

THE Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

PREPARED AND EDITED AT THE OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, S.W.

VOL. XVIII.—No. 12.

DECEMBER, 1910.

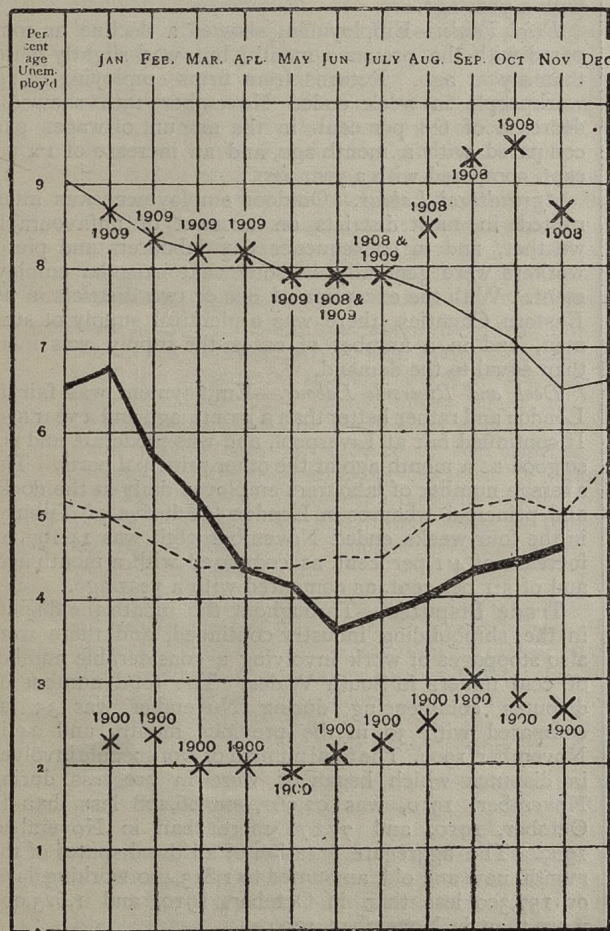
PRICE ONE PENNY.

EMPLOYMENT CHART

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF
TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART.

The above Chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the Labour Department by various Trade Unions which pay unemployed benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked-out, sick or superannuated, are excluded from the figures. For November, 1910, the general and branch Returns of Unions related to 680,524 members in the following trades:—

Building 55,007	Paper, Printing & Book-binding 61,417
Coal Mining 146,815	Woodworking and Furnishing 34,188
Engineering 171,362	Miscellaneous 18,436
Shipbuilding 30,705	
Other Metal Trades 42,530	
Textiles 119,164	
Total	680,524

STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN NOVEMBER.

[In addition to the 2,920 Employment Returns from Trade Unions used for the Chart, 4,426 were received from employers relating to 1,171,230 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 7,346 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 November was, on the whole, not quite so good as in October. There was an improvement in the cotton trade and printing trades; on the other hand the building and kindred industries showed a decline. The metal and engineering trades continued to be adversely affected by the dispute in the shipbuilding trade.

As compared with a year ago coal mining was about the same and shipbuilding much worse; otherwise the principal industries, including the cotton trade, showed an improvement.

In the 416 Trade Unions with a net membership of 680,524 making returns, 31,276 (or 4.6 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of November, 1910, compared with 4.4 per cent. at the end of October, 1910, and 6.5 per cent. at the end of November, 1909.

Coal Mining.—Employment in this industry continued fair during November, and showed little change on the whole compared with a month ago and a year ago. At the pits covered by the returns the average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended November 19th was 5.30, as compared with 5.33 a month ago and 5.36 a year ago.

Iron Mining.—Employment was good, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago.

Pig Iron Industry.—Employment during November was fair, and better than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters employing 23,000 workpeople, showed 309 furnaces in blast at the end of November, 1910, as compared with 310 in October, 1910, and 302 in November, 1909.

Iron and Steel Works.—Employment at iron and steel works showed a decline as compared with a month ago, owing partly to the dispute in the shipbuilding industry; it was better than a year ago. According to returns covering 89,370 workpeople, the volume of employment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended November 19th, 1910, showed a decrease of 3.5 per cent. on a month ago, and an increase of 3.7 per cent. on a year ago.

Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture.—Employment continued very good and was much better than a year ago. The number of tinplate and steel sheet mills working at the end of November was 506, as compared with 502 a month ago and 466 a year ago.

Engineering Trades.—Employment continued fair on the whole, though adversely affected in some districts by the dispute in the shipbuilding industry. It was not so good as a month ago, but much better than a year ago. Trade unions with a membership of 171,362 reported 5.8

Imports and Exports.

Table showing imports and exports for Jute and Jute Yarn in tons and 100 lbs, with monthly and yearly data for Nov 1910, Oct 1910, and Nov 1909.

LACE TRADE.

(Based on 76 Returns—70 from Employers, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate, and was not so good as a year ago, the levers branch showing a marked falling off.

Returns from firms employing 7,173 workpeople in the week ended November 19th, showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, but a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago.

Table for Lace Trade showing workpeople and earnings by district (Leicester, Notts and Derbyshire, Scotland, etc.) with monthly and yearly data.

Table for Lace Trade showing workpeople and earnings by district (Nottingham City, Long Eaton, etc.) with monthly and yearly data.

At Nottingham employment continued bad, with much short time, in the levers branch, good in the curtain branch, and fair in the plain net branch; on the whole employment was worse than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Table showing imports and exports for Cotton Lace and Silk Lace in various units, with monthly and yearly data.

HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 104 Returns—95 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 20,015 workpeople in the week ended November 19th showed an increase of 0.1 per cent., both in the number employed and in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago.

At Leicester employment continued good, except in the hose department; it was better than a year ago. At

Loughborough it was fairly good; at Hinckley it was slack in the fashioned hose branch, and good in other departments. With power frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire employment was fairly good; with hand frame workers in the country districts it was good.

Table for Hosiery Trade showing workpeople and earnings by district (Leicester, Notts and Derbyshire, Scotland, etc.) with monthly and yearly data.

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

Table showing imports and exports for Hosiery (Woollen and Cotton) with monthly and yearly data.

SILK TRADE.

(Based on 63 Returns—50 from Employers, 9 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns received from firms employing 8,410 workpeople in the week ended November 19th, 1910, showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago.

Table for Silk Trade showing workpeople and earnings by district (Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire, Macclesfield, etc.) with monthly and yearly data.

With throwsters and spinners employment was fair at Macclesfield and moderate at Congleton and Leek. At Macclesfield it was fair with hand loom weavers working in factories, and moderate with power loom weavers; with "outside" hand loom weavers it was bad.

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

Table showing imports and exports for Raw Silk, Thrown Silk, Spun Silk Yarn, and Silk Broad-Stuffs in various units, with monthly and yearly data.

OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.

(Based on 47 Returns—21 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 15 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

Carpet Trade.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed little change as compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 5,621 workpeople and paying £4,953 in wages during the week ended November 19th, 1910, showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago.

Printing, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing.

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

Cotton Dyers and Bleachers.—Employment was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago; some short time was reported in the bleaching branch.

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 was good. In Scotland it continued good in all branches of the trade.

Silk Dyers.—Employment was reported as bad at Macclesfield, and fair at Leek.

Hosiery and Lace Dyers, Trimmers, &c.—At Leicester employment showed a slight improvement; at Hinckley and Loughborough it continued good. At Nottingham employment with dyers was good; at Basford it was slack with bleachers and fair with hosiery trimmers; on the whole, employment in Nottinghamshire was about the same as a year ago.

Calenderers, &c.—In Glasgow employment continued good. In Dundee it was reported as good with bleachfield workers, and as fair with calender workers.

TAILORING TRADE.

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

Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment during November was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £12,214 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended November 19th showed an increase of 6.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 2.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment was reported as slack at Edinburgh, bad at Glasgow, fairly good at Dublin, and fair at Belfast.

Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago. The Trade Union cutters reported it as dull.

Leeds.—Employment was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago; less short time was worked. Returns from firms employing 8,169 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended November 19th showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 3.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—At Bristol employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago; some overtime was reported. At Manchester employment was fair, and better than a year ago. At Norwich and Glasgow it was moderate.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in November, 1910, were valued at £232,738, as compared with £306,429 in October, 1910, and £224,276 in November, 1909; and the Exports for the same months at £549,784, £638,722 and £473,224 respectively.

HAT TRADE.

(Based on 10 Returns—2 from Employers' Associations, and 8 from Trade Unions.)

EMPLOYMENT during November in the Silk hat trade was bad, and worse than a month ago and a year ago; much short time was reported.

In the Felt hat trade employment was moderate, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of November was 6.7, compared with 3.2 a month ago and 2.1 a year ago. Employment was reported as quiet at Denton, with much short time. The close of the ladies' felt hat season partly accounts for the increased number unemployed. At Stockport and in Warwickshire employment was good.

Imports and Exports.

Table showing imports and exports for various hat materials (All kinds, Felt, Straw, etc.) with monthly and yearly data.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 500 Returns—460 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 29 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 62,748 workpeople in the week ended November 19th showed a decrease of 0.2 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 3.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table for Boot and Shoe Trade showing workpeople and earnings by district (England & Wales, Scotland, Ireland) with monthly and yearly data.

At Leicester employment continued moderate, and much short time was reported. At Northampton and Kettering there was a slight decline; with army bootmakers in Northamptonshire employment was slack. In the

Furnishing Trades.

Employment in these trades was dull, and still affected to some extent by the dispute in the shipbuilding industry; there was a decline compared with the previous month, and an improvement compared with a year ago.

The Imports of furniture and cabinetware in November, 1910, were valued at £42,217 as compared with £37,611 in October, 1910, and £35,365 in November, 1909; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £103,354, £104,879, and £82,597 respectively.

Millsawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment continued moderate, and was about the same as a year ago. It was still affected in some of the shipbuilding centres by the Boilermakers' dispute, employment being reported as bad on the Tyne and Wear and at Govan.

Imports.—The Table below shows the quantities of hewn and sawn timber, and the values of house frames, &c., imported for the months stated:—

Table with columns: Description, Nov., 1910, Oct., 1910, Nov., 1909, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1910, on a Month ago, Year ago.

Coopers.

Employment continued fair on the whole, though still dull at Burton; it was better than a year ago.

Coachbuilding.

Employment was fair, but showed a slight decline on the previous month, while better than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 3.9 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 3.4 per cent. a month ago, and 6.0 per cent. a year ago.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers.—Employment was moderate on the whole, about the same as a month ago, but worse than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of November was 6.8, as compared with 6.6 a month ago, and 4.9 a year ago.

Other Trades.—Employment generally continued fair with packing-case makers. With general wheelwrights and smiths it continued moderate, and with basket makers in London fair.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in November, 1910, were valued at £37,969, as compared with £30,456 in October, 1910, and £35,099 in November, 1909; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £22,870, £22,429, and £17,170, respectively.

PORCELAIN, CHINA AND EARTHENWARE INDUSTRY.

(Based on 115 Returns—110 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 23,950 workpeople in the week ended November 19th, 1910, showed no change in the number employed, and a decrease of 1.0 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 3.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with columns: Branches, Workpeople (Week ended Nov. 19th, 1910, Month ago, Year ago), Earnings (Week ended Nov. 19th, 1910, Month ago, Year ago).

In the Potteries employment in the porcelain and china trade continued good, and was better than a year ago; in the earthenware branch it continued fairly good; in the tile trade it was fairly good, better than a month ago and much better than a year ago.

The Imports of chinaware or porcelain and earthenware in November, 1910, were valued at £85,975 as compared with £88,370 in October, 1910, and £85,477 in November, 1909; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £263,750, £267,923, and £214,145 respectively.

GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 78 Returns—53 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 14 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns received from firms employing 7,988 workpeople in the week ended November 19th, 1910, showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and an increase of 6.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 8.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 12.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with columns: Branches, Workpeople, Earnings, Districts.

Employment was fair on the whole with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire and the North of England, and better than a month ago and a year ago; but a good deal of short time was still worked in Yorkshire. At St. Helens it was moderate, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

and also with pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear, though on the Wear short time was still general. Employment continued good, with overtime, with plate glass bevellers at Birmingham. It continued fair 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, Nov., 1910, Oct., 1910, Nov., 1909, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1910, on a Month ago, Year ago.

BRICK TRADE.

(Based on 147 Returns—137 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline as compared with the previous month, but was slightly better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 12,117 workpeople in the week ended November 19th showed a decrease of 3.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with columns: Districts, Workpeople, Earnings.

Employment remained fairly good on the whole in the Northern Counties, and was better than a year ago. It was moderate in Yorkshire, and worse than a month ago, though better than a year ago. In Lancashire and Cheshire it was still dull, and worse than a year ago.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 211 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.)

OUTDOOR employment was interrupted in most districts on account of unfavourable weather, and in consequence day labourers and piecworkers were generally in somewhat irregular employment.

Northern Counties.—Day labourers in these counties were principally employed at getting up and storing the root crops, threshing, and hedge-trimming, but the amount of work offered was only moderate, and there was a consequent surplus in the supply of labourers in the Glendale Rural District in Northumberland, and in several districts in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Midland Counties.—Outdoor employment was interrupted to some extent by frost, rain, and snow in these counties, and day labourers and piecworkers lost time in consequence. When the weather permitted, there was a fair demand for these men in many districts on account of such work as getting up roots and threshing, and generally the supply of and demand for extra labourers were fairly well balanced; some surplus in the supply, however, was reported from the Brixworth Rural District in Northamptonshire, from the Crownmarsh, Witney and Woodstock Rural Districts in Oxfordshire, and from the Eaton Socon Rural District in Bedfordshire.

Eastern Counties.—Threshing, pulling and storing roots, hedging, ditching, &c., caused a fair demand for day labourers in most districts, and except in a few districts in Norfolk and Suffolk, where rain stopped work occasionally, these men were generally reported in regular employment.

Southern and South Western Counties.—Day labourers lost a few days employment in most districts on account of wet weather, which seriously interfered with work on the root crops and threshing.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

(Based on 129 Returns—116 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

Employment was fair in London and rather better than a month ago and a year ago. It continued fair at Liverpool and was moderate and not so good as a month ago at the other principal ports.

London.*—Employment was fair generally and rather better than a month ago and a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended November 26th was 14,197, an increase of 4.1 per cent., as compared with a month ago, and of 5.1 per cent., as compared with a year ago.

Table with columns: Period, Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.

*Exclusive of Tilbury.

the claimant's average weekly earnings. The County Court judge decided that in assessing compensation the tips should be taken into account, and awarded compensation on that basis. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that the County Court judge had decided rightly.—Knott v. Tingle, Jacobs & Company, Court of Appeal, November 15th, 1910.

REDUCTION OF WEEKLY PAYMENTS ON REVIEW: DEDUCTION OF AMOUNT ALREADY OVERPAID.

Where weekly payments are being made by way of compensation under the Act such payments may at any time be reviewed, and on such review ended, diminished or increased. No weekly payment, however, is capable of being assigned, charged or attached, nor may any claim be set off against the same.

A workman had been injured in circumstances entitling him to compensation, and by agreement the sum of 14s. 7d. was paid him weekly by his employers. In February last an application was made by the employers to review this payment, and in June the County Court judge made an order reducing the payment to 10s. a week as from February. The 10s. a week not having been paid the workman applied to the County Court for liberty to enforce payment thereof by execution. At the hearing the employers contended that as they had regularly paid the 14s. 7d. a week from February to June they ought to be considered as having paid not only 10s. a week from February to June but also a sum on account of the payments for which they were liable after June. The Court held that although the employer might have a right to recover the amount overpaid, he was not entitled to treat the amount overpaid as payments in advance of future reduced payments. Therefore in this case the employers were liable to pay the reduced amount.

The employers appealed to the Court of Appeal, who held that the decision of the County Court judge was right and dismissed the appeal.—Hosegood & Sons v. Wilson, Court of Appeal, November 12th, 1910.

(2) Factory Acts.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN DURING PROHIBITED HOURS: MACHINERY IN MOTION FOR CLEANING: INCIDENTAL MANUFACTURING PROCESS.

It is provided by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, with respect to the employment of women in a textile factory, that where the period of employment on a Saturday begins at 6.0 a.m., and less than one hour is allowed for meals, the period of employment shall end at 11.30 a.m., as regards employment in any manufacturing process, and at 12.0 noon as regards employment for any other purpose whatever.

A factory inspector visited on a Saturday a cotton mill at which these hours were obligatory, and at 11.50 a.m. he found two spinning machines running at full speed, and attended by two women. Cotton was passing through the machines in the ordinary course of manufacture, and each woman was apparently working as she was usually employed at the machine. Proceedings were taken against the employers for an offence against the Act. In defence evidence was given, and accepted by the justices, that each of the women was engaged in cleaning the machine at which she was working; that the machines had not been in motion from 11.30 a.m. till just before the inspector found them in motion at 11.50; that they were then in motion merely in order to be properly cleaned, and not for manufacturing in the ordinary course, and that the spindles could not be properly cleaned without moving them from one position to another, which could only be done by setting the machines in motion. It was also proved that each woman had to clean the machine as well as to tend it, and that while cleaning was going on a machine was apparently working in the usual way. There were no other persons except the two women tending the machines at the time. The justices found that the machines were not in motion for the purpose of manufacturing but for the purpose of cleaning only, and that as they could not be properly cleaned without setting them in motion no offence had been committed. The complaint of the inspector was accordingly dismissed, but the justices stated a case for appeal.

The High Court held that on the facts the justices were right, and dismissed the appeal.—Crabtree v. Commercial Mills Spinning Company, Ltd., King's Bench Division, November 9th, 1910.

(3) Trade Union Acts.

EXPULSION OF MEMBER BY UNION: DISSOLUTION OF BRANCH BY UNION: JURISDICTION OF COURTS TO INTERFERE.

At common law a trade union is an illegal association as being in restraint of trade; but it is provided by the Trade Union Act, 1871, that the purposes of any trade union shall not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be deemed to be unlawful, so as to render any member of such trade union liable to criminal proceedings, or be unlawful so as to render void or voidable any agreement or trust. It is provided further, however, that nothing in the Act shall enable any court to entertain any legal proceedings instituted with the object of directly enforcing, or recovering damages for the breach of, any of certain agreements, including any agreement for the application of the funds of a trade union to provide benefits to members.

The rules of a trade union provided for concerted action to be taken when thought advisable for preventing any reduction in wages or an increase in hours of labour, or for obtaining an increase in wages or a reduction in hours of labour, or for removing unjust or oppressive conditions of employment. The members were entitled to various benefits and payments under the rules. It was also provided that any member found guilty of attempting to injure the society, or to break it up, otherwise than as allowed by the

rules, might be expelled from the society and thereupon should forfeit all claims on the funds and benefits of the society.

A member of the trade union had been instrumental in obtaining a judgment of the courts restraining the society from using the funds of the society, or from levying contributions from the members, for the purpose of paying members of Parliament or their election expenses. In this course the member had been supported by a branch of the society of which he was secretary. The executive committee of the society subsequently, by resolution, expelled the member from the society and dissolved the branch.

The member then brought an action against the trade union, claiming a declaration that the resolution expelling him and dissolving the branch was illegal, and that the rules allowing such expulsion were illegal and void; and also claiming an injunction restraining the society, their officers or agents, from acting upon or enforcing the resolution.

At the hearing the defendants contended that the court had no jurisdiction to entertain the plaintiff's claim. The judge held that the agreement entered into by members of the society was an illegal agreement at common law as being in restraint of trade, and that therefore the action was one which the court could not have entertained before the Act; that the Act did not authorize the court to entertain the action; and that the action was a proceeding instituted with the object of directly enforcing an agreement for the application of the funds of the union to provide benefits to members, and therefore the Act forbade the court to entertain it. He also held that under the rules the executive committee might reasonably and honestly come to the conclusion that a member refusing to concur with his fellow-members in a course of action was acting in a way injurious to the society, and if they did reasonably and honestly come to that conclusion and expelled the member, the court could not interfere by declaring the rule under which he was expelled illegal or void. Judgment was accordingly given in favour of the defendant trade union.—Osborne v. Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, Chancery Division, November 29th and 30th, 1910.

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

RETURNS have been received from the principal Co-operative Societies and Master Bakers' Associations in Great Britain, and from local correspondents, showing the price of bread on December 1st, 1910.

The figures in the following Table are based on Returns from 228 Co-operative Societies in England and Wales, and 132 in Scotland.

Table showing Predominant price per 4 lb. on 1st Dec., 1910, and 1st Sept., 1910, for Districts: ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND, and Great Britain.

The mean of the prices on December 1st, 1910, shows little change as compared with September 1st, 1910. As compared with December 1st, 1909, a decrease of 3/4d. per 4 lb. is shown.

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

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN NOVEMBER, 1910.

(NOTE.—These are not connected with the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.)

DURING November 830 fresh applications (447 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 10 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 656 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 236 persons, of whom 142 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps).

Table showing Applications by Workpeople during, Situations offered by Employers during, and Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers (Permanently and Temporarily) for Nov. 1910 and Nov. 1909.

Summary by Bureaux.

Table showing Summary by Bureaux for Central Bureau, Y.W.C.A., and Dublin, comparing Nov. 1910 and Nov. 1909.

Summary by Occupations.

Table showing Summary by Occupations for Superintendents, Forewomen, &c., Shop Assistants, Dressmakers, Milliners, &c., Secretaries, Clerks, Typists, Apprentices and Learners, Domestic Servants, and Miscellaneous, comparing Nov. 1910 and Nov. 1909.

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 34 persons in London and 66 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 342 persons in London and 90 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

Returns received from two Labour Bureaux (Westminster and Salvation Army) not under the control of the Board of Trade, show that during November, 1910, 1,954 new applicants were registered, and that 721 situations were found (101 permanent and 620 temporary). The total number remaining on the registers at the end of the month was 1,263.

PASSENGERS TO AND FROM PLACES OUT OF EUROPE.

The following Table shows the Outward and Inward movement for the 10 months ended October, 1910 and 1909, and the average number for the first 10 months of the years 1905-1909:

Table showing Passenger movement (Outward and Inward) and Balance Outward for British and United States, comparing 1910 and 1909.

Appointment of Certifying Surgeons during November, 1910.

Table showing Appointment of Certifying Surgeons, including District, Certifying Surgeon, and 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 showing Predominant Price per 4 lb. on Dec. 1st, 1910, and Dec. 1st, 1909, for Districts: London, N. & N.W., E. & N.E., S.E., S.W., W. & W.C., N. Counties & Yorks, Lancs. & Cheshire, Midlands, Eastern Counties, Southern Counties, S. Western Counties and Wales, Scotland, and Great Britain.

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the predominant prices shows a slight decrease. As compared with December 1st, 1909, a decrease of 3/4d. per 4 lb. occurred.

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

Table showing Predominant Price per 4 lb. on Dec. 1st, 1910, and Last Change (Month ago, Year ago, Date, Amount per 4 lb.) for 27 principal towns.

As compared with a month ago, the price of bread has fallen 3/4d. per 4 lb. in Liverpool and Oldham, and 1d. per 4 lb. in Bolton. In London the price at December 1st, 1910, was 5 1/4d.; on November 1st, it was 5 1/2d. and 6d. per 4 lb. As compared with a year ago the price is lower in 18 of the towns. In 8 towns it was the same at both dates.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The imports of wheat during September—November, 1910, amounted to 27,385,900 cwt., or 1,289,060 cwt. more than in the corresponding months of 1909. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September—November, 1910, amounted to 2,788,116 cwt., or 844,214 cwt. less than in September—November, 1909.

Table showing British Wheat, Imports (Average Declared Value), and Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for cash.) for November 1909 and November 1910.

TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER*

Number and Magnitude.—Throughout the month the dispute in the shipbuilding industry continued, and there were also stoppages of work involving a considerable number of miners in South Wales. The total number of disputes commencing during the month was 35 as compared with 39 in October, 1910, and 24 in November, 1909. By the 35 disputes 31,509 workpeople were directly, and 4,906 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 92,961 workpeople involved in trade disputes in November, 1910, as compared with 179,169 in October, 1910, and 15,085 in November, 1909.

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

Table with 5 columns: Groups of Trades, No. of Disputes, No. of Workpeople Involved (Directly, Indirectly, Total).

Causes.—Of the 35 new disputes, 5 arose on demands for increased wages, 6 on objections to proposed reductions in wages, 9 on other wage questions, 3 on questions of hours of labour, 2 on details of working arrangements, 4 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, 4 on questions of Trade Union principles, and 2 in sympathy with other strikers.

Results.—Definite results were reported in the case of 25 new disputes, directly involving 15,812 persons, and 11 old disputes, directly involving 5,704 persons. Of these new and old disputes, 13, directly involving 6,624

persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 7, directly involving 347 persons, were decided in favour of the employers; and 16, directly involving 14,545 persons, were compromised. In the case of 3 other disputes terminated during the month, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The aggregate duration in November of disputes which began or were settled in that month was 520,600 working days. In addition 1,292,800 working days were lost during November, owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus, the total duration in November of all disputes, new and old, was 1,813,400 working days, as compared with 1,970,700 in the previous month, and 188,400 in the corresponding month of 1909.

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

Table with 6 columns: Groups of Trades, No. of Disputes, Number of Workpeople Involved, Aggregate Duration in Working Days (Jan. Nov., 1909, Jan.-Nov., 1910).

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

Principal Trade Disputes.

Table with 7 columns: Occupation, Locality, Number of Workpeople Involved, 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.

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

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

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Wages.

Changes taking effect in November.—The net result of all the changes taking effect in November, 1910, was an increase of £152 per week, as compared with a decrease of £336 per week in October, 1910, and a decrease of £47 per week in November, 1909. The number of workpeople affected was 23,365, of whom 12,346 received advances amounting to £488 per week, and 11,019 sustained decreases amounting to £336 per week. The total number affected in October, 1910, was 94,781, and in November, 1909, 14,682.

One change, affecting 200 workpeople, was settled by arbitration, and ten changes, affecting 16,271 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 6,894 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives, in two cases, affecting 22 workpeople, the changes being preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for the eleven completed months of 1910.—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the eleven months ended November 30th, 1910, was 505,827, as compared with 1,124,349 in the corresponding period of 1909. The changes arranged gave 353,191 workpeople a net increase of £11,713 per week, and 132,377 workpeople a net decrease of £4,935 per week, whilst the remaining 20,259 had upward and downward changes which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net effect of all the changes was thus an increase of £6,778 per week, as compared with a decrease of £68,281 per week in the corresponding period of 1909.

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

Table with 4 columns: Groups of Trades, 1909 (No., £), 1910 (No., £).

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour reported as taking effect in November, 1910, affected 1,805 workpeople whose working time was reduced by 796 hours per week. The total number of workpeople affected by the changes in hours of labour during the eleven months ended November 30th, 1910, was 15,232. Of these, 3,068 had their hours increased by 5,414 hours per week, and 12,164 had an aggregate reduction of 14,379 hours per week.

Principal Changes in Wages and Hours in November.

Particulars of the principal changes in rates of wages and hours of labour taking effect in November 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 NOVEMBER.

Table with 6 columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect in 1910, Occupation, Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by (Increase, Decrease), Particulars of Change.

II.—HOURS OF LABOUR.

Table with 5 columns: Trade, Locality, Date, Occupation, Hours (Increase, Decrease).

NOTE.—Full Particulars will appear in the January GAZETTE of the increase of 1 1/2 per cent. in the wages of coal miners in South Wales and Mon., which has been arranged to take effect in December.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN NOVEMBER.

The two following Tables show the work of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges during the four weeks ended November 25th, analysed by trades and districts. The period covered is 24 working days. The total number of Exchanges included in the return is 138.

The "workpeople's applications remaining on the register" at any date are the applications of persons who have registered or renewed their registration during the seven days ending on that date, and have not had their registration cancelled on obtaining employment either through the Exchanges or by their own efforts. The total number on the register was 100,273 at November 25th, the corresponding number at October 28th being 96,714. These numbers represent separate individuals, except in so far as there may have been duplicate registration in London and in other places where more than one Exchange is easy of access to the same person. The November figures include 3,891 men who have applied solely for temporary employment by the Post Office at Christmas.

The total number of applications received during November was 154,178, a daily average of 6,424, as compared with a daily average of 6,419 during October. The figures given above do not include renewals, but do include re-applications by persons whose registration had lapsed or been cancelled. For this reason, and on account of the possibility of duplicate registration previously referred to, the numbers cannot be taken as representing separate individuals.

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

The number of vacancies filled during the period of four weeks was 37,716, an average per working day of 1,571, compared with 1,542 during October.

The vacancies filled during November include 2,457 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 18 per cent. of the vacancies filled in the Metropolitan area.

The proportion of vacancies filled by the Exchanges to vacancies notified by employers has risen from 84 per cent. in October to 85 per cent. in November (men 87 per cent., boys 80 per cent., women 82 per cent., and girls 83 per cent.).

Of the applications on the register at the end of November (excluding those solely for Post Office work) the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:—Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 17.0; Building and Works of Construction, 13.8; General Labourers, 13.8; and Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 11.6.

Of the vacancies filled during November (excluding those for Post Office Work) the largest percentages are yielded by the same groups of trades in slightly different order:—Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 18.5; General Labourers, 13.0; Building and Works of Construction, 10.8; and Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 9.6.

The demand for workers exceeds the supply in the case of the woollen and worsted trades, and women in the clothing, linen and hosiery trades, and in laundry work.

All the above figures are exclusive of the work of the Manchester Cloth Porters' Exchange. During the month employment was found here for 205 men, each of whom obtained, on the average, work on nearly 16 days out of the 24 working days included in the period.

The figures relating to the Liverpool Cotton Porters' Exchange are also excluded above. There were 3,401 cotton porters on the register of this Exchange on November 30th. The number at work during the month was 2,483, of whom 1,733 worked the full number of working days.

Table showing by Trades the Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled for the four weeks ended November 25th 1910, and the number of Applications by Workpeople remaining on the Register at November 25th.

(SUBJECT TO REVISION.)

Table with columns: Trades, VACANCIES NOTIFIED (Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total), VACANCIES FILLED (Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total), WORKPEOPLE'S APPLICATIONS remaining on Register at Nov. 25th (Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total), and Total on Register at Oct. 28th.

Table showing by Districts the Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled for the four weeks ended November 25th, and the number of Applications by Workpeople remaining on the Register at November 25th.

(SUBJECT TO REVISION.)

Table with columns: Districts, VACANCIES NOTIFIED (Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total), VACANCIES FILLED (Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total), WORKPEOPLE'S APPLICATIONS remaining on Register at Nov. 25th (Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total), and Total on Register at Oct. 28th.

The figures in both Tables are exclusive of those for the Cloth Porters' Exchange, at 31, Dickenson Street, Manchester, and of those for the Cotton Porters' Exchange in Oldhall Street, Liverpool.

In addition to the 132 Exchanges included in the returns for October, the following 6 Exchanges were opened during November, and their returns are incorporated in the Tables:—Falkirk, Bank Street; Ilkeston, corner of Bath Street, Station Road; Newark, Market Place; Salisbury, 56, Catherine Street; Shipley, Otley Road; Stafford, 6 and 7, Market Square.

The following additional Exchanges are now open, or are expected to be opened before the end of December, making, with the Manchester Cloth Porters' Exchange and the Liverpool Cotton Porters' Exchange, a total of 149 Exchanges:—Aston, 166, Witton Lane; Bedford, Midland Road; Bournemouth, 39, Holdenhurst Road; Chester, 29, Frodsham Street; Darwen, 33, Bridge Street; Keighley, 43 and 45, Church Street; Kidderminster, 114, Mill Street; Stivchley, 329, Pershore Road; Wallasey, 114, Brighton Street.

The business of the Hammersmith Exchange will be transferred to 88-90, Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush Green, W., on December 19th.

CYLINDERS, V.B. FOR GOODS WAGONS—Vacuum Brake Co., Ltd., 32, Queen Victoria St., E.C.
 CYLINDERS, V.B. FOR SUGAR WAGONS—Vacuum Brake Co., Ltd., 32, Queen Victoria St., E.C.
 ENGINES, PUMPING—James Simpson & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Works, Pimlico.
 LOCOMOTIVES, TANK—Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd., Forth Bank Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 MOTOR CAR—S. F. Edge, Ltd., 14, New Burlington St., W.
 PIPES, C.I.—Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Staveley Ironworks, near Chesterfield.
 PIPES, STEEL WATER—Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C.
 PIPES, STONEWARE (Two Contracts)—Sutton & Co., Union Potteries, Overseal, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
 RAILS, BESSEMER ACID STEEL & ANGLE FISHING PLATES (Three Contracts)—Barrow Hæmatite Steel Co., Ltd., Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
 RAILS, &c.—Barrow Hæmatite Steel Co., Ltd., Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
 RAILS & FISHPLATES—Workington Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., 14, Sherbourne Lane, King William St., E.C.
 SIGNALLING & INTERLOCKING MATERIALS—McKenzie & Holland, Ltd., 58, Victoria St., S.W.
 STEEL SLEEPERS & KEYS—Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd., Port Clarence, Middlesbrough.
 WHEELS & AXLES—Blake Boiler Wagon & Engineering Co., Ltd., Alliance Works, Darlington.
 WIRE, &c., COPPER—John Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.
 WIRES, COPPER—R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Bradford Iron Works, Manchester.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

APPARATUS, TELEGRAPHIC—Gell Telegraphic Appliances Syndicate, Ltd., Mildmay Park, N.
 CABLE, PAPER CORE—Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs. Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, Kent.
 COILS, RETARDATION—Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.
 CORDS, FLEXIBLE—British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby.
 COVERS, TIRE—D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Aldermanbury, E.C. North British Rubber Co., Ltd., East Rd., City Rd., N.
 INSULATORS—Bullers, Ltd., Tipton. Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem. Taylor, Tunnicliff & Co., Ltd., Eastwood, Hanley.
 PAPER, TELEGRAPH—Colley's Patents, Ltd., Bermondsey, S.E. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.
 PIPES, CAST IRON—Bailey, Pegg & Co., Ltd., Brierley Hill. Clay Cross Co., Chesterfield. Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., near Nottingham.
 PROTECTORS, LIGHTNING—Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, Kent.
 RECEIVERS, BELL—British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Liverpool.
 TELEPHONE BELL SETS—British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Liverpool. International Electric Co., Kilburn, N.W.
 TUBES, AIR—D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Aldermanbury, E.C.
 DREDGING BERTH OF H.M.T.S. "MONARCH" at Woolwich—Messrs. Flower & Everett, 69, King William St., E.C.
 LOCAL TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, Equipment at Cubie St., Glasgow—The Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.
 LOCAL TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, Equipment at Shuttle St., Glasgow—The Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.
 LOCAL TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, Equipment at Sutton, Surrey—The Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.
 LOCAL TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, Equipment at Prince Edward St., Crosshill, Glasgow—The Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.

OFFICE OF WORKS.

BUILDERS' WORK—Census Office, Enlargement—W. Harbrow, Iron Building Works, South Bermondsey, S.E. Deptford Sorting Office, Erection—F. Willmot, 36 & 38, High Road, Ilford. Patent Office Extension, Erection—E. Lawrence & Sons, Ltd., Wharf Road, City Road, N.
 DRAINAGE—Horse Guards, Foreign & Colonial Office—Dent & Hellyer, Ltd., 35, Red Lion Square, E.C.
 HEATING—Edinburgh Castle Water Tank—Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe Ironworks, Nr. Sheffield.
 STEAM TUBES AND FITTINGS—James Russell & Sons, Ltd., Crown Tube Works, Wednesbury.
 PIPEWORK—British Museum Extension—G. N. Haden & Sons, Lincoln House, Kingsway, W.C.
 STEEL SASHES—Holloway Money Order Office—Hayward Bros. & Eckstein, Ltd., 187-201, Union St., Borough, S.E.
 CARBONS FOR ARC LAMPS—The General Electric Co., Ltd., 81, Queen Victoria St., E.C.
 CARD INDEX CABINETS—William Angus & Co., Ltd., 44-52, Paul St., Finsbury, E.C.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

CARDS & CARDBOARDS OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS—J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

H. & L. Slater, Ltd., Bollington, Nr. Macclesfield. Tullis, Russell & Co., Ltd., Auchmuty Mill, Markinch, Fife.
 PAPER OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS—Arnold & Foster, Ltd., Eynsford, Kent. Basted Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Basted Mills, Sevenoaks. A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik. R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Moffat Mills, Airdrie. Fisher & Co., Ltd., Kettlebrook Mill, Tamworth. Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, Bristol. Hele Paper Co., Ltd., Hele, Cullompton. C. Marsden & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield. Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet. A. M. Peebles & Son, Ltd., Rishton Mill, Nr. Blackburn. T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., Rye Mill, High Wycombe. T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., Hawley Mill, Dartford. Smith, Stone & Knight, Ltd., Avonside Mill, Bristol. R. Sommerville & Co., Creech, Nr. Taunton. Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd., Wooburn Green Mill, Nr. Maidenhead.

PRINTING, BINDING, &c.—

Binding 1,000 "General Orders and Regulations"—J. Adams, 76-78, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.
 Binding 2,500 copies Ballistic Tables; Printing, binding, &c., 500 Fortification Drawing Books; supplying 50,000 books, "Army Form E. 549"—Harrison & Sons, 45, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
 Binding, &c., 6,000 Ciphering Books; binding 4,000 Army Book 125; printing, binding, &c., 10,000 Valuers' Field Books; 750 books "V. 20"; 1,000 "Postal Order Counter Record"; 5,000 Army Book 108; 1,600 "Non-Money Order Sub-Office Cash Book"; printing, &c., Consolidated Death Index; printing, &c., File Index; supplying 37,900 Portfolios; 10,000 Covers for Army Orders, &c.; 480 "Making-up Card"; 300 "Covers for Company Roll"—Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C.
 Binding, &c., 2,000 Field Surveying Books. Printing, Binding, &c., 15,000 Valuers' Field Book; 1,000 Delivery Receipt Book; 8,000 C-Certificates of Posting of Registered Postal Packets; 2,500 Books, England, No. 4; 4,000 Books, England, No. 2; 600 books, "S. 1,323"; 1,300 books, "S. 257"; 1,000 books "T. E., No. 25"; 2,500 "Army Books, 29 & 29a"; 1,500 "Army Books, 86"; 2,000 Books, "K-Certificate of Posting Foreign, &c., Parcels"; supplying 8,200 Portfolios—McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.
 Perforating, Pasting, &c., 360,000 Telegram Forms—Brown & Murray, Ltd., Mildmay Park Works, N.
 Printing, &c., Workmen's Compensation Act Forms - A. & E. Walter, Ltd., 13-17, Tabernacle St., E.C.
 Printing, &c., 1,000,000 Filing Covers—F. Tarrant & Co., Ltd., 108-110, Camberwell Rd., S.E.
 Printing, &c., Census Forms, Scotland—Morrison & Gibb, Ltd., Tanfield, Edinburgh.
 Lithographic, Drawing, Printing, &c., England—Malby & Sons, 3, Little Gray's Inn Lane, E.C.
 Parliamentary Bookwork Printing, Group XXXIX.—Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., 6, Middle New Street, E.C.
 Parliamentary Bookwork Printing, Group XL.—Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C.
 Printing, Binding, &c., Reports of Debates, House of Lords—Harrison & Sons, 45, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
 Printing Abridgments of Specifications (1909-15) for the Patent Office—Darling & Son, Ltd., 34-40, Bacon St., Bethnal Green, E.
 Supplying 20,000 Pads, T.92—Glasgow Numerical Ticket, &c., Printing Co., 31, Finnieston St., Glasgow.

STORES—

Almanac Frames—S. G. Lonnie, Teather St., Camberwell, S.E. Map Binders—C. Edkins & Sons, Ltd., Friday Bridge Works, Birmingham. Mimeographs—Cooke Martyn & Co., 29-31, Mitre St., E.C. Straps, Web—M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Quorn Mills, Nr. Loughborough. Typewriters—Empire Typewriter Co., 77, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

ERECTION OF POLICE STATION at Harrow Road—Messrs. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., 1, Albemarle St., W.
 ERECTION OF POLICE STATION at Battersea—Mr. F. G. Minter, Ferry Works, High St., Putney.
 ERECTION OF A SECTION HOUSE at Commercial St., E.—Messrs. Sabey & Son, Ltd., 1 & 3, St. Peter's St., Islington, N.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

BUILDING WORKS—Maharees National School, co. Kerry. Erection—Michael O'Neill, Castlegregory, co. Kerry. Metropolitan Police Barrack and Station at Fitzgibbon St., Dublin. Erection—George W. Scott & Co., Ltd., 26, Ushers Quay, Dublin. HEATING AND VENTILATION—General Post Office, Belfast—Maguire & Gatchell, Ltd., 10, Dawson St. Dublin. OFFICE FURNITURE. Supply of—Thomas R. Scott & Co., Ltd., 33, Upper Abbey St., Dublin.

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE. To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from WYMAN & SONS, LTD., FETTER LANE, E.C.; or OLIVER & BOYD, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; or E. PONSOMBY, LTD., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. Printed by VEALE, CHIFFERIEL & CO., LTD., 31-37, Cursitor Street, London, E.C.—Price 1d.—December, 1910.

