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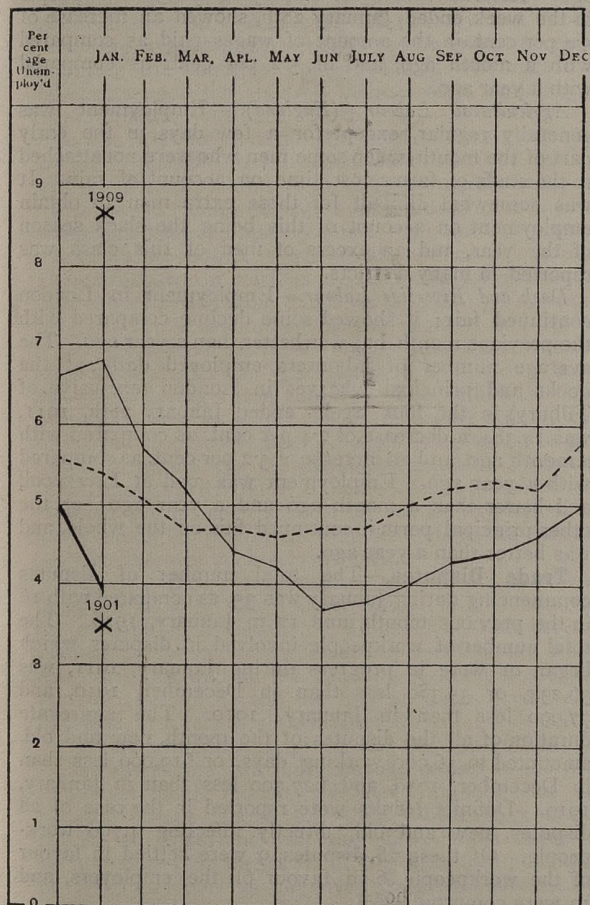
PRICE ONE PENNY.

EMPLOYMENT CHART

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF
TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed during the years 1901-1910 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 January, 1911, the general and branch Returns of Unions related to 753,040 members in the following trades:—

Building	56,704	Paper, Printing & Book-	
Coal Mining	151,423	binding	62,036
Engineering	173,922	Woodworking and Fur-	
Shipbuilding	59,771	nishing	34,951
Other Metal Trades ...	43,335	Miscellaneous	51,094
Textiles	120,704	Total	753,040

STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN JANUARY.

[In addition to the 2,938 Employment Returns from Trade Unions used for the Chart, 4,670 were received from employers relating to 1,198,908 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 7,608 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 January was, on the whole, better than in December, mainly owing to the improvement in the engineering and shipbuilding industries. The cotton trade continued to be well employed, but there was a slight falling off in some of the other textile trades.

As compared with a year ago most of the principal industries showed an improvement which was especially marked in the iron and steel, engineering, shipbuilding, cotton, woollen and worsted trades. Coal mining showed little change.

In the 403 Trade Unions with a net membership of 753,040 making returns, 29,239 (or 3.9 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of January, 1911, compared with 5.0 per cent. at the end of December, 1910, and 6.8 per cent. at the end of January, 1910.

Coal Mining.—Employment in this industry continued good, and was about the same as a year ago. The average weekly number of days worked by the pits reported on was 5.56 during the fortnight ended January 28th, as compared with 5.51 and 5.60 in the fortnights ended 17th December, 1910, and 22nd January, 1910, respectively.

Iron Mining.—Employment was good, and was better on the whole than a month ago and a year ago.

Pig Iron Industry.—Employment during January continued fair and was better than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters employing 22,840 workpeople showed 307 furnaces in blast at the end of January, 1911, compared with 305 in December, 1910, and 301 in January, 1910.

Iron and Steel Works.—Employment at iron and steel works showed a slight improvement as compared with a month ago and was better than a year ago. According to Returns covering 90,992 workpeople, the volume of employment (*i.e.*, number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. on a month ago, and of 6.4 per cent. on a year ago.

Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture.—Employment continued very good and was better than a year ago. The number of mills working at end of January, 1911, was 518, compared with 513 a month ago and 471 a year ago.

Engineering Trades.—Employment was fairly good, better than in December and much better than in January, 1910. Trade Unions with a membership of 171,112 reported 3.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 5.8 per cent. a month ago and 8.5 per cent. a year ago. The comparison with a month ago is affected by Christmas holiday suspensions.

Shipbuilding Trades.—The improvement which was noted in this industry in December, following the con-

clusion of the boilermakers' dispute, was well maintained during January, and at the end of the month employment was much better than both a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 59,771 reported 6.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, compared with 12.2 per cent. a month ago, and 16.1 per cent. a year ago.

Cotton Trade.—Employment in the spinning and weaving branches showed a further improvement, and was good; it was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 133,895 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 20.3 per cent. compared with a year ago, when organised short time was being worked.

Woollen Trade.—Employment continued good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; it was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 28,045 workpeople in the week ended January 28th showed a decrease of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 7.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Worsted Trade.—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 43,461 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 4.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Linen Trade.—Employment showed little change compared with a month ago and was about the same as a year ago. Returns from firms employing 48,968 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed a decrease in the amount of wages paid of 0.4 per cent. compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Jute Trade.—Employment was moderate, and not quite so good as a month ago; it was also worse than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 16,284 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed a decrease in the amount of wages paid of 0.9 per cent. on a month ago, and of 4.2 per cent. on a year ago.

Lace Trade.—Employment continued moderate and was not so good as a year ago, the levers and plain net branches both showing a decline. Returns from firms employing 6,886 workpeople in the week ended January 28th showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 2.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Hosiery Trade.—Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 20,175 workpeople in the week ended January 28th showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 4.3 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Silk Trade.—Employment was fairly good; it was better than both a month and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,047 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 3.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing and Finishing.—Employment generally was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 19,074 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, showed an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 6.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Tailoring Trade.—Employment in the bespoke branch in London showed the usual seasonal decline, but was better than a year ago; in the provinces it was slack. In the ready-made branch it was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Employment showed an improvement on both a month and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 63,338 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, showed an increase of 2.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 3.8 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

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

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

Printing and Bookbinding Trades.—Employment was dull on the whole; it showed little change as compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. Trade Unions in the printing trades with a membership of 53,165 reported 5.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of January as compared with 5.3 per cent. a month ago and 6.3 per cent. a year ago. In the bookbinding trades the corresponding percentages were 4.0, 3.6, and 5.9.

Building Trades.—Employment continued slack and showed little general change as compared with a month ago. It was rather better than a year ago.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Employment on the whole was moderate, about the same as a month ago, and better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,051 reported 6.0 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 6.8 per cent. a month ago, and 9.3 per cent. a year ago.

Glass Trades.—Employment was fair on the whole, better than a year ago, but worse than a month ago.

Porcelain, China and Earthenware Industry.—Employment on the whole was fair and better than a year ago, but not so good as a month ago. Returns from firms employing 19,945 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, showed a decrease of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 7.1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Brick Trade.—Employment on the whole was still moderate but better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 11,552 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, showed an increase of 5.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and of 5.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Agricultural Labour (England).—Employment was generally regular, except for a few days in the early part of the month, when some men who were not attached to the staffs of farms lost time on account of rain. It was somewhat difficult for these extra men to obtain employment on account of this being the slack season of the year, and an excess of men of this class was reported in many districts.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—Employment in London continued fair; it showed some decline compared with the previous month, but was better than a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in London (exclusive of Tilbury) in the four weeks ended January 28th, 1911, was 14,384, a decrease of 2.4 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 5.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago. Employment was good at Liverpool, and better than a month ago and a year ago; at the other principal ports it continued fair on the whole, and was better than a year ago.

Trade Disputes.—The total number of disputes commencing during January was 35, as compared with 16 in the previous month, and 12 in January, 1910. The total number of workpeople involved in disputes which began or were in progress during January, 1911, was 36,234, or 35,380 less than in December, 1910, and 77,990 less than in January, 1910. The aggregate duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 56,000 working days, or 619,000 less than in December, 1910, and 627,700 less than in January, 1910. Definite results were reported in the case of 28 disputes, new and old, directly affecting 4,790 workpeople. Of these 28 disputes, 9 were settled in favour of the workpeople, 6 in favour of the employers, and 13 were compromised.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes taking effect in January affected 82,000 workpeople, of whom 16,600 received increases and 65,400 sustained decreases. Amongst those whose wages were increased were 6,250 blastfurnacemen and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Mon. The number whose wages were reduced included 45,000 coal miners in Northumberland, 11,500 ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Cleveland and Durham, 5,500 blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, and 1,400 in West Cumberland. The computed effect of all the changes was a net decrease of £49 per week.

CHILD LABOUR LEGISLATION IN EUROPE.

The United States Department of Commerce and Labour has published a report* on Child Labour Legislation in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland.

The first object of the investigation was to make a statement of the prevailing legal limitations upon child labour. The laws themselves often constitute merely a framework which must be filled out by means of numerous decrees, ordinances, police regulations, and other administrative measures. These measures sometimes constitute a relaxation of the general rules laid down by statute, administrative authorities being given far-reaching powers to set up 'exceptions' to and 'exemptions' from the operation of the laws. Sometimes, on the other hand, these administrative measures may become tantamount to a much stricter regulation of child labour than appears on the face of the law.

The second purpose of the investigation was to learn what provisions have been made to secure the observance of the measures regulating the gainful employment of children. Wherever possible, information was collected with regard to the frequency and severity of punishment inflicted by the courts upon violators of the labour laws relating to children.

Attention was also paid to the relationship between the school laws and the labour laws and the co-operation of labour inspectors with the school authorities.

The account of existing legislation in each country is preceded in every case by a sketch of earlier child labour legislation. Wherever trustworthy and recent data were available with regard to the extent of child labour in the countries concerned, and with regard to its effects upon the children themselves, a summary of this information has been added.

In this brief notice of a report of more than 400 pages, it is only possible to call attention to sections dealing with legislation peculiar to the country reported on.

Austria.—Primary education for children over 6 years of age has been compulsory since 1774, and the present school laws require 8 years' attendance at school. There are, however, various arrangements for shortening such school period from 8 to 6 years in many Provinces. In most Provinces, moreover, the seventh and eighth school years need not involve more than 3 or 4 months' attendance during the year, nor more than 3 or 4 hours per week during these months. The Industrial Code contains a number of provisions regarding apprentices. Industrial employees under 18 years of age must be permitted to attend the industrial continuation schools at such times as are fixed by the schedules of those schools. If there are no such schools for female employees, the latter shall be permitted to attend domestic science schools wherever such schools exist.

Belgium.—Large discretionary powers are conferred upon the King by the Labour Laws: in their exercise he is required to consult the Councils of Industry and Labour or the sections thereof representing the trades concerned, as well as the Standing Committees of the Provincial Councils and the Higher Council of Public Hygiene, or a technical committee thereof.

Special attention is given to the reports of the Mines Inspectors, not only because mining is the most important single industry of the Kingdom, but also because female labour and child labour have always played an important part therein. Home industries occupy more than one-sixth of the industrial population of Belgium; persons employed in these industries, as well as those engaged in agricultural occupations, lie entirely outside the scope of the Factory Act of 1889, which created a class of 'protected persons,' consisting of males under 16 years and females under 21 years of age employed in industrial establishments. There is no Belgian law for the obligatory attendance of children at school.

France.—The main features of the present situation are determined by the laws of November, 1892, but for

* Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, No. 89—July 1910, Washington, U.S.A. Government Printing Office.

a complete statement of the regulations concerning child labour the Report indicates the provisions contained in a series of laws and decrees stretching back over a period of more than half-a-century; for the apprenticeship law of 1851 still has an important bearing upon certain phases of child labour. The most recent law concerning this class of persons is that of April, 1909, which is of particular interest because it applies to commercial establishments. It provides that 'the different kinds of work which are forbidden women and children under 18 years of age, because of the danger they involve, or because they overtax the strength of women and children, or because they are morally harmful, shall be determined by administrative regulations issued upon the advice of the Superior Commission of Labour and the Consulting Committee of Arts and Manufactures.' The law of 1892 provided for the enactment of a number of similar 'administrative regulations' for industrial establishments. Under these, boys under 14 and girls under 18 years of age may not be employed to transport goods by wheelbarrows or two-wheeled carts; no boy under 14 or female person of any age may be employed to transport goods by tricycles propelled by foot; girls under 16 may not be employed at sewing machines propelled by foot. With reference to the law providing a weekly rest day for women and children, the Report states that permission to suspend the weekly day of rest is most frequently asked for printing offices, dressmaking establishments, laundries, hat makers and shoe makers.

Germany.—Many of the provisions concerning child labour are contained in the 'law for the protection of children,' dated March, 1903, but by no means all of them. The Industrial Code, particularly as modified by the laws of 1891 and 1908, contains a number of important provisions for the regulation of child labour. Under this Code industrial employers are required to grant to their workpeople under 18 years of age who attend a recognised continuation school the necessary time for compliance with the schedules of such schools. Another section extends the same rule to workpeople and apprentices in commercial establishments in places where there is a commercial or trade school recognised by the State or the Municipality. The term 'continuation school' includes institutions in which girls receive instruction in handicrafts or in domestic science. Attendance at continuation or trade schools may be made compulsory for all boys employed under 18 years of age, and for girls and female apprentices employed in commercial establishments wherever such attendance is not already obligatory, under the law of the State or under the bye-law of a Municipality or group of Municipalities or Townships. The inspection of hotels and taverns and the application of the laws affecting conditions of labour in those establishments, is entrusted to the local police authorities.

Italy.—In Italy, under a law enacted in 1877, children must attend elementary schools from their sixth to their ninth year, or, if they fail to pass the prescribed examination, until they are 10 years old. The conditions under which children (and women) may be employed in industrial labour are determined by two laws, one enacted in 1902 and the other in 1907, both of which were brought together in a code or 'Unified Text' on November 10th, 1907. The law extends to 'all places in which industrial labour is carried on by means of mechanical motors, no matter what the number of workpeople may be. When, however, there is no mechanical motor, all places in which more than 5 workpeople (regardless of sex) are employed are to be considered as industrial establishments, and hence subject to the law. Offices, shops and salerooms are excluded, but not the building trades.' Twelve years is the minimum age of admission to industrial establishments generally. For underground work in mines it is 13 years where power-driven machinery is used, otherwise 14 years. Children under 15 may not be employed in dangerous, unhealthy or excessively fatiguing work—even in establishments not subject to the law—nor may they work more than 11 hours per day.

Switzerland.—The Federal Factory Law of 1877 constitutes the basis of labour legislation in Switzerland.

It may be supplemented by Cantonal enactments (so far as these do not concern factories), and its provisions are enforced by Cantonal authorities under the supervision of the Confederation. The Cantons have frequently exercised the privilege of passing laws for the protection of labourers employed otherwise than in factories. The term 'factory' applies to 'every industrial establishment in which a number of labourers are employed simultaneously and regularly, in closed rooms outside their homes.' Children under 14 years of age may not be employed in factories. In the case of children in their fifteenth or sixteenth year, the time required for school, for religious instruction, and for work in the factory may not exceed a total of 11 hours per day. School and religious instruction must not be interfered with by work in the factory. It is an almost uniform practice of the Swiss Cantons to require children to continue to attend the public schools until the age of 14 years. Some have practically raised this to 15 years, while others require children to continue until the end of the school year during which they reach the age of 14. Another important restriction of child labour is in the laws by which many of the Cantons have made attendance for two or three years at continuation schools or continuation courses obligatory for young people over 14 years of age. Thirteen Cantons have enacted special laws for the protection of workpeople in hotels, taverns and restaurants.

RECENT CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

Steelworkers, Shotton.

In 1909, a movement for the abolition of the method of paying wages under the "contract" system was started by the day-wage men employed at the Shotton Ironworks of Messrs. J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., a number of whom were members of the British Steel Smelters, Mill, Iron, and Tinsplate Workers' Association.

The firm decided to abolish the contract system and gave notice accordingly. At the expiry of the notice in March, 1910, the contractors, who belong to the Associated Iron and Steel Workers' Union of Great Britain, together with the men not connected with the Steel Smelters' Union, ceased work, and serious local disturbances occurred when attempts were made to introduce steelworkers from other districts. Various attempts to settle the dispute between the two unions were made, but without success, and in October, 1910, Mr. G. R. Askwith, C.B., K.C., was approached with a request that he would assist in bringing about a settlement of the dispute. Several conferences were held at the Board of Trade offices, under the chairmanship of Mr. Askwith, and on October 25th, agreements were drawn up between representatives of the unions and of the firm. Further difficulties, however, arose, and protracted negotiations ensued. No settlement having been arrived at, the firm in December closed their works.

Negotiations were then assisted by the intervention of representatives of the Steel Ingot Makers' Association, and on 29th December an agreement was signed at the Board of Trade offices by representatives of the firm and the two unions involved, the agreement being countersigned on behalf of the Steel Ingot Makers' Association and the Board of Trade.

Work was resumed, but differences arose as to the men to be re-instated in the mills, and a further stoppage of work occurred. The parties having agreed to submit the matters in dispute to arbitration, in accordance with the agreement of 29th December the Board of Trade appointed Mr. J. Burnett to act as Umpire, Messrs. David Colville and G. Hutton being appointed to act as Arbitrators by the Steel Ingot Makers' Association and the Midland Wages Board respectively. The Arbitrators issued their award on 14th January determining the points in dispute, and work was finally resumed on the following day.

Scalers, Liverpool.

On 7th January about 1,350 scalers and cementers at Liverpool struck work in support of a demand for increased wages and overtime rates, and other matters. Mr. D. C. Cummings, of the Board of Trade, was

instructed to visit Liverpool, and succeeded in arranging a conference of representatives of the parties, but no settlement was then arrived at. At a further conference, however, held on 18th January under the chairmanship of Mr. Cummings, a provisional agreement was arrived at and subsequently ratified by the parties whereby the men received certain advances in wages and in overtime rates, and a reduction in the hours of labour.

Boot and Shoe Operatives, Northampton.

Mr. Ralph V. Bankes, K.C., the umpire appointed by the Board of Trade to settle certain claims brought forward by the workpeople's representatives on the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trades (Clickers and Pressmen) of Northampton, (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, December 1910, p. 404), issued his award on the 30th January. Under the award, which is to remain in force for three years, and thereafter subject to three months' notice on either side, the minimum wage for clickers remains at 30s. a week. As regards pressmen, the minimum weekly wage is fixed at 30s. for sole (outsole) cutters, and 28s. for insole and stiffener cutters, that for other pressmen previously at 26s. being raised to 27s. The award defines a counter-out, and fixes his minimum wage, and deals also with the provision of kit in the clicking department.

Boot and Shoe Operators, Northampton.

Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., having been appointed by the Board of Trade to decide certain questions of interpretation arising out of the quantities statement for clickers at Northampton (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1911, p. 5), issued his award on 21st January, determining the matters in dispute.

Spelter Workers, Swansea Vale.

Mr. G. R. Askwith, C.B., K.C., to whom the question in dispute in connection with this case was referred (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1910, p. 404), issued his award on 1st February. The point referred to Mr. Askwith was as to whether 3d. per day should be paid as bonus, or as wages, the other matters in dispute having been arranged between the parties. Mr. Askwith decided that the 3d. per day ought to be paid as bonus, as previously.

Painters, Leicester.

On 30th January, in response to a joint application from the Employers' and Operatives' Societies in the Leicester Painting Trade, the Board of Trade appointed Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., to act as chairman of a joint conference to consider suggested new working rules.

Musicians, London.

Notices having been served upon Managers of Variety Theatres in the Metropolitan Police District, requesting that the rates of pay fixed by the award of Mr. G. R. Askwith, C.B., K.C., in connection with the music hall dispute of 1907, should be increased, and other arrangements made regulating the terms and conditions of employment, an agreement was arrived at by the parties after discussion in accordance with the procedure laid down by the award. Having considered this agreement, Mr. Askwith, on January 30th, 1911, issued an award amending that of 1907, in respect of certain matters relating to wages and overtime.

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 27th April, 1910, the Trade Board established under the above Act for the Hammered and Dollied or Tommied chain-making trade, have given notice as required by Section 4 (3) of the above Act, that they have fixed minimum time-rates and certain general minimum piece-rates for Dollied or Tommied chain-making, and for hand-hammered chain-making of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch diameter and over up to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch inclusive; and also additional general minimum piece-rates for hand-hammered chain-making (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 fixed.

FOREIGN LABOUR STATISTICS.

The Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics,* recently issued by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, gives statistics and other information relating to the chief foreign countries on the following subjects:—The numbers engaged in the principal trades in various countries; fluctuations in employment; wages and hours of labour; trade unions; trade disputes; conciliation and arbitration; co-operation; workmen's insurance; subsidised unemployment funds; labour registries; and labour colonies.

Altogether the statistics in one or other of the various sections relate to 20 countries, viz., Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Luxemburg, Roumania, Serbia, Bulgaria, the United States of America, and Japan, and in every case the Tables contain the latest available figures. The great bulk of the information has been obtained from the publications of the Labour Departments and Statistical Offices of the various countries.

The statistical tables are preceded by introductory memoranda on each of the above-mentioned subjects. These memoranda compare the statistics for the different countries and add corresponding figures for the United Kingdom, where a legitimate basis of comparison exists, but it should be borne in mind that such comparison is always subject to important qualifications and in a number of cases the statistics are too dissimilar to admit of comparison.

From one of these memoranda the following notes have been compiled:—

Workmen's Insurance.

The Tables given, which are restricted to schemes of a compulsory character, are grouped in four sections, according to the object of insurance—(1) Accident, (2) Sickness, (3) Infirmity or Old Age, and (4) Combined Insurance.

(1) In the case of insurance against Accident, as distinct from employers' liability legislation, the compulsory principle has now been applied in Germany, Austria, Hungary, France, Italy, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Norway, Luxemburg, and Finland; but the range of occupations subject to insurance varies greatly in different countries. Thus, in France and Belgium the obligation applies only to seamen and miners, in Denmark to seamen and employees of the larger agricultural undertakings. On the other hand, while the insurance of industrial workpeople is common to the laws of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, and Finland, the German law includes in addition seamen and agricultural labourers, the Austrian and Hungarian laws include workmen engaged in mechanical operations connected with agriculture, the Italian law includes these and seamen in addition, and the law of Finland includes seamen. Most of the general laws include works-officials whose earnings do not exceed a certain sum; in Germany and Luxemburg the exemption limit is £150 per annum, in Austria and Hungary the limit is £100, in Italy £85, in Norway £67 10s., and in Finland £30, but in some countries voluntary insurance in the authorised funds is allowed beyond the exemption limit.

In Germany the cost of insurance falls upon the employers, except to the extent that the cost of the first 13 weeks' disablement is borne by the Sickness Insurance Funds, to which the workpeople pay two-thirds and the employers one-third; in Austria the workmen pay 10 per cent. of the cost, and the first four weeks of disablement fall to the Sickness Funds, which are supported as in Germany; in Hungary the first ten weeks fall upon the Sickness Funds; in the other countries with a general system of insurance the entire cost falls on the employers. In France, where only seamen and miners are liable to compulsory insurance, the cost is shared equally by employers and men, and in Denmark, where seamen are insured, the employers are exempt, but the state supplements the seamen's contributions.

In regard to compensation, free medical attendance is given almost invariably (Austria is an exception), but

*Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics. Cd. 5415. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 2s. 1d.

the scale of money payments differs greatly. In Germany compensation to a maximum of two-thirds of the workman's wages from the 14th week is given during total disablement, or hospital treatment with 60 per cent. of wages to the relatives; and in the event of death a sum equal to 20 times the daily wages is paid as funeral money, with pensions up to a maximum of 60 per cent. of the deceased's wages to the relatives. In Austria pensions are paid from the fifth week to a maximum of 60 per cent. of the wages, or £60 per annum; in the event of death funeral money to a maximum of £2 2s. and pensions to the maximum of 50 per cent. of wages or £50 per annum are paid to the relatives.

(2) Insurance against Sickness is compulsory in Germany, Hungary and Luxemburg for industrial and commercial workpeople and for works-officials and clerks whose yearly earnings do not exceed a fixed amount (£100 in the first two countries and £120 in the third); in Austria for industrial workpeople generally; in Norway (under an Act dated September 18th, 1909, and coming into operation in July, 1911) for wage earners generally, with exemption in the case of sailors on voyages occupying more than ten days out and home, and in the case of persons who either alone or jointly with husband or wife have an income exceeding £77 15s. 6d. in towns or £66 13s. 4d. in the country; in France for miners (in conjunction with infirmity insurance), and in Belgium for miners and seamen. Agricultural labourers and domestic servants are excluded in all countries except Norway. In Germany, Austria-Hungary and Luxemburg two-thirds of the contributions are paid by the workpeople and the remainder by the employers; and in Norway six-tenths of the premiums are paid by the insured persons, one-tenth by the employers, one-tenth by the local authority and two-tenths by the State.

Benefits in case of sickness are given in Germany and Norway for a minimum period of 26 weeks, in Austria and Hungary for twenty weeks, and in Luxemburg for 13 weeks. In all these countries the minimum benefits include medical attendance and medicine during illness, surgical appliances if necessary, and sick pay, with special allowances to women in childbirth. In Germany and Luxemburg the sick pay dates from the third day of illness and the minimum daily benefit is one-half of the average wages of a day labourer or of the class of workpeople to which the sick person belongs, or treatment may be given in hospital, and the sick pay is then reduced to one-half; in Austria the sick pay consists of 60 per cent. of the daily wages current in the locality for workpeople subject to insurance; in Hungary it consists of 50 per cent. of a man's earnings, but free medical attendance is given to all the members of the family; in Norway sick pay dates from the fourth day and may not exceed 60 per cent. of the average daily earnings as defined by the statute. In the event of death, funeral money is paid to the relatives, the usual amount being 20 times the daily wages of the deceased; in Norway the maximum amount is £2 15s. 6d. Higher benefits can be given in return for higher contributions.

(3.) Germany and France are the only countries which have adopted legislation for the compulsory insurance of the working classes generally (including agricultural labourers and domestic servants) against Old Age and Infirmity. Other countries have, however, applied this principle to special classes of workers, as, for example, Austria, Hungary, and Belgium to miners; while State or other public subsidies outside the Poor Law are granted in aid of voluntary insurance or savings in France, Belgium, Denmark, Italy and Spain.

In Germany the cost of old age and infirmity pensions is borne by employers and workpeople in equal shares, but the Imperial Government makes a uniform annual addition of £2 10s. to every pension granted. For the purpose of fixing the amount of the contributions and pensions the insured are divided into five classes according to their wages, as calculated in several different ways (the usual basis being 300 times the daily wage of the class of worker insured), viz., those which (a) do not exceed £17 10s. per annum, (b) range from £17 10s. to £27 10s., (c) range from £27 10s. to £42 10s., (d) range

from £42 10s. to £57 10s., and (c) exceed £57 10s. The present weekly contributions payable by employers and workpeople jointly are 1³/₄d., 2³/₄d., 3³/₄d., and 4³/₄d. respectively, according to the class. An old age pension may be claimed by any worker who has completed his seventieth year and paid contributions for 1,200 weeks, whether or not he is unfit for work. An infirmity pension, on the other hand, may be claimed at any age by any worker who has paid contributions for 200 weeks, provided that he is unable to earn one-third of the current daily wages earned in his locality by persons of his own class and of normal capacity. Persons entitled to either pension must make their choice between them and cannot draw both. The old age pension is £3 in the first wages class, £4 10s. in the second, £6 in the third, £7 10s. in the fourth, and £9 in the fifth, plus the Government subsidy of £2 10s. in each case. The infirmity pension is made up of three elements, a fixed sum according to the wages class (£3 in the first class, £3 10s. in the second, £4 in the third, £4 10s. in the fourth, and £5 in the fifth), a supplement dependent upon the number of contributions paid, and the Government subsidy of £2 10s. On the basis of 500 contributions the pensions so calculated would amount to £6 5s., £7 10s., £8 10s., £9 10s. and £10 10s. respectively in the five classes, but the possible maxima are about twice these amounts. In the event of death before a pension has been assigned, half the amount of the premiums paid (in other words, the full share paid by the insured person) is returned to the relatives, and the same return is made to women, not in receipt of pensions, who marry. The workpeople are insured in territorial institutions, of which there are 31 for all Germany, and in 10 special funds, organised for miners, railway men, seamen, and several other classes of employees.

In France a law of April 5th, 1910 (which will come into operation during 1911) applied the obligation to be insured against old age and infirmity to the whole population, urban and rural equally, receiving less than £120 a year in salary or wages; this population is estimated at 10,500,000. The funds out of which pensions will be paid will be derived from regular contributions made by those insured and by their employers in equal amounts, and State subsidies in the form of a yearly addition, not exceeding £2 8s., to each annuity purchased by these contributions. The contributions payable yearly are 14s. 4d. in respect of a man, 9s. 7d. for a woman, and 7s. 2d. for a minor (under 18 years). Old age pensions become due at the age of 65 years, and the contributory period necessary for receiving the full State subsidy is 30 years, but at the age of 55 years it will be competent for an insured person to anticipate his pension, in which case the State grant will be proportionately reduced. Special provisions apply to the period of transition, to allow of pensions being paid to persons who attain the age of 65 years without having contributed for the full qualifying period. If an insured person becomes permanently incapacitated by reason of accident or infirmity, he may likewise anticipate his pension irrespective of his age, and in such cases the State subsidy will be increased beyond the amount proportionate to the contributions paid, though not beyond £2 8s. per annum. The assurance of persons coming under the law may be undertaken by the various friendly societies and pension funds, including those established by employers and those attached to trade unions, subject to approval and control by the Ministry of Finance. The law also provides for optional insurance by certain classes of persons who are not salary or wage earners (e.g., small landowners and farmers and small employers), by persons earning more than £120 but not more than £200 per annum, and by the wives and widows of wage earners compulsorily insured. It appears that the maximum pension possible under the law (in the case of a person insured from the age of 12 to that of 65 years) will be £16 11s., inclusive of the State subsidy; persons insured from the ages of 20, 30, 40 and 50 years would, at the age of 65 years, be entitled to pensions of £13 4s., £9 11s., £6 8s., and £4 15s. respectively.

(4) The combined forms of insurance include the Austrian and Hungarian Miners' Provident Funds for

insurance against accident, sickness, and old age, the French Miners' Relief Funds for insurance against sickness and infirmity, and the Belgian Miners' Relief Funds for insurance against accident, sickness, infirmity, and old age. Employers and workpeople contribute to these funds in different proportions, sharing equally in Austria and France, while in Belgium the State and Provinces contribute. Pensions are granted to widows and orphans. In Belgium there is an insurance fund for seamen to meet the contingencies of accident, sickness, and old age.

UNITED STATES: POPULATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Population: Census of 1910. According to Bulletin 109, recently published by the United States Department of Commerce and Labour, the population of the United States, as recorded in the Census of 1910, was 91,972,266; in addition, the population of Alaska was 64,356, that of Hawaii 191,909, that of Porto Rico 1,118,012, and the number of persons in the military and naval service of the United States stationed abroad was 55,608.

The following Table shows the population of the United States at each Census from 1790 to 1910, together with the number and percentage of increase for each decade:—

Census.	Total Population.	Increase since preceding Census.	
		Number.	Percentage.
1790	3,929,214	—	—
1800	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.1
1810	7,239,881	1,931,398	36.4
1820	9,638,453	2,398,572	33.1
1830	12,866,020	3,227,567	33.5
1840	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7
1850	23,191,896	6,122,443	35.9
1860	31,443,321	8,251,425	35.6
1870	38,558,371	7,115,050	22.6
1880	50,155,783	11,597,412	30.1
1890	62,947,714	12,791,931	25.5
1900	75,994,575	13,046,861	20.7
1910	91,972,266	15,977,691	21.0

Compared with 1900, the population of every State, with one exception, shows an increase in 1910, varying from 3.6 per cent. in Vermont to 120.4 per cent. in Washington. The exception is Iowa, which shows a decrease in population of 0.3 per cent. The largest proportionate increases, in nearly every case exceeding 50 per cent., occurred in the Western States. The following table shows the population in 1910, of the ten States having the largest population in that year, and the percentage increase over 1900:—

State.	Population in 1910.	Percentage of Increase over 1900.
New York	9,113,614	25.4
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	21.6
Illinois	5,638,591	16.9
Ohio	4,767,121	14.7
Texas	3,896,542	27.8
Massachusetts	3,566,416	20.0
Missouri	3,293,335	6.0
Michigan	2,810,173	16.1
Indiana	2,700,876	7.3
Georgia	2,609,121	17.7

The population per square mile of the United States was 30.9 in 1910, as compared with 25.6 in 1900 and 21.2 in 1890. The following table shows the population per square mile in the five States having the highest and the five States having the lowest density figures in 1910, (apart from the District of Columbia, which had a population per square mile of 5,517.8 in 1910, 4,645.3 in 1900, and 3,839.9 in 1890):—

State.	Population per Square Mile.		
	1890.	1900.	1910.
Rhode Island	323.8	400.7	568.5
Massachusetts	278.5	349.0	418.8
New Jersey	192.3	250.7	337.7
Connecticut	154.8	188.5	231.3
New York	126.0	152.5	191.2
Nevada	0.4	0.4	0.7
Wyoming	0.6	1.0	1.5
Arizona	0.8	1.1	1.8
Montana	1.0	1.7	2.6
New Mexico	1.3	1.6	2.7

Immigration and Emigration.

According to the Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for the year ended June 30th, 1910, the total immigration of aliens for the year ended June 30th, 1910, was 1,041,570; the corresponding totals for previous years were:—

Year ended June 30th, 1909	751,786
" " " 1908	782,870
" " " 1907	1,285,349

The following Table shows the arrivals and departures of aliens, and the net increase of the population of the United States from this cause, in each of the years ended June 30th, 1909 and 1910:—

	1909.	1910.
Admitted		
Immigrant aliens	751,786	1,041,570
Non-Immigrant aliens	192,449	156,467
Total	944,235	1,198,037
Departed		
Emigrant aliens	225,802	202,436
Non-Emigrant aliens	174,590	177,982
Total	400,392	380,418
Inward Balance	543,843	817,619

Note:—In making the above classification the following rule is observed:—Arriving aliens whose permanent domicile has been outside the United States who intend to reside permanently in the United States, are classed as immigrant aliens; departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States who intend to reside permanently abroad, are classed as emigrant aliens; all alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad, and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States, are classed as non-emigrant aliens on the outward journey and non-immigrant on the inward.

The following Table shows the countries from which the largest net immigration of aliens took place in the years ended June 30th, 1909 and 1910:—

	1909.	1910.
Russian Empire (including Finland)	94,866	169,908
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	89,183	163,412
Austria	48,763	110,667
Hungary	63,566	101,459
United Kingdom	63,447	91,397

The inward balance from other countries was in each case less than 25,000 in 1909 and 1910, except in the case of British North America, from which there was an inward balance of 28,669 in 1909 (as compared with an outward balance of 464 in 1910).

As regards nationality, of the net number of alien immigrants in 1910, 167,492 were classed as Italian, 112,470 as Polish, 92,381 as English, Welsh, Scotch and Irish, 78,392 as Hebrew, 59,582 as German, 44,697 as Scandinavian, 32,501 as Croatian and Slavonian, and 30,548 as Greek, other races contributing less than 25,000 each.

STATE SUBVENTIONS TO UNEMPLOYMENT FUNDS IN DENMARK IN 1909-1910.

The First Secretary of H.M. Legation at Copenhagen, in a despatch dated January 19th, transmits a copy and summary of the report for the year ended March 31st, 1910, of the Inspector appointed by the Danish Government to supervise the unemployment funds coming under the law of April 9th, 1907. (For a summary of this law see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, 1907, p. 197).

At the beginning of the year there were 44 recognised unemployment funds with a membership of 83,836, which rose to 89,868 at the end. During the year 4 more funds were registered, which had a membership of 5,144 at the beginning and 5,421 at the end. These new funds were limited to certain trades, one being local in character and the others covering the whole country. Thus, on March 31st, 1910, the 48 funds had 95,289 members qualified to draw benefit (85,728 men and 9,561 women). As regards their distribution 47.1 per cent. belonged to Copenhagen (including Frederiksberg), 37.4 per cent. to provincial towns and 14.1 per cent. to rural districts; the place of residence of the remaining

*That is to say, who had paid their subscriptions for a period of 12 months.

members is not shown. Of the 4 funds which received recognition during the year one had no members with the qualification of twelve months' membership required before the state subvention can be received.

The total income of the 48 funds during the year 1909-1910 was £109,688 of which £62,013 consisted of members' contributions, while fines amounted to £98, donations to £267, the State subvention (for the year 1908-9) to £32,009 and the municipal subventions (also for 1908-9) to £14,008. Their expenditure amounted to £92,115, of which £78,130 was in the form of daily allowances and £3,752 in other forms of relief, while £3,307 was for expenses relating to the labour registries which at the close of the financial year were attached to 18 of the unemployment funds having a total membership of 55,289, and £6,926 was for expenses of administration. The income of the funds, including the State and municipal grants, thus exceeded their expenditure by £17,573. The total assets of the funds on March 31st, 1910, amounted to £36,835, or 7s. 9d. per member on an average.

Relief was given in respect of 1,087,186 days of unemployment to the members of 43 funds whose returns are available, but the total number of working days lost by members of these funds during 1909-1910 was 2,575,433, or an average of 31 days per member.

According to the Danish Industrial Census of 1906 there were 176,368 workpeople (133,470 male and 42,898 female) of both sexes over 18 years of age, eligible for membership in an unemployment fund. Comparing with this the total number of members of the registered unemployment funds it appears that 64.2 per cent. of the men and 22.3 per cent. of the women are insured against unemployment in funds registered under the law.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

A report issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland deals with the annual migration of agricultural labourers to England and Scotland, and the work and earnings of such migratory labourers.

The main sources of information with regard to the migration to England and Scotland are three, viz.:—(a) enquiry made annually at the homes of the migratory labourers in connection with the enumeration of agricultural statistics; (b) information supplied by the Registrar-General as to the number of temporary emigrants leaving the principal Irish ports, excepting Dublin, and, for Dublin, returns furnished by the Midland Great Western Railway, and the Great Southern and Western Railway, showing the number of migratory labourers that passed over their lines to Dublin and via Dublin to England and Scotland; and (c) special enquiries made amongst employers of Irish migratory labourers in England and Scotland.

The number of Irish agricultural labourers who went to and returned from England and Scotland in 1909 is estimated at about 20,500. In the first official record of the number of these labourers, viz., in the Census of 1841, the number was estimated at about 40,000. From 1841 to 1880 no record was kept, but since 1880 there has been an annual enumeration. After 1880, when the number was about 35,000, there was a marked falling off until 1888, from which year until 1901 there was an increase, the number in 1901 being about 30,000. Since 1901 there has again been a considerable decrease.

The great majority of the migratory labourers come from Connaught, and within that province County Mayo has always been, as far back as records go, the principal source of these labourers. Ulster is the only other province from which there is any large movement of migratory labourers, and of these nearly 85 per cent. are from Donegal.

†The obligatory subvention from the State and the voluntary subventions from the municipalities are paid after the expiration of the financial year.

‡Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1909-10. Report and tables relating to Irish Agricultural Labourers. Cd. 5033. 1910. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 2d.

The migratory labourers fall into three distinct groups:—(1) Achill workers, both male and female, employed chiefly in raising potatoes in Ayrshire and neighbouring counties of Scotland; (2) Donegal men, who go chiefly to the East and South-East of Scotland, and also to Northumberland, and are employed chiefly in turnip-singling, haymaking, corn harvest, potato and turnip raising; (3) Connaught men, who go to England, mainly to Cheshire, Lancashire, Durham, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Warwick and Stafford, and are employed on similar work to the Donegal men.

The Achill workers come over largely in families or groups, and are organised in squads. The total number seems to be comparatively stationary, and to range from 1,500 to 2,000. The wages of the average worker—other than those who are in charge of squads—are usually close on 15s. a week, and it is stated that workers usually save from £8 to £10 in the season, which lasts from early in June to the end of October or the beginning of November. The wages earned by the Donegal men range from 3s. to 4s. per day (or more when on piece work), with free lodging and coals; many of them save from £10 to £15 and up to £20 in the season (June to November, or later). The Connaught men begin to come over in considerable numbers from the middle of March onwards, though the great exodus is in June, and they remain in England until November and in some cases up to Christmas. Their wages, if by the week, run as a rule from 15s. to 20s. with lodging, fuel and occasionally some food: to a large extent, however, work is paid by the piece, and earnings vary from 18s. to 30s. (or even more) per week.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN SPANISH MINES: NEW LAW.*

A Spanish law dated December 27th, 1910, fixes the maximum length of the working day in mines. According to this measure, underground work may not be carried on, as a rule, for more than 9 hours per day. In open workings the maximum hours of labour may vary according to the season of year, but are not to exceed 10 at any time, nor 9½ on the average for the year. Where the working day is already less than the maximum fixed by this law it must not be increased.

For underground workings the shift is considered to begin with the entrance of the first man into the pit and to end with the arrival of the first man at the surface. At open workings it is to begin with the roll-call or the signal for starting. In neither case are intervals for meals or rest to be included in computing the maximum hours prescribed; nor, in the case of engine-drivers, stokers, and others connected with the working of the machinery, is the time necessary for starting or stopping machinery to be included.

A miner may work two successive shifts within 24 hours to avoid work on customary days of rest, etc., or where important alterations in the mine are being carried out and cannot be interrupted, but in such cases the two successive shifts performed by the same individual must be separated by an interval of at least 4 hours.

When persons or property are in immediate danger, the maximum hours may be exceeded; furthermore, where work cannot be carried on for more than six months in the year, or where technical difficulties would render it impossible to carry on the mines if the maximum hours permitted under this law were strictly adhered to, they may be increased by one hour daily or six weekly, by special permission of the Minister of the Interior with the approval of the Council of Mines and of the Labour Department. In cases of national necessity, the Government may suspend the operation of the law.

Where, in the circumstances stated above, work is done in excess of the legal maximum, an extra propor-

tionate remuneration must be allowed to the men engaged therein.

In the case of underground workings where the temperature is usually above 33° C. (91° Fahr.), or where the men have to work in water or mud, the maximum hours per day are fixed at six. If the temperature exceeds 42° C. (108° Fahr.), work may only be carried on in case of urgent necessity. The maximum is also fixed at six hours in the quicksilver mines of Almaden for all underground work, and for such surface work as is injurious to health. The maximum will also be reduced in such other cases of exceptional danger to health as may be determined by the Government on the advice of the Councils of Mines and Public Health respectively.

No woman or child under sixteen years of age may be employed underground in mines; nor may any such person be employed for more than nine hours per day at the surface.

Fines ranging from £2 to £100 are to be imposed upon employers violating the provisions of this law.

The regulations for carrying out the above law have yet to be drawn up, and a period of two months will intervene between their promulgation and the date of their entering into operation.

REPORT OF CHIEF REGISTRAR OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

THE Report* of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1909 has recently been issued, containing reports by the Chief Registrar and Assistant Registrars (for Scotland and Ireland) of the work done during the year, except so far as relates to building societies, as to which a separate report is required by the Building Societies Act, 1894.

The following is a summary of Registered Provident Societies and Certified and Post Office Savings Banks in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of 1908:—

	No. of Members.	Funds.
Building Societies	622,614	73,971,569
Friendly Societies, &c.:		
Ordinary Friendly Societies	3,473,712	20,009,658
Societies having Branches... ..	2,704,404	26,378,572
Collecting Friendly Societies	6,726,747	8,471,012
Other†	884,993	2,575,168
Total Friendly Societies, &c.	13,789,556	57,434,410
Co-operative Societies	2,679,803	58,315,484
Trade Unions	1,971,238	5,996,034
Workmen's Compensation Schemes	65,277	86,931
Friends of Labour Loan Societies	32,721	256,831
Total Registered Provident Societies	19,161,311	198,061,287
Depositors.		
Railway Savings Banks	65,712	6,117,025
Trustee Savings Banks (including Investments)	1,785,802	62,366,368
Post Office Savings Banks (including Investments)	11,018,251	181,277,199
Total Certified and Post Office Savings Banks	12,869,765	249,760,592
Grand Total	32,030,976	448,821,849

In comparing the above figures with those for 1903, it will be found that during the five years there has been an increase of 10 per cent. in the total membership and an increase of 14 per cent. in the accumulated funds. The membership of Building Societies has increased by over 21,000 and their funds by about 7½ millions sterling. Friendly Societies show an increased membership of over 375,000, while their funds have increased by 9½ millions. Trade Unions show an increase of over 395,000 members and the balance of their funds has increased to the extent of nearly £736,000. The depositors in Railway Savings Banks increased their membership by over 9,000 and their deposits by over a million. The Trustee and Post Office Savings Banks have increased their number of depositors by nearly

* Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending December 31st, 1909: Part A. H.C. 171, 1910. Price 1s. 7d.

† Includes Benevolent Societies, Working Men's Clubs, Specially Authorised Societies, Specially Authorised Loan Societies, Medical Societies, Cattle Insurance Societies, and Shop Clubs.

* Boletín del Instituto de Reformas Sociales (Journal of the Spanish Labour Department), January, 1911.

1½ million and the total balance of deposits by nearly 22 million.

Further interesting figures are shown in the Table relating to the work of Collecting Societies in 1908. Although only 53 in number these Societies represent a membership of 6,561,000 persons. The total results obtained are:—

Average annual contribution per member ...	s. d.
Proportion of each £1 of income derived from—	8 15
(1) Contributions	17 11 3
(2) Other Sources	2 0 7
	20 0
Proportion of each £1 of income applied to—	
(1) Benefits	7 10 2
(2) Management... ..	7 9 9
Amount saved to meet future liabilities ...	4 3 9
	20 0

Appended to the Report, in addition to further statistics, &c., relating to the work dealt with in the Report, are copies of Section 36 of the Assurance Companies Act, 1909 (in which certain alterations were made in the law relating to Collecting and Industrial Assurance Companies), and of the Workmen's Compensation (Anglo-French Convention) Act, 1909; summaries of recent legal cases affecting the Acts administered by the Registry of Friendly Societies; memoranda on Friendly and other Societies in the Colonies and Foreign Countries, and much other useful information.

SHIPS BUILT IN 1910.

According to Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, the total tonnage of vessels launched in the United Kingdom during 1910 was 1,277,814 tons, an increase of 100,518 tons on the total for 1909, and nearly 274,000 tons greater than the total for 1908. The total output of the world was 2,268,707 tons during 1910, and 2,142,975 tons during 1909.

The following Table shows the annual tonnage launched in the United Kingdom during the last fifteen years:—

Year.	Mercantile and other Vessels (not War Ships).	War Ships.
	Tons (Gross).	Tons (Displacement).
1896	1,159,751	163,958
1897	952,486	95,465
1898	1,367,570	191,555
1899	1,416,791	168,590
1900	1,442,471	68,364
1901	1,524,739	211,959
1902	1,427,558	94,140
1903	1,190,618	151,890
1904	1,205,162	127,175
1905	1,623,168	129,861
1906	1,828,343	108,450
1907	1,607,890	134,475
1908	929,669	74,186
1909	991,066	126,230
1910	1,143,169	134,645

The following Table shows the districts in which the greatest tonnage, including warships, was launched in 1910, with comparative figures for the previous year:—

District.	Total Tonnage (including war vessels) launched in		Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) in 1910, as compared with 1909.
	1910.	1909.	
Glasgow	233,446	220,741	+ 12,705
Newcastle	232,346	195,945	+ 36,401
Sunderland	179,435	132,371	+ 47,064
Greenock	142,722	167,658	− 24,936
Middlesbrough and Stockton	108,754	62,492	+ 46,262
Belfast	163,336	118,295	+ 45,041
Hartlepool and Whitby	86,295	57,712	+ 28,583

As compared with 1909, increases occurred in every district except Greenock, where there was a decrease of nearly 25,000 tons. The increase was greatest at Sunderland, Middlesbrough and Belfast. The total output of the world during 1910 (exclusive of war ships) appears to have been 1,957,853 tons (1,857,641 steam, and 100,212 sail). This is an increase of 356,000 tons on the 1909 figure.

According to the latest information received by Lloyd's Register, the tonnage of all nationalities totally

lost, broken-up, &c., during 1910, was about 916,000 tons gross (643,000 steam, and 273,000 sail). Sailing tonnage was thus reduced by 173,000 tons, while steam tonnage increased by 1,215,000 tons. The net increase in the world's mercantile tonnage during 1910 is therefore about 1,042,000 tons.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MASSACHUSETTS IN 1909.

The Bureau of Statistics of Massachusetts has recently issued its Third Annual Report on Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in the State. It is stated that, while the statistics are not absolutely complete, it is believed that all the important changes which occurred during 1909 are recorded.

During that year, 18,329 wage-earners had their rates of wages changed, of whom 18,133 received increases (including 5,331 employed in the building trades, 4,955 in the cotton goods industry, 1,735 employed on street railways, and 1,082 in the stone-working industry), while decreases were sustained by 196, of whom 110 were employed in the flax, hemp and jute industries. The net result of all the changes was an increase of £3,624 per week. In 1907 a weekly increase of £29,507 had been granted which was followed by a decrease of £18,660 in the year of depression 1908. The wages of 3,386 workpeople (18.47 per cent. of the total) were changed by voluntary action on the part of the employer, and those of 14,943 (81.53 per cent.) on the demand of the workpeople or their representatives.

The number of workpeople whose changes in wages were preceded by strike or lock-out during 1909 formed 40.81 per cent. of the total number whose changes were arranged as a result of demands of the employees, as compared with 21.21 per cent in 1908, and 4.55 per cent. in 1907.

The changes in the hours of labour recorded in 1909 affected 46,198 wage-earners. Of these 45,815 had their working hours reduced, including 25,389 employed in the cotton goods industry. The net effect of all the changes was a reduction of 115,552 hours in the weekly working time of the persons affected.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

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

Canada.

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

It is too early in the year for emigrants (other than female servants) without means or a guarantee of employment to go to Canada, and in any case they must fulfil the stringent requirements of the Regulations of the Canadian Government. The busy season of farm and railway construction work does not begin before the spring, and emigrants should be ready to start the latter

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

part of March or early in April. The coal miners' strike at Springhill, Nova Scotia, continues, but work is being carried on to some extent.

Commonwealth of Australia.

Free, nominated or assisted passages are granted by New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia to agriculturists, dairy hands, and female servants, for whom there is a good demand. In *New South Wales* competent farm labourers—including a limited number of married men with families—have no difficulty in getting good places. In Sydney and suburbs trade is reported as being "good" to "very busy." The building trades have been very brisk, though there has been no apparent shortage of labour. The iron, shipping, tailoring, furniture and timber trades, wharf labourers, coal lumpers, navvies, electrical workers, slaughtermen, factory workers, and many others have all been very busy; the boot trades and compositors, however, remain very slack.

In *Victoria* the special demand is for farmers with capital, and experienced farm labourers; the manufacturing trades also are very prosperous, and there has been some shortage of labour, both in Melbourne and in some country towns. The State is inaugurating a new Immigration Scheme, by which farms of 2 to 200 acres may be purchased by farm labourers and farmers, and 80 per cent. of their passage money be advanced; application must be made to the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London.

In *South Australia* the building trades continue very busy, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, painters and plasterers, are all fully employed, and carpenters and masons are wanted for the country; in the engineering trades boiler-makers and blacksmiths (but not fitters or moulders) are fully employed; farm labourers and youths are in demand, and unskilled labourers for country work.

In *Queensland* experienced men in connection with the land are wanted, especially men accustomed to milking and ploughing; there is a good demand also for country lads and domestic servants. The general demand for labour has considerably increased on account of the flourishing condition of the agricultural industry and the consequent progress of other industries.

In *Western Australia* there is a good demand south of Perth for farm labourers, for general labourers in the large timber industries round Blackwood and Busselton, and for mechanics in the building trades.

In *Tasmania* there is a good demand for farm and general labourers and female servants, but not for mechanics.

New Zealand.

Reduced passages to New Zealand at £8 to £12 third class and £27 second class are offered to agriculturists with a little money, landing between September and January, and at £2 16s. to £6 16s. third class to female domestic servants who will have £2 on landing at any time, and for these classes of emigrants there is a good demand. The latest reports show that trade is fair all round, but that there is no general demand for more mechanics or labourers.

Union of South Africa.

The supply of labour in *Cape Province* is ample everywhere, except that there have been a few vacancies for plumbers, good body-coat hands, harness makers, boot lasters, clickers, pattern cutters and machinists, and cigarette makers (female) at Cape Town, and for a few carriage builders, blacksmiths and wagon makers at King William's Town. There is an over-supply of men in the building trades at Cradock and King William's Town. In the Provinces of *Natal* and the *Orange Free State* the local supply of male labour is quite sufficient. In the *Transvaal* the number of both white

and coloured persons employed at the mines is considerably larger than it was last year; the building trades also continue busy. In many parts of South Africa female servants are wanted: they should apply to the South African Colonisation Society, 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

LABOUR ABROAD.

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on p. 41 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in foreign countries. (For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see p. 104 of Cd. 2337 of 1904, pp. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908, and pp. xxv.—xxvi. of Cd. 5415 of 1911.)]

FRANCE.*

Employment in December.—Employment in the building and allied trades declined. In the metal trades there was a slight decline, more especially in machine shops at Paris; there was still a large proportion of unemployed among tin-box makers along the coast of Brittany. The textile trades as a whole continued busy, especially in the Nord and the Vosges. As regards the silk industry, power loom weavers in the Lyons district were fully employed, but hand loom weavers experienced a decline; in the ribbons and trimmings branch in the Loire and Haute Loire employment was still bad. There was a slight decline in the garment trades. Employment continued good in the printing trades. There was practically no change in the leather trades. The resumption of work in the vineyards continued during December, though still hindered by the bad weather in some centres. Men were being taken on but slowly for forestry work. Employment continued good for gardeners in the district around Paris.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in December were received by the French Labour Department from 1,009 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 266,903. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais Department, 6.5 per cent. of the members were described as unemployed, as compared with 6.9 per cent. in the previous month and 7.3 in December, 1909.†

Coal Mining in December.—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines in France was 5.63 in December, compared with 5.99 in the previous month and 5.97 in December, 1909. Taking surface and underground workers together, 0.61 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week) and 98.14 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 97.94 and 1.98, and in December, 1909, 0.77 and 98.61.

Labour Disputes in December.—Sixty-nine disputes (68 strikes and one lock-out) were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in December, compared with 70 in the preceding month and 63 in December, 1909. In 66 of the new disputes 5,598 workpeople took part, as compared with 5,615 who took part in 65 disputes in the previous month and 5,609 in 62 disputes in December, 1909. The trades in which the greatest number of disputes occurred were those belonging to the building (18), textile (16), transport (11) and paper (9) groups. Of 88 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 17 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople, and 42 wholly in favour of the employers, while 29 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in December.—Six instances of recourse to the law on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department in December. In four cases committees of conciliation were formed and succeeded in settling the respective disputes. In the fifth case the dispute was settled

* *Bulletin de l'Office du Travail* (Journal of the French Labour Department).
† These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom given on page 41. See also General Note above.
‡ Revised figure.

before a committee could be formed, and in the sixth the employers declined the proposed mediation.

GERMANY.

Employment in December.—According to the *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* (the journal of the German Labour Department), the state of the labour market in the first part of December continued at the same satisfactory level as in the previous month, but after Christmas the usual decline was experienced in several trades. In the building trades employment suffered a further seasonal decline. Lessened activity was also reported by the special Christmas industries. The improvement in coal mining was maintained in the Ruhr district, while in the Saar district the output increased compared with November. According to the majority of reports employment in Upper Silesia was somewhat slack. In the lignite industry of Central Germany the demand for the mineral itself was satisfactory, except towards the end of the month, but the demand for briquettes was bad. The state of the metal and engineering trades was satisfactory. In the textile trades cotton spinning mills were still insufficiently employed; in cloth weaving there was satisfactory activity in few districts, the greater number reporting it as decidedly unfavourable. Employment in the clothing trades was satisfactory. The electrical and chemical trades were both busily employed. Business was considered good in the potash industry.

Unemployment among Trade Unionists in Fourth Quarter of 1910.—The *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* states that returns relating to unemployment during the fourth quarter of 1910 were supplied to the Imperial Statistical Office by trade unions with an aggregate membership at the end of the quarter of 1,688,117. From certain branches of the unions reporting, however, no returns were available; omitting these, the membership covered was 1,667,567, of whom 357,734 (or 2.1 per cent.) were stated to be unemployed on December 31st, as compared with 27,014 (or 1.6 per cent.) on November 26th, and with 25,918 (1.6 per cent.) on October 29th. The corresponding percentage for the end of the fourth quarter of 1909 was 2.6.

The following table shows, for the whole body of trade unionists reporting, and separately for each of the principal unions, the membership at the end of the fourth quarter of 1910, the percentage of members returned as out of work on a certain day near the end of each month of the quarter, and the corresponding percentage for the end of the fourth quarter of 1909:—

Name of Union.	Membership at end of Fourth Quarter, 1910.	Percentage of Membership returned as unemployed at end of month.*			
		Dec., 1910.	Nov., 1910.	Oct., 1910.	Dec., 1909.
All Unions making Returns ...	1,667,567	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.6
Principal Unions:—					
Miners ...	123,437	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) ...	462,006	1.6	1.4	1.3	2.4
Engineers & Metal Workers (Hirsch-Duncker)	49,788	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2
Metal Workers (Christian) ...	33,963	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.4
Textile Workers ...	39,689	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7
Boot and Shoe Makers ...	41,236	3.7	1.2	1.2	2.9
Transport Workers ...	152,311	1.4	1.0	0.9	2.1
Printers ...	59,772	3.5	3.2	4.6	4.2
Bookbinders ...	28,796	2.9	2.0	1.8	2.8
Woodworkers ...	163,238	5.2	3.5	3.1	4.9
Factory Workers (trades not specified)	168,706	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.8

The number of days lost owing to unemployment during the fourth quarter of 1910 by members of trade unions making returns was calculated to be 1.2 per cent. of the possible working days during that period, as compared with the same percentage in the previous quarter, and 1.4 per cent. in the fourth quarter of 1909.

To the above figures the Imperial Statistical Office appends the following statement: "These, as well as

* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom given on p. 41. See also General Note above.

the other percentage calculations, are, however, subject to qualification arising from the fact that the total number of working days lost by the unemployed (including those not entitled to benefit) are not really returned in full in the case of all unions."

HOLLAND.*

Employment in December.—There was general slackness accompanied by unemployment in the building trades. In the iron and steel trades employment was steady in some places, but slack in others. In the engineering trades employment was good, no cases of unemployment being reported. In the shipbuilding trades it was better than in November, and there was a decrease in the number of unemployed. Employment in the diamond industry declined somewhat, the proportion of trade unionists out of work at the end of the month increasing to 3 per cent. In the textile trades there was some slackness, but little actual unemployment.

Labour Disputes in December.—Nine disputes, directly affecting 344 workpeople, were reported as having begun in December. Ten disputes terminated during the month; one of these ended in favour of the workpeople and 3 in favour of the employers, 5 were compromised, while in the case of the remaining dispute the result was unknown.

BELGIUM.†

Employment in December.—According to returns made the Belgian Labour Department, 1.8 per cent. of the 50,321 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of December, compared with 2.0 per cent. in the previous month, and 2.7 per cent. in December, 1909.‡

NORWAY.§

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

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	Dec. 31st, 1910.	Nov. 30th, 1910.	Dec. 31st, 1909.	Dec. 31st, 1910.	Nov. 30th, 1910.	Dec. 31st, 1909.
Bricklayers and Masons	441	440	350	18.1	5.2	42.9
Carpenters and Joiners	1,007	1,004	891	4.9	5.6	11.0
Painters	381	380	400	22.0	12.1	37.3
Metal Workers	6,226	5,868	5,322	2.2	1.4	3.8
Boot and Shoe Makers	621	610	544	2.1	1.5	5.9
Printers	1,510	1,515	1,405	2.3	0.5	1.9
Wood Pulp & Paper Makers	848	845	837	6.1	...	0.2
Sawyers and Planers	444	448	408	24.8	7.4	17.6
Bakers	300	300	260	8.3	6.0	15.0
Total	11,788	11,410	10,417	4.9	2.4	7.3

SWEDEN.

Lock-out in Shoe Factories.—Despatches from H.M. Consul at Stockholm, dated January 27th and 28th, report that the lock-out referred to in the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for January (p. 12) has terminated, and that work has been resumed, both parties having agreed to accept the terms proposed by the arbitrator. Under the agreement, which is to remain in operation for four years, a slight increase in wages has been granted in certain factories, so that there is now a uniform minimum hourly rate of 37 ore (5d.). The working hours have been fixed at 54 per week (unless other hours shall be agreed to between individual firms and their workpeople).

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

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

‡ These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages shown on page 41. See also note under "Labour Abroad."

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

|| According to the later despatches the number of persons affected by the lock-out was between 4,500 and 5,000. The number 43,000 quoted in the January GAZETTE was due to an error in the earlier (telegraphic) despatches.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN JANUARY.

COAL MINING.

(Based on 518 Returns—450 from Employers, 51 from Trade Unions, and 17 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued good and was about the same as a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,308 pits employing 662,309 workpeople showed that the average number of days* worked per week during the fortnight ended January 28th, 1911, was 5·56, as compared with 5·51 and 5·60 days respectively in the corresponding fortnights a month ago and a year ago.

Of the 662,309 workpeople covered by the Returns 627,434 (94·7 per cent.) were employed at pits working 9½ days or more during the fortnight ended January 28th, 1911, while 511,252 (77·2 per cent. of the whole) were employed at pits working 10½ days or more.

The highest average number of days worked per week was in South Wales and Monmouth (5·97), and the lowest in Nottingham and Leicester (5·03).

The following Table shows the average number of days worked during the fortnight ended January 28th, 1911, together with the figures for similar periods in December, 1910, and January, 1910. Collieries at which there were disputes causing stoppage of work are excluded from the figures:—

Districts.	No. of Workpeople employed in Jan., 1911 at the collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by Collieries in fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, as compared with a	
		Jan. 28th, 1911.	Dec. 19th, 1910.	Jan. 22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
Northumberland	47,042	5·30	5·32	5·40	- 0·02	- 0·10
Durham	126,953	5·43	5·32	5·50	+ 0·11	- 0·07
Cumberland	6,574	5·59	5·68	5·58	- 0·09	+ 0·01
South Yorkshire	71,869	5·72	5·71	5·70	+ 0·01	+ 0·02
West Yorkshire	25,957	5·62	5·58	5·73	+ 0·04	- 0·11
Lancashire and Cheshire	56,933	5·46	5·38	5·30	+ 0·08	+ 0·16
Derbyshire	45,976	5·52	5·57	5·66	- 0·05	- 0·14
Nottingham and Leicester	37,115	5·03	5·14	5·02	- 0·11	+ 0·01
Staffordshire	29,434	5·74	5·64	5·65	+ 0·10	+ 0·09
Warwick, Worcester and Salop	9,385	5·63	5·63	5·78	...	- 0·15
Gloucester and Somerset	7,959	5·71	5·64	5·41	+ 0·07	+ 0·30
North Wales	10,614	5·72	5·67	5·90	+ 0·05	- 0·18
South Wales and Mon. ...	130,659	5·97	5·89	5·94	+ 0·08	+ 0·03
ENGLAND AND WALES	606,470	5·59	5·51	5·63	+ 0·08	- 0·04
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland	24,888	5·14	5·31	5·14	- 0·17	...
The Lothians	4,797	5·48	5·50	5·45	- 0·02	+ 0·03
Fife	25,545	5·28	5·14	5·46	+ 0·14	- 0·18
SCOTLAND	55,230	5·24	5·24	5·31	...	- 0·07
IRELAND						
... ..	609	5·33	5·85	5·43	- 0·52	- 0·10
United Kingdom	662,309	5·56	5·51	5·60	+ 0·05	- 0·04

As compared with a month ago, employment showed some improvement in Durham, Lancashire and Cheshire, Staffordshire, South Wales and Monmouth, and in Fife. In Cumberland, Nottingham and Leicester and West Scotland there was a slight decline. The other districts showed little change.

As compared with a year ago, there were increases in the average number of days worked in Lancashire (0·16 of a day) and Gloucester and Somerset (0·30 of a day). The most marked decreases were in North Wales and Fife, (0·18 of a day), Warwick, Worcester, and Salop (0·15), and Derbyshire (0·14).

The following Table shows the numbers employed and the average number of days worked per week, distributed

* 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.

according to the principal kind of coal produced at the pits at which the workpeople were engaged.

Description of Coal.	No. of Workpeople employed on last pay day in fortnight ended Jan. 28th, 1911.	Average number of days worked per week by pits in fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a	
		Jan., 28th, 1911.	Dec., 19th, 1910.	Jan., 22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite	7,701	5·74	5·60	5·90	+ 0·14	- 0·16
Coking	35,029	5·50	5·37	5·52	+ 0·13	- 0·02
Gas	44,958	5·51	5·25	5·57	+ 0·26	+ 0·06
House	81,842	5·39	5·38	5·37	+ 0·01	+ 0·02
Steam	257,722	5·67	5·62	5·69	+ 0·05	- 0·02
Mixed	235,957	5·52	5·52	5·57	...	- 0·05
All Descriptions	662,309	5·56	5·51	5·60	+ 0·05	- 0·04

As compared with a month ago,* there was some improvement at pits producing all classes of coal except mixed coal; the improvement was most marked at gas coal pits. Compared with a year ago there was generally little change except at anthracite coal pits, which showed some decline.

The **Exports** of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in January, 1911, amounted to 5,222,941 tons, or 160,600 tons less than in December, 1910, but 815,461 tons more than in January, 1910.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

(Based on 72 Returns—57 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1 from a Trade Union, and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was good in iron mines, and was better, on the whole, than a month ago and a year ago. It continued fairly good in shale mines.

It was fair in tin mines, good in lead mines, and fair, on the whole, with quarrymen and settmakers.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the four weeks ended January 28th the average number of days worked per week by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5·70, as compared with 5·77 a month ago, and 5·57 in January, 1910. The percentages for January are, however, reduced on account of holidays, which amounted to 0·20 of a day per week in January, 1911, and 0·25 of a day in January, 1910.

Districts	Workpeople employed in Jan., 1911.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in 4 weeks ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a	
		Jan. 28th, 1911.*	Dec. 19th, 1910.	Jan. 22nd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland	8,201	5·69	5·74	5·45	- 0·05	+ 0·24
Cumberland and Lancashire	4,703	5·75	5·99	5·76	- 0·24	- 0·01
Scotland	1,081	5·30	5·81	5·26	- 0·51	+ 0·04
Other Districts	2,454	5·84	5·47	5·71	+ 0·37	+ 0·13
All Districts	16,439	5·70	5·77	5·57	- 0·07	+ 0·13

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 90·4 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended January 28th, as compared with 86·7 per cent. a month ago, and 75·7 per cent. a year ago.

Shale Mining.—At the mines for which Returns were received 3,171 workpeople were employed during the four weeks ended January 28th, as compared with 3,188 in December, 1910, and 3,218 in January, 1910. The average number of days worked per week during the January, 1911, period was 5·30, as compared with 5·65 a month ago, and 5·21 in January, 1910. Both the foregoing January percentages are affected by holidays, which amounted to 0·52 of a day per week in January, 1911, and 0·55 of a day in January, 1910.

Tin Mining.—Employment in Cornwall continued fair on the whole; it was bad in the Calstock district, and fair in the Camborne district. In the Liskeard district and at St. Ives a slight improvement was reported.

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

* This period was affected by holidays.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 196 Returns—185 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 3 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works showed a slight improvement on a month ago, and was better than a year ago. According to Returns covering 90,992 workpeople, the volume of employment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed an increase of 0·5 per cent. on a month ago, and of 6·4 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week was about 499,000.

Departments.	Number of Workpeople employed.		Average Number of Shifts worked per man.		
	Week ended Jan. 28th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended Jan. 28th, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	
IRON:					
Puddling Forges	9,431	+ 32	- 5	4·91	+ 0·01
Rolling Mills	3,924	- 36	+ 87	4·97	+ 0·09
Forging	367	- 50	+ 47	4·96	- 0·04
Founding	1,837	+ 179	+ 183	5·71	- 0·01
Other Departments	653	+ 32	+ 50	5·83	...
Mechanics, Labourers ...	1,976	+ 32	+ 100	5·55	+ 0·08
Total, Iron ...	18,188	+ 187	+ 368	5·11	+ 0·05
STEEL:					
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	8,462	+ 203	+ 789	5·74	- 0·08
Crucible Furnaces	524	- 75	- 9	5·08	- 0·40
Bessemer Converters ...	1,631	- 3	+ 70	5·13	+ 0·10
Rolling Mills	14,588	+ 188	+ 1,179	5·27	- 0·11
Forging and Pressing ...	3,185	+ 52	+ 448	5·57	- 0·01
Founding	7,900	+ 4	+ 474	5·83	- 0·01
Other Departments ...	7,544	+ 173	+ 744	3·78	- 0·06
Mechanics, Labourers ...	7,563	- 124	+ 303	5·94	- 0·04
Total, Steel ...	51,497	+ 478	+ 3,998	5·62	- 0·07
IRON OR STEEL (not distinguished):					
Rolling Mills	10,382	+ 150	+ 624	5·13	...
Forging and Pressing ...	602	+ 27	+ 59	5·72	+ 0·07
Founding	708	+ 8	+ 26	5·91	...
Other Departments ...	3,753	+ 22	+ 368	5·81	+ 0·03
Mechanics, Labourers ...	5,862	+ 42	+ 164	5·75	- 0·02
Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished) ...	21,307	+ 249	+ 1,241	5·46	...
Grand Total ...	90,992	+ 884	+ 5,607	5·48	- 0·03
Districts.					
Northumberland & Durham	9,272	+ 545	+ 737	5·54	+ 0·05
Cleveland	8,643	- 30	+ 1,003	5·48	- 0·13
Sheffield and Rotherham	17,119	- 13	+ 827	5·65	- 0·04
Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns	4,466	+ 58	+ 351	5·37	- 0·05
Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches.	7,112	- 100	- 88	5·19	+ 0·03
Staffordshire	10,218	+ 44	+ 437	5·47	- 0·02
Other Midland Counties ...	5,321	+ 54	+ 218	5·40	- 0·04
Wales and Monmouth ...	10,300	+ 34	+ 1,040	5·46	- 0·15
Total, England and Wales	72,951	+ 590	+ 4,525	5·48	- 0·05
Scotland ...	18,041	+ 294	+ 1,082	5·48	+ 0·04
Total ...	90,992	+ 884	+ 5,607	5·48	- 0·03

Compared with a month ago employment showed an improvement in Northumberland and Durham, and in Scotland, and a decline in the Cleveland district, and in Wales and Monmouth. In the other districts there was little change. In the departments there was a noticeable improvement in iron foundries, while at iron forges and crucible furnaces there was a decline. The average number of shifts worked showed a decrease of 0·03 of a shift and the total number of workpeople employed showed an increase of 884 (1·0 per cent.).

Compared with a year ago, employment showed an improvement in every district except Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire. This improvement was greatest in Northumberland and Durham, Cleveland, and in Scotland, and affected all departments except iron forges and crucible furnaces where there was a decline. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 5,607 (6·6 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked decreased by 0·01 of a shift.

The **Imports** of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during January, 1911, amounted to 129,207 tons, or 21,992 tons less than in December, 1910, but 20,323 tons more than in January, 1910.

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment was fair in North Wales, and about the same as a month ago. It was slack but better than a month ago at Ballachulish (Argyll). It continued good at Delabole (Cornwall).

Granite.—Employment was generally fair in the Aberdeen district, and continued fair in Cornwall and Leicestershire.

Limestone.—Employment continued fair in South Durham. In Cumberland it was slack and worse than a month ago, with short time. Employment was dull in the Buxton district, where, however, it improved slightly towards the end of the month, and was better on the whole than a year ago. It was slack in the Plymouth district.

Other Stone.—Chert quarrymen continued well employed at Bakewell. Employment was also good in the Clee Hill road material (basalt) quarries and in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale. It was fair and better than a month ago in freestone quarries at Gateshead, while it continued fair in grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district. In sandstone quarries in Forfarshire employment continued bad.

Sett-making.—Employment was fair on the whole in Scotland; at Kilsyth and Dalbeattie, however, it was bad. It continued good in North Wales and the Clee Hill district. It was also good in Leicestershire, where there was an improvement on the previous month.

China Clay.—Employment, though somewhat hindered by rain, continued good in the St. Austell district, and was steady on Lee Moor.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

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

EMPLOYMENT during January continued fair, and was 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 January, 1911, was 307, as compared with 305 in December, 1910, and 301 in January, 1910. Six furnaces were relit during the month (two each in South Wales and Lanarkshire, and one each in Cumberland and Salop), while four were either damped down or blown out (one each in the Cleveland district, Derbyshire, Salop and Ayrshire).

Districts.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a	
	Jan., 1911.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES—					
Cleveland	80	81	84	- 1	- 4
Cumberland & Lancs.	29	28*	29	+ 1	...
S. and S.W. Yorks...	12	12	12	...	...
Derby & Nottingham	34	35	31	- 1	+ 3
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	27	27	26	...	+ 1
Stafford & Worcester	34	34	34	...	...
S.Wales & Monmouth	12	10*	11	+ 2	+ 1
Other districts	6	6	5	...	+ 1
England & Wales ...	234	233*	232	+ 1	+ 2
Scotland ...	73	72	69	+ 1	+ 4
Total ...	307	305*	301	+ 2	+ 6

The number of workpeople employed at the works covered by the Returns was 22,840, an increase of 1·2 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

The **Imports** of iron ore in January, 1911, amounted to 681,240 tons, or 76,292 tons more than in December, 1910, and 129,258 tons more than in January, 1910.

The **Exports** of pig iron from the United Kingdom in January, 1911, amounted to 80,905 tons, or 5,480 tons less than in December, 1910, and 38,211 tons less than in January, 1910.

* Revised figures.

The **Exports** of iron and steel and manufactures hereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates, and black plates) during January, 1911, amounted to 254,664 tons, or 5,379 tons more than in December, 1910, and 26,448 tons more than in January, 1910.

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 better than a year ago.

At the works covered by the Returns 452 tinplate mills were working at the end of January, 1911, as compared with 449 a month ago, and 417 a year ago. The sheet mills working at the same dates numbered 66, 64, and 54 respectively. There was still a scarcity of millmen. The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire and employ about 25,900 workpeople.

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

	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of Jan., 1911.	Increase on a		At end of Jan., 1911.	Increase on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works	77	...	+1	452	+3	+35
Steel Sheet Works	10	...	+2	66	+2	+12
Total	87	...	+3	518	+5	+47

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

	Jan. 1911.	Dec. 1910.	Jan. 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<i>Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.</i>					
To United States ...	5,921	2,659	7,211	+ 3,262	- 1,090
" British East Indies ...	5,710	5,656	4,640	+ 74	+ 1,070
" Germany ...	3,571	2,956	3,371	+ 615	+ 200
" France ...	2,220	1,786	1,430	+ 434	+ 790
" Netherlands ...	2,451	3,084	3,570	- 633	- 1,119
" China and Japan ...	3,003	2,987	2,152	+ 10	+ 851
" Australia ...	2,229	3,171	3,520	- 942	- 1,291
" Canada ...	1,644	853	1,652	+ 791	- 8
" Other Countries ...	16,954	14,908	12,353	+ 2,046	+ 4,601
Total	43,703	38,040	39,899	+ 5,663	+ 3,804
<i>Black Plates.</i>					
Total	5,073	4,216	3,359	+ 857	+ 1,714

ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,075 Returns—5 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1,022 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 48 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during January was fairly good. It was better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago.

Returns from Trade Unions with a total membership of 171,112 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of January was 3.9, as compared with 5.8 a month ago (when employment was affected by holiday suspensions), and with 8.5 per cent. a year ago.

With two slight exceptions, all districts showed a decrease in the percentage unemployed, as compared with a month ago, while as compared with a year ago, all districts showed a substantial decrease. The decrease compared with a month ago was most marked on the North-East Coast, where employment had been unsettled in consequence of the recent boiler-makers' dispute. The decrease compared with a year

ago was greatest on the North-East Coast, in Lancashire, the West Riding, Scotland and Ireland, in all of which districts the percentage unemployed a year ago had been high.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of Jan., 1911.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a	
		Jan., 1911.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		North East Coast ...	14,588	7.9	15.7	13.8	- 7.8	- 5.9
Manchester and Liverpool District	18,920	3.3	5.5	8.1	- 2.2	- 4.8
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District	12,445	7.6	8.6	14.1	- 1.0	- 6.5
West Riding Towns ...	12,233	4.8	6.8	10.8	- 2.0	- 6.0
Hull and Lincolnshire District	4,069	4.5	4.7	6.4	- 0.2	- 1.9
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District ...	7,729	1.9	2.9	5.0	- 1.0	- 3.1
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	4,352	4.6	6.1	7.3	- 1.5	- 2.7
London and Neighbouring District	11,570	2.2	2.6	4.0	- 0.4	- 1.8
South Coast ...	4,605	1.4	1.4	3.4	...	- 2.0
South Wales and Bristol District	6,664	2.3	3.1	6.3	- 0.8	- 4.0
Glasgow and District ...	15,096	4.4	5.5	10.7	- 1.1	- 6.3
East of Scotland ...	3,660	7.8	8.8	17.4	- 1.0	- 9.6
Belfast and Dublin ...	3,541	3.5	3.1	9.7	+ 0.4	+ 6.2
Other Districts ...	5,558	2.7	4.1	6.2	- 1.4	- 3.5
United Kingdom (including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	171,112	3.9	5.8	8.5	- 1.9	- 4.6

On the North-East Coast employment showed a great improvement compared with a month ago, and overtime was frequently worked, though the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of the month was still higher than in any other district.

Employment was fairly good at Manchester, Liverpool, and Barrow. At Crewe short time was still in operation. In the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn district employment showed some improvement but was still slack, with short time common in textile machinery works. In general engineering works at Oldham employment remained fair. It continued fair at Bury, Rochdale and Hyde. At Preston employment was fairly good with engineers, and continued slack with ironfounders.

Employment continued moderate on the whole at Leeds, but was fairly good with pattern-makers and brassfounders. It continued fairly good with engineers, and moderate with ironfounders at Sheffield, Bradford and Halifax. It remained moderate at Hull, some short time being reported owing to engine work being ahead of ship work. Employment continued fair in Lincolnshire except with engineers at Grimsby, who were still slack.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment was good; much overtime was worked in the motor industry. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment was moderate on the whole. With bobbin and carriage makers at Nottingham it remained dull and was worse than a year ago. At Derby, Stoke and Oswestry short time was still in operation at railway shops.

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

In the Glasgow district employment was good, with much overtime. In the East of Scotland it continued fair except at Dundee, where it was still quiet. In both the Glasgow district and the East of Scotland, however, a considerable percentage of ironmoulders were still unemployed.

Employment remained good at Belfast. At Dublin it was quiet.

The **Imports** of machinery in January, 1911, amounted to £433,719, or £37,363 more than in December, 1910, and £99,903 more than in January, 1910.

The **Exports** of machinery in January, 1911, amounted to £2,486,083, or £76,970 less than in December, 1910, but £385,330 more than in January, 1910.

* Exclusive of superannuated Members.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 364 Returns—4 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 345 from Trade Unions, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

THE improvement which was noted in this industry in December, following the conclusion of the boiler-makers' dispute, was well maintained during January, and at the end of the month employment was much better than both a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 59,771 reported 6.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, compared with 12.2 per cent. a month ago and 16.1 per cent. a year ago.

District.	No. of Members* at end of Jan., 1911.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a	
		Jan., 1911.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Tyne and Blyth ...	9,615	8.2	18.7	19.9	- 10.5	- 11.7
Wear ...	4,051	14.2	23.1	30.6	- 8.9	- 16.4
Tees and Hartlepool ...	5,155	9.3	10.2	19.1	- 9.0	- 9.8
Humber ...	2,433	9.1	16.6	18.9	- 7.5	- 9.8
Thames and Medway ...	4,343	4.9	3.0	9.5	+ 1.9	+ 4.6
South Coast ...	5,393	2.2	3.4	4.0	- 1.2	- 1.8
Bristol Channel Ports ...	2,024	12.4	11.1	17.6	+ 1.3	- 5.2
Mersey ...	4,397	2.9	8.3	17.0	- 5.4	- 14.1
Clyde ...	12,874	4.8	12.6	13.8	- 7.8	- 9.0
Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen ...	2,181	8.9	13.6	24.5	- 4.7	- 15.6
Belfast ...	3,760	0.6	1.3	10.8	+ 0.7	+ 10.2
Other Districts ...	2,895	3.5	8.8	10.7	- 5.3	- 7.2
United Kingdom	89,771	6.4	12.2	16.1	- 5.8	- 9.7

As compared with a month ago, there were slight increases in the numbers unemployed in the Thames and Medway and the Bristol Channel districts, while in each of the other districts there were decreases, which were most marked in the case of those districts previously affected by the boiler-makers' dispute.

As compared with a year ago, all districts showed decreases, which were most considerable on the North East Coast, the Mersey, and the East Coast of Scotland.

Employment on the Tyne and Wear showed a great improvement, as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. Overtime was worked at Elswick and by platers on frame work in the Wallsend district. There was also generally a marked improvement on a month and a year ago in the Tees and Hartlepool district, though employment on repair work was worse than a month ago at Middlesbrough.

Employment was moderately good on the Humber, and much better than a month ago and a year ago.

It was fair in the Thames district, and not so good as a month ago, though better than a year ago; it continued good at the Royal Dockyards in the Chatham District. Employment was generally good on the South Coast. At the Bristol Channel ports it continued moderate on the whole, and showed a decline on a month ago with boiler-makers at Swansea.

On the Mersey employment was good, better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago; overtime was worked by boiler-makers in some yards. Overtime was also reported at Barrow, where employment was good.

There was a general improvement on a month ago and a year ago on the Clyde, where employment was very fair. Employment continued to improve on the East Coast of Scotland, and was much better than a year ago. Employment continued very good at Belfast.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

(Based on 94 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 71 from Trade Unions, and 20 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Trade Unions with a total membership of 23,737 reported 2.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, as compared with the same percentage a month ago and 3.7 per cent. a year ago.

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

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment remained fair in the nut and bolt trade in Darlaston and district, and good in the spike, rivet and rough bolt trades at

* Exclusive of superannuated members.

Halesowen and Blackheath (Staffs.). At Birmingham it continued good with wire nail, shoe rivet and machine-made rivet makers and fair with cut nail makers.

Wire.—Employment continued good on the whole, but was only moderate at Ambergate. It continued to improve at Birmingham.

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

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

Cutlery, Tools, &c.—At Sheffield employment continued good with most branches, but was fair with edge tool grinders, moderate with tool makers and saw makers, grinders, and handlers. It continued fair with edge tool makers at Birmingham, and good at Wednesbury. It continued good at Redditch in the needle trade, and fair in the fishhook trade. It was quiet in the Coventry watch trade.

Tubes.—Employment continued good in South Staffordshire and at Birmingham, where overtime was worked.

Chains, Anchors, and Springs.—Employment continued moderate with block and cable chain makers at Cradley Heath, and also with anchorsmiths on the Tyne and Wear. It was fair, better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago in the anvil and vice trade at Dudley. It continued slack with railway spring fitters and vicemen at Sheffield.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment with braziers and sheet metal workers was good on the whole, better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. It was, however, reported as bad, and worse than a month ago at Dublin. It continued good with tinplate makers-up generally, but was only fair with tinsmiths at Edinburgh. It was not so good as a month ago, though still fairly good, in the ironplate trade in the Lye district and at Dudley, Bilston and Wolverhampton.

Gold, Silver, and Britannia Metal.—Employment with silversmiths and electroplate operatives in London was fair, but not so good as a month ago, some short time being worked; with goldsmiths and jewellers it was slack and worse than a month ago, with much short time. At Birmingham employment was quiet and worse than a month ago both in the gold and silver jewellery trade, and with silversmiths and electroplaters; it was fair with Britannia metal workers. It continued fair with silversmiths at Sheffield.

Farriers.—Employment continued fair generally.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Jan., 1911.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<i>Imports:—</i>					
Cutlery ...	£ 12,844	£ 12,293	£ 5,568	+ 551	+ 7,256
Hardware ...	86,127	102,576	79,948	- 16,449	+ 6,179
<i>Exports:—</i>					
Cutlery ...	72,252	76,466	58,064	- 4,214	+ 14,188
Hardware ...	216,610	214,032	176,774	+ 2,578	+ 39,836
Implements and Tools...	214,153	203,663	168,885	+ 10,490	+ 45,268

COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 500 Returns—423 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 69 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the spinning and weaving branches showed a further improvement, and was good; it was much better than a year ago, when organised short time was being worked. Returns from firms employing 133,895 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago,

there was an increase of 3.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 20.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table showing Workpeople and Earnings for various departments and districts. Includes columns for Week ended, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a, and Earnings in £ and pence.

Compared with a month ago, the preparing, spinning, and weaving departments showed further increases both in the numbers employed and in the amount of wages paid.

Employment was stated to be very satisfactory and much better than a year ago in the Oldham district with both spinners and weavers.

In the Bolton district employment was fair and much better than a year ago; in the Blackburn district spinners and weavers were well employed.

At Burnley and Nelson employment was good and much better than a year ago.

Prices of Raw Cotton at Liverpool.

The following Table shows the prices of Raw Cotton at Liverpool for the periods specified:-

Table showing prices of Raw Cotton (Middling American, Good Fair Egyptian) in Pence per lb. for Jan., 1911, Dec., 1910, and Jan., 1910.

For the period from 1st to 10th February, 1911, the average price of "Middling American" was 7.83d. per lb. The average price of "Good Fair Egyptian" during the same period was 9.83d. per lb.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on February 10th, 1911, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 1,390,410 bales, as compared with 1,059,540 bales on February 11th, 1910.

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

Table showing Description of Cotton (American, Brazilian, East Indian, Egyptian, Miscellaneous) with columns for Bales and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a.

Exports.

Table showing Exports for Cotton Yarn and Twist, Cotton Thread for Sewing, and Cotton Piece Goods. Includes columns for Description, Jan., 1911, Dec., 1910, Jan., 1910, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

(Based on 375 Returns—352 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 16 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

Woolen Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 28,045 workpeople in the week ended January 28th showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago.

In all the principal districts employment continued good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago. Overtime and nightwork were common.

Except Leeds, where there was a slight decline.

Table showing Workpeople and Earnings for Wool Sorting, Spinning, Weaving, and other departments. Includes columns for Week ended, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a, and Earnings.

Table showing Districts (Huddersfield, Leeds, Dewsbury & Batley, etc.) with columns for Description, Workpeople, and Earnings.

Worsted Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 43,461 workpeople in the week ended January 28th showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago.

In the Bradford district there was an improvement in the wool-sorting and combing departments, and employment was considerably better than a year ago.

Table showing Workpeople and Earnings for various departments (Wool Sorting & Combing, Spinning, Weaving, etc.) and districts (Bradford, Halifax, etc.).

Prices of Wool and Tops in Bradford. The following Table shows the prices of wool and tops in Bradford for each of the months mentioned:-

Table showing Average Prices and Course of Prices for Lincoln Hogg, 40's Crossbred tops, and 60's Super Botany tops.

Imports and Exports.

Table showing Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS) and Yarn (Woolen, Worsted, Alpaca and Mohair).

LINEN TRADE.

(Based on 117 Returns—104 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 8 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT showed little change compared with a month ago, and was about the same as a year ago. Returns from firms employing 48,968 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago.

Table showing Workpeople and Earnings for various departments (Preparing, Spinning, Weaving, etc.) and districts (Belfast, Other Places in Ireland, etc.).

LACE TRADE.

(Based on 76 Returns—67 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate, and was not so good as a year ago, the levers and plain net branches both showing a decline.

Table showing Workpeople and Earnings for various departments (Preparing, Spinning, Weaving, etc.) and districts (Belfast, Other Places in Ireland, etc.).

Employment was fairly good on the whole in Ireland; some short time, however, was reported with flax dressers at Belfast, and with hemmers and veiners at Lurgan.

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:-

Table showing Description, Jan., 1911, Dec., 1910, Jan., 1910, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a.

JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 35 Returns—32 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was moderate, and not quite so good as a month ago; it was also worse than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 16,284 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago.

As compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 2.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Of the 16,284 workpeople reported on, 13,752 (84 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district.

Table showing Workpeople and Earnings for various departments (Preparing, Spinning, Weaving, etc.) and districts (Belfast, etc.).

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:-

Table showing Description, Jan., 1911, Dec., 1910, Jan., 1910, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a.

LACE TRADE.

(Based on 76 Returns—67 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate, and was not so good as a year ago, the levers and plain net branches both showing a decline.

Returns from firms employing 6,886 workpeople in the week ended January 28th showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago.

At Nottingham employment continued bad in the levers branch with much short time, and was worse than

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

Table with columns for Branches, Workpeople (Week ended Jan. 28th, 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), and Earnings (Week ended Jan. 28th, 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago). Rows include Levers, Curtain, Plain Net, Others, Total, Districts (Nottingham City, Long Eaton, etc.), and Total.

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

Table with columns for Description, Jan., 1911, Dec., 1910, Jan., 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include Imports (Cotton Lace, Silk Lace) and Exports (Cotton Lace, Silk Lace).

SILK TRADE.

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

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good; it was better than both a month and a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 8,047 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with columns for Branches, Workpeople (Week ended Jan. 28th, 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), and Earnings (Week ended Jan. 28th, 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago). Rows include Throwing, Spinning, Weaving, Other, Not specified, Total, Districts (Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire, Macclesfield, etc.), and Total.

Employment at Macclesfield with silk throwsters and spinners and hand loom weavers was fair; with power loom weavers it was moderate. At Leek employment was moderate with silk throwsters and spinners, and some short time was worked. At Congleton employment was fair generally. Employment in the Bradford district was fairly good. In the Eastern Counties employment

showed little change from a month ago, and 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 —

Table with columns for Description, Jan., 1911, Dec., 1910, Jan., 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include Imports (Raw Silk, Thrown Silk, Spun Silk Yarn, Silk Broad-Stuffs) and Exports (Thrown Silk, Spun Silk Yarn, Silk Broad-Stuffs).

HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 110 Returns—101 from Employers, 3 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 20,175 workpeople in the week ended January 28th showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 4.3 per cent. both in the number employed, and in the amount of wages paid.

Table with columns for District, Workpeople (Week ended Jan. 28th, 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), and Earnings (Week ended Jan. 28th, 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago). Rows include Leicester, Leicester Country District, Notts and Derbyshire, Scotland, Other Districts, Total, United Kingdom.

At Leicester employment was fairly good; at Loughborough it was moderate; at Hinckley it was good, except in the fashioned hose branch. With power frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago; with hand frame workers in the country districts it showed an improvement, and was fairly good. In Scotland employment showed a decline compared with a month ago, but was still good, and better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns for Description, Jan., 1911, Dec., 1910, Jan., 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include Imports (Hosiery, Woollen, Cotton) and Exports (Hosiery, Woollen, Cotton).

CARPET TRADE.

(Based on 24 Returns—18 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during January was good and about the same as a month ago. It was better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 5,873 workpeople and paying £4,954 in wages in the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease 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 3.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

(Based on 243 returns—233 from employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 19,074 workpeople in the week ending January 28th, 1911, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with columns for Trades, Workpeople (Week ended Jan. 28th, 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), and Earnings (Week ended Jan. 28th, 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago). Rows include Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, Trimming, etc., Total, Districts (Yorkshire, Lancashire, etc.), and Total.

Woolen and Worsted Dyers.—Employment in the West Riding continued moderate, but was better than a year ago. About one-fifth of the Trade Union dyers worked short time, and about half worked overtime.

Cotton Dyers and Bleachers.—Employment in Lancashire was fairly good, and better than a month ago, and a year ago. Some overtime was reported.

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

Silk Dyers.—Employment was bad at Macclesfield, fair at Leek and good at Congleton.

Hosiery and Lace Dyers, Trimmers, &c.—At Leicester and Loughborough employment showed a slight decline, and three-quarter time was worked at the former place. At Hinckley it continued good. At Nottingham employment with dyers was slack, with bleachers at Basford and Bulwell it was dull, with hosiery trimmers it was fair; on the whole, employment showed little change in Nottinghamshire compared with a year ago.

Calenderers, &c.—In Glasgow employment was fair with calenderers, in Dundee it was fair with bleachfield workers, and slack with calender workers.

TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 119 Returns—91 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, and 24 from Local Correspondents.)

Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment during January showed the usual seasonal decline, but was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £8,842 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended January 28th showed a decrease of 22.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 6.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

Ready-made Branch.

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

Leeds.—Employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,755 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended January 28th showed an increase of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—At Bristol employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Manchester, Norwich and Glasgow it was moderate, and showed little change compared with a year ago.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in January, 1911, were valued at £203,883, as compared with £235,643 in December, 1910, and £205,609 in January, 1910; and the Exports for the same months at £691,520, £621,460 and £535,334 respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 496 Returns—456 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 29 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT showed an improvement compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 63,338 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 3.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with columns for District, Workpeople (Week ended Jan. 28th, 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), and Earnings (Week ended Jan. 28th, 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago). Rows include ENGLAND & WALES (London, Leicester, etc.), SCOTLAND, IRELAND, and UNITED KINGDOM.

At Leicester employment showed an improvement compared with a month ago and a year ago; some short time was reported. At Northampton employment was reported as moderate with lasters and finishers, and good with clickers and pressmen; it was better than a year ago; with army bootmakers in Northamptonshire it was bad, and worse than usual at this season. At Bristol the Trade Union lasters and finishers reported employment as slack, the clickers and pressmen as fair. In the heavy boot trade at Kingswood and Leeds short time and slackness prevailed, but employment was better than a year ago. In Scotland it showed a further slight decline compared with a month ago and a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns for Description, Jan., 1911, Dec., 1910, Jan., 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include Imports (less re-exports) and Exports (British & Irish).

OTHER LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 31 Returns—10 from Trade Unions and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was moderate, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,153 members reported 6.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 5.8 per cent. a month ago and 5.1 per cent. a year ago.

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

Saddle and Harness Makers.—At Walsall employment was fair and better than a month ago with gig saddlers, and fair and not so good as a month ago with brown saddlers; in London it was worse than a month ago, being bad with harness makers and moderate in other branches. With saddlers at Glasgow and Dublin it was quiet.

Miscellaneous Leather Trades.—In London employment was fair with portmanteau and trunk makers, but quiet with fancy leather and morocco finishers.

Description.	Jan., 1911.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hides raw, and pieces thereof, dry ...	38,655	36,403	38,363	+ 2,252	+ 295
Ditto, wet ...	46,101	49,999	60,704	- 3,898	- 14,603
Total Hides, dry and wet ...	84,756	86,402	99,067	- 1,646	- 14,308
Goat skins, undressed, No. ...	840,429	934,810	1,273,275	- 85,381	- 423,846
Sheep skins, (value) £ ...	246,103	239,609	257,192	+ 15,494	+ 41,889
Leather* ...	92,167	98,274	99,732	- 6,107	- 7,565
Exports:					
Leather ... cwt.	19,162	18,041	18,585	+ 1,121	+ 577
Gloves ... doz. prs.	11,219	13,487	17,336	- 2,268	- 6,117
Machinery Belting... cwt.	3,161	3,006	3,317	+ 155	+ 156
Other Sorts ... (value) £	41,715	49,056	31,470	+ 7,347	+ 10,245
Saddlery and Harness (value) £	40,604	41,710	37,880	- 1,106	+ 2,724

HAT TRADE.

(Based on 11 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, and 8 from Trade Unions.)

EMPLOYMENT during January in the *Silk* hat trade was moderate, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

In the *Felt* hat trade employment was moderate, and better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of January was 6.9, compared with 8.1 a month ago, and 3.0 a year ago. At Denton employment was rather quiet, and short time was reported; at Stockport it was fairly good. In Warwickshire employment continued fair, and was slightly better than a year ago; a scarcity of skilled trimmers was reported.

Description.	Jan., 1911.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
All kinds ... dozens	39,470	43,833	77,385	- 4,443	- 37,915
Exports:					
Felt... ..	61,365	50,695	55,783	+ 10,670	+ 5,582
Straw	65,077	46,446	58,575	+ 18,631	+ 6,502
Other sorts	11,588	11,616	9,745	- 28	+ 1,843
Total	138,030	108,757	124,103	+ 29,273	+ 13,927

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 198 Returns—190 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West-End,

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

employing 1,897 dressmakers in the week ended January 28th, showed a decrease of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2.8 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair. With court and private dressmakers employing 1,109 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, there was a decrease of 6.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 6.7 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was moderate. With milliners in the West-End employment was moderate.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and infants' millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,295 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended January 28th, showed an increase of 14.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 6.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was moderate, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago. In the costume, skirt and blouse trades, firms employing 1,854 workpeople in the week ended January 28th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade continued moderate, and was about the same as a year ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland, employing 6,999 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £4,699 in wages in the week ended January 28th, showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 0.2 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was moderate in England, and fairly good in Scotland and Ireland.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 3,035 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended January 28th, showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 4.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

(Based on 422 Returns—133 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 271 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 18 from Local Correspondents.)

Description.	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of Jan., 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
PAPER TRADES.			
EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good and was rather better than a month ago. It was distinctly better than a year ago, a smaller number of mills reporting short time and a larger number reporting overtime.			
Returns from firms employing 22,511 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was an increase in the total number of workpeople employed by them of 0.1 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 2.3 per cent. as compared with a year ago.			
Machinemade Paper and Milled Boards:			
Northern Counties	5,849	+ 0.0	+ 1.5
Midlands, Wales and Ireland ...	1,576	+ 1.4	+ 3.2
Southern Counties	7,462	+ 0.1	+ 2.6
Scotland	6,857	- 0.1	+ 2.6
Total, Machinemade Paper, &c. ...	21,744	+ 0.1	+ 2.3
Hand-made Paper	767	- 0.3	+ 1.2
Total	22,511	+ 0.1	+ 2.3

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Jan., 1911.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Jan., 1911.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	22,656	5.5	6.4	6.6	- 0.9	- 1.1
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,162	5.2	5.5	6.3	- 0.3	- 1.1
Lancs. and Cheshire	6,726	6.7	5.5	6.5	+ 1.2	+ 0.2
East Midland and Eastern Counties	2,629	3.8	3.7	5.1	+ 0.1	- 1.3
West Midlands	2,760	5.1	4.4	5.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.1
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	4,188	3.4	3.3	4.2	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Scotland	6,208	3.8	3.1	5.5	+ 0.7	- 1.7
Ireland	2,487	10.0	6.0	9.8	+ 4.0	+ 0.2
United Kingdom	53,165	5.4	5.3	6.3	+ 0.1	- 0.9

Trade Unions in the *machinemade paper* trade with 1,460 members had 2.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, 1911, December, 1910, and January, 1910. In the *hand-made paper* trade Trade Unions with 572

members had 5.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, 1911, and December, 1910; for January, 1910, the percentage was 3.2.

The **Imports** of paper in January, 1911, amounted to £533,656, as compared with £600,658 in December, 1910, and £516,248 in January, 1910; and the **Exports** for the same months amounted to £261,258, £272,748, and £228,036 respectively.

PRINTING TRADES.

Employment with letterpress printers was quiet on the whole, and worse than at the end of December, though better than a year ago. With lithographic printers it was fair, and much better than a year ago.

London—Employment was reported as slack by compositors, and as fair by machine managers, warehousemen, and lithographic printers. Compared with the end of December, 1910, and of January, 1910, a decrease in the general percentage of trade union members unemployed is shown.

Other Centres.—Employment with letterpress printers was worse than a month ago, but better than a year ago. It was good at Newcastle and Sheffield, and bad at Dublin and Belfast. At Nottingham it was good, and better than a month ago. At most of the other principal centres employment was quiet. With lithographic printers employment was fair, and better than a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Jan., 1911.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Jan., 1911.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	22,656	5.5	6.4	6.6	- 0.9	- 1.1
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,162	5.2	5.5	6.3	- 0.3	- 1.1
Lancs. and Cheshire	6,726	6.7	5.5	6.5	+ 1.2	+ 0.2
East Midland and Eastern Counties	2,629	3.8	3.7	5.1	+ 0.1	- 1.3
West Midlands	2,760	5.1	4.4	5.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.1
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	4,188	3.4	3.3	4.2	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Scotland	6,208	3.8	3.1	5.5	+ 0.7	- 1.7
Ireland	2,487	10.0	6.0	9.8	+ 4.0	+ 0.2
United Kingdom	53,165	5.4	5.3	6.3	+ 0.1	- 0.9

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment was fairly good. In London it was better than a month ago and a year ago. In other districts it was on the whole not so good as a month ago, although better than a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Jan., 1911.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Jan., 1911.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	3,478	4.3	4.7	6.8	- 0.4	- 2.5
Other Districts	3,561	3.7	2.5	4.9	+ 1.2	- 1.2
United Kingdom	6,839	4.0	3.6	5.9	+ 0.4	- 1.9

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 177 Returns—5 from Employers' Associations, 133 from Trade Unions, and 39 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was moderate, about the same as a month ago, and better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,051 reported 6.0 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 6.8 per cent. a month ago, and 9.3 per cent. a year ago.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment in these trades continued dull, but was better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 9.2 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of January, the same percentage as a month ago, as compared with 15.1 per cent. a year ago. There was an improvement on the previous month in London and at Glasgow and Birmingham, in all of which centres employment on the whole was fair. Employment was bad and worse than a month ago at Manchester, Nottingham and Dublin, and it was also worse than a month ago at Liverpool (where, however, upholsterers

were fairly well employed), and with upholsterers at Newcastle and Sunderland.

The **Imports** of furniture and cabinetware in January, 1911, were valued at £31,252 as compared with £36,227 in December, 1910, and £29,248 in January, 1910; and the **Exports** for the same months were valued at £100,854, £101,421, and £74,893 respectively.

Millsawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment continued moderate, and was about the same as a month ago and a year ago; short time, however, was reported in a number of districts. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of January was 5.9, as compared with 6.7 a month ago, and 6.2 a year ago. Employment continued to improve at Newcastle, and was also better than a month ago at Glasgow, where, however, some short time was worked. Employment was still bad at Hull and Leicester. Short time was reported at Nottingham, Dundee, Bristol, Oldham and Dublin.

Imports.

Description.	Jan., 1911.	Dec., 1910.	Jan., 1910.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn	Loads. 196,724	Loads. 183,391	Loads. 188,494	+ 13,333	+ 8,230
" sawn	198,385	306,750	176,702	- 108,405	+ 21,683
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value) £	13,179	20,003	14,036	- 6,824	- 857

Coopers.

Employment was still fair on the whole. It continued bad, however, at Burton, and was dull and worse than a month ago at Liverpool and Bristol, and bad at Manchester.

Coachbuilding.

Employment was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions reported 3.6 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 4.6 per cent. a month ago, and 6.0 per cent. a year ago.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers.—Employment on the whole was moderate and showed a general improvement on the previous month. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of January, was 4.6, as compared with 15.0 in the previous month, and 5.0 a year ago.

Other Trades.—Employment was generally fair with packing-case makers. With general wheelwrights and smiths it continued moderate. It was also moderate on the whole with basket makers, and fair with skip makers at Oldham.

The **Imports** of brushes and brooms in January, 1911, were valued at £30,680, as compared with £36,204 in December, 1910, and £27,188 in January, 1910; and the **Exports** for the same months were valued at £18,622, £18,138, and £16,468, respectively.

BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 2,709 Returns—1,267 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 1,381 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 61 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in January continued slack, and showed little general change as compared with a month ago. It was rather better than a year ago.

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of January was 9.5 as compared with 10.7 a month ago and 14.4 a year ago; and for plumbers at the same dates the percentages were 11.2, 11.3, and 11.7. There was a considerable decrease in the percentage unemployed as compared with both a month ago and a year ago, in the case of carpenters and plumbers in the Northern Counties and of carpenters in Scotland, where many of the Trade Union members are engaged in shipbuilding.

Returns from Trade Unions of bricklayers and masons showed little general change compared with a month ago. Painters reported some improvement, while returns from plasterers showed a decline. Compared with a year ago there was a slight general improvement.

For London the Trade Union returns showed that 8.0 per cent. of carpenters and joiners were unemployed at the end of January, the same percentage as a month ago, compared with 13.2 per cent. at the end of January, 1910. The corresponding percentages for plumbers were 12.5, 9.5, and 13.9 respectively. Employment with masons in London was reported as fair.

Returns received from 1,205 firms employing 57,348 workpeople at the end of January showed that as compared with a month ago there was an increase in the total number employed by them of 3.7 per cent. in London, and of 0.9 per cent. in other districts.

Table with columns: District, No. paid on last pay-day in Jan., 1911, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, No. paid on last pay-day in Jan., 1910, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Sub-tables for Skilled Tradesmen, Labourers, Lads and Boys, and Total.

Employment was slack in most of the large centres. It showed an improvement in the Tees district, as also with bricklayers at Leeds, and plumbers at Sunderland. With bricklayers at Rotherham, and carpenters at Huddersfield and Barnsley, employment was moderate. With slaters in the Northern Counties a decline was reported.

Employment at Manchester was worse than a month ago. At Liverpool an improvement was reported by carpenters and plumbers, the latter being well employed. Employment was worse than a month ago with bricklayers at Blackburn and Northwich, and with carpenters and painters at Preston.

Employment at Leicester was reported as having declined with bricklayers, carpenters, and plumbers, but as having improved with painters. A decline was reported with bricklayers at Northampton and Rugby, with carpenters and painters at Birmingham and Burton, and with plasterers at Nottingham. With carpenters at Derby and in the Potteries an improvement was reported. With bricklayers at Shrewsbury and Norwich employment was moderate. At Coventry employment was fair generally and better than a month ago. At Lincoln it was fair. At Norwich and Cambridge a general decline was reported.

Employment was fair with bricklayers at Chatham, Maidstone and Cheltenham, with bricklayers and masons at Portsmouth, with carpenters at Maidstone, Brighton, and Exeter, with painters at Plymouth, and with plumbers and plasterers at Cardiff. An improvement was reported by bricklayers at Bristol, and carpenters at Plymouth; and a decline by bricklayers at Exeter, and carpenters at Cardiff.

At Glasgow employment was moderate with carpenters and good with plasterers; it showed an improvement with painters and a decline with slaters. At Dundee and Aberdeen a general decline was reported. A decline was reported by carpenters at Edinburgh, and bricklayers at Paisley. Bricklayers at Motherwell were fairly well employed.

Employment remained good at Belfast, except with plasterers, who were slack. At Dublin it declined with carpenters, plasterers and slaters, and improved with painters.

GLASS TRADES.

Based on 78 Returns—54 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 15 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns received from firms employing 8,071 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 2.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 9.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 14.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, these increases being mainly accounted for by an improvement in the glass bottle industry.

Table with columns: Branches, Workpeople, Earnings. Sub-tables for Workpeople and Earnings with monthly and yearly comparisons.

Employment with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire and the North of England was on the whole fair and better than a year ago, but not so good as a month ago; a good deal of short time was worked. At St. Helens employment was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago. It was good at Bristol; it continued moderate at Portobello, and fair at Dublin. It continued quiet with medicine bottle makers at Rotherham. With flint glass makers employment continued good at Birmingham, Wordsley and Stourbridge, and at Dudley it was fair; with flint glass cutters it was only fair, and not so good as a month ago at Birmingham, but continued good, with overtime, at Wordsley and Stourbridge. Employment was moderate with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens, and showed some improvement with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear, who, however, were still on short time. It continued good with plate glass bevellers at Birmingham. It was bad and worse than a month ago with glass blowers in London.

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

Table with columns: Description, Jan., 1911, Dec., 1910, Jan., 1910, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a Month ago, Year ago.

PORCELAIN, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE INDUSTRY.

(Based on 98 Returns—93 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1 from a Trade Union, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fair and better than a year ago, but not so good as a month ago.

Returns from firms employing 19,945 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, 1911, showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with columns: Branches, Workpeople, Earnings. Sub-tables for Workpeople and Earnings with monthly and yearly comparisons.

In the Potteries employment was fairly good on the whole, and was much better than a year ago in all branches; but there was some decline on a month ago in the earthenware and tile trades. In Scotland employment was about the same as a month ago, but not so good as a year ago. It was fair, but worse than a month ago, with tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in January, 1911, were valued at £66,572 as compared with £89,831 in December, 1910, and £58,108, in January, 1910; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £246,708, £246,447, and £200,696 respectively.

BRICK TRADE.

(Based on 147 Returns—133 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 4 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 11,552 workpeople in the week ended January 28th, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with columns: Districts, Workpeople, Earnings. Sub-tables for Workpeople and Earnings with monthly and yearly comparisons.

Employment continued fair on the whole in the Northern Counties; it showed some decline in Yorkshire. In Lancashire and Cheshire it was moderate and better than a month ago. In the Midland Counties it was moderate on the whole, about the same as a month ago, but better than a year ago; it continued fair in Shropshire and South Staffordshire, and bad in the Nottingham district. It was fair and better than a month ago in

Bedfordshire, but only moderate on the whole in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Cambridgeshire. It was fairly good on the whole and better than both a month ago and a year ago in the South and South-West Counties; it continued moderate in Wales. It was moderate and worse than a month ago in Scotland.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 241 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.)

EMPLOYMENT was generally regular, except for a few days in the early part of the month, when some men who were not attached to the staffs of farms lost time on account of rain. It was somewhat difficult for these extra men to obtain employment on account of this being the slack season of the year, and an excess of men of this class was reported in many districts. What demand there was for extra men chiefly arose from such work as threshing, hedging, ditching, and carting and spreading manure. Some scarcity of men for permanent situations was reported from certain parts of the Midland and South Western Counties.

Northern Counties.—January is usually a slack month in these counties, and in many districts, particularly in the more northern counties, there was little employment for men outside the regular farm staff. Extra labourers were, however, in some demand in parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and a number of such men obtained fairly regular employment at carting and spreading manure, hedging, ditching, and threshing. The demand was fully equalled by the supply in most districts, and in the East Riding of Yorkshire a surplus of labour was generally reported.

Midland Counties.—Extra labourers lost a little time in the early part of the month in some districts on account of rain, but their employment generally became more regular as the month advanced and the weather became finer. At no time, however, was there much demand for extra labour, and in most counties there was an excess of labour in one or two of the districts reported on. Extra men were chiefly employed at threshing, hedging and ditching, and with the manure carts.

Eastern Counties.—Employment in these counties was fairly regular on the whole, though here also day labourers lost a little time at the beginning of the month. In some districts there was a very fair demand for such men on account of threshing, hedging, ditching, draining, and manure carting. In others there was only a moderate demand, and a surplus of labour was reported, particularly in the Newmarket, North Witchford, and Ely Rural Districts of Cambridgeshire, and the Bourne (Lincolnshire), and Henstead (Norfolk) Rural Districts.

Southern and South-Western Counties.—There was generally very little interruption to farm work in these counties, and extra labourers were usually in fairly regular employment. There was, however, but little request for extra men in many districts, it being the slack season of the year, and, generally speaking, the only counties in which the demand was more than moderate were Somerset, Devon and Cornwall, where it was described as fair. The demand was chiefly for threshing, hedging, ditching, manure-carting, and root-cleaning. An excess of extra men was reported in the West Ashford (Kent) Westhampnett, (Sussex), Havant (Hampshire), Devizes (Wiltshire), Wareham and Purbeck (Dorset), and Hereford Rural Districts. Some scarcity of men for permanent situations was reported in the Williton (Somerset) Axminster and Newton Abbot (Devon), and Camelford, Truro and West Penwith (Cornwall) Rural Districts.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

(Based on 133 Returns—116 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

Employment in London continued fair, it showed some decline compared with the previous month, but was better than a year ago. It was good and better

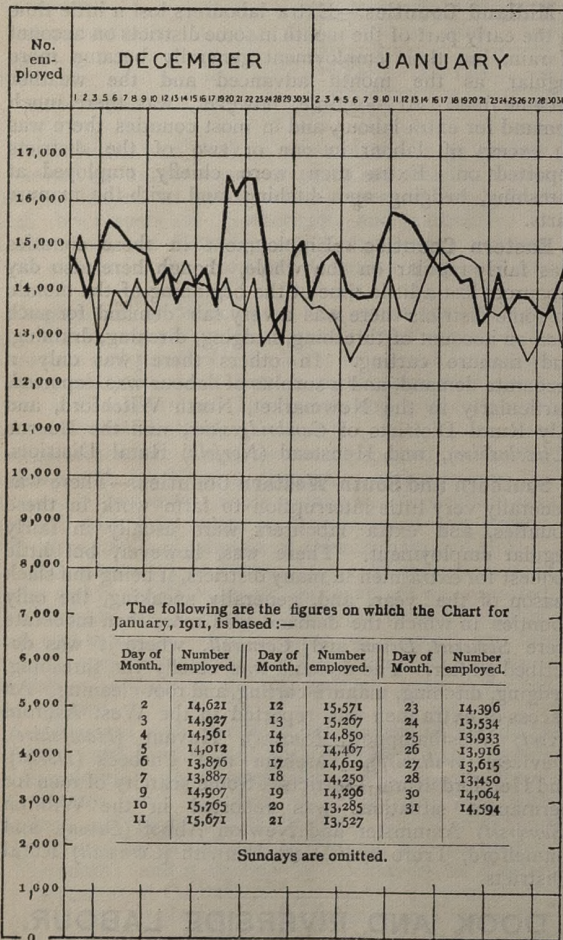
than a month ago and a year ago at Liverpool: at the other principal ports it continued fair on the whole, and was better than a year ago.

London.*—Employment continued fair, but showed some decline as compared with a month ago. It was better than in January of last year. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended January 28th, 1911, was 14,384, a decrease of 2.4 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 5.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

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 Shippers, owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended Jan. 7th	4,999	2,476	7,475	6,839	14,314
" " 14th	5,067	3,591	8,658	6,651	15,309
" " 21st	4,776	2,788	7,564	6,510	14,074
" " 28th	4,920	2,218	7,138	6,669	13,807
Average for 4 weeks ended Jan. 28th, 1911	4,941	2,768	7,709	6,675	14,384
Average for Dec., 1910	5,027	3,010	8,037	6,708	14,739
" " Jan., 1910	4,719	2,688	7,407	6,265	13,672

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 December, 1910, and January, 1911. The corresponding curve for December, 1909, and January, 1910, is also given for comparison.

[The thick curve applies to 1910 and 1911, and the thin curve to 1909 and 1910.]



The following are the figures on which the Chart for January, 1911, is based:—

Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.
2	14,621	12	15,571	23	14,396
3	14,927	13	15,267	24	13,534
4	14,561	14	14,850	25	13,933
5	14,012	15	14,167	26	13,316
6	13,876	16	14,619	27	13,515
7	13,887	17	14,250	28	13,450
8	14,507	18	14,296	29	14,064
9	15,765	19	13,285	30	14,594
10	15,671	20	13,527	31	14,594
11	15,671	21	13,527		

Sundays are omitted.

The daily numbers employed during January, 1911, ranged from 13,285 on the 20th to 15,765 on the 10th. During January, 1910, the daily numbers ranged from 12,486 on the 6th to 15,006 on the 17th.

* Exclusive of Tilbury.

The mean daily number employed at Tilbury Dock was 1,508 during January, 1911, as compared with 1,701 during the previous month, and 1,396 during January, 1910.

Employment with dock labourers at Liverpool was good on the whole and better than a month ago; it was only moderate, however, at the South-end docks. With quay and railway carters employment was fairly good, but not so good as a month ago.

Other Ports.—Employment with dock and riverside labourers was fair on the Tyne and moderate on the Wear; it showed an improvement on a month ago in both districts. At Hartlepool and Middlesbrough employment was good, and better than last month with dock labourers: it also improved with riverside labourers at Middlesbrough. It was moderate at Hull and Grimsby and dull at Goole. Employment was slack at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, but good at Parkeston. It was dull at Plymouth, and slack and worse than a month ago at Bristol. At the South Wales ports it continued fair on the whole. Employment was bad at Glasgow and worse than last month. There was a continued improvement at Leith, but at Grangemouth employment was still slack. Employment was fair but worse than last month at Dundee. It was bad at Belfast.

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 January, 1911, showed an increase in both quantity and value as compared with January, 1910.

Employment at the principal ports during January, 1911 was fair on the whole and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Grimsby employment was good generally; it was about the same as a month ago with fishermen, but not so good with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Yarmouth it was bad, worse than a month ago and about the same as a year ago. Employment at Hull was moderate with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and fair with fish curers; it was about the same as a month ago, but showed some decline as compared with a year ago. At Lowestoft it was fair with all classes, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Employment at Aberdeen and Peterhead was good with fishermen, and fair with fish dock labourers and curers; at the latter port it was better than both a month ago and a year ago. At Fraserburgh it was moderate with fishermen, bad with fish dock labourers and fair with curers; it was, on the whole, better than both a month ago and a year ago. At Macduff employment was moderate. Off the South Western Coasts of England fishing operations were fairly successful, though somewhat hindered by stormy weather during the first half of the month.

The following Table shows the quantity and value of the fish landed in January, 1911 and January, 1910.

Fish (other than Shell):	Quantity.		Value.	
	Jan., 1911.	Jan., 1910.	Jan., 1911.	Jan., 1910.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
England and Wales	703,284	599,530	567,147	544,834
Scotland	328,681	265,066	159,744	151,874
Ireland	220,842	109,825	54,521	26,859
Total	1,252,807	974,421	781,412	723,567
Shell Fish	—	—	19,483	20,670
Total Value	—	—	800,895	744,237

The Exports of herrings, cured and salted, in January, 1911, were valued at £87,786, as compared with £325,711 in December, 1910, and £81,383 in January, 1910.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN JANUARY.

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

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade was entered and cleared) show that during January, 39,917* seamen, of whom 4,093 (or 10.3 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. As compared with January, 1910, there was a net increase of 4,832. There were large increases at Liverpool, the Tyne Ports, and at London. The most marked decrease was at Middlesbrough. Lascars are not included in these figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1911.
	January, 1910.	January, 1911.	
ENGLAND & WALES.			
East Coast.			
Tyne Ports ...	1,474	3,028	+ 1,554
Sunderland ...	376	278	- 98
Middlesbrough ...	578	394	- 184
Hull ...	1,424	1,456	+ 32
Grimsby ...	51	50	- 1
Bristol Channel.			
Bristol ...	662	875	+ 213
Newport, Mon. ...	877	1,025	+ 148
Cardiff ...	4,919	4,814	- 105
Swansea ...	561	502	- 59
Other Ports.			
Liverpool ...	11,097	13,246	+ 2,149
London ...	6,708	7,416	+ 708
Southampton ...	2,904	3,217	+ 313
SCOTLAND.			
Leith ...	384	604	+ 220
Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth	248	326	+ 78
Glasgow ...	2,426	2,426	...
IRELAND.			
Dublin ...	132	40	- 92
Belfast ...	264	220	- 44
Total ...	35,085	39,917	+ 4,832

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADE.

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

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year Ago.
	1910.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coal.				
Northumberland ...	Sept.-Nov.	7 3 62	- 0 3 81	+ 0 0 62
Durham ...	Oct.-Dec.	7 10 18	- 0 2 85	+ 0 3 99
<i>(Average of all classes of coal at pit's mouth).</i>				
Pig Iron.				
Cleveland ...	Oct.-Dec.	49 10 72	- 0 6 53	+ 0 5 27
Cumberland ...	Oct.-Dec.	64 11 420	- 0 1 305	+ 3 10 89
West of Scotland ...	Nov., 1910-Jan., 1911.	55 8 5	+ 0 2 312	- 1 5 04
Manufactured Iron.				
<i>(Rails, plates, bars and angles).</i>				
North of England:—		127 1 70	+ 1 2 80	- 0 10 34
<i>(Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, &c.).</i>				
Midlands:—	Nov.-Dec.	127 10 35	+ 0 8 29	+ 3 1 96
<i>(Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods).</i>				
West of Scotland:—		125 0 19	+ 1 9 23	+ 7 6 69

Coal.—In connection with the ascertained selling price of Northumberland coal, it was decided by the Northumberland Conciliation Board that the wages of underground workers and "banksmen" should be reduced by 1 1/2 per cent., and those of other surface workers by 1 per cent., leaving their wages 30 per cent. and 24 per cent. respectively above the standard of 1879.

Pig Iron.—As a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blastfurnacemen were reduced by 3/4 per cent. in Cleveland and by 1/4 per cent. in West Cumberland, whilst in the West of Scotland they remained unchanged.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England, the results of the ascertainment of the selling price of iron are as follows:—

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

Midlands and the West of Scotland the wages of puddlers and millmen remained unchanged as a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of the specified classes of manufactured iron in those districts.

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

RETURNS showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on February 1st, 1911, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom and 30 from other sources. The returns are 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.	February 1st, 1911.			January 2nd, 1911.			February 1st, 1910.		
	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
London:—									
N. & N.W. ...	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 3/4	6	5 1/2	5 7/8
E. & N.E. ...	5 1/2	5	5 3/4	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	6	5	5 6/8
S.E. ...	5 1/2	5	5 1/4	5 1/2	5	5 1/4	5 1/2	5	5 5/8
S. & S.W. ...	6	5	5 1/4	6	5	5 5/8	6	5	5 7/8
W. & W.C. ...	6	5 1/2	5 7/8	6	5 1/2	5 7/8	6	5 1/2	5 9/8
N. Counties & Yorks. Lancs. & Cheshire	6	5	5 5/8	6	5	5 5/8	7	6	6 2/8
Midlands ...	6	5	5 1/4	6	5	5 1/4	6	5	5 7/8
Eastern Counties ...	6	5	5 1/4	6	5	5 1/4	6	5	5 7/8
Southern Counties ...	6	5	5 1/4	6	5	5 1/4	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 6/8
S. Western Counties and Wales	6	5	5 1/4	6	5	5 1/4	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 6/8
Scotland ...	7	5 1/2	6 1/2	7	5 1/2	6 1/2	7	5 1/2	6 1/4
Great Britain ...	7	4 1/2	5 6/8	7	4 1/2	5 6/8	7	5	5 9/8

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

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

Place.	Predominant Price per 4 lbs. on Feb. 1st, 1911.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Last Change.	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am't per 4 lbs.
		d.	d.	d.	d.
London ...	5 1/2	- 1/2	- 1/2	Nov. '10	- 1/2
Birmingham ...	5 3/8 & 5	...	...	Aug. 2, '10	+ 3/8
Bolton ...	5 1/2	...	...	Nov. '10	- 1/2
Bristol ...	5 1/2 & 6	...	...	Feb. '10	- 1/2
Cardiff ...	5 1/2	...	...	June '10	- 1/2
Derby ...	5	...	...	Dec. '10	- 1/2
Hull ...	5 1/2	...	...	June '10	- 1/2
Ipswich ...	5 1/2	...	...	June '10	- 1/2
Leeds ...	6 1/2	...	...	May '10	- 1/2
Leicester ...	5	...	...	May '10	- 1/2
Liverpool ...	5	...	...	Nov. '10	- 1/2
Manchester ...	5	...	...	June '10	- 1/2
Middlesbrough ...	5 1/2 & 6	...	...	Nov. '09	- 1/2
Norwich ...	5	...	...	Nov. '09	- 1/2
Nottingham ...	5 1/2	...	...	June '10	- 1/2
Oldham ...	5	...	...	Nov. '10	- 1/2
Plymouth ...	6	...	...	June '10	- 1/2
Portsmouth ...	6	...	...	Oct. 3, '10	+ 1/2
Potteries ...	5	...	...	May '10	- 1/2
Southampton ...	5 & 6	...	...	Nov. '09	- 1/2
Wolverhampton ...	5	...	...	June '10	- 1/2
Aberdeen ...	5 1/2	...	...	June '10	- 1/2
Dundee ...	5 1/2	...	...	July '10	+ 1/2
Edinburgh ...	6 1/2	...	...	July '10	+ 1/2
Glasgow ...	6	...	...	May 2, '10	- 1/2
Belfast ...	6	...	...	June '10	- 1/2
Dublin ...	6	...	...	May '10	- 1/2

As compared with a month ago, no change in the price of bread occurred in any of the towns shown in the Table. As compared with February 1st, 1910, the price is lower in 20 of the towns. In the remaining seven towns no change is shown.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The imports of wheat during September, 1910,—January, 1911, amounted to 42,704,156 cwts., or 119,024 cwts. less than in the corresponding months of 1909-10. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1910,—January, 1911, amounted to 4,713,583 cwts., or 1,239,636 cwts. less than in September, 1909,—January, 1910.

Month.	British Wheat		Imports.		Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households & Mill for cash.)
	Mean London Gazette Price (England and Wales).	(Average Declared Value.)			
		Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.		
	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	
1910.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
January	7 10	9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 5	12 1	
December	7 1	7 10	10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1911.					
January	7 2	7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

INCAPACITY: RECEIPT IN DISCHARGE OF CLAIM: AGREEMENT TO END COMPENSATION.

Any question as to liability to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, or as to the amount or duration of compensation, may be settled by agreement. In that case a memorandum of such agreement may be sent by any party interested to the official of the local court, who, on being satisfied as to its genuineness, may record such memorandum in a special register, and thereupon the agreement becomes legally enforceable.

A workman in the employment of a builder was injured on the 3rd November, 1909, in circumstances entitling him to compensation, and was totally incapacitated for work. His employer paid him compensation without any specific agreement at the rate of 11s. 3d. a week till the 9th March, 1910. On that date the total amount paid was £10 2s 6d., and the employer took from the workman a receipt for that sum, signed by him and expressed to be "in full satisfaction and discharge of all claims." The employer then requested that a memorandum of agreement ending compensation should be recorded. The workman, however, denied that the receipt was a final discharge, and asked that a memorandum should be recorded of an agreement by the employer to pay him compensation at 11s. 3d. a week during incapacity, which still existed.

The Sheriff-Substitute held that the workman's memorandum was genuine and ought to be recorded, and rejected the application of the employer to record the alleged agreement in discharge.

The employer appealed, but the Court of Session affirmed the decision of the lower court and dismissed the appeal.—*Gilhooley v. McAndrew*.—Court of Session, 19th January, 1911.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES: FAILURE OF ACTION: AWARD OF COMPENSATION: DEDUCTION FROM COMPENSATION OF COSTS OF ACTION.

Where a workman is injured by accident, and within six months of the accident, or in case of death within six months of death, an action is brought for damages independently of the Act, and it is determined in such action that the employer is not liable, but that he would have been liable to pay compensation, the action must be dismissed; but if the plaintiff so choose the court may proceed to assess compensation, but may deduct from such compensation all or part of the costs caused by the plaintiff's bringing an action instead of claiming compensation under the Act.

Three miners were killed in the course of their employment by an explosion of gas in a coal mine. A government inspector formed the opinion that defective plant was the cause of the accident. In these circumstances the widows and children of the deceased men brought actions for damages against the employers, proprietors of the mine. In the actions the charges of negligence against the employers failed, and judgment was given in their favour. The plaintiffs then asked the court to award compensation under the Act, and the court assessed compensation in the three cases at £252, £300, and £300 respectively. The employers then applied to the court to order that the costs that they had been put to by having actions brought against them should be deducted from the compensation in each case. These amounts were £215, £220, and £220. The judge held that he was bound to deduct the costs from the compensation; he found, however, that the employers had to some extent increased the costs by making charges of smoking in the mine against the deceased men, which they were unable to prove. He therefore reduced the costs to the extent of one-fifth in each case, but subject to such reduction ordered the amounts to be deducted from the compensation payable.—*Tait v. Alexander Russell, Limited: Adams v. same; Hunter v. same*.—Court of Session, 27th January, 1911.

INJURY DUE TO NEGLIGENCE OF THIRD PARTY: CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE OF WORKMAN; RIGHT OF EMPLOYER TO INDEMNITY.

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

The corporation of a city owned certain large works on which were sidings communicating with the line of a railway company. The traffic on these sidings was worked for the corporation by the company. In February, 1910, one of the corporation workmen was crushed to death between the buffers of trucks being shunted

by the servants of the railway company. The corporation paid full compensation to the dependants of the deceased, and then brought an action against the railway company, claiming indemnity, on the ground that the accident was due to negligence on the part of the company's servants in such circumstances as created a legal liability on the company to pay damages. The company denied that there had been any negligence on their part; and further pleaded that if there had been, there was contributory negligence on the part of the deceased, which deprived him or his representatives of any right to damages; and that on either of these grounds they were not liable to indemnify the employers of the deceased.

The evidence showed that while a waggon was being pushed along the siding to be coupled to other stationary waggons, the deceased, who was standing in the four-foot way near the stationary waggons, was caught between the buffers. The corporation alleged that the railway company, as the accident took place on a dark night, should have sent a man with a lamp along the line to ascertain that there were no persons at the end of the stationary waggons before sending the others against them; or else that they ought to have given other proper and timely warning to the deceased. The court held that no negligence on the part of the railway company was established, but that contributory negligence was proved on part of the deceased. On either ground the claim for indemnity failed, and judgment must be for the railway company. *The Corporation of Glasgow v. North British Railway Company*.—Court of Session, 21st of January, 1911.

WHO IS A WORKMAN? MEMBER OF EMPLOYER'S FAMILY DWELLING IN HIS HOUSE.

The term "workman," as used in the Act, does not include a member of the employer's family dwelling in his house.

A glazier, 26 years of age, worked for his father, who was a glazier and glass-stainer, and lived in his father's house in Glasgow as a member of the family. He had been some years employed by his father in these circumstances, being treated and paid like an ordinary workman, and paying a weekly sum for board and lodging. He occasionally worked away from Glasgow on his father's business. He was working at Oban from 22nd to 29th June, 1910, in obedience to his father's orders. He then returned home for a week, at the end of which he went back to Oban to continue his work. Having been there about a fortnight longer he met with an accident in the course of his employment, which totally incapacitated him for six weeks. He claimed compensation under the Act from his father. The claim was resisted on the ground that he dwelt in his father's house, and so was not a workman within the meaning of the Act. It was proved that while he was away from home he paid nothing to his father to have his room reserved, nor was he under any obligation to return to his father's house, nor was his father bound to receive him back.

The Sheriff-Substitute decided that the claimant was a member of the employer's family dwelling in his house, within the meaning of the Act, although at the time of the injury he was temporarily away from home; and that therefore he was not a "workman" and was not entitled to compensation. The son appealed.

The Court of Session held that at the time of the accident the workman did not "dwell" at Oban, being there temporarily to execute a certain piece of work. A man's dwelling-house is his place of residence or abode, and in this case the employer's house was the only place that answered that description. Therefore the Sheriff-Substitute was right, and the son was not a workman within the meaning of the Act. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—*McDougal v. McDougal*.—Court of Session, 26th January, 1911.

(2) Trade Union Acts.

UNREGISTERED UNION: ALTERATION OF RULES: USE OF FUNDS FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES: RIGHTS OF MEMBERS.

By the provisions of the Trade Union Act, 1871, the purposes of any trade union shall not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be unlawful so as to render void or voidable any agreement or trust. A trade union may be registered under the Act, and if so registered is given certain powers; but there is no obligation upon a trade union to be registered.

An unregistered trade union which had been in existence for many years held a delegate meeting in 1907, at which the rules of the society were altered by adding to the objects of the society "the promotion of labour representation in Parliament," by providing that the society should be represented at the meetings of the Labour Party Conferences by delegates who were to be paid out of the funds of the society, and by forming a special fund for the purpose of paying the election expenses of a candidate for Parliament and his maintenance, if elected, to which special fund the society were to contribute from their general funds 1s. 6d. a year in respect of each member.

A member of the trade union, who had joined twenty years before the change, brought an action against the officers and members of the council of the society, claiming a declaration to the effect that the new rules were *ultra vires*, illegal, invalid and not binding upon him; and asking that the society should be restrained from making payments to the Labour Party or for Parliamentary election expenses.

The judge said that the question was whether the decision of the House of Lords in the case of *Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants v. Osborne*, in which a registered trade union was in question, applied equally to similar circumstances where a trade union was not registered. He held that that case did not apply to an unregistered society which had no statutory constitution. The changes in the rules, however, in this case constituted an alteration of the contract made between the members of the society and was in prejudice of the pursuer's contractual rights. It was unnecessary to say that the rules

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 January, 1911, was 51, consisting of 48 cases of lead poisoning, 1 of mercurial poisoning, and 2 of anthrax. In January, 1910, 28 cases of lead poisoning, 1 of mercurial poisoning and 5 of anthrax were reported.

The number of deaths reported during January, 1911, was 2 (both due to lead poisoning), as compared with 4 in January, 1910 (3 due to lead poisoning and 1 to anthrax).

In addition to the above, 17 cases of lead poisoning (6 of which proved fatal), were reported in January, 1911, among house painters and plumbers, as compared with 13 (including 1 death) in January, 1910.

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

INDUSTRY.	CASES.		DEATHS.	
	Jan. 1911.	Jan. 1910.	Jan. 1911.	Jan. 1910.
Lead Poisoning.				
Among Operatives engaged in—				
Smelting of Metals	3	2	—	—
Brass Works	—	—	—	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	2	—	—	—
Plumbing and Soldering	1	—	—	—
Printing	5	—	—	—
File Cutting	2	—	—	1
Tinning of Metals	1	—	—	—
White Lead Works	1	2	—	—
Red and Yellow Lead Works	1	1	—	—
China and Earthenware*	9	5	—	—
Litho-Transfer Works	—	—	—	—
Glass Cutting and Polishing	—	—	—	—
Vitreous Enamelling	5	1	—	—
Electrical Accumulator Works	2	3	—	—
Paint and Colour Works	2	—	—	—
Coachmaking	6	7	1	—
Shipbuilding	3	1	1	2
Paint used in other Industries	2	3	—	—
Other Industries	3	2	—	—
Total in Factories and Workshops	48	28	2	3
House Painting & Plumbing	17	13	6	1
Other Forms of Poisoning.				
Mercurial Poisoning—				
Barometer and Thermometer Making	1	—	—	—
Furriers' Processes	—	—	—	—
Other Industries	—	1	—	—
Total	1	1	—	—
Phosphorus Poisoning—				
Lucifer Match Works	—	—	—	—
Other Industries	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—
Arsenic Poisoning—				
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	—	—	—	—
Other Industries	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—
Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"	1	1	—	—
Anthrax.				
Wool	—	2	—	—
Handling of Horsehair	—	—	—	—
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	2	2	—	—
Other Industries	—	1	—	1
Total Anthrax	2	5	—	1
Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act	51	34	2	4
Grand Total	68	47	8	8

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

* Of the 9 persons affected in the china and earthenware industry 2 were females.

were *ultra vires* or illegal; at least, they were not binding upon the members. Hence the pursuer was entitled to a declaration that the rules were not binding, and that the society were not entitled to use their funds as proposed. An interdict was accordingly granted restraining the defenders from making payments out of the existing funds, or out of moneys to be levied in the future, to the Labour Party or for Parliamentary election expenses.—*Wilson v. Scottish Typographical Association*.—Court of Session, 19th January, 1911.

FUNDS RAISED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES: DISPOSAL FOR BENEFIT OF UNION.

A trade union which was regularly registered under the Trade Unions Acts altered its rules in 1901 by providing for the raising and using of funds for paying the expenses of returning and maintaining representatives in Parliament. In accordance with the new rules the society subsequently collected 1s. a year, or 3d. a quarter from each member, to form the required fund, and the fund so raised was called the Labour Representation Fund. In February 1909, a member who had joined the society in 1899 brought an action against the society for a declaration that the new rules were *ultra vires* and illegal, and that the raising of the fund was illegal, and claiming an injunction to restrain the society from levying subscriptions to the fund, and from distributing any part of the fund for the purposes for which it was formed. Except as to a sum of £1,000 which was to be applied to the payment of the salaries of four Members of Parliament to the end of 1909; judgment was given for the plaintiff in the terms of his claim.

The plaintiff then in May, 1910, brought another action for a declaration that the fund was divisible among the subscribers thereto, and asking for administration of the fund, the taking of accounts, and the appointment of a receiver. The fund amounted to nearly £14,000, and there were about 140,000 members of the society. The society defended the action on the ground that they held the money in trust for the purposes for which it had been subscribed, and also contended that the matter was not within the jurisdiction of the court.

The action was not brought to trial, but by the consent of the court was compromised; and it was settled that the fund (after payment of the plaintiff's costs) should be retained, and held by the society for the purpose of providing a weekly allowance "for the support of members who may be victimized, locked out, or on strike, and to resist any unjust regulation connected with their employment," and "to prevent illegal stoppages of wages at the pay-office."—*Jones v. South Wales Miners' Federation*.—Chancery Division, 23rd January, 1910.

(3) Merchant Shipping Acts.

CHINESE SEAMAN: PROHIBITION OF IMMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA: DESERTION OF SEAMAN: MASTER OF SHIP FINED: FINE CHARGED AGAINST WAGES.

It is provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, that if a seaman is left behind out of the British Islands the master of the ship must enter in the log-book a statement of the effects left on board by the seaman, and of the amount of wages due to him when he was left behind; and on the termination of the voyage he must furnish to the superintendent accounts of such effects and wages, and of any expenses caused to the master or owner of the ship by the absence of the seaman, when his absence is due to desertion, neglect to join his ship or other misconduct. The master must then deliver to the superintendent the effects and the wages, but is entitled to be reimbursed out of such property any sums which appear to the superintendent to be properly chargeable, and such sums are to be repaid to the master. A master aggrieved by the decision of the superintendent may appeal from such decision to a court of summary jurisdiction when the amount in dispute exceeds £10.

By the law of the Commonwealth of Australia immigration from certain countries, including China, is forbidden, except under certain stringent conditions; and the master or owner of any ship from which a prohibited immigrant enters the Commonwealth is liable to a fine.

In April, 1909, a Chinaman signed articles at Glasgow as a seaman for a voyage on a ship at £3 10s. a month wages. The ship touched at Brisbane in the course of the voyage in November, 1909, and there the Chinaman deserted without any negligence or complicity on the part of the master. The master, however, was summoned before a court at Brisbane and fined £100 for allowing a prohibited immigrant to land. The fine was paid, the master incurring a further expense of £1 7s. 6d. in telegraphing to the owners of the ship for instructions as to the matter. At the time when the Chinaman deserted the sum of £16 15s. 7d. was due to him on account of wages, and he left certain effects on board. On arrival in the Thames at the end of the voyage the master delivered the effects and wages and the required accounts to the superintendent and claimed to be reimbursed out of the effects and wages in respect of the sum of £101 7s. 6d., which he contended were expenses caused by the desertion of the seaman.

The superintendent refused to allow the re-imbursment claimed, and the master appealed to a court of summary jurisdiction against such refusal.

The magistrate decided in favour of the superintendent's view, that neither of the two sums of £100 and £1 7s. 6d. was properly chargeable as expenses caused by the desertion against the effects and wages of the seaman.

On appeal to the High Court the decision of the magistrate was affirmed.—*Halliday v. Taffs*.—King's Bench Division, 17th January, 1911.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JANUARY.

(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 January, 1911, was 251, a decrease of 368 as compared with December, 1910, and 7 as compared with January, 1910.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in January, 1911, was 114, compared with 473 in December, 1910, and 120 in January, 1910, the December number being unusually large on account of the explosion in Lancashire at the Atherton Pits of the Hulton Colliery Company, Limited.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in January, 1911, was 127, as compared with 128 in December, 1910, and 88 in January, 1910.

Table with columns: Trade, Number of Workpeople killed during (Jan., 1911, Dec., 1910, Jan., 1910), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Jan., 1911, on a Month ago, Year ago.

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN JANUARY.

THE total number who received employment-relief was 10,506, of whom 4,552 were in London and "Outer London," 3,739 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 1,345 in Scotland, and 870 in Ireland.

The net total number of applicants remaining on the registers at the end of January (after deduction of persons disqualified, those who had found work, &c.), was 55,446, of whom 28,153 were in London and "Outer London," 21,080 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 3,205 in Scotland and 3,008 in Ireland.

Registration has been resumed at Cheltenham, Great Yarmouth, Manchester, Kilmarnock, and Paisley.

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

Table with columns: Distress Committees, Net No. of Applicants on Registers at end of Jan., 1911, No. given Employment-relief, Aggregate duration of Employment-relief, Total Amount of Wages paid.

* This is the number on the registers of 29 London Committees. † Some not registered under Act. ‡ Register closed to new applicants. § No unemployment-relief was provided by the Distress Committee, but the Municipality found work for some of the men. ¶ In addition, 6 men were employed on piecework. ** 166 men were given employment by arrangement with contractors.

PAUPERISM IN JANUARY.

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

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

Compared with December, 1910, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 41,898 (or 10.0 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 23. The number of indoor paupers relieved decreased by 2,468 (or 1.3 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers by 39,430 (or 17.3 per cent.).

Compared with January, 1910, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 26. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 3,814 (or 2.0 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers by 39,727 (or 17.4 per cent.).

The following Table affords a comparison between the work done by Distress Committees in January, 1911, December, 1910, and January, 1910:—

Table with columns: No. of Distress Committees in operation, No. of applicants given Employment-relief, Aggregate Duration of Employment-relief, Total Amount of Wages Paid.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES ON LEAD POISONING AMONGST PAINTERS.

The Home Secretary has appointed two departmental committees to investigate (a) the danger attendant on the use of paints containing lead to the health of persons engaged in painting buildings, and (b) the danger attendant on the use of lead compounds to the health of persons engaged in painting, enamelling, and varnishing coaches and carriages.

The other members of the committee on the painting of buildings are—Mr. F. G. Rice, President of the London Master Builders' Association and Representative of the National Federation of Building Trade Employers; Mr. W. G. Sutherland, Secretary of the National Association of Master Painters and Decorators; Mr. Archibald Gardner, Secretary of the Scottish Society of House and Ship Painters; Mr. J. Parsonage, Secretary of the National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators.

Communications may be addressed to the chairman at the Home Office.

Appointment of Certifying Surgeons during January, 1911.

Table with columns: District, Certifying Surgeon, Place and time for examination.

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

Table with columns: Selected Urban Districts, Paupers on one day in second week of Jan., 1911 (Indoor, Outdoor, TOTAL), Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population on a Month ago, Year ago.

* 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. † The rates for January, 1911, and December, 1910, are based upon the estimated population for 1911, and the rates for January, 1910, upon the estimated population in 1910. ‡ Excluding Casuals, but including persons maintained in Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c., who are classified as not able bodied.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JANUARY.*

Number and Magnitude.—The total number of disputes commencing during the month was 35, as compared with 16 in December, 1910, and 12 in January, 1910. By these 35 disputes 8,386 workpeople were directly and 5,245 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before January and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 36,234 workpeople involved in trade disputes in January, 1911, as compared with 71,614 in December, 1910, and 114,224 in January, 1910.

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

Table with columns: Groups of Trades, No. of Disputes, No. of Workpeople Involved (Directly, Indirectly, Total). Rows include Building, Coal Mining, Engineering and Shipbuilding, Other Metal, Textile, Transport, and Other Trades.

Causes.—Of the 35 new disputes, 12 arose on demands

for increased wages, 9 on other wages questions, 4 on questions of hours of labour, 3 on details of working arrangements, 5 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, and 2 on questions of Trade Union principles.

Results.—Definite results were reported in the case of 21 new disputes, directly involving 4,130 persons, and 7 old disputes, directly involving 660 persons. Of these new and old disputes, 9, directly involving 1,449 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 6, directly involving 1,181 persons, were decided in favour of the employers; and 13, directly involving 2,160 persons, were compromised. In the case of 5 other disputes terminated during the month, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The aggregate duration in January of disputes which began or were settled in that month was 103,500 working days. In addition 456,500 working days were lost during January, owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus, the total duration in January of all disputes, new and old, was 560,000 working days, as compared with 1,179,000 in the previous month, and 1,187,700 in the corresponding month of 1910.

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

Principal Trade Disputes.

Table with columns: Occupation, Locality, Number of Workpeople involved (Directly, Indirectly), Date when Dispute began, Duration in Working Days, Alleged Cause or Object, Result.

* 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.

† 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.

AGRICULTURAL HIRINGS IN SCOTLAND.

Information respecting rates of wages agreed upon at the principal hiring fairs for farm servants held in Scotland in the last six months of 1910, has been received from a correspondent who made special enquiries on behalf of the Board of Trade.

The correspondent reports that, generally speaking, farm servants' wages in Scotland at the present time are almost stationary. The continued slackness in the building trade has done much to counteract the heavy drain on the supply of farm servants which has been made by emigration within the last two or three years, and at the recent hiring fairs the supply of men servants was invariably equal to the demand, there being in some cases an excess. The correspondent adds, however, that such surplus was due not so much to an increased supply as to a slackened demand, rendered possible by the exceptionally forward state of farm work.

The only counties in which a distinct variation in wages was reported were those of Aberdeen, Kincardine, Banff, Inverness, Nairn, and Elgin, where wages showed a downward movement in the case of men seeking new places. The reductions for these men usually amounted to 10s. for the half-year, but in the counties of Aberdeen and Banff the wages of some of the ploughmen and orramen fell as much as 20s. for the half year, the upward tendency in wages which was noticeable in these two counties at the Spring and Summer hirings of 1910 thus being no longer maintained.

Women servants for farm work remained scarce in most districts though in some cases in the South Western Counties they were reported to be rather less so than in previous years. Only a small proportion of those women servants who appeared at the fairs were open for engagement, the great majority of them having been hired privately beforehand.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Wages.

Changes taking effect in January.—The net result of all the changes taking effect in January, 1911, was a decrease of £49 per week, as compared with an increase of £6,783 per week in December, 1910, and a decrease of £7,552 per week in January, 1910. The number of workpeople affected was 82,162, of whom 16,691 received advances amounting to £724 per week, and 65,471 sustained decreases amounting to £773 per week. The total number affected in the preceding month was 345,450, and in January, 1910, 163,119. In the case of 64,401 of the 65,471 workpeople whose wages were reduced, the reductions were the result, directly or indirectly, of a fall in the prices of coal and pig iron.

Two changes, affecting 1,750 workpeople, were settled by arbitration or mediation; four changes, affecting 45,920 workpeople, were arranged by Conciliation Boards; and eighteen changes, affecting 18,710 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 15,782 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. In the case of 1,387 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

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

Table with columns: Groups of Trades, Summary of change taking effect in January (1910, 1911) in terms of No. and £.

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in January, 1911, affected 7,925 workpeople. Of these, 40 had their hours increased by 200 per week, and 7,885 had reductions amounting to 59,085 per week.

Principal Changes in January.

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

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

Main table with columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect in 1911, Occupation, Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by (Increase, Decrease), Particulars of Change (Decreases in Italics).

I.—RATES OF WAGES.

II.—HOURS OF LABOUR.

NOTE.—Full Particulars will appear in the March GAZETTE of the increase of 5 per cent. on piece rates, and 1s. per week on time rates, which has been arranged to take effect in February, in the wages of workpeople in Shipyards in various parts of Great Britain.

* See also under Changes in Hours of Labour. † See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN JANUARY.

THE following Tables show the work of the Labour Exchanges during the four weeks ended January 27th. The total number of Exchanges included in the returns is 161.* The period covered is 23 working days, except in Scotland, where during the first week of the period the work was much affected by New Year holidays.

The methods of recording applications and vacancies have been revised as from the beginning of the present year, and the statistics are presented in a new form. The principal change consists in the establishing of a separate register described as the Casual Register for certain employments of a peculiarly casual nature. The statistics for these employments are shown in a special table, V., and the principal tables I. to IV. below refer only to applications and vacancies on the General Register.

GENERAL REGISTER.

The total number of applications on the register at some time or other during the period was 227,437 (men, 159,907; women, 35,368; boys, 20,137; and girls, 12,025). These figures represent the sum of the applications on the register at the beginning of the period and those received during the period, including among the latter re-applications from persons who had already been placed in vacancies by the Exchanges within the period. Excluding these re-applications, the total number of applicants on the register at some time or other during the period was 222,702 (men, 156,615; women, 34,511; boys, 19,743; and girls, 11,833). These last figures represent separate individuals, except in so far as there may have been duplicate registration in London and other places where more than one Exchange is easy of access to the same person.

The total number of applications remaining on the register at 27th January (being the number of those who had registered or renewed their registration during the seven days ending on that date and had not since been removed from the register on obtaining employment either through the Exchanges or by their own efforts) was 94,920 (men 70,709, women 13,190, boys 6,839, girls 4,182) as compared with 64,350 at December 30th (men 50,418, women 7,610, boys 4,142, girls 2,180). At the last named date registration was much affected by the Christmas holidays.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 30,212 (men 16,552, women 6,531, boys 4,406, and girls 2,723), a daily average of 1,314.

Of the above vacancies 3,731 (men 2,937, women 549, boys 194, girls 51) were temporary in the sense of being known to be for less than a week's employment.

The vacancies filled during January include 2,966 cases in which persons were placed by the Exchanges in Districts other than those in which they registered. Of the total number of such transferences 1,536 were in London, being 21 per cent. of the vacancies filled in the Metropolitan area.

The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers was 79.2 per cent. (men 81.2, women 75.6, boys 76.3, girls 82.1).

Of the men's applications on the register at some time during the month the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:—Building, 17.2 (labourers, 3.0, others, 14.2); Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 17.2; General Labourers, 16.4; Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 16.2. Of the women's applications the largest percentages occur in Domestic (Outdoor) Service, 40.2; Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging, 12.2; Textiles, 10.7; and Dress, 8.3.

Of the men's vacancies filled during January the largest percentages occur in Metals, Machines, Implements, and Conveyances, 22.1; General Labourers, 21.1; Building, 13.2 (labourers, 3.3; others, 9.9); and Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 9.8. Of the women's vacancies filled the largest percentages occur in Domestic (outdoor) Service, 33.1; Textiles, 19.6; Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging, 13.0; and Dress, 9.6.

All the above figures exclude 4,462 temporary vacancies for Post Office Christmas work filled during December, but not included in the returns for that month owing to the figures not being available. The total number of such Post Office vacancies filled during the present winter by the Exchanges was 25,967.

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

CASUAL REGISTER.

The total number of men given work in the casual employments included in the Casual Register was 1,716, each of whom on an average worked on 8.6 days during the period. The total number of women who were given work in employments included in the Casual Register was 472, each of whom on an average worked on 2.9 days during the period. The total number of separate jobs given in such employments was 10,666 (men, 9,522; women, 1,144). It is estimated that the average number of full days worked by each applicant given work was slightly less than the average number of days on which he worked.

BOTH REGISTERS TOGETHER.

The total number of workpeople's applications on both registers at January 27th was 97,477, the corresponding number at December 30th being 67,357.

*In addition to the 148 Exchanges included in the returns for December, the following 13 Exchanges were opened during January, and their Returns are incorporated in the Tables:—Castleford, Armoury Hall, Bank Street; Chorley, 8, Mealhouse Lane; Colchester, 10, Queen Street; Davlston, 34, King Street; Glossop, High Street; Grantham, 40, Watergate; Hyde, 45, Market Street; Jarrow, 31, Ormonde Street; Nuneaton, 25A, Market Place; Oldbury, 51, Birmingham Street; South Shields (Waiting Room), Corstorphine Town; West Hartlepool (Waiting Room), 10-12 Victoria Street; Wednesbury, 48, Lower High Street.

The following Exchanges are now open or are expected to be opened before the end of February, making a total of 175 Exchanges:—Blaenau Festiniog, Market Hall; Burton-on-Trent, 44, High Street; Gateshead-on-Tyne, 13, High West Street; Holmfirth, 21, Victoria Street; Leith, 133, Constitution Street; Leyton and Walthamstow, 619, Lea Bridge Road; Lincoln, High Street; Lowestoft, 10, Waveney Road; Perth, King Edward Street; Pontefract, 6, Gilley Gate; Radcliffe, 3, Sion Street; Scarborough, Old Post Office; Smethwick, Rolfe Street; Workington, Oxford Street.

ADULTS—DISTRICT TABLE*

Table I.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended January 27th, 1911. [General Register.]

Table with columns for Districts, Applications for Employment (On Live Register at Beginning of Period, Received during Period, On Live Register at End of Period), and Vacancies (Notified during Period, Filled during Period). Rows include London, South-Eastern, South-Western, East Midlands and Eastern, West Midlands, Yorkshire Division, Lancashire and Cheshire, Northern Division, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

* Exclusive of casual employments. † Including re-applications from persons placed in a vacancy through the Exchanges during the period.

JUVENILES—DISTRICT TABLE.

Table II.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended January 27th, 1911.

Table with columns for Districts, Applications for Employment (On Register at beginning, Received during, On Register at end), and Vacancies (Notified during, Filled during). Rows include London, South Eastern, South Western, East Midlands and Eastern Counties, West Midlands, Yorkshire Division, Lancashire and Cheshire, Northern Division, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

*Including re-applications from persons placed in a vacancy through the Exchanges during the period.

ADULTS—TRADE TABLE.*

Table III.—Applications for Employment, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the period of four weeks ended January 27th, 1911. [General Register.]

Table with columns for Trades, Applications for Employment (On Live Register at Beginning, Received during, On Live Register at End), and Vacancies (Notified during, Filled during). Rows include Building, Labourers, Other Trades, Textiles, Dress, Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, Agriculture, Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery, Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations, Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, etc., Bricks, Cement, Pottery, etc., Glass, Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, Skins, Leather, Hair and Feathers, Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games, Gas, Water and Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service, Commercial, Domestic (Outdoor), Other, General and Undefined.

* Exclusive of casual employments, see separate Table below. † Including re-applications from persons placed in a vacancy through the Exchanges during the period.

JUVENILES—TRADE TABLE.

Table IV.—Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled for the four weeks ended Jan. 27th, 1911.

Table with columns for Trades, Vacancies for Juveniles (Notified during period, Filled during period). Rows include Building and Works of Construction, Mining and Quarrying, Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, Textiles, Dress, Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, Agriculture, Paper, Prints, Books, etc., Wood, Furniture, Fittings, etc., Chemicals, Oil, Grease, etc., Bricks, Cement, Pottery, etc., Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging, Skins, Leather, Hair, etc., Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games, Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service, Commercial, Domestic (Outdoor), Other, General and Undefined.

CASUAL EMPLOYMENTS.

Table V.—Applicants registered and work given for the period of 4 weeks ended January 27th, 1911.

Table with columns for Employment, Applicants Registered, Applicants given work, Number of Jobs, Estimated number of days on which work was given, Estimated average number of days on which work was given per applicant given work. Rows include Cotton Porters, Cloth Porters, Dock Labourers, Sandwichmen, Other men, Total men, Chatwomen, Other women, Total women, Grand total.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES IN CONNECTION WITH BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES.

THE Board of Trade under the Powers conferred on them by section 2 (5) of the Labour Exchanges Act, have appointed an Advisory Trade Committee for Labour Exchanges in the West of England.

The following are the members of the Committee:— Representing Employers.—Messrs. F. T. Depree, J.P., G. Easonsmith, J. Fielding, R. J. Hoskins, J. W.

Howard, C. G. Huggins, A. W. Lethbridge, E. Mudge, E. J. Neale, P. Steadman, and two others yet to be appointed.

Representing Workpeople.—Mr. M. Connett, Councillor A. J. Evans, J.P., Messrs. F. Freeman, W. A. Harradon, A. Hawker, W. E. Jancey, C. F. Jones, T. C. Lewis, A. V. Perrey, Councillor F. Sheppard, Councillor A. W. Thomas, J.P., and Mr. G. H. Voisey.

The first Meeting of the Committee was held at Bristol on January 26th.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JANUARY, 1911.

(NOTE.—These are not connected with the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.) DURING January 908 fresh applications for work (482 from domestic servants, &c.) were registered by 9 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 775 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 224 persons, of whom 133 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 224 situations found for applicants 166 were of a more or less permanent character, while 58 were temporary only.

The demand for cooks and parlourmaids was in excess of the supply; the supply of ladies' maids and companions was in excess of the demand.

Table with columns for Applications by Workpeople during, Situations offered by Employers during, and Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers (Permanently, Temporarily). Includes sub-tables for Summary by Bureaux and Summary by Occupations.

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 41 persons in London and 59 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 355 persons in London and 92 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

The return received from the Westminster Municipal Labour Bureau (not under the control of the Board of Trade) shows that during January, 1911, 289 men applicants were registered, and that situations were found for 69 persons (60 permanent and 7 temporary). The number on the register at the end of the month was 726.

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.

THE balance outward of passengers from the United Kingdom to places out of Europe was 319,886 in the twelve months ended December, 1910, as compared with 213,053 in the twelve months ended December, 1909, and an average of 236,214 in January-December of the years 1905-1909; the corresponding numbers of British subjects were 233,944, 139,693, and 160,194 respectively. Of the balance outward of British subjects 49.5 per cent. left for British North America in 1910, as compared with 37.5 per cent. in 1909 and 45.6 per cent. in 1905-09, while the percentages who left for the United States were 31.5, 41.2, and 41.9, respectively.

Table showing passenger statistics for 1910, 1909, and Average 1905-1909, categorized by British and Total passengers for Outward, Inward, and Balance Outward.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for January 1911.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

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

Table showing import values for 1909, 1910, and 1911, categorized by I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco; II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured; III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured; IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post).

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Table showing export values for 1909, 1910, and 1911, categorized by I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco; II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured; III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured; IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post).

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £8,641,472 during January 1911, as compared with £8,147,164 during January, 1910 and £6,687,551 during January, 1909.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

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

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended January 28th, 1911, amounted to £4,275,372, an increase of £191,812 (or 4.7 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1910.

Table showing railway receipts for 4 weeks ended Jan. 28th, 1911, categorized by English Lines, Scottish Lines, and Irish Lines, with sub-categories like L. & N.W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs.

* 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.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JANUARY.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress. Appendix Volume XXXIII. Foreign and Colonial Systems of Poor Relief, with a Memorandum on the Relief of Famines in India. [Cd. 5441: pp. 474: price 3s. 9d.]

Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the President of the Local Government Board with respect to the Orders relating to the Administration of Outdoor Relief. [Cd. 5525: pp. 62: price 6d.] Pauperism (England and Wales). Half yearly Statement for July 1st, 1910. Local Government Board. [H.C. 242-1: pp. 22: price 6d.]

Departmental Committee on Live Stock and Agriculture in the Congested Districts of Scotland. Committee to inquire into and report upon work of Board for the Improvement of Agriculture and Live Stock and its further development, with special regard to the quality of the stock raised upon crofters' holdings. Scottish Office. [Cd. 5457: pp. 15: price 2d.]

The Annual Local Taxation Returns (Scotland) for the year 1908-1909. Contains receipts and expenditure of Distress Committees in Scotland under the Unemployed Workmen's Act, 1905. [H.C. 312: pp. lii + 284: price 2s. 9d.]

Memorandum with regard to Co-operation between Labour Exchanges and Local Education Authorities exercising their powers under the Education (Choice of Employment) Act, 1910. [Stationery Office Publication: pp. 6: price 1d.]

BRITISH COLONIES.

Canada. The Labour Gazette, December, 1910. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during November 1910; Canadian legislation with regard to Workmen's Compensation; Manitoba and British Columbia legislation affecting labour in 1910; proposed Dominion labour legislation; disputes, industrial accidents, retail prices, &c. [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer.]

New Zealand. Awards, Agreements, and Decisions, under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Volume XI. Part 5. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer: pp. 96.]

Victoria. Determinations of Wages Boards. Soap and Soda Board, dated October 28th, 1910, cancelling that of May 16th, 1909. Hay, Chaff, Wood and Coal Board, dated October 31st, 1910, cancelling Clause 9 of the Determination of August 16th, 1910. Underclothing Board, dated October 26th, 1910, cancelling all previous Determinations. Ice Board, dated October 27th, 1910, cancelling provisions with reference to general hands in Clause 1 of the Determination of October 1st, 1909. Men's Clothing Board, dated November 7th, 1910. Bedstead Makers' Board, dated November 7th, 1910, cancelling that of November 20th, 1908. Coopers' Board, dated November 17th, 1910, cancelling that of August 21st, 1908. Plumbers' Board, dated October 28th, 1910. Jewellers' Board, dated November 25th, 1910, cancelling all previous Determinations. Cardboard Box Trade, dated November 26th, 1910, cancelling that of August 17th, 1908. Queensland. Wages Board Act, 1908. Determinations. Candle Making Industry Board, dated November 8th, 1910. Brisbane Furniture Makers' Board, dated November 21st, 1910.

New South Wales. The Industrial Arbitration Reports and Records. Volume IX. Part 2, 1910. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. viii + 98 + xxi.] Cape Colony. Government Labour Bureau.—Report for November, 1910. State of the Labour Market.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International.—Bulletin of the International Labour Offices, No. 6, 1910. Labour legislation in various countries. [Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie.]

United States.—Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour. (Department of Commerce and Labour). No. 89: July, 1910. Child labour legislation in Europe, by C. W. A. Veditz; Court decisions affecting labour—statute law and common law decisions. [Washington: Government Printing Works: pp. 450.]

Eighth Annual Report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labour, 1910. [Washington: Government Printing Office: pp. 98.]

Maine.—Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics, 1910. Industrial accidents, strikes, trade unions, conciliation and arbitration, workmen's compensation, immigration, etc. [Augusta: Kennebec Journal Print: pp. 482.]

France.—Journal of French Labour Department, December, 1910. Employment and labour disputes in November: note on Franco-British Agreement as to compensation for industrial accidents. [Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie.: price 2d.]

Statistics of Poor Relief Institutions, 1908. French Ministry of Labour, 1910. [Paris: pp. 259.]

Germany.—Sickness Insurance in 1909. Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht: pp. 81: price 1s. 2d.]

Journal of the Imperial Insurance Office. Statistics for 1909 of insurance against (I.) accidents and (II.) infirmity and old age. [Berlin: Behrend & Co.: pp. 219: price 1s.]

Council of Labour Statistics. Report of Proceedings, Session of November 30th, 1910. Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin: pp. 57.]

Journal of the German Labour Department, January, 1911. Employment in 1910 and December, 1910; unemployment among trade unionists in fourth quarter of 1910; workmen's insurance, 1909. [Berlin: Carl Heymanns Verlag: price 1d.]

—Sixth Annual Report of Frankfurt Institute for Social Service, 1908. [Frankfurt-on-Maine: pp. 39 + 24.]

Austria-Hungary.—Report of the Workpeople's Insurance Institute of Lower Austria, 1909. [Vienna: Friedrich Jaspas: pp. 56.]

—Report of Proceedings of the 28th Session of the Council of Labour, 4th and 5th July, 1910. Austrian Labour Department. [Vienna.]

—Report on Child Labour in Austria in 1908. Volume I. Austrian Labour Department. [Vienna: A. Hölder: pp. 424.]

Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, December, 1910. Labour registries in November; extract (Sections II.—IX.) from Servian industrial law of June 29th (July 12th), 1910. Latter deals with wages, hours, trade unions, workpeople's insurance, employment of women and children, technical education, apprenticeship, conciliation, labour exchanges, &c. Also index to Journal for years 1900-1909. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.]

Proceedings of Permanent Council for Labour relating to Bill for the Election of Miners' Committees and Workmen Inspectors. Austrian Labour Department. [Vienna: A. Hölder: pp. 365.]

Statistical Journal of Hungary, December, 1910. Hungarian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]

Italy.—Labour Conditions in the Brick and Tile Making Industry in Italy. Italian Labour Department. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: pp. 116: price 1s. 2½d.]

Journal of the Italian Labour Department, December, 1910. Industrial accidents in first six months of 1909; labour disputes and retail prices in November. [Rome: Fratelli Treves; price 4d.]

Belgium.—Year Book of Labour Legislation. Text of labour laws of 1909 in various countries. Belgian Labour Department. [Brussels: A. Dewit, 53, rue Royale: pp. 984: price 4s. 10d.]

Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, December, 31st, 1910; labour disputes in November. January 15th, 1911; employment in December. [Brussels: F. van Buggenhoudt: price 1d. each.]

—Report of Operations of Railway, Postal, Telegraph, Telephone and Marine Services in 1909. Ministry of Railway, Postal, Telegraph Services. [Brussels: Goemaere.]

Holland.—Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, December, 1910. Employment and labour disputes in November; trade unions, January, 1910; factory inspection, accident insurance and postal savings' banks in 1909. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

Statistics of Trade Unions on January 1st, 1910. Dutch Central Statistical Office. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante; pp. 38: price 2d.]

Statistical Year Book of Holland, 1909. Occupations, trade unions, wages, hours, labour disputes, labour exchanges, &c. Dutch Central Statistical Office. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: pp. 313.]

Monthly and other Periodical Statistics of Holland and of Dutch Colonies: First months of 1910. Prices of wheat, rye, sugar, &c. Dutch Central Statistical Office. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: pp. 76: price 6d.]

Norway.—Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office, November, 1910. Employment in November. [Christiania.]

Sweden.—Statistics of Swedish Savings Banks in 1909. Swedish Central Statistical Office. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: pp. xii + 48.]

—Report on Agriculture in Sweden in 1910. Deals with wages of agricultural labourers. Swedish Central Statistical Office. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: pp. 17.]

—Reports of the Swedish Factory Inspectors in 1909. Swedish Department of Commerce. [Stockholm: K. L. Beckman: pp. 223.]

—Unemployment in Sweden in Winter of 1908-9. Swedish Labour Department. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: pp. 246.]

—Report on Bill relating to Friendly Societies in Sweden. [Stockholm: Isaac Marius: pp. 135.]

Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 12, 1910. Reports on unemployment in Sweden presented to International Unemployment Congress at Paris, September, 1910. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: price 2d.]

—Reports on Insurance in Sweden, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909 (Part I. only). [Stockholm: K. L. Beckman: pp. 90.]

—Industrial Accidents in Sweden, 1907. Swedish Labour Department. [Stockholm: K. L. Beckman: pp. 157.]

—Report on Registered Sick Funds in Sweden in 1909. Swedish Labour Department. [Stockholm: K. L. Beckman: pp. 200.]

Portugal.—Journal of Department of Industrial Inspection, Nos. 36 and 39. [Lisbon.]

Bulgaria.—Foreign Trade and Navigation of Bulgaria, and Prices in the Principal Towns during the Third Quarter of 1910. Contains wages of bricklayers and labourers. Bulgarian Statistical Department. [Sofia: pp. 107: price 1s. 2½d.]

Uruguay.—Statistical Year Book of Montevideo, 1909. Department of Census and Statistics. [Montevideo: pp. 391.]

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING JANUARY.

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

(1) REGISTERED.

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

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—3, viz., Conservative Labour Union, Central Rooms, George Street, Newport, Mon.; South Wales Wage Rate Men's Assoc., Royal Exchange Inn,

OIL, LINSEED—W. B. Dick & Co., Ltd., 33-35, Eastcheap, E.C.
 PAINTS—Wilkinson Heywood & Clark, Ltd., 13, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.
 PLATES, CORR. STEEL—Brandon Bridge Building Co., Ltd., 34, Victoria St., S.W.
 PLATES, MILD STEEL—F. Braby & Co., Ltd., 110, Cannon St., E.C.
 PILING, STEEL—The British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter St., E.C.
 POLES, TELEGRAPH—Siemens, Bros. & Co., Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.
 SPRINGS, LAMINATED BEARING—J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Atlas Works, Sheffield.
 SWITCHES AND CROSSINGS (2 Contracts)—Anderson Foundry Co., Ltd., Port Clarence, Middlesbrough.
 TENTS—J. Edgington & Co., Ltd., 19, Long Lane, E.C.
 TONITE, DETONATORS AND MATCHES—Christopher & Co., 118, Pall Mall, S.W.
 UNDERFRAMES, FOR GOODS BRAKE VANS—Metropolitan Amalgamated Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd., Saltley, Birmingham.
 VANS, FRUIT—Gloucester Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd., 1, Victoria St., S.W.
 WAGONS, COVERED GOODS—Bristol Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd., Lawrence Hill, Bristol.
 WAGON SPARES—Metrop. Amal. Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd., Saltley, Birmingham.
 WHEELS AND AXLES—Blake Boiler Wagon & Engineering Co., Ltd., Alliance Works, Darlington.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

BELL SETS—International Electric Co., Kilburn.
 BELLS, MAGNETO—British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston.
 CABLE, I. R. & C. CORE—
 British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby.
 Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., North Woolwich.
 CABLE, LOOP—Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich.
 CABLE, PAPER CORE—
 British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott, Lancs.
 Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.
 Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, Kent.
 CASES FOR RETARDATION COILS AND CONDENSERS—British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston.
 COILS, LOADING—Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich.
 COILS, RETARDATION—Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich.
 CORDS, FLEXIBLE—
 London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Leyton.
 Peel Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Salford.
 FANS, ELECTRIC—Matthews & Yates, Ltd., Manchester.
 POLE STEPS—Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.
 RECEIVERS, BELL—British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Liverpool.
 RECEIVERS, WATCH—International Electric Co., Kilburn.
 SWITCHBOARDS—
 British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Liverpool.
 British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston.
 Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich.
 TELEPHONES—
 British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Liverpool.
 British L. M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston.
 MECHANICAL STOKERS (Four)—Installation at Post Office Savings Bank, West Kensington, W.—Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Oriol House, Farringdon St., E.C.
 LAYING A LINE of Cast Iron Pipes between London and Bromley (Kent). (Section 1)—J. A. Ewart, 21, Old Queen St. S.W.
 LAYING LINES of Cast Iron Pipes in the Park (London) Telephone Exchange Area. (Section 1)—J. A. Ewart, 21, Old Queen St., S.W.
 LAYING LINES of Cast Iron Pipes in the Hampstead (London) Area—Westminster Construction Co., Ltd., 22, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

OFFICE OF WORKS.

MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS—

Aberdeen.

All trades—D. MacAndrew & Co., 120, Loch St., Aberdeen.

Edinburgh.

Excavators', Masons', and Bricklayers' Work—A. Colville & Co., 20, Mayfield Rd., Edinburgh.
 Carpenter's and Joiner's Work—A. Colville & Co., 20, Mayfield Rd., Edinburgh.
 Plumber's and Gasfitter's Work—W. Barton & Sons, 11, Forrest Rd., Edinburgh.
 Painter's, Paperhanger's and Gilder's Work—W. A. Campbell & Sons, 3, West Maitland St., Edinburgh.
 Glazier's Work—Robert Graham, 45, Castle St., Edinburgh.
 Slater's Work—Robert Graham, 45, Castle St., Edinburgh.
 Ironfounder's, Smith's and Ironmonger's Work—James Gray & Son, 89, George St., Edinburgh.
 Blindmaker's and Bellhanger's Work—James Gray & Son, 89, George St., Edinburgh.
 Plasterer's Work—John Ross, 233, Causewayside, Edinburgh.

Glasgow.

Excavator's, Mason's and Bricklayer's Work—R. Gilchrist & Son, 50, New St. East, Glasgow.
 Carpenter's and Joiner's Work—W. McCall & Sons, 5, Balmano St., Glasgow.
 Plumber's and Gasfitter's Work—Robert Thomson, 281, Duke St., Glasgow.

Painter's, Paperhanger's and Gilder's Work—John L. Duncan, 155, Eglinton St., Glasgow.
 Glazier's Work—G. & J. Rae, Ltd., 13-21, Ingram St., Glasgow.
 Slater's Work—James Smith & Son, 32, Possil Rd., Glasgow.
 Ironfounder's, Smith's and Ironmonger's Work—James McDougall & Sons, 127, Castle St., Glasgow.
 Blindmaker's and Bellhanger's Work—William Bryden & Son, 206, Bath St., Glasgow.
 Plasterer's Work—James Smith & Son, 32, Possil Rd., Glasgow.

BUILDER'S WORK—

Bishop Auckland New Post Office Erection—Middlemiss Bros., Stepney Bank, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Exeter Station Sorting Office Enlargement—Woodman & Son, Bartholomew Close, Exeter.
 Holloway Money Order Office Internal Finishings—Leslie & Co., Ltd., Kensington Square, W.
 Ilford New Telephone Exchange Erection—Pasterfield & English, Sunnyhill Rd., Streatham, S.W.
 Westminster New Public Offices—Foundations Vaults, etc.—F. G. Minter, High St., Putney.
 Whetstone Sorting Office Erections—Clark & Sons, Abbey Building Works, Cambridge.

IRONWORK, ETC.—

Admiralty Block IV., Gates and Railings—Hart, Son, Peard & Co., Ltd., 138-140, Charing Cross Rd., S.W.
 Mount Pleasant Parcel Office—Iron and Steel Work—Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., 19, Victoria St., S.W.
 National Gallery, West Wing—Dreadnought Doors and Shutters—Fireproof Doors, Ltd., 46, King William Street, E.C.
 HYDRAULIC LIFTS—British Museum Extension—R. Waygood & Co., Ltd., Falmouth Rd., S.E.
 ELECTRIC LIFTS—Marlborough House—Otis Elevator Co., Ltd., 4, Queen Victoria St., E.C.
 PRESSES—Inland Revenue Office—Child, Hewitt & Co., Eagle Cabinet Works, Peckham, S.E.
 BRUSHWOOD FAGGOTS FOR LONDON DISTRICT—H. Cooper & Sons, Chiddingfold, Godalming, Surrey.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

CARDS & CARDBOARDS OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS—

J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.
 Spalding & Hodge, Ltd., Drury House, Russell St., W.C.

PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS—

Brown, Stewart & Co., Ltd., Dalmarnock Mill, Glasgow.
 A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik.
 R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Moffatt & Caldercruix Mills, Airdrie.
 Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, Bristol.
 Hele Paper Co., Ltd., Hele, Cullompton.
 Hyde Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Broomstair Mills, Denton.
 J. & J. Makin, Ltd., Disley, Cheshire.
 C. Marsden & Sons, Ltd., Tamworth.
 J. W. Marshall & Co., Springfield Paper Mills, Bolton.
 Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet.
 R. Sommerville & Co., Creech, nr. Taunton.
 R. & W. Watson, Linwood, Renfrewshire.

PARCHMENTS—G. J. Dilley, Potton, Beds.

PRINTING, BINDING, &c.—

Binding 2,014 Medical Register, 1911; binding 2,250 copies Remarks on Handling Ships; binding 10,000 copies Report on Elementary Schools—M. Bell & Co., Temple Works, Cursitor Street, E.C.
 Binding 5,000 copies "Sun's True Bearing"—Dickens & Cooper, Ltd., 6, New Court, Farringdon St., E.C.
 Binding 5,000 Note Books. Printing, binding, &c., 5,000 Sub-Office P.O. Stock and Sale Book; 2,000 Rotation Books, No. 234—McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.
 Binding 1,500 copies "Army Book 3." Printing, binding, &c., 20,000 "Army Book 153; 62,500 "Army Book 64"; 1,500 Diary of Increment, &c. Dates; 1,500 Record of Forward, &c. Postal Packets; supplying 500 Commission Cases; 4,000 Millboards, covered blue; 2,000 File Covers; 2,250 Spring Portfolios—Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.
 Printing, Binding, &c., 62,500 "Army Book 64"—Cartwright & Rattray, Hyde.
 Printing, &c., 12,000 Census Enumeration Books, Scotland—D. Campbell & Son, 96, St. Vincent St., Glasgow.
 STORES, &c.—Web Straps—M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn Mills, nr. Loughborough.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

ERECTION OF A SECTION HOUSE at Hunter Street—Messrs. Grover & Sons, Wilton Works, New North Road, N.
 RE-CONSTRUCTION OF POLICE STATION and ERECTION OF A SECTION HOUSE at Holloway—Messrs. Moss & Sons, Hendon.
 SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF ACCOUTREMENT—Messrs. Jenkinson & Co., 23, White Street, Moorfields, E.C.

COMMISSIONERS OF WOODS.

PAIR OF COTTAGES, DELAMERE, CHESHIRE—William Wood, Hartford, Cheshire.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

BRUSHES, SUPPLY OF—J. S. Varian & Co., 92 Talbot St., Dublin.
 BUILDING WORKS—
 Erection Kilvine National School, Co. Mayo—P. Fleming & Sons, Longhill, Dunmore, Tuam.

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