ 0 2:05	- 2 1.78		

As a result of the ascertainments shown in the table, the wages of coal miners in Durham, of blastfurnacemen in the West of Scotland, and of iron puddlers and millmen in the North of England, the Midlands and the West of Scotland, remain unaltered.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF THE EMPLOYMENT: DISOBEDIENCE TO RULE.

Accident Arising Out of the Employment: Disobedience to Rule.

A workman injured by accident in the course of his employment is not entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, unless the accident was also one "arising out" of the employment.

A workman in the employ of a colliery company started across the company's land in the middle of the day to go home to his dinner. The way which he took was the proper way up an incline; and a train of trams was at the same time moving up this incline. It was strictly against the regulations of the company for any workman to ride on one of these trams on the incline without special leave. Nevertheless, the workman attempted to get on one of the moving vehicles in order to have a lift to the top. In doing so he fell and was killed. His dependants claimed compensation under the Act.

The County Court judge held that the accident did not arise out of the employment, and that therefore no compensation was payable. An appeal from this decision was dismissed by the Court of Appeal, and the dependants appealed further.

The House of Lords held that as the risk the man ran was not one belonging to or connected with the work he had to do, the accident was not one arising out of his employment; therefore, no compensation was payable, and the decisions appealed from were right. Pope v. Hills Plymouth Colliery Co.—House of Lords. 9th November, 1911.

Accident Arising Out of the Employment: Injury by

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF THE EMPLOYMENT: INJURY BY FROST BITE.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF THE EMPLOYMENT: INJURY BY FROST BITE.

A journeyman baker in the course of his employment had to drive about with a horse and cart delivering bread to his employer's customers. In the course of his employment he had frequently to take off his glove to give change and write receipts. While thus employed on an extremely cold day his right hand became frost-bitten, and was seriously injured. He claimed compensation under the Act. The County Court judge decided that, assuming his injury was due to an accident (as to which he was very doubtful), the accident was not one arising out of the employment. An award of compensation was therefore refused. On appeal this decision was upheld by the Court of Appeal, and the workman appealed to the House of Lords.

The House of Lords held that in dealing with the effect of natural causes affecting a wide area, such as severe weather, it is necessary to consider whether the accident was merely the consequence of the severity of the weather to which all persons within the area were exposed, or whether it arose out of the particular employment. Here, according to the finding of fact by the County Court judge, the man was not specially affected by the weather beyond other persons doing outdoor work. Therefore, the accident did not arise out of the employment. The appeal was therefore dismissed. Warner v. Couchman.—House of Lords. 10th November, 1911.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF THE EMPLOYMENT: INCURRING UNNECESSARY RISK.

A ship was lying in a foreign port about 100 yards from a jetty, there being no quay which the ship could approach. Two engineers went ashore in one of the ship's boats to consult a doctor, and left the boat at the jetty. When they returned to the jetty their boat had been taken away, and the only boat there was a lifeboat with a rudder but no oars, which would in ordinary circumstances be manual by six carsman. One of the ordinary circumstances be manned by six oarsmen. One of the engineers proposed that they should reach the ship by paddling this boat across with the rudder; but as the weather was rough and squally the other refused to do anything so rash. The first, however, pushed off the boat and tried by himself to reach the ship by paddling with the rudder at the side. He was blown out to sea and drowned, and neither he nor the boat was heard of again. His widow claimed compensation under the Act for herself and a child, and an award was made in her favour by

herself and a child, and an award was made in her favour by the Sheriff Substitute. The shipowners appealed.

The Court of Session held that if the accident had occurred when the deceased was returning to the ship in the ordinary way, with the ordinary risks, it might have been said to have arisen out of the employment; but he was returning in an extraordinary and unauthorised way, which involved risks outside those of his employment, therefore the accident did not arise out of that employment, and no compensation was payable. The appeal was therefore allowed. Halvorsen v. Owners of Ship "Ramleh."—Court of Session. 4th November, 1911.

NOTICE OF ACCIDENT: ENTRY IN BOOKS OF EMPLOYER.

No proceedings under the Act can be maintained unless notice

No proceedings under the Act can be maintained unless notice of the accident has been given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof, and before the workman has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured; but the want of, or any defect in, such notice is not a bar to proceedings if it is found in the proceedings that such want or defect did not prejudice the defence of the employers.

A boy was employed in a colliery, and worked with his father and another man. A rule was posted on the premises that "Any person receiving personal injuries in or about this mine shall before leaving the mine report the same to the manager, under manager, or foreman." While the boy was at work a stone fell and injured him. He was immediately taken by his father to the manager, to whom the accident was there and then reported, and who made entries in a book of every material particular of and who made entries in a book of every material particular of the accident. These entries were made by the manager in the presence of the boy and his father. No further notice was given to the employers, but proceedings were subsequently taken under the Act to recover compensation. The County Court judge, however, refused compensation on the ground that no notice of the accident had been given as required by the Act. The claimant

appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that if the particulars had been entered in the book either by the father or by the boy with his own hand, the question would not have been open to argument, and that it made no difference that such particulars were written in their presence by the manager to whom the particulars were given. Therefore there was ample notice sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the Act. If this were not so, the judge should have found that the employers had not been prejudiced by want of notice, as every particular of the accident was supplied to the officials of the employers. The appeal was therefore allowed. Stevens v. Insoles, Ltd.—Court of Appeal. Reported 11th November, 1911.

WHO ARE DEPENDANTS? INFANT CHILDREN NOT SUPPORTED BY

FATHER.

Where a workman is killed by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, such members of his family as were wholly or in part dependent upon his earnings at the time of his death are entitled to compensation under the Act.

A married woman with two children was deserted by her husband. Subsequently, hearing that he was dead, she lived with another man and had several illegitimate children by him. For eight years she lived with this man, and during all that time she maintained her two legitimate children along with the others with no support from her husband. The husband was then killed in circumstances entitling his dependants to compensation, and the widow claimed compensation on behalf of herself and her two legitimate children. It was stated at the hearing that at some unfixed time the deceased had made an offer to his own mother to support his children, and had given her some money for their use, which, however, his wife refused to accept. Hence for eight years the husband had in no way supported his wife or children. The County Court judge held that, in the circumstances, the widow was not a dependant, but that the two children were dependants, and awarded them the sum of £195. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that dependences.

examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner provided and paid by the employer; and his right to compensation is suspended if he refuses to submit to such examination, or in

any way obstructs the same.

A workman who had made a claim for compensation for injuries was required by his employers to submit himself for examination to their medical man. The workman stipulated that his own medical man should be present at the examination, and his own medical man should be present at the examination, and refused to submit to examination on any other conditions. The employers refused to accept these conditions; and when the application for compensation came before the Sheriff-Substitute they contended that no award could be made, as the claimant's right to compensation was suspended because of his refusal to submit to examination. The Sheriff-Substitute adopted the contention of the employers, and refused to make an award in the claimant's favour. On appeal the Court of Session decided that the Sheriff-Substitute was right, and accordingly the claimant appealed to the House of Lords.

The House of Lords held that a workman has no right under the Act to stipulate that his own medical adviser shall be present

The House of Lords held that a workman has no right under the Act to stipulate that his own medical adviser shall be present at his examination by the medical adviser of the employers. In some circumstances it may be reasonable that such medical adviser should be present; but whether or not it is reasonable is a question of fact for the arbitrator, and the burden of proving that it is reasonable is upon the workman. The appeal was therefore dismissed. Morgan v. William Dixon, Limited.—House of Lords. 13th November, 1911.

REDEMPTION OF WEEKLY PAYMENTS BY EMPLOYER: BASIS OF CALCULATION.

Where any weekly payment has been continued for not less than six months, the Act provides that the liability for such payment may, on the application of the employer, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum of such an amount as, where the incapacity is permanent, would purchase an annuity for the workman equal to 75 per cent. of the annual value of the weekly payments, and as in any other case may be settled by arbitration under the Act.

payments, and as in any other case may be settled by arbitration under the Act.

A workman who had been earning 29s. 3d. a week lost the first finger of his right hand by accident, and his employers paid him half wages from the date of the accident in July, 1909, until December, 1910, when the employers applied for a review. At the hearing of this application it was admitted that the man would not be able again to follow his old employment; but the judge decided that he was capable of earning £1 a week, and accordingly reduced the weekly payment to the sum of 9s. 3d. In June, 1911, the employer applied to the judge to redeem these weekly payments by the payment of a lump sum. At the hearing it was admitted that for some weeks the man had worked for his old employers for rather less than £1 a week, but since he had been making his living by carrying on a shop. No evidence as to the earning capacity of the workman was given. The judge said that in his opinion the workman would never be able to earn more than 20s. a week, therefore there was a permanent incapacity of 9s. 3d. a week, and this could only be redeemed by the payment of 75 per cent. of the value of an annuity of 9s. 3d. a week. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the Act draws a broad distinction between an incapacity for work which is permanent and

The Court of Appeal held that the Act draws a broad distinction between an incapacity for work which is permanent and one that is not permanent. If the incapacity is permanent the arbitrator has no discretion as to the amount, but can only award 75 per cent. of the actual value of the annuity; if it is not permanent, the arbitrator must fix the lump sum necessary to redeem the weekly payment in his discretion having regard to the evidence before him. It is the duty of the arbitrator to hear evidence, and on that evidence to decide whether the incapacity is or is not permanent. Here no evidence at all was adduced by either side as to the permanency of the incapacity, and the judge was not justified in deciding, as he had, that the man would never be able to earn more than a £1 a week. The case was therefore sent back to the County Court judge to hear evidence and decide whether or not the incapacity for work was permanent. Calico Printers Association, Limited v. Hyam.—Court of Appeal. 7th November, 1911.

(2) Trade Union Act.

Trade Union Act, 1871: Illegal Society: Liability to Legal Proceedings.

Any society the objects of which are in restraint of trade is

and the widow claimed compensation on behalf of herself and her some unfixed time the deceased had made an offer to his own mother to support his children, and had given her some money for their use, which, however, his wife refused to accept. Hence for eight years the husband had in no way supported his wife or children. The County Court judge held that, in the circumstances, the widow was not a dependant, but that the two children were dependants, and awarded them the sum of £195. The The Court of Appeal held that dependency is a question of fact; that even in the case of a wife there is no legal presumphad not in any way been maintained by their father, there was no evidence that they were in fact dependants; and in consentence they were not entitled to compensation. The appeal was therefore allowed. Lee v. Owner of Ship "Bessie."—Court of Appeal. 7th November, 1911.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION: RIGHT OF WORKMAN TO THE PRESENCE of His Own Medical Adviser.

It is provided by the Act that a workman claiming compensation shall, if required by the employer, submit himself for

that they were an illegal society at common law, and that therefore no action could be brought against them by any member to enforce any agreement to provide benefits to him. It was shown that the object of the society was "to protect and regulate: the conditions of labour," whilst its rules provided the procedure to be followed in case of a "strike or withdrawal of members entered into with the previous sanction of the council." On considering these rules the judge decided that the society was an illegal one, as being in restraint of trade, and that the Act applied. Judgment was therefore given for the defendants.

Donkin v. Amalgamated Society of Engineers.—Manchester Assizes. 29th November, 1911.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for November, 1911, and for the eleven months ended November, 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.

Nov., 1911.

Eleven months ended Nov., 1911.

Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 1910. 1909.

By the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, no act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute is actionable on the ground merely that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment, or that it is an interference with the trade of some other person or with the right of some other person to dispose of his labour as he wills. An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, is not actionable unless the act would be actionable if done by an individual without any such agreement or combination. The expression "trade dispute" is defined to mean any dispute between employers and workmen or between workmen and workmen which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of the employment or with the conditions of labour of any person. TRADE DISPUTES ACT: CONSPIRACY: WHAT IS A TRADE DISPUTE?

A master tailor worked for several large Liverpool clothing

terms of the employment or with the conditions of labour of any person.

A master tailor worked for several large Liverpool clothing firms, who sublet their work to him. Two of his workmen gave notice, and left his employment, and he engaged two new hands in their stead. The next day a committee of the workers' union was held, at which it was demanded that the master tailor should take back into his service one of the dismissed men. This he refused to do. Two days later he was called to attend a meeting of a joint committee of the masters' and workers' unions, and was told that the committee had declared him and his men to be "scabs and blacklegs." A few days later the masters' union held a meeting, at which it was decided that the tailor was justified in engaging the two new men, but that he must be fined for not having engaged them through his union. He was prepared to pay this fine in settlement of the whole matter; but at another joint committee of the two unions he was informed that the workers' union had now no grievance against him, but only against the two new men in his employ, because they had refused to come out when called upon; and that unless these men paid a fine or he dismissed them he would be expelled from the masters' union. He replied that the men had no money to pay the fine, and he saw no reason why he should dismiss them. He was accordingly expelled from the masters' union. Certain officials of the two unions were alleged then to have threatened the tailor that unless he dismissed the two men or paid the fine they would ruin him. Subsequently, officials of the two unions were said to have called upon the firms who employed the master tailor and threatened to ruin them if they gave him any more work. The master tailor accordingly brought actions against certain officials of both unions who had taken part in these proceedings, claiming damages for conspiracy to injury and for the loss of business he was alleged to have suffered, and claiming an injunction against repeating the threats towar

Appointment of Certifying Surgeons during November, 1911.

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

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*		
Dumfries	J. D. Robson, 1 Hope Place, Maxwelltown	Wednesday, 9–10 a.m.		
Dungannon Horbury Llandovery Weston-super- Mare	F. C. Mann, 1 Howard Terrace W. S. Garden, Lydgate Manor T. Morgan, Violet Cottage G. H. Prance, Belvedere	Wednesday, 9–10 a.m. Wednesdays, 9–10 a.m. Weekdays, 9–11 a.m. Wednesdays, 9–10 a.m.		

* I.e., of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

Summary for November, 1911, and for the eleven months ended November, 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.

		Nov., 191	1.	Eleven mo	Eleven months ended Nov., 1911.				
Maria Cara Sanda	Amount.	Dec. (-	(+) or) as com- d with	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with				
TO SERVICE THE		1910.	1909.		1910.	1909.			
galaine term	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou-	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £			
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	26,652	+ 3,950	+ 3,049	239,291	+ 4,836	+ 8,333			
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	24,423	- 3,295	- 227	222,681	- 6,677	+ 26,774			
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured†	14,153	+ 687	+ 1,001	151,455	+ 8,250	+ 16,642			
IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	205	+ 1	- 2	2,248	- 55	- 65			
Total value of Imports	65,433	+ 1,343	+ 3,821	615,675	+ 6,354	+ 51,684			

PORTS 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

		Nov	., 191	1.		Eleven mo	nonths ended Nov.,1911.				
The state of the s	Amount.	De	Inc. ec. (-) as	com-	Amount.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with			
		1	910.	1	1909.			1910.		1909.	
I.—Food, Drink, and	Thou- sand £		nou-		hou-	Thousand £	Th	ousand £	Thousand		
Tobacco II.—Raw Materials	3,354	+	516	+	802	26,41.7	+	2,510	+	5,119	
& Articles mainly Unmanufactured t	4,811	+	379	+	199	48,812	-	6	+	2,230	
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured§	31,835	+ :	3,110	+	6,350	332,501	+	19,289	+	61,979	
IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	986	+	84	+	314	7,980	+	7 52	+	1,793	
Total value of Ex-ports of British Produce	40,986	+ 4	1,089	+	7,665	415,710	+	22,545	+	71,121	

THE exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to THE exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £7,834,000 during November, 1911, an increase of £376,000 on November, 1910, and of £1,082,000 on November, 1909. During the period January-November, 1911, they amounted to £94,041,000, an increase of £141,000 on the amount for January-November, 1910, and of £12,310,000 on the amount for the corresponding period of 1909.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

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

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the five weeks ended December 2nd, 1911, amounted to £6,288,726, an increase of £347,352 (or 5·8 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1910.

During the forty-eight weeks ended December 2nd, 1911, the receipts amounted to £54,356,041, an increase of £1,357,786 (or 2.6 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1910.

		s ended r 2nd, 1911.	48 weeks ended December 2nd, 1911.		
35	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1910.	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1910.	
English Lines:—	£	£	£	£	
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs Gt. Northern, Gt. Central,	2,011,330	+ 91,797	17,251,792	+471,847	
Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury	1,040,304	+ 58,738	8,851,779	+289,996	
Lancs. and Yorks, and N. Eastern L. & S. W., and Gt.	1,134,476	+ 70,566	9,895,985	+233,890	
Western L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C. Scottish Lines:—	945,800 226,188	+ 65,900 + 13,252	8,314,400 1,940,461	+224,700 + 49,772	
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian Irish Lines:—	742,700	+ 36,300	6,594,641	+113,290	
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland, Gt. Western, and Gt. Northern	187,928	+ 10,799	1,506,983	- 25,709	
Total	6,288,726	+347,352	54,356,041	+1,357,786	

d skins, &c.

Yarns and textile fabrics, manufactures of metal and leather, chemicals, &c.

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

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

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DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

THE total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during November, 1911, was 67, of which 55 were due to lead poisoning, 3 to mercurial poisoning, 1 to arsenic poisoning, and 8 to anthrax. Three deaths due to lead poisoning and 1 to anthrax were reported. In addition, 22 cases of lead poisoning were reported among house painters and plumbers, none of which were

During January-November, 1911, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 678, compared with 521 in the corresponding period of 1910. number of deaths was 43 in 1911, and 39 in 1910. In addition, there were 242 cases of lead poisoning (41 of which were fatal) among house painters and plumbers during the first eleven months of 1911, compared with 223 (including 31 deaths) in the corresponding period

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

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

nal	lysis	bv	Ind	ustri	es.
TITCO.	,, 515	~ J	IIIU	MOUL	CO

Analysi	s by	Indus	tries.			
		CASES			DEATHS	
Industry.	Nov.,	Eleven	months Nov.,	Nov.,	Eleven ended	months Nov.,
	1911.	1911.	1910.	1911.	1911.	1910.
64 + 7 - 60 + 12	1	I	ead Poi	soning		
Among Operatives engaged in - Smelting of Metals Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering. Printing File Cutting Tinning of Metals. White Lead Works Red Lead Works Red Lead Works China and Earthenware* Litho-Transfer Works Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding Paint used in other Industries Other Industries Othal In Factories & Workshops	4 16 31 1 4 8 - - 32 96 44 4 55	46 8 11 34 32 17 11 36 11 86 1 1 4 18 20 20 94 31 47 79	32 6 4 23 28 8 14 33 7 71 1 1 11 30 17 64 20 43 45	1	3 1 2 2 1 6 - 1 - 4 6 4 3 3	4
House Painting & Plumbing	22	242	223		41	31
Mercurial Poisoning—		- 19	Forms o	f Poise	oning.	
Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries	1 2	3 7	4 3	=	_	-
Total	3	12	9			_
Arseric Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	1	6	5	-	3 - 3	-
Other Industries	_	2	2		1	
Total	1	8	7	_	1	_
Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"	4	20	16	-	1	-
			Anthr	ax.		
Wool	4 2 2	29 6 16	26 6 13	<u>-</u>	8 1 -	3 1 2
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				1		2
Total Anthraxt	8	52	49			0
Total Anthrax†	8	52	48	1	9	8
Total Anthrax† Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act	67	678	521	4	43	39

* Of the 8 persons affected in the china and earthenware industry 4 were females. † In addition there was one case affecting a dock labourer.

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 Libraries, Mercantile throughout the country.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN NOVEMBER.

(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 November, 1911, was 306, an increase of 62 on a month ago and of 15 on a year ago. The mean number for November during the five years 1906-1910 was 256, the maximum year being 1910, with 291 deaths, and the minimum year 1909, with 222 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in November, 1911, was 113, compared with 112 a month ago and 147 a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshops Act during November, 1911, was 150, compared with 94 a month ago and 99 a year ago. The corresponding figures for the railway service were 42, 38, and 44 respectively. The total number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during November, 1911, was 104, a decrease of 14 on a month ago and of 17 on a year ago.

During the eleven months ended November, 1911, the total number of workpeople (exclusive of seamen) reported as killed in the course of their employment was 2,691, compared with 2,725 in 1910. The total number of seamen reported as killed during January-November, 1911, was 1,079, compared with 974 in the corresponding months of 1910.

Trade.	Numb	per of Work killed durin	rpeople g	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1911, on a		
oil le stillagen deal avent former	Nov., 1911.	Oct., 1911.	Nov., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Railway Service— Brakesmen & Goods Guards Engine Drivers	5 3 2	2	3 4 4 2	+ 3 + 3 + 2	+ 2 - 1 - 2 - 2	
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers) Porters	7 3 2	10 5 6	4 2	- 3	- 1 - 1	
Miscellaneous	18 2	38	16 1 44	$\frac{+3}{+2}$	+ 2 + 1 - 2	
Mines— Underground	98 9	87 19	125 16	+ 9 - 10	- 27 - 7	
Total, Mines	107	106	141	+ 1	- 34	
Quarries over 20 feet deep	6	6	6	-		
Factories and Workshops—		September 1		000000		
Textile— Cotton Wool and Worsted Other Textiles	7 2 1	3 2 1	3 1 2	+ 4	+ 4 + 1 - 1	
Non-Textile— Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion of Metals	3 13	1 7	3 12	+ 2 + 6	+"1	
Marine and Locomotive Engineering Ship and Boat Building	17	1 11	2	+ 3 + 6	+ 2 + 9	
Wood	2 42 39	2 6 35	2 1 45	+ 36 + 4	+ 41	
Total, Factories and Workshops. Accidents reported under	130	69	79	+ 61	+ 51	
Factory Act, Ss. 104-5. Docks, Wharves, and Quays Warehouses	17 2	14 2	7 2	+ 3	+ 10 - 10	
Buildings to which Act applies	1	9		- 8	- 10	
Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5.	20	25	20	- 5		
Accidents, reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	1		1	+ 1	_:_	
Total, excluding Seamen	306	244	291	+ 62	+ 15	
Seamen— On Trading Vessels— Sailing Steam Steam	16 78	4 57	23 .93	+ 12 + 21	- 7 - 15	
On Fishing Vessels— Sailing	9	39 18	2 3	- 38	- 1 + 6	
Total, Seamen	104	118	121	- 14	- 17	
Total, including Seamen	410	362	412	+ 48	- 2	

December, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN NOVEMBER.

The total number who received employment relief was 1,363, of whom 655 were in London and "Outer London," 327 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 313 in Scotland, and 68 in Ireland. The average duration of employment relief was 15.1 days per person employed; and the wages paid amounted to about 35s. 3d. per head, or about 2s. $5\frac{3}{4}$ d. per day.

The net total number of applicants remaining on the registers at the end of November (after deduction where practicable of persons disqualified, those who had found work, etc.) was 22,783* of whom 12,555 were in London and "Outer London," 7,833 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 642 in Scotland, and 1,753 in

During the month registration was resumed at Barking, Bolton, Brighton, Dudley, Manchester, Midllesbrough, Plymouth and Portsmouth.

The total number of Distress Committees in operation at the end of November, 1911, was 69, as compared with 61 at the end of October, 1911, and 88 at the end of November, 1910. Of the Distress Committees in operation at the end of November, 1911, 35 were in London and "Outer London," 28 in other places in England and Wales, 5 in Scotland, and 1 in Ireland.

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

No. of Applicants given Aggregate Duration of Employment-relief.

Districts.							
Districts.		Nov., 1911.	Oct., 1911.	Nov., 1910.	Nov., 1911.	Oct., 1911.	Nov., 1910.
London:— County Outer	.:	497 158	344 99	1,080 481	Days. 8,489 2,137	Days. 6,236 1,446	Days. 12,580 4,047
Total, London		655	443	1,561	10,626	7,682	16,627
Northern Counties Lancs. and Cheshire Yorkshire Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties Wales and Monmouth		17 88 32 — 190	20 15 54 31 —	243 234 142 — 182	311 624 p'cew'rk 1,550	80 246 493 p'cew'rk — 87	2,875 2,031 808 - 1,165
				65		_	461
England and Wales Scotland Ireland	::	982 313 68	578 146 43	2,427 462	13,111 5,919 p'cew'rk	8,588 2,063 p'cew'rk	23,967 7,291
reland							
United Kingdom		1,363	767	2,889	19,030	10,651	31,258
			767		Net No	10,651	licants
United Kingdom			mount of		Net No	o.* of App	licants
United Kingdom		Total A	mount of Paid.	Wages Nov.,	Net No Remai	o.* of App ning on Re at end of Oct.,	licants egisters
United Kingdom Districts.		Nov., 1911.	Oct., 1911.	Nov., 1910.	Net No Remain Nov., 1911.	o.* of Appning on Reat end of Oct., 1911.	Nov., 1910.

In addition to the employment relief shown in the above Table, there were certain cases in which men were even employment by arrangement with Local Authories or with contractors, or were engaged on piecework.

United Kingdom .. 2,405 1,327 4,669 22,783 11,714 42,089

20,388 642 1,753

3,910 759

10,245 283 1,186

According to the particulars furnished by the various Distress Committees, of the 22,783 applicants remaining on the registers at the end of November, 1911, 10,387 were labourers, porters, etc.; 6,768 were connected with

the building trades; 1,499 were carters, etc.; 652 were clerks, shop assistants, etc.; the occupations of the remainder were not specified.

PAUPERISM IN NOVEMBER.

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

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

Compared with October, 1911, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 6,489 (1.8 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 3. The number of indoor paupers increased by 3,818 (2.2 per cent.), and the number of out-door paupers by 2,671 (1.5 per cent.). In 31 districts there were increases, the most marked being 12 per 10,000 in the Stockton and Tees district, 11 per 10,000 in the Central London district, and 10 per 10,000 in the Dublin district. In the remaining four districts there was a decrease of 1 per 10,000.

Compared with November, 1910, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 29. The number of indoor paupers dedecreased by 29. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 8,384 (4:5 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 39,389 (17.7 per cent.), a total decrease of 47,773 (11.7 per cent.). There was a decrease in all districts with the exception of the Wigan district (which showed an increase of 13 per 10,000); the most marked decreases were in the Stockton and Tees district (133 per 10,000), Cork, Waterford and Limerick (69 per 10,000), the Central London district (53 per 10,000). In 20 of the remaining districts the decrease ranged from 20 per 10,000 in the Birmingham district to 50 per 10,000 in

the Wolverhampton	distr	ict.				
	second	Paupers of week of	on one day Novembe	in r, 1911.	Inc.	(+) or
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out- door.	Tomar	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-	Dec.	(+) or (-) in ate 0,000 of tion on a
E distribution of the second	2			mated Popula- tion.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.* Metropolis.				S THE	dat is	0.035
West District North District Central District East District South District	12,059 16,616 6,440 15,044 26,445	8,154 1,423 4,907	24,770 7,863 19,951	180 242 450 292 221	+ 4 + 6 +11 + 3 + 5	- 19 - 30 - 53 - 46 - 33
Total, Metropolis	76,604	31,166	107,770	238	+ 5	- 33
West Ham	5,300	10,717	16,017	228	+ 4	- 28
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton & Tees District. Bolton, Oldham, &c. Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Liverpool District. Halifax & Huddersfield Leeds District Barnsley District Sheffield District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester District. Wolverhampton District Birmingham District Birmingham District Birstol District	2,682 1,384 4,659 2,560 11,478 13,168 2,148 1,317 3,024 2,3411 2,004 2,357 1,724 3,768 5,250 2,979	5,220 3,778 5,197 5,554 8,310 10,669 1,763 3,029 4,186 2,424 3,064 5,316 5,534 4,441 4,441 9,125 4,058 4,058	5,162 9,856 8,114 19,788 23,837 3,911 4,346	173 218 125 192 201 106 115 153 120 137 247 203 155 244 193 162 202	+32 +123 +162 +124 +164 +174 +174 +174 +174 +174 +174 +174 +17	- 29 - 133 - 29 + 13 - 32 - 27 - 14 - 24 - 16 - 16 - 16 - 16 - 29 - 32 - 33 - 32 - 50 - 20 - 45
Cardiff & Swansea	2,556	7,041	9,597	232	- 1	- 30
Total, "Other Districts" SCOTLAND.*	69,815	97,252	167,067	179	+ 3	_ 30
Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock District Edinburgh & Leith District Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge & Airdrie	5,664 852 1,738 994 664 477	17,906 2,627 5,365 2,608 2,794 1,868	23,570 3,479 7,013 3,602 3,458 2,345	251 189 177 182 212 237	+ 3 + 6 + 2 - 1 + 3 + 5	- 13 - 17 - 18 - 13 - 24 - 4
Total for the above Scottish Districts }	10,389	33,168	43,557	219	+ 2	- 15
IRELAND.† Dublin District Belfast District Cork, Waterford and Limerick District	6,623 3,433 3,741 307	5,271 1,185 4.076 267	11,894 4,618 7,817 574	290 103 322 168	+10 +5 -1 +9	- 13 - 4 - 69 - 22
Total for the shove Irish	14,104	10,799	24,903	220	+ 6	- 21
Total for above 35 Dis-	76,212	183,102	359,314	203	+ 3	- 29

n some cases it has been necessary to take the actual number on the registers de Distress Committees were unable to furnish the particulars necessary for acting persons disqualified, &c.

TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.*

Number and Magnitude. — The total number of new disputes beginning in November was 60, as compared with 74 in the previous month, and 35 in Novempersons, and 26 old disputes, directly involving 14,956 ber, 1910. In these new disputes 6,109 workpeople were directly, and 3,942 indirectly involved, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 37,076 workpeople involved in trade disputes in November, 1911, as compared with 58,528 in the previous month, and 92,961 in November, 1910.

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

	Groups				No. of	No. of Workpeople involve				
	of Trades.			Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.			
Coal Mining Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Boot and Shoe Transport Other Trades					8 9 5 5 10 3 9	1,574 788 780 351 742 197 703 974	2,368 107 240 1,003 68 156	3,942 895 780 591 1,745 197 771 1,130		
Total, Nove	ember, 19	11			60	6,109	3,942	10,051		
Total, Octob	ber, 1911				74	20,906	10,853	31,759		
Total, Nove	ember, 191	10			35	31,509	4,906	36,415		
					Total Control of the		The second second			

Causes. — The majority of the new disputes arose on wages questions, 26, directly involving 2,875 workpeople, being due to demands for increased wages, and 16, directly involving 1,742 persons, to other wages questions. Of the remaining new disputes, 7, directly involving 676 workpeople, arose on questions as to the employment of particular classes or persons; 6, directly involving 421 persons, on questions of trade union principles; 2, directly involving 90 persons, on questions of hours of labour; and 3, directly involving 305 persons, on details of working arrangements, &c.

Results. - During the month settlements were effected persons. Of these new and old disputes, 8, directly involving 806 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 26, directly involving 2,707 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 35, directly involving 15,657 persons, were compromised. In the case of 5 other disputes, work was resumed pending further

Aggregate Duration.—The time lost in November by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 271,900 working days. In addition, 137,600 working days were lost during November owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in November of all disputes, new and old, was 409,500 working days, as compared with 444,600 in the previous month, and 1,813,400 in November, 1910, when large disputes in the shipbuilding industry of the North of England and Scotland and the coalmining industry of South Wales were in progress.

Summary for the First Eleven Months of 1910 and 1911†:—

	J	Jan.—Nov.	, 1910.	Jan.—Nov., 1911.			
Groups of Trades.	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 Coal Mining	17 187	860 288,181	33,800 4,737,100	25 151 9	2,722 130,250 1.596	73,300 3,983,100 34.300	
Other Mining and Quarrying Engineering and Ship-	64	1,051 45,278	49,900	172	77,079	1,117,200	
building Other Metal Textile Clothing	24 80 32	5,781 130,717 4,002	75,500 926,200 50,700	51 115 41	10,471 56,102 9,746	104,400 894,300 97,300	
Transport	18 40	17,804 4,586	51,100 105,400	75 142	408,074 41,480	2,601,800 571,200	
Total	470	498,260	8,541,000	781	737,520	9,476,900	

Principal Disputes which began or were settled in November.

Occupations.;	Locality.	Number of Workpeople involved. Date when Dispute Work. Locality. Duration in Dispute Work. Alleged Cause or Object.;		Result.;			
		Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.	began.	ing Days.	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	
Coal Mining— Miners, oncostmen, &c	Uddingston	245	366	1911. 24 July	76	Dissatisfaction with a new "dirt" scale.	Amended scale agreed upon.
Miners	Bristol	2,	500	4 Sept.	48	For an advance in the basis rate of wages, similar to that granted to Somerset miners in April, 1911.	Basis rate for hewers advanced 1d, at most of the pits and equiva- lent advances at others; wages of all other underground work-
Engineering and Shipbuilding— Machinists, filers and hand workers, tool-setter, and makers, &c., and other workpeople.	Birmingham	1,843	500	23 Oct.	27	For an advance of 1s. per week on day rates and 2½ per cent. on piece rates to be granted without increase in hours of labour.	ers advanced 2½ per cent. Hours of labour increased from 50 to 53 per week with advances of 1s. per week to all workpeople over 16 years of age, and 2½ per cent. to piece-workers; also additional advances to certain
Pipe moulders, enginemen, labourers,	Chesterfield (near)	400	62	21 Nov.	13	Dispute as to rate of payment on change from day to piecework.	departments. Work resumed on employers' terms.
Shipwrights	Belfast	404	-	29 Nov.	6	Against employment of joiners on work claimed by shipwrights.	Work resumed pending further negotiations. (See p. 445.)
Tinplate Manufacture— Millmen and other workpeople	Pontardawe	110	240	13 Nov.	18	Refusal to work with twelve men who belonged to another trade union.	Each trade union to retain its own members.
Cotton Spinning — Ring spinners, cardroom workers, mule spinners, &c.	Manchester	300	-	20 July	95	Demand by ring spinners for an advance in wages from 2s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 8d. per 100 spindles.	Rate advanced to 2s. 7d. per 100 spindles.
Transport - Motor-cab drivers, washers, cleaners, mechanics, &c.	London	6,471	3,496	31 Oct.	9	Dispute arising out of the imposition of penalties upon drivers failing to pay "extras" to proprietors.	Temporary arrangement agreed upon under which drivers pay owners 6d. per day per cab less 6d. per week for rank charges, and retain extras.
Coal heavers, loaders and tippers	Grimsby	350	15	6 Nov.	8	For an advance in wages of ¼d. per ton per man, and other demands.	Extra tonnage rate granted for picking out lumps: other con- ditions unchanged.
Other Trades— Oil millers	Hull	2,000		26 Oct.	25	Refusal to agree that union and non union men should work amicably together, and demand for a general advance in wages.	Union and non-union men-to work amicably together, and advances in wages granted to lower paid grades.

• 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 gate 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 red, but not themselves on strike or locked out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

Wages.

Changes taking effect in November.—The net result of all the changes taking effect in November, 1911, was an increase of £1,528 per week, as compared with one of £2,572 per week in October, 1911, and one of £152 per week in November, 1910. The number of workpeople affected was 23,300, of whom 22,471 received advances amounting to £1,557 per week, and 829 sustained decreases amounting to £29 per week. The total number affected in October, 1911, was 97,131, and in November, 1910, 23,365.

One change, affecting 2,500 workpeople, was settled by arbitration, and three changes affecting 699 workpeople took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 20,101 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In fourteen cases, affecting 7,140 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for the eleven completed months of 1911. The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the eleven months ended November 30th, 1911, was 796,612, as compared with 505,827 in the corresponding period of 1910. The changes arranged gave 387,590 workpeople a net increase of £35,345 per week, and 399,225 workpeople a net decrease of £11,737 per week, whilst the remaining 9,797 workpeople had upward and downward changes, which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net week in the corresponding period of 1910.

affected by the changes, and the net effect on their weekly wages, were as follows:-

1910.	secol burn of	
	To 15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	911.
,473	334 14,032 334 390,209 350 10,309 154 3,914 513 15,921 ,142 40,053 685 188,276 6 3,647 666 15,125 141 3,033 176 2,141 38 10,299 118 72,540 85 12,560 36 14,553	£ +1,315 -9,666 -392 -26 -508 +1,390 +14,981 +413 +861 +230 +248 +967 +11,879 +1,075 +841
	,473 ,371 + ,207 + ,269 + ,270 + ,269 + ,270 + ,270 + ,269 + ,270 + ,289 + ,239 + ,496	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour reported as taking effect in November, 1911, affected 4,261 workpeople, of whom 3,369 had their hours increased by 10,107 per week, and 892 had reductions amounting to 1,176 per effect of all the changes was thus an increase of £23,608 of labour during the eleven months ended November week. The total number affected by the changes in hours per week, as compared with an increase of £6,778 per 30th, 1911, was 102,926. Of these 4,337 had their hours Summarised by trades, the number of workpeople gate reduction of 566,645 hours per week.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect in	Occupation.	Num	ximate ber of people ced by	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
		1911.		In- crease.	De- crease.	it noted by the state of the st

I.—CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES.

Coal Mining	Bristol	17 Nov. {	Hewers	2,500	{	Increase of 1d. per day on basis wage at four pits and of 1d. to 5d. at two pits. Increase of 2½ per cent., making wages on the Gloucestershire
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Barrow (one firm)	Nov.	Rail millmen, enginemen, boilermen, and cranemen.		690	cent. above the standard of 1888. Decrease, under sliding scales, of 2½ per cent., leaving wages of millmen 12% per cent., and of enginemen dec. I now
1	Manchester	3 Nov.	Angle-iron smiths, platers, rivetters, caulkers, and holders-up.	700		cent. above their respective standards. Increase of 334 per cent. on piece rates, and of 1s. 6d. per week on time rates.
	Derby {	10 Nov.	Fitters, turners, smiths, and pattern- makers.	900	1	Increase of 1s. per week.
	Bristol	3 Nov. 1st pay Nov.	Ironm ulders Fitters, turners, smiths, millwrights, machinemen, smiths' strikers, pattern akers, toolmakers and	154 360	::	Increase of 1s. per week.
Engineering and Ship- building	Southampton	11 Nov. 9 Nov. 9 Nov.	coppersmibls.† Rivetters and caulkers (shipbuilding) Angle-ivon smiths, platers, rivetters, caulkers, and holders-up.	400 2,380	:::	Increase of 5 per cent. on piece rates. Increase of 5 per cent. on piece rates, and of 1s. per week on time rates.
Ato de viv	Belfast	2 Nov 30 Nov.	Platers' helpers and rivetters' and linesmen's helpers. Ship plumbers. Shipwrights, ship joiners, cabinet- makers, French polishers, uphol- sterers, woodcutting machinists,	1,000 400 4,420	::	Increase of 5 per cent. on piece rates, and of 6d. per week on time rates. Increase of ¼d. per hour. Increase of ¼d. per hour.
Printing Transport	London Plymouth	1st week Nov. 1 Nov. 25 Nov.	and sawyers. Fitters, turners, brass finishers, patternmakers, and machinemen. Electrotypers and stereotypers Dock labourers†	2,000 200 400		Increase of 1s. per week on rates of 23s. and over, and of 6d. per week on rates under 23s. Increase of 4s. per week (40s. to 44s.) Increases to a uniform rate of 8d. per hour.

II.—CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR.

Engineering	Bristol	 . 1st pay Nov.	Fitters, turners, smiths, millwrights, machinemen, smiths' strikers, patternmakers, toolmakers and	asper 1	360	Decrease of 1 hour per week (54 to 53).
Transport	Plymouth	. 25 Nov.	coppersmiths toolmakers and coppersmiths toolmakers and		400	Decreases to a uniform week of 54 hours.

^{*} Exclusive of Seamen, Agricultural Labourers and Railway Servants. † See also under "Changes in Hours of Labour." † See also under "Changes in Rates of Wages."

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN NOVEMBER.

THE following Tables show the work of the Labour Exchanges during the four weeks ended November 24th. The total number of Exchanges included in the return is 252*. The period covered is 24 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 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 164,023 (men 105,739, women 34,550, boys 13,984, and girls 9,750), a daily average of 6,834 compared with 6,829 in October. The total number of applications on the register at some time or other during the period was 249,836 (men 166,350, women 50,289, boys 19,302, and girls 13,895). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 8,281 in November, 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 total number of applications remaining on the register at November 24th was 91,955 (men 66,594, women 16,108, boys 5,283, and girls 3,970), as compared with 85,813 (men 60,611, women 15,739, boys 5,318, and girls

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 48,036 (men 26,521, women 10,628, boys 6,749, and girls 4,138), a daily average of 2,002, compared with 2,037 in October.

Of the vacancies filled during November, 6,560 (men 4,922, women 1,200, boys 299, and girls 139) were temporary, in the sense of being known to be for less than a week's employment.

The vacancies filled during November include 5,759 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 2,252 were in London, 1,047 in Lancashire and Cheshire, 559 in the Yorkshire Division, 555 in Scotland, and 502 in the West Midlands Division, representing respectively 22.9, 10.2, 11.0, 8.7, and 11.6 per cent. of the vacancies filled in these areas.

The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers was 76.7 per cent. (men 78.7, women 76.7, boys 69.5, girls 77.3), as compared with 74.4 per cent. during October.

Of the men's applications on the register at some time during the month the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:—General Labourers, 16.8; Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 16.7; Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 16.7; and Building, 16.5 (labourers 3.1, others 13.4). Of the women's applications, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 47.6; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 11.6; Textiles, 9.5;

Of the men's vacancies filled during November, the largest percentages occur in Building, 18·6 (labourers 3·5, others 15·1); Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 18·2; General Labourers, 17·6; and Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 8·6. Of the women's vacancies filled, the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 33·8; Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, 13·8; Textiles, 17·7; and Dress, 6·7.

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 2,603 (men 1,437, women 1,166). The total number of separate jobs given in such employments was 9,665 (men 8,233, women 1,432).

BOTH REGISTERS TOGETHER.

The total number of workpeople's applications on both registers at the end of November was 93,514, compared with 87,428 a month previously.

At 138 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 70,853, as compared with 67,370 a month ago, and 96,382 a year ago, and the number of vacancies filled during the month was 40,128, as compared with 40,477 a month ago, and 36,933 a year ago, the daily averages being 1,672, 1,687, and 1,539 respectively.

The figures relating to applications and vacancies in connection with Post Office temporary Christmas work are not included above, but are shown separately at the foot of Table III. The number of such vacancies filled during November was 165.

* In addition to the 245 Exchanges included in the returns for October, the following 7 Exchanges were opened during November, and their returns are incorporated in the tables:—Dartford, 23A, Lowfield Street; Ironbridge, Market Square; Long Eaton, 8, Gibb Street; Newcastle-under-Lyme, 74, Penkhull Street; Rushden, 87, High Street; Sutton in Ashfield, Welcome Café and Institute, Brook Street; Ystrad Mynach, Hengoed Street.

The business of the Hull Exchange has been transferred to Prospect Street, Hull.

The following Exchanges are now open, or are expected to be opened before the end of December, making a total of 268 Exchanges:—Abertillery, 4, Carmel Buildings; Altrincham, 1, Manchester Road; Armley, 8 and 10, Stock Hill; Beeston, 23, Church Street; Bishop Auckland, 9 and 10, Tenters Street; Darlington, 7, Houndgate; Hebburn, 52, Carr Street and 136, Ellison Street; Hebden Bridge, 23, Market Street; Leven and Methil, Shorehead, Leven; Maesteg, 60, Commercial Street; Peterborough, Corner of City, Road and New Road; Porth 75, Pontypridd Road; Southport, 60, Commercial Street; Peterborough, Corner of City Road and New Road; Porth, 75, Pontypridd Road; Southport, 54, Eastbank Street; Tralee, 9, The Square; Treorchy, 222, High Street; Truro, 43, Daniel Road.

ADULTS-DISTRICT TABLE.*

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

	T	01 101	APPLIA	KS en	ided I	Noven	iber 2	24th,	1911.	(Ger	ieral F	egist	er.)			portou	
Districts.	On	Live Reg					OYMEN	Maria State	271.71.55				VACA	NCIES.			
(The numbers in brackets refer to the number of	Begi	inning of	Period.	- Ke	Period.	iuring	On	Live Re	gister at eriod.	1	Notified d Period			Filled	during :	Period.	
Exchanges.)	Men.	Women	n. Total.	Men.	Women	n. Tota	l. Men.	Wome	en. Total	. Men.	Women	Total.	Tem- porary	Other.	Men.	Women.	Total.
London (30)	17,525	-		-	-	38,41	5 18,582	4,20	5 22,787	7 4,884	3,479	8,363	629	5,979	3,826	2,782	6,608
Brighton	. 358 . 569 . 1,767	9 9	2 661	611 848 2,903	175	1 02	3 751	10	1 852	112	44	221 156	13 8 47	118 115	61 88	70 35	131
Total	2,694	56		4,362	-							1,014	68	759	640 789	166	123 806
South-Western (13)— Bristol (2)	648		944	1,403	391 215	1,794	742	23	1 973							271	1,060
Portsmouth Southampton (2)	1,019	78	5 1,094	1,593 1,665 818	132	1 797	2,754	10	6 2,860	245 295	180 40 29 18	458 285 324 205	67 54 39	324 197 306	251 218 318	140 33 27	391 251
Other Exchanges (5) Total	6,376	338	2,051	2,643 8,122	583 583		1,971	39	6 2,367	837	18 227	205 1,064	116	187 654	180 627	16 143	345 196 770
East Midlands & Eastern Counties (21)—		-	1,220	0,122	1,396	9,518	7,349	- 83	9 8,188	1,842	494	2,336	285	1,668	1,594	359	1,953
Derby	305 219	101	320	579 444	199 176	778 620	346 242	810	2 428	189	72 55	261	10	202	148	64	919
Leicester	620 369 647	99	719	1,080 545	337	1,417 775	636	122	758 7 456	96 315 191	55 163 108	151 478 299	21 35 17 19	115	89 255 132	47 117	212 136 372
Nottingham Other Exchanges (15)	681 1,215	281	962	820 1,155 2,666	242 577 967	1,062 1,732 3,633	724	16' 22' 589	7 1,016	141	234	218 522	67	181 135 381	108 258	66 46 190	198 154 448
Total	4,056	1,289	-	7,289	2,728	-	-	1,40		2,133	390 1,099	1,303 3,232	205 374	2,015	1,638	751	2,389
West Midlands (33)— Birmingham (5)	1,748 268	361		2,889	807	3,696	1,839	270	2,109	797	376			787			
Dudley Stoke (3)	128 453	90 52 107	560	568 221 850	83 60 322 139	651 281 1,172	1,839 247 114 398	70 39 126	317 153 524 208	236 50 386	58 16	1,173 294 66	52 7 1	233	566 189 30	273 51 11 93 57	839 240 41
Walsall West Bromwich	147 202 350	68 36 64	215 238 414	338 283 672	139 90 145	477 373 817	147 223 430	61 45 77	208	183	210 64 14	596 247 115	25 15 10	300 196 75 118	232 154 80	93 57	41 325 211 85
Other Exchanges (20) Total	2,183 5,479	1,323	2,728	3,489 9,310	913	4,402	2,422	555	2,977	1,306	44 321	217 1,627	28 139	118 1,082	114 985	5 32 236	146 1,221
Yorkshire Division (28)—					2,559	11,869	5,820	1,243	7,063	3,232	1,103	4,335	277	2,831	2,350	758	3,108
Grimsby	408 146 225	89 92 82 40	497 238 307	842 380 434	135 230 114	977 610 548	461 178 245	55 108	286	244 96	85 67	329 163	119 12	150 102	199 66	70 48	269 114
Huddersfield Hull Leeds (2)	259 408 840	40 129 253	299 537	608 926 1,815	136 238	744 1,164	263 508	80 45 164	308 672	221 250 197	85 67 68 68 80 135 28 129	289 318 277	12 28 52	224 210 158	201 216	51 46	252 262
Rotherham Sheffield (2)	112 555	129 253 25 233 36	1,093 137 788 293	322 1,280	380 51 369	2,195 373 1,649	1,114 101 635	182 22 150	1 296	332 271 386	135 28	467 299	9 43 30 62	312 248 284	123 247 263	108 15	167 355 278
York Other Exchanges (17)	257 1,202	444	293 1,646	689 2,976	108 872	797 3,848	349 1,383	48 424	397	269 1,443	54 403	515 323 1,846	57 230	284 236 1,212	254 255 1,150	92 38	346 293 1,442
Total Lancashire & Cheshire (53)-	4,412	1,423	5,835	10,272	2,633	12,905	5,237	1,278	6,515	3,709	1,117	4,826	642	3,136	2,974		3,778
Ashton	178 90 396	93 45	271 135	316 276	174 89	490 365	186	67 41	253 140	137 159	94 46	231	53	136	117	72	189
Blackburn	202 391	194 47 95 60	590 249 486	662 422 700	321 210 256	983 632 956	503 187 388	253 40	756 227	328 140	110 140	205 438 280	53 7 45 30	141 364 163	127 306 101	21 103 92	148 409
Burnley (2) Liverpool and Bootle (5) Manchester (2)	150 1,148 1,217	60 692 244	210	399 2,635	1,289	619 3,924	172 1,128	84 53 644	472 225 1,772	179 190 826	111 163 565	290 353- 1,391	53 65 303	210 207 897	158 139	105	193 263 272
Oldham	235 369 199	93 86	1,461 328 455	2,832 490 669	757 268 221	3,589 758 890	1,645 287 436	231 79 91	1,876 366 527	791 152 136	174	1,158	53 65 303 27 70 42	801	696 557 118	504 271 116	1,200 828 234
Salford and Eccles (2) Stockport	466 272	54 124 75	253 590 347	565 1,222 633	227 327 188	792 1,549 821	237 627	79 119	316 746	251 265	114 118 112	250 369 377	81 95	160 230 179	104 211 191	98 100 83	202
Warrington	104 112 2,646	55 71 934	159 183	265 223	117 123	382 346	317 107 112	83 76 61	400 183 173	186 109 93	71 37 50	257 146 143	41 25 7	162 84 92	153 78	50 31	274 203 109
Total	8,175	2,962	3,580	6,238	2,315 7,102	8,553 25,649	2,926 9,357	968 2,969	3,894 12,326	2,979 6,921	1,403	1,382	976	2,753	2,605	1,124	99 3,729
Northern Division (14)— Carlisle	149	46	195	295	105	400					3,675	0,596	1,920	6,743	5,722	2,941	3,663
Middlesbrough	314 423 303	121 178 104	435 601	551 970	185 494	736 1,464	152 314 593	37 114 147	189 428 740	89 205 152	52 65 198	141 270 350	39 76 30	77 181 210	81 194	35 63	116 257
Sunderland	251 195	50 167	407 301 362	561 498 464	248 98 190	809 596 654	251 239 185	117 43 117	368 282 302	204 161 257	61 32	265	163	80 138	100 183 128	140 60 23 144	240 243 151
	2,504	352	3,522	1,794 5,133	827 2,147	7,280	921	446	1,367	627	147 250	404 877	60 168	261 431	177 387	144 212	321 599
Wales (17)— Cardiff (3)	523	181					2,655	1,021	3,676	1,695	805	2,500	549	1,378	1,250	677 1	,927
Merthyr Tydfil Newport Swansea	51 277	32 93	704 83 370	1,041 262 471	453 34 182	1,494 296 653	636 58 240	176 23 95	812 81 335	154 160 114	111	265 173	67	160 110	118 125	109	227 133
Other Exchanges (11)	257 793	101	358 983	647 1,503	206 385	853 1,888	223 646	112 214	335 860	285 942	43 90 134	375 ,076	23 54 34 175	73 235 526	92 207 621	62	127 269 701
Scotland (23)—	1,901	597	2,498	3,924	1,260	5,184	1,803	620	2,423	1,655		,046	353		1,163		,457
Aberdeen	319 325	109 111	428 436	636 935	236 323	872 1,258	580 384	97 123	677 507	83 309	57	140	18	106	69	55	124
Glasgow, Govan, Partick(5) Greenock	1,038 1,654 168	197 352 35 33 236	1,235 2,006 203	1,511 4,582 376	518 1,238 92	2,029 5,820 468	1,012 1,866	207 417 39	1,219 2,283	532	83 205 411 1	392 737 ,872	208 310 239	154 348 1,186	287 471 1,088	75 187	362 658
Paisley Other Exchanges (11)	148	33 236	181	414 4,187	110 358	524 4,545	138 148 975	39 220	177 187 1,195	199 205 2,964	52 34	251 239 ,088	13	164 185	139 172	38 30	425 177 202
Total	1,716	1,073	5,789 1	2,641	2,875	15,516	5,103	1,142		5,753		,719			2,369 4,595		432
Belfast Dublin	580 1,205	161 219	741 1,424	1,294 1,587		1,530	665	174	839	141	51	192	15	122	100		
Other Exchanges (8)	988	257	1,245	1,438	531	2,067	1,172 969	259 283	1.431 1,252	248 485	50 217	298 702	22 16	204 447	184 336	42	137 226 463
makes and a second				1,330		5,566 47,608 6	2,806	716	3,522 82,702	874	318 1, 13,848 47		53	773	620		826
* Exclusive of casual e	mployi	ments.	† Inc								through				2000	300000000000000000000000000000000000000	7,149

ions from persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period.

JUVENILES-DISTRICT TABLE.

Table II.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended November 24th, 1911.

-			72.15				6110		Noven PPLICAT						T.				v	ACAN	CIES.		
	Distri	icts.					On Li	ve Regis	ster at	Rece		during		On Live		ster at	No	tified Perio	during	g		led dur Period.	
(The num	nhers in b	rackets Excha	s refer	to the				ning of 1		2000	1		tal. I	Boys. G		Total.	Boys.	1		otal.			Total.
760	imber of	Factor.	ingeo.,		al de la		Boys.		988	Boys.	1			1,271	751	2,022	2,959	1		11		1,167	3,247
London (30) South-Eastern (9)—		-			•		1,229	20	38	74 62			149	26	30	56	40	24	24	64 58	20 27	21 18 30	41
Brighton Reading Other Exchanges ((7)	::	::	::		::	20 152	13 57	209	62 223 359	141	1 3	117 364 630	30 161 217	24 76 130	54 237 347	36 93 169		19	142 264	124	- 18 30 - 69	45 107 193
South-Western (13)-	Total						190	83	280	185	86	6	271	141	71	212	168	6	59	237	90	50 16	140
Bristol (2) Plymouth and De	evonport (3)	::		::	::	149 43 24	30 5 13	275 179 48 37	182 107 65	65 21 16	5 1 6	247 128 81 301	208 66 39 115	34 9 9	242 75 48 156	62 19 11 133		21 2 3 35	83 21 14 168	54 17 10 98	16 2 3 24	70 19 13 122
Southampton (2) Other Exchanges	(5) Total						521	165	686		-		1,028	569	164	733				523	269	95	364
East Midlands and E Derby								18 26	52 43	68 57	3 46	6	114	23 10	8 19	31 29	87 37	7 9	35 29 68	122 66 265	37 31 108	34 22 32 41 35	71 53 140
Ipswich Leicester Northampton		::	::	::	::	::	57 32 34	6 16 44 57	52 43 63 48 78 145	187 90 130	7 54 0 64 0 6'	4 4 57	241 154 197 447	23 10 38 26 37 64	10 15 44 46	31 29 48 41 81 110			68 62 53 50	149 163 308	49 70 124	129	90 105 253
Norwich Nottingham Other Exchanges	(15)	::	**			.:	88 124	57 192 359	145 316 745	357	7 370	70	727 1 981	157 355	209	366	204	4 18	.80	384 1,457	158 577	146 439	1,016
West Midlands (33)	Total)—					:	179	78			5 24		688	137	100	237	380	0 2	208	588 39	241 6	143 15	384 21
Dudley		::	:	::	::	•••	10 14 36	61 36	257 22 75 72 35 57	39 51 105 67	$ \begin{array}{c ccc} $	50 26 52	101 231 119	15 41	29 44 9	237 24 44 85 18	63 49 33	3 3	21 18 65 51	39 39 128 100	12 37 34 30 63	14 45 47	26 82 81 37 85
Walsall West Bromwich Wolverhampton	: ::	::	::	::	::	::	27 29 228	30 46	57 75 449	7 70 5 119 9 613	0 4	47 70	117 189 1,046	9 32 27 230	20 34 219	61	33	3 2	8 28 210	41 116 716	30 63 354	7 22 166	37 85 520
Other Exchanges	Total						540	-	1,042	2 1,509		43 2	2,552	507	463					1,767	777		
Yorkshire Division Bradford Grimsby	(28)—	::			::		. 48	25	73	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 113 \\ 2 & 26 \end{bmatrix}$	3 8	8 81 9 34	62 194 35	8 54 5 20	2 33 3 6	87	50 7 8 8 2 8	55	12 31 13 40	68 66 41 119	35 25 20 47	29 10 26	54 30 73
Halifax Huddersfield Hull Leeds (2)		::			::		. 27 . 59 . 63	5 87 70	146 133	2 77 6 171 3 251	1 20	201 214 22	111 372 465 104	70 66 34	106 53 11	176 119 45	$\begin{array}{c c} 9 & 18 \\ 5 & 2 \end{array}$	24 1	74 174 6	148 354 30	61 140 24	53 153 3	114 293 27
Rotherham Sheffield (2) York		::	::	::	::	::	. 51	7 6	106	06 20° 03 128	07 20	205 48 315	412 176 785	53 85 178	49	109	2 18 6 7	36 1 73	117 43 167	303 116 434	117 68 219	40	108
Other Exchanges	Total						500				79 1,1		2,716	573				-	677	1,679	756		
Lancashire and Che Ashton Barrow	:: ::			::			. 16	8 28	7 12 3 44 7 7 4 13 6 2	14 3	30 73	38 42 78	84 72 151	11 20 36 14 10	3 24 40 5	4 4 7	6 6	58 28 67	43 32 38 6	101 60 105 42	35 11 32 7	5 29 1 17 2 33 7 3	28 65 10
Birkenhead (2) Blackburn Bolton Burnley (2)			::				. 9 15	9 4 5 6 3	3	9 2	29 39 23	8 22 7 459	37 61 30 992 312	10 7	281	3 1	13 1 10 2 17 24	36 11 23 46	24 11 131	35 34 377	224	4 115	5 25 14 339
Liverpool and Bo Manchester (2) Oldham	ootle (5)	:		::	::	:	165 29 15	9 22 2	2 5	51 53 51 19 17 3 23 7	91 1	121 27 25	312 65 100	9	14	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$	25 1	44 24 52	92 23 33	336 47 85 33		1 18	211 29 7 47 6
Preston Rochdale Salford and Eccl	les (2)	:		::	••		18 11 5	8 6 1 22 5 2	2	$\begin{array}{c c} 33 & 10 \\ 7 & 3 \end{array}$	38 06 30	15 78 37	53 184 67	26	3 19 7 11	9 4	16 2 15 10 18 2	27 02 25 60	6 74 28 39	176 53	14	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 4 \\ 18 \\ 7 \\ 40 \end{bmatrix}$	5 72 32
Stockport Warrington Wigan Other Exchange	:: ::						16 38 190	6 65 8 20	5 8 5	81 5 58 5	50 59	99 29 365	149 88 930	26	3 18	8 4	14 67 4	38	18 311	99 56 764	308	8 19	47 498
Northern Division	Total						587					450	3,375			_			909 37	2,403			7 76
Carlisle Middlesbrough Newcastle	: ::		::	::			60	6 51	1 11 6	11 6 61 11	15 1 75 1	43 85 162 88	132 151 277 163	40 24 26	0 4: 4 4: 6 3:	14 6	61	64 35 92 31	37 31 72 31	66 164 62	5 5 3	3 9 5 1 3 2 2	6 6 115 1 62 2 43 1 58
South Shields (2 Sunderland West Hartlepoo	01(2)	: ::				:	38	6 23	3 3	39 3	36 71	43 84 311	79 155 522	9 49	9 2 5	7 10	30 06	26 39 105	22 21 62	48 60 167		37 95 6	155
Other Exchange	Total						27			60		816	1,479	-				392	276	121			26 105
Wales (17)— Cardiff (3) Merthyr Tydfil	: ::	: ::	:				2		19 2	26	163 6 74	86 3 55	249 9 129	9 30	0 1	6	80 10 47 35	95 5 25 37	26 - 13 15	121 5 38 52 87	5	4 - 26 1 21 1	4 11 37 11 32
Newport Swansea Other Exchange		:	:				9	19 2 8	28 18	47	35 119	48 82 274	83 201 671	1 80	5	51 1	.31	225	78	303		15 1	60 63 238
Scotland (23)— Aberdeen	Total							56 1	14	70	63	56 46	119	9 40	6 1 7 1	16	62 58	65 29	21 10 77	86	9 2	27 1	20 51 11 38 111
Dundee Edinburgh and Glasgow, Govan	n and Part				: ::		14	31 1 48 14 92 5	49 2 51 1	46 1 297 1 143 5 31	547	117 527 43	171 262 1,074 88	2 9 14 14 1	10 10	95 1 06 2 19	186 246 30	116 359 35	296	197 658 57	3 24 5 24 2 1	67 45 18 49	44 489 12 30 12 61
Greenock Paisley Other Exchang	:: ::	: ::	: ::				1	12 88 15	8 2	245 3		200	91 508	1 10	03 15	5 2	15 255 2	58 215 877	18 61 500	270 270 1,37	6 14	48	186 81 966
Ireland (10)— Belfast	Total				· · ·				7	72 1	169	9 83	2,313 178 381	8 12	21	1 1 1 31 1	122 152	34 68	4 21	3 8	88 89	30 60	4 34 21 81
Dublin Other Exchange	ges (8) :						10	.80	29 69 —	249 2	298 252 719	83 79 171	381 331	12	29	44 1	173	165	39 64	22	29 1	28	53 181
	Total	20,010,000	nited	King	dom			118 4,1		463 14,	200 m		1 6222		100	970 9,	253 9,			15,06	6,7	749 4,1	138 10,887

^{*} Including re-applications from persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period.

ADULTS-TRADE TABLE.*

Table III.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended November 24th, 1911. [General Register.]

			APPLI	CATION	s For	EMPLO	YMENT			1			VACA	NCIES.		21000	
Trades.		Live Regi		Receiv	ed durin	g Period.	† On	Live Re	gister at Period.	N	otified du Period				during	Period.	
	Men.	Women	. Total.	Men.	Women	n. Total.	Men.	Women	n. Total.	Men.	Women	. Total.	Tem- porary.	Other.	Men.	Women	. Total
Building:— Carpenters and Joiners	1,769	1	1.700	1 4 004										1			i i
Bricklayers	752		1,769	2,121		4,624 2,121	800		1,781	2,210 732		2,210	113 51	1,646 570	1,759 621		1,759 621
Other skilled men	2,821 1,778		2,821	4,627	38.10	4,598 4,627	3,763		3,763 1,720	603		603	39	507	546	::	546
Labourers Other Works of Construction	1,760		1,760			3,485	1,890		1,890	1,120	::	1,120	88 109	983 818	927	.:	1,071 927
and Roads. Mining and Quarrying	665		665				644		1,010			2,186	194	1,822			2,016
Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances—			000	1,020		1,029	044		644	679		679	36	416	452		452
Engineering and Machine Making—																	
Labourers	844	1)		1,554	1	1	965	1		357					717	1	
Others Ships and Boats	5,246 2,064	289	10,595	10,052 2,655	695	19,104	5,586 2,629	226	11669	3,047 1,826	100	7 100	611	4.530	313 2,277		
Vehicles (Makers)	1,037			1,988 2,160		1-0,20	1,213	1	11009	531	445	7,122	511	4,712-	1,312	385	5,223
Textiles	1,451	1,135	2,586	3,574	3,829	7,403	1,664	1,110	2,774	916	2,313	3,831	649	2,457	571	1,880	3,106
Boot and Shoe Makers Others	728 463	94	822	1,251	219	1,470	745	62	807	394	173	567	43	349	281	111	392
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages.	11,327	734 53	1,197 11,380	1,138 17,434	2,234	3,372	639	972 72	1,611 12,643	324 2,970	832 52	1,156 3,022	55 474	666	125	596	721
Agriculture	1,518	57	1,575	2,596	310	2,906	1,671	48	1,719	864				1,845	2,276	43	2,319
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery.	774	241	1,015	1,218	787	2,005	731	269	1,000	467	349 577	1,213 1,044	205 62	693 665	653	245 409	898 727
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations.	1,181	67	1,248	2,372	212	2,584	1,152	68	1,220	1,043	142	1,185	63	710	670	103	773
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, etc.	316	85	401	601	301	902	312	103	415	319	162	481	33	395	290	138	428
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass.	391	90	481	704	306	1,010	346	102	448	293	235	528	28	293	187		321
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging—									1,0	200	200	020	02	233	101	134	221
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, &c., Makers.	401	21	422	754	30	784	463	11	474	172	36	208	28	122	124	26	150
Others Skins, Leather, Hair and	2,973 245	1,875 68	4,848 313	4,978 417	4,122 97	9,100 514	3,190 288	1,876	5,066 326	1,119	1,793	2,912	405	1,804	768	1,441	2,209
Feathers. Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and	289	28	317	476	75	551	293	26	319	242	52	126 326	6	179	121	39 68	189
Games. Gas, Water and Electricity	581	32	613	1 204	70	1.070					07	020	10	113	121	00	109
Supply and Sanitary Service.				1,204	32	1,236	604	35	639	788	10	798	127	566	684	9	693
Domestic (Outdoor)— Laundry and Washing Ser-	3,062	915	3,977	4,156	1,276	5,432	3,339	961	4,300	863	435	1,298	133	813	610	336	946
vice.	1,800	{ 666	9,710	2,130	$\int 1,736$	18,979	2,009	690	10,067	274 {	717)	5 104	AFR	7 770	100	555	7.700
Others Other, General and Undefined—		7,244]	and a	(15,113),0.0	3000)	7,368	10,007	214	4,193	5,184	457	3,332	192	3,042	3,789
(a) General Labourers (b) Others	9,743 2,607	2,045	9,743 4,652	19,116 4,392	4,733	19,116 9,125	10,738 2,788	2,071	10,738 4,859	5,057 1,196	1.040	5,057	1,685	2,982	4,667		4,667
Total	60,611	15,739		111,330			66,594	16,108	82,702	33,688		2,444 47,536	6,122	1,600	1,050		2,118
Post Office— Temporary Christmas Staff				TOA	15 salp is			70,700			10,040	1,000	0,122	31,027	26,521	10,628	37,149
				724		724	630		630	165		165	36	129	165		165

* Exclusive of casual employments, see separate Table below.

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

JUVENILES-TRADE TABLE,

Table IV.—Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled | Table V.—Applicants registered and Work given in in the four weeks ended November 24th, 1911.

	Vacancies for Juveniles.									
Trades.	Notifie	d during	Period.	Filled	during	Period.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
uilding and Works of Con- struction.	280	-1	280	174	_	174				
ining and Quarrying etals, Machines, Imple- ments and Conveyances.	61 1,206	200	61 1,406	49 902	183	49 1,085				
extiles	389 372 3,765	567 685 257	956 1,057 4,022	266 202 2,482	451 499 158	717 701 2,640				
griculture aper, Prints, Books, etc. ood, Furniture, Fittings, etc. hemicals, Oil, Grease, etc. ricks, Cement, Pottery, etc. ood, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging.	116 281 295 92 100 614	76 516 70 95 64 514	192 797 365 187 164 1,128	91 187 216 67 63 429	57 381 62 82 51 449	148 568 278 149 114 878				
cins, Leather, Hair, etc. recious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games.	70 84	82 61	152 145	42 58	77 55	119 113				
as, Water, & Electricity Sup- ply and Sanitary Service.	39	27	66	27	19	46				
mmercial mestic (Outdoor) her, General and Undefined—	707 140	168 1,223	875 1,363	508 105	145 846	653 951				
(a) General Labourers (b) Others	147 956	746	147 1,702	114 767	- 623	114 1,390				
Total	9,714	5,351	15,065	6,749	4,138	10,887				

CASUAL EMPLOYMENTS.

the four weeks ended November 24th, 1911

Employment.	Applicants Registered.	Applicants given work.	Number of Jobs.	Estimated number of days on which work was given.	Estimated average number of days on which work was given per applicant given work.
Men.					
Cotton Porters (Liverpool, Oldhall Street).	252	232	5,309		
Cloth Porters (Manchester)	513	246	317	2,832	11.5
Dock Labourers	692 456	374 337	1,299	1,701	4.5
Other men	308	248	817 491	1,152 1,592	3·4 6·4
Total men	2,221	1,437	8,233		
Women.					
Charwomen Other women	1,783	1,166	1,432	1,496	13
Total women	1,787	1,166	1,432	1,496	1.3
Grand Total	4,008	2,603	9,665		

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WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN NOVEMBER, 1911.

(Note.—These are not connected with the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.) During November 823 fresh applications (426 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 742 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 237 persons, of whom 145 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 237 situations found for applicants, 178 were of a more or less permanent character, while 59 were temporary only.

The demand for cooks and parlourmaids greatly exceeded the supply; the supply of ladies' maids exceeded

		cations Fork-	Situa				Workpo Emplo		
	pec	ople	Empl		Pernen	ma- tly.	Tem- porarily.		
	Nov., 1911.	Nov., 1910.		Nov., 1910.	Nov., 1911.	Nov., 1910.	Nov., 1911.	Nov., 1910.	
	1		Sumn	nary b	y Bur	eaux.			
Central Bureau:— 5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.	115	145	94	88	34	33	14	12	
Y. W. C. A. :— 26, George Street, { (1) Hanover Sq. } (2) Dublin :—	333 115	341 113	443 56	367 63	65 21	78 22	32	14 10	
30, Molesworth Street Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Birming-	22	36	24	11	1	6			
ham, Leeds, Edinburgh, and Glasgow)	238	195	125	127	57	58	10	3	
Total of 10 Bureaux	823	830	742	656	178	197	59	39	
			Summa	ary by	Occup	ation	s.		
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c. Shop Assistants Dressmakers, Milliners, &c. Secretaries, Clerks, Typists Apprentices and Learners Domestic Servants Miscellaneous	81 12 73 87 20 426 124	81 22 64 101 17 447 98	33 4 32 53 24 530 66	27 2 50 30 21 466 60	7 3 12 22 16 104 14	7 2 23 10 13 125 17	2 2 11 41 3	9 9 17 4	
Total of 10 Bureaux	823	830	742	656	178	197	59	39	

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 43 persons in London and 55 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 310 persons in London and 129 in the provinces were given advice as to training, etc., but were not registered.

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.

OF EUROPE.

The total number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe was 559,428 during the ten months ended October, 1911, and of this total 408,477 were British subjects. The corresponding figure for January to October, 1910, was 558,670, of whom 357,521 were British subjects. During the first ten months of 1911 the number of passengers who arrived in the United Kingdom from places out of Europe was 287,127, of whom 160,899 were British subjects; the corresponding figure for the same period of 1910 was 247,605, of whom 136,892 were British subjects. The balance outward during the ten months ended October, 1911, was 272,301, as compared with 311,065 in 1910, and an average of 240,545 in January-October of the five years, 1906-1910. The corresponding figures for British subjects only were 247,578 and 220,629, and an average of 171,116. Of the balance outward of British subjects, 56 per cent. left for British North America in the period January-October, 1911, compared with 53 per cent. in 1910, and 51 per cent. in January-October, 1906-1910. The corresponding percentages who left for the United States were 21, 33, and 40 respectively.

	Ten r	nonths et., 1911.		nonths et., 1910.	Average JanOct. in years 1906–1910.		
	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	
Outward: Total	408,477	559,428	357,521	558,670	301,451	478,227	
To British N. America To United States	177,285 112,111	203.251 228,051	149,366 121,147	185,801 277,504	112,630 119,734	138,027 263,438	
Inward: Total	160,899	287,127	136,892	247,605	130,335	237,682	
From British N. America From United States	37,908 59,273	57,729 157,023	31,342 47,823	45,479 136,388	25,933 50,862	38,818 116,434	
Balance Outward: Total	247,578	272,301	220,629	311,065	171,116	240,545	
To British N. America To United States	139,377 52,838	145,522 71,028	118.024 73,324	140,322 141,116	86,697 68,872	99.209 147,004	

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES. Quarterly Returns of Sales.

Names of Societies	Sales* in	arter of	Percentage Increase compared with		
and Nature of Business.	1911.	1910.	1906.	A year ago.	Five years ago.
	£	£	£		
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY :					
Distributive Departments Productive "	6,807,556 1,645,344	6,397,796 1,618,332	5,375,290 1,123,372	6.4	26·6 46·5
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE					
Distributive Departments Productive ,,	1,948,723 600,479	1,824,656 626,083	1,734,974 522,580	6.8	12·3 14·9
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE: Productive Departments	42,869	44,019	24,757	2.6†	73 ·2
IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY: Distributive Departments ‡	15,638	14,773	1,888	5.9	728.3
Total—Distributive Depts	8,771,917 2,288,692	8,237,225 2,288,434	7,112,152 1,670,709	6.5	23·3 37·0
Grand Total	11,060,609	10,525,659	8,782,861	5.1	25.9

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

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN DENMARK.

According to a report transmitted by H.M. Minister at Copenhagen, 2,540 cases under the law of 1898 (see Gazette, 1898, p. 41) were decided by the Danish Workmen's Compensation Board in 1910. Of these 391 were rejected as not coming within the scope of the Act, while of the remaining cases 1,266 were finally settled, the persons concerned having fully recovered their ability to work. In 43 cases death resulted from the accident, and compensation amounting to £6,073 was awarded in respect of 35 of these, in addition to funeral expenses (£2 15s. 7d.) in each case. In 657 cases of permanent partial disablement the compensation amounted to £30,428, apart from the daily allowance during sickness following the accident. No compensation was awarded in the remaining 183 cases.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES. REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING NOVEMBER.

(Based on information supplied to the Department by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.) (1) REGISTERED.

Trade Unions (1). - England and Wales.-1, viz.: National Union of Dairy Employees, 211, City Road, E.C. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—Nil.

Union of Dairy Employees, 211, City Road, E.C. Scottand.—Nil. Ireland.—Nil.

Industrial & Provident Societies (19).—England and Wales.—14, viz.:—Working Men's Clubs (7): Ivybridge Constitutional Club, Ltd., Erme House, Ivybridge, Devon; Swalwell and Dist. Social Club, Ltd., Brewery Bank, Swalwell, Co. Durham; Hurstpierpoint and Hassocks Conservative Club, Ltd., Pelham House, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, Sussex; Beaconsfield Conservative W.M. Inst., Ltd., 11, Union Crescent, Margate; Clown and Dist. Liberal Club, Ltd., Club House, North Road, Clown, Chesterfield; Wallsend Coronation Social Club and Inst., Ltd., 78, Park Road, Wallsend, Northumberland; Newcastle Athletic Club, Ltd., 79, Percy Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Agricultural Distributive (3): Whiteparish and Dist. Agric. Trading Soc., Ltd., House of Mr. George Collins, The Street, Whiteparish, Salisbury; Allendale Farmers, Ltd., "Glenville," Windmill Lane, Denton Farmers, Ltd., "Glenville," Windmill Lane, Denton, Manchester. Small Holdings (1): Eltham and Dist. Smallholders Soc., Ltd., 182, Greenvale Road, Eltham. Miscellaneous (3). Scotland.—(1), viz.:—Agricultural Distributive (1): Unst Central Agric. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Freefield, Baltasound, Shetland. Ireland.—(4) viz.:—Agricultural Productive (1): Commonaline Co-op. Creamery, Ltd., Commonaline, Doon, co. Limerick. Agricultural Distributive (3): Bridgetown Co-op. Agric. Soc., Ltd., Bridgetown, O'Brien's Bridge, co. Clare; Kilmore Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers Soc., Ltd., Ballykelly, co. Wexford; Ballykelly, co. Wexford.—Friendly Societies (22).—England and Wales.—Loyal St. Ches'c Cortenary, Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd.

Friendly Societies (22).—England and Wales.—Loyal St. Chad's Centenary Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows Manchester Unity Juvenile Soc., Tilbury; Leysian Hall Slate Club, London, E.C.; Vernon and Prov. Soc., Clerkenwell, E.C.; Fulham Cross Sick and Benefit Soc., Fulham, S.W.; Fulham Congregational Church P.S.A. Young Men and Youth's Sick and Prov. Soc., Fulham, S.W.; St. Peter's Sick, Burial and Annual Div. Soc., Upper Holloway, N.; Haggerston Liberal Slate Club, Kingsland Road, N.E.; Homerton Wesleyan Sick and Prov. Soc., Homerton, N.E.; Belle Isle Baptist Chapel Sick Benefit Soc., Islington, N.; All Saints' Rotherhithe Permanent Slate Club, Rotherhithe, S.E.; Parkhurst Sick Benefit Society, Finsbury Park, N.; Wesleyan Women's Slate

Club Friendly Soc., Wealdstone; Gateshead Excelsior Working Men's Club and Inst., Gateshead; Nelson Carlton W.M. Club, Nelson; East Greenwich W.M. Club and Inst., S.E.; Corporation Road Excelsior Workmen's Institute, Newport, Mon.; Arrow W.M. Club and Inst., Redditch; Tynewydd Blaen Rhondda W.M. Club and Inst., Treherbert; Mid-Rhondda Athletic Workmen's Inst., Tonypandy; Glyncorrwg W.M. Club and Inst., Port Talbot; Milnrow and New Hey Taylor Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Shaw; Adwick-le-Street and Dist. Co-op. Credit Soc., Doncaster. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland (1).—City of Dublin Regular Chimney Cleaners' Friendly Soc., Dublin.

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST

Class of Society,	Notices received in Nov. of		in out A
	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding up.	Registry Cancelled.
Trade Unions Industrial and Provident Societies Friendly Societies Building "Branches"	::	4 5 29 32 7	1 4 1

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING NOVEMBER.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905. Return as to the Proceedings of Distress Committees in England and Wales, and of the Central Unemployed Body for London during the year ended March 31st, 1911. Local Government Board. [H.C. 280: pp.

28: price 3d.]

Employment of Military during the Railway Strike. Correspondence between the Home Office and Local Authorities relating to the Employment of the Military during the Railway Strike in August, 1911. [H.C. 323: pp. 40: price 4d.]

Railway Accidents. Summary of Accidents during the Three Months ending June 30th, 1911, with Reports upon certain Accidents which were inquired into. Board of Trade. [Cd. 5937: pp. 415; price 1s.]

p. 115: price 1s.]

Report to Home Office on an Explosion of Partly Manufactured Erin Gelignite and Askite at Factory No 165, Wicklow, on August 4th, 1911, by Major H. Coningham. [Cd. 5974: pp. 7:

price Id.]

Mines and Quarries, 1910. General Report, with Statistics. Part II., Labour. Persons employed, accidents, prosecutions, safety lamps, employment of boys at mines, &c. Home Office. [Cd. 5940: pp. 110: price 1s. 9d.]

National Insurance Bill. Mercantile Marine. Copy of Memorandum explanatory of the Amendments which it is proposed to incorporate in the National Insurance Bill in regard to Seamen in the Mercantile Marine. [Cd. 5942: pp. 27: price 3d.]

—Actuarial Report on proposed Government Amendments to Clause 36 (special provision with regard to persons in the Naval and Military Service of the Crown. [Cd. 5943: pp. 3: price ½d.]

—Reports of the Actuaries as to the Rate of Sickness prevailing in the Agricultural Districts of Scotland. [Cd. 5966: pp. 6: price 1d.]

—Unemployment Insurance. Report by Mr. T. G. Ackland

ing in the Agricultural Districts of Scotland. [Cd. 5966: pp. 6: price 1d.]

—Unemployment Insurance. Report by Mr. T. G. Ackland on the Estimated Financial Effect of Amendments introduced in Part II. of the National Insurance Bill in Committee. [Cd. 5980: pp. 6: price 1d.]

—Copy of Part II. of the National Insurance Bill (including the Schedules therein referred to) as amended in Standing Committee B. [H.C. 320: pp. 22: price 2½d.]

—Report from Standing Committee B. on the National Insurance Bill (Part II.), with the Proceedings of the Committee. [H.C. 321: pp. 39: price 4d.]

Statistical Statement with Regard to the Work of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges. [Cd. 5955: pp. 16: price 2d.]

Housing and Town Planning. Memorandum of the Local Government Board relative to the operation of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, and the earlier Housing Acts as amended by that Act. [Cd. 5953: pp. 10: price ½d.]

Aliens Act, 1905. Return of the Alien Passenger Traffic between the United Kingdom and Parts in Europe or within the Mediterranean Sea during the Three Months ending September 30th, 1911; with the number of Expulsion Orders made during that period. Home Office. [Cd. 5954: pp. 8: price ½d.]

Poor Relief (England and Wales). Statement for the Half-Year ended March 31st, 1911. Local Government Board. [H.C. 287: pp. 27.]

Year ended March 31st, 1911. Local Government Board. [H.C. 287; pp. 27.]

40th Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1910-11. Supplement containing the Report of the Medical Officer. [Cd. 5939; pp. 1xxii. + 410; price 2s. 11d.]

Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1910. Vessels, men and boys employed, loans for fishing boats and sear, casualties, &c. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 5933; pp. xl. + 128; price 9½d.]

Report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis for the year 1910. Strength of the force, pensions, gratuities, new houses built and new streets and squares formed, &c. [Cd. 5959; pp. 75; price 9d.]

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH COLONIES.

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Victoria.—Wages Board Determinations. Printers' Board, dated August 29th, 1911, cancelling that of September 27th, 1909. Plate Glass Board, dated September 18th, 1911, cancelling that of April 12th, 1911. Quarry Board, dated September 28th, 1911, cancelling that of March 27th, 1911. Flour Board, dated October 2nd, 1911, cancelling that of February 2nd, 1911. Carriage Board, dated September 27th, 1911, cancelling that of August 9th, 1910.

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Transvaal — Report and Recommendations of the Conciliation and Investigation Board on the Dispute between the South African Typographical Union and the Transvaal Leader Printing Works. [pp. 12.]

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United States.—Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour, 1909. Workmen's Insurance and Compensation Systems in Europe. Vol. II. Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 1255.]
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pp. 107.7

pp. 107.]

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Statistics of employment, wages, labour disputes, and prices of food in September. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 4d.]
—Journal of the Italian Emigration Department, No. 6, 1911.
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—Statistics of Amsterdam. No. 35. Prices of Articles of Food. [Amsterdam, 1911. J. Müller: pp. xix.: price 4d.]

Switzerland.—Swiss Federation of Co-operative Societies (Stores): Statistics of Affiliated Societies in 1910. [Basle: Verlag des Verbandes schweizerischer Konsumvereine: pp. xx. + 65.]

-Wages and Labour Conditions of Metalworkers in Berne in April, 1911. Committee of Metalworkers' Trade Union. [Berne: pp. 34 : price 10d.]

Denmark.—Reports of Danish Workmen's Insurance Department for 1910. Also reports of agricultural, fishermen's and seamen's sections [Copenhagen: Harald Jensen's Bogtrykkeri: pp. 41 + 205 + 70: 24 + 153 + 44: 46: 71.]

—Journal of the Danish Statistical Office, November, 1911. Employment in trade unions in August, 1911. [Copenhagen: Bianco Lunos Bogtrykkeri: price 1½d.]

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Spain.—Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, October, 1911. Cost of living (food prices) in certain provinces and capitals, April-September, 1910; labour disputes. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez: price 2½d.]

Portugal.—Journal of the Portuguese Department of Indus-rial Inspection, Nos. 41, 44, 46, 47, 53, 55. 1911. No. 44 contains report on nourishment of poorer classes in regard to work performed. No. 47 contains statistics of industrial accidents in 1908. [Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional.]

Bulgaria.—Commerce, Shipping and Prices, January-March, 1911. Contains statistics of wages of bricklayers and masons, agricultural labourers and general labourers. Bulgarian Statistical Department. [Sofia: Imprimerie de l'Etat: pp. ix. + 91:

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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. 4806. Report on the

Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 4806. Report on the French Budget for 1911. Old age pensions law of 1911, &c. [Cd. 5465-199: pp. 37: price 2½d.]

—No. 4809. Trade of Smyrna, 1910-11. Strikes, prices, shortage of labour, &c. [Cd. 5465-202: pp. 43: price 5½d.]

—No. 4819. Trade of the Consular District of Dunkirk, 1910. Labour troubles; increased cost of handling cargo; seamen engaged and discharged; shipbuilding, &c. [Cd. 5465-212: pp. 21: price 1½d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1911.

ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LOCOMOTIVE for H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.—Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Pipes, Cast Iron, for Ascension.—Stanton Iron Works Co., Ltd.,

WORKS SERVICES :-Alterations and Additions to Torpedo Store, Portsmouth, and Extension of Gun Battery, Whale Island, Portsmouth.—S. Salter, York St., Southsea.

Satter, Fork St., Southsea.

Erection of Air Compressing House, Devonport.—J. Lysaght,
Ltd., St. Vincent's Ironworks, Bristol.

Improving Accommodation at Woodbridge Haven Coast Guard
Station.—F. Bennett, New Street Works, Ipswich.

Penstocks for New Lock and Dock, Portsmouth.—Stothert &

Steelwork for Gun-mounting Shop, Haulbowline.—J. Westwood & Co., Napier Yard, Millwall, E.
Tanks, Steel, for Fuel Oil Storage.—Whessoe Foundry Co.,

ADMIRALTY-CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

BARRELS, ELM.-W. P. Ryan & Co., Imperial St., Bromley-by-

Barrels, Elm.—W. P. Ryan & Co., Imperial St., Bromley-byBow, E.

Clews and Lanyards.—T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2, Budge
Row, E.C.; Sly, Dibble & Co., Ltd., 213, Cable St., E.;
C. Groom, Ltd., 101, Leadenhall St., E.C.

Cutlery, Electro-plated, Metal-handled.—William Hutton, &
Sons, Ltd., West St., Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Electro
Works, Sheffield.

Drawers, Brown Cotton.—George Braund, Ltd., 10, Woodgate, Loughborough; I. & R. Morley, 18, Wood St., E.C.;
The Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Trinity St.,
Loughborough; Simpkin, Son & Emery. Bond St., Hinckley.
Drums, Cylindrical.—Edred Marshall, Sutton Rd., Plymouth;
Guelph Patent Cask Co., Deptford Ferry Rd., Millwall, E.
Files.—H. Rossell & Co., Waverley Works, Sheffield.
Hair Felt.—J. Newton & Co., Verney Rd., S.E.
Hazel Rod Fenders.—T. Black, 32, Brymer St., Greenock;
Blair Bros., 7, E. Stewart St., Greenock.
Lead, Red.—Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., Chester.
Paint, Oxide of Iron.—J. Hare & Co., Bristol.

Targets and Wood Fenders.—Bailey & Whites, Ltd., 451,
Commercial Rd., Portsmouth; J. T. Crampton, Albion Shipyard, Portsmouth; J. D. Foster, Emsworth, Hants; J. F.
Goodwillie, North St., Gosport; Medway Barge Builders and
Carriers, 16, St. Mary's Rd., Strood, Rochester; Rogers &
Co., Cremyll Shipyard, near Plymouth; South Western
Building and Steam Joinery Co., Ltd., Gosport, Hants;
Whitstable Shipping Co., Ltd., Whitstable.

WAR OFFICE.

WAR OFFICE.

Bedding.—Atkinson & Co., Ltd., 11, Addington St., York Rd., S.E.; Davis's Feather Mills, Ltd., 61-65, High St., Whitechapel, E., and 11-15, Colchester St., E.; T. & D. Henry, Duncan St., Leman St., E.

Belting, Leather (Running Contract).—J. Tullis & Son, Ltd., John St., Bridgeton, Glasgow.

BINGULARS, PRISMATIC.—Ross, Ltd., 3, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.; W. Watson & Sons, Ltd., High Barnet; Carl Zeiss (London), Ltd., Mill Hill, N.W.

Boilers, Water Tube.—Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew, N.B.

December, 1911. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Boots:—Adams Bros., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; W. Nichols & Son, Ltd., Kettering; St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd., Raunds.

Brooms.—S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd., Mile End, E.; Midland Institution for the Blind, Chaucer St., Nottingham; Royal Institution for the Blind, Bradford; School for the Indigent Blind, 246-50, Waterloo Rd., S.E.; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Bristol and Stonehouse.

Brushes.—Chadwick & Shapcott, Ltd., 56, Durham Rd., Holloway, N.; D. Clark & Sons, Stafford St., Walsall; I. S. Variam & Co., 92, Talbot St., Dublin; W. H. Vowles & Sons. Ltd., Bristol and Stonehouse.

Candles, Porcelain.—Slack & Brownlow, Gorton, Manchester. Canvas.—Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dens Works, Dundee; D. & R. Duke, Brechin, N.B.; J. & A. D. Grimond, Ltd., Dundee; W. Laird & Co., Canmore Works, Forfar; Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin, N.B.; Leadbetter Bros. & Co., Cupar, Fife; Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen.

Caps, Bearskin.—Myers & Co., 222-6, Cambridge Rd., N.E.
Clothing (Plain Clothes).—Albrecht & Albrecht, Ltd., Hudson Rd., Burmantofts, Leeds; Coop & Co., Ltd., Dorning St., and 4 and 5, Osborne Place, E.; J. Hammond & Co., Ltd., Enderley Mills, Newcastle, Staffs.; Hollington Bros., Middlesex St., E.C., etc.; C. Wills & Sons, Ltd., Rupert St. and Easton Rd., Bristol, and Victoria Works, Swindon. Crewe and Old Ford, E.; G. Glanfield & Sons, Swindon, Crewe and Old Ford, E.; G. Glanfield & Sons, Swindon, Crewe and Old Ford, E.; G. Glanfield & Sons, Swindon, Crewe and Old Ford, E.; G. Glanfield & Sons, Itd., Rupert St. and Easton Rd., Bristol, and Victoria Works, Swindon. Crewe and Old Ford, E.; G. Glanfield & Sons, Swindon, Crewe and Old Ford, E.; G. Glanfield & Sons, Itd., Rupert St. and Easton Rd., Bristol, and Victoria Works, Swindon. Crewe and Old Ford, E.; G. Glanfield & Sons, Itd., Rupert St. and Easton Rd., Bristol, and Victoria Works, Swindon. Crewe and Old Ford, E.; G. Glanfield & Sons, Itd., Rupert St. and Easton Rd., Bristol, Albrecht Hills, Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd., Prospect Hill

Ltd., Drewry Lane Works, Derby; C. & J. Webb & Co.
Ltd., Burdett Rd., E.
Cottons.—Railey & Berry, Ltd., Earby, near Colne; J. Bentley & Bold, Hope Mill, Swinton; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough, near Manchester; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summer-seat and Bacup; Ogdens & Madeleys, Ltd., 5, China Lane.
Manchester; F. Taylor & Sons, Radcliffe.
Dressings, Field.—Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury:
Duck, Etc.—Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dens Works, Dundee; D. & R. Duke, Brechin, N.B.; Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin, N.B.; J. Lowson, jun., & Co., Ltd., Victoria Works, Forfar; Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Abendeen; Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Linfield Factory, Belfast.
Embroldery.—H. Appleton & Sons; London and Haslemere; Benton & Johnson, 63, King's Cross Rd., W.C.; J. Carr & Sons, Ltd., St. Nicholas Mills, Manchester; Dalton, Barton & Sons, Lower Mills, Bury; W. Tolson, Ltd., Fazeley, near Leek.

Felt, Asshalted (Running Contract).—Engert & Role Ltd.
Barchester Rd. Dalt.—Tolked Targett & Role Ltd.
Tamworth; A. J. Worthington & Co., Ltd., Portland Mills,

Tamworth; A. J. Worthington & Co., Ltd., Fazeley, near Leek.

Felt, Asphalted (Running Contract).—Engert & Rolfe, Ltd., Barchester Rd., Poplar, E.

Fencing, Barbed Wire (Running Contract).—W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Lochrin Iron Works, Coatbridge.

Leather.—Adams Bros., Raunds; W. Beckworth & Sons, Ltd., Viaduct Tannery, Leeds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; P. & S. Evans & Co., Ltd., Avonside Tannery, Bristol; Kitchin & Co., Ltd., Leeds; W. Nichols & Son, Ltd., Ketter: Tremlett Bros., Westgate Tannery, Exeter; W. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Coronation Rd., Bristol; Western Tanning Company, Bedminster, Bristol.

Packardlery.—B. C. Barton & Son, Granville Ironworks, Birmingham; R. Bird & Co., South St., Crewkerne; S.E.; Liggins & Froggatt, Marsh St., Walsall; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Bath Row, Birmingham.

Poles, Telegraph, Iron.—Bullers, Ltd., Wednesbury and Middlesbrough.

Poles, Telegraph, Iron.—Bullers, Ltd., Wednesbury and Middlesbrough.

Poles, Telegraph, Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; T. & J. Tinker, Holmfirth.

Reparrs and Renewalls To W.D. Vessel, "Sir Represed

REPAIRS AND RENEWALS TO W.D. VESSEL, "SIR REDVERS BULLER."—Fletcher, Son & Fearnall, Ltd., Union Docks,

WAR OFFICE.

DES.—Adams Bros., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Howlett & White, Ltd., Norwich; W. Lawrence, Raunds; W. Nichols & Son, Ltd., Kettering; Pocock Bros., 235, Society, Ltd., Raunds; O. Smith, Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall

Brös., Raunds.

WITCHBOARD AND BALANCER (Bordon Electricity Supply).—

Evered & Co., Ltd., Surrey Works, Smethwick.

ELEPHONE SETS, &c.—British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Milton Rd., Edge Lane, Liverpool; Midland Electric Wire Co., Ltd., St. Saviour's Rd. East, Leicester; Spagnoletti, Scientific Apparatus Co., Ltd., Premier Place, High St., Putney, S.W.

TROUGHS, WATERPROOF.—Broadhurst & Co., Ltd., Manchester.
TUBING AND FITTINGS, IRON (Running Contract).—John Brother-Tubing and Fittings, Iron (Running Contract).—John ton, Ltd., Imperial Tube Works, Wolverhampton.

WORKS SERVICES. Additions to Hospital, Hilsea.—G. Munday & Sons, 9, Botolph Lane, E.C.

Alterations and Additions to Married Quarters, Tralee.—P.

Murphy, Tralee.

Annexes to Married Quarters, Bulford Camp.—F. Burton,

Annexes to Married Quarters, Bulford Camp.—F. Burton, Durrington, near Salisbury.

Erection of Officers' Mess, &c., Maryhill Barracks, Glasgow.—
W. Finlayson & Sons, Pilrig Works, Balfour St., Leith.

Erection of Riding School, Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea.—E. A. Roome & Co., 36, Basinghall St., E.C.

Extension of Dirigible Shed, &c., Army Aircraft Factory, South Farnborough.—F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Hamilton Ironworks, Garston, Liverpool.

Foundations of Barrack Block, &c., New Infantry Barracks, Redford.—R. C. Brebner & Co., 9, South St. Andrews St., Edinburgh.

Edinburgh.

Installation of Electric Light, Quebec Barracks, Bordon.—

J. B. Saunders & Co., Ltd., 91, York St., Westminster, S.W.

Periodical Works Services at Taunton.—R. W. Pitcher & Son,
6, Marlborough St., Devonport,

Provision of Surface Drains, Okehampton Camp.—H. Berry,

Union Rd. Crediton

Union Rd., Crediton.

INDIA OFFICE-STORE DEPARTMENT.

ACCUMULATORS, &c.—Rice & Co., Elland Rd., Leeds. ACCUMULATORS, &C.—Rice & Co., Elland Rd., Leeds.
AXLEBOXES.—Patent Axlebox, &c., Co., Wolverhampton.
BUFFERS.—McKerrow & Co., 58, Victoria St., S.W.
CARRIAGE, SALOON.—Stableford & Co., Coalville.
CELLS.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Woolwich.
CHLOROFORM.—Duncan Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh.
CDOSSINGS AND SWITCHES Andresson Regardery Co.

CROSSINGS AND SWITCHES.—Anderston Foundry Co., Port GAS PLANT.—Power Gas Corporation, Parkfield Works, Stockton.
GAS PRODUCER, &c.—Dowson & Mason Gas Plant Co., Levens-

Gas Producer, &c.—Dowson & Mason Gas Plant Co., Levenshulme, Manchester.

Hoses.—Pintsch's Pat. Lighting Co., New Broad St., E.C.

Lead.—Locke, Lancaster & Co., and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, 94, Gracechurch St., E.C.

Locomotives.—North British Loco. Co., Glasgow.

Pens.—Wm. Mitchell, Ltd., 8, Warwick Lane, E.C.

Pumping Plant.—J. Simpson & Co., 153, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

E.C.

Rods, &c.—Tees Side Bridge &c., Co., Middlesbrough.

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

Spans.—Brandon Bridge, &c., Co., Motherwell.

Tyres.—Warne & Co., 29, Gresham St., E.C.

Wagons and Trucks.—Leeds Forge Co., Leeds.

Wheels and Akles.—Birmingham Ry. Car., &c., Co., Smethwick; Miller & Co., Edinburgh; Schoen Steel Wheel Co.,

Newlay, Leeds.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Bogies.—The Leeds Forge Co., Ltd., Leeds.
Bridgework.—Horseley Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.
Buffers, Wagon.—Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., 5, Victoria St., London, S.W.

Cement.—Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers (1900), Ltd., 8, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.; Barron's Cement Co., Ltd., 6, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.; I. C. Johnson & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London, E.C.; Martin, Earle & Co., Ltd., 139, Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.; Peters Bros., 72, Victoria St., London, S.W.

Corrugated Steel Sheets.—Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Mersey Ironworks, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.

Crane, Break-down.—Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., 32, Victoria St., London, S.W.

Dredger, Small Grae.—The Thames Ironworks, Shipbuilding

Dredger, Small Grab.—The Thames Ironworks, Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., Canning Town, London, E. E.C.

Fencing.—A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., 31, Budge Row, London, E. E.C.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheets.—J. Lysaght, Ltd., St. Vincent Ironworks, Bristol; Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Mersey Ironworks, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.

Hydraulic Motors and Pumps.—Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock, N.B.

Joist Piling.—British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter St., London, E.C.

Khaki Drill.—E. Spinner & Co., 11, Albert Square, Manchester. Works, Bredbury, nr. Manchester.

Lathes.—Pollock & Macnab, Ltd., Britannia Machine Tool Works, Bredbury, nr. Manchester.

Works, Glasgow.

Pipes, Cast Iron.—Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Hyde Park Works, Glasgow.

Pipes, Cast Iron.—Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Staveley Ironworks, nr. Chesterfield.

Steel And Ironwork.—F. Braby & Co., Ltd., 110, Cannon St., London, E.C.

Steel Tyres.—Taylor Bros., Ltd., Clarence Iron and Steel Works, Leeds.

Stoneware Pipes.—Albion Clay Co., Ltd., 38, Victoria St., London, S.W.; J. C. Edwards, 376, Strand, London, W.C. London, E.C.

Tubes, W.I.—Bullers, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill Lordon, E.C.

Tubes, W.I.—Bullers, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, Tug, Stern Wheel.—Bow, McLachlan & Co., Ltd., Thistle Works, Paisley, N.B. VACUUM BRAKE FITTINGS.—Vacuum Brake Co., Ltd., 32, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

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WAGONS, BOGIE OIL TANK.—Stableford & Co., Ltd., 38/39, Parliament St., London, S.W.
WAGONS, BALLAST.—R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd., Wishaw,

Glasgow. WAGON IRONWORK.—P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., 129, Trongate,

Glasgow.
WHEELS AND AXLES.—W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Parkhead Forge Rolling Mills, Glasgow.

OFFICE OF WORKS.

Builders' Work:—
Barrow-in-Furness P.O. Extension.—J. Neal, 170, Ainslie St., Barrow-in-Furness.
Birmingham Telegraph Stores, Block C., Finishings (Second) Contract.—Richard Fenwick, Ltd., William Edward St.,

Birmingham.
Glasgow Head Post Office Extension.—G. Newton & Sons,
Watt St., Maryhill, Glasgow.
Mansfield New P.O. Erection.—C. G. Percival, Newcastle St.,

Mansfield.
Westminster New Public Offices: Reinforced Concrete Work.

—F. G. Minter, Ferry Works, Putney, S.W.

ELECTRIC LAMPS.—British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby;
Edison & Swan United Electric Light Co., Ltd., 36 and 37,
Queen St., E.C.; Foster Engineering Co., Ltd., Morden Rd.,
Wimbledon, S.W.; Omega Electric Lamp Co., Ltd., Palace
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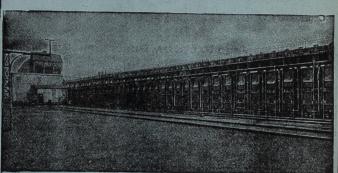
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