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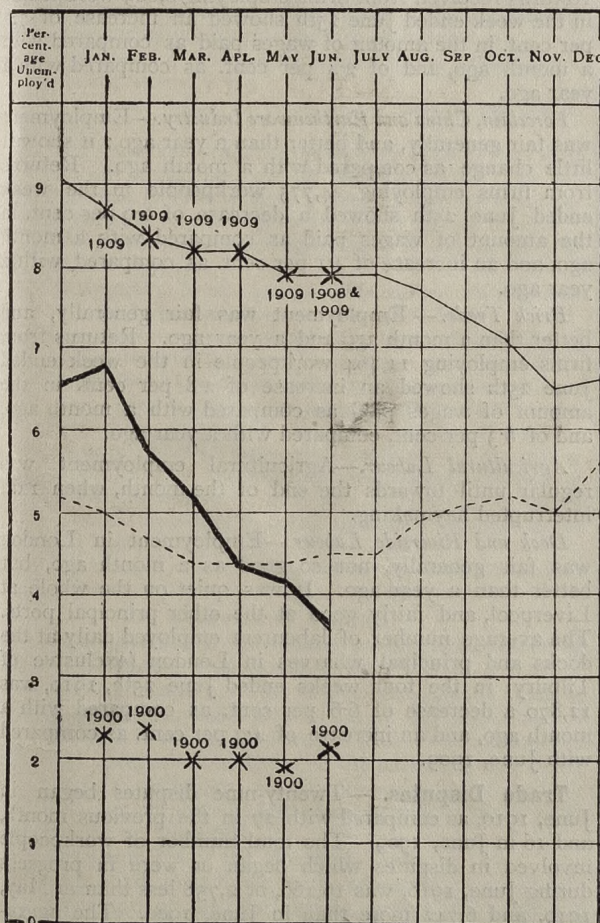
PRICE ONE PENNY.

## EMPLOYMENT CHART

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF  
TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART.

The above Chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the Labour Department by various Trade Unions which pay unemployed benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked-out, sick or superannuated, are excluded from the figures. For June, 1910, the general and branch Returns of Unions related to 702,522 members in the following trades:—

Building ... ..	55,952	Paper, Printing & Book-binding ... ..	60,180
Coal Mining ... ..	146,930	Woodworking and Furnishing ... ..	33,561
Engineering ... ..	170,083	Miscellaneous ... ..	18,654
Shipbuilding ... ..	57,583		
Other Metal Trades ... ..	41,661		
Textiles ... ..	117,918		
		<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>702,522</b>

## STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN JUNE.

[In addition to the 2,824 Employment Returns from Trade Unions used for the Chart, 4,403 were received from employers relating to 1,158,408 workpeople employed in coal and iron mining, the cotton, woollen, worsted and other textile trades, the building trades, the boot and shoe and other clothing trades, and the paper and glass trades. Besides these 7,227 statistical returns, a large number of returns of a non-statistical character were received from Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Local Correspondents, and other sources.]

EMPLOYMENT in June was, on the whole, better than in May. The engineering, shipbuilding and most of the metal trades continued to improve. The building and brick trades were also better employed. Employment was good in the woollen, worsted and hosiery trades, but the cotton trade continued bad, and there was some falling off in the lace trade. There was also a seasonal decline in some of the clothing trades.

As compared with a year ago, the cotton trade was distinctly worse, and coal mining slightly so. Otherwise all the industries reported on showed a general improvement.

In the 416 Trade Unions with a net membership of 702,522 making returns, 25,866 (or 3.7 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of June, 1910, compared with 4.2 per cent. at the end of May, 1910, and 7.9 per cent. at the end of June, 1909.

**Coal Mining.**—Employment was fair, on the whole, during June, but showed a slight decline as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. The average number of days worked during the four weeks ended June 25th, 1910, was 5.10.

**Iron Mining.**—Employment continued good, and was about the same as a year ago. During the four weeks ended June 25th the average number of days worked per week by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.88.

**Pig Iron Industry.**—Employment during June was fair and better than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters employing 23,000 workpeople showed 309 furnaces in blast at the end of June, 1910, as compared with 311 in May, 1910, and 291 in June, 1909.

**Iron and Steel Works.**—Employment at iron and steel works showed an improvement on a month ago, and was much better than a year ago. The volume of employment (*i.e.*, number of employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked), during the week ended June 25th, 1910, at the works from which Returns were received showed an increase of 1.7 per cent. on a month ago, and of 10.4 per cent. on a year ago.

**Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture.**—Employment continued very good and was much better than a year ago. The number of tinplate and steel sheet mills working at the end of June was 491, as compared with 483 a month ago, and 450 a year ago.

**Engineering Trades.**—Employment was fair, better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago.



**Trade Unions** with a membership of 170,083, reported 4.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 5.4 per cent. a month ago and 12.1 per cent. a year ago.

**Shipbuilding Trades.**—Employment during June continued to improve, and was much better than a year ago. Branches of Trade Unions, with 57,583 members, reported 7.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 9.8 per cent. a month ago, and 23.6 per cent. a year ago.

**Cotton Trade.**—Employment in both the spinning and weaving branches continued bad and was worse than a year ago. A large number of spinning firms worked short time and there was considerable slackness in the weaving department. Returns from firms employing 95,883 workpeople in the week ended June 25th, showed a decrease of 2.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 6.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Woolen Trade.**—Employment continued good and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 26,807 workpeople in the week ended June 25th showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 8.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Worsted Trade.**—Employment continued good and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 46,503 workpeople in the week ended June 25th showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 7.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Linen Trade.**—Employment continued good and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 50,111 workpeople in the week ended June 25th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago and an increase of 5.6 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Jute Trade.**—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 18,183 workpeople in the week ended June 25th showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 5.3 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Lace Trade.**—Employment was moderate and worse than a month ago; it was rather better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,076 workpeople in the week ended June 25th showed a decrease of 4.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Hosiery Trade.**—Employment continued good and was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 20,293 workpeople in the week ended June 25th, showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 7.0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Silk Trade.**—Employment was fairly good and better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 8,522 workpeople in the week ended June 25th, 1910, showed a decrease of 2.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 6.6 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Tailoring Trade.**—Employment in the bespoke branch in London was fair, but not so good as a month ago; it was better than a year ago. In the provinces it was good. In the ready-made branch it continued fairly good and was better than a year ago.

**Hat Trade.**—Employment in the Silk hat trade was moderate, and showed little change compared with a year ago. In the Felt hat trade it continued fair, and was better than a year ago.

**Boot and Shoe Trade.**—Employment was moderate, not so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 63,354 workpeople in the week ended June 25th, showed a decrease of 2.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 4.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Other Leather Trades.**—Employment was fair; it was slightly worse than a month ago and better than a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,167 members reported 4.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, compared with 3.9 per cent. a month ago and 4.9 per cent. a year ago.

**Paper Making Trades.**—Employment in these trades continued good, and was better than a year ago.

**Printing and Bookbinding Trades.**—Employment was fair on the whole, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions in the printing trade with a membership of 51,306 reported 4.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 5.1 in May and 5.3 a year ago. In the bookbinding trades the corresponding percentages were 5.2, 6.0, and 8.2.

**Building Trades.**—Employment remained slack on the whole but was better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed among trade union carpenters and plumbers at the end of June was 6.8, as compared with 7.4 in May, 1910, and 10.9 in June, 1909.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—Employment continued moderate on the whole, and was better than a year ago. It remained good with coachbuilders. Trade Unions with a membership of 33,561 reported 4.1 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of June, as compared with the same percentage a month ago, and 6.6 per cent. a year ago.

**Glass Trades.**—Employment continued moderate on the whole, though better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 8,889 workpeople in the week ended June 25th showed an increase of 7.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 2.4 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Porcelain, China and Earthenware Industry.**—Employment was fair generally, and better than a year ago; it showed little change as compared with a month ago. Returns from firms employing 24,775 workpeople in the week ended June 25th showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 4.1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Brick Trade.**—Employment was fair generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 11,464 workpeople in the week ended June 25th showed an increase of 2.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 8.3 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Agricultural Labour.**—Agricultural employment was regular until towards the end of the month, when rain interrupted haymaking.

**Dock and Riverside Labour.**—Employment in London was fair generally, not so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago. It was quiet on the whole at Liverpool, and fairly good at the other principal ports. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in London (exclusive of Tilbury) in the four weeks ended June 25th, 1910, was 12,870 a decrease of 6.6 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 4.2 per cent. as compared with June, 1909.

**Trade Disputes.**—Twenty-nine disputes began in June, 1910, as compared with 27 in the previous month, and 16 in June, 1909. The total number of workpeople involved in disputes which began or were in progress during June, 1910, was 16,466, or 2,758 less than in May, 1910, and 6,742 more than in June, 1909. The aggregate duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 156,200 working days, or 48,800 less than in May, 1910, and 43,500 more than in June, 1909. Definite results were reported in the case of 29 disputes, new and old, directly involving 7,202 persons. Of these 29 disputes, 8 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 9 in favour of the employers, and 12 were compromised.

**Changes in Rates of Wages.**—The changes taking effect in June affected 900 workpeople, all of whom received increases, the total effect of the increases being computed at about £60 per week.

## RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

### Willeyers and Fettleers, Huddersfield and District.

In connection with claims for an increase in wages and alterations in working conditions advanced on behalf of willeyers and fettleers employed in the heavy woollen trade of Huddersfield and district, negotiations were entered into between the Employers' Associations concerned (the Huddersfield and District Woollen Manufacturers' and Spinners' Association, the Huddersfield and District Yarn Spinners' Association, and the Fine Cloth Manufacturers' Association) and the General Union of Weavers and Textile Workers, on behalf of the employees. These negotiations, however, failed to result in a settlement of the questions in dispute, and at meetings of the men's delegates, held on May 29th and June 5th, it was decided to intimate to the employers that notices to cease work would be handed in if certain proposals made on behalf of the men were not agreed upon by June 13th. It appeared that a stoppage of work on the part of the willeyers and fettleers would result in a large number of mills, employing upwards of 20,000 workpeople, being laid idle, and accordingly, on June 10th, Mr. Burnett and Mr. Cummings, on behalf of the Board of Trade, visited Huddersfield and had interviews with representatives of the parties, as the result of which it was arranged that a joint conference should be held on June 13th, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. R. Askwith, C.B., K.C., of the Board of Trade. At this conference a tentative agreement was drawn up and signed, subject to ratification by the associations concerned. The terms of the agreement, which was subsequently ratified, are as follows:—

- (1) The classes of workpeople included in the settlement are willeyers and fettleers.
- (2) Any hours worked in excess of 55½ shall be paid for as overtime.
- (3) The wages to be paid for the ordinary hours of work shall be at the rate of 5½d. per hour for the time worked. For any overtime (that is hours worked in excess of the 55½ hours per week) there shall be paid wages at the rate of 6½d. per hour.
- (4) The rate of wages hereby agreed upon be paid for labour as and from 1st July, 1910.
- (5) The wages to be paid to workpeople on the night shift shall in all respects be precisely the same as for day labour.
- (6) Any person temporarily employed in any of the classes of employment referred to in paragraph No. 1 shall be paid the above prescribed wages during the term of such employment.
- (7) In the event of any dispute arising in the future as to rates of piecework no stoppage of work shall take place while the rates are under discussion between the Employers' and Operatives' Associations, and, in the event of disagreement, questions of dispute shall be referred to arbitration, chairman to be agreed upon between the parties or, failing agreement, appointed by the Board of Trade.
- (8) Six months' notice in writing of any proposed alteration in this agreement shall be given and required by either side.

### Copwinders, Neilston.

On May 16th about 120 female workpeople, employed in the cop-winding department of the mills of a firm of sewing cotton manufacturers at Neilston, struck work in protest against proposed alterations in the piece rates of wages, which it was alleged would lead to reductions in earnings. Negotiations between the parties having failed to result in a settlement, the workpeople, to the number of over 1,000, employed in other departments of the mills struck work on June 6th.

A representative of the Board of Trade, on June 15th and 16th, had interviews with representatives of the employers and of the workpeople, and it was arranged that a joint conference should be held, under the presidency of a chairman appointed by the Board of Trade.

Mr. W. B. Yates, who was appointed conciliator by the Board of Trade, presided at a meeting attended by representatives of employers and workpeople, held at Glasgow on June 17th. At this meeting provisional terms of settlement were drawn up, by which it was agreed that the new rates of wages should be given a trial for three months, the employers undertaking to meet a deputation of the workers to reconsider the position if, at the end of that period, it was found that the new

system of wages resulted in decreased earnings. The terms of settlement having subsequently been accepted at a meeting of the workpeople, work was resumed on June 20th.

### Worsted Spinners, Mansfield.

Mr. J. C. Priestley, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to deal with a difference which had arisen between Messrs. Wm. Hollins & Co., Ltd., and a number of the workpeople employed at the Pleasley Vale Mills, Mansfield, issued his award on June 16th, deciding that the allegations as to the conduct of an employee of the Company, made by certain of the workpeople and advanced in defence of a cessation of work without notice, were in the main so justified as to call for immediate action by the firm in regard to such employee.

### Firemen at Tin Plate Works, S. Wales.

The following are the terms of the operative part of Sir David Harrel's awards, as the umpire appointed to deal with disputes affecting firemen employed at two tin plate works at Morrision (*see* BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1910, p. 187):—

- (1) That firemen shall work shifts of eight hours at the rate of 5s. per shift;
- (2) that when so required by the employers firemen shall fire without helper three Lancashire boilers situated or grouped in the same battery;
- (3) that the practice of paying firemen for six days in each week shall continue;
- (4) that payment for overtime shall be made at the ordinary shift rate of 5s.;
- (5) that shifts worked on Sundays and holidays the full number of the hours of which are included within the twenty-four hours constituting the Sunday or holiday shall be paid for at the rate of 7s. 6d. per shift.

### Woodyard Workers, Bo'ness.

The award of the Court of Arbitration (consisting of Sir Ernest Hatch, Bart., Chairman, Mr. T. Ratcliffe Ellis and Mr. James Gavin) appointed in connection with this dispute was issued on July 5th. The Court decided that the rates of wages at present paid to the various classes of workpeople affected should be advanced 1s. per week, and that "casual labourers" who have been employed by one employer for four consecutive weeks should be regarded as "permanent labourers" and should be paid at the same rate of wages as permanent labourers. The Court also fixed a graduated scale of wages for lads.

### Bakers, E. London.

Disputes having arisen between the London (East End) Master Bakers' Association and the London Jewish Bakers' Union the parties, on June 27th, made joint application to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide the questions in dispute. The Board of Trade, on June 28th, appointed Mr. W. B. Yates to act as arbitrator. Mr. Yates issued his award on July 7th, fixing rate of wages, hours of labour and other working conditions. He also decided that the employers carrying out the conditions of the award should affix to their bread the labels of the London Jewish Bakers' Union.

### Boot and Shoe Trade, Rushden and District.

Differences having arisen between the employers and workpeople in the boot and shoe trade of Rushden and district in connection with a demand made by the operatives for the adoption of a working week of 52½ hours, the Board of Trade appointed Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., of Leicester, to inquire into the circumstances of the dispute and to act as conciliator. As the result of the negotiations conducted by Mr. Smith, the parties have agreed that the 52½ hours working week shall come into operation in the factories belonging to the members of the Rushden and District Shoe Manufacturers' Association as and from July 1st, 1911.

### Printers' Assistants, London.

Mr. W. B. Yates, the referee appointed to deal with a difference that had arisen between the Master Printers' and Allied Trades Association and the National Society of Operative Printers' Assistants, issued his award on July 8th, deciding that the meaning of the words



"Sunday and Christmas Day to be paid at double the ordinary time with a minimum of six hours" (forming part of an agreement entered into between the two Associations) is that work on Sunday and Christmas Day is to be paid for at double the ordinary rate payable for that particular part of the day or night during which an operative printers' assistant is required to work; that is to say, double the ordinary day rate if he worked during the day, and double the ordinary night rate if he worked during the night.

### EARNINGS AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.

THE Board of Trade have recently published the fourth volume\* of the report of the enquiry into the earnings and hours of labour of workpeople in the United Kingdom in 1906. The previous volumes (see LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1909, pp. 111-113; September, 1909, pp. 291, 292; April, 1910, pp. 117-119) related respectively to the textile, clothing and building and woodworking trades; the present volume deals with certain public utility services (roads and sanitation, gas, electricity, water, tramways and omnibuses).

The great majority of the workpeople to whom the present volume relates were employed by the various local authorities, but, except in the case of roads and sanitation, employees of private companies have also been included. The returns relate exclusively to workpeople in the direct employment of local authorities and companies, contractors' labour being excluded; workpeople temporarily employed by some local authorities on special relief works and as snow clearers have also been excluded. The number of workpeople covered by the returns is 268,438, distributed as follows: roads and sanitation, (i) Borough and Urban District Councils, 105,542 (ii) County and Rural District Councils, 20,520; gas, 68,234; electricity, 13,347; water, 14,093; tramways and omnibuses, 46,702. As returns were received from nearly all the local authorities directly employing labour and from most of the private companies of importance, the information obtained covers a very large proportion of the total number employed in each of the services.

Like the building and woodworking trades, these public utility services afford occupation almost exclusively for males, the great majority of whom were men of and above 20 years of age. With a few exceptions, the chief of which were stone breakers and coke fillers, the workpeople were paid at time rates. Much of the work performed in these services is of a simple character, road labourers, pipe and main layers' labourers, yardmen and general labourers forming a large proportion of the employees returned; at the same time, building trade operatives, mechanics, engine drivers and other skilled workmen with qualifications of a more definitely specialised character were returned in considerable numbers.

The particulars obtained as to wages were as follows:— (1) A return showing the number of workpeople employed and the total amount of wages paid in the last pay-week, or other ordinary week, in each month of 1906, together with the total wages bill for the year; and (2) a return showing the individual net earnings of workpeople, classified by occupation, in one specified week in 1906, distinguishing those who worked full time from those who worked either less or more than full time. The week for which the latter particulars were given was, as a rule, the last pay-week in September; but in the case of gas supply and electricity supply a typical week in winter was taken.

#### Weekly Earnings in 1906.

The following Table shows for each group of services the average earnings in the selected week of those workpeople who worked full time, and the average earnings of all returned, whether working full time or not:—

Service.	Average Earnings in an Ordinary Week in 1906, of					
	Workpeople who worked Full Time.			All Workpeople (including those who worked Less or More than Full Time).		
	Men.	Lads and Boys.	All Work-people.	Men.	Lads and Boys.	All Work-people.
Road, Sanitary, &c.— Borough and Urban District Councils	s. d. 26 3	s. d. 11 10	s. d. 25 5 <sup>†</sup>	s. d. 24 11	s. d. 11 9	s. d. 24 3 <sup>†</sup>
County and Rural District Councils	17 11	11 6	17 11	16 9	11 5	16 9
Gas Supply ... ..	32 6	12 6	31 7	31 1	12 10	30 3
Electricity Supply ...	31 7	10 11	29 6	30 10	11 7	29 2
Water Supply ... ..	28 8	12 9	28 3	28 1	12 10	27 9
Tramway and Omnibus ...	30 6	11 3	29 3	29 0	11 7	27 11
All the above ... ..	28 1	11 10	27 3 <sup>†</sup>	27 0	12 0	26 3 <sup>†</sup>

The level of earnings was lowest in the case of the road, sanitary, &c., services, and highest in that of gas supply. With regard to the road, sanitary, &c., services, it is pointed out in the Report that the great majority of the employees of County and Rural District Councils were road labourers in rural districts, while the employees of Borough and Urban District Councils included considerable numbers of paviors, stone and flag dressers, mechanics and skilled building trade operatives.

The following Table illustrates the range of earnings, showing the percentage numbers of men working full time whose earnings fell within certain specified limits:—

Service.	Percentage Numbers of Men working Full Time whose Earnings, in an Ordinary Week in 1906, fell within the undermentioned limits.						Average Earnings for Full Time.
	Under 20s.	20s. & under 30s.	30s. & under 40s.	40s. & under 50s.	50s. & under 60s.	60s. & above.	
Road, Sanitary, &c.— Borough and Urban District Councils	10.3	64.1	21.1	3.7	0.6	0.2	s. d. 26 3
County and Rural District Councils	66.5	30.3	2.9	0.2	0.1	—	17 11
Gas Supply ... ..	3.0	37.7	40.0	15.8	4.4	1.1	32 6
Electricity Supply ...	2.6	41.5	40.3	12.2	4.3	1.1	31 7
Water Supply ... ..	3.3	58.5	29.3	6.4	1.3	0.7	28 8
Tramway and Omnibus ...	2.0	46.0	43.4	7.6	0.8	0.2	30 6
All the above ... ..	12.0	49.7	29.0	7.6	1.1	0.6	28 1

The average weekly earnings for full time of men employed by Borough and Urban District Authorities in road, sanitary, &c., services were 28s. 2d. in the towns with a population of and above 100,000, and 23s. 8d. in towns with a smaller population; nearly two-thirds of the men working full time earned less than 30s. in the former group of towns, and almost exactly two-thirds earned less than 25s. in the latter group. The average weekly earnings for full time of men employed in connection with gas supply were 34s. 3d. in the large towns, and 29s. 4d. in the smaller; 34.2 per cent. of the men who worked full time earning less than 30s., and 24.2 per cent. 40s. and above in the former group of towns, as compared with 53.4 earning less than 30s., and only 9.5 per cent. 40s. and above in the latter group.

In the case of a number of occupations (e.g., those of gas stokers, tram and omnibus drivers and conductors, enginemen, &c.), the earnings for full time represent more than six days' work on the average, owing to the inclusion of Sunday duty. In some cases this was in the nature of emergency duty, and was regarded as overtime, and paid for as such. More usually, however, where from the nature of the service continuous working was necessary in certain departments, allowance was made for Sunday duty in the ordinary pay and working arrangements, some men working seven days per week regularly, others 13 days per fortnight, others working a short day on Sunday, and so on. In such circumstances the earnings for full time are, of course, equivalent to the amount of wages paid to those who worked their full quota of days (or shifts) in the week for which the particulars were given.

\* Including women, whose average earnings were 14s. 6d. for full time workers and 13s. 2d. for all workers, and girls, whose average earnings were 8s. 6d. and 8s. 2d. respectively.

† For all males the averages were 27s. 5d. for full time workers and 26s. 5d. for all workers; for all females the respective averages were 14s. 5d. and 13s. 1d.

The average earnings stated in the Report are based in every case on cash wages only, but it should be noted that in certain departments there exist special allowances in addition to cash wages. Such were free residences (sometimes with light and fuel) or cottages at reduced rent, uniform, &c. Free residence or reduced rent was allowed to a comparatively small number of men, most of whom were reservoir keepers and others employed at waterworks. A much larger number (e.g., tramway employees, outdoor workers at waterworks, gasworks, &c.), received either partial or complete uniform. Moreover, allowances were made by many local authorities and companies to all permanent employees of full pay for recognised holidays, and of full or partial pay for a short period during absence from work due to sickness. Some local authorities and companies had also in operation pension or provident schemes.

#### Annual Earnings in 1906.

The average weekly number returned as engaged in the whole of these services during 1906 was 265,048, while the aggregate sum paid in wages during the year was £17,867,136, an amount which, when divided by the average weekly number paid wages, yields an average per head of approximately £67 10s. The results obtained by this method of computation for the various groups are:—

Service.	Average Annual Earnings per head in 1906. (nearest 10s.)	Service.	Average Annual Earnings per head in 1906. (nearest 10s.)
Road, Sanitary, &c.— Borough and Urban District Councils	£ s. 62 10	Electricity Supply ...	£ s. 74 10
County and Rural District Councils	41 10	Water Supply ... ..	70 10
Gas Supply ... ..	78 0	Tramway and Omnibus ...	72 10
		All the above... ..	67 10

It should be remarked, however, that this method of computing annual earnings is subject to important limitations, arising from the fact that the number of workpeople receiving wages in any branch of industry varies continually from week to week and sometimes from day to day. Where such variation is comparatively small, and the personnel of the industry remains fairly constant throughout the year, the results obtained are likely to approximate closely to the actual facts; where there is much fluctuation the margin of error in the results is greater.

#### Hours of Labour and Holidays in 1906.

The average weekly hours constituting full time, exclusive of meal-times and overtime (Sunday duty being included when this formed part of the ordinary working time) were as follows:—

Service.	Average Number of Hours constituting a full Working Week.	Service.	Average Number of Hours constituting a full Working Week.
Road, Sanitary, &c.— Borough and Urban District Councils	54.4	Electricity Supply ...	51.9
County and Rural District Councils	55.6	Water Supply ... ..	55.1
Gas Supply ... ..	52.6	Tramway and Omnibus...	58.7
		All the above ... ..	54.7

The arrangements as to holidays varied greatly. In some instances Christmas Day and Good Friday (or equivalent days) were the only public holidays recognised; in others varying periods of annual leave were allowed in addition to the usual public holidays. In the majority of cases regular employees, including those on daily and hourly wages, were allowed full pay for recognised holidays.

#### Changes in Average Wages, 1886-1906.

In regard to road, sanitary, &c., services and to gas and water supply, it has been possible to compare the information obtained with the results of an enquiry into wages made in 1886. For reasons stated in the Report the comparison of full time earnings at the two periods may not be quite exact, but it is sufficiently so to indicate that the general level of wages in these services was considerably higher in 1906 than it was in 1886.

Service.	Average Earnings for Full Time.		Percentage Increase.
	1886.	1906.	
Road, Sanitary, &c.— Town Authorities ... ..	s. d. 21 5	s. d. 25 5	18.7
Rural Authorities ... ..	15 5	17 11	16.2
All Authorities ... ..	20 5	23 11	17.1
Gas Supply ... ..	26 10	31 7	17.7
Water Supply ... ..	24 6	28 3	15.3

### EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN STREET TRADING.

THE Departmental Committee appointed by the Home Secretary in July, 1909, to inquire into the operation of the Employment of Children Act, 1903, and to consider whether any and what further legislative regulation or restriction is required in respect to street trading and other employments dealt with in that Act, have made their Report,\* which deals mainly with that form of juvenile employment which goes by the name of "street trading."

At present there is an absolute statutory prohibition against children engaging in street trading under the age of 11. There is also a statutory provision prohibiting (subject to a power in the local authority to vary the hours) employment of any kind after 9 p.m., or before 6 a.m., of children under 14; and section 2 (b) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904, imposes a penalty upon the adult responsible for causing or procuring or allowing a boy under 14 or a girl under 16 to be in the streets for the purposes of street trading between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m. Thus, for children who have reached the age of 11, the only statutory restrictions against street employment out of school hours (save the provision in section 3, sub-section (3), of the Act of 1903, that "half-timers" under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, shall not be employed in any other occupation, and the provisions in sub-sections (4) and (5) excluding injurious occupations) are prohibitions of night work. In the daytime between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m., a child who has reached the age of 11, and is under 16, is restrained from street trading only so far as bye-laws for this purpose have been made and put into force by the local authority, with the approval of the Home Secretary. In England and Wales such bye-laws have been made in nearly all the large centres of population, though they are not always rigorously enforced; in Scotland and Ireland, on the other hand, little attempt has been made to take advantage of the power to make bye-laws.

It is pointed out in the report that there is some difficulty in arriving at an accurate conclusion as to the number of children and young persons at present engaged in street trading, owing partly to the absence of any system of licensing or registration in a large number of centres, and partly to the fact that many children manage to trade unlicensed, without immediately coming under the notice of the authorities. In England and Wales, exclusive of London, 22,194 licences were issued in 1908, to persons (19,249 boys and 2,945 girls) under 16, and the number of licences now in force is slightly larger. In London, where badges take the place of licences, 13,873 boys and approximately 1,000 girls were known to be trading in the streets in July, 1909. The number of street traders of school age, i.e. under 14 (many of whom, however, have left school) holding licences or badges in England and Wales is over 26,000. For the reasons mentioned, the actual number of street traders must be considerably in excess of these figures. Throughout the country, newspaper selling was found to be by far the most common form of street trading; the sale of flowers and matches engages a much smaller number, and shoe-blacking appears to be a declining industry. The number of boys engaged in the delivery of goods (chiefly milk and newspapers), with an occasional sale, is considerable. Another small class is that of the children assisting costers or at work in recognised markets.

\* Employment of Children Act Committee. Cd. 5229; price 2½d. Wyman and Sons, Ltd.

\* Report of an Enquiry by the Board of Trade into the Earnings and Hours of Labour of Workpeople of the United Kingdom. IV. Public Utility Services (Roads and Sanitation, Gas, Electricity, Water, Tramways and Omnibuses). Cd. 5196. Price 1s. 9d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd.



The Committee came to the conclusion that street trading is only too frequently disastrous to the morals of those engaged in it, leading, for instance, to begging or gambling in the case of boys, and to still worse vices in the case of girls. On the physical side the evidence, though not unanimous, emphasises the dangers arising, especially from exposure to inclement weather. As regards future prospects, the effect of this occupation cannot be anything but thoroughly bad, except possibly in casual and exceptional circumstances. The Committee accordingly make the following recommendations:—

(1) That street trading by boys be wholly prohibited by statute up to the age of 17.

(2) That street trading by girls be similarly prohibited up to an age not less than 18.

(3) That the definition of street trading be revised so as to make it clear that the delivery of newspapers and other goods by the employees of a tradesman to regular customers is not covered by the term.

(4) That the functions of Local Education Authorities should be extended so as to include the administration of the law, either through school attendance officers or through officers specially appointed for the purpose, as well as the giving of advice and assistance to children at or leaving school in the finding of suitable employments.

(5) That street trading cases should be heard in the Children's Court, or, failing such a court, in a court of summary jurisdiction.

(6) That the penalties for illegal street trading should be revised.

A Minority of four members of the Committee were unable to agree with their colleagues in the recommendation that street trading should be immediately and universally prohibited in the case of boys up to the age of 17, on account of (1) the difficulty that in existing circumstances would be experienced in many cases in finding other employment, causing great hardship in some cases, and in others leading to employment under conditions at least as undesirable and less subject to control, or to the very thing the proposal is intended to prevent, a life of vagrancy and crime; and (2) the considerable differences existing (a) in the conditions under which street trading is carried on in different localities, and (b) in the character of different forms of street trading. They accordingly made a separate report, in which they recommend that:—

(1) It is desirable that further powers should be given to local authorities for dealing with street trading as carried on by boys, chiefly in connection with the sale of newspapers, in the busy centres of cities and large towns.

(2) These powers should include:—

(a) the power to prohibit street trading up to the age of 18, where it can be shown that other suitable forms of employment are available, and where a local organisation has been established for assisting parents and children in finding suitable forms of employment for the children;

(b) in other cases, a power to refuse or withdraw a licence when the local authority is satisfied that street trading is not being carried on for any beneficial purpose; also a power to make it a condition of a licence for boys over 14 that they should attend technical or continuation classes while holding the licence.

In the case of children of school age the grant of a licence should be conditional upon the production of a certificate of satisfactory attendance at school.

We desire to call attention to the importance of providing industrial training for lads of this class, both while attending school and after, if any substantial improvement is to be effected in their condition.

(3) For other classes of street trading by boys (including particularly (a) street trading as carried on by boys in the regular employment of shopkeepers, e.g., newsagents, milk sellers, &c., which is found to exist to a considerable extent in residential districts, (b) trading by costermongers), a system of regulation is adequate.

(4) The licensing system should be extended to the districts of all urban authorities under the Act.

(5) Local authorities should be required to appoint a sufficient number of specially selected officers for the purpose of the enforcement of the Act, both in regard to street trading and generally.

(6) Street trading in cities and large town should be prohibited for girls up to 18, subject to our reservation as to the need of further inquiry with regard to the case of costermongers in London and of similar classes of people elsewhere.

### BUILDING PLANS.

IN this country, before building operations are started, the plans of the proposed buildings\* have to be approved by the Local Authority of the district, and the estimated cost of such buildings affords a good indication of the prospective state of the building trade. Accordingly, the Department approached the Authorities of the principal Urban Districts for information as to the number and estimated cost of buildings for which plans had been approved, classified according to the description of each building. Nearly all of these Authorities have readily complied, and the following statistics relate to the Returns received from 90 large towns with a population of 9 millions. All these 90 towns have furnished information for April, May and June in the years 1909 and 1910, thus enabling a comparison to be made with a year ago. Thirteen other Returns received could not be included in the comparative figures, in five cases because the figures for a year ago could not be supplied, in six cases because the estimated cost of the buildings could not be given, and in two other cases because Returns were not furnished for the whole of the three months under review.

**Estimated Cost of Buildings for which Plans were approved by the Local Authorities of 90 principal Urban Districts in the Quarter ended June 30th, 1909 and 1910.**

District.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories & Workshops.	Shops & other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools & Public Buildings.	Other Buildings, Additions & Alterations.	Total.
Second Quarter of 1909.						
Outer London† ... ..	462,135	21,353	35,990	86,315	44,916	650,709
Northern Counties ... ..	116,047	9,264	30,154	6,537	22,117	184,119
Yorkshire ... ..	113,635	11,060	8,890	24,900	12,720	171,005
Lancashire and Cheshire... ..	374,881	72,820	53,825	97,525	80,045	679,096
Midlands ... ..	275,765	44,952	9,155	86,320	61,369	477,561
Other Districts in England	249,462	5,720	13,287	28,755	41,811	338,435
Wales and Mon. ... ..	220,200	80	9,190	14,840	18,070	262,480
Scotland ... ..	256,313	53,135	35,705	121,195	99,455	565,803
Ireland ... ..	59,666	10,975	21,680	24,173	22,815	139,311
Total ... ..	2,125,904	228,759	217,276	490,362	402,718	3,465,019
Second Quarter of 1910.						
Outer London† ... ..	499,625	39,975	57,445	93,595	63,292	753,932
Northern Counties ... ..	75,858	2,748	6,664	39,130	30,604	154,404
Yorkshire ... ..	131,785	4,120	7,375	5,050	24,974	173,304
Lancashire and Cheshire... ..	319,126	70,165	76,450	133,795	138,932	736,468
Midlands ... ..	285,794	105,921	28,825	59,350	57,398	537,288
Other Districts in England	244,816	11,880	19,690	20,404	61,629	358,419
Wales and Mon. ... ..	124,390	4,025	23,350	13,000	24,370	189,135
Scotland ... ..	286,035	30,204	64,040	147,541	128,959	656,779
Ireland ... ..	63,235	28,635	24,932	1,225	28,076	146,103
Total ... ..	2,030,664	297,073	308,771	513,150	550,234	3,699,892

The total increase amounts to £234,873, or about 7 per cent. There is a decrease under dwelling-houses of £95,240, but all other classes of buildings show increases as under:—

Class of Building.	Increase.	
	Amount.	Per cent.
Factories and Workshops ... ..	68,314	30
Shops and other Business Premises ... ..	91,495	42
Churches, Schools and Public Buildings ... ..	22,788	5
Other Buildings, Alterations and Additions... ..	147,516	37

The 11 towns included in the Northern Counties and Wales and Monmouthshire show decreases of £29,715 and £73,245, or 16 and 28 per cent. respectively. All the other districts, comprising 79 towns, show increases as under:—

District.	Increases.	
	Amount.	Per cent.
Outer London ... ..	103,223	16
Yorkshire ... ..	2,299	1
Lancashire and Cheshire... ..	60,572	9
Midlands ... ..	59,727	12
Other Districts in England ... ..	20,244	6
Scotland ... ..	90,976	16
Ireland ... ..	792	1

\* There are some exceptions, e.g., Government Buildings, Asylums.  
† No figures for the County of London have yet been furnished.

### LEAD POISONING, &c., IN THE POTTERY TRADE.

THE Departmental Committee appointed in May, 1908, by the Home Secretary to inquire into the dangers attendant on the use of lead and the danger or injury to health arising from dust and other causes in the manufacture of Earthenware and China, have issued their Report.\* It appears that there were, on January 1st, 1908, 550 potteries subject to special rules issued by the Home Office under the Factory Act, 1891, as being factories in which the operations are of a dangerous nature, and according to the latest returns these potteries provide employment for about 63,000 persons, of whom 6,865 are engaged in dangerous processes involving contact with lead, and a number estimated at about 23,000 incur danger from breathing dust other than that of lead. There are in addition some 500 kindred factories employing about 11,000 workers, in some of which exposure to dust other than lead appears to be considerable.

The records of lead poisoning cases date from 1896, and show considerable improvement down to 1901, after which the annual number of cases remained at about 100 till the year 1909, when it dropped to 58. The Committee gave careful consideration to the question whether it would be practicable to substitute "leadless" or "low solubility" glazes for raw lead, and decided not to recommend the prohibition of the use of raw lead glazes at the present moment. It is evident, however, that although leadless and low solubility glazes may be unsuitable for certain classes of ware, there is a considerable quantity made for which they are quite satisfactory, and the Committee think that their use in such cases should be encouraged by a continuance of the present policy of the Home Office under which in all those factories where leadless glazes are adopted, and in a proportionate degree in those where glazes of low solubility are used, the rules relating to lead departments should be relaxed, so far as is consistent with the health of the workers. The Committee were unable to endorse a suggestion that certain articles should be scheduled and the use of raw lead prohibited in their manufacture.

The Committee caused a special comparison to be made between the death rate due to phthisis and other diseases of the respiratory organs among the pottery workers in the six North Staffordshire towns and that among other artisans employed in the same district. This comparison shows that there is, taking the years 1900-1902, an annual excess among pottery workers of 148 deaths due to the diseases in question, attributable, it would appear, to the unhealthy conditions under which they labour; the mortality seems to be caused mainly by the inhalation of dust, especially of flint dust, and to a lesser extent by moist and impure air due to defective ventilation.

The Committee accordingly review the processes of manufacture in the order in which they occur, and in each case make definite recommendations in the form of draft regulations as to the measures which should be adopted for the removal of dust, for good general ventilation, and for securing a reasonable temperature in the workrooms. These recommendations include the special precautions necessary in relation to lead processes.

The report also includes recommendations relating to the medical examination of workers, the payment of compensation, the provision of mess-rooms and lavatories and the hours of employment.

The Committee recognise that the strict enforcement of the additional regulations which they recommend would, under the present system of inspection, entail a great increase of the staff of Inspectors, and, partly in order to obviate this increase, they propose a system of internal supervision in every factory, established by means of regulations on the following lines:—

1. There shall be affixed in every potters' shop and in every place in which any process included in the Schedule [i.e., of dangerous processes] is carried on, a notice printed in bold type so

\* Committee on Lead, &c., in Potteries. Cd. 5219; price 1s. 5d. Wyman and Sons, Ltd.

that it can be easily read, setting forth those portions of the regulations which apply to that particular workplace.

2. In every factory the occupier shall appoint a person, or persons, who shall see to the observance of the regulations and shall record in a register weekly the prescribed details in regard to prescribed questions, as follows:—

- (1) Floors.—Have these been, during the past week, cleaned daily by the prescribed methods and within the prescribed time?
- (2) Work benches.—Have these been, during the past week, cleaned daily by the prescribed methods and within the prescribed time?
- (3) Mess-rooms.—Have these been cleaned regularly?
- (4) Lavatories.—Have clean towels been supplied daily, and soap and nail brushes been kept available as prescribed?
- (5) Exhaust draughts.—Have these been observed and found to be in adequate order, as regards rate of entry of air into hoods, cleanliness of fan, efficient working of belts, freedom of ducts from refuse or other obstruction, and in other respects?
- (6) Thermometers.—Have these been read and in no case found to exceed 70° F., wet-bulb?
- (7) Boards for newly-dipped ware.—Have none but clean boards been used for this purpose?
- (8) Overalls and head-coverings.—Have the rules regarding these been fully observed?
- (9) Has careful examination been made into the observance of the other regulations in force, and have they been found to be fully observed, so far as could be ascertained?

3. Copies of the prescribed questions and the weekly entries shall be published each week by affixing them in a prominent place in the factory as well as in the mess-rooms.

Appended to the Report is a memorandum by one of the members of the Committee who has not signed the Report. This memorandum expresses general concurrence with the Committee's recommendations, but states that they are inadequate so far as the use of lead is concerned.

### TRADE BOARDS.

#### Chain Trade.

In accordance with regulations made under Section 18 of the Trade Boards Act 1909 by the Board of Trade and dated April 27th, 1910, the Trade Board established under the above Act for the Hammered and Dotted or Tommie Chain-making trade have given notice as required by Section 4 (2) of the above Act, that they propose to fix general minimum piece-rates for making Hand-Hammered Chain (Country Branch). On application to the Trade Board, information will (if in the opinion of the Trade Board the applicant is likely to be affected by such rates), be given as to the rates proposed to be fixed.

The Trade Board will consider any objections to the above rates which may be lodged with them within three months from July 2nd, 1910. Such objections should be made in writing and signed by the person making the same, who should add his full name and address, and should be sent to the Secretary of the Chain Trade Board, Office of Trade Boards, Caxton House, Westminster, London, S.W.

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.\*

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

#### Canada.

The following regulations are important as affecting emigrants:—All emigrants landing in Canada between March 1st and October 30th must possess 25 dols., and children 12.50 dols. each (and between November 1st and the last day of February 50 dols. and 25 dols. respectively), and sufficient travelling money, except that farm labourers and female servants, if going to assured employment as such, and certain relatives of residents in Canada, need have sufficient travelling

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



money only. All emigrants sent to Canada by British Charitable Societies or Public Funds must obtain certificates from the Canadian Emigration Authorities, Charing Cross, London, and must be guaranteed farm work (in which they must continue) or female domestic service in Canada. Any emigrant, who, within three years of landing in Canada, becomes a public charge or an inmate of a penitentiary, gaol, or hospital or other charitable institution, may be deported with those dependent on him or her.

On and after August 1st, 1910, all passengers landing at Canadian ocean ports, whether destined to points in the United States or Canada, will have to undergo the medical and civil examinations prescribed by the Law and Regulations of Canada Respecting Immigration and Immigrants, and those who are admitted and who wish to go to points in the United States may afterwards go before the American officials and apply for admission to the States.

There is a good demand for farmers, farm labourers, female servants, and to a considerable extent for mechanics also (especially those in the building trades), and strong railway labourers; but all emigrants must fulfil the above stringent requirements. The carpet weavers' strike at Guelph (Ont.), and the coal mining strike at Spring Hill, Nova Scotia, are still unsettled. Emigrants are warned against going to the newly-reported gold fields in the North of British Columbia, unless they are skilled prospectors, or have ample means of their own.

#### Commonwealth of Australia.

Free, nominated or assisted passages are granted by New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia to agriculturists and female servants, for whom there is a good demand. Considerable numbers of such emigrants are taking advantage of these cheap passages. There is not much demand for mechanics, and no demand for miners. The number of farm hands in South Australia is much below its requirements.

Victoria is now inaugurating a new Immigration Scheme, by which farms of 10 to 200 acres may be purchased by farm labourers and farmers, and 80 per cent. of their passage money be advanced; application must be made to the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London.

#### New Zealand.

Reduced passages to New Zealand are offered to agriculturists with a little money, landing between September and January, and to female domestic servants who will have £2 on landing at any time, and for these classes of emigrant there is a good demand. The last report of the Department of Labour in New Zealand shows as follows:—The cycle and motor, coachbuilding, printing, woodworking, building, engineering and leather trades were fairly active everywhere, and the meat-freezing and clothing trades were busy, but the local supply of hands was generally sufficient. There was no demand for more unskilled labourers. There is a continued demand for practical coal miners near Greymouth.

#### South Africa.

At Cape Town competent artisans in the building and most other trades have apparently very little difficulty in obtaining employment: there is a demand for a few first-class coat hands, saddlers and harness makers, free-stone dressers, linotype operators and coach smiths. In other parts of Cape Colony the local supply of male labour is sufficient. In the Transvaal, the building trade at Johannesburg has shown a remarkable activity. There is, however, no special shortage of labour, and any skilled mechanic going out in search of work must be prepared to keep himself for several weeks after arrival. There is some demand for female servants in these Provinces and in Natal and the Orange Free State; such persons should apply to the South African Colonisation Society, 23, Army and Navy Mansions, 115, Victoria Street, 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, so far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on p. 221 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that of foreign countries. (For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see p. 104 of Cd. 2337 of 1904, and pp. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908.)]

#### FRANCE.\*

**Employment in May.**—Employment in the building trades was good. In the metal trades there was no perceptible change compared with April, and employment continued particularly satisfactory in machine shops at Paris. There was still a large amount of unemployment among tin-box makers (for fish preserving) along the coast of Brittany. In the textile trades short time was worked to the extent of one day per week in many cotton centres, but in other textile branches employment was satisfactory. As regards the silk industry, employment was still plentiful for power-loom weavers in the Lyons district; in the town itself there was intermittent unemployment among hand-loom weavers of the Croix-Rousse quarter. The tailoring and dressmaking trades continued fully employed, especially at Paris, and employment was also good for glovemakers. In the printing trades a decline was experienced owing to the termination of the Parliamentary elections, but employment was nevertheless better than in previous years. There was some decline among leather dressers in several centres. The proportion of unemployed amongst coopers was still high. Employment also continued unsatisfactory for pottery workers at Limoges. Vineyard workers in the South of France were well employed at seasonal work on the vines, except in a few localities where work was prevented by floods. Unemployment decreased somewhat among woodcutters as the bark-peeling season started, but the employment afforded by field work was less plentiful than usual at this season on account of the bad weather. Gardeners around Paris were also adversely affected through this cause.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in May were received by the French Labour Department from 1,021 Trade Unions, with an aggregate membership of 248,989. Excluding returns from the miners' unions of the Pas-de-Calais department, 54 per cent. of the members were described as unemployed, as compared with 56 per cent. in the previous month, and 68 per cent. in May, 1909.†

**Coal Mining in May.**—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines in France during May was 5.97, as compared with 5.94 in the previous month, and 5.83 in May, 1909. Taking surface and underground workers together, 79.50 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 19.81 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 87.15 and 11.48, and in May, 1909, 56.53 and 42.84.

**Labour Disputes in May.**—One hundred and forty-six disputes (143 strikes and 3 lock-outs) were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in May, as compared with 167 in the preceding month, and 125 in May, 1909. In 138 of the new disputes, 12,338 workpeople took part, as compared with 19,969 who took part in 158 of the April disputes, and 9,889 in 106 of the disputes of May, 1909. The trades in which the greatest number of disputes occurred belong to the building (40), textile (33), metal (17), and transport groups (14). Of 156 new and old disputes which were reported to have terminated, 44 ended in favour of the workpeople and 45 in favour of the employers, while 67 were compromised.

**Conciliation and Arbitration in May.**—Nine instances of recourse to the law on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department in May. In 7 cases committees of conciliation were formed, and succeeded in settling 6 of the disputes. In the 2 remaining cases the employers declined the proposed mediation.

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

† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for the United Kingdom given on page 221. See also Note under "Labour Abroad."

‡ Revised figure.

## GERMANY.

**Employment in May.**—According to the *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* (the journal of the German Labour Department) for June, the state of the labour market in May, was, on the whole, more favourable than in the previous month, except in the textile trades, which experienced a further decline.

**Coal Mining.**—The greater activity which had characterised employment in the Ruhr district during April, continued in May, while in the Saar district the demand for coal was also greater than in the previous month. There was an improvement in Upper Silesia, in spite of idleness to the extent of two shifts per week. In the lignite industry expectations were not fulfilled, although in general an improvement was noted.

**Metal and Engineering Trades.**—In these trades employment was more favourable than in the previous month.

**Textile Trades.**—There was still no change for the better in these trades.

**Building Trades.**—Employment again improved in spite of the continuance of the lock-out.

**Clothing Trades.**—These trades were still fully employed.

#### BELGIUM.\*

**Employment in May.**—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 2.1 per cent. of the 48,981 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed towards the middle of May, compared with 1.6 per cent. in April, and 2.4 per cent. in May, 1909.†

#### HOLLAND.‡

**Employment in May.**—Employment in the building trades was, on the whole, good. In iron and steel works it was fair, and in the engineering trades and shipbuilding it continued good. Although there was no further improvement in employment in the diamond trades, the situation continued favourable, the proportion of trade unionists out of work varying between 1.5 and 2.0 per cent. According to the majority of the reports the situation was satisfactory in the textile trades, and there was but little unemployment. In the printing trades employment was good, though some unemployment was reported in the large towns.

**Labour Disputes in May.**—The number of disputes reported as having begun in May was 22 (18 strikes and 4 lock-outs), in 18 of which 1,290 workpeople were directly concerned. During the month 20 disputes came to an end (including 14 of the new ones). Of these 4 terminated in favour of the workpeople and 7 in favour of the employers, while 8 were compromised; in the remaining case the result was not known.

#### NORWAY.§

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

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed†		
	May 31st, 1910.	April 30th, 1910.	May 31st, 1909.	May 31st, 1910.	April 30th, 1910.	May 31st, 1909.
Carpenters and Joiners ...	712	723	677	0.8	1.0	0.1
Metal Workers ...	5,554	5,579	5,076	1.8	2.3	4.2
Boot and Shoe Makers ...	572	579	521	1.4	0.5	1.0
Printers ...	1,446	1,432	1,369	1.0	2.4	0.9
Wood Pulp & Paper Makers ...	294	302	370	...	...	...
Sawyers and Planers ...	163	165	171	33.1	29.7	17.0
Bakers ...	300	300	271	6.7	7.3	8.5
Total ...	9,041	9,080	8,455	2.2	2.7	3.4

#### DENMARK.¶

**Employment in April.**—According to returns made to the Central Federation of Danish Trade Unions, out of 59,800 members of affiliated unions, 4,600, or 7.7 per cent. were unemployed at the end of the month. In March, out of 51,400 members covered by the returns, 5,400, or 10.5 per cent., were unemployed at the end of the month, while the percentage for April, 1909, was 11.3.†

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

† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for the United Kingdom given on p. 221. See also note under "Labour Abroad."

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

§ *Arbejdsmarkedet* (Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office).

¶ *Arbejdernes* (the journal of the Central Federation of Danish Trade Unions).

## REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

IN JUNE.

### COAL MINING.

(Based on 512 Returns—445 from Employers, 51 from Trade Unions, and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the coal mining industry was fair on the whole during June, but showed a decline as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. Comparison with May, 1910, and June, 1909, is affected by the Whitsun holidays.

Returns relating to 1,350 pits employing 660,597 workpeople showed that the average number of days\* worked during the four weeks ended June 25th, 1910, was 5.10, as compared with 4.87 in the previous month, and 4.81 a year ago. In May, 1910, 0.58 of a day per week was lost on account of holidays, and in June, 1909, 0.51 was lost from the same cause.

Of the 660,597 workpeople covered by the Returns, 408,609 (or 61.9 per cent.) were employed at pits working 20 or more days during the four weeks ended June 25th, 1910, while 282,295 (42.7 per cent. of the whole) were employed at pits working 22 days or more.

The highest average number of days worked per week was in South Wales and Mon. (5.83), and the lowest in Gloucester and Somerset (4.16).

The following Table shows the average number of days worked per week by the pits during the four weeks ended June 25th, 1910, together with the figures for similar periods in May, 1910, and June, 1909. Collieries at which there were stoppages owing to disputes are excluded from the figures:—

Districts.	No. of Work-people employed in June, 1910.	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in 4 weeks ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1910, on a	
		June 25th, 1910.	May 28th, 1910.†	June 26th, 1909.†	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	42,294	5.06	5.03	5.11	+ 0.03	- 0.05
Durham ...	120,691	5.19	5.07	5.27	+ 0.12	- 0.08
Cumberland ...	6,161	5.04	4.77	5.39	+ 0.27	- 0.35
South Yorkshire ...	72,254	5.18	4.87	4.63	+ 0.31	+ 0.55
West Yorkshire ...	24,436	4.73	4.66	4.15	+ 0.07	+ 0.58
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	58,529	4.63	4.55	4.29	+ 0.08	+ 0.34
Derbyshire ...	44,345	4.49	4.50	4.11	- 0.01	+ 0.38
Nottingham and Leicester ...	32,261	4.38	4.27	4.06	+ 0.11	+ 0.32
Staffordshire ...	27,617	4.42	4.69	4.30	- 0.27	+ 0.12
Warwick, Worcester and Salop ...	6,903	4.67	4.62	4.51	+ 0.05	+ 0.16
Gloucester and Somerset ...	8,266	4.16	4.40	4.48	- 0.24	- 0.32
North Wales ...	10,618	5.31	5.12	4.79	+ 0.19	+ 0.52
South Wales and Mon. ...	149,048	5.83	5.17	5.19	+ 0.66	+ 0.64
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>608,423</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>4.88</b>	<b>4.78</b>	<b>+ 0.23</b>	<b>+ 0.33</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
West Scotland ...	25,620	5.04	4.89	5.18	+ 0.15	- 0.14
The Lothians ...	4,494	5.16	4.90	5.38	+ 0.26	- 0.22
Fife ...	26,460	4.71	4.77	4.93	- 0.06	- 0.22
<b>SCOTLAND</b> ...	<b>56,574</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>+ 0.06</b>	<b>- 0.19</b>
<b>IRELAND</b> ...	<b>600</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>+ 0.26</b>	<b>+ 0.37</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b> ...	<b>660,597</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>4.81</b>	<b>+ 0.23</b>	<b>+ 0.29</b>

Compared with a month ago (after making allowance for holidays) there was a general improvement in Scotland; in Cumberland there was no change; and in all other districts there was a decline which was greatest in Derbyshire, Nottingham and Leicester, Staffordshire, and Gloucester and Somerset.

\* 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.

† This period was affected by holidays.



Compared with a year ago (after making allowance for holidays) there was an improvement in North Wales, while there was a decline in the Northern Counties, Midland Counties, and in Scotland.

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

Description of Coal.	No. of Work-people employed in June, 1910.	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in the Four weeks ended					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1910, on a		
		June 25th, 1910.		May 28th, 1910.*		June 26th, 1909.*		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.		
Anthracite ... ..	7,830	5.60	4.97	5.28	+ 0.63	+ 0.32			
Coking ... ..	35,993	5.29	5.11	5.25	+ 0.18	+ 0.04			
Gas ... ..	40,624	5.00	4.91	5.02	+ 0.09	- 0.02			
House ... ..	79,125	4.28	4.43	4.26	- 0.15	+ 0.02			
Steam ... ..	273,356	5.41	5.00	4.95	+ 0.41	+ 0.46			
Mixed ... ..	223,759	4.97	4.83	4.70	+ 0.14	+ 0.27			
<b>All Descriptions ...</b>	<b>660,597</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>4.81</b>	<b>+ 0.23</b>	<b>+ 0.29</b>			

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in June, 1910, amounted to 6,138,810 tons, or 624,975 tons more than in May, 1910, and 478,913 tons more than in June, 1909.

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

Based on 76 Returns—58 from Employers and Employers' Associations & 17 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued good in iron mines and was about the same as a year ago. It remained fair in shale mines.

In tin mines employment showed a slight improvement on the previous month. It was good in lead mines. In quarries it continued fair on the whole.

#### Mining.

**Iron Mining.**—During the four weeks ended June 25th the average number of days worked per week by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.88, as compared with 5.59 a month ago, and 5.65 a year ago. The averages for a month ago and a year ago, however, were reduced by holidays, which amounted to 0.36 and 0.25 of a day respectively in the two periods.

Districts.	Work-people employed in June, 1910.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in 4 weeks ended					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1910, on a		
		June 25th, 1910.		May 28th, 1910.*		June 26th, 1909.*		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.		
Cleveland ... ..	8,106	5.95	5.68	5.73	+ 0.28	+ 0.23			
Cumberland and Lancashire ... ..	4,704	5.95	5.44	5.59	+ 0.51	+ 0.36			
Scotland ... ..	1,036	5.79	5.65	5.68	+ 0.14	+ 0.11			
Other Districts ... ..	2,449	5.55	5.54	5.51	+ 0.01	+ 0.04			
<b>All Districts ... ..</b>	<b>16,295</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>+ 0.29</b>	<b>+ 0.23</b>			

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 91.6 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended June 25th, as compared with 81.9 per cent. a month ago, and 89.4 per cent. a year ago.

**Shale Mining.**—At the mines respecting which Returns were received 3,192 workpeople were employed during the four weeks ended June 25th, as compared with 3,144 in May, 1910, and 3,256 in June, 1909. The average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended June 25th was 5.61, as compared with 5.56 a month ago and 5.57 a year ago.

**Tin Mining.**—Employment in Cornwall showed a slight improvement on the previous month: it was dull, however, in the Calstock district.

**Lead Mining.**—Employment was good, and better than a year ago, in North Wales and Darley Dale (Derby). In Weardale employment was moderate and some short time was worked.

\* This period was affected by holidays.

#### Quarrying.

**Slate.**—Employment at the quarries in North Wales showed an improvement on a month ago, and was much better than a year ago. It continued good at Delabole (Cornwall). At Ballachulish (Argyll) it was slack and worse than a month ago.

**Granite.**—Employment continued good in Leicestershire, and was reported as improving in Aberdeenshire. It was fair on the whole, and better than a month ago and a year ago in Cornwall, but continued bad at Princetown.

**Limestone.**—Employment was slack and worse than a month ago and a year ago at Buxton, short time being worked in many quarries. In the Cleveland and South Durham district employment continued fair. In the Plymouth district employment was moderate, but rather better than a month ago.

**Other Stone.**—Employment was good in the Clee Hill road-material quarries, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Employment was also good, with some overtime, in chert quarries at Bakewell. It was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago in grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district. It was also fair in freestone quarries on the Tyne. In sandstone quarries in North Wales it was moderate and worse than a year ago. Employment was moderate in the Sheffield district, fair at Barnsley, Rotherham, and Normanton. It remained bad in Forfarshire.

**Sett-making.**—Employment continued fair in Scotland. It remained good in Leicestershire, North Wales, and the Clee Hill district.

**China Clay.**—Employment continued good in the St. Austell district; on Lee Moor it was also good and was better than a year ago.

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

(Based on 117 Returns—110 from Employers and Employers' Associations & 7 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during June was fair, and better than a year ago.

Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters showed that the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of June, 1910, was 309, as compared with 311 in May, 1910, and 291 in June, 1909. Four furnaces were relit during the month (two in Yorkshire, one in Lancashire, and one in Staffordshire), and six were either damped down or blown out (two each in the Cleveland district and South Yorkshire, one in Cumberland, and one in Staffordshire).

The number of workpeople employed at the works covered by the Returns was 23,000; an increase of 5.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Districts.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1910, on a	
	June, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES—</b>					
Cleveland ... ..	83	85	77	- 2	+ 6
Cumberland & Lancs. S. and S.W. Yorks. Derby & Nottingham	32	32	30	...	+ 2
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	13	13	12	...	+ 1
Stafford & Worcester	34	34	31	...	+ 3
S. Wales & Monmouth	26	26	25	...	+ 1
Other districts ...	34	34	34	...	...
<b>England &amp; Wales ...</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>- 2</b>	<b>+ 17</b>
<b>Scotland ... ..</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>+ 1</b>
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>- 2</b>	<b>+ 18</b>

The Imports of iron ore in June, 1910, amounted to 659,092 tons, or 9,265 tons less than in May, 1910, but 58,124 tons more than in June, 1909.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in June, 1910, amounted to 110,372 tons, or 18,987 tons more than in May, 1910, and 10,525 tons more than in June, 1909.

### IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 206 Returns—189 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 5 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works showed an improvement on a month ago, and was much better than a year ago. The volume of employment during the week ended June 25th, 1910 (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked), showed an increase of 1.7 per cent. on a month ago, and of 10.4 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week was about 504,000.

Departments.	Number of Workpeople employed.			Average Number of Shifts worked per man.		
	Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>IRON:</b>						
Puddling Forges ... ..	9,207	+ 71	+ 168	4.94	+ 0.11	+ 0.30
Rolling Mills ... ..	3,865	- 35	+ 116	4.82	+ 0.01	+ 0.18
Forging ... ..	370	+ 14	- 50	4.89	+ 0.46	- 0.47
Founding ... ..	1,843	- 12	+ 110	5.63	- 0.15	- 0.13
Other Departments ...	881	- 12	- 74	5.76	+ 0.18	- 0.08
Mechanics, Labourers ...	1,891	+ 17	+ 163	5.37	- 0.02	- 0.20
<b>Total, Iron ... ..</b>	<b>17,787</b>	<b>+ 43</b>	<b>+ 433</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>+ 0.06</b>	<b>+ 0.16</b>
<b>STEEL:</b>						
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	8,684	- 65	+ 1,104	5.84	+ 0.02	+ 0.07
Crucible Furnaces ... ..	542	+ 5	- 3	5.56	+ 0.07	+ 0.38
Bessemer Converters ...	1,640	+ 80	+ 81	5.03	- 0.06	+ 0.07
Rolling Mills ... ..	14,867	+ 150	+ 1,080	5.45	+ 0.03	+ 0.24
Forging and Pressing ...	2,780	- 1	+ 63	5.57	+ 0.05	+ 0.09
Founding ... ..	7,770	+ 118	+ 1,205	5.87	...	+ 0.08
Other Departments ...	2,715	+ 341	+ 756	5.82	+ 0.06	+ 0.03
Mechanics, Labourers ...	7,868	+ 110	+ 321	5.94	+ 0.03	+ 0.05
<b>Total, Steel ... ..</b>	<b>51,866</b>	<b>+ 738</b>	<b>+ 8,607</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>+ 0.02</b>	<b>+ 0.12</b>
<b>IRON OR STEEL (not distinguished):</b>						
Rolling Mills ... ..	10,853	+ 178	+ 845	5.14	+ 0.04	+ 0.19
Forging and Pressing ...	723	- 15	+ 1	5.26	- 0.05	+ 0.24
Founding ... ..	736	- 12	+ 65	5.93	...	- 0.02
Other Departments ...	3,298	- 42	+ 276	5.85	...	+ 0.06
Mechanics, Labourers ...	6,097	+ 55	+ 338	5.77	+ 0.06	- 0.01
<b>Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished) ...</b>	<b>21,707</b>	<b>+ 164</b>	<b>+ 1,525</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>+ 0.03</b>	<b>+ 0.10</b>
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>91,330</b>	<b>+ 945</b>	<b>+ 6,868</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>+ 0.04</b>	<b>+ 0.13</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Northumberland & Durham	10,947	+ 221	+ 1,509	5.50	+ 0.05	+ 0.17
Cleveland ... ..	8,354	- 51	+ 661	5.61	+ 0.01	- 0.03
Sheffield and Rotherham	16,806	+ 309	+ 1,187	5.67	+ 0.04	+ 0.17
Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns	4,045	- 21	- 167	5.38	+ 0.32	...
Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches.	7,036	+ 40	- 187	5.28	...	+ 0.17
Staffordshire ... ..	9,654	- 135	+ 187	5.43	+ 0.09	+ 0.11
Other Midland Counties ...	4,876	+ 66	+ 102	5.38	+ 0.11	+ 0.13
Wales and Monmouth ...	11,662	+ 369	+ 1,166	5.56	- 0.04	+ 0.05
<b>Total, England and Wales ...</b>	<b>73,330</b>	<b>+ 798</b>	<b>+ 4,648</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>+ 0.05</b>	<b>+ 0.11</b>
Scotland ... ..	18,000	+ 147	+ 1,917	5.53	- 0.03	+ 0.23
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>91,330</b>	<b>+ 945</b>	<b>+ 6,868</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>+ 0.04</b>	<b>+ 0.13</b>

As compared with a month ago, there were increases in the number of workpeople employed in Northumberland and Durham, Sheffield and Rotherham, Wales and Monmouth, and Scotland; there was a slight decline in Staffordshire. There was an improvement at puddling forges, steel rolling mills and steel foundries. The number of shifts worked was 5.52, as compared with 5.48 in May; the greatest increase was in the Leeds, Bradford, &c., district. Most of the principal departments showed a slight improvement.

As compared with a year ago, there were increases in the number of workpeople in every district except Leeds, Bradford, &c. and Cumberland and Lancashire. The increases were most marked in Northumberland and Durham, Sheffield and Rotherham, Wales and Monmouth and in Scotland. In the departments the largest increases were at open hearth melting furnaces, steel rolling mills and foundries. The average number of shifts worked per week showed an increase of 0.13 of a shift. The improvement affected all districts, except Cleveland and Leeds, Bradford, &c., where there was not much change. All the principal departments showed an improvement.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during June, 1910, amounted to 106,364 tons, or 3,450 tons less than in May, 1910, but 1,940 tons more than in June, 1909.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates, and black plate for tinning) during June, 1910, amounted to 214,057 tons, or 25,116 tons less than in May, 1910, but 3,008 tons more than in June, 1909.

### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

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

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

At the works covered by the Returns, 425 tinplate mills were working at the end of June, as compared with 426 a month ago and 399 a year ago. The number of sheet mills working at the same dates was 66, 57 and 51 respectively. The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 24,550 workpeople.

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

	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of June, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of June, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works	75	- 1	...	425	- 1	+ 26
Steel Sheet Works	9	...	+ 1	66	+ 9	+ 15
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>- 1</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>+ 8</b>	<b>+ 41</b>

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

	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1910, on a				
	June, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.</b>					
To United States ... ..	Tons. 6,425	Tons. 6,958	Tons. 2,949	Tons. 533	Tons. 3,476
British East Indies ...	3,734	4,219	4,544	485	810
Germany ... ..	3,951	2,701	2,733	+ 1,250	+ 1,218
France ... ..	1,169	1,011	1,607	+ 158	- 438
Netherlands ... ..	2,079	2,792	3,095	- 713	- 1,016
Other Countries ... ..	18,985	24,649	19,729	- 5,664	- 744
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>36,343</b>	<b>42,330</b>	<b>34,657</b>	<b>- 5,987</b>	<b>+ 1,686</b>
<b>Black Plates for Tinning.</b>					
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>6,407</b>	<b>5,094</b>	<b>- 2,643</b>	<b>- 1,330</b>

### SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 365 Returns—6 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 343 from Trade Unions, and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during June continued to improve and was much better than a year ago.

Branches of Trade Unions with 57,583 members reported 7.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 9.8 per cent. a month ago and 23.6 per cent. a year ago.

District.	No. of Members* at end of June, 1910.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1910, on a	
		June, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth ... ..	9,153	10.5	13.4	31.4	- 2.9	- 20.9
Wear ... ..	4,845	14.2	16.3	41.2	- 2.1	- 27.0
Tees and Hartlepool ...	4,838	9.3	10.1	33.0	- 0.8	- 23.7
Humber ... ..	2,584	3.5	6.9	17.3	- 3.4	- 13.8
Thames and Medway ...	4,365	7.4	9.9	5.9	- 2.5	+ 1.5
South Coast ... ..	4,989	1.7	1.1	7.8	+ 0.6	- 6.1
Bristol Channel Ports ...	2,687	15.8	17.8	24.3	- 2.0	- 8.5
Mersey ... ..	4,172	5.2	15.1	19.0	- 9.9	- 13.8
South Coast ... ..	12,073	4.8	5.9	23.2	- 1.1	- 28.4
D						



As compared with a month ago all the important districts showed a decrease in the percentage unemployed, which was most marked on the Mersey and in the East of Scotland; on the South Coast there was a slight increase.

As compared with a year ago every district except the Thames and Medway showed a considerable improvement, which was most noticeable on the Wear, Tees and Tyne, and at Belfast.

On the Tyne employment though still slack was better than a month ago, and showed a marked improvement as compared with a year ago. With shipwrights it was fairly good generally, and some overtime was reported. Iron shipbuilders reported a general improvement. On the Wear employment was still bad, but was better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment continued fairly good with shipwrights, except on repair work, on which it was slack; with iron shipbuilders an improvement was reported.

On the Humber employment continued fair, and was better than a month ago and a year ago.

In the Thames and Medway district employment showed an improvement on a month ago, but was not quite so good as a year ago; with shipwrights at the Royal Dockyards it continued good. On the South Coast employment though good showed a slight decline as compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. At the Bristol Channel Ports employment was still bad; it was, however, better than both a month and a year ago.

On the Mersey there was a considerable improvement as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. Iron shipbuilders reported employment as good on new work. At Barrow employment was good and some overtime was reported.

On the Clyde employment continued fairly good and was much better than a year ago, iron shipbuilders and shipwrights reporting a general improvement. On the East Coast of Scotland it continued bad, but was better than a month ago and much better than a year ago. At Aberdeen employment was good with shipwrights.

Employment continued good generally at Belfast and was much better than a year ago. At Dublin employment was good generally.

#### TONNAGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

According to Lloyd's Return there was at the end of June, 1910, an increase in the tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in the United Kingdom of 60,951 tons gross (or 5.8 per cent.) as compared with the end of March, 1910, and of 372,882 tons gross (or 50.0 per cent.) as compared with the end of June, 1909. The war vessels under construction showed an increase of 74,838 tons displacement as compared with March, 1910, and of 154,573 tons displacement as compared with June, 1909.

District.	Merchant Vessels.			War Vessels.		
	End of June, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1910, on		End of June, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1910, on	
		Mar., '10.	June, '09.		Mar., '10.	June, '09.
	Tons gross.	Tons gross.	Tons gross.	Tons displacement.	Tons displacement.	Tons displacement.
Clyde ... ..	387,831	+ 46,465	+ 124,600	111,379	+ 25,666	+ 62,900
Belfast ... ..	227,500	- 5,860	+ 24,009	—	—	—
Tyne ... ..	194,537	+ 11,619	+ 77,750	78,999	- 3,523	+ 42,892
Wear ... ..	108,500	- 8,550	+ 47,715	—	—	—
Hartlepool and Whitby	65,283	+ 12,353	+ 33,195	—	—	—
Middlesbrough and Stockton	70,967	+ 8,418	+ 43,037	—	—	—
Barrow, Maryport and Workington	3,180	+ 295	- 1,320	58,780	+ 25,720	+ 11,650
Other Districts... Royal Dockyards	60,789	- 3,789	+ 23,806	33,285	+ 21,685	+ 25,421
				96,080	+ 5,350	+ 11,710
Total ... ..	1,118,587	+ 60,951	+ 372,882	378,523	+ 74,838	+ 154,573

**Merchant Vessels.**—Compared with the end of March, 1910, there were large increases on the Clyde and Tyne, and at Hartlepool and Whitby. At Belfast and on the Wear there were decreases. Compared with June, 1909, there were marked increases in every district except Barrow. The increases amounted to nearly 125,000

tons on the Clyde, 80,000 tons on the Tyne, and 50,000 tons on the Wear.

**War Vessels.**—Compared with March, 1910, there were increases of over 25,000 tons on the Clyde and at Barrow; on the Tyne there was a slight decrease. At the Royal Dockyards there was an increase of over 5,000 tons. Compared with June, 1909, there were increases of 63,000 and 43,000 tons on the Clyde and Tyne respectively, and of nearly 12,000 tons at Barrow and at the Royal Dockyards.

#### ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,023 Returns—6 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 965 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 52 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during June was fair, better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago.

Returns from Trade Unions with a total membership of 170,083 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of June was 4.4, as compared with 5.4 a month ago and 12.1 a year ago. In every district there was some decrease in the percentage unemployed compared with a month ago and a substantial decrease compared with a year ago, the greatest decreases compared with a year ago being in Scotland and on the North-East Coast, which returned very high percentages of unemployed in June, 1909.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of June, 1910.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1910, on a	
		June, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		North-East Coast ... ..	14,942	7.4	8.9	22.7
Manchester and Liverpool District	18,881	4.8	6.0	10.2	- 1.2	- 5.4
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District	13,067	8.1	9.8	15.1	- 1.7	- 7.0
West Riding Towns ... ..	12,351	5.9	7.2	13.2	- 1.3	- 7.3
Hull and Lincolnshire District	3,975	2.4	2.6	8.3	- 0.2	- 5.9
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District ...	7,993	2.2	3.2	7.2	- 1.0	- 5.0
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	4,378	3.2	4.1	7.4	- 0.9	- 4.2
London and Neighbouring District	11,545	2.5	2.9	5.8	- 0.4	- 3.3
South-Coast ... ..	4,618	1.6	2.3	8.4	- 0.7	- 6.8
South Wales and Bristol District	6,795	3.1	3.8	8.1	- 0.7	- 5.0
Glasgow and District ... ..	15,592	4.3	5.1	18.8	- 0.8	- 14.5
East of Scotland ... ..	3,666	6.3	7.9	25.5	- 1.6	- 19.2
Belfast and Dublin ... ..	3,668	3.7	5.8	13.6	- 2.1	- 9.9
Other Districts ... ..	5,451	3.1	4.1	9.7	- 1.0	- 6.6
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	170,083	4.4	5.4	12.1	- 1.0	- 7.7

The percentage of men out of employment in the Tyne and Wear districts was still high, though overtime was frequently worked. On the Tees employment was fair generally.

In the Manchester and Liverpool district employment was moderate on the whole, both short time and overtime being reported. At Barrow employment continued good. At Crewe it remained slack, with short time. In the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn districts (except at Preston, where it was fair) employment continued bad, with short time. Patternmakers, however, were fairly well employed, and at Oldham employment was fair in several minor branches.

Employment was still slack on the whole at Leeds, fair at Sheffield, Bradford, and Halifax, and good in the Hull and Lincolnshire district.

In the Midland and Eastern Counties, in London, on the South Coast, in the Royal Dockyards, and in the South Wales and Bristol district employment continued fairly good generally. In the motor industry in the Midlands overtime continued to be worked. Employment in railway shops at Derby was reported as slack.

In the Glasgow district employment continued good, with much overtime, though some of the ironfounders were still on short time. In the East of Scotland it was fair generally and good with patternmakers; with brassfounders at Edinburgh it was slack.

At Belfast employment was good, with overtime.

\* Exclusive of superannuated Members.

The **Imports** of machinery in June, 1910, amounted to £383,937, or £46,883 less than in May, 1910, and £42,412 less than in June, 1909.

The **Exports** of machinery in June, 1910, amounted to £2,464,781, or £45,060 less than in May, 1910, and £160,689 less than in June, 1909.

#### MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

(Based on 90 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 60 from Trade Unions, and 27 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fairly good and better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions, with a total membership of 22,828, reported 2.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 2.9 per cent. a month ago, and 4.4 per cent. a year ago.

**Brasswork, Bedsteads, &c.**—With brassworkers employment was fairly good, and better than a year ago. With bedstead makers at Birmingham it continued fair, and was better in the export trade than in the home trade: it was better than a year ago.

**Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.**—Employment was fair and better than a month ago in the Darlaston district; at Blackheath (Staffs) and Halesowen it was reported as fair, but better than a month ago in the spike, rivet and rough bolt trades. At Birmingham it was fairly good generally, and improving with cut nail makers, with whom it was moderate a month ago.

**Wire.**—Employment continued fairly good generally and was slightly better than a year ago.

**Locks, Keys, and General Hardware.**—Employment was fair generally with hollow-ware makers at Wolverhampton and good with stampers and piercers. With lock makers at Wolverhampton and Willenhall employment, though slightly better than a month ago and a year ago, was still bad; some short time was worked.

**Stoves, Grates, &c.**—Employment continued quiet generally, and showed little change as compared with a year ago. With range and stove fitters at Falkirk it continued good.

**Cutlery, Tools, &c.**—At Sheffield employment was good with edge tool grinders, shear workers, razor grinders and handlers and spoon and fork filers; fair with pen and pocket blade grinders, pen and pocket-knife cutlers, saw makers, tool makers, table blade forgers, file forgers and cutters and razor forgers, and moderate with other branches. At Birmingham it was fairly good with edge tool makers and better than a year ago. At Redditch it was good in the needle trade, though not so good as a month ago; it continued quiet in the fishhook trade. It was moderate in the watch trade at Coventry, and about the same as a year ago.

**Tubes.**—In South Staffordshire employment was not so good as a month ago, when it was fair. At Birmingham it continued good in the brass and copper tube trades, and was rather better than a year ago.

**Chains, Anchors, and Springs.**—At Cradley Heath employment was good with cable chain makers and strikers and with block chain makers; it continued bad with anchor smiths. At Dudley the anvil and vice trade maintained the improvement shown a month ago. At Sheffield it continued bad with railway spring makers and vicemen.

**Sheet Metal Workers.**—With braziers and sheet metal workers employment was fair at Manchester and good at Bury and Hull; it was better generally than both a month ago and a year ago. With tinsplate makers-up it was good at Wolverhampton and fair at Oldham; in Scotland it was dull at Edinburgh and Leith, and good at Dundee. In the iron-plate trade it was fairly good in the Lye district, and fair and better than a month ago at Birmingham.

**Gold, Silver, and Britannia Metal.**—In London, employment was slack with goldsmiths and jewellers, and worse than a year ago, though slightly better than a month ago; it was good with silver workers and electro-plate operatives. At Sheffield it continued fair with silversmiths and was better than a year ago. At Birmingham it remained quiet in the jewellery trade, with some

improvement towards the end of the month; it was moderate with silversmiths and electro-platers and about the same as a year ago. It continued fairly good with Britannia metal workers.

**Farriers.**—Employment continued fair generally.

**Imports and Exports.**—The Table below shows the value of cutlery and hardware imported and exported for the months stated:—

Description.	June, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Cutlery ... ..	13,597	17,100	8,441	- 3,503	+ 5,156
Hardware ... ..	81,576	86,458	81,812	- 4,882	- 236
<b>Exports:—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Cutlery ... ..	62,278	63,739	56,779	- 1,461	+ 5,499
Hardware ... ..	198,578	194,442	160,595	+ 4,136	+ 37,983
Implements and Tools...	192,608	198,491	149,954	- 5,793	+ 42,744

#### COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 388 Returns—316 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 64 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during June in both the spinning and weaving branches continued bad, and was worse than a year ago. A large number of spinning firms worked short time during June, and there was considerable slackness in the weaving department. Returns from firms employing 95,883 workpeople in the week ended June 25th, showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ... ..	11,308	- 0.7	- 2.5	9,231	- 4.4	- 9.3
Spinning ... ..	20,419	- 1.2	- 3.3	17,844	- 4.2	- 9.7
Weaving ... ..	43,752	+ 0.6	- 0.2	37,204	- 1.2	- 6.8
Other ... ..	8,087	+ 0.1	- 0.4	9,253	+ 0.3	- 1.7
Departments not specified	12,317	+ 0.1	- 1.3	12,120	- 2.4	- 4.4
Total ... ..	95,883	- 0.1	- 1.3	85,742	- 2.2	- 6.8
<b>Districts.</b>						
Ashton District ... ..	6,763	- 1.6	+ 0.3	6,359	- 2.4	- 3.6
Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde	4,681	- 0.8	- 1.9	3,955	- 6.9	- 11.0
Oldham District ... ..	10,448	- 0.2	- 2.6	10,420	- 6.1	- 3.7
Bolton and Leigh ... ..	8,196	- 2.3	- 8.4	7,177	+ 1.9	- 14.3
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden	7,856	- 0.0	+ 0.1	7,004	- 1.6	- 6.8
Manchester ... ..	8,393	- 0.9	- 1.5	5,085	- 13.6	- 20.4
Preston and Chorley ... ..	11,069	+ 0.4	- 3.0	8,943	- 1.6	- 11.8
Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen	12,512	+ 2.6	+ 0.1	11,419	- 3.9	- 5.9
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson	11,939	- 0.1	+ 0.4	13,821	+ 4.3	+ 0.9
Other Lancashire Towns..	3,581	+ 0.3	- 4.4	2,779	+ 2.1	- 10.1
Yorkshire Towns ... ..	5,657	+ 0.3	+ 2.8	5,164	+ 0.7	+ 1.6
Other Districts ... ..	4,788	+ 0.4	+ 5.1	3,616	- 0.1	- 3.5
Total ... ..	95,883	- 0.1	- 1.3	85,742	- 2.2	- 6.8

As compared with a month ago, there was no marked change in the numbers employed in any of the departments; the wages paid, however, declined 4.4 and 4.2 per cent. in the preparing and spinning departments respectively, and 1.2 per cent. in the weaving department. As compared with a year ago, the numbers employed showed a decrease of 2.5 per cent. in the preparing department and of 3.3 per cent. in the spinning department; the wages paid declined nearly 10 per cent. in the preparing and spinning departments, and nearly 7 per cent. in the weaving department.

As compared with a month ago there was a decrease of 2.3 per cent. in the number employed in the Bolton district, and an increase of 2.6 per cent. in the Blackburn district. The wages paid showed a decrease in all the principal districts except Bolton and Burnley. The decrease was greatest in the Manchester, Stockport and Oldham districts. As compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 8.4 per cent. in the number employed



in the Bolton district. The wages paid showed a decrease in every district except Burnley and Yorkshire. The decrease amounted to 20.4 per cent. in the Manchester district, 14.3 per cent. in the Bolton district, and to 11.8 per cent. in the Preston district.

**Raw Cotton.**

*American Cotton.*—During the month of June, 1910, the average price of raw cotton "middling American" at Liverpool was 8.04d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 8.23d. and the lowest, 7.76d. per lb. The average price for May, 1910, was 8.06d. per lb., and for June, 1909, 5.95d. per lb. For the period from July 1st to 11th, the average price of "middling American" was 7.93d. per lb.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on July 8th, 1910, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 453,950 bales, as compared with 1,004,490 bales on July 9th, 1909.

*Egyptian Cotton.*—The price of "good fair Egyptian" during June, 1910, averaged 12.75d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 13.75d., and the lowest 11.25d. per lb. The average price for May, 1910, was 13.80d. per lb., and for June, 1909, 8.24d. per lb. For the period from July 1st to 11th, the average price of "good fair Egyptian" was 11.04d. per lb.

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

Description of Cotton.	June, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
American .....	Bales. 213,521	Bales. 237,160	Bales. 217,775	Bales. -23,639	Bales. -4,254
Brazilian .....	1,460	1,936	4,255	-476	-2,795
East Indian .....	7,672	12,863	5,284	-5,191	+2,388
Egyptian .....	8,027	9,588	26,992	-1,561	-18,965
Miscellaneous .....	4,328	4,830	4,524	-502	-196
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>235,008</b>	<b>266,377</b>	<b>258,830</b>	<b>-31,369</b>	<b>-23,822</b>

**Exports.**

The Table below shows the quantity of exported cotton yarn and cotton piece goods for the months stated:—

Description.	June, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Cotton Yarn and Twist—</b>	<b>1,000 lbs.</b>	<b>1,000 lbs.</b>	<b>1,000 lbs.</b>	<b>1,000 lbs.</b>	<b>1,000 lbs.</b>
Grey .....	12,385	13,371	15,263	-986	-2,878
Bleached and Dyed .....	2,755	2,149	2,656	+606	+99
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>15,140</b>	<b>15,520</b>	<b>17,919</b>	<b>-380</b>	<b>-2,779</b>
<b>Cotton—</b>	<b>1,000 yds.</b>	<b>1,000 yds.</b>	<b>1,000 yds.</b>	<b>1,000 yds.</b>	<b>1,000 yds.</b>
Thread for Sewing .....	1,784	1,639	2,265	+145	-481
<b>Cotton Piece Goods—</b>	<b>1,000 yds.</b>	<b>1,000 yds.</b>	<b>1,000 yds.</b>	<b>1,000 yds.</b>	<b>1,000 yds.</b>
Grey or Unbleached .....	168,180	157,730	146,435	+10,450	+21,745
Bleached .....	131,947	111,942	117,359	+20,005	+14,588
Printed .....	105,681	93,791	84,061	+11,890	+21,620
Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn .....	102,636	86,900	82,875	+15,736	+19,761
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>508,444</b>	<b>450,363</b>	<b>430,730</b>	<b>+58,081</b>	<b>+77,714</b>

**WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.**

(Based on 360 Returns—338 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 15 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

**Woollen Trade.**

EMPLOYMENT continued good and was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 26,807 workpeople in the week ended June 25th showed an increase of 0.1 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 an increase of 5.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Huddersfield district employment continued good and was better than a year ago. In the Leeds district some overtime was still reported, and employment was

much better than a year ago. In the heavy woollen district employment was very good and considerably better than a year ago. At Galashiels, Hawick and Selkirk employment continued good.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting .....	655	+1.8	+1.1	633	+0.3	+1.1
Spinning .....	5,611	+0.3	+8.6	5,262	+2.0	+13.1
Weaving .....	11,076	+0.3	+4.1	9,887	+0.5	+7.3
Other Departments .....	7,583	-0.2	+4.2	8,001	+1.2	+7.7
Unspecified .....	1,882	+0.3	+8.5	1,731	+0.5	+10.6
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>26,807</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>25,514</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+8.7</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Huddersfield District .....	3,283	-1.1	+2.5	3,622	-1.3	+3.0
Leeds District .....	2,614	-0.4	+7.2	2,324	+0.5	+10.9
Dewsbury & Batley District .....	4,953	+0.3	+7.0	5,252	+1.3	+18.6
Other Parts of West Riding .....	2,386	+2.8	+3.0	2,479	+2.9	+7.9
<b>Total, West Riding</b> .....	<b>13,236</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>13,677</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>+10.8</b>
Scotland .....	7,041	+0.4	+6.4	6,555	+1.7	+8.0
Other Districts .....	6,530	+0.1	+4.0	5,282	+0.9	+4.2
<b>Total Woollen</b> .....	<b>26,807</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>25,514</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+8.7</b>

**Worsted Trade.**

EMPLOYMENT continued good and was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 46,503 workpeople in the week ended June 25th showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 4.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

EMPLOYMENT with woolcombers in the Bradford district continued good, most of the mills being reported to be running night and day: in the spinning and weaving departments it was also good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; it was generally much better than a year ago; in the Keighley, Huddersfield and Halifax district employment continued good, but there was a decline in the latter district compared with both a month ago and a year ago. Except in the Huddersfield district there was a general deficiency of labour.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting & Combing .....	5,760	+2.3	+8.0	5,988	+2.1	+13.2
Spinning .....	24,261	+0.3	+2.5	13,638	-0.3	+4.5
Weaving .....	9,173	+0.0	+8.5	8,987	+1.6	+10.2
Other Departments .....	5,074	+0.2	+3.3	5,504	+1.5	+5.0
Not specified .....	2,235	+0.6	+4.8	1,904	+1.4	+7.3
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>46,503</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>36,081</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>+7.5</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Bradford District .....	22,918	+0.3	+6.1	17,756	+0.4	+10.3
Keighley District .....	6,561	+0.4	+5.4	5,995	+2.9	+9.3
Halifax District .....	5,114	-1.1	+1.5	3,589	-2.1	-3.3
Huddersfield District .....	5,706	-0.1	+4.0	5,505	+0.6	+7.1
Other Parts of West Riding .....	2,846	+0.2	+1.9	1,763	+0.5	+4.3
<b>Total West Riding</b> .....	<b>43,145</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>33,678</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>+7.7</b>
Other Districts .....	3,358	+0.5	+4.5	2,403	+4.4	+4.1
<b>Total Worsted</b> .....	<b>46,503</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>36,081</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>+7.5</b>

**Prices of Raw Material.**

The prices of wool and tops in Bradford are shown below for the three months specified:—

	June, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1909.
<b>Average Prices:</b>			
Lincoln Hogs .....	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2
40's Crossbred tops .....	14 1/2	14 1/2	12 1/2
60's Super Botany tops .....	29	29 1/2	27 1/2
<b>Course of Prices:</b>			
Lincoln Hogs .....	10, 9 1/2	10 1/2, 10	9 1/2, 10
40's Crossbred tops .....	14 1/2, 14	14 1/2, 14 1/2	12 1/2, 12 1/2
60's Super Botany tops .....	29 1/2, 28 1/2	29 1/2, 29 1/2	27 1/2, 27 1/2

**Imports and Exports.**

The Table below shows the quantities of raw wool imported and exported, and of British and Irish Exports of woollen and worsted yarns, and piece goods for the months stated:—

	June, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS).</b>					
Imports .....	1,000 lbs. 44,071	52,758	51,665	-8,687	-7,594
British Exports .....	2,018	2,020	3,229	-2	-1,211
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .....	22,691	35,999	42,886	-13,308	-20,195
<b>British and Irish Manufactures Exported.</b>					
<b>Yarn:</b>					
Woollen .....	362	332	202	+30	+160
Worsted .....	5,512	5,357	4,632	+155	+880
Alpaca and Mohair .....	1,359	1,443	1,273	-84	+86
<b>Total, Yarn</b> .....	<b>7,233</b>	<b>7,132</b>	<b>6,107</b>	<b>+101</b>	<b>+1,126</b>
<b>Piece Goods:</b>					
Woollen .....	1,000 yds. 7,994	5,443	6,370	+2,551	+1,624
Worsted .....	7,937	5,889	7,111	+2,048	+826
<b>Total Piece Goods</b> .....	<b>15,931</b>	<b>11,332</b>	<b>13,481</b>	<b>+4,599</b>	<b>+2,450</b>

**LINEN TRADE.**

(Based on 119 Returns—107 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 7 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 50,111 workpeople in the week ended June 25th, showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing .....	6,398	+0.5	+1.1	3,602	+0.2	+4.7
Spinning .....	12,053	+0.2	+1.5	6,056	+0.2	+7.4
Weaving .....	17,532	-0.2	+3.7	10,636	-0.6	+5.2
Other .....	7,783	-0.7	+6.5	6,231	+0.0	+5.9
Not specified .....	6,345	-0.7	-0.0	3,631	+0.1	+4.5
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>50,111</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>30,156</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>+5.6</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Belfast .....	18,847	-0.1	+2.8	11,617	+0.4	+7.3
Other Places in Ireland .....	15,513	-0.3	+2.2	8,385	-1.0	+4.9
<b>Total, Ireland</b> .....	<b>34,360</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>20,002</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>+6.3</b>
Fifeshire .....	7,141	-1.3	+5.5	4,650	-0.3	+6.5
Other Places in Scotland .....	6,475	-0.1	+0.6	4,115	+0.0	+2.6
<b>Total, Scotland</b> .....	<b>13,616</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>8,765</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>+4.6</b>
England .....	2,135	+1.5	+3.3	1,389	+0.1	+2.7
<b>United Kingdom</b> .....	<b>50,111</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>30,156</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>+5.6</b>

In the Belfast district employment continued good generally, and was better than a year ago. In Fifeshire there was little change as compared with a month ago, but an improvement as compared with a year ago. In England employment was, on the whole, fairly good.

**Imports and Exports.**—The Table below shows the quantities of imported flax, and of British and Irish exports of linen yarn and manufactured goods, for the months stated:—

Description.	June, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) .....	4,246	6,399	7,751	-2,153	-3,505
<b>Exports:</b>					
Linen Yarn .....	100 lbs. 16,230	15,853	12,864	+3,377	+3,366
Linen Piece Goods .....	100 yds. 168,995	164,243	177,725	+4,752	-8,730

**JUTE TRADE.**

(Based on 38 Returns—32 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 18,183 workpeople in the week ended June 25th showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Of the 18,183 workpeople reported on, 16,034 (or 88 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing .....	4,239	+1.0	+2.2	2,926	+1.0	+5.7
Spinning .....	5,064	-0.6	-1.0	3,277	+0.3	+3.1
Weaving .....	6,120	-0.8	+2.7	4,760	-0.5	+5.7
Other .....	1,877	-2.3	-4.7	2,033	-0.4	+0.6
Not specified .....	883	+0.2	+1.7	686	+2.9	+29.7
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>18,183</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>13,682</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+5.3</b>

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

Description.	June, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Jute .....	9,295	6,860	3,502	+2,435	+5,793
<b>Exports:</b>					
Jute Yarn .....	100 lbs. 60,246	40,79			



ago, but slightly better than a year ago. In the West of England there was some decline on a month ago in the plain net branch. In Scotland employment in the curtain branch was dull and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

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

Description.	June, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Cotton Lace ...	£ 199,866	£ 208,031	£ 203,347	- 8,165	- 3,481
Silk Lace ...	11,845	10,890	13,547	+ 955	+ 1,702
<b>Exports:</b>					
Cotton Lace ...	£ 354,577	£ 323,453	£ 356,559	+ 31,124	- 1,982
Silk Lace ...	10,928	10,623	12,013	+ 305	- 1,085

### SILK TRADE.

(Based on 57 Returns—53 from Employers, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns received from firms employing 8,522 workpeople in the week ended June 25th, 1910, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 2.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 6.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Throwing ...	1,043	+ 0.3	462	+ 0.4
Spinning ...	2,662	+ 0.5	2,050	+ 1.2
Weaving ...	3,588	+ 0.0	2,406	+ 0.5
Other ...	1,229	+ 0.3	960	+ 10.7
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>8,522</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>5,878</b>	<b>- 2.3</b>

Districts.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	2,761	- 0.2	2,221	+ 0.3
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	988	+ 0.2	773	+ 13.0
Eastern Counties ...	2,758	- 0.5	1,671	- 6.2
Other Districts, including Scotland and Leek	2,015	+ 1.6	1,213	+ 3.0
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>8,522</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>5,878</b>	<b>- 2.3</b>

At Macclesfield employment was good with silk throwsters and spinners, fair with hand-loom weavers in factories and power-loom weavers, and bad with "outside" hand-loom weavers. At Leek employment was fair generally, though some short time was reported. At Congleton employment was moderate with throwsters and spinners, and fair with trimming weavers. In the Bradford district employment continued fairly good. In the Eastern Counties there was a decline as compared with a month ago, but employment was better than a year ago.

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

Description.	June, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Raw Silk ...	lbs 82,267	62,877	45,766	+ 19,390	+ 36,501
Thrown Silk ...	44,045	46,459	39,799	- 2,414	+ 4,246
Spun Silk Yarn ...	42,002	38,648	25,976	+ 3,354	+ 16,026
Silk Broad-Stuffs	6,464,450	8,924,385	5,913,364	- 2,459,935	+ 551,086
<b>Exports:</b>					
Thrown Silk ...	lbs 5,191	3,427	4,010	+ 1,764	+ 1,181
Spun Silk Yarn ...	106,998	120,310	113,787	- 13,312	- 6,789
Silk Broad-Stuffs	yds 336,512	346,143	312,937	- 9,631	+ 23,575

### HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 111 Returns—101 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 20,293 workpeople in the week ended June 25th showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. both in the number employed and in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 8.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 7.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment was good in the shirt and pant department and rather quiet in the hose branch; it was better than a year ago. At Loughborough employment was moderate, at Hinckley it was good. With power frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire employment continued good, and was better than a year ago; with hand frame workers in the country districts it was fairly good. In Scotland employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago.

District.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Leicester ...	10,000	+ 1.1	8,081	+ 1.4
Leicester Country District..	2,610	+ 0.3	2,177	+ 0.5
Notts and Derbyshire ...	4,459	+ 0.2	3,340	- 1.9
Scotland ...	2,573	+ 0.4	1,856	+ 2.3
Other Districts ...	651	+ 0.8	419	+ 4.8
<b>Total, United Kingdom</b>	<b>20,293</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>15,873</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>

### Imports and Exports.

Description.	June, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Hosiery, Woollen ...	£ 42,236	£ 37,985	£ 32,552	+ 4,251	+ 9,684
" Cotton ...	126,502	122,689	110,545	+ 3,813	+ 15,957
<b>Exports:</b>					
Hosiery, Woollen ...	£ 123,958	£ 98,128	£ 89,069	+ 25,830	+ 28,889
" Cotton ...	50,869	34,625	33,850	+ 16,244	+ 17,019

### OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.

(Based on 36 Returns—19 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 7 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

#### Carpet Trade.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, and was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 6,026 workpeople, and paying £5,446 in wages in the week ended June 25th showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 2.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 6.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 14.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

#### Printing, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing.

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

**Cotton Dyers and Bleachers.**—Employment was good in the dyeing department and bad in the bleaching branch; much short time was reported, and employment, on the whole, was worse than a year ago.

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

**Silk Dyers.**—Employment with silk dyers at Macclesfield and Leek was fair; it showed a decline as compared with a month ago.

**Hosiery and Lace Dyers, Trimmers, &c.**—At Leicester employment showed a further improvement; at Hinckley

and Loughborough it was good. At Nottingham employment with dyers was fair, but not so good as a month ago; at Basford it was quiet with bleachers; with hosiery trimmers at Basford and Bulwell it was good, and some overtime was reported: on the whole employment in Nottinghamshire was better than a year ago.

**Calenderers, &c.**—In Glasgow and Dundee employment was good, and better than a year ago.

### HAT TRADE.

(Based on 10 Returns—1 from an Employers' Association, and 9 from Trade Unions.)

EMPLOYMENT during June in the *Silk* hat trade was moderate, and showed little change compared with a year ago.

In the *Felt* hat trade employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago. A good deal of short time was reported. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of June was 1.6, compared with 1.7 a month ago and 2.4 a year ago. Employment was reported as good at Denton, except on men's stiff hats, and as moderate at Stockport and in the Hyde district.

**Imports and Exports.**—The Table below shows the number of hats and bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, imported and exported for the months stated:—

Description.	June, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
All kinds ... dozens	62,362	49,291	36,937	+ 13,071	+ 26,325
<b>Exports:</b>					
Hats, Felt ...	39,878	37,018	29,534	+ 2,860	+ 10,344
" Straw ...	53,515	48,402	45,300	+ 5,113	+ 8,215
" Other sorts ...	11,999	8,438	7,095	+ 2,661	+ 4,004
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>104,492</b>	<b>93,858</b>	<b>81,929</b>	<b>+ 10,634</b>	<b>+ 22,563</b>

### TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 118 Returns—91 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, and 23 from Local Correspondents.)

#### Bespoke Branch.

**London.**—Employment during June was fair but not so good as a month ago; it was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £14,057 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended June 25th showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 4.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

**Other Centres.**—Employment was reported as good in Manchester, Edinburgh, Belfast and Dublin, and fair in Liverpool and Glasgow.

#### Ready-made Branch.

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

**Leeds.**—Employment on the whole continued fair, but some short time was worked during the month; it was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 7,867 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended June 25th showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. The Jewish operatives were reported to be fairly well employed, chiefly on "specials."

**Other Centres.**—At Bristol employment was good, at Glasgow it was fairly good; at both centres it was better than a month ago and a year ago. At Manchester employment showed a decline but was fair; at Norwich it continued moderate, and was worse than a year ago.

The **Imports** of apparel, not waterproofed, in June, 1910, were valued at £288,817, as compared with £348,076, in May, 1910, and £334,332 in June, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months at £505,246, £420,673, and £361,565 respectively.

### BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 508 Returns—451 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 47 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 63,354 workpeople in the week ended June 25th showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment showed a further decline and much short time was reported; it was better than a year ago. At Northampton employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago; at Kettering it was slack and worse than a month ago; with army bootmakers in Northamptonshire it was good. At Bristol employment was worse than a month ago and a year ago; at Kingswood there was a further decided improvement, but some short time was still worked. At Leeds employment was reported as moderate. In Scotland employment continued fair and was slightly better than a year ago.

District.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>				
London ...	2,718	- 1.5	2,917	- 8.0
Leicester ...	12,854	- 1.8	13,173	- 9.3
Leicester Country District	3,120	- 1.9	2,697	- 3.3
Northampton ...	9,865	+ 1.0	9,592	- 1.2
Northampton Country District	8,463	- 0.4	8,155	+ 0.2
Kettering ...	3,803	- 0.1	3,708	- 3.9
Stafford & District ...	2,788	+ 0.7	2,703	- 0.0
Norwich & District ...	3,402	+ 0.2	2,948	- 0.6
Bristol & District ...	1,615	- 1.7	1,389	- 1.7
Kingswood ...	1,560	+ 3.4	1,392	+ 11.3
Leeds & District ...	2,280	+ 2.6	2,048	+ 3.0
Manchester & District ...	2,917	+ 1.3	2,667	+ 1.4
Birmingham & District ...	974	- 0.6	743	- 13.5
Other parts of England and Wales	3,005	+ 2.1	2,617	+ 1.4
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES ...</b>	<b>59,364</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>56,749</b>	<b>- 3.1</b>
<b>SCOTLAND ...</b>	<b>3,659</b>	<b>- 2.1</b>	<b>3,526</b>	<b>+ 1.8</b>
<b>IRELAND ...</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>- 2.4</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM ...</b>	<b>63,354</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>60,530</b>	<b>- 2.8</b>

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

Imports (less Re-exports)	June, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1910, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Quantity ... doz. pairs	35,059	34,955	26,253	+ 104	+ 8,806
Value ... £	74,197	81,057	67,974	- 6,860	+ 6,223
<b>Exports (British &amp; Irish)</b>					
Quantity ... doz. pairs	100,937	91,737	79,561	+ 9,200	+ 21,376
Value ... £	232,584	234,862	171,133	- 2,278	+ 61,451

### OTHER LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 36 Returns—22 from Trade Unions and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair; it was slightly worse than a month ago and better than a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,167 members reported 4.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, compared with 3.9 per cent. a month ago, and 4.9 per cent. a year ago.

**Skinner, Tanners, Curriers and Dressers.**—Employment with skinner was bad in London and at Birmingham; it continued fair at Leeds. With curriers it was quiet at Birmingham and Edinburgh, fair in London and at Glasgow, fairly good at Walsall and at Leeds. With leather workers generally employment was fair at Manchester and Bolton, Bury and Wigan, quiet at Leeds.

**Saddle and Harness Makers.**—In London employment was fair with brown saddlers, bad with harness makers; at Walsall it was good with both saddle and harness







Employment was fair with bricklayers and carpenters at Oldham, Rochdale and Stockport, with masons and carpenters at Blackpool, with bricklayers at Bolton, Blackburn, Wigan, St. Helens, Crewe and Barrow, and with carpenters at Burnley and Bury. It was fair with plasterers at Bolton, but slack with painters at Liverpool and Preston.

Employment with bricklayers was good at Nottingham and Mansfield, and fair at Lincoln, Northampton, Cromer, Ipswich, Luton, the Potteries, Wolverhampton, Rugby and Kidderminster. With carpenters it was fair at Birmingham, the Potteries, Nottingham, Northampton, Norwich and Ipswich.

Employment was fair with bricklayers at Southampton, Plymouth and Exeter, with masons at Bristol, Swansea, Llanelly and Morriston, with carpenters at Bristol, and Torquay. It was dull with painters at Plymouth.

In Scotland carpenters and joiners were still fairly well employed. Employment was fair with bricklayers at Glasgow and with masons at Dundee. At Aberdeen employment was fair generally.

At Belfast employment continued fair on the whole, but dull with bricklayers. Employment was fair at Cork, and with plasterers and slaters at Dublin.

### GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 91 Returns—59 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 20 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate on the whole, though better than both a month ago and a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 8,889 workpeople in the week ended June 25th showed an increase of 5.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Branches.</b>		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Glass Bottle ... ..	5,928	+ 8.6	+ 2.0	7,482	+ 12.9	+ 2.6
Plate Glass ... ..	691	+ 0.1	+ 3.1	889	+ 1.9	+ 0.2
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,952	+ 0.3	+ 4.2	2,150	+ 2.0	+ 3.9
Other Branches ... ..	318	+ 1.2	+ 0.9	384	+ 0.8	+ 3.5
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>8,889</b>	<b>+ 5.4</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>10,905</b>	<b>+ 7.8</b>	<b>+ 2.4</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
North of England ... ..	1,134	+ 3.3	+ 3.8	1,336	+ 3.9	+ 4.0
Yorkshire ... ..	4,613	+ 9.8	+ 1.9	5,863	+ 15.8	+ 0.5
Lancashire ... ..	722	+ 3.1	+ 4.2	760	+ 1.4	+ 2.4
Worcestershire and Warwickshire ... ..	1,321	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	1,651	+ 3.6	+ 2.3
Scotland ... ..	765	+ 1.0	+ 0.4	970	+ 2.0	+ 6.2
Other parts of the United Kingdom	334	+ 0.6	+ 0.9	325	+ 1.2	+ 3.0
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>8,889</b>	<b>+ 5.4</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>10,905</b>	<b>+ 7.8</b>	<b>+ 2.4</b>

Employment with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire was moderate on the whole, but better than a month ago: some short time was still being worked. At Wakefield employment continued good. In the North of England it was moderate, and slightly better than a month ago and a year ago; at Seaham Harbour it continued good. In Lancashire employment continued fair on the whole. It was good at Bristol, fair at Dublin, and moderate in Scotland. Medicine bottle makers at Rotherham were fairly busy. With flint glass makers employment continued good at Birmingham, and was good and better than a month ago at Wordsley and Stourbridge. With flint glass cutters it was fair generally, but moderate and not so good as a month ago at Birmingham; it continued good at Wordsley and Stourbridge. It continued moderate with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear it continued moderate on the whole, though better than a year ago; short time was general. Employment continued good with plate glass

beveillers and silverers at Birmingham. With glass blowers in London it continued dull, though slightly better than a month ago and a year ago.

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

Description.	June, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Imports:</b>					
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	80,216	95,877	92,556	- 15,661	- 12,340
Plate ... ..	21,461	21,696	26,624	- 235	- 5,163
Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	65,276	63,308	59,859	+ 1,968	+ 5,417
Manufactures, other sorts	341	299	214	+ 42	+ 127
Bottles ... ..	113,476	132,852	129,911	- 19,376	- 16,435
<b>Exports:</b>					
Plate ... ..	21,109	16,671	13,870	+ 4,438	+ 7,239
Flint ... ..	5,783	5,049	5,237	+ 734	+ 546
Manufactures, other sorts	59,424	60,309	45,281	- 885	+ 14,143
Bottles ... ..	71,610	73,330	65,822	- 1,720	+ 5,788

### PORCELAIN, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE INDUSTRY.

(Based on 143 Returns—128 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair generally, and better than a year ago; it showed little change as compared with a month ago. Returns from firms employing 24,775 workpeople in the week ended June 25th showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there were increases of 3.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Branches:—</b>		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture ...	5,692	+ 0.5	+ 2.7	5,674	+ 1.2	+ 6.9
Earthenware Manufacture	14,912	+ 0.8	+ 3.7	13,727	+ 1.2	+ 3.1
Other Branches (including unspecified)	4,171	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	3,852	+ 2.7	+ 3.6
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>24,775</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>+ 3.3</b>	<b>23,253</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>+ 4.1</b>
<b>Districts:</b>						
Potteries ... ..	20,137	+ 0.5	+ 2.9	18,224	+ 0.3	+ 4.5
Other Districts ... ..	4,638	+ 0.6	+ 5.1	5,029	+ 2.9	+ 2.8
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>24,775</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>+ 3.3</b>	<b>23,253</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>+ 4.1</b>

In the Potteries district employment in the china and porcelain trade continued fair, being slightly better than a month ago and much better than a year ago: some short time was reported. In the earthenware branch and in the tile trade employment continued fairly good. In the earthenware trade in Scotland it remained fair. With tobacco pipe makers in Glasgow employment was better than a month ago, when it was dull, but short time was again reported.

The **Imports** of chinaware or porcelain and earthenware in June, 1910, were valued at £72,778 as compared with £75,118 in May, 1910, and £93,654 in June, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months were valued at £219,185, £226,289, and £186,088 respectively.

### BRICK TRADE.

(Based on 127 Returns—114 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 4 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 11,464 workpeople in the week ended June 25th showed an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended June 25th, 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	2,784	+ 1.0	+ 2.6	£ 3,370	+ 0.7	+ 4.5
Midlands and Eastern Counties	3,585	+ 1.5	+ 0.9	3,942	+ 0.9	+ 6.6
South and South-West Counties and Wales	3,107	+ 2.1	+ 4.0	3,826	+ 9.2	+ 14.4
Scotland ... ..	1,571	+ 1.2	+ 7.8	1,706	+ 1.0	+ 6.1
Other Districts ... ..	417	+ 1.5	+ 17.3	453	+ 10.5	+ 11.9
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>11,464</b>	<b>+ 1.5</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>13,297</b>	<b>+ 2.8</b>	<b>+ 8.3</b>

In the Northern Counties employment was fair and better than a year ago; it was, however, bad in the Tees district. In Yorkshire and Lancashire it was, on the whole, dull, though rather better than a year ago. It was bad in Staffordshire and good in Shropshire. In Nottinghamshire employment was fairly good, and showed an improvement on a month ago and a year ago; in the Eastern and Southern Counties it was fair on the whole. In Scotland it was fairly good generally, and better than a year ago.

### AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 219 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.)

AGRICULTURAL employment was regular until towards the end of the month, when rain interrupted the haymaking in a number of districts, and some day labourers lost time in consequence. Haymaking, weeding and hoeing caused a fairly good demand for such men; the supply, however, was sufficient in most of the districts reported on.

**Northern Counties.**—Employment was generally regular in these counties, few reports mentioning any loss of time. Day labourers were in fairly good demand for hoeing and singling the root crops, haymaking, and hoeing corn; the supply of such men was generally sufficient, but a little scarcity was reported from the Morpeth Union (*Northumberland*) and from several districts in *Yorkshire*.

**Midland Counties.**—A few day labourers were reported to have lost time through rain in the last week of the month; otherwise employment was regular. Haymaking and hoeing caused a fair demand for day labourers. A scarcity of such men was reported in the Melton Mowbray (*Leicestershire*) and Daventry (*Northamptonshire*) Unions; generally, however, the supply was about equal to the demand. Some scarcity was reported of carters in the Pershore (*Worcestershire*) Union, of milkers in the Shipston-on-Stour (*Worcestershire*) Union, and of shepherds in the Bedford (*Bedfordshire*) Union.

**Eastern Counties.**—Employment was regular, except for a little interruption to haymaking at the end of the month. Weeding corn, haymaking, and hoeing roots provided a good deal of work for day labourers, and in several districts, particularly where there was much weeding or hoeing to be done, there were not enough men for requirements.

**Southern and South Western Counties.**—A little time was lost by day labourers in several districts at the end of the month. When fine, there was generally a fair demand for these men, and all the labour available was employed in many districts; mention of a scarcity, however, was exceptional in the reports. An insufficient supply of men for permanent situations was reported from the Williton (*Somerset*) and the Dursley, Stow-on-the-Wold, and Thornbury (*Gloucestershire*) Unions.

### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

(Based on 140 Returns—116 from Employers, 10 from Trade Unions, and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London was fair generally, not so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago. It was quiet on the whole at Liverpool, and fairly good at the other principal ports.

**London.\***—Employment was fair generally, but not so

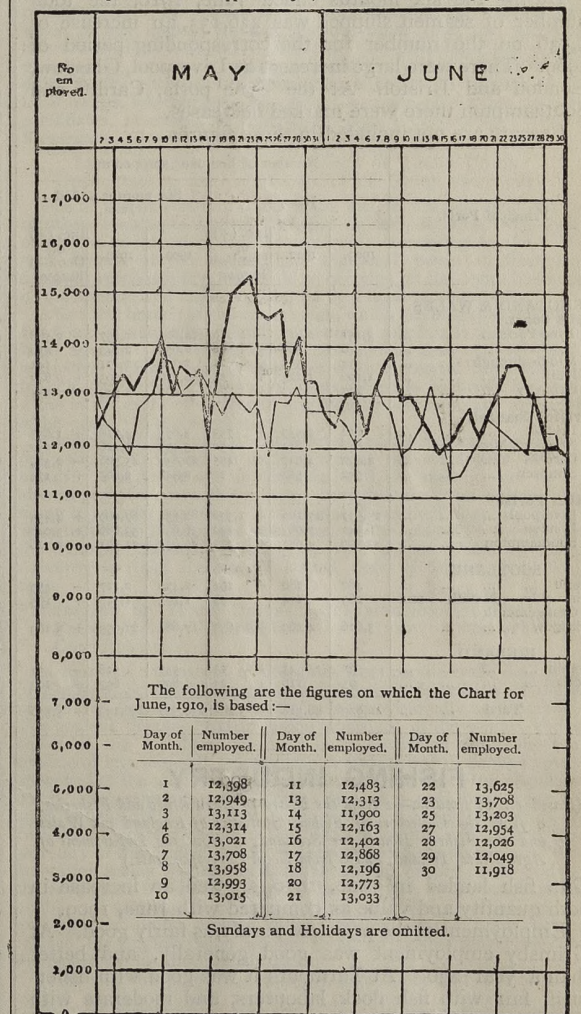
\* Exclusive of Tilbury.

good as a month ago owing to the absence of wool sales. It was better than a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended June 25th, 1910, was 12,870, a decrease of 6.6 per cent., as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 4.2 per cent., as compared with June, 1909. The daily numbers employed during June ranged from 11,900 on the 14th, to 13,958 on the 8th. During June, 1909, the numbers ranged from 11,419 on the 16th, to 13,373 on the 7th.

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks*			At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended June 4th	4,400	2,462	6,862	5,914	12,776
" " " 11th	4,502	2,787	7,289	5,907	13,196
" " " 18th	4,020	2,517	6,537	5,770	12,307
" " " 25th	4,004	3,171	7,175	6,093	13,268
Average for 4 weeks ended June 25th, 1910	4,241	2,716	6,957	5,913	12,870
Average for May, 1910	4,833	2,965	7,798	5,982	13,780
" " June, 1909	4,186	2,657	6,843	5,514	12,357

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

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



The following are the figures on which the Chart for June, 1910, is based:—

Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.
1	12,398	11	12,483	22	13,625
2	12,949	13	12,313	23	13,708
3	13,113	14	11,900	25	13,203
4	12,314	15	12,163	27	12,954
6	13,021	16	12,492	28	12,026
7	13,708	17	12,868	29	12,049
8	13,958	18	12,196	30	11,918
9	12,993	20	12,773		
10	13,015	21	13,033		

Sundays and Holidays are omitted.

The mean daily number employed at *Tilbury Dock* was 1,242 in June, 1910, as compared with 1,280 a month ago and 1,033 in June, 1909.

**Liverpool.**—Employment with dock labourers was slack at the South Docks, but fairly good at the North Docks.

\* Exclusive of Tilbury.



With quay and railway carters it was moderate, but rather better than a month ago.

**Other Ports.**—On the Tyne and Wear employment was fair with dock and quayside labourers, and moderate with trimmers and teemers. At Hartlepool and Middlesbrough employment was fair, not so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago. It was moderate with dock labourers at Hull, good at Grimsby, and dull at Goole; with coal porters it was fair at Hull and Grimsby and dull at Goole. Employment was good at Yarmouth, Lowestoft, and Parkston, fair at Plymouth, and good at Bristol; it was moderate at Swansea. At Glasgow employment was moderate and better than a month ago; it continued to improve at Leith, and at Grangemouth it was good; an improvement on the previous month was also reported at Dundee and Aberdeen. Employment was fair at Belfast.

### SEAMEN SHIPPED IN JUNE.

(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 June 46,318\* seamen, of whom 4,105 (or 8.9 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. As compared with June, 1909, there was a net increase of 3,495. There were large increases at Liverpool, Bristol and Glasgow.

During the six months ended June, 1910, the total number of seamen shipped was 236,133, an increase of 5,536 on the number for the corresponding period of 1909. There were large increases at Liverpool, Glasgow, London and Bristol. At the Tyne ports, Cardiff and Southampton there were marked decreases.

Lascars are not included in these figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	June,			Six months ended June,		
	1909.	1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1910.	1909.	1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1910.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
<b>East Coast.</b>						
Tyne Ports ... ..	3,151	2,911	- 240	14,805	12,297	- 2,508
Sunderland ... ..	546	569	+ 23	2,653	2,243	- 410
Middlesbrough ... ..	534	555	+ 21	2,330	2,471	+ 141
Hull ... ..	1,100	1,124	+ 24	6,156	7,003	+ 847
Grimsby ... ..	235	305	+ 70	405	539	+ 134
<b>Bristol Channel.</b>						
Bristol ... ..	612	1,345	+ 733	3,055	4,770	+ 1,655
Newport, Mon. ... ..	846	814	- 32	5,473	5,116	- 357
Cardiff ... ..	4,492	4,947	+ 455	27,830	25,506	- 2,324
Swansea ... ..	542	552	+ 10	2,347	2,481	+ 134
<b>Other Ports.</b>						
Liverpool ... ..	15,597	17,127	+ 1,530	82,554	87,009	+ 4,455
London ... ..	6,941	7,083	+ 142	36,638	39,686	+ 3,048
Southampton ... ..	3,733	4,954	+ 321	23,557	21,531	- 2,126
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Leith ... ..	482	288	- 194	2,470	2,117	- 353
Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth ... ..	269	214	- 55	1,183	1,348	+ 165
Glasgow ... ..	3,616	4,269	+ 653	17,884	21,053	+ 3,169
<b>IRELAND.</b>						
Dublin ... ..	32	45	+ 13	357	326	- 31
Belfast ... ..	95	116	+ 21	800	697	- 103
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>42,823</b>	<b>46,318</b>	<b>+ 3,495</b>	<b>230,597</b>	<b>236,133</b>	<b>+ 5,536</b>

### FISHING INDUSTRY.

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

THE fish landed in June, 1910, showed an increase in both quantity and value as compared with June, 1909.

Employment at the principal ports was fairly good. At Grimsby employment was good generally, and better than a year ago. At Yarmouth it was good with fishermen, fair with fish dock labourers, and moderate with fish curers. At Lowestoft it was fair with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and moderate with fish curers. Employment at Hull was moderate with fishermen and fish dock labourers and fair with fish curers. At

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

† Including Avonmouth and Fortishead. ‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

Aberdeen, Peterhead and Fraserburgh employment was good with all classes, and better than a year ago. Employment at Macduff was fair generally. Off the South Western Coast of England fishing operations were only moderately successful.

The following Table shows the quantity and value of fish landed in June, 1910 and 1909:—

	Quantity.		Value.	
	June, 1910.	June, 1909.	June, 1910.	June, 1909.
Fish (other than Shell):				
England and Wales ... ..	1,042,268	1,006,205	526,531	488,030
Scotland ... ..	2,092,844	1,393,776	533,749	399,189
Ireland ... ..	82,474	111,151	23,397	33,207
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>3,217,586</b>	<b>2,511,132</b>	<b>1,083,677</b>	<b>920,426</b>
Shell Fish ... ..	—	—	29,785	32,508
<b>Total Value</b> ... ..	—	—	<b>1,113,462</b>	<b>952,934</b>

The Exports of herrings, cured and salted, in June, 1910, were valued at £372,582, as compared with £47,825 in May, 1910, and £281,533 in June, 1909.

### LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

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

WHAT IS AN "ACCIDENT"? GAMEKEEPER ASSAULTED BY POACHERS.

Compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, is payable to an injured workman only where the injury was one caused by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment.

A gamekeeper, while pursuing his ordinary duties, was attacked by three poachers who knocked him down and treated him with such violence that he was incapacitated from following his employment. He took proceedings to obtain compensation under the Act, but the County Court judge refused to make an award in his favour on the ground that his injuries were not caused by an accident. The workman appealed. The Court of Appeal (Ireland) held that the workman's injuries were caused by an "accident" within the meaning of the Act, and arose out of, as well as in the course of, his employment. Therefore he was entitled to compensation and the County Court judge was wrong. The appeal was therefore allowed.—*Anderson v. Balfour*. Court of Appeal (Ireland), June 6th, 1910.

#### CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION: DEMAND FOR DEFINITE SUM.

By the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, as well as by those of the Act of 1906, proceedings for the recovery of compensation are not maintainable unless the claim for compensation has been made within six months from the occurrence of the accident, or, in case of death, within six months from the time of death.

Before the Act of 1906 came into force a man in the employment of a firm of artificial manure manufacturers lost the sight of one of his eyes by an accident in circumstances entitling him to compensation. Within six months of the accident the injured man made a claim for compensation, but did not claim any definite sum of money. Subsequently he took proceedings in the County Court for compensation, and the County Court judge made an award in his favour. The employers appealed and the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal on the ground that the claim was insufficient because the amount claimed was not specified. The workman appealed to the House of Lords.

The House of Lords held that as the Act does not require the amount of compensation demanded to be specified in the claim, there is no necessity that it should be so specified, and that the Court of Appeal was wrong. The appeal was therefore allowed.—*Thompson v. R. W. Goad & Co.*, House of Lords, June 9th, 1910.

#### AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION: REVIEW: PERSON UNDER 21: AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS.

Where an injured workman is entitled to compensation under the Act the maximum amount to which he is entitled is 50 per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, if he has been so long employed, but if not, then for any less period during which he has been in the employment of the same employer, such weekly payment not to exceed £1. Any weekly payment may be reviewed, and on such review may be ended, diminished or increased, subject to the maximum. But where the workman was, at the date of the accident, under 21 years of age, and the review takes place more than twelve months after the accident, the amount of the weekly payment may be increased to any amount not exceeding 50 per cent. of the weekly sum which the workman would probably have been earning at the date of the review if he had remained uninjured, not exceeding in any case £1. A boy had been apprenticed to his father at the age of 15 in the trade of stove-grate fitter, and had learnt that trade and had

become a competent workman therein. He obtained employment in the trade, but was obliged to leave owing to slackness of business; and in July, 1907, not being able immediately to obtain another situation in the trade, he agreed to work as a labourer for an engineering company, intending to return to stove-grate fitting when trade improved and he got the opportunity. In August, 1908, while in the employment of the company, he was seriously injured in circumstances entitling him to compensation. His wages at the time amounted to £1 2s. 8d. a week, and he agreed with the company for compensation at the rate of 11s. 4d. a week. This agreement was subsequently recorded in the County Court. The young man attained the age of 21 years in December, 1908. In July, 1909, the County Court judge heard an application by the company for a review of the compensation; and on evidence that suitable light work had been found for the workman at the same wages he was receiving before the accident, the compensation was reduced to a penny a week. In August, 1909, the workman applied for a review and increase of the weekly payments on the ground that at the date of the accident he was under 21 years of age, and that by reason of the accident he was prevented from earning wages of £1 15s. a week, which he would have otherwise been able to earn. At the hearing the judge decided upon the evidence that if the workman had remained uninjured he would at that time have probably been earning 30s. a week as a stove-grate fitter, and he accordingly made an award increasing the compensation to 7s. 6d. a week as from the date of the award. The company appealed; but the Court of Appeal upheld the decision. The company appealed further, contending that the judge should only have considered the amount which the workman would probably have been earning under the same employer, not in some other trade which he was not following at the time of the accident. The House of Lords, however, held that the decision was right and dismissed the appeal.—*Vickers, Son & Maxim, v. Evans*. House of Lords, June 16th, 1910.

#### RECOVERY FROM INCAPACITY: PROBABILITY OF RETURN OF INCAPACITY: REDUCTION OF COMPENSATION TO NOMINAL AMOUNT.

Where on application for a review it is proved that an injured workman is so far recovered from his injuries as to be able to earn not less than the wages he was earning before the accident, but that as a result of the accident incapacity may recur in the future, it has been usual in England for the courts to reduce the weekly payment to a penny a week in order to keep the workman's rights alive so long as his future capacity is still in doubt. This course has been approved of by the Court of Appeal. By the Act it is provided that on such review the weekly payment may be "ended, diminished or increased."

A man employed as a mason by a builder in Edinburgh was injured in the course of his employment by the fall of a wall in November, 1906, and received compensation at the rate of 18s. a week, as for total incapacity. In July, 1909, the employer applied for a review and termination of the payments; and the case was referred for report to the medical referee. The referee reported that the workman was then fit to do his ordinary work; but that although ruptures caused by the accident did not at present render him incapable of doing such work, yet they might in the future, and probably would, become more serious and render him incapable of following his ordinary employment. In view of this report the Sheriff-Substitute held that the workman had partially recovered, and made an award reducing the weekly payments to 9s. a week. The employer appealed, and the case was referred to the full Court of Session.

At the hearing it was argued that as the workman was able to earn the wages he was earning before the accident, the compensation should be ended. It was also argued that in such circumstances where incapacity was likely to recur, if the compensation was not ended, the proper course was to reduce the weekly payments to a nominal sum. The court held that the Act did not justify the reduction of compensation to a nominal sum; that where the incapacity was removed the court had no option but to terminate the payments; and that they were unable to follow the English Court of Appeal. The court therefore decided that in this case an order should be made terminating the compensation; and the appeal was allowed.—*Rosie v. Mackay*, Court of Session, June 3rd, 1910.

#### (2) Trade Union Acts.

##### SOCIETY ILLEGAL AT COMMON LAW: BENEFITS TO MEMBERS: JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Any society having for its object the restraint of trade is an illegal society by the common law of England. By the Trade Union Act, 1871, the purposes of a trade union are not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, to be deemed to be unlawful so as to render any member of such trade union liable to criminal proceedings, or so as to render void any agreement or trust. In the case of such trade union, however, no court may entertain any legal proceeding instituted with the object of directly enforcing or recovering damages for the breach of (inter alia) any agreement to provide benefits for members.

By the rules of a trade union members were insured out of the funds of the union against loss, in certain circumstances, of tools. A member brought an action against the union under the provisions of this rule to be indemnified for the loss of tools said to have been destroyed in a fire; and at the trial the jury gave a verdict in the plaintiff's favour, and awarded him £5 damages. The defendants, however, raised the point that the court had no jurisdiction to enforce any contract to pay "tool benefit." It was proved that the rules of the society contained several provisions with regard to the conduct and initiation of strikes, the payment of members

during a strike and the punishment of members infringing the rules. The judge held that if the objects of a trade union are in any substantial sense illegal the whole trade union is an illegal society and none of its rules can be enforced through the medium of a court of justice. But if the objects of the union are in the main legal, the fact of the existence of a rule which discloses an illegal purpose, if such rule is not in regard to a main object of the society, does not make the whole society illegal. In this case it was clear from the rules that the restraint of trade was a main feature of the trade union, and therefore it was an illegal society at common law. Hence the plaintiff could not recover, and judgment should be for the defendants.—*Mudd v. General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners*. King's Bench Division, June 4th, 1910.

##### RAISING FUNDS FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES: ILLEGALITY: INJUNCTION.

By the Trade Union Act, 1876, the term "trade union" means any combination for regulating the relations between workmen and masters, or between workmen and workmen, or between masters and masters, or for imposing restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business. By a recent decision of the House of Lords it has been declared that it is not lawful for a trade union to provide for the maintenance of parliamentary representation by means of a compulsory levy on its members.

The rules of a trade union provided for a weekly levy of 9d. a head on the members, of which sum 8½d. was for the general purposes of the union, and the other ½d. for "labour representation and legal aid." Before the above mentioned decision of the House of Lords the greater part of the sum produced by the ½d. was used for legal aid. After the decision the society demanded from its members the full 9d. a week as previously. A member brought an action against the society for an injunction to restrain them from levying on the members for the purpose of promoting labour representation.

The injunction claimed was granted, restraining the union, their officers, agents and servants, from applying the funds of the society for the purposes of labour representation, and from levying or collecting from the members, or from distributing, the ½d. per week, or any money, for any purpose other than the purposes referred to in the Act, and in particular from enforcing contributions or collecting money or making payments out of the funds of the union for the purpose of representation either in Parliament or on local bodies, whether such payments be made to election agents, candidates, members, or otherwise.—*Joyce v. Society of Operative Stonemasons*, Chancery Division, June 23rd, 1910.

##### LEGAL AID PROVIDED BY BRANCH OF TRADE UNION: UNSUCCESSFUL ACTION: LIABILITY OF UNION FOR COSTS.

One of the objects of a trade union was to provide legal aid to members seeking to recover damages or compensation from their employers in respect of injuries received. According to the rules each branch of the society had a general power of incurring financial responsibility incidental to carrying on the legal business of the society, and might appoint its own legal representative.

A Scottish branch of this trade union, which has branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland, appointed a solicitor as their general legal adviser. He was to have a free hand to deal with all cases entrusted to him; and in the case of unsuccessful litigation the branch guaranteed payment of costs properly incurred by him, while in the event of successful litigation he was to obtain payment of his costs "in the usual way."

A member of this branch was injured, and the secretary instructed the solicitor to bring an action against the employers on his behalf. The action was unsuccessful, and the member not being able to pay the costs, the solicitor brought an action against the union to recover payment. At the trial it was held that the union were liable, and judgment was given in the plaintiff's favour for the amount claimed.—*Mackendrick v. National Union of Dock Labourers in Great Britain and Ireland*. Court of Session, June 28th, 1910.

##### FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS: CONTRIBUTIONS TO FUNDS OF FEDERATION: WITHDRAWAL OF UNION: RECOVERY OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

In 1901 at a conference of delegates from certain trade unions in England, Scotland, France and Belgium, a federation of these unions was formed, and a draft of rules provisionally agreed upon. The council of the English union approved of these rules, and a ballot of the members was held on a resolution approving the scheme of international federation. A majority of those who voted approved of the scheme but only about one quarter of the members voted. Subscriptions and entrance fees were paid from 1901 to 1908, but the draft rules were never revised or formally confirmed. In 1908 a dispute arose as to the filling of certain offices, and the secretary of the English union, wrote a letter to the secretary of the federation asking whether an equitable portion of the funds paid to the federation by the union could be returned, as the union were unable to continue their membership of the federation under existing conditions. Return of any portion of the funds being refused, the English union brought an action against the trustees of the federation to enforce their claim.

At the trial the judge held that the letter amounted to a definite refusal of the plaintiff society to continue a member of the federation; that the rules were the rules of the federation until revised and binding on the members; that funds paid in accordance with those rules could not be recovered; that the federation survived as a society, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the English union, and that the plaintiffs had not established their claim. Judgment was accordingly given for the defendants.—*The Amalgamated Society of Operative Lacemakers v. Appleton and Others*, Chancery Division, June 30th, 1910.



PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

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

District.	1st July, 1910.			1st June, 1910.			1st July, 1909.		
	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.
London:—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. & N.W. ...	5½	5	5.4	6	5½	5.6	6½	6	6.1
E. & N.E. ...	5½	5	5.3	6	5	5.6	6½	6	6.1
S.E. ...	5½	5	5.2	5½	5½	5.5	6	6	6.0
S.W. ...	5½	5	5.4	6	5	5.7	7	6½	6.3
W. & W.C. ...	6	5	5.6	6	5½	5.9	6½	6	6.4
N. Counties & Yorks, Lancs. & Cheshire	6½	5	5.6	6½	5	5.9	7	6	6.3
Midlands ...	6	5	5.3	6	5	5.5	6½	5½	6.1
Eastern Counties ...	6	5	5.2	6	4½	5.3	6½	6	6.2
Southern Counties ...	6½	5	5.9	6½	5	5.9	7	5½	6.6
S. Western Counties and Wales	6	5	5.7	6½	5	5.9	7	5½	6.3
Scotland ...	7	5	6.0	7	5½	6.3	7	6	6.6
Great Britain ...	7	5	5.6	7	4½	5.8	7	5½	6.3

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the predominant prices shows a decline of .2d. per 4lb. Compared with a year ago, a decrease of .7d. per 4 lb. is shown.

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

Place.	Predominant Price per 4 lb. on July 1st, 1910.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with		Last Change.	
		A Month ago.	A Year ago.	Date.	Am't per 4 lb.
London ...	d. 5½	- ½	- ½ to 1	June '10	- ½
Birmingham ...	5 & 5½	...	- 1	May '10	- ½
Bolton ...	6	...	- ½	Sept. '09	- ½
Bristol ...	5½ & 6	...	- ½	Feb. '10	- ½
Cardiff ...	5½	...	- ½	June '10	- ½
Derby ...	5½	...	- ½	Oct. '09	- ½
Hull... ..	5½	...	- 1	June '10	- ½
Ipswich ...	5½	...	- 1	June '10	- ½
Leeds ...	6½	...	- ½	May '10	- ½
Leicester ...	5	...	- 1	May '10	- ½
Liverpool ...	5 & 5½	...	- ½	June '10	- ½
Manchester ...	5	...	- 1	June '10	- ½
Middlesbrough ...	5½ & 6	...	- ½	Nov. '09	- ½
Norwich ...	5	...	- 1	Nov. '09	- ½
Nottingham ...	5½	...	- ½	June '10	- ½
Oldham ...	5½	...	- ½	Oct. '09	- ½
Plymouth ...	6	...	- ½	June '10	- ½
Portsmouth ...	5½	...	- 1	June '10	- ½
Potteries ...	5	...	- ½	May '10	- ½
Southampton ...	5 & 6	...	- 1 to ½	Oct & Nov '09	- ½
Wolverhampton ...	5	...	- 1	June '10	- ½
Aberdeen ...	5½	...	- ½	June '10	- ½
Dundee ...	5	...	- 1	June '10	- ½
Edinburgh ...	6	...	- 1	June '10	- ½
Glasgow ...	6	...	- ½	May 2, '10	- ½
Belfast ...	6	...	- ½	June '10	- ½
Dublin ...	6	...	...	May '10	- ½

As compared with 1st June, 1910, the price of bread has fallen in 14 of the towns. In London, though the predominant price is 5½d., a large quantity of bread is now sold at 5d. per 4 lb. In all the towns the price is lower than on the 1st July, 1909.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Month.	British Wheat Mean London Gazette Price (England and Wales).	Imports. (Average Declared Value.)		Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for cash.)
		Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	
1909.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.
June ...	9 11	9 9½	11 10½	13 6½
1910.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.
May ...	7 5	8 7½	11 2	11 3½
June ...	6 10	7 11½	10 9½	10 8½

The imports of wheat during September, 1909-June, 1910, amounted to 85,453,380 cwts., or 10,539,095 cwts. more than in the corresponding months of 1908-9. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1909-June, 1910, amounted to 9,679,911 cwts., or 41,110 cwts. less than in September, 1908-June, 1909.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

Quarterly Returns of Sales.

RETURNS received from the three Co-operative Wholesale Societies (England, Scotland and Ireland) for the first quarter of 1910, show total sales in their distributive departments amounting to £8,206,125, an increase of 4.8 per cent on the corresponding period of 1909, and of 26.2 per cent on the corresponding period of 1905 (i.e., five years ago).

The sales and transfers from the productive to the distributive departments of the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies amounted to £2,291,141, an increase of 5.0 per cent on the first quarter of 1909, and of 65.9 per cent on that of 1905.

The following Table shows the sales of each of the three Societies for the first quarter of 1910, compared with 1909 and 1905:—

Names of Societies and Nature of Business.	Sales.*				
	In the first quarter of			Percentage Increase compared with	
	1910.	1909.	1905.	A year ago.	Five years ago.
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY—					
Distributive Departments ...	6,293,605	6,049,934	4,794,597	4.0	31.3
Productive " ...	1,615,140	1,545,628	827,822	4.5	95.1
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY—					
Distributive Departments ...	1,859,859	1,735,674	1,683,017	7.2	10.5
Productive " ...	637,107	599,091	517,153	6.3	23.2
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE—					
Productive Departments ...	38,894	37,718	36,286	3.1	7.2
IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY—					
Distributive Departments†	52,661	45,012	22,518	17.0	133.9
Totals—Distributive Depts. ...	8,206,125	7,830,620	6,500,132	4.8	26.2
" Productive " ...	2,291,141	2,182,437	1,391,261	5.0	65.9
Grand Total ...	10,497,266	10,013,057	7,891,393	4.8	33.2

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Agricultural Organisation Society of England and Wales was held on June 24th at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show Ground, Liverpool.

Mr. Yerburgh, President of the Association, presided, supported by Lord Lucas (Deputy-chairman), and representatives of Co-operative Agricultural Societies and of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society.

The annual report submitted for adoption stated that fifty-four new societies had been formed in 1909, and that the total number formed by, or affiliated to the Agricultural Organisation Society at the end of the year was 321, with an aggregate membership of about 19,500 and a turnover for 1909 of about £860,000. Steps were now being taken to establish district federations for joint purchase and sale on behalf of local societies.

The President urged the necessity in the interests especially of small holders for the establishment of rural credit banks in England and Wales. These should be assisted with funds by a central credit bank, which should have a large sum placed to its credit for this purpose by the Government.

This would enable loans to be made at low rates of interest and would give confidence to small farmers and holders to deposit their savings with the bank, and eventually enable it to carry on its work without the help of Government funds.

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

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 June, 1910, was 46, consisting of 37 cases of lead poisoning, 3 of mercurial poisoning, and 6 of anthrax. Two deaths due to lead poisoning were also reported. In addition, 18 cases of lead poisoning (2 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During January-June, 1910, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 255, as compared with 309 in the corresponding period of 1909. The number of deaths was 24 in 1910, as compared with 23 in 1909. In addition there were 100 cases of lead poisoning (including 19 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first six months of 1910, as compared with 114 cases (including 23 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1909.

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

	CASES.		DEATHS.			
	Month of June, 1910.	Six Months ended June, 1910.	Month of June, 1910.	Six Months ended June, 1910.		
		1910.		1909.	1910.	1909.
<b>Lead Poisoning.</b>						
Among Operatives engaged in—						
Smelting of Metals ...	3	17	37	—	3	3
Brass Works ...	—	4	1	—	—	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping ...	—	2	5	—	—	1
Plumbing and Soldering ...	2	10	15	—	—	—
Printing ...	—	13	12	—	3	1
File Cutting ...	—	2	4	—	—	—
Tinning ...	1	8	10	—	—	—
White Lead Works ...	1	9	16	—	—	—
Red and Yellow Lead Works ...	—	3	3	—	—	—
China and Earthenware* ...	10	41	24	1	4	3
Litho-Transfer Works ...	—	—	1	—	—	—
Glass Cutting and Polishing ...	—	—	4	—	—	2
Vitreous Enamelling ...	1	5	3	—	—	—
Electrical Accumulator Works ...	—	13	12	—	—	—
Paint and Colour Works ...	—	7	18	—	1	1
Coachmaking ...	9	35	45	1	3	4
Shipbuilding ...	2	5	15	—	2	1
Paint used in other Industries ...	1	24	19	—	2	—
Other Industries ...	6	21	30	—	—	1
<b>Total in Factories and Workshops</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>
Among House Painters & Plumbers...	18	100	114	2	19	23
<b>Other Forms of Poisoning.</b>						
Mercurial Poisoning—						
Barometer and Thermometer Making	—	1	1	—	—	—
Furriers' Processes ...	3	3	—	—	—	—
Other Industries ...	—	2	1	—	—	—
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Phosphorus Poisoning—						
Lucifer Match Works ...	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other Industries ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Arsenic Poisoning—						
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic.	—	4	2	—	—	—
Other Industries ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Anthrax.</b>						
Wool ...	1	11	14	—	1	1
Handling of Horsehair ...	2	5	5	—	1	2
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	3	8	8	—	1	1
Other Industries ...	—	2	2	—	2	1
<b>Total Anthrax</b>	<b>6†</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Return of Deaths of Seamen.</b>						
A Return of Deaths of Seamen reported to the Board of Trade is issued by the Registrar-General of Seamen each month, and copies may be seen at all Free Libraries, Mercantile Marine Offices, and Sailors' Homes throughout the country.						
* Of the 10 persons affected in the China and Earthenware Industry 4 were females.						
† Including 1 dock labourer.						

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JUNE.

(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 June, 1910, was 244, a decrease of 118 on a month ago and an increase of 57 on a year ago. The mean numbers for June in the years 1905-1909 was 212, the maximum year being 1906, with 237 deaths, and the minimum year 1909, with 187 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in June, 1910, was 106, as compared with 252 in May, 1910 (during which month the Whitehaven disaster occurred), and 98 in June, 1909. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshops Act during June, 1910, was 106, as compared with 83 a month ago, and 65 a year ago. The corresponding figures for workpeople employed in the railway service were 30, 26, and 23 respectively.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during June, 1910, was 71, a decrease of 13 as compared with a month ago and of 11 as compared with a year ago.

During the six months ended June, 1910, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was 1,510, as compared with 1,452 in 1909. The total number of seamen killed in the same period was 555 in 1910 and 484 in 1909.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1910, on a	
	June, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>Railway Service—</b>					
Brakemen & Goods Guards	2	...	1	+ 2	+ 1
Engine Drivers ...	...	2	...	- 2	...
Firemen ...	2	1	...	+ 1	+ 2
Guards (Passenger) ...	...	1	2	- 1	- 2
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	12	5	6	+ 7	+ 6
Porters ...	5	3	1	+ 2	+ 4
Shunters... ..	...	4	1	- 4	- 1
Miscellaneous ...	9	10	12	- 1	- 3
Contractors' Servants	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total, Railway Service</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>+ 4</b>	<b>+ 7</b>
<b>Mines—</b>					
Underground ...	87	231	83	-144	+ 4
Surface ...	11	13	11	- 2	...
<b>Total, Mines</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>-146</b>	<b>+ 4</b>
<b>Quarries over 20 feet deep ...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>+ 4</b>
<b>Factories and Workshops—</b>					
<b>Textile—</b>					
Cotton ...	4	4	2	...	+ 2
Wool and Worsted... ..	8	...	...	+ 8	+ 8
Other Textiles ...	2	1	...	+ 1	+ 2
<b>Non-Textile—</b>					
Extraction of Metals ...	3	3	2	...	+ 1
Founding and Conversion of Metals	8	12	6	- 4	+ 2



TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.\*

**Number and Magnitude.**—Twenty-nine disputes began in June, 1910, as compared with 27 in May, 1910, and 16 in June, 1909. By the 29 disputes 6,201 workpeople were directly, and 2,561 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before June, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 16,466 workpeople involved in trade disputes in June, 1910, as compared with 19,224 in May, 1910, and 9,724 in June, 1909.

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

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Coal Mining ... ..	10	2,889	2,335	5,224
Engineering and Shipbuilding ... ..	9	927	160	1,087
Textile ... ..	8	1,352	66	1,418
Other Trades ... ..	2	1,033	...	1,033
<b>Total, June, 1910 ... ..</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6,201</b>	<b>2,561</b>	<b>8,762</b>
<b>Total, May, 1910 ... ..</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9,381</b>	<b>3,410</b>	<b>12,791</b>
<b>Total, June, 1909 ... ..</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3,607</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>6,393</b>

**Causes.**—Of the 29 new disputes, 2 arose on demands for increased wages, 7 on other wage questions, 7 on details of working arrangements, 7 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, 4 on questions of Trade Union principle, and 2 from other causes.

**Results.**—Definite results were reported in the case of 21 new disputes, directly involving 4,961 persons, and 8 old disputes, directly involving 2,241 persons. Of these 29 new and old disputes, 8, directly involving 1,774 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 9, directly involving 1,595 persons, were decided in favour of the employers; and 12, directly involving 3,833 persons, were compromised. In the case of 3 other disputes terminated during the month, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

**Aggregate Duration.**—The aggregate duration in June of disputes that started or were settled in that month was 72,800 working days. In addition 83,400 working days were lost during June owing to disputes which began before that month, and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus, the total duration in June of all disputes, new and old, was 156,200 working days, as compared with 205,000 in the previous month, and 112,700 in the corresponding month of 1909.

**Summary for the First Six Months of 1909 and 1910.**—Summarised by trades, the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the aggregate duration in working days, for the six months, January-June, 1909 and 1910, respectively, are as follows:—

Groups of Trades.	Jan.-June, 1909.			Jan.-June, 1910.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.
Building ... ..	8	642	6,300	8	567	18,700
Coal Mining ... ..	54	32,485	494,400	79	173,750	2,990,100
Other Mining and Quarrying ... ..	5	1,360	29,000	5	821	47,200
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ... ..	26	6,018	132,500	47	9,201	74,300
Textile ... ..	23	2,010	46,300	35	16,412	177,600
Clothing ... ..	12	1,480	13,000	17	2,300	18,200
Transport ... ..	14	2,989	20,100	7	3,418	10,300
Other Trades ... ..	22	1,046	30,600	14	2,165	56,100
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>48,030</b>	<b>772,200</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>208,634</b>	<b>3,392,500</b>

The large increase in the workpeople involved in, and the aggregate duration of, disputes in 1910 is mainly due to the stoppages at coal mines in Northumberland and Durham.

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

Principal Trade Disputes.

Occupations.†	Locality.	Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute began in 1910.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
		Directly.	Indirectly.				
<b>Coal Mining—</b> Miners ... ..	Nottingham	931	180	13 June	5	Refusal of boys to work half-days ...	Work resumed on old conditions.
<b>Engineering—</b> Cycle Machinists ... ..	Coventry ...	500	...	18 June	2	Dispute as to conduct of foreman, and other matters	Amicable settlement effected.
<b>Sewing Cotton Manufacture—</b> Cop Winders ... ..	Clasgow ...	1,200	...	16 May	29	Against change in method of working alleged to cause a reduction in earnings	See page 223.

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 days.  
† In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures previously published are amended in accordance with the most recent information.  
‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves on strike or locked out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND WHITE LABOUR.\*

In order that white labourers employed on the maintenance of the permanent way of the Central South African Railways may be induced to take an increased interest in their work, and remain in the railway service after they have acquired experience, it has been decided that the following scale of pay per day worked shall operate as from April 1st, 1910:—

- 3s. on engagement as labourers for a period not exceeding one month.
- 3s. 6d. for six months after being passed by the Permanent Way Inspector as competent platelayers' labourers.
- 4s. for next six months.

\* Central South African Railways. Report of the General Manager of Railways for the year ended December 31st, 1909. Pretoria, 1910.

4s. 6d. for next twelve months.

5s. for specially recommended employees.

The rate of 5s. per day worked will be the maximum pay granted until vacancies occur as platelayers in charge of a gang, or other suitable employment offers, when qualifications, general suitability and seniority for the vacant appointment will receive consideration.

White labourers will be granted full quarters (as far as practicable), also free medical attendance and medicines for themselves and families subject to certain conditions.

**Passengers to and from Places out of Europe.**—63,030 persons left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, and 35,515 arrived from places out of Europe in May, 1910; the corresponding figures for May, 1909, were 45,694 and 32,052 respectively. There was an outward balance of 22,701 to British North America in May, 1910, as compared with 10,464 in May, 1909. The outward balance to the United States was 9,368 in May, 1910, as compared with 8,470 in May, 1909.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Wages.

**Changes taking effect in June.**—The net result of all the changes taking effect in June, 1910, was an increase of £64 per week, as compared with one of £3,743 per week in May, 1910, and a decrease of £12,788 per week in June, 1909. The number of workpeople affected was 927, all of whom received advances. In the preceding month 139,514 were affected, and in June, 1909, 191,717.

One change, affecting 400 workpeople, was arranged by Conciliation Board; whilst the remaining changes, affecting 527 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In one case, affecting 70 workpeople, the change was preceded by a dispute causing stoppage of work.

**Summary for the six completed months of 1910.**—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the six months ended June 30th, 1910, was 449,094, as compared with 1,091,586 in the corresponding period of 1909. The changes arranged gave 299,435 workpeople a net increase of £8,384 per week, and 145,750 workpeople a net decrease of £5,594 per week, whilst the remaining 3,909 workpeople had upward and downward changes which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net effect of all the changes was thus an increase of £2,790 per week, as compared with a decrease of £67,744 per week in the corresponding period of 1909.

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

Groups of Trades.	January-June.			
	1909.		1910.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Building ... ..	4,239	106	2,414	148
Coal Mining ... ..	846,750	55,999	369,591	89
Iron, &c., Mining ... ..	7,660	152	9,987	328
Quarrying ... ..	2,014	46	3,103	113
Pig Iron Manufacture ... ..	14,191	367	11,660	393
Iron and Steel Manufacture ... ..	11,585	470	20,811	415
Engineering and Shipbuilding ... ..	43,732	2,220	1,459	84
Other Metal Trades ... ..	3,357	368	30	3
Textile Trades ... ..	154,730	8,055	23,327	1,065
Clothing Trades ... ..	372	35	2,464	119
Printing, &c., Trades ... ..	813	43	1,122	58
Glass, &c., Trades ... ..	15	1	9	2
Other Trades ... ..	1,662	77	2,433	117
Employees of Local Authorities ... ..	466	39	884	34
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,091,586</b>	<b>67,744</b>	<b>449,094</b>	<b>2,790</b>

Hours.

The change in hours of labour taking effect in June, 1910, affected 400 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 588 hours per week. The total number reported as affected by changes in hours of labour during the six months ended June 30th, 1910, was 9,186. Of these, 868 had their aggregate working time increased by 302 hours per week, and 8,318 had reductions amounting to 9,985 hours per week.

Principal Changes in Wages and Hours in June.

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

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES & HOURS OF LABOUR IN JUNE.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect in 1910.	Occupation.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
				Increase.	Decrease.	
I.—RATES OF WAGES.						
Building ... ..	Swansea ... ..	6 June	Masons* ... ..	400	...	Increase of ¼d. per hour (8¼d. to 9d.).
Engineering ... ..	Coventry ... ..	3 June	Patternmakers ... ..	180	...	Increase of ¼d. per hour to all receiving less than 10d. per hour.
Transport ... ..	Greenock ... ..	4 June	Carters ... ..	200	...	Increase of 1s. per week (25s. to 26s.).
II.—HOURS OF LABOUR.						
Building ... ..	Swansea ... ..	6 June	Masons† ... ..	400	...	Re-arrangement of hours resulting in an average reduction for the year of 1½ hours per week.

NOTE.—Full particulars will appear in the August GAZETTE of the following important changes in wages which have been arranged to take effect in July.  
**Coal Mining.**—Increase of 2½ per cent. in the wages of coal miners in Northumberland.  
**Pig Iron Manufacture.**—Increases in the wages of blastfurnacemen of ½ per cent. in Cleveland and Durham, of 1½ per cent. in West Cumberland, of 1½ per cent. in North Staffs., and of 3½ per cent. in South Wales and Mon.  
**Iron and Steel Manufacture.**—Increase of 3½ per cent. in the wages of iron and steel workers and mechanics in South Wales and Mon.  
\* See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.  
† See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.

CANADA: INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT OF 1907 AMENDED.\*

AMONG the enactments of the last session of the Canadian Parliament was a Law, dated May 4th, 1910, amending the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of March 22nd, 1907. The amendments are chiefly designed to render the Act acceptable to railway servants, who have complained that they were at a disadvantage compared with members of other labour organisations with regard to the procedure under its provisions. Under this Act, if either of the parties changes the conditions of labour and the other party is dissatisfied with the change, then, before a strike or lock-out can take place, a Board of Investigation must be established. Hitherto the applicants for the appointment of such a Board have been required to take oath that they have obtained (by vote) the necessary authority to declare a strike or lock-out, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the

\* An Act to Amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. (Assented to May 4th, 1910.)

Minister of Labour to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Where a dispute was confined to one locality it was not difficult to obtain the necessary authority, but where it extended through various provinces the taking of a vote entailed great expense and inconvenience. Section 2 of the Amending Act now provides that where a dispute directly affects employees in more than one province, and such employees are members of a trade union having a general committee authorised to carry on negotiations in disputes between employers and employees, and so recognised by the employer, it will be sufficient for the chairman or president and the secretary of such committee to make a statutory declaration setting forth that, failing an adjustment or reference of the dispute as aforesaid, "to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarants a strike will be declared, and that the dispute has been the subject of negotiations between the committee and the employer, that all efforts to obtain a satisfactory settlement have failed, and that there is no reasonable hope of securing a settlement by further negotiations."



BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN JUNE.

THE two Tables given below show the work of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges during June, analysed by trades and districts. The period covered is 30 working days. The total number of Exchanges included in the return is 103.

The "workpeople's applications remaining on the register" at any date are the applications of persons who have registered or renewed their registration during the seven days ending on that date, and have not had their registration cancelled on obtaining employment either through the Exchanges or by their own efforts. The total number on the register was 73,604 at the end of June, the corresponding number at the end of May being 75,402. These numbers represent separate individuals, except in so far as there may have been duplicate registration in London and in other places where more than one Exchange is easy of access to the same person.

The total number of applications received during June was 151,556, as compared with 100,392 during May. The figures given above do not include renewals, but do include re-applications by persons whose registration had lapsed or been cancelled. For this reason and on account of the possibility of duplicate registration previously referred to the numbers cannot be taken as in any way representing separate individuals.

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

The number of vacancies filled has increased from 24,025 in May to 41,650 in June. Part of this increase is due to the greater number of working days included in the latter period, and another part to certain special developments of a temporary character. In particular, 2,325 temporary vacancies were filled through an Exchange opened at Liverpool in connection with the Royal Agricultural Show. The Exchanges at Stourbridge and Worcester have also during the past month registered and filled vacancies for considerable numbers both of men and women for pea and fruit picking. After allowance has been made for all these special circumstances there remains a substantial balance of increase in the general activity of the Exchanges.

The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified has also risen from 78 per cent. in May to 81 per cent. in June (men 85 per cent., boys 77 per cent., women 73 per cent., and girls 74 per cent.).

Of the applications on the register at the end of June the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:—Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 17.6; Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 13.7; Building and Works of Construction, 11.9; and General Labourers, 11.2.

Of the vacancies filled during June the largest percentages are yielded by the same groups of trades in slightly different order:—Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 14.9; General Labourers, 14.1; Building and Works of Construction, 13.8; and Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 11.9.

The demand for workers exceeds the supply in the case of coach and motor body makers, and women in textile and clothing manufacture, and in laundry work.

The above figures are exclusive of the work of the special Exchange for cloth porters at Manchester. There were 245 porters on the register at the end of May, and 142 more applied during June, making 387 on the register at the end of the month (of whom, however, only a portion were in regular attendance at the Exchange). During the month employment was found for 266 men, each of these men obtaining, on the average, work on nearly 20 days out of the 30 working days included in the period.

In addition to the 103 Exchanges included in the returns, the following Exchanges are now open or are expected to be opened before the end of July, making with the Manchester Cloth Porters' Exchange a total of 109 Exchanges:—*Kilmarnock*, Wellington Street; *Liverpool* (Cotton Exchange), Oldhall Street; *Bolton*, 9-11, Crown Street; *Carnarvon*, 12, Castle Square; and *Widnes*, 76, Victoria Road.

Table showing by Trades the Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled for the five weeks ended July 1st, 1910, and the number of Applications by Workpeople remaining on the Register at July 1st.

[SUBJECT TO REVISION.]

Trades.	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.					VACANCIES FILLED.					WORKPEOPLE'S APPLICATIONS remaining on Register at July 1st.					Total on Register at May 27th.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
Building and Works of Construction	6,510	148	...	...	6,658	5,661	103	...	...	5,764	8,632	142	...	...	8,774	8,276
Mining and Quarrying...	506	81	...	...	587	247	63	...	...	310	483	42	...	...	525	427
Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances	5,250	522	156	47	5,975	4,373	439	92	40	4,944	9,390	590	189	26	10,195	10,951
Textiles	986	202	919	312	2,419	740	120	719	176	1,755	1,261	107	856	132	2,356	1,973
Dress	933	195	1,098	391	2,617	574	114	560	252	1,500	1,266	109	578	185	2,138	2,059
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	4,646	2,951	54	155	7,506	3,990	2,062	42	119	6,213	11,284	1,520	77	98	12,979	13,774
Agriculture	1,823	82	858	23	2,786	1,583	64	721	22	2,390	1,093	111	352	48	1,604	1,207
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery	303	123	397	170	993	238	76	255	111	680	1,079	63	183	59	1,384	1,474
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations	1,009	124	135	23	1,291	764	77	74	17	932	1,563	62	77	16	1,718	1,634
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c.	116	16	91	58	281	91	13	85	57	246	215	11	64	26	316	292
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass...	245	30	126	1	402	152	32	92	2	278	323	14	74	2	413	595
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging	1,199	291	1,566	204	3,460	890	190	1,110	171	2,370	2,928	143	1,247	108	4,426	4,269
Skins, Leather, Hair and Feathers...	142	25	67	35	269	84	18	29	23	154	228	19	36	3	286	303
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games	175	56	10	4	245	125	42	4	1	172	464	27	14	5	510	590
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	194	13	...	...	207	187	15	...	...	202	510	35	3	...	548	567
Commercial	1,044	497	303	110	1,954	789	395	218	85	1,487	2,811	589	485	324	4,209	4,412
Domestic (Outdoor)	253	97	3,238	416	4,004	244	75	2,583	315	3,217	1,585	124	5,532	655	7,896	7,952
Other, General and Undefined—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) General Labourers	5,066	79	...	...	6,045	5,801	55	...	...	5,856	8,117	98	...	...	8,215	9,582
(b) Others	1,261	578	1,251	828	3,918	1,016	501	986	677	3,180	2,275	981	1,080	776	5,112	5,195
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,861</b>	<b>5,810</b>	<b>10,269</b>	<b>2,777</b>	<b>51,417</b>	<b>27,888</b>	<b>4,484</b>	<b>7,870</b>	<b>2,068</b>	<b>41,680</b>	<b>58,807</b>	<b>4,787</b>	<b>10,847</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>78,004</b>	<b>78,402</b>

Table showing by Districts the Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled for the five weeks ended July 1st, and the number of Applications by Workpeople remaining on the Register at July 1st.

[SUBJECT TO REVISION.]

Districts.	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.					VACANCIES FILLED.					WORKPEOPLE'S APPLICATIONS remaining on Register at July 1st.					Total on Register at May 27th.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
London—	982	336	676	118	2,112	789	239	455	77	1,560	2,793	185	665	117	3,760	3,595
West	1,187	486	923	276	2,872	899	355	649	217	2,120	4,512	286	850	145	5,793	5,947
North	1,107	431	616	172	2,326	918	359	484	133	1,894	2,574	396	541	146	3,657	3,992
East	1,751	560	1,147	406	3,864	1,519	466	924	364	3,273	6,477	664	1,411	321	8,873	9,233
South	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,027</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>3,362</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>11,174</b>	<b>4,125</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>2,512</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>8,847</b>	<b>16,356</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>3,467</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>22,083</b>	<b>22,767</b>
Barrow—200, Duke Street	216	29	19	4	268	213	29	19	4	277	20	52	20	375	418	
Birmingham—168, Corporation Street	663	174	278	155	1,270	540	163	184	130	1,017	2,319	121	334	51	2,825	2,520
Blackburn—100-100A, Darwen Street	143	22	201	15	381	152	17	194	14	357	338	20	308	12	678	682
Bradford—6, Eastbrook Lane	433	116	92	56	697	303	35	23	21	382	439	74	43	1	547	629
Brighton—43, London Road	234	47	115	36	432	178	40	86	24	328	521	44	257	24	846	853
Bristol—18/20, Victoria Street	251	69	23	21	364	156	41	9	14	220	684	84	164	43	975	984
Burnley—Oddfellows' Hall, Lindsay Street	262	49	68	13	392	192	24	64	5	285	217	17	42	4	280	336
Cardiff—86/87, Bridge Street	223	47	28	10	308	150	38	22	12	222	417	72	66	18	573	516
Coventry—Duplex Works, Lower Ford Street	325	33	17	13	388	272	27	8	2	309	445	14	34	2	495	426
Derby—Victoria Buildings, London Road	178	51	35	29	293	159	46	26	35	266	300	64	64	24	452	412
Dudley—Holloway Chambers, Priory Street	218	29	97	4	348	200	30	83	1	314	286	60	41	17	404	476
Halifax—Portland Street	190	37	66	77	400	146	12	66	3	227	193	4	45	2	244	314
Huddersfield—John William Street	414	87	94	51	616	305	37	54	17	413	277	20	56	7	360	402
Hull—Humber Street	302	38	21	40	401	209	21	7	36	273	271	180	29	124	604	362
Leeds—3/5, Water Lane	628	125	233	54	1,040	470	84	148	45	747	1,408	142	234	67	1,851	1,957
Leicester—Albion Street	389	112	111	30	642	242	78	60	6	386	642	30	80	1	753	808
Liverpool—Fraser Street	280	48	74	20	422	230	43	60	20	353	1,320	53	270	32	1,675	1,821
Manchester—14, Lever Street	1,643	366	241	87	2,337	1,506	361	174	75	2,076	1,828	118	230	30	2,206	2,548
Middlesbrough—Oddfellows' Hall, Bridge Street	229	6	21	5	261	234	6	21	5	266	456	41	52	19	568	647
Newcastle-on-Tyne—Old Royal Infirmary	109	31	38	18	196	91	31	33	18	173	944	76	223	69	1,312	1,732
Northampton—30/32, Mare Fair	288	87	49	33	457	171	31	17	15	234	362	17	46	2	427	414
Norwich—Prince of Wales' Road	416	66	176	25	683	328	42	63	18	451	842	41	150	54	1,087	982
Nottingham—George Street	552	163	183	76	974	433	82	177	78	770	754	75	211	51	1,091	1,040
Oldham—21/27, Cross Street	170	23	134	23	350	163	23	139	23	348	459	15	180	12	666	604
Plymouth—15 & 16, Manor Street	233	64	67	18	382	212	52	47	12	323	477	22	57	11	567	695
Portsmouth—Victoria Chambers, Commercial Road	132	8	17	2	159	102	8	8	...	118	526	9	14	1	550	586
Preston—148, Friargate	121	33	53	34	241	108	26	41	27	202	429	24	103	15	571	720
Reading—172, King's Road	159	31	17	...	207	160	33	10	...	203	638	21	36	3	698	800
Rochdale—132, Drake Street	210	29	60	14	313	182	31	57	14	284	329	43	106	29	507	373
Rotherham—Old Post Office	239	83	6	2	330	159	74	1	1	235	192	34	21	12	259	287
Salford—1, The Crescent	282	66	59	29	436	268	60	51	28	407	622	12	87	30	751	913
Sheffield—Suffolk Road	889	86	55	20	1,050	806	62	34	23	925	935	141	138	59	1,273	1,431
Southampton—7/8, Canute Road	316	24	19	2	361	227	12	9	...	248	509	22	33	7	571	410
Stockport—4, Tiviotdale	201	43	60	16	320	184	43	45	12	284	444	26	81	9	560	564
Stoke—Archer Works, Liverpool Rd.	259	15														



WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX  
IN JUNE, 1910.

DURING June 826 fresh applications (453 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 12 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 820 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 252 persons, of whom 151 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 252 situations found for applicants, 184 were of a more or less permanent character, while 68 were temporary only.

The demand for cooks and parlourmaids was greatly in excess of the supply; the supply of housemaids and companions was in excess of the demand.

	Applications by Work-people during		Situations offered by Employers during		Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.	
	June, 1910.	June, 1909.	June, 1910.	June, 1909.	Permanently.	Temporarily.
<b>Central Bureau:—</b>						
9, Southampton Street, High Holborn	113	117	93	99	36	27
<b>Dublin:—</b>						
30, Molesworth Street ...	30	33	31	28	5	10
<b>Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Edinburgh and Glasgow)</b>	226	146	155	155	43	50
<b>Y.W.C.A.:—</b>						
26, George Street, (1) ...	306	423	363	381	63	55
Hanover Sq. (2) ...	84	86	73	99	19	25
Provincial Agencies*	67	69	105	92	18	21
<b>Total of 12 Bureaux ...</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>188</b>
					68	90

\* Clifton and Dublin.

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 28 persons in London and 29 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 224 persons in London and 82 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Appointment of Certifying Surgeons during June, 1910.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.
Alfreton ...	S. O. Bingham, Alfreton, Derby	Surgery, Alfreton; Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m. Week-days, 9-10 a.m.
Congleton ...	J. L. Moir, Overton House, Congleton	Clifton House, High Street, Week-days, 9-10 a.m. Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Cowes ...	T. A. Mayo, 6, Parade, Cowes, Isle of Wight	Clifton House, High Street, Week-days, 9-10 a.m. Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Elstree ...	A. E. Martin, Boreham House, Elstree	(1) Glenarm Dispensary, Tuesdays, 11 a.m.-1 p.m. (2) Carnlough Dispensary, Thursdays, 11 a.m.-1 p.m.
Glenarm ...	S. M. Magowan, Glenarm, co. Antrim	(1) Glenarm Dispensary, Tuesdays, 11 a.m.-1 p.m. (2) Carnlough Dispensary, Thursdays, 11 a.m.-1 p.m.
Hemel Hempstead ...	E. W. Gilroy, Hempstead House, Hemel Hempstead	5, High Street, Hemel Hempstead, Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Huddersfield, West ...	J. G. Rowell, York House, Huddersfield	(1) Residence, Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m. and (2) 6, Station Buildings, Longwood, Tuesdays, 10-11 a.m. Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Linlithgow ...	J. Hunter, St. Catherine's, Linlithgow	Week-days, 9-10 a.m.
Midleton ...	J. J. Lawton, Riversdale, Midleton, co. Cork	Week-days, 5-7 p.m.
Rathfriland ...	T. Lavery, Dromore Street, Rathfriland, co. Down	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Southam ...	E. W. Ormerod, Southam, Warwickshire	Week-days, 2-3 p.m. and 6.30-8 p.m.
Stockport, East ...	E. Rayner, 19, Tiviot Dale, Stockport	Surgery, High Street, Week-days, 9-10 a.m.
Witney ...	J. K. Watson, Stapley Hall, Witney	Surgery, High Street, Week-days, 9-10 a.m.

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

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for the six months ended June, 1910.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

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

	Six months ended June,			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in six months ended June, 1910, as compared with	
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1908.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£ 118,307,183	£ 119,395,577	£ 126,692,604	+ 7,297,027	+ 8,385,421
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	106,237,273	109,240,825	128,540,949	+ 19,300,124	+ 22,303,676
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured†	72,660,252	71,820,144	77,977,142	+ 6,156,998	+ 5,316,890
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	1,087,651	1,191,124	1,242,123	+ 50,999	+ 154,472
<b>Total value of Imports</b>	<b>298,292,359</b>	<b>301,647,670</b>	<b>334,452,618</b>	<b>+ 32,805,148</b>	<b>+ 36,160,489</b>

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

	Six Months ended June.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in six months ended June, 1910, as compared with	
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1908.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	£ 9,032,374	£ 9,810,237	£ 10,861,740	+ 1,051,503	+ 1,829,366
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured†	25,847,974	24,218,241	26,195,107	+ 1,976,866	+ 347,133
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured‡	152,277,021	139,713,893	164,020,387	+ 24,306,494	+ 11,742,466
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	2,835,126	3,191,979	3,508,489	+ 316,510	+ 673,363
<b>Total value of Exports of British Produce</b>	<b>189,993,395</b>	<b>176,934,350</b>	<b>204,585,723</b>	<b>+ 27,651,373</b>	<b>+ 14,592,328</b>

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £55,312,271 in the six months ended June, 1910, as compared with £46,549,168 and £39,296,331 in the corresponding period of 1909 and 1908 respectively.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

The goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the five weeks ended July 2nd, 1910, amounted to £5,395,382, an increase of £279,697 (or 5.5 per cent.) on the corresponding period in 1909.

During the twenty-six weeks ended July 2nd, 1910, the receipts amounted to £28,118,019, an increase of £777,833 (or 2.8 per cent.) on the corresponding period of 1909.

	5 weeks ended July 2nd, 1910.		26 weeks ended July 2nd, 1910.	
	Amount.	Increase on 1909.	Amount.	Increase on 1909.
<b>English Lines:—</b>				
L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs.	£ 1,684,870	+ 88,913	£ 8,900,317	+ 235,916
Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury	841,012	+ 39,168	4,515,200	+ 153,238
Lancs. and Yorks., and N. Eastern	1,007,423	+ 68,852	5,121,339	+ 123,756
L. & S. W., and Gt. Western	840,000	+ 59,600	4,313,600	+ 99,900
L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C.	196,276	+ 10,904	990,022	+ 27,042
<b>Scottish Lines:—</b>				
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British and Caledonian	670,256	+ 3,833	3,483,771	+ 121,242
<b>Irish Lines:—</b>				
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland G.W., and Gt. Northern	155,545	+ 8,427	793,770	+ 16,739
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>5,395,382</b>	<b>+ 279,697</b>	<b>28,118,019</b>	<b>+ 777,833</b>

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

PAUPERISM IN JUNE.

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

The number of paupers relieved on one day in June, 1910, in the 35 urban districts named below, corresponded to a rate of 216 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with May, 1910, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 8,012 (2.0 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 5. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 4,663 (2.6 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers by 3,349 (1.5 per cent.) There were decreases in 29 districts, the most marked being in Central London (17 per 10,000); in two districts there was a slight increase, and in four districts no change was indicated.

Compared with June, 1909, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 7. There was practically no change in the number of indoor paupers, but the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 7,651 (3.4 per cent.). In 24 districts there were decreases, the greatest being in the Stockton and Tees district (129 per 10,000); Leicester district (35 per 10,000), and Manchester district (33 per 10,000). In 11 districts there were increases.

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of June, 1910.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population on a	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.*</b>						
<b>Metropolis.</b>						
West District ...	11,633	3,169	14,802	171	- 4	- 3
North District ...	16,325	9,723	26,048	238	- 3	+ 1
Central District ...	6,391	2,173	8,564	379	- 17	- 11
East District ...	15,533	7,615	23,148	319	- 10	- 11
South District ...	26,723	18,353	45,076	331	- 7	- 5
<b>Total, Metropolis ...</b>	<b>76,605</b>	<b>41,033</b>	<b>117,638</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>- 7</b>	<b>- 5</b>
West Ham ...	4,895	11,538	16,433	212	- 2	- 2
<b>Other Districts.</b>						
Newcastle District ...	2,824	6,122	8,946	191	- 5	+ 3
Stockton & Tees District ...	1,598	5,142	6,740	297	- 8	- 129
Bolton, Oldham, &c. ...	4,689	7,056	11,745	149	- 4	+ 4
Wigan District ...	2,382	6,451	8,833	213	- 2	+ 11
Manchester District ...	11,214	10,541	21,755	220	- 11	- 33
Liverpool District ...	13,698	11,733	25,431	235	...	+ 1
Bradford District ...	2,001	2,332	4,333	116	- 2	- 5
Halifax & Huddersfield ...	1,902	3,811	5,713	139	- 1	- 6
Leeds District ...	3,175	5,209	8,384	165	...	+ 9
Barnsley District ...	842	2,920	3,762	144	+ 1	- 9
Sheffield District ...	3,471	3,669	7,140	182	- 1	- 7
Hull District ...	1,750	5,798	7,548	257	- 9	- 3
North Staffordshire ...	2,387	7,230	9,617	244	- 3	- 11
Nottingham District ...	2,201	5,724	7,925	182	- 2	- 12
Leicester District ...	1,598	4,029	5,627	230	...	- 35
Wolverhampton District ...	4,032	11,981	16,013	234	- 2	- 12
Birmingham District ...	5,318	4,782	10,100	167	- 4	- 1
Bristol District ...	3,071	6,280	9,351	229	- 3	- 2
Cardiff & Swansea ...	2,384	8,295	10,679	265	- 3	+ 9
<b>Total, "Other Districts" ...</b>	<b>69,927</b>	<b>119,105</b>	<b>189,032</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>- 3</b>	<b>- 8</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.*</b>						
Glasgow District ...	5,709	18,094	23,803	229	- 6	- 10
Paisley & Greenock District ...	899	2,769	3,668	199	- 2	- 4
Edinburgh & Leith District ...	1,702	5,717	7,419	174	+ 1	+ 3
Dundee and Dunfermline ...	924	2,790	3,714	182	- 6	+ 3
Aberdeen ...	629	3,160	3,789	210	- 8	- 5
Coatbridge & Airdrie ...	427	1,907	2,334	232	- 3	+ 10
<b>Total for the above Scottish Districts ...</b>	<b>10,290</b>	<b>34,437</b>	<b>44,727</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>- 5</b>	<b>- 5</b>
<b>IRELAND.†</b>						
Dublin District ...	6,647	5,715	12,362	304	- 2	- 3
Belfast District ...	3,551	1,262	4,813	110	- 4	- 3
Cork, Waterford and Limerick District ...	4,028	5,112	9,140	376	- 14	- 5
Galway District ...	336	349	685	199	...	+ 1
<b>Total for the above Irish Districts ...</b>	<b>14,562</b>	<b>12,438</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>- 1</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Total for above 35 Districts in June, 1910 ...</b>	<b>176,279</b>	<b>218,551</b>	<b>394,830</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>- 5</b>	<b>- 7</b>

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

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

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN JUNE.

The Table given below summarises the information received from the various Distress Committees as to their operations in June, 1910.

Distress Committees.	Net No. of Applicants on Registers at end of June, 1910.	No. given Employment-relief.	Aggregate duration of Employment-relief.	Total Amount of Wages paid.
<b>London Central Unemployed Body</b>	*	554	Days, 10,724	£ 1,558
<b>Outer London:</b>				
Edmonton ...	741	30	495	99
Leyton ...	1,340	863	1,108	194
Walthamstow ...	357	...	...	...
West Ham ...	441	147	2,484	290
Other Towns (2) ...	271	50	248	53
<b>Total, Outer London ...</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>4,335</b>	<b>636</b>
<b>Provincial Towns in England and Wales:</b>				
<b>Northern Counties:</b>				
Middlesbrough ...	250	...	...	22
South Shields ...	...	24	115	...
Sunderland ...	890	711	822	152
<b>Total, Northern Counties:</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>174</b>
<b>Lancashire and Cheshire:</b>				
Birkenhead ...	347	...	...	...
Bolton ...	1,484	...	...	...
Liverpool ...	...	13	72	4
Stockport ...	316	69	963	181
Other Towns (4) ...	444	139	2,134	531
<b>Total, Lancashire and Cheshire</b>	<b>2,591</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>3,169</b>	<b>716</b>
<b>Yorkshire:</b>				
Bradford ...	535	122	1,255	209
Halifax ...	431	...	...	...
Hull ...	2,481	...	...	...
Keighley ...	20	...	...	...
Leeds ...	...	42	363	68
Scarborough ...	391	19	354	77
Sheffield ...	...	59	648	156
York ...	406	...	...	...
<b>Total, Yorkshire ...</b>	<b>4,264</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>510</b>
<b>Midlands:</b>				
Leicester ...	873	...	...	...
Wolverhampton ...	186	...	...	...
Other Towns (3) ...	240	55	Piecework	43
<b>Total, Midlands ...</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>55</b>	<b></b>	



	No. of Distress Committees in operation.			No. of applicants given Employment-relief.		
	June, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1909.	June, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1909.
London:—						
County ... ..	6	8	6	554	926	417
Outer ... ..	32	41	48	1,090	951	740
Other Places in England and Wales ... ..	6	8	10	354	725	1,095
Scotland ... ..	...	2	...	...	67	...
Ireland ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom ...	44	59	64	2,789	4,691	4,505
	Aggregate Duration of Employment-relief.			Total Amount of Wages Paid.		
	June, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1909.	June, 1910.	May, 1910.	June, 1909.
London:—						
County ... ..	10,724	15,685	8,151	£ 1,558	£ 2,360	£ 1,089
Outer ... ..	4,335	9,892	8,281	636	1,489	1,457
Other Places in England and Wales ... ..	9,440	17,368	20,864	1,953	3,375	3,605
Scotland ... ..	6,920	8,285	14,189	727	1,101	1,830
Ireland ... ..	...	764	...	...	108	...
United Kingdom ...	31,419	51,994	51,485	4,874	8,433	7,981

Returns received from two Labour Bureaux (Westminster and Salvation Army) show that during June, 1910, 1,905 new applicants were registered, and that 846 situations were found (84 permanent and 762 temporary). The total number remaining on the registers at the end of the month was 932.

#### INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING JUNE.

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

##### (1) REGISTERED.

Among the new societies registered in June were the following:—

**Trade Unions.**—England.—2, viz., London District Wholesale Clothiers' Association, 1, 3 and 5, Brick Lane, E.C.; British Roll Turners' Trade Society, 2, West Mount, Barrow-in-Furness; Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—1, viz., North of Ireland Block Printers' Trade Union, Albert Hall Buildings, Shankhill Road, Belfast.

**Industrial and Provident Societies.**—England and Wales.—22, viz., Working Men's Clubs: (12), Coventry Amalg. Engineers' Club and Inst., Ltd., 24, Bishop Street, Coventry; Newbiggin Cent. and Dist. Working Men's Soc. Club and Inst., Ltd., Front Street, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea; Farnworth and Dist. Ind. Lab. Party and Lab. Church Club and Inst., Ltd., Mather Street, Farnworth, S.O.; Cobridge Working Men's Club and Inst., Ltd., 275, Waterloo Road, Cobridge, Burslem; Runcorn and Dist. Conservative and Unionist Club, Ltd., Balfour Road, Runcorn; Cambois Workmen's Soc. Club and Inst., Club House, Cambois, Blyth; East End Constitutional Club, Plymouth, Ltd., 8, Alma Place, Plymouth; Lidget Green Conservative Club, Ltd., Lidget Green, Bradford; Coxhoe and Dist. Workmen's Club and Inst., Ltd., Blackgate, Coxhoe, co. Durham; North Skelton Working Men's Club, Ltd., Holm Beck Road, N. Skelton, Skelton-in-Cleveland, Yorks; Irlam and Cadishead Ind. Labour Party Club and Inst., Ltd., Hope House, Liverpool Road, Irlam; Chesham Conservative and Unionist Club, Ltd., 31, High Street, Chesham, Bucks. Small Holdings: (3) viz., Erith and Dist. Allotment Holders' Soc., Ltd., 95, Riverdale Road, Erith; Croxley Green Co-op. Small Holdings Soc., Ltd., Ivy Cottage, Croxley Green, Herts; Clitheroe Small Holdings, Ltd., 56, West View, Clitheroe. Co-operative Distributive: (2), viz., Broadwell New Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Broadwell, Rugby; Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Dist. Juvenile Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 68, Blandford Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Miscellaneous: (5). Scotland 1, viz., Co-operative Distributive.—Motherwell Ind. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Oakfield Chambers, Brandon Street, Motherwell. Ireland 8, viz., Agricultural Distributive: (4), Lurgan Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Carreagh, co. Cavan; Carberry Co-op. Agric. Soc., Ltd., Clonakilty, co. Cork; Downstrands Co-op. Agric. Soc., Ltd., Navin, co. Donegal; Kilmallock Farmers' Assoc., Ltd., Kilmallock; Agricultural Productive: (4), viz., Tarmonbarry Co-op. Dairy Soc., Ltd., Tarmonbarry; Co. Fermanagh Co-op. Steam Haulage and Threshing Soc., Ltd., Ballinamallard; Rathgarogue Co-op. Pig and Cattle Suppliers' Soc., Ltd., Rathgarogue, co. Wexford; Barndarrig Co-op. Threshing Soc., Ltd., Ballyclough, Thonlagree, co. Wicklow.

**Friendly Societies.**—England and Wales.—18, viz., Chesterfield Central Working Men's Club and Inst., Chesterfield; Brook Social Working Men's Club and Recreation Ground, Eastleigh; Bowling Club, Darwin Working Men's Club and Inst., Darwin; Stratford New Town Working Men's Club and Inst., Stratford, E.; Arnold Working Men's Club and Inst., Arnold; Wath Central Working Men's Club and Inst., Wath-on-Dearne, Rotherham; Wakefield Primrose Hill Working Men's Club and Inst., Wakefield; Carcroft Village Working Men's Club and Inst., Doncaster; Cleator Moor and Dist. Taylor Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Cleator Moor; High Halstow Credit Soc., High Halstow, Rochester;

\* Registers closed.

Wath and Mexborough Dist. Guarantee Assoc., Mexborough; Llynvi, Ogmere, and Garw Mutual Investment Soc., Maesteg, Bridgend; Barry and Dist. Credit Soc., Barry, Glam.; Cobham Pig Keepers' Assoc., Great Yarmouth; Progressive Mutual Benefit Soc., Liverpool; Kingsland Congregational Church Sick and Benefit Friendly Soc., South Tottenham, N.; The Prince of Wales Camp of the Loyal Knights of St. John, Higham; York Cocoa Works Friendly Soc., York. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—1, viz., Britain Street Loan Fund Soc., Dublin.

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

Class of Society.	Notices received in June, of		Registry Cancelled.
	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	
Trade Unions ... ..	2	...	1
Industrial & Provident Societies ... ..	...	1	1
Friendly Societies ... ..	...	6	5
Building " Branches ... ..	...	5	...
Building " ... ..	2	46	...

### PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JUNE.

#### UNITED KINGDOM. (a)

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

**Royal Commission on the Poor Law and Relief of Distress.** Appendix. Volume IX. Minutes of Evidence (140th to 148th, 150th to 156th days, and 158th day). Oral and Written Evidence of Witnesses further relating to the subject of Unemployment, &c. [Cd. 5068; p. x. + 1,111; price 9s.] Appendix. Volume IXa. Index to Minutes of Evidence (Vol. IX.). [Cd. 5069; pp. 191; price 1s. 7d.] Appendix. Volume XXIV. Report on Physical Condition of the Able-bodied Male Inmates of certain Scottish Poorhouses, and English Workhouses and Labour Yards, by Dr. C. T. Parsons. [Cd. 5076; pp. 59; price 6d.]

**Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1909.** Sectional reports, accidents, prosecutions, appeals, administration of the Factory Acts, 1899-1909. Home Office. [Cd. 5191; pp. xlv. + 254; price 2s. 6d.]

**Mines and Quarries, 1909. Reports to Home Office by H.M. District Inspectors.** Persons employed, minerals raised, accidents, prosecutions, &c. East Scotland District (No. 1). [Cd. 5177; pp. 40; price 4d.] West Scotland District (No. 2). [Cd. 5177 - I; pp. 37; price 11d.] Newcastle District (No. 3). [Cd. 5177 - II; pp. 31; price 3d.] Durham District (No. 4). [Cd. 5177 - III; pp. 42; price 4d.] Yorkshire and Lincolnshire District (No. 5). [Cd. 5177 - IV; pp. 58; price 1s. 3d.] Manchester and Ireland District (No. 6). [Cd. 5177 - V; pp. 43; price 9d.] Liverpool and North Wales District (No. 7). [Cd. 5177 - VI; pp. 53; price 8d.] Midland District (No. 8). [Cd. 5177 - VII; pp. 63; price 7d.] Stafford District (No. 9). [Cd. 5177 - VIII; pp. 53; price 7d.] Cardiff and Swansea Districts (Nos. 10 & 11). [Cd. 5177 - IX; pp. 93; price 1s. 5d.] Southern District (No. 12). [Cd. 5177 - X; pp. 71; price 7d.]

**Railway Accidents.** Summary of Accidents and Casualties during the three months ending December 31st, 1909, together with Reports upon certain Accidents which were inquired into. Board of Trade. [Cd. 5179; pp. 93; price 9d.]

**Report to Home Office on the Circumstances attending an Explosion of Electric Fuse Composition at Factory, 86, East Dean, Gloucestershire, on April 14th, 1910.** By Major T. H. Crozier. [Cd. 5208; pp. 6; price 1d.]

**Departmental Committee on Petroleum Spirit.** Committee to inquire into regulations as to storage, use, &c., and as to precautions to diminish the dangers attendant. First Report. [Cd. 5175; pp. 41; price 6d.] Volume I. Minutes of Evidence. [Cd. 5176; pp. 187; price 1s. 6d.]

**Statements in pursuance of the Employers' Liability Insurance Companies Act, 1907, and the Employers' Liability Insurance Companies (Adaptation of Enactments) Order, 1907 for the year 1909.** Board of Trade. [H.C. 133; pp. 163; price 1s. 4d.]

**Old Age Pensions Act, 1908.** Financial Instructions for Pension Committees and Sub-committees (revised April 1st, 1910), Treasury. [Cd. 5184; pp. 4; price 3d.]

**Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.** Report of Proceedings under the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, and other Acts. Part I. Small Holdings. [Cd. 5180; pp. 108; price 10s. 4d.] Part II. Allotments and Miscellaneous. [Cd. 5188; pp. 179; price 9d.]

**Small Holdings.** Returns showing for each of the Counties in England and Wales, to December 31st, 1909, the total number of applications, &c., under the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908. [H.C. 145; pp. 4; price 3d.]

**Twelfth Report of the Congested Districts Board for Scotland, for the year ended March 31st, 1910.** Apprenticing boys to trades, technical training in relief of congestion, home industries, training of girls in domestic economy, &c. [Cd. 5198; pp. xxvii + 22; price 5s. 6d.]

**Report by the Crofters' Commission for the year ending December 31st, 1909.** Fair rents fixed, applications, number of holdings, &c. [Cd. 5154; pp. xxv + 107; price 1s. 1d.]

**Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland, 1909.** Part I. General Report. Number of persons engaged in Scottish

fisheries, boat building, barrel making, &c. [Cd. 5190; pp. xlviii + 300; price 1s. 5d.]

**Local Government Board Reports.** Dr. S. W. Wheaton's Report to the Local Government Board on Enteric Fever among Hop Pickers in Staffordshire and Worcestershire in 1909. [Stationery Office Publication; price 4d.]

#### (b) RELATING TO BRITISH COLONIES & DEPENDENCIES.

**Emigration from India to the Crown Colonies and Protectorates.** Report of Committee appointed by the Colonial Office. Report. [Cd. 5192; pp. 109; price 11s. 6d.] Minutes of Evidence. [Cd. 5193; pp. 446; price 3s. 6d.] Papers laid before the Committee. [Cd. 5194; pp. 174; price 1s. 5d.]

**Report of the Dominions Department of the Colonial Office for the year 1909-10.** Epitome of legislation, text of Acts of special interest passed in the Dominions during 1909-10. [Cd. 5135; pp. 110; price 11d.]

**Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the year 1908-9.** Forty-fifth number. Emigration and immigration, prices of foodstuffs, wages, factory and mines inspection, &c. [H.C. 164; pp. iv. + 140; price 1s. 2d.]

**Memorandum on the Subject of Government Action in Encouragement of Cotton Growing in Crown Colonies.** Colonial Office. [Cd. 5215; pp. 8; price 1d.]

#### BRITISH COLONIES.

**Canada.** The Labour Gazette, May, 1910. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during April. Prices and cost of living—special investigation; results as regards hides, tallow, leather, and boots and shoes. Retail prices of staple articles of consumption during April.

**New Zealand.** Journal of the Department of Labour, May, 1910. Condition of trade and employment as at 30th April, accidents reported, persons assisted to employment, cases under the Workers' Compensation Act, &c.

**New South Wales.** The Industrial Arbitration Reports and Records. Volume VIII. Part 6. 1909. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

**Victoria.** Determinations of Wages Boards. Woodworkers' Board, dated 11th May, 1910, cancelling that of 18th February, 1910. Cycle Trade Board, dated 27th April, 1910, cancelling all previous Determinations.

#### FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

**United States.**—Massachusetts. Labour Bulletin No. 72 of the Bureau of Statistics of the Commonwealth, May, 1910. Quarterly Report on the state of employment in the organized industries, March 31st, 1910.

—Rhode Island. 41st Annual Report of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, 1909. [Howard R. I.: Sockanosset School; pp. 148.]

—Illinois. Bulletin. Labour Legislation in the Forty-Sixth General Assembly of Illinois, January and June, 1909. [Springfield, Illinois State Journal Co.: pp. ix + 202.]

**Egypt.**—L'Egypte Contemporaine. Journal of the Khedivial Society of Political Economy, Statistics and Legislation, No. 3, May, 1910. [Cairo: Imprimerie de l'Institut Français d'Archeologie Orientale.]

**France.**—Journal of the French Department of Agriculture, April, 1910. Law of April 5th, 1910, on old age pensions; price of wheat and bread in March. May, 1910. Price of wheat and bread in April. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale; price 6d. each part.]

—Higher Council of Labour, Proceedings of the 19th Session, November, 1909. Ministry of Labour, 1910. [Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie; pp. xix. + 199; price 2s. 2d.]

—Journal of the French Labour Department, May, 1910. Employment and labour disputes in April; municipal labour registries; text of law of March 19th, 1910, on long-term loans to individuals for agricultural purposes. [Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie; price 2d.]

—Legal Protection of Workpeople. By Professor Raoul Jay. Second Edition, 1910. [Paris: Librairie du Recueil J. B. Sirey, 22 rue Soufflot; pp. viii. + 436; price 4s.]

**Germany.**—Population of Berlin. Statistics for 1908. Municipal Statistical Office. [Berlin: Verlag von Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht; pp. 128; price 3s. 6d.]

—Fifteenth Annual Report of the Workpeople's Secretariate at Nuremberg, 1909. [Nuremberg: Selbstverlag des Arbeiter-Sekretariats, Breitengasse, 25/27, Mittelbau; pp. 92.]

—Quarterly Statistical Journal of the German Empire, Part 2, 1910. Miners' sickness insurance funds in 1908; prices of cereals and meat in first quarter of 1910; labour disputes in 1909 and first quarter of 1910. Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin: Verlag von Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht.]

—Statistics of Mannheim, No. 22, May, 1910. Census of Unemployed of January 30th, 1910. Municipal Statistical Office. [pp. 15.]

—Twenty-first Annual Report of the Berlin Trade Union Committee and Report of the Workmen's Secretariate of Berlin, 1910. [Berlin: Verlag der Berliner Gewerkschafts-Kommission; pp. 128.]

—Journal of the German Labour Department, June, 1910. Employment in May; co-operation in the German Empire, January 1st, 1909; law of June 2nd, 1910, on regulation of private registry offices. [Berlin: Carl Heymanns Verlag; price 1d.]

—Occupations and Industrial Census of June 12th, 1907. (1) Occupations. Part V. Population of various states, grouped according to age, civil state and religious belief. (2) Agricultural undertakings, Part IIa. Imperial Statistical Office, 1910. [Berlin: Verlag von Puttkammer and Mühlbrecht; pp. 228 and 368; price 6s. each.]

—Statistics of Munich, 1909. Part I. Prices of articles of food, &c. Municipal Statistical Office, 1910. [Munich: J. Lindauersche Buchhandlung (Schöpping); pp. 42; price 1s.]

—Industrial Journal of Baden. Weekly parts for 1909. Industrial Department of Baden. [Carlsruhe: In Kommission der G. Braunschen Hofbuchdruckerei; pp. 680.]

**Austria-Hungary.**—Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, May, 1910. Labour disputes in April; census of unemployed in Nuremberg, January 11th and 12th, 1910; measures for relief of, and provision against unemployment undertaken by Freiburg; law of Basel-Stadt instituting a State unemployment fund and assisting private funds. [Vienna: A. Hölder; price 2d.]

—Statistical Journal of Hungary, April, 1910. Production in chemical and textile industries, wages, pension funds, output, &c., in mining and metal industries, May, 1910. Crops in 1909; production in textile trades. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]

—Trade Unions in Austria in 1909. Issue of "Die Gewerkschaft" (the organ of the Social-Democratic Trade Union Commission of Austria) for June 24th, 1910. [Vienna: Druck und Verlagsanstalt "Vorwärts," Swoboda & Co.]

**Italy.**—Journal of the Italian Labour Department, May, 1910. Labour disputes and prices of articles of food, &c. in April. [Rome: Fratelli Treves; price 4d.]

**Belgium.**—Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, May 15th, 1910. Employment in April. May 31st, 1910. Labour disputes in April: communal and provincial funds for encouragement of provision against unemployment 1909-9; prices of articles of food, &c., April 30th, 1910. [Brussels: F. van Buggenhoudt; price 1d. each issue.]

**Holland.**—Periodical Statistics of Holland and Colonies, No. 23. Statistics relating to 1909 and first months of 1910. Wholesale prices of cereals, coffee, rice, &c. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante; pp. x. + 114; price 6d.]

—Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, May 31st, 1910. Employment and labour disputes in April. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante; price 2d.]

—Brussels Exhibition, 1910: Social Work of the Town of Amsterdam in Regard to Workpeople. (In French and Dutch). Municipal Labour Office of Amsterdam, [Not on sale; pp. 39.]

—Statistics of Reformatories in Holland, 1908. Dutch Central Statistical Office, 1910. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante, pp. xxxii. + 43; price 10d.]

—Directory of Workpeople's Organisations in Holland. Ministry of Agriculture, Industry & Commerce, 1910. [pp. 203 + 72.]

**Switzerland.**—Industrial Census of August 9th, 1905. Vol. 2. Undertakings relating to the soil. (Agriculture, forestry, mining, hunting and fishing). Ministry of the Interior, 1910. [Berne: Kommissionsverlag A. Francke; pp. lxxxvi. + 569 and charts; price 4s.]

**Norway.**—Statistics of Insurance against Accidents in Fishing Industry, 1909. State Insurance Office. [Christiania: A. Aschehoug & Co.; pp. xi. + 43; price 7d.]

**Sweden.**—Emigration Statistics. By Gustav Sundbärg. (Supplement iv.) 1910. [Stockholm: pp. ix. + 252.]

—Immigration and Emigration in 1909. Central Statistical Office of Sweden. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner; pp. 15.]

—Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 5, 1910. Wages in certain trades in 1906; prices of articles of food, &c., in March. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner; price 2d.]

**Russia.**—Journal of the Finnish Labour Department, No. 2, 1910. Unemployment in 1909; labour disputes in 1909 and in 1910 (up to May); labour registries in 1909, and first quarter of 1910. [Helsingfors: price 2s. 6d.]

—Provisional Statistics of St. Petersburg for 1909. Municipal labour registry, prices of articles of food, &c. Municipal Statistical Office. [pp. 47.]

**Spain.**—Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, May, 1910. Labour disputes in April: cost of living, April to September, 1909, in certain provinces and towns. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez, Libreria, Calle de Preciados; price 2s. 6d.]

**Bulgaria.**—Journal of the Bulgarian Statistical Department, April, 1910. Prices of articles of food, &c., and wages of bricklayers and masons and labourers in March. [Sofia: price 2s. 6d.]

**Chile.**—Industrial Statistics of the Republic of Chile, 1908. Contains statistics of wages. Ministry of Industry and Public Works (Factories Department), 1910. [Santiago de Chile: pp. vii. + 133.]

#### CONSULAR REPORTS.

(The Consular Reports may be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., direct or through any bookseller.)

**Consular Reports. Annual Series.** No. 4431. Trade of the Consular District of Genoa, 1909. Strikes, food prices, workmen's housing, seamen's wages, &c. [Cd. 4962-43; pp. 73; price 5s. 6d.]

No. 4455. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Haave, 1909. Dock strike of October, 1909, &c. [Cd. 4962-67; pp. 64; price 6s. 6d.]

No. 4456. Trade of the Consular District of Bordeaux, 1909. Strike of October, 1909; formation of shipowners' federation, &c. [Cd. 4962-68; pp. 73; price 4d.]

No. 4457. Trade of the Consular District of Batoum, 1909. Number of factories and works, value of production, workmen employed, &c. [Cd. 4962-39; pp. 44; price 3s. 6d.]

No. 4459. Trade of the Consular District of San Francisco, 1909. Growth of manufacturing industries, cost of living of working men, &c. [Cd. 4962-71; pp. 51; price 3d.]

No. 4462. Trade, Commerce and Agriculture of the Consular District of St. Louis, 1909. Cost of living—meat prices, &c., wages of building and other employees, free employment offices, immigration, &c. [Cd. 4962-74; pp. 28; price 5d.]



No. 4464. *Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Vera Cruz*, 1909. Wages and cost of living, &c. [Cd. 4962-76; pp. 21; price 1s.]

No. 4473. *Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Boston*, 1909. Cost of living—prices of commodities, new labour legislation, state of employment, State Free Employment Offices, emigration and immigration, &c. [Cd. 4962-85; pp. 95; price 6s.]

No. 4474. *Trade of the Consular District of Rouen*, 1909. Cotton spinning and weaving, &c. [Cd. 4962-86; pp. 91; price 5s.]

No. 4477. *Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Dantzic*, 1909. Employment and wages, increase in price of certain British coal, owing to Act for an eight hours' day for miners and other causes, &c. [Cd. 4962-89; pp. 43; price 4s.]

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1910. ADMIRALTY CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.

**BASINS AND PLATES (Earthenware)**—  
Pountney & Co., St. Phillip's Marsh, Bristol.  
Bovey Pottery Co., Bovey Tracey, Devon.  
Furnivals, Ltd., Cobridge, Staffs.  
C. T. Maling & Sons, Ford Potteries, Newcastle.  
Keeling & Co., Ltd., Dale Hall Works, Burslem.  
Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.  
W. T. Copeland & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent.

**BATTERIES, BOXES, &c.**—  
Atlas Carbon Co., Ltd., Ewer Street, S.E.  
India Rubber, &c., Co., Ltd., Silvertown, E.  
Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

**BOOTS, SEA**—  
Adams Bros., Raunds, Wellingborough.  
Owen Smith, Raunds, Wellingborough.

**BRUSHES, PAINTERS**—  
A. Bennett & Co., Painting Brush Works, Manchester, S.W.  
D. Clark & Sons, Stafford Street, Walsall.  
E. A. & W. Greenslade, Thomas Street, Bristol.  
Hamilton & Co. (London), Ltd., 118, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.  
G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., 75, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.  
S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd., Mile End, London, E.  
Marston & Co., 54, St. George Street, Norwich.  
W. Morier, Copland Road, Govan, Glasgow.  
T. Peyton & Co., 5 & 7, Amber Street, Manchester.  
Alexander Reid & Sons, 283, Tabard Street, London, S.E.  
W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Bristol.

**BOXES, IRON (Distribution and Section)**—Hawkers, Ltd., The Crescent, Hockley, Birmingham.

**CANDLES, STEARINE**—  
New Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Plymouth.  
Palmer & Co., Ltd., Stratford, E.

**CANVAS FOR HAMMOCKS**—  
Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee, N.B.  
Port Glasgow and Newark Sailcloth Co., Port Glasgow, N.B.

**CLOTH, BLUE**—  
H. Booth & Sons, Moorhead Hill, Gildersome, Leeds.  
W. Lupton & Co., Ltd., Wellington Street, Leeds.

**CORDAGE (Clews and Lanyards)**—  
C. Groom, Ltd., 101, Leadenhall Street, E.C.  
Lane & Neeve, Britannia Works, East Ferry Road, Millwall.  
H. D. Henry, 59, Mark Lane, E.C.  
Sly, Dibble & Co., Ltd., 213, Cable Street, E.  
J. Smith & Co., 119, Minories, E.

**CORDAGE (Lashings)**—  
C. Groom, Ltd., 101, Leadenhall Street, E.C.  
J. Speeding & Co., Sunderland.

**FLOUR**—  
Seth Taylor, Waterloo Flour Mills, S.E.  
Spillers & Bakers, Ltd., Cardiff.  
W. Vernon & Sons, Globe Flour Mills, Ratcliff, E.  
Mark Mayhew, Ltd., 112, Church Road, Battersea, S.W.

**GLYCERINE, BROWN**—Prices Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Belmont Works, Battersea, S.W.

**HAVERSACKS, CANVAS**—Richards, Ltd., Bradford Works, Aberdeen.

**HELMETS, LIFE SAVING**—Siebe, Gorman & Co., Ltd., 187, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.

**HORSE HAIR, CURLED**—  
E. Meyer & Co., Hythe Road, Willesden, N.W.  
S. Laycock & Sons, Ltd., Portobello Place, Sheffield.

**INDICATORS**—Elliott Bros., Century Works, Lewisham.

**LEATHER POUCHES**—M. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Glebeand Works, Walsall.

**LINEN (for Bed Cases, &c.)**—J. Boath, Junr & Co., Forfar, N.B.

**LINEN DUCK CLOTH**—  
Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee, N.B.  
D. & R. Duke, Brechin, N.B.

**METHYLATED SPIRIT**—J. Calder & Co., Ltd., Bo'ness Distillery, Bo'ness, N.B.

**OIL, MINERAL LIGHTING**—Pumpherson Oil Co., Ltd., Pumpherson, Midlothian.

**PACKING AND PACKING RINGS**—Dewrance & Co., 165, Gt. Dover Street, S.E.

**REFLECTORS**—C. A. Parsons & Co., Ltd., Heaton Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**REFRIGERATORS**—G. Kent, Ltd., 199, High Holborn, W.C.

**SHOES, Brown Canvas**—  
R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds, Wellingborough.  
W. Nichols & Son, Kettering.

**SOCKS & STOCKINGS**—  
J. & R. Morley, 18, Wood Street, E.C.  
A. E. Hill, Frederick Street, Wigston, Leicester.  
Star Knitting Co., Ltd., Thornes, Wakefield.

**SERGE, Blue**—  
Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset.  
J. Shaw & Sons, Ltd., Brookroyd Mills, Halifax.

**SWITCHES**—Thames Ironworks, &c., Co., Ltd., Canning Town, E.

**TALLOW**—T. S. Harris & Co., Ltd., 34, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

**TARGETS AND MOORINGS**—W. Hamilton & Co., Port Glasgow.

**WATER BOTTLES**—  
Anglo-American Tin Stamping Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.  
Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.

**DRYSALTERY**—  
Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., 12 & 16, Coleman Street, E.C.  
Jessop & Co., 57, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.  
John Jones, Borax Works, Stoke-on-Trent.  
Liverpool Borax Co., Ltd., Borax Street, Old Swan, Liverpool.  
Livett, Frank & Son, Ltd., 22, Borough High Street, S.E.  
Major & Co., Ltd., Sculcoates, Hull.  
John Mathews & Co., 42-46, Hatton Garden, Liverpool.  
R. Morrison & Co., 2, Fen Court, London, E.C.  
Rosin & Turpentine Import Co., Ltd., 59, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

**ENAMELS**—  
Farquhar & Gill, North of Scotland Colour Works, Aberdeen.  
Indestructible Paint Co., Ltd., King's House, King Street, E.C.

**FEARNOUGH**—J. Clay & Sons, Sowerby Bridge, Yorks.

**FIRE CLAY, BRICKS, &c.**—  
Bonnybridge Silica and Fire-Clay Co., Ltd., Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire.  
C. Davison & Co., Ltd., Ewloe Barn, Ewloe, near Chester.  
Martin Bros., Ltd., 20, Lockyer Street, Plymouth.  
Priestman Collieries, Ltd., Milburn House, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
Westlake & Co., Calstock, Cornwall.

**FLANNEL**—  
J. Schofield & Sons, Buckley Mills, Rochdale.  
G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Apperley Bridge, near Bradford.

**FLOATING STAGES**—  
J. T. Crampton, Mile End, Portsmouth.  
Medway Barge Builders and Carriers, Ltd., 16, St. Mary's Road, Strood, Kent.

### ADMIRALTY, WORKS DEPARTMENT.

**BUCKETS FOR DREDGERS**, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth—J. Rogerson & Co., Ltd., Wolsingham, R.S.O., Co. Durham.

**STEELWORK for H.M. Dockyard**, Portsmouth—Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.

**WORKS SERVICES**—  
Completing reconstruction of Camber Jetty, Portland—Wakeham Bros., Friary Yard, Tothill, Plymouth.  
2 No. Dolphins and Approaches at the Basin Entrance, H.M. Dockyard, Haulbowline—E. R. Lester, 13, Whitefield Terrace, Plymouth.  
Extending Pier at Harwich (Shotley) Training Establishment—A. Thorne & Sons, 7, Carteret Street, S.W.

### WAR OFFICE.

**BACTERIOLOGICAL APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, &c. (Running Contract)**—A. Gallenkamp & Co., Ltd., 19-21, Sun Street, Finsbury Square, E.C.

**BATHS, SLIPPER (Running Contract)**—Saunders and Connor, Darnley and Sanitas Works, Barrhead, N.B.

**BOOTS**—  
Adams Bros., Raunds.  
Clarke & Haynes, Raunds.  
R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.  
Cridland & Rose, King Square, Bristol.  
W. Lawrence, Raunds.  
W. Nichols & Son, Kettering.  
Northamptonshire Productive Society, Ltd., Wollaston.  
St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd., Raunds.  
Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Raunds.  
Unity Co-operative Society, Ltd., Ringstead.  
S. Walker, Walgrave.

**BRUSHES**—  
Chadwick & Shapcott, Ltd., 56, Durham Road, Holloway, N.  
D. Clark & Sons, Stafford Street and Wisemore, Walsall.  
W. Cleghorn & Son, Selborne Street, Walsall.  
M. A. Cook & Sons, Bletchley.  
E. A. & W. Greenslade, Thomas Street, Bristol.  
G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., 15, Robinson Road, Cambridge Heath, E.  
C. H. Leng & Sons, Sherbourne Road, Birmingham.  
S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd., Harford Street, Mile End, E.  
S. D. Page & Sons, Ltd., Norwich, &c.  
A. Reid & Sons, 283, Tabard Street, S.E.  
W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Bristol and Stonehouse.

**CABLE AND WIRE, ELECTRIC, &c.**—  
Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd, Leigh, Lancashire.  
Hooper's Telegraph and India Rubber Works, Ltd., Millwall Docks, E.  
W. Rickard, Ltd., Ashbourne Road Mills, Derby.

**CAPS**—  
R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., Queen's Road Works, Battersea, S.W.  
Hobson & Sons, 154-164, Tooley Street, S.E.  
Myers & Co., 222-6, Cambridge Road, N.E.  
Poulton & Davis, Windsor Works, Cooper Road, S.E.  
S. Schneiders & Son, Durward Street, E.

**CISTERNS, GALVANISED, WROUGHT IRON (Running Contract)**—F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Ida Works, Deptford, S.E.

**CLOTHING**—  
J. Compton & Sons, Swindon.  
Dearden Bros., Paul Street Works, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E.  
Eastwood Bros., Croft Mills, Hebden Bridge.  
English Fustian Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Vale Mills, Todmorden.  
D. Gurteen & Sons, Haverhill.  
Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd., 9, Lower Bridge Street, Dublin.  
Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd., Prospect, Limerick.

**COMPASSES**—  
H. Hughes & Son, Ltd., Station Road, Forest Gate, E.  
W. Ottway & Co., Orion Works, Ealing W.  
Short & Mason, Ltd., 98-100, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.  
E. R. Watts & Son, 123, Camberwell Road, S.E.

**CORDAGE**—  
Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.  
Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Arbroath & Dundee.  
J. T. Davis, Ltd., Coborn Road, Bow, E.  
Dixon & Corbitt and R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Teams Ropeworks, Gateshead.  
Frost Bros., Ltd., 342, Commercial Road, E.  
W. Good & Son, 591, Commercial Road, E.  
J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Birmingham and London.

**DRAWERS, WOOLLEN**—Stevenson & Co., Regent Factory, New-towards.  
**DYNAMOS, TESTING**—Laurence, Scott & Co., Ltd., Gothic Works, Norwich.

**ENGINES, OIL & DYNAMOS**—L. Gardiner & Sons, Ltd., Patricroft, Manchester.

**FILES (Running Contract)**—Patent File & Tool Co., Ltd., Plough Lane, Summerstown, S.W.

**FLANNEL**—J. Radcliffe & Co., Green Mill, Rochdale.

**GUARDS, FIRE**—  
A. A. James, Ltd., St. George's Works, Paradise Street, West Bromwich.

**R. Johnson, Clapham & Morris, Ltd., Moston Works, Manchester.**  
J. Starkie & Sons, Ltd., Church Street Wire Mills, Preston.  
J. & R. Whyte, 151, Reid Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow.

**HEADS (Intrenching Implements)**—  
W. Gilpin, Senr., & Co., Ltd., Churchbridge, Cannock, Staffs.  
W. Hunt & Sons (The Brades), Ltd., Oldbury.  
E. & W. Lucas, Ltd., Dronfield Forge and Shovel Works, Sheffield.

**HELVES (Intrenching Implements)**—  
M. McNeill, Ringsend Dock Saw Mills, Dublin.  
W. Rogers & Sons, 59, High Street, Watford, Herts.

**INDIA RUBBER**—Irwell & Eastern Rubber Co., Ltd., Ordsall Lane, Salford, Manchester.

**LAMPS, &c.**—  
Bulpitt & Sons, 153/161, Camden Street, Birmingham.  
J. Hinks & Son, Ltd., Great Hampton Street, Birmingham.  
S. Pontifex & Co., Regnart Buildings, Euston Street, N.W.  
Reform Lighting Co., Powell's Yard, S.E., and 210, Tower Bridge Road, S.E.

**I. Sherwood & Son, Ltd., 44/50, Granville Street, Birmingham.**  
**LATHES**—J. Lang & Sons, Johnstone, near Glasgow.

**MIXERS, CONCRETE**—Ransome-Ver Mehr Machinery Co., Water-side Iron Works, Ipswich.

**PIPING, CAST IRON, &c.**—Cochrane & Co. (Woodside), Ltd., Wood-side Ironworks, near Dudley.

**RECONSTRUCTION OF 100-TON CRANE**—Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., St. Nicholas Works, Carlisle.

**ROPE AND CORD, COPPER WIRE**—T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor Works, North Staffordshire.

**SERGE**—  
J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford.  
T. & H. Harper, Dyehouse Mills, Apperley Bridge, Bradford.  
H. Longbottom & Co., Cross Lane Mills, Bradford.

**SHEETING, FLAX**—J. Lowson, Jun., & Co., Ltd., Victoria Works, Forfar.

**SHEETS, COTTON**—  
R. Haworth & Co., Ltd., Ordsall, Manchester.  
J. Parkyn & Co., Oldham or Todmorden.

**SHEETS, GROUND**—C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Cambridge Street, Manchester.

**SHOES, HORSE**—British and Colonial Horse Shoe and Machine Co., Ltd., Walsall, Staffs.

**SODA CRYSTALS**—C. Tennant, Sons & Co., Ltd., Clyde Wharf, Victoria Docks, E.

**SPIRIT, METHYLATED (Running Contract)**—J. Calder & Co., Ltd., Bo'ness, N.B.

**TARTAN**—  
Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe Mills, Wakefield.  
J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford.

**TENTS**—  
T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2 & 4, Southgate Road, N.  
C. Groom, Ltd., Ramornie Wharf, Dod Street, Limehouse, E.  
Sly, Dibble & Co., Ltd., 209/213, Cable Street, E.

**TROUGHS, HORSE (Running Contract)**—F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Ida Works, Deptford, S.E.

**TWINE, &c.**—  
W. Barbour & Sons, Ltd., Hilden, Lisburn, Ireland.  
J. T. Davis, Ltd., Coborn Road, Bow, E., &c.  
Edinburgh Ropery & Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Leith.  
Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow.  
R. Tucker & Sons, Bridport.  
J. & E. Wright, Ltd., Birmingham and London.

**SUPPLY AND FIXING OF STRAINED IRON WIRE FENCING (Running Contract)**—Hill & Smith, Ltd., Brierley Hill, Staffs.

**WORKS SERVICES**—  
Additions and Alterations at Drogheda Barracks—S. Henly & Sons, 6 & 7, Fair Street, Drogheda.

Erection of Aeroplane Shed, Salisbury Plain—W. Harbrow, South Bermondsey Station, S.E.

Erection of Detention Hospital, Deepcut Barracks—Wigginton & Sons, Portsmouth.

Erection of Troop Stables, Assaye Barracks, Tidworth—F. Bennett, New Street Works, Ipswich.

Erection of Troop Stables, Mooltan Barracks, Tidworth—F. Bennett, New Street Works, Ipswich.

Improvements for Prevention of Fire, Athlone Barracks—Lawson & Sons, Stephen's Green, Dublin.

**Periodical Works Services**—  
Leeds—A. Robinson, Waverley Terrace, Gt. Horton, Bradford.  
Portsea—F. Holdsworth, 32, Saltaire Road, Shipley.  
Sheffield—T. M. Oxtoby & Son, 8, Fishergate, York.  
Templemore—Bagnall & Sons, Shipley.  
Woolwich—F. Holdsworth, 32, Saltaire Road, Shipley.

Reconstruction of Drainage, Bury St. Edmunds—F. Bennett, New Street Works, Ipswich.

Reconstruction of Drainage, &c., Mullingar Barracks—J. & R. Thompson, Ltd., Philipsburgh Avenue, Fair View, Dublin.

Repair and Repaving of Parades and Pathway, Wellington Barracks, London—A. C. W. Hobman & Co., Cliftonville, South Bermondsey, S.E.

Repairs to Stable Floors and Roofs, Newbridge Barracks—R. L. Warren, Merville Avenue, Fair View, Dublin.

### INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

**BACKS, &c.**—Bullers, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.

**BOILERS**—  
Marshall, Sons & Co., Gainsborough.  
Vulcan Foundry Co., Newton-le-Willows.

**BRIDGEWORK**—Tees Side Bridge, &c., Works, Middlesbrough.

**BUFFERS, &c.**—Head, Wrightson & Co., Stockton-on-Tees.

**BUNTING**—Morten & Holcroft, Halifax.

**CABLES**—India Rubber, &c., Co., Silvertown.

**CARRIAGES**—Stableford & Co., Coalville.

**CHAIRS, STEEL**—Anderston Foundry Co., Port Clarence, Middlesbrough.

**CHASSIS**—Albion Motor Car Co., Scotstoun, Glasgow.

**CLOTH, TRACING**—Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Newton Street, Manchester.

**CRANES, PILLAR WATER**—Head, Wrightson & Co., Stockton-on-Tees.

**CROSSINGS, &c.**—  
(2) Anderston Foundry Co., Port Clarence, Middlesbrough.  
T. Summerson & Sons, Darlington.

**CROWBARS**—Wardsend Steel Co., Sheffield.

**DISINTEGRATORS**—J. H. Carter, Ltd., Dunstable.

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

**FENCING POSTS, &c.**—District Iron, &c., Co., Smethwick.

**FISHBOLTS**—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, London Works, near Birmingham.

**FISHPLATES**—Patent Shaft, &c., Co., Wednesbury.

**HOSE**—Warne & Co., 29, Gresham Street, E.C.

**INSULATORS**—Bullers, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.

**IRON, BAR**—F. Braby & Co., Glasgow.

**MACHINES, BORING**—G. Richards & Co., Broadheath, Manchester.

**MACHINES, WEIGHING**—Jas. Spencer & Co., Hollinwood.

**MILK, CONDENSED**—Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., 6, Eastcheap, E.C.

**NIBS**—Hinks, Wells & Co., Birmingham.

**PAPER, BROWN**—Cooke & Nuttall, Horwich, Lancs.

**PAPER, ART**—J. Dickinson & Co., 65, Old Bailey, E.C.

**PAPER, CARBONIC**—  
(2) Ellams Duplicator Co., 12, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.  
(2) J. Allen & Sons, Ivybridge.  
(3) Basted Paper Co., Wrotham.

**Spicer Bros., 19, New Bridge Street, E.C.**  
W. Joynson & Son, St. Mary Cray.

**PAPER, STENCIL, &c.**—  
Ellam's Duplicator Co., 12, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.  
D. Gestetner, Tottenham Hale.  
W. & R. Balston, Maidstone.  
R. Craig & Sons, Caldercruix.

**PARCHMENT**—H. Band & Co., Brentford.

**PHOWRAHS**—A. W. Wills & Sons, Nechells, Birmingham.

**PILE DRIVERS**—Sissons & White, Hull.

**PIPES**—  
John Russell & Co., Walsall.  
E. Smith, Wednesbury.  
Stewarts & Lloyds, Glasgow.

**PITCH**—Gas Light, &c., Co., 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

**POINT RODS**—James Russell & Sons, Wednesbury.

**PUMPS**—Worthington Pump Co., 153, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

**RAILS**—  
Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, London Works, Birmingham.  
Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Middlesbrough.

**RIBBONS, &c.**—Ellams Duplicator Co., 12, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.

**ROAD ROLLER**—Aveling & Porter, Rochester.

**SODA, CAUSTIC**—C. Tennant, Sons & Co., Oldbury.

**SPRINGS**—S. Fox & Co., Deepcar.

**STEEL, BAR**—Shropshire Iron Co., Hadley.

**STEEL, FLAT**—Shelton Iron, &c., Co., Stoke-on-Trent.

**STEEL, SPRING**—J. Spencer & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**STEEL FOR BRIDGES**—Tees Side Bridge, &c., Works, Middlesbrough.

**STEELWORK**—Tees Side Bridge, &c., Works, Middlesbrough.

**TAPE, COTTON**—J. Bonas & Son, Derby.



TRAMWAY TRACK—R. Hudson, Gildersome, near Leeds.  
 TUBES, BOILER—Birmingham Battery, &c., Co., Selly Oak.  
 TURPENTINE—C. Price & Co., Upper Thames Street, E.C.  
 WAGONS—  
 Stableford & Co., Coalville.  
 Leeds Forge Co., Leeds.  
 WHEELS—G. R. Turner, Ltd., Langley Mill.  
 WHEELS AND AXLES—  
 Hurst, Nelson & Co., Motherwell.  
 J. Baker & Co., Rotherham.  
 WIRE—  
 Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough.  
 Whitecross Co., Warrington.  
 Shropshire Iron Co., Hadley.  
 Rylands Bros., Warrington.  
 R. Johnson & Nephew, Manchester.

## GENERAL POST OFFICE.

APPARATUS, MAIL BAG EXCHANGING—  
 J. T. Davis, Ltd., Coborn Road, Bow, E.  
 Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey, S.E.  
 APPARATUS, TELEGRAPHIC—Brown & Murray, Ltd, Mildmay Park,  
 Canonbury, N.  
 APPARATUS, TELEPHONIC—  
 Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Adelphi, Salford, Man-  
 chester.  
 Western Electric Co., Ltd., N. Woolwich, E.  
 British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts.  
 BATTERY PLATES, ZINC—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.  
 BENDS & COUPLINGS, CAST IRON—Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stour-  
 bridge.  
 BICYCLES—  
 Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham.  
 Enfield Cycle Co., Ltd., Redditch.  
 Rover Co., Ltd., Coventry.  
 CABLE, PAPER CORE—  
 British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott, Lancs.  
 Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., N. Woolwich, E.  
 Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, Kent.  
 Western Electric Co., Ltd., N. Woolwich, E.  
 CLOTHING, UNIFORM—Myers & Co., 222/6, Cambridge Road, N.E.  
 CORD, FINE LAID—I. N. Lyons, 51, St. Mary Axe, E.C.  
 SPINDLES, INSULATOR & CUPHOLDERS—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds,  
 Ltd., Birmingham.  
 STRING, JUTE—J. & L. F. Goodbody, Ltd., Clara, King's co.  
 LAY AND JOINT LINES OF CAST IRON PIPES (in Glasgow).—W.  
 Dobson, Dundee Street, Edinburgh.  
 ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN AIR COMPRESSING PLANT, at General Post  
 Office (West), London, E.C., Alley & MacLellan, Ltd.,  
 Sentinel Works, Polmadie, Glasgow.  
 ELECTRIC LIGHTING of Bristol Head Post Office Extension—  
 Alexander Hawkins & Sons, 125/8, London Road, S.E.  
 LOCAL TELEPHONE EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT, Installation at Telephone  
 Exchange, Montserrat Road, Putney, S.W.—Western Electric  
 Company, Limited, N. Woolwich, E.  
 EPPING, BISHOP'S STORTFORD AND DUNMOW MOTOR MAIL  
 SERVICE—Tilling, Ltd., Peckham, S.E.  
 LEEDS—Sheffield Motor Mail Service—Geo. Booker, Ltd., Peel  
 Street, Barnsley.

## OFFICE OF WORKS.

BUILDERS' WORK—  
 Blackheath New Post Office and Sorting Office. Erection—  
 Galbraith Bros., Ltd., Camberwell Green Works, S.E.  
 Birkenhead Rock Ferry Sorting Office. Erection—G. L.  
 Desoer, Everton Road, Liverpool.  
 Board of Agriculture. Foundations, &c. (1st Contract)—  
 Holloway Brothers (London), Ltd., Belvedere Road, S.E.  
 Crewe Station Sorting Office. Erection—William Bowers & Co.,  
 Bath Street, Hereford.  
 Glasgow College Street Labour and Telephone Exchange.  
 Erection in Dalbeattie Granite—William Shaw & Son, Ltd.,  
 94, Commerce Street, Glasgow.  
 FITTINGS—General Post Office, King Edward Building. Contract  
 No. 7—Ripper Bros., Castle Hedingham, Essex.  
 BOILERS—Edinburgh Royal Botanic Gardens—Mackenzie &  
 Moncur, Ltd., Balcarres Street, Edinburgh.  
 HEATING APPARATUS—Western District Post Office—Cannon &  
 Hefford, Stanbury Works, Stanbury Road, Peckham, S.E.

## STATIONERY OFFICE.

PAPER of various descriptions—  
 Arnold & Foster, Ltd., Eynsford, Kent.  
 E. Collins & Sons, Kelvindale Mill, Maryhill, Glasgow.  
 A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik.  
 R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Moffat Mills, Airdrie.  
 J. R. Crompton & Bros., Ltd., Elton Mills, Bury.  
 J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Burneside Mills, Kendal.  
 Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, nr. Bristol.  
 Hele Paper Co., Ltd., Hele Paper Works, Cullompton.  
 Ilford Paper Mills Co., Ilford.  
 Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet.  
 Olive Bros., Ltd., Woolfold Mills, Bury.  
 St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots, Hunts.  
 T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., Rye Mill, High Wycombe.  
 T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., Hawley Mill, nr. Dartford.  
 J. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Bradley Mills, Greetland, nr. Halifax.  
 Smith, Anderson & Co., Ltd., Fettykil Mills, Leslie, Fife.  
 Smith, Stone & Knight, Ltd., Avonside Mills, Bristol.  
 R. Sommerville & Co., Creech St. Michael, Taunton.  
 Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd., Wooburn Green.

PARCHMENTS of various descriptions—  
 H. Band & Co., Plough Yard, Brentford.  
 R. Daws, Newport Pagnell, Bucks.  
 G. J. Dilley, Potton, Beds.  
 G. Gibbs & Son, Mitcham Common.

## PRINTING, BINDING, &amp;c.—

Binding 6,000 "Military Engineering" (Part IV)—Harrison &  
 Sons, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.  
 Binding, &c., 8,000 "Army Book 39"—Hazell, Watson & Viney,  
 Ltd., Long Acre, W.C.  
 Binding in Leather, Cloth, &c., Division I.; Division II.—  
 J. Truscott & Son, Ltd., Suffolk Lane, E.C.  
 Binding, &c., 7,500 "Army Book 22A"; 20,000 "Army Book 22";  
 8,000 "Army Book 23"—Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.  
 Printing, Binding, &c., 2,000 "Army Book 36"; 1,200 "Army  
 Book 148"; 20,000 Army Book 127"; 10,000 Army Book 135";  
 6,300 Savings Bank Ledgers; Supplying 1,000 Portfolios—  
 Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.  
 Printing, binding, &c., 2,500 "Army Book 109"—Lamson  
 Paragon Supply Co., Ltd., Paragon Works, Canning Town, E.  
 Printing, binding, &c., 750 "Army Book 211"; 1,500 "Army  
 Book 60"; 3,800 "Army Book 207A"; 3,800 "Army Book  
 208A"; 2,000 books "T.E. No. 25"; 1,000 "Record of  
 Forward, &c. Registered Postal Packets"—McCorquodale &  
 Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.  
 Printing, Binding, &c., 3,000 Patrol Books—Cahill & Co., Ltd.,  
 40, Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin.  
 Printing &c., 16,000 books Certificates of Posting of Registered  
 Postal Packets, No. 1A—Gale & Polden, Ltd., Aldershot.  
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 Co., Ltd., 43, Cardington Street, N.W.  
 Printing, &c., 4,000,000 copies Form 4, Land—Waterlow Bros. &  
 Layton, Ltd., Broken Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E.C.  
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 One Electric Copier—L. Shaw, 39, Victoria Street, S.W.  
 Web Straps, Prongless Buckle—M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn  
 Mills, near Loughborough.

## METROPOLITAN POLICE.

SUPPLY OF COAL AND COKE, for one year from June 1st, 1910—  
 C. Franklin, 133, Pancras Road, N.W.  
 Rickett, Smith & Co., 40, Trinity Square, E.C.  
 Kinnear & Co., 260, West Green Road, Tottenham.  
 Brentnall & Cleland, Kew Bridge, Brentford.  
 Waddell & Sons, Greenwich Wharf, East Greenwich, S.E.  
 ERECTION OF POLICE BUILDING at Paddenswich Road, Hammer-  
 smith—  
 Patman & Fotheringham, 100 & 102, Theobald's Road, W.C.

## PRISON COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND.

FLOUR—John White & Sons, Scotstoun Mills, Partick, Glasgow.

## GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, DUBLIN CASTLE.

COALS for—  
 Mountjoy, Maryborough, Kilkenny and Tullamore Prisons—  
 Wallace Bros., Ltd., 13, D'Olier Street, Dublin.  
 Armagh Prison—G. A. Edwards, Railway Street, Armagh.  
 Belfast Prison—J. & J. E. Carter, 10, Cornmarket, Belfast.  
 Castlebar Prison—Wm. Gibbons, Castlebar.  
 Clonmel Prison—Samuel Morris, Waterford.  
 Cork Prisons—Clyde Shipping Co., Ltd., Patrick's Quay, Cork.  
 Dundalk Prison—T. & J. Connick & Co., Connick's Quay,  
 Dundalk.  
 Galway Prison—J. & P. Hutchison, New Dock, Galway.  
 Limerick Prison—R. Power & Sons, Limerick.  
 Londonderry Prison—Samuel Morrison & Co., Princes Quay,  
 Londonderry.  
 Sligo Prison—Thomas Flanagan, 38, High Street, Sligo.  
 Tralee Prison—Maurice Kelliher, Rock Street, Tralee.  
 Waterford Prison—Murphy Bros., Ltd., 66, Quay, Waterford.  
 Ennis Reformatory—M. Glynn & Sons, Kilrush.

## COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

## BUILDING WORKS—

Rathmorgan New National School, co. Mayo, Patrick J.  
 Gilmartin, Ballina, co. Mayo.  
 Tiernasligo New National School, co. Donegal, James Gallagher  
 & Sons, Strand Road, Londonderry.  
 Lettera New National School, co. Galway, Tobias McHugh,  
 Clonberne, Ballinasloe, co. Galway.  
 Lyracrompane New National School, co. Kerry, John Hannan,  
 Listowel, co. Kerry.  
 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT of the New Royal College of Science,  
 Dublin—V. G. Middleton, Broadway Chambers, Westminster,  
 S.W.

## OFFICE OF WOODS, &amp;c.

REPAIRS AND WORKS OF RE-INSTALLMENT AND IMPROVEMENT,  
 at Stapleford Hall Farm, Stapleford Abbots, County Essex—  
 C. J. Smith, Abridge, Essex.