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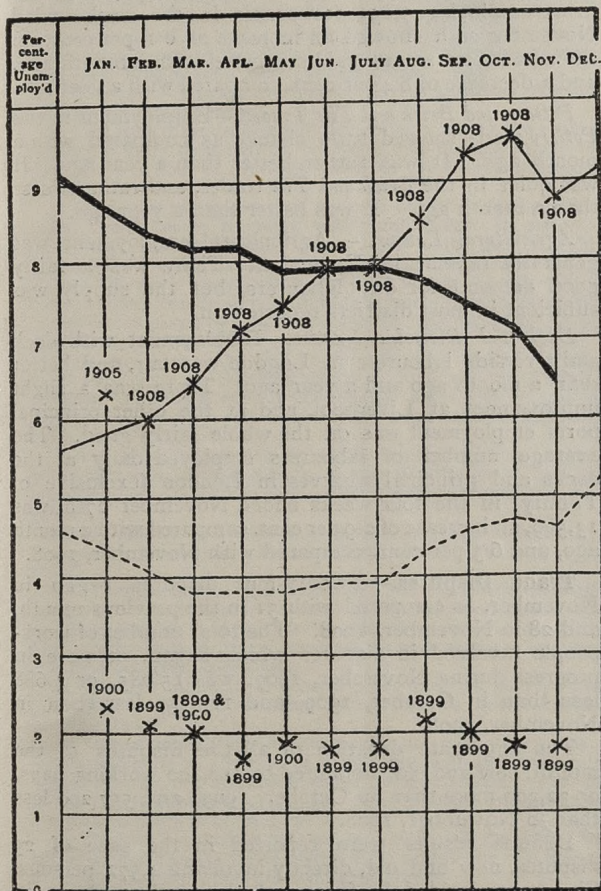
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

EMPLOYMENT CHART

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF
TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

—— Thick Curve=1909. ——— Thin Curve=1908.
----- Dotted Curve=Mean of 1899-1908.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed during the years 1899-1908 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, 1909, the general and branch Returns of Unions related to 696,415 members in the following trades:—

Building...	59,291	Paper, Printing & Book-binding	58,975
Coal Mining	140,534	Woodworking and Furnishing	35,140
Engineering	170,653	Miscellaneous	16,845
Shipbuilding	58,135		
Other Metal Trades	41,014		
Textiles	115,828	Total	696,415

STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN NOVEMBER.

[In addition to the 2,915 Employment Returns from Trade Unions used for the Chart, 3,703 were received from employers relating to 1,131,910 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 6,618 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, better than in October. There was an improvement in the pig iron, tinplate, engineering and shipbuilding industries. The printing and bookbinding trades were in their busy season. Short time continued in the cotton spinning industry, and there was a decline in employment in cotton weaving. The other textile trades showed little change.

As compared with a year ago, all the principal industries, except cotton spinning, showed an improvement.

In the 416 Trade Unions, with a net membership of 696,415 making Returns, 45,569 (or 6.5 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of November, 1909, compared with 7.1 per cent. at the end of October, 1909, and 8.7 per cent. at the end of November, 1908.

Coal Mining.—Employment during November was fairly good, and showed a slight improvement as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. The average number of days per week worked during the four weeks ended November 20th, was 5.36, as compared with 5.33 a month ago, and 5.19 a year ago.

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

Pig Iron Industry.—Employment in this industry during November was moderate. It was, however, better than both a month ago and a year ago. Returns received from 108 ironmasters employing 22,350 workpeople showed 302 furnaces in blast at the end of November, 1909, as compared with 297 in October, 1909, and 289 in November, 1908.

Iron and Steel Works.—Employment at iron and steel works was about the same as in October, and was better than a year ago. The volume of employment during the week ended November 20th, 1909, at the works from which Returns were received, was 0.7 per cent. less than a month ago, and 6.5 per cent. more than a year ago.

Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture.—Employment continued very good, and was much better than a year ago. At the works covered by the Returns 466 tinplate and steel sheet mills were working at the end of November, as compared with 459 a month ago and 444 a year ago.

Engineering Trades.—Employment, though still slack, continued to improve. It was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 170,653 reported

9.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 10.3 per cent. a month ago and 13.0 per cent. a year ago.

Shipbuilding Trades.—Employment showed some improvement as compared with a month ago, and was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 58,135 reported 19.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 21.5 per cent. a month ago, and 25.2 per cent. a year ago.

Cotton Trade.—Employment in the spinning branch was slack. Organised short time to the extent of 15½ hours per week was worked by mills spinning American cotton. In the weaving branch employment was also slack. In both branches it was worse than a month ago; in the spinning branch it was worse than a year ago, but the weaving branch was better than in November, 1908. Returns from firms employing 126,343 workpeople in the week ended November 20th, 1909, showed a decrease of 3.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.0 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Woolen Trade.—Employment continued good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; it was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 29,858 workpeople in the week ended November 20th showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 13.3 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Worsted Trade.—Employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 47,471 workpeople in the week ended November 20th showed no change in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 10.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Linen Trade.—Employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 51,474 workpeople in the week ended November 20th showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the wages paid as compared with a month ago, but an increase of 16.1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Jute Trade.—Employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 18,042 workpeople in the week ended November 20th, showed a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 9.1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Lace Trade.—Employment continued moderate. It was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,251 workpeople in the week ended November 20th showed an increase in the amount of wages paid of 0.3 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 7.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Hosiery Trade.—Employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 19,579 workpeople in the week ended November 20th showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 13.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Silk Trade.—Employment continued fairly good, and was much better than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 8,570 workpeople in the week ended November 20th showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 11.0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Tailoring Trade.—Employment in the bespoke branch in London showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, and was about the same as a year ago; in the provinces it was moderate. In the ready-made branch it was fair, and better than a year ago.

Hat Trade.—Employment in the silk hat trade was moderate, and slightly worse than a month ago, but much better than a year ago. In the felt hat trade it continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 63,069 workpeople in the week ended November 20th showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 4.0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Leather Trades.—Employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,248 members reported 3.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 4.1 per cent. at the end of October, and 7.6 per cent. a year ago.

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

Printing and Bookbinding Trades.—Employment was good generally. It showed a seasonal improvement compared with a month ago, and was better than in November, 1908. Trade Unions in the printing trades with a membership of 50,090 reported 3.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of November as compared with 5.6 in October and 4.2 a year ago. In the bookbinding trades the corresponding percentages relating to a membership of 6,752 were 3.3, 4.7 and 4.4 respectively.

Building Trades.—Employment showed some improvement, and was better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed among trade union carpenters and plumbers was 10.4 at the end of November, as compared with 11.3 in October and 13.1 a year ago.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Employment during November was on the whole about the same as a month ago. It was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 35,140 reported 7.4 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 7.7 per cent. a month ago and 10.2 per cent. a year ago.

Glass Trades.—Employment was, on the whole, moderate and worse than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 7,153 workpeople in the week ended November 20th showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 8.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Pottery and Brick and Tile Trades.—Employment in the Pottery trade showed little change as compared with a month ago. It was rather better than a year ago. It was quiet in the Brick and Tile trades, and rather worse than a month ago. It was better than a year ago.

Agricultural Labour.—Agricultural employment was generally regular in November. There was a fairly good demand for day labourers, but the supply was sufficient in most districts reported on.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—Employment with dock and riverside labourers in London was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago. There was a slight improvement at Liverpool, and at the other principal ports employment was on the whole fairly good. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in London (exclusive of Tilbury) in the four weeks ended November 27th, was 13,509, an increase of 2.9 per cent. compared with a month ago, and 6.3 per cent. compared with November, 1908.

Trade Disputes.—Twenty-four disputes began in November, as compared with 31 in the previous month, and 28 in November, 1908. The total number of workpeople involved in disputes which began, or were in progress during November, 1909, was 15,085, or 4,688 less than in October, 1909, and 125,559 less than in November, 1908.

The aggregate duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 188,400 working days, or 32,300 more than in October, 1909, and 557,200 less than in November, 1908.

Definite results were reported in the case of 23 disputes, new and old, directly involving 4,572 persons. Six were decided in favour of the workpeople, 7 in favour of employers, and 10 were compromised.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes taking place in November affected 14,700 workpeople, of whom 8,500 received advances, and 6,200 sustained decreases. Amongst those whose wages were increased were 3,650 deputies, &c., in Northumberland and 3,500 blast-furnacemen in Scotland, whilst the number whose wages were reduced included 1,000 bricklayers at Glasgow and over 2,000 steel melters, &c., in various parts of Great Britain. The net effect of all the changes reported was a decrease of nearly £50 per week.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

(1) CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

Correctors of the Press, London.

Differences having arisen between the Master Printers' and Allied Trades' Association and the Association of Correctors of the Press with reference to the rate of wages, overtime, and other conditions of work, conferences between representatives of the parties were held at the Board of Trade, under the chairmanship of Mr. G. R. Askwith, C.B., K.C. As the result of the conferences, the following Memorandum of Agreement was, on November 22nd, provisionally agreed to by the representatives of the parties. The Agreement was subsequently ratified and signed on behalf of the Associations concerned, and countersigned on behalf of the Board of Trade.

1. All readers shall be paid at the rate of not less than 10d. per hour up to 52½ hours, with a minimum of 42s. [The effect of this is that, while the minimum will be 42s., those who work 52½ hours will receive 44s.] On and after the first pay day in January, 1911, the rate shall be 10½d. per hour.

2. Overtime to be paid at the rate of 4d. per hour extra for the first three hours; after that time, but in any case after 10 o'clock from Monday to Friday inclusive, at 4½d. per hour extra up to 12 o'clock; after that at 5½d. per hour extra. On Saturday, for the first three hours, 4½d. per hour extra, and after that 5½d. per hour extra. The charge for overtime to be governed by the ordinary working hours of each office, and to commence in any case before 8 a.m., after 7 p.m., and after 1 p.m. on Saturday, each day standing on its own merits.

3. Readers called upon to work the whole of the dinner-hour to receive 4d. extra, and a "cut" to be allowed not later than 3 o'clock.

4. Readers called upon to work overtime for more than three consecutive hours to be entitled to half-an-hour for refreshment after each three hours if work still continues.

5. Overtime.—Weekly overtime to be reckoned from Monday morning till Sunday night.

6. Lost time to be deducted at the ordinary rate, but a reader coming in more than half an hour late may be called upon to work the first hour of overtime the same day without charging extra.

7. Readers working overtime must be absent from the office eight hours before resuming work, and, except in cases of emergency, must not work longer than a day and a night consecutively, or be called upon to repeat the same in one week. Should the work necessitating overtime not be completed by 8 a.m. readers can remain to finish the work in hand, provided it can be completed by 1 p.m. at the latest, the night rate to be paid throughout until the "cut."

8. Sunday work to be paid at the rate of 9d. per hour extra from 12 o'clock on Saturday night to 8 o'clock on Monday morning, when such work is continuous; readers in no case to receive less than 3s. 9d. extra. The same rule to apply to Christmas Day.

9. Readers called in at 12 o'clock on Sunday night to be paid at Sunday rate; if at 6 o'clock, or any time before 8 a.m. on Monday or any other morning, except Sunday, at 4½d. per hour extra.

10. No reader shall work more than 8 hours' overtime in any one week. [See letter to Board of Trade dated November 29th, 1909.]

11. A compositor put on temporarily to read shall be paid 1s. per hour for day work. In small offices where no permanent reader is employed, a member employed as reader-compositor shall either be paid £2. 2s. per week or receive 1s. per hour for the time occupied in reading.

12. Readers called in for casual work shall be paid 1s. per hour (day work), the minimum charge to be 8s., with overtime rates as above.

13. Casual night work (to commence not later than 7 p.m., with a minimum of 9 hours) to be paid at 1s. 5d. per hour; but regular grass work may be accepted for a half-night (7 p.m. to 1 a.m.) at a minimum of 8s. 6d. The usual refreshment cuts every three hours to be paid for.

14. Readers regularly employed in a night ship (consisting of two guaranteed weeks of five nights, with a minimum of 9 hours) to charge 1s. 2d. per hour, including mealtimes.

15. The Masters Printers' Association agree to send out the usual recommendation that employers shall not, on account of this agreement, reduce the wage of any of their present employes.

16. This agreement shall come into force after the first pay day in December, 1909.

17. It is further agreed that any cause of dispute arising under this agreement shall, at the request of either side of the parties concerned, be referred to a committee consisting of five employers' representatives and five representatives of the Association of Correctors of the Press (or less by agreement), the nomination being in the hands of the Master Printers' and Allied Trades' Association and the Association of Correctors of the Press respectively, and pending such reference and the committee's decision, no hostile action shall be taken by either

side. Failing decision within four weeks, the committee, at the request of either side, shall call in an independent chairman agreed to by the parties, or in the event of non-agreement, nominated by the Board of Trade, and endeavour to come to an amicable arrangement within a further period of four weeks, with liberty of action to either party at the end of such period in the event of the dispute not being then settled.

Jute Workers, Dundee.

Mr. W. B. Yates, the arbitrator appointed to deal with this dispute (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for October), issued his award on November 16th. The arbitrator was to decide what should be the wages and conditions of shifters, piecers and helpers, such wages and conditions to be based upon those prevalent in the district. Mr. Yates decided:—

- (1) That the wages of shifters, piecers and helpers should be 12s. 1d., including bonus; and
- (2) That the firm should engage one extra hand at the above rate of wages to assist the workers on the red bobbin squad.

Building Trades.

Alderman T. Smith, J.P., the arbitrator appointed to deal with the demarcation dispute between the Operative Plumbers and the Hot Water and Heating Engineers at Leicester (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for November), issued his award on November 30th, deciding that "no claim has been established giving to plumbers the exclusive right to fit and fix all pipes and fittings in hard metals used in connection with ventilation, heating, warming, laundry, cooking and general hot and cold water, domestic (or other) supplies or services," and that, in the water area of the Leicester Corporation, the demarcation of work shall be as follows:—

- (A) All lead work in connection with hot and cold water domestic (or other) supplies or services, shall be plumbers' work.

All domestic waste, soil or ventilating pipes above ground, from w.c.'s, baths, lavatories, sinks or other sanitary conveniences or appliances, shall be plumbers' work.

- (B) All other work in connection with ventilation, heating, warming, laundry, cooking and general hot and cold water, domestic (or other) supplies or services, in which iron, brass, copper, or other similar hard metal piping is used, may be done either by hot-water heating and ventilating engineers, fitters, or by plumbers, as may be provided in plans or schemes prepared by hot water, heating and ventilating engineers, or by master plumbers, or others.

Coalminers, Swansea Valley.

Mr. W. B. Yates, the umpire appointed in connection with a dispute at a colliery in the Swansea Valley (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for November) issued his award on December 1st. The men had claimed compensation in the form of an advance of wages, on account of the introduction of safety lamps and permitted explosives in substitution for naked lights and compressed gunpowder. Mr. Yates decided that there should be no advance in wages, but that "lighters" should be placed at suitable positions in the mine, that payment should be made for time lost when "lighters" are not available, that certain explosives shall be purchased by the company and re-sold to the men at a fixed price, and that the company shall remunerate the collier for time lost whilst waiting an unreasonable time for shots to be fired.

Potters, Staffordshire.

The Board of Conciliation and Reference for the Staffordshire China and Earthenware Manufacturers and Operatives applied, on November 10th, for the appointment of an arbitrator to deal with a difference between a firm of manufacturers at Stoke-on-Trent and certain of their operatives as to the price for making soup tureens by silicate casting. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., who was appointed by the Board of Trade to act as arbitrator, issued his award on December 4th, deciding that the price should be 4s. 3d. per dozen.

Boot and Shoe Operatives, Leicester.

The arbitrators to the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Leicester being unable to agree upon a question referred to them,

viz., as to whether there should be an extra for big leather puffs over canvas puffs for pulling-over on the Peerless Machines, or by hand, and for lasting on the Consolidated Machine, and, if so, how much the extra should be, applied to the Board of Trade, on December 3rd, for the appointment of an umpire. The Board of Trade, on December 8th, appointed Alderman T. Smith, J.P., of Leicester, to act as umpire.

Coal Miners, Derbyshire.

Mr. G. R. Askwith, C.B., K.C., on December 14th, issued his award as umpire in connection with the dispute between the employers and workpeople at the Blackwell Colliery, Derbyshire. This dispute, which involved a stoppage of work on the part of nearly 2,000 workpeople from May 18th last till August 17th, was, as the result of negotiations conducted by an officer of the Board of Trade, referred to arbitration, the arbitrators to consist of three representatives of the owners and three representatives of the workpeople, with an umpire appointed by the Board of Trade.

Mr. Askwith's decisions upon the points referred to him are as follows:—

(1) *Getting price and method of filling.*—The price for getting coal per ton to be in the low Main Seam is. 6d., except in the B Winning, Second Dips, where the price is to be is. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; the price in the Hard Coal Seam to be is. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., except in the A Winning, N.E. District, where the price is to be is. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and in the B Winning, S.E. District, Second Dips, where the price is to be is. 8d.

The method of filling the coal in the stalls to remain unchanged.

(2) *Stalls with dipping gates and benches.*—Stalls with dipping gates and benches, in which the gradient is 2 inches to the yard or more, to be paid 2d. plus percentage per ton extra on coal turned.

(3) *Faulty coal and dumb-bag.*—Clause 19 of the existing "price-list" to remain in force, with the exception that the price to be paid per day be 4s. 9d. instead of 4s. 6d.

(4) & (5) *Clod or bat on top of coal and stone or clod underneath coal.*—The method of extra payment now prevailing in the seams in regard to exceptional difficulties due to the above to remain unchanged.

(6) *Automatic Machines.*—The erection of self-registering weighing machines to be left to the discretion of the owners of the colliery.

Hosiery Workers, Leicestershire.

A dispute having arisen between a firm of hosiery manufacturers at Kibworth and certain of their workpeople as to the price to be paid for making half hose, the parties, on December 13th, made application to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide the question in dispute.

(2) OTHER CASES.

Boot Operatives (Government Contract Work), Northamptonshire.

Mr. G. R. Askwith, C.B., K.C., the umpire (appointed with the approval of the Board of Trade) to the Joint Standing Committee in connection with the Government Boot and Shoe Contractors, issued on December 3rd an award upon four matters which had been submitted to him for decision.

Mr. Askwith decided (a) that the hours be reduced from 54 to 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ per week; (b) that the minimum wage for clickers, lasters and finishers be 28s. in the first year, and 29s. thereafter; that the minimum wage for sole-cutters (cutting bends of all kinds) be 28s.; and that the minimum wage for rough stuff men be 26s.; (c) that the graduated scale for youths follow the terms of the Agreement* dated July 28th, 1909, between the Incorporated Federated Association of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives; and (d) that no infringement of the statement has been made by causing the bottoms of telegraph boots to be got by the maker.

Shipbuilding, The Tyne.

On November 10th, a central conference between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and representatives of various Trade Unions was held at Edinburgh to consider questions referred in accordance with the terms of the national agreement. In the first case, a question of demarcation between drillers and shipbuilders in the

Tyne and Blyth districts, it was decided that the employers should be entitled to use their discretion as to which class of workpeople should do the work, and that they should give preference to local men, but should not discriminate in favour of one Society.

The second case was a claim that the employers of the Tyne should have the right to set on shipwrights, joiners and cabinet makers at the rates and conditions current at the place, when a ship is away from the shipbuilder's establishment, and this was agreed to.

CONCILIATION BOARDS.

Brass Trades, Birmingham.

As the result of interviews with representatives of the Brass Masters' Association of Birmingham and the National Society of Amalgamated Brassworkers and Metal Mechanics, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Birmingham notified the Board of Trade that both parties assented to negotiations being opened for the re-establishment of the Conciliation Board for the brass trades (which had been terminated in 1908), with such amendments as might be desirable.

An officer of the Board of Trade accordingly proceeded to Birmingham and held conferences with representatives of the parties concerned, as the result of which an agreement was arrived at providing for the re-constitution of the Conciliation Board, with the former rules amended so as to provide for final reference to a Court of Arbitration appointed by the Board of Trade instead of to a single arbitrator.

Coal Trade, Durham.

In accordance with a request received from the Board of Conciliation for the Durham Coal Trade for the appointment of an Umpire, the Board of Trade have nominated the Rt. Hon. Lord MacDonnell, G.S.S.I., K.C.V.O., to act in the desired capacity.

RAILWAY CONCILIATION BOARDS.

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY AWARD.

SIR FRANCIS HOPWOOD, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., the Arbitrator to whom certain claims were referred, which the Conciliation Boards in connexion with the North British Railway had been unable to settle, issued his Award on December 9th. The text of the operative part of the Award is as follows:—

General.

1. That in accordance with the existing practice of the company no man shall be called out for duty with a less interval for rest than nine hours, but that in future if owing to exceptional circumstances, the company find it necessary to call out a man before the said period of nine hours has expired, then the balance of time up to nine hours shall be calculated and paid for at the rate of time and a half.

2. That the hours of labour hereinafter mentioned are exclusive of recognised meal times except where otherwise stated.

3. That payment for overtime, hereinafter called "overtime," except where specifically defined, shall from the date of operation of this award, *videlicet*, first April, One thousand nine hundred and ten, until the thirty-first March, One thousand nine hundred and twelve, inclusive, be calculated and paid for at a minimum of a rate and a fifth, and thereafter at a minimum of a rate and a quarter.

Goods Guards.

1. That goods guards working as second guards shall be graded as such, and that future entrants to the grade shall be subject to the following scale, *videlicet*:—

Upon appointment as second guard	...	22s. per week
After one year	...	23s. "
After two years	...	24s. "
After three years	...	25s. "
Upon appointment as first guard	...	26s. "

rising to the maximum of thirty shillings per week by annual increment of one shilling per week.

2. That the standard hours of duty of goods guards shall be: Ten hours per day and sixty hours per week.

3. That all time worked over the standard hours for the week shall be considered as overtime and be paid for accordingly, with the exception that in the case of a Goods Guard relieved on the journey and travelling home spare, any overtime incurred during such travelling shall be paid for at the ordinary rate.

4. That Sunday duty, that is to say turns of duty commencing and finishing between the hours of twelve midnight on Saturday and twelve midnight on Sunday, shall be treated as distinct from the ordinary week's work and be paid for at a minimum of rate and a quarter. No man to receive less than three-eighths of a day's pay for each time of booking on duty.

Shunters.*

1. That the standard hours of duty of Shunters working other than the eight-hours' shift shall be:—

(a). Ten hours per day at second-class yards and stations.

(b). Twelve hours per day, with an allowance of two hours for meals, at small yards and stations.

The classification of the yards and stations to be left in the discretion of the Company.

2. That all time worked over the standard hours for the day by Shunters, irrespective of class, shall be considered as overtime, and be paid for accordingly.

3. That Sunday duty, that is to say turns of duty commencing and finishing between the hours of twelve midnight on Saturday and twelve midnight on Sunday, performed by Shunters, irrespective of class, shall be treated as distinct from the ordinary week's work, and be paid for at a minimum of a rate and a quarter. No man to receive less than three-eighths of a day's pay for each time of booking on duty.

Engine Drivers and Firemen.

1. That the standard hours of duty of engine drivers and firemen working other than the eight hour shift shall be:—Ten hours per day and sixty hours per week.

2. That all time worked over the standard hours for the day, in the case of men working the eight hour shift, and for the week, in the case of men working other than the eight hour shift, shall be considered as overtime and be paid for accordingly except that in the case of engine drivers and firemen relieved on the journey and travelling home spare and overtime incurred during such travelling shall be paid for at the ordinary rate.

I further declare and award that except as hereinbefore appears I make no award upon any of the claims set forth in the said Schedule of Agenda papers hereto annexed, and that thereby except as aforesaid I mean to leave in force, for the duration of this my award, the practice of the company in respect of all the matters in controversy, which practice was in force at the date of this my award but without prejudice to the power of the company to vary the said practice in its discretion. Provided that such variations do not lengthen the hours of labour or lessen the rates of wages of the employees of the Company as aforesaid.

I further declare and award that this award shall come into operation on the first day of April, One thousand nine hundred and ten, and in accordance with an agreement between both parties which I have approved shall be binding until the twenty-fifth day of March, One thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

The Arbitrator also places on record an agreement that the trip system applying to engine drivers and firemen should be abolished from the date of his award.

TRADE BOARDS.

Regulations, dated November 25th, 1909, made by the Board of Trade, establishing a Trade Board under s. 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 22) for the Hammered and Dotted or Tommie Chain Trade.

The Board of Trade, in pursuance of their powers under the Trade Boards Act, 1909, hereby make the following Regulations with regard to the Hammered and Dotted or Tommie Chain making Trade:—

REGULATIONS.

1. A Trade Board shall be established for the Hammered and Dotted or Tommie Section of the Chain Trade.

2. The Board shall consist of not less than fifteen and not more than seventeen persons, viz., three appointed members, and either six or seven members representing employers, and six or seven members representing workers.

3. The Chairman shall be such one of the appointed members as may be nominated by the Board of Trade.

4. Six members representing employers shall be chosen at meetings of employers in the above trade, conducted under the supervision of the Board of Trade. The votes shall be either by show of hands or by ballot, as the Chairman may decide. Separate meetings shall be held of factory occupiers, not being outworkers, and of other employers, and five of the six members shall be elected by the factory occupiers, not being outworkers, and one by the other employers.

5. Six members representing workers shall be chosen at meetings of workers in the above trade, conducted under the supervision of the Board of Trade. Of these, two members shall be chosen at a meeting of women and four at a meeting of men. The votes shall be either by show of hands or by ballot, as the Chairman may decide.

6. The Board of Trade may, if they think it necessary in order to secure the due representation of the various classes of employers or workers, nominate two additional representative members on the Trade Board, one on each side.

7. At least seven days' notice shall be given of meetings held under these Regulations by posters, placards, and advertisements

* Includes Goods and Locomotive Shunters only.

in newspapers, or in such other manner as may appear to the Board of Trade to be best adapted in the circumstances to bring the matter of which notice is to be given to the knowledge of all persons affected so far as may be practicable.

8. The term of office of the first Trade Board shall be three years, and each succeeding Trade Board shall have a similar term unless otherwise provided.

9. Any representative of employers who ceases to be an employer and becomes a worker at the trade shall vacate his seat, but shall be eligible for re-election.

Any representative of workers who becomes an employer in the trade shall also vacate his seat, but shall be eligible for re-election.

10. A casual vacancy among representative members shall be filled in the same manner as in the original election or nomination.

11. Voting on Trade Boards shall be so conducted that the members representing employers and workers shall always have equal voting power notwithstanding the absence of any member, and it is left to the Trade Board to regulate the proceedings for carrying this into effect.

12. Any question arising on these Regulations shall be determined by the Chairman.

Signed by Order of the Board of Trade this 25th day of November, 1909.

G. R. Askwith,

Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF WOODWORKERS IN GERMANY.

THE results of an enquiry, undertaken in 1906 by the Trade Union of German Woodworkers, into the wages and hours of labour of workpeople employed in the woodworking trades in Germany have recently been published.* The investigation, the fourth of its kind, covered 15,168 establishments employing 211,450 workpeople, of whom 182,304 were adult males. Certain trades having separate organisations not affiliated to the Union, such as woodcarving, coopering, upholstering and carpentry, were not included in the enquiry, which, however, comprised workpeople in all the other important branches of woodwork, such as joinery (building and furniture), musical instrument making, pattern making, wood-working in factories, van building, railway-wagon building, wheelwrights, chair-making, turning, ship and boat building, toy-making, &c.

The data were collected at each establishment by the "shop delegate" of the Union, who was supplied for the purpose with a form on which he entered the following particulars for each worker separately:—(a) most usual method of remuneration, *i.e.*, time-wage or piece-wage; (b) rate of wages per hour, distinguishing rate paid (on account) for piece-work from rate paid for time-work; (c) average earnings per week, distinguishing piece-work from time-work; (d) number of hours (exclusive of intervals) regularly worked per day and per week.

In this way the Union succeeded in obtaining particulars of the weekly earnings of 166,569 adult male workpeople in 1906. A classification of these workpeople according to limits of weekly earnings is given in the following Table, in which the corresponding figures for the year 1902 are also shown for comparison:—

Limits of Earnings for a full week's work †	No. of Workpeople whose Earnings fell within the Limits shown in Col. 1.		Per Cent. of Total.	
	1902.	1906.	1902.	1906.
14s. 6d. and under...	7,490	10,814	11.2	6.5
Over 14s. 6d. up to 19s. 6d. ...	20,195	30,344	30.1	18.2
" 19s. 6d. " 24s. 7d. ...	23,910	45,056	35.6	27.1
" 24s. 7d. " 29s. 6d. ...	12,808	46,899	19.0	28.2
" 29s. 6d. " 34s. 5d. ...	2,748	20,504	4.1	12.3
" 34s. 5d. ...	...	12,952	...	7.7
Total ...	67,151	166,569	100.0	100.0

* Arbeitszeit und Löhne in der Holzindustrie. Ergebnisse einer Statistik des Deutschen Holzarbeiter-Verbandes von November, 1906. J. W. Dietz Nacht, Stuttgart.

† It seems probable that earnings from overtime are included, since no instructions as to their exclusion were given on the form used for collecting the data.

It will be seen from the above Table that while, in 1902, 41.3 per cent. of the workpeople reporting earned 19s. 8d. or less per week, the corresponding percentage in 1906 was only 24.7, while the proportion who earned over 24s. 7d. had increased from 23.1 per cent. in 1902 to 48.2 per cent. in 1906. It is stated, however, that the advance in wages has been more than counter-balanced by the general increase which has taken place in the cost of living.

In the following Table the average earnings for a full week in each of the principal trades covered by the enquiry are shown separately for timework and for piecework:—

Branch of Trade.	No. of Workpeople whose Earnings were ascertained.	Average Weekly Earnings.	
		Timework.	Piecework.
Joiners	90,772	s. d.	s. d.
Musical Instrument Makers	24 7	27 8	
Wagon Builders	13,262	24 2	25 3
Pattern Makers	5,022	24 11	27 7
Chair Makers	4,570	26 3	30 0
Brush Makers	4,468	18 7	19 9
Ship and Boat Builders	3,724	18 9	18 1
Wheelwrights	3,523	24 8	28 8
Box Makers	3,218	24 5	27 11
Basket Makers	2,746	19 8	24 5
Sewing Machine Stand Makers	2,577	19 5	19 10
Saw Mill Workers	2,534	20 2	25 2
Clock Case Makers	2,318	17 11	22 8
Walking Stick Makers	2,033	19 4	20 5
	1,455	23 6	26 0

With regard to hours of labour, the particulars obtained cover 211,245, or practically the whole, of the workpeople employed in the establishments investigated. In the following Table these workpeople are grouped according to the duration of the regular working week (exclusive of intervals for meals) in 1906:—

Duration of Working Week (exclusive of Intervals for Meals, &c.).	Workpeople whose Weekly Hours of Labour fell within the Limits stated in the previous Column.	
	Number.	Per Cent.
51 hours or less	9,466	4.5
52 to 54 hours	67,892	32.1
55 " 57 "	35,211	16.7
58 " 60 "	79,239	37.5
61 " 63 "	6,315	3.0
64 " 66 "	11,572	5.5
Over 66 "	1,550	0.7
	211,245	100.0

It appears, therefore, that a working week exceeding 60 hours was exceptional, and applied to less than a tenth (9.2 per cent.) of all the workpeople, while for more than half (54.2 per cent.) of the total number the weekly hours of labour were from 55 to 60. It is stated that, since 1893, when the Union was formed, there has been an average reduction of 4½ hours in the length of the working week for the trades covered by the enquiry.

PROFIT-SHARING IN 1908-9.

In continuation of the Report on Profit-Sharing, published by the Department in 1894 (C. 7458 of 1894), and of the statements on this subject contained in previous numbers of the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, the following details bring the information previously supplied up to the end of June, 1909.

From the information available there were at that date 62* firms in the United Kingdom which were practising profit-sharing. Particulars were received with regard to one scheme not previously included in the statistics, and 11 other schemes started since June, 1908. No abandonments of schemes previously included were reported.

The total number of persons employed in 1908 by the 62 firms known to be practising profit-sharing at June 30th, 1909, varied between 73,297 and 79,660, according to seasons, &c. The number of firms with profit-sharing schemes at the corresponding period of 1908, according to the latest available information was 51, with 56,011-60,282 employees.

* Including one firm formerly included in statistics, but not included in statistics for 1907-8, as no recent information was then available.

Additional Cases of Profit-Sharing.

Date of Adoption of Profit-Sharing.	Name.	Business.	No. of Employees.	How Bonus Treated.
1903	Bournemouth Gas & Water Co.	Gas Manufacturers	364	Accumulates at interest with Co. until sufficient to buy £10 Ordinary "B" Stock; afterwards, part invested with Co., part withdrawable in cash.*
1908	Cardiff Gas Light & Coke Co.	Gas, &c., Manufacturers	485-350	Accumulates at interest with Co. for investment in its Ordinary Stock.
1903	Castner-Kellner Alkali Co., Ltd.	Manufacturers of Bleaching Powder and Caustic Soda by Electrolytical process	514	Cash.
1908	Croydon Gas Co.	Gas Manufacturers	490	Accumulates at interest with Co. until sufficient to buy £5 Ordinary Stock; afterwards, part invested with Co., part withdrawable in cash.*
1908	Gloucester Gas Light Co.	Gas Manufacturers	113-135	Part accumulates at interest with Co. for investment in its Stock, part withdrawable in cash.*
1908	Rugby Gas Co.	Gas Manufacturers	55-61	Accumulates at interest with Co. for investment in its Ordinary Stock or as on deposit; no part withdrawable until sufficient credited to buy £10 Share.
1908	Tottenham & Edmonton & Gas Light Coke Co.	Gas, &c., Manufacturers	605	Part accumulates at interest with Co. for investment in its Ordinary Stock, part withdrawable in cash.*
1908	Tunbridge Wells Gas Co.	Gas Manufacturers	137	Accumulates at interest with Co. for first five years; afterwards, part to remain with Co. on deposit or for investment in its Stock, part withdrawable in cash.*
1903	Walker & Wallend Union Gas Co.	Gas Manufacturers	109-154	Accumulates at interest with Co. for investment in its Stock.
1908	Wrexham Gas Co.	Gas Manufacturers	61	Accumulates at interest with Co. for first five years; afterwards, part to remain with Co. on deposit or for investment in its Stock, part withdrawable in cash.*
1909	Gas Light & Coke Co.	Gas &c., Manufacturers	10,000-11,500	Accumulates at interest with Co. until sufficient to buy £5 Ordinary Stock; afterwards, part invested with Co., part withdrawable in cash.*
1909	Lever Bros., Ltd.	Soap Manufacturers	4,408-4,868	Annual distribution of Partnership Certificates benefitting as Ordinary Shares after fixed percentage has been paid on these.

With regard to the addition made to the wages of the participating employees by the bonus allotted in 1908, information was received respecting 47† cases.

Ratio of Bonus to Wages in 1908.

Ratio of Bonus allotted in 1908 to Wages.	No. of cases in which Bonus was paid.	No. of Employees (mean between minimum and maximum in 1908).	No. of participants in 1908.
Nil	5	1,587	...
1 and under 2 per cent.	2	258	247
3 " 3 "	7	20,534	15,347
4 " 4 "	4	14,393	2,386
5 " 5 "	15	6,027	4,927
6 " 6 "	6	7,716	7,306
8 " 8 "	1	125	103
10 " 10 "	4	557	210
12 " 12 "	2	2,359	1,851
14 " 14 "	1	120	55
Over 40 per cent.	1	...	...

Excluding those cases in which no bonus was earned, the bonus allotted in 1908 amounted to 4.8 per cent. of the wages paid, compared with 7.1 per cent. in 1907.

STATE SUBSIDIES TO LABOUR EXCHANGES IN SWITZERLAND.

A Federal Decree of October 29th, published in the Swiss official journal (*Feuille Fédérale Suisse*) of November 10th provides for the granting of State subsidies to Swiss Labour Exchanges.

Grants will be allotted to (1) cantonal and municipal labour exchanges, (2) cantonal associations for relief in kind, in so far as these act as labour exchanges, and (3) the Association of Swiss Labour Exchanges.

In order to obtain the State grants each class of institution must fulfil certain requirements. The cantonal

* Part withdrawable in cash may be left on deposit with Co. at fixed rate of interest.

† In two cases in which the bonus is stated separately for distinct branches of a business, the ratios are also stated separately.

and municipal labour exchanges must endeavour to procure work for persons of either sex and of any occupation coming under the head of handicraft, industry, commerce, agriculture or domestic service. They must charge no fees for registration. Their boards of administration must be absolutely impartial, employers and workpeople being represented thereon in equal numbers. The exchanges must continue to carry on their work during strikes, lock-outs or boycotts, but must notify applicants concerning such disputes. A central association of labour exchanges must be formed, and the various local exchanges must maintain regular communication with each other and with the central office. The various offices are to collaborate with a view to the regular publication of information as to the state of the labour market. The cantonal associations for relief in kind must work in conjunction with, and make regular reports to, the nearest public labour exchange. The Association of Swiss Labour Exchanges will be required to appoint one or more exchanges to act as clearing-houses, to organise and unify the work of the various exchanges, and to collaborate with the Swiss Department of Industry in collecting statistics of persons out of work and in encouraging measures for the prevention of unemployment.

The Federal Government will defray the cost of the central service of exchanges and make the following grants: (a) an amount not exceeding one-third of the working expenses to the municipal and cantonal exchanges, (b) an allowance at the rate of 50 centimes (about 5d.) to the associations for relief in kind for each person placed in a situation, (c) an annual subvention of half the working expenses to the Association of Swiss Labour Exchanges.

All exchanges desiring to share in the Government grants must send copies of their rules, annual reports and balance-sheets to the Federal Department of Industry.

A grant will also be made to labour registries organised by trade unions, on condition that they fulfil the requirements laid down for public labour exchanges, but such grants must not exceed those received by the said registries from cantonal or municipal authorities.

The law will come into force on February 8th, 1910, unless a referendum be demanded before that date.

THE NORWEGIAN WORKMEN'S SMALL HOLDINGS AND DWELLINGS BANK.

H. M. MINISTER at Christiania, in a despatch of November 3rd, transmits an account of this institution which was established in accordance with a law dated June 9th, 1903. The Bank has for its objects the granting of loans to Norwegian citizens of restricted means for the purpose of acquiring small holdings, or to local rural councils for acquiring land and building thereon, such land to be parcelled out into small holdings. In neither case must the rate of interest charged exceed 3½ per cent. per annum. Loans may also be granted to Norwegian citizens of small means for the purpose of building, completing or acquiring their own dwellings, or to local councils or building societies for the purpose of erecting dwellings for Norwegian citizens of small means. In neither of these cases must the rate of interest charged exceed 4 per cent. per annum. The loans to private individuals or building societies must be guaranteed by the local councils. When, however, the applicant lives in a town and requires the money for the purpose of building, completing or acquiring a dwelling in the country, no guarantee on the part of the local council is required.

The amount of the Bank's capital is fixed by Parliament, and is provided by grants from the Exchequer. The sum originally fixed at £167,000 was increased to £278,000 in the financial year 1907-08. Interest on this capital is paid to the Exchequer after deducting the cost of administration, but, should the amount of interest received by the Bank on the loans which it grants be less than the interest payable on those which it contracts, this deficit is also deducted. The Bank is

empowered to contract loans (guaranteed by the State) to an amount not exceeding six times its own capital. Of a total of £833,300 borrowed by the Bank, £6,322 had been redeemed by March 31st, 1908.

Loans are not granted to owners of property exceeding £83 if residing in the country, or £111 if residing in a town, and all applications must be approved by a Committee of the Local Council appointed for dealing with such matters. In the case of small holdings the applicant must be certified by this Committee as being competent "to own, manage and keep up" the holding as a farm, and he must not own so much land that this, together with the land he wishes to acquire, would exceed in area or value the maximum allowed. A holding on which a loan may be granted must not contain less than an acre and a quarter, or more than five acres of cultivated or cultivable land, nor must its loan value exceed £167, including a maximum of £111 for the land alone.

In the case of dwellings the conditions under which loans may be granted are, that the buildings are intended for not more than two families, that the area of the land included in the valuation does not exceed an acre and a quarter, and that the "loan-value" of the house and land together does not exceed £278. The Bank may advance up to nine-tenths of this loan-value, but up to one-half of that value only in the case of loans without guarantee. The "loan value" is the value of the property according to the price it would probably fetch in the open market. This price is estimated by a committee of the Local Council referred to above.

The Bank holds mortgages on the properties as securities for the loans, and any losses sustained by the Bank on account of breach of contract on the part of borrowers or guarantors are refunded to it by the Exchequer. On March 31st, 1908, the loans granted for workmen's holdings, &c., amounted in the aggregate to about £625,000. Applications for loans are principally made by labourers, factory workers, artisans and fishermen. In 1907-1908 only 36 applications were rejected out of a total of nearly 2,500 received.

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, etc.)

Canada.

The demand in Canada for all classes of emigrants, except female domestic servants, is over till next spring, and no one should now go there unless at the invitation of friends or under a contract which will last during the winter.

Every emigrant, male or female, 18 years of age or over, who arrives in Canada, must have in his or her possession the sum of 25 dollars (£5 4s.), in addition to a ticket to his or her destination, unless satisfactory evidence is furnished that the emigrant is going to some definite employment, or to relatives or friends already settled in Canada who would take care of such emigrant. Such evidence should usually take the form of a letter of invitation from relatives or friends already in Canada endorsed by the nearest immigration authority, Mayor of Town or Justice of the Peace in the case of places west of Port Arthur, or by the Immigration Department at Ottawa for places east of Port Arthur. All emigrants sent out to Canada by British charitable societies or by public funds must obtain certificates from the Canadian Emigration Authorities, Charing Cross, London, S.W., that they are suitable settlers for Canada. Special attention is drawn to the fact that whenever an immigrant has within two years of his or her landing in Canada become a public charge, or an inmate of a penitentiary, gaol, prison, or hospital or other charitable institution, he or she may, after investigation of the facts, be sent back to the United Kingdom, together with all those dependent on him or her.

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

Commonwealth of Australia.

New South Wales.—Nearly all the coal miners in the State are out on strike, and all trades are seriously affected by the shortage in the supply of coal. A report from Tamworth states that there is a good demand there in ordinary times for farm labourers, female servants, carpenters, blacksmiths and bricklayers. The September report of the Government Labour Bureau states that generally speaking the country was then in a sound and excellent position, and the prospects of the near future were good in the main lines of industry over about 80 per cent. of the State. In Sydney and suburbs the iron trades (blacksmiths, boiler-makers, engineers, moulders, and ironworkers' labourers), and the boot trades only reported trade as very bad. A few others reported matters as quiet; while several reported having had a very busy month. Most branches of the building trades, the tinsmiths and sheet iron workers, slaughtermen, and all branches of the tailoring trades were very busy in September. Farriers, trolley and draymen, wicker workers, wirenetting workers, seamen, wharf labourers, and longshoremen, all reported trade as "Good." First-class unskilled labourers were in demand, and unobtainable in any number for work out of Sydney. Competent farm and station hands were also in demand and very hard to find. The effect of the coal strike above mentioned must now be taken into account.

Other Australian States.—Of the other Australian States, Queensland, Western Australia, and to a less extent Victoria, assist emigrants—mainly agricultural and female servants—with cheap passages. In Victoria there is a good demand in the Goulburn Valley for farm and general labourers, mechanics and female servants. In South Australia there is plenty of work during the busy season for experienced farm hands. In Queensland and parts of Western Australia there is a good demand for farm hands and female servants. In Tasmania there is a moderate demand for miners and general labourers at Queenstown.

New Zealand.—The only classes of emigrants wanted in New Zealand at the present time are farmers with capital, *bona fide* farm labourers and female domestic servants. Reduced passages are offered to these classes. It is now the busy season, and there is plenty of work in farming districts, many farmers finding great difficulty in getting experienced milkers and competent farm hands. There has been a fairly general improvement in work for mechanics, but the local supply of men appears to be quite sufficient, and at Wellington many in the building trades have been unable to find employment. There is still an urgent demand for women and boys in boot and shoe, clothing, and biscuit and confectionery trades, and in laundries. It should be noted that plumbers in all the principal towns of New Zealand have either to present City and Guilds of London Honours Certificates, or similar high qualifications, or else undergo a very severe practical test before they will be allowed to do any sanitary work whatever.

South Africa.

Cape Colony.—The conditions of employment have somewhat improved, and there have been a few vacancies at Cape Town for cabinet makers, polishers, boot lasters, clickers, machinists, brush makers, tailors, and sheet metal workers. Speaking generally, however, the supply of all mechanics is ample, and is excessive in the building trades in large towns like Cape Town, East London, Kimberley, King William's Town, and Port Elizabeth.

Transvaal.—A report from Johannesburg states that there is no demand for more miners, farm or general labourers, or mechanics. The employment of whites upon the mines advances, and work has been found for considerable numbers of such men and of boys as unskilled labourers. There is an occasional demand for female servants, both here and in other parts of South Africa.

Natal. Orange River Colony.—There is no demand for more male labour in these Colonies.

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 be properly used with those on p. 397 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, and pp. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908.)]

FRANCE.

*Employment in October.**—Employment in the building trades continued good except at Paris, where work was hindered by strikes of girder fitters and joiners. In the metal trades there was a slight increase all round in the amount of unemployment, more marked, however, in the case of foundries; the exceptional activity reported last month for tin-box makers on the coast of Brittany declined in certain parts. There was a large amount of unemployment among watch and clock makers in Franche-Comté and Savoie. Employment was satisfactory in the textile trades in the Nord, the Ardennes, and the smaller centres of Maine-et-Loire and Vendée, but was not quite so good in the Vosges. Short time was still being worked in certain cotton centres of the Seine-Inférieure. At Rheims employment declined. In the hosiery trade it was moderate. Silk weavers in the Department of Loire reported no material change; power-loom weavers in the Lyons district were still fully occupied; at Lyons itself, in the small workshops of Croix-Rousse, the usual seasonal slackness was hardly felt. Employment fully revived in the clothing and hat trades. In the printing trades there was some improvement in the provinces. Employment appeared to be better on the whole for leather dressers. At St. Claude there was a slight improvement for pipe-makers. In those parts of the South of France where the vintage was still in progress employment was good, all workers being occupied, but where it was over there was much unemployment, which will continue until vine-cutting begins. Many woodcutters were out of work. Gardeners continued well employed in the Paris district.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in October were received by the French Labour Department from 1,016 Trade Unions, with an aggregate membership of 255,754. Excluding returns from the miners' Unions in the Pas-de-Calais Department, 7·2 per cent. were described as unemployed, as compared with 6·8 per cent. in the previous month and 8·7 per cent. in October, 1908. (As regards these figures see above under "Labour Abroad.")

*Coal Mining in October.**—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines in France during October was 5·82, as compared with 5·94 in the previous month, and 5·97 in October, 1908. Taking surface and underground workers together, 30·11 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 69·69 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 73·68 and 26·31, and in October, 1908, 90·16 and 9·63.

*Labour Disputes in October.**—Seventy-eight disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in October, compared with 72 in the previous month and 76 in October, 1908. In 66 of the new disputes 10,764 workpeople took part, as compared with 9,361 who took part in 67 of the September disputes and 6,496 who took part in 73 of the disputes of October, 1908. The trades in which the largest number of disputes occurred were the textile (17), building (15), transport (11), woodworking (10), metals (9), and skin and leather (6). Of 74 new and old disputes which were reported to have terminated, 11 ended in favour of the workpeople and 35 in favour of the employers, while 28 were compromised.

*Conciliation and Arbitration in October.**—Nine instances of recourse to the law on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department in October. In four cases committees of conciliation were

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

formed, which succeeded in settling two of the disputes. In the five remaining cases the employers refused to take part in conciliation proceedings.

Absence from Work through Childbirth.—A law of November 27th, 1909,* provides that for a period preceding and following childbirth, such period not to exceed eight weeks in all, a woman may absent herself from work without her employer being thereby entitled to terminate the labour contract; should he nevertheless do so, the woman will be entitled to damages, provided she has given her employer notice of the reason of her absence.

Payment of Wages and Salaries.—A law dated December 7th, 1909,† which is to come into force six months after date of publication, regulates the conditions of payment of "workpeople" and other persons employed for a wage or salary. All wages and salaries are to be paid in metallic or paper currency. "Workpeople" engaged in industry or commerce are to be paid at least twice a month, the intervals between successive pay-days not exceeding sixteen days; employees other than "workpeople" are to be paid at least once a month. In the case of work paid for by the piece and expected to take over a fortnight in execution, the dates of payment may be fixed by mutual agreement, but the pieceworker must receive a payment on account each fortnight, and payment of the balance within a fortnight after the completion of the work. Payment must not be made on a day of rest, nor in public-houses or shops, except in the case of persons employed in such places.

GERMANY.

Employment in October.—The following is a translation of a statement which appears in the issue of the *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* (the journal of the German Labour Department) for the month of November:—"In October employment improved in most industries. On the one hand fine weather prevented the retarding influences of the winter season from operating to any noticeable extent, while on the other hand a number of trades were already beginning to benefit by the activity connected with the approach of Christmas. Although there was an increased demand for industrial coal in the Ruhr district, lowness of water in the rivers had an adverse effect on the market. In the mines of Upper Silesia employment continued on a restricted scale only. Such activity as existed was confined to business in house coal, the supply of which kept the lignite and briquette works of Central Germany adequately employed. At blast furnaces, rolling mills and iron foundries, employment showed further improvement both in Upper Silesia and in West and Central Germany. In the engineering trades, however, the conditions still varied considerably. As regards the textile trades, the condition of the cotton spinning industry was still unfavourable; in some parts, as, for instance, Rhenish Westphalia, it was even worse than before. The weaving, woollen and clothmaking trades, however, were better employed. In spite of considerable business activity in places, no general revival of the textile trades as a whole can be said to have taken place. This is shown by the figures of the Sickness Insurance Funds which, to some extent, can be considered as an index of the state of the labour market. The total membership on November 1st of 469 funds connected with the textile trades exceeded that on October 1st (199,349) by 961, or 0·5 per cent. only. In the building trades employment declined in a number of towns, but continued at last month's level in others, owing to the favourable weather. The activity continued in all branches of the clothing trades. In paper manufacture employment improved owing to the partial commencement of Christmas business; there was also more work in the printing trades. In the tobacco trades, and in the Berlin breweries, employment was, on the whole, bad."

Employment of Women in Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and in Fish Curing.‡—Two orders of the Federal Council,

* Journal Officiel de la République Française, November 28th, 1909.

† Ditto, December 8th, 1909.

‡ Deutscher-Reichsanzeiger, November 30th, 1909.

dated November 25th, 1909, make certain exceptions to the rules relating to the employment of women in factories, &c., as laid down in the latest amendment of the Industrial Code (see GAZETTE, March, 1909, p. 81). These orders refer to establishments engaged in (1) fruit and vegetable preserving, and (2) fish smoking and curing, &c. In both industries females over 16 may work 13 hours a day provided there be an uninterrupted interval of rest of 8½ hours between one day's work and the next. They must not, however, be employed between 10 p.m. and 4.30 a.m. in fruit and vegetable preserving establishments, nor between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. in establishments for the curing, &c., of fish. These exceptions are not to be permitted on more than 60 days in the year in any given establishment. The provisions come into force on January 1st next, and continue in operation till December 31st, 1919.

Workpeople employed in Factories and Mines in 1908.—According to the reports of the German Industrial Inspectors* the number of factories and mines existing in Germany in 1908 was 259,617, in which 6,122,416 workpeople were employed, as compared with 250,724 establishments employing 6,128,319 workpeople in the previous year. Thus there was an increase as compared with 1907 of 3·5 per cent. in the number of establishments, and a decrease of 0·1 per cent., or practically no change, in the number of workpeople. The total of 6,122,416 employed in 1908 was made up of 4,520,066 males and 1,150,033 females over 16, 440,255 young persons from 14 to 16, and 12,062 children under 14. The only noteworthy change in the relative importance of these groups as compared with the previous year, was among children under the age of 14, who numbered 7·6 per cent. less in 1908 than in 1907.

HOLLAND.†

Employment in October.—Employment generally in the building trades was less favourable than in September, but it continued fair on the whole for plumbers. Iron and steel works were well employed, especially in the second half of the month, and employment continued good in engineering works. The shipbuilding trades continued fairly busy, and showed some improvement at Rotterdam. There was a further improvement in the diamond cutting trade, the proportion out of work falling to a little over 1 per cent. In the textile trades employment was normal, and in the printing trades satisfactory except at Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Labour Disputes in October.—The number of labour disputes reported as having begun in October was 10, in 9 of which 864 workpeople were directly concerned. During the month 10 disputes (including 7 of the new ones) came to an end. Of these 4 terminated in favour of the workpeople and 1 in favour of the employers, while 4 were ended by compromise; in the remaining case the result of the dispute was unknown.

BELGIUM.‡

Employment in October.—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 2·4 per cent. of the 49,981 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of October, as compared with 2·6 per cent. in the previous month, and 5·7 per cent. in October, 1908. (As regards these figures, see note on p. 404 under "Labour Abroad.")

Labour Disputes in October.—Six strikes, affecting 1,552 workpeople (956 directly and 596 indirectly), were reported to have commenced in October. Six other strikes which had commenced before October, and in which approximately 4,850 persons were involved, were also in progress during a part or the whole of the month. Of 9 new and old strikes which were reported to have terminated, 4, affecting 1,365 strikers, ended in favour of the employers, and 5, affecting 667 strikers, were ended by compromise.

* Jahresberichte der Gewerbe-Aufsichtsbeamten und Bergbehörden für das Jahr 1908. 4 vols. Berlin, 1908. R. von Deckers Verlag.

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

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

NORWAY.*

Employment in October.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of October in Trade Unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Statistical Office, comparative figures relating to the same Unions for the previous month and for October, 1908, being added:—

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	Oct. 31st, 1909.	Sept. 30th, 1909.	Oct. 31st, 1908.	Oct. 31st, 1909.	Sept. 30th, 1909.	Oct. 31st, 1908.
	Carpenters and Joiners ...	8,6	867	789	6.1	5.2	5.2
Painters ...	400	450	500	12.5	2.9	6.6
Metal Workers ...	5,047	5,043	5,268	4.4	4.6	3.4
Boot and Shoe Makers ...	510	515	511	...	...	0.6
Printers ...	1,398	1,373	1,322	1.5	2.4	0.5
Wood Pulp & Paper Makers ...	140	145	137	1.4	...	...
Sawyers and Planers ...	317	342	405	3.5	1.8	3.0
Bakers ...	250	260	200	13.2	15.4	16.5
Total ...	8,888	8,995	9,132	4.4	4.1	3.4

(As regards these figures see note on p. 404 under "Labour Abroad.")

SWEDEN.

Strike of Ironworkers.—Despatches from H.M. Minister and H.M. Consul at Stockholm, dated November 10th to 25th, report that conferences were held between the parties to this dispute (see November GAZETTE, p. 372) with the aid of the State mediator. The negotiations were broken off without any decision being reached, but on November 15th it was reported that the employers had declared the lock-out at the ironworks at an end. The dispute thereupon terminated, work being resumed at most of the larger establishments on November 16th, but at others men were still out.

Collective Agreement in the Saw-Milling Industry.—An agreement, operative over the whole kingdom, and embracing 64 establishments and about 17,500 workpeople, was concluded early this year between the representatives of the employers and the organised workpeople in the saw-milling industry.

The ordinary working day is to be one of 10 hours, except on Saturdays and days preceding public holidays, when it is to be reduced to 9 hours. Overtime is to be paid at time-and-a-quarter, time-and-a-half or double time, according to its duration and according to the day on which it is performed.

In case of accident during work, compensation is to be paid at the rate of one krona (is. 1½d.) per day from the fourth to the sixtieth day, both inclusive, after the accident. From the sixty-first day the compensation will be according to the scale laid down by the Workmen's (Accident) Compensation law of July 15th, 1901.

All workmen, and, if resident in the locality, their families also, are to receive gratuitous medical attendance in case of sickness. Workmen are also to receive free treatment in any local nursing institution, and, in the case of accidents, free medicine in addition.

With due regard to the other terms of the agreement, an employer is to be free to direct and distribute work as he thinks fit, and to engage or dismiss workmen, or employ them in any way, irrespective of whether they are trade unionists or not. The rights of combination on both sides are to remain unrestricted. If a dismissal takes place under circumstances which may be considered as an attack on trade unionism, the workmen, before taking other measures, are, through their union, to demand an enquiry into the matter.

If differences of opinion should arise between an employer and his workpeople concerning the application or interpretation of the agreement, or if either of the parties should refuse to fulfil the agreement, and the difference cannot be settled by the local organisations of both parties, the assistance of the Government mediator for the locality is to be invoked. Failing a settlement by these means, the central organisations of the parties are to endeavour to settle the dispute. No cessation of work shall be caused by either of the parties, in respect of any question in dispute, before a

* *Arbeidsmarkedet* (Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office).
† *Meddelanden från K. Kommerskollegiu Afdelning för Arbetsstatistik* (Journal of the Swedish Labour Department).

settlement has been attempted by the means described, nor during the progress of the negotiations.

If notice of termination of the agreement is not given four months at least before February 1st in any year, the agreement is to be extended for another year.

ITALY.

Strike of Gasworkers at Milan, Genoa, &c.—A despatch from H.M. Consul-General at Genoa, dated November 30th, reports that the workmen employed by a gas manufacturing company which has works at Genoa, Milan, Alexandria, Sampierdarena and Modena, went on strike at these towns on November 2nd, demanding a 10 per cent. increase in wages and certain minor concessions. The men had received an increase of 10 per cent. two years ago, and their demands were in consequence opposed by the employers. At Genoa the number directly involved was over 700. By the end of the month the strike had terminated at all the towns, the men returning to work under the old conditions. The supply of gas was not interfered with, the company having succeeded in finding a sufficient number of men to maintain the services during the strike.

SPAIN.

Establishment of an Institute of Social Welfare at Barcelona.—An institution entitled *Museo Social* has lately been founded at Barcelona, supported by the Provincial Government and by the Municipality. It has for its object the encouragement of schemes for improving the condition of the poorer classes. Information on matters of social and economic interest will be collected and placed at the disposal of the public, and the institute will establish a permanent exhibition of apparatus designed to prevent accidents, and of methods of hygiene suitable for adoption in workshops and factories. Besides the formation of a library freely open to the public, it is also proposed to collect plans, bye-laws, and other documents (such as copies of Spanish and foreign laws) illustrating collective effort for improving the condition of the poorer classes; it is also proposed to arrange lectures and meetings, and by means of enquiries and investigations to collect statistical data relating to social progress at home and abroad.

UNITED STATES.

Unemployment in Massachusetts: End of Third Quarter of 1909.—The *Massachusetts Labour Bulletin* for November contains statistics of unemployment on September 30th among members of Trade Unions in the State, based on returns to the Bureau of Statistics from 797 Unions with 113,464 members. The statistics relating to the end of the preceding quarter, which are also given in the Table below, were based on returns from 780 Unions, with 105,944 members, and those for September, 1908, on returns from 651 Unions, with 83,969 members.

The particulars for each of the three periods referred to are summarised in the following Table:—

Cause of Unemployment.	Members of Trade Unions returned as Unemployed.					
	Number.			Percentage.		
	Sept. 30th, 1909.	June 30th, 1909.	Sept. 30th, 1908.	Sept. 30th, 1909.	June 30th, 1909.	Sept. 30th, 1908.
Lack of Work or Material...	3,873	4,913	7,349	3.41	4.64	8.75
Unfavourable Weather ...	85	25	1	0.09	0.02	+
Strikes or Lock-outs ...	173	344	380	0.15	0.32	0.46
Disability ...	1,199	1,195	978	1.06	1.13	1.17
Other Causes...	121	259	202	0.11	0.25	0.24
Total ...	5,451	6,756	8,918	4.80	6.36	10.62

Thus the percentage unemployed on September 30th, taking account of all causes, was 4.80, as compared with 6.36 on June 30th, and 10.62 on September 30th, 1908. Excluding unemployment due to strikes or lock-outs or disability, the percentages at these dates were 3.59, 4.91 and 8.99, respectively. (As regards these figures see note on p. 404 under "Labour Abroad.")

* Based on a circular letter, dated November, 1909, and issued by the *Museo Social* for the purpose of making its objects known.

† Included under "other causes" on this date.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN NOVEMBER.

COAL MINING.

(Based on 504 Returns—438 from Employers, 50 from Trade Unions, and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the coal mining industry was fairly good during November, and showed a slight improvement as compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,363 pits employing 668,849 workpeople showed that the average number of days* worked per week by the pits during the four weeks ended November 20th, 1909, was 5.36, as compared with 5.33 in October, and 5.19 a year ago.

Of the 668,849 workpeople covered by the Returns 542,413 (81.1 per cent.) were employed at pits working 20 or more days during the four weeks ended November 20th, 1909, while 397,357 (59.4 per cent. of the whole) worked 22 days or more.

The highest average per week was in South Wales and Monmouth (5.78 days), and the lowest in Fife (4.77).

The following Table shows the average number of days per week worked by the pits during the four weeks ended November 20th, together with the figures for similar periods in October, 1909, and November, 1908:—

Districts.	No. of Workpeople employed in Nov., 1909.	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in Four Weeks ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1909, on a	
		Nov. 20th, 1909.	Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Nov. 21st, 1908.	m/nth ago.	year ago.
		ENGLAND & WALES.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	45,503	5.22	5.21	5.24	+0.01	-0.02
Durham ...	121,195	5.43	5.42	5.35	+0.01	+0.08
Cumberland ...	6,897	5.36	5.32	4.94	+0.04	+0.42
South Yorkshire ...	71,280	5.64	5.60	5.27	+0.04	+0.37
West Yorkshire ...	26,532	5.11	5.14	4.71	-0.03	+0.40
Lancashire and Cheshire	59,185	5.06	4.92	4.76	+0.14	+0.30
Derbyshire ...	43,684	5.12	5.14	4.78	-0.02	+0.34
Nottingham and Leicester	34,896	4.80	4.79	4.70	+0.01	+0.10
Staffordshire ...	31,115	5.30	5.08	5.03	+0.22	+0.27
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop ...	9,491	5.10	4.79	5.15	+0.31	-0.05
Gloucester and Somerset	8,186	5.22	4.91	4.98	+0.31	+0.24
North Wales ...	10,759	5.72	5.41	5.30	+0.31	+0.42
South Wales and Mon. ...	142,814	5.78	5.80	5.57	-0.02	+0.21
ENGLAND AND WALES	611,887	5.40	5.36	5.20	+0.04	+0.20
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland ...	25,771	5.15	4.98	4.93	+0.17	+0.22
The Lothians ...	4,385	5.11	4.76	5.14	+0.35	-0.03
Fife ...	26,497	4.77	4.99	5.36	-0.22	-0.59
SCOTLAND ...	56,653	4.97	4.97	5.14	...	-0.17
IRELAND ...	609	5.19	5.01	5.37	+0.18	-0.18
United Kingdom ...	668,849	5.36	5.33	5.19	+0.03	+0.17

As compared with October, there was an improvement in Staffordshire, Warwick, Worcester and Salop, Gloucester and Somerset, North Wales, West Scotland, and the Lothians; in Fife there was a decline.

As compared with a year ago there was an improvement in all the districts of England and Wales except in Northumberland and Warwick, Worcester and Salop, where there was a slight decline. In West Scotland there was an improvement and in Fife there was a decline.

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

* 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.

pits, according to the principal kind of coal produced at the pits at which the workpeople were engaged:—

Description of Coal.	No. of Workpeople employed in Nov., 1909.	Average number of days worked per week by the Pits in the Four Weeks ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1909, on a	
		Nov. 20th, 1909.	Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Nov. 21st, 1908.	M'nth ago.	Year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Anthracite ...	7,992	5.59	5.79	5.73	-0.20	-0.14
Coking ...	35,636	5.47	5.38	5.31	+0.09	+0.16
Gas ...	43,245	5.42	5.37	5.34	+0.05	+0.08
House ...	81,919	5.03	4.91	4.81	+0.09	+0.19
Steam ...	274,286	5.47	5.51	5.31	+0.04	+0.16
Mixed ...	225,771	5.33	5.23	5.12	+0.10	+0.21
All Descriptions ...	668,849	5.36	5.33	5.19	+0.03	+0.17

As compared with October, there was not much change, except at anthracite pits, which showed a decline. As compared with a year ago, there was an improvement at all pits except those producing anthracite.

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in November, 1909, amounted to 5,695,795 tons, or 35,771 tons less than in October, 1909, but 513,529 tons more than in November, 1908.

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

(Based on 69 Returns—56 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1 from a Trade Union, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron mines on the whole was good and about the same as a month ago and a year ago. In shale mines it continued fair, but was not so good as a year ago.

Employment was rather better than a month ago in tin and copper mines and was fairly good in lead mines. It remained fair on the whole in quarries, but was still slack in the North Wales slate quarries. Settmakers continued well employed.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the four weeks ended November 20th, 1909, the average number of days worked per week by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.82, as compared with 5.81 both a month ago and a year ago.

The following Table summarises the Returns received:

Districts.	Workpeople employed in Nov., 1909.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines in 4 weeks ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1909, on a	
		Nov. 20th, 1909.	Oct. 23rd, 1909.	Nov. 21st, 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland...	8,040	5.90	5.90	5.84	...	+0.06
Cumberland and Lancashire	4,725	5.94	5.80	5.82	+0.14	+0.12
Scotland ...	894	5.75	5.53	5.77	+0.22	-0.02
Other Districts ...	2,407	5.39	5.65	5.69	-0.26	-0.30
All Districts ...	16,066	5.83	5.81	5.81	+0.02	+0.03

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 93.0 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended November 20th, 1909, as compared with 91.1 per cent. in October, and 88.0 per cent. a year ago.

Shale Mining.—At the mines respecting which Returns were received 3,178 workpeople were employed during the four weeks ended November 20th, 1909, as compared with 3,216 in October, and 3,393 in November, 1908. The average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended November 20th, was 5.50, as compared with 5.45 a month ago, and 5.77 a year ago.

Tin and Copper Mining.—Employment in Cornwall generally showed a little improvement on the previous month, when it was reported as moderate; it was still dull, however, in the Calstock district.

Lead Mining.—Employment was reported as good generally in North Wales. In Weardale it was moderate and irregular. Full time was worked in the Matlock district.

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment was still slack in North Wales, but some improvement on the previous month was reported in the Festiniog district. At Ballachulish (Argyll), the dispute having ended, employment was fair.

Granite.—Employment was fairly good in Leicestershire, moderate and worse than a month ago at Aberdean. It was fair in Cornwall, but bad at Princetown.

Limestone.—Employment continued moderate in Durham, with some short time. It was good in Cumberland and North Wales, slack in the Buxton district and in blue lias quarries in Somerset; it was dull in the Plymouth district.

Other Stone.—Employment was bad at the Bath stone quarries and moderate at the Portland quarries. In the Gloucestershire pennant stone quarries it was dull on building stone work, but fair on street work. Employment was generally moderate in the Sheffield district and at Barnsley; at Rotherham it was fair. It was fair with chert quarrymen at Bakewell. In the Cleve Hill road material quarries employment was good and better than a month ago. In grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district it was dull and worse than a month ago. It continued good in sandstone quarries in North Wales. It was still bad in Forfarshire.

Sett-making.—Employment generally remained fairly good in Scotland. It remained good in North Wales, Leicestershire, and the Cleve Hill district.

China Clay.—Employment was fairly good in the St. Austell district, and on Lee Moor.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

(Based on 116 Returns—109 from Employers and an Employers' Association, 3 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during November was moderate. It was, however, better than both a month ago and a year ago.

Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters showed that the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of November, 1909, was 302, as compared with 297 in October, 1909, and 289 in November, 1908. Ten furnaces were re-lit during the month (four in the Cleveland district, three in Cumberland, and one each in Derbyshire, Lanarkshire and Ayrshire), while two were damped down (in Cumberland, owing to a dispute), and three blown out (one each in Staffordshire, Worcestershire and Lanarkshire).

The number of workpeople employed at the works respecting which returns were received was 22,350; an increase of 2.0 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Districts.	Number of Furnaces, included in the Returns, in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1909, on a	
	Nov., 1909.	Oct., 1909.	Nov., 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES—					
Cleveland ...	83	79	81	+ 4	+ 2
Cumberland & Lanes.	31	30	28	+ 1	+ 3
S. and S.W. Yorks ...	12	12	10	...	+ 2
Derby & Nottingham	33	32	30	+ 1	+ 3
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	26	26	26	...	...
Stafford & Worcester	32	34	34	- 2	- 2
S. Wales & Monmouth	10	10	8	...	+ 2
Other districts ...	6	6	7	...	- 1
England & Wales	233	229	224	+ 4	+ 9
Scotland ...	69	68	65	+ 1	+ 4
Total	302	297	289	+ 5	+ 13

The Imports of iron ore in November, 1909, amounted to 598,301 tons, or 57,256 tons more than in October, 1909, and 46,933 tons more than in November, 1908.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in November, 1909, amounted to 106,125 tons, or 1,402 tons less than in October, 1909, but 5,868 tons more than in November, 1908.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 207 Returns—192 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent; 3 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works was about the same as in October, and was better than a year ago.

The volume of employment during the week ended November 20th, 1909 (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked), was about 480,500, showing a decrease of 0.7 per cent. on a month ago, and an increase of 6.5 per cent. on a year ago.

Departments.	Number of Workpeople employed.		Average Number of Shifts worked per man	
	Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.	Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. Year ago.
IRON:				
Puddling Forges ...	9,483	+ 133 + 245	4.63	- 0.13 - 0.06
Rolling Mills ...	3,897	+ 2 + 184	4.90	+ 0.10 + 0.22
Forging ...	455	+ 5 + 55	5.11	+ 0.17 - 0.10
Founding ...	1,686	- 12 - 48	5.27	- 0.42 - 0.37
Other Departments ...	632	- 18 + 41	5.51	- 0.13 - 0.34
Mechanics, Labourers ...	1,867	- 8 + 77	5.49	- 0.08 + 0.04
Total, Iron ...	18,020	+ 102 + 554	4.88	- 0.10 - 0.03
STEEL:				
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	8,376	+ 87 + 954	5.85	+ 0.01 + 0.08
Crucible Furnaces ...	520	- 11 - 4	5.14	+ 0.30 + 0.89
Bessemer Converters ...	1,054	+ 48 + 142	5.04	+ 0.02 + 0.03
Rolling Mills ...	15,480	- 12 + 1,451	5.25	- 0.04 + 0.16
Forging and Pressing ...	2,849	+ 21 + 320	5.33	- 0.09 + 0.29
Founding ...	6,592	- 591 - 15	5.87	... + 0.12
Other Departments ...	7,004	+ 165 + 453	5.70	... + 0.03
Mechanics, Labourers ...	7,395	- 40 + 180	5.93	... ..
Total, Steel ...	49,880	- 333 + 3,481	5.59	- 0.02 + 0.10
IRON OR STEEL (not distinguished):				
Rolling Mills ...	10,604	+ 212 + 390	5.05	- 0.05 + 0.04
Forging and Pressing ...	759	+ 15 + 65	5.55	+ 0.22 + 0.50
Founding ...	706	- 13 + 11	5.88	- 0.01 + 0.06
Other Departments ...	3,120	- 31 + 238	5.89	+ 0.01 + 0.03
Mechanics, Labourers ...	5,760	- 38 - 243	5.77	+ 0.02 - 0.02
Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished)	20,949	+ 145 + 461	5.42	- 0.02 + 0.04
Grand Total	88,849	- 86 + 4,496	5.41	- 0.03 + 0.06
Districts.				
Northumberland & Durham	10,110	+ 75 + 1,016	5.42	- 0.09 + 0.21
Cleveland ...	8,204	+ 229 + 448	5.49	- 0.08 - 0.15
Sheffield and Rotherham ...	15,325	- 502 + 221	5.53	+ 0.06 + 0.17
Leeds, Bradford, and other Yorkshire Towns	4,103	- 89 + 12	5.42	- 0.03 + 0.23
Cumberland, Lanes. & Ches.	8,230	- 318 + 819	5.26	- 0.01 - 0.21
Staffordshire ...	10,233	- 23 + 425	5.34	- 0.06 + 0.07
Other Midland Counties ...	4,782	+ 309 + 81	5.30	- 0.05 + 0.04
Wales and Monmouth	10,513	+ 110 + 275	5.55	- 0.07 + 0.08
Total, England and Wales	71,505	- 209 + 3,297	5.43	- 0.03 + 0.06
Scotland ...	17,344	+ 123 + 1,199	5.50	- 0.04 + 0.05
Total	88,849	- 86 + 4,496	5.41	- 0.03 + 0.06

As compared with a month ago, there were increases in the number employed in 5 districts. The most marked decrease was in the Sheffield and Rotherham district. In the departments the principal change was a decrease in the steel founding department. The average number of shifts worked was 5.41, as compared with 5.44 a month ago, and there was but little change in any of the districts; in the iron founding department there was a decrease of 0.42 of a shift.

As compared with a year ago, there were increases in the numbers employed in every district; the increases were most marked in Northumberland and Durham and in Scotland. The principal departments also showed increases, the greatest being at steel rolling mills. The average number of shifts worked showed an increase of 0.06 of a shift per week; every district (except Cleveland and Cumberland and Lancashire where there were decreases) showed improvement; most of the departments also showed increases; the decreases were at iron works, the most marked being in the founding departments.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures

thereof during November, 1909, amounted to 103,502 tons, or 1,270 tons less than in October 1909, and 3,992 tons less than in November, 1908.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates, and black plates for tinning) during November, 1909, amounted to 236,235 tons, or 583 tons less than in October, 1909, but 41,421 tons more than in November, 1908.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

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

EMPLOYMENT in this industry during November continued very good, and was much better than a year ago.

At the works covered by the Returns, 410 tinplate mills were working at the end of November as compared with 407 in the previous month and 395 in November, 1908. The number of sheet mills working at the same dates were 56, 52, and 49 respectively. A slight scarcity of labour was reported.

The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 23,300 workpeople.

The following Table shows the number of works open and the number of mills working at the end of November, 1909, together with the increases as compared with a month ago and a year ago.

	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of Nov., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	At end of Nov., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works	76	+ 1	+ 2	410	+ 3	+ 15
Steel Sheet Works	8	...	...	56	+ 4	+ 7
Total ...	84	+ 1	+ 2	466	+ 7	+ 22

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

	Nov., 1909.			Oct., 1909.			Nov., 1908.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1909, on a	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
<i>Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.</i>											
To United States ...	6,804	8,644	4,879	— 1,840	+ 1,925						
British East Indies ...	2,361	4,366	2,897	- 2,005	+ 536						
Germany ...	3,444	3,881	3,044	- 437	+ 400						
France ...	1,056	1,268	893	- 202	+ 173						
Netherlands ...	3,790	3,390	2,050	+ 400	+ 1,734						
Other Countries ...	20,190	19,677	17,871	+ 513	+ 2,319						
Total ...	37,655	41,226	31,640	- 3,571	+ 6,015						
<i>Black Plates for Tinning.</i>											
Total ...	3,742	8,831	4,818	- 2,089	- 1,076						

ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,012 Returns—8 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 960 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 44 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT, though still slack, continued to improve. It was better than a year ago.

Returns from Trade Unions with a membership of 170,653 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of November was 9.5, as compared with 10.3 a month ago and 13.0 a year ago. Compared with a month ago, eleven districts show an improvement, two a slight decline and one no change. Compared with a year ago the Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn, and the South Coast districts show a slight decline; in all the other districts a distinct improvement is manifest, most marked in Glasgow and the West Riding.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of Nov., 1909.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage for Nov., 1909, on a	
		Nov., 1909.	Oct., 1909.	Nov., 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-East Coast ...	15,162	16.5	18.2	21.2	- 1.7	- 4.7
Manchester and Liverpool District	19,087	8.6	9.9	12.4	- 1.3	- 3.8
Oldham, Bolton, and Blackburn District	13,370	14.2	14.0	13.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
West Riding Towns ...	12,561	11.3	12.3	17.7	- 1.0	- 6.4
Hull and Lincolnshire District	3,975	8.2	8.2	10.4	...	- 2.2
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	7,152	5.6	6.3	9.8	- 0.7	- 4.2
Nottingham, Derby and Loughborough District	4,337	7.2	8.6	11.2	- 1.4	- 4.0
London and Neighbouring District	11,677	5.2	6.3	8.3	- 1.1	- 3.1
South Coast ...	4,487	4.6	4.9	4.4	- 0.3	+ 0.2
South Wales and Bristol District	6,823	6.8	7.5	8.2	- 0.7	- 1.4
Glasgow and District ...	15,267	12.0	12.4	24.5	- 0.4	- 12.5
East of Scotland ...	3,795	19.3	22.0	22.7	- 3.6	- 3.4
Belfast and Dublin ...	3,550	10.3	12.0	15.0	- 1.7	- 4.7
Other Districts ...	5,478	7.1	7.0	13.1	+ 0.1	- 6.0
United Kingdom (including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	170,653	9.5	10.3	13.0	- 0.8	- 3.5

On the North-East Coast employment, though still slack, continued to improve, and was distinctly better than a year ago. It was fair in ordnance shops at Newcastle, though not so good as a month ago. It was better than a month ago in railway locomotive and electrical shops at Gateshead. On the Wear employment continued bad. It continued good with wagon workers at Darlington.

In Lancashire employment continued slack generally. It was rather better than a month ago and a year ago in the Manchester and Liverpool district, but in the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn district it was worse than a month ago and a year ago, much short time being reported. It was good with electrical workers and fair with spindle and flyer makers and brassfounders at Oldham. A slight improvement was reported at Barrow.

In Yorkshire it continued slack, but was better than a month ago and much better than a year ago. It was fair, however, at Keighley, Cleckheaton and Wakefield and with patternmakers and brassfounders at Hull. Employment was fair at Lincoln, but not so good as a month ago. It continued fair at Grantham.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment remained quiet on the whole. It was fairly good, however, with some overtime, in the motor industry. Employment was good in Shropshire. At Nottingham it was slack on the whole, but fair with lace machine and hosiery machine builders, and good with bobbin and carriage makers. It was slack at Derby, except in the motor industry, in which employment was very good. A further slight improvement was reported with railway carriage and wagon builders. Employment in Leicestershire was moderate, and rather better than a month ago. It was fair at Luton and Ipswich.

Employment continued quiet in London. At Erith it was fair. In the Royal Dockyards it was moderate except at Pembroke, where it was slack. Employment continued slack in the South Wales and Bristol district, but ironfounders at Newport and Swansea were well employed.

Employment in the Glasgow district continued to improve, several branches reporting it as moderate, though others were still slack. It was much better than a year ago. Employment continued bad on the East Coast of Scotland, but was better than both a month ago and a year ago. It was fair with iron-moulders and patternmakers at Falkirk.

Employment continued dull in Ireland generally. At Belfast it was fair with patternmakers and improving with iron and brass foundries.

The Imports of machinery in November, 1909, amounted to £362,381, or £64,020 more than in October, 1909, and £92,438 more than in November, 1908.

The Exports of machinery in November, 1909, amounted to £2,293,950, or £247,977 less than in October, 1909, and £239,078 less than in November, 1908.

* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 376 Returns—6 from Employers' Associations, 355 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT showed some improvement as compared with a month ago, and was better than a year ago.

Branches of Trade Unions with 58,135 members reported 19.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of November as compared with 21.5 per cent. a month ago, and 25.2 per cent. a year ago.

District.	No. of Members* at end of Nov., 1909.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1909, on a	
		Nov., 1909.	Oct., 1909.	Nov., 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth	9,448	26.3	27.0	27.6	- 0.7	- 1.3
Wear	4,424	34.3	32.0	32.4	+ 2.3	- 18.1
Tees and Hartlepool	4,616	19.8	26.0	40.1	- 6.2	- 20.3
Humber	2,687	21.6	23.9	27.2	- 2.3	- 5.6
Thames and Medway	4,381	11.7	16.4	12.1	- 4.7	- 0.4
South Coast	5,023	5.9	5.8	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Bristol Channel Ports	2,760	20.9	30.1	20.7	- 9.2	+ 0.2
Mersey	4,067	11.6	24.3	20.7	- 12.7	- 9.1
Clyde	12,344	16.8	16.6	25.5	+ 0.2	- 9.7
Dundee, Leith and Aberdeen	2,220	37.9	41.9	37.9	- 4.0	...
Belfast	3,076	12.8	14.4	13.8	- 1.6	- 1.0
Other Districts	3,089	18.5	14.3	18.0	+ 4.2	+ 0.5
United Kingdom	58,135	19.3	21.5	25.2	- 2.2	- 5.9

As compared with a month ago, eight districts showed an improvement, which was greatest on the Mersey, at the Bristol Channel Ports, and in the Tees and Hartlepool district. On the Wear there was a slight decline.

As compared with a year ago there was an improvement in most of the principal districts.

On the Tyne employment continued bad generally, but was better than a month ago and a year ago.

On the Wear employment was bad, and slightly worse than a month ago; it was, however, better than a year ago.

In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment though still slack generally was better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. On repair work employment was good at Hartlepool.

On the Humber employment continued bad generally, but showed an improvement on a year ago. With iron shipbuilders it was moderate at Hull.

In the Thames and Medway district employment showed an improvement as compared with a month ago and a year ago; with shipwrights it was good in the Royal Dockyards.

On the South Coast employment was slack. It was good with shipwrights at the Royal Dockyards.

At the Bristol Channel ports employment was bad, but was better than a month ago. It was about the same as a year ago. On the Mersey employment was better than a month ago and a year ago. On repair work at Liverpool it was fair. At Barrow employment continued bad generally.

Employment also continued bad on the Clyde, but was better than a year ago; at Greenock it was fair with shipwrights. On the East Coast of Scotland it was very bad, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago.

Employment at Belfast continued slack, but platers and drillers reported an improvement.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

(Based on 100 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 71 from Trade Unions, and 26 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with a total membership of 23,258 had 3.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 3.9 per cent. a month ago, and 4.8 per cent. a year ago.

* Exclusive of superannuated members.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, etc.—Employment was fairly good with brassworkers at Birmingham, and also in Lancashire. Some overtime was reported in Manchester. With bedstead workers at Birmingham employment continued bad in the home trade but improved in the foreign trade.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.—Employment continued fair in the nut and bolt trade at Darlaston and Dudley. It was slack and worse than a month ago at Halesowen and Blackheath. At Birmingham it was fair with shoe rivet and wire nail makers, and moderate with cut nail and machine made rivet makers.

Wire.—Employment continued fairly good and was better than a year ago. It was fair at Halifax, Warrington and Middlesbrough; it was good at Ambergate.

Locks, Keys, and General Hardware.—Employment was moderate and improving with hollow-ware makers at West Bromwich. It continued bad and short time general with lock makers at Wolverhampton and Willenhall.

Stoves, Grates, etc.—Employment continued bad generally, but was slightly better than a month ago. It was fair at Falkirk.

Cutlery, Tools, etc.—Employment was good with sheep shear makers, fair with edge-tool grinders, and moderate with saw makers, file forgers, cutters, and hardeners. It continued slack generally in other branches. It was moderate in the edge-tool trade at Birmingham. At Redditch employment was fairly good in the needle trade; it was moderate in the fish-hook trade.

Tubes.—In South Staffordshire employment continued fair. It was good in the brass and copper tube trades at Birmingham.

Chains, Anchors, and Springs.—At Cradley Heath employment was bad with anchor smiths and chain makers, but rather better than a month ago. It was fair in the anvil and vice trade at Dudley. It continued bad with railway spring fitters and vice-men at Sheffield.

Sheet Metal Workers.—With braziers and sheet metal workers employment continued bad generally. It was slightly better than a month ago at Manchester. It was fair with sheet metal workers at Aberdeen. It continued quiet with tinplate workers at Birmingham. It was dull at Glasgow, but better than a month ago. Employment in the ironplate trade was good in the Lye district, and fairly good at Dudley, Bilston and Wolverhampton.

Gold, Silver and Britannia Metal.—With London goldsmiths and jewellers employment continued good, and was better than both a month ago and a year ago; with silver workers and with electro-plate operatives it was good, and better than a year ago. At Sheffield employment was fair with silversmiths, not so good as a month ago, but better than a year ago; it continued good with electro-plate operatives. Employment in the silver section of the Birmingham jewellery trade improved, but a slight decline was reported in the gold section. It was fair with silversmiths and electroplaters. It was good with Britannia metal workers, with overtime general. Employment continued quiet in the watch trade at Coventry.

Farriers.—Employment was fair, and rather better than a month ago.

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

Description.	Nov., 1909.	Oct., 1909.	Nov., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<i>Imports:—</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Cutlery	21,100	27,300	19,731	- 6,200	+ 1,369
Hardware	102,113	97,356	81,079	+ 4,757	+ 21,034
<i>Exports:—</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Cutlery	64,834	64,517	48,878	+ 317	+ 15,956
Hardware	190,829	202,446	170,463	- 11,617	+ 20,366
Implements and Tools	178,568	187,112	154,257	- 8,544	+ 24,311

COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 475 Returns—400 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 67 from Trade Unions, and 8 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the spinning branch was slack. Organised short time to the extent of 15½ hours weekly was worked in mills spinning American cotton.* It has been decided that short time working shall continue up to, and including, February 28th next. In the weaving branch employment was slack, with much waiting for warps. In both branches it was worse than a month ago; in the spinning branch it was worse than a year ago, but the weaving branch was better than in November, 1908. Returns from firms employing 126,343 workpeople in the week ended November 20th showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 3.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.†

As compared with a month ago, there was no marked change in the numbers employed in any of the departments; but the wages paid showed a decrease of nearly 3 per cent. in the preparing and spinning departments, and of 6 per cent. in the weaving department. As compared with a year ago there was but little change in the number employed in the preparing and spinning departments, and an increase of 4.3 per cent. in the weaving department; the wages paid showed decreases of 14.6 and 11.3 per cent. respectively in the preparing and spinning departments, and an increase of 10.8 per cent. in the weaving department.

The wages paid, as compared with a month ago, showed decreases in all the principal districts except Oldham, where there was an increase of 4.4 per cent. As compared with a year ago there were decreases in seven districts, amounting to 14.0 and 14.5 per cent. respectively in the Stockport and Oldham districts. In the Burnley and Preston districts there were marked increases.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Nov. 20, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Preparing	14,753	+ 0.6	- 0.8	11,815	- 2.8	- 14.6
Spinning	26,178	+ 0.3	- 0.0	22,508	- 2.6	- 11.3
Weaving	58,494	- 0.4	+ 4.3	49,133	- 6.0	+ 10.8
Other	19,239	+ 0.3	+ 1.3	11,545	- 2.8	+ 8.9
Departments not specified	16,679	+ 1.3	+ 2.3	16,383	+ 0.0	+ 1.7
Total	126,343	+ 0.1	+ 2.3	111,384	- 3.8	+ 1.0

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Ashton District	8,665	- 0.6	- 1.0	7,488	- 7.7	- 11.4
Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde	6,444	+ 0.1	+ 1.9	5,244	- 11.8	- 14.0
Oldham District	14,692	+ 2.2	- 0.9	13,635	+ 4.4	- 14.3
Bolton and Leigh	14,670	+ 0.1	- 1.1	12,945	- 2.5	- 3.6
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todmorden	9,932	- 0.2	+ 1.4	9,980	- 9.0	- 12.9
Manchester	13,663	- 0.8	+ 9.2	11,811	- 3.5	+ 13.9
Preston and Chorley	17,739	- 1.6	+ 2.4	15,789	- 8.7	+ 0.2
Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen	14,786	+ 0.0	+ 3.6	15,968	- 3.5	+ 37.8
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson	4,385	+ 0.1	- 5.0	3,607	- 1.7	- 8.1
Other Lancashire Towns	5,726	+ 3.7	+ 5.5	5,029	+ 0.4	+ 10.8
Yorkshire Towns	7,561	+ 0.8	+ 9.1	6,304	+ 2.5	+ 17.6
Other Districts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	126,343	+ 0.1	+ 2.3	111,384	- 3.8	+ 1.0

Raw Cotton.
American Cotton.—During the month of November, 1909, the average price of raw cotton "middling American" at Liverpool was 7.72d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 7.95d. and the lowest 7.54d. per lb. The average price for October, 1909, was 7.41d. per lb., and for November, 1908, 5.06d. per lb. For the period from December 1st to 10th, 1909, the average price of "middling American" was 7.84d. per lb.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on December 10th, 1909, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 1,097,070 bales, as compared with 1,077,860 bales on December 11th, 1908.

* It is estimated that about 85,000 workpeople were directly affected, and of these about 40,000 are included in the returns received.
† Comparisons with a year ago in the amount of wages paid are affected by the reduction in wages of 5 per cent. in the preparing and spinning departments which took place in March last.

Egyptian Cotton.—The price of "good fair Egyptian" during November, 1909, averaged 11.46d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 1s., a lb., and the lowest 11d. per lb. The average price for October, 1909, was 10.05d. per lb., and for November, 1908, 7.96d. per lb. For the period from December 1st to 10th, 1909, the average price of "good fair Egyptian" was 12.65d. per lb.

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

Description of Cotton.	Nov., 1909.	Oct., 1909.	Nov., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	224,476	241,237	226,980	- 16,781	- 2,504
Brazilian	15,913	17,341	9,819	- 1,428	+ 6,094
East Indian	3,678	4,410	2,054	- 732	+ 1,624
Egyptian	36,963	20,308	27,471	+ 16,655	+ 9,492
Miscellaneous	8,160	8,726	7,757	- 566	+ 423
Total	289,190	292,042	274,061	- 2,852	+ 15,129

Exports.

Description.	Nov., 1909.	Oct., 1909.	Nov., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Cotton Yarn and Twist—					
Grey	15,040	15,469	8,789	- 420	+ 6,251
Bleached and Dyed	2,637	3,018	2,698	- 381	- 61
Total	17,677	18,487	11,487	- 810	+ 6,190
<i>Cotton—</i>					
Thread for Sewing	2,774	2,826	2,030	- 52	+ 744
<i>Cotton Piece Goods—</i>					
Grey or Unbleached	160,243	188,082	133,658	- 27,830	+ 25,585
Bleached	126,640	140,298	110,333	- 13,658	+ 16,307
Printed	88,071	91,743	66,211	- 3,672	+ 21,860
Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	88,372	95,492	68,751	- 7,120	+ 19,621
Total	463,326	515,615	378,953	- 52,289	+ 84,373

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

(Based on 391 Returns—370 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 14 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 much better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 29,858 workpeople in the week ended November 20th, showed no change in the number employed, and a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 4.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 13.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Wool Sorting	805	+ 0.4	+ 3.1	843	+ 2.7	+ 13.9
Spinning	6,119	- 0.2	+ 5.5	5,552	- 1.4	+ 16.3
Weaving	12,818	- 0.4	+ 4.4	11,215	- 2.8	+ 12.5
Other Departments	8,248	+ 0.5	+ 3.5	8,528	+ 0.3	+ 12.3
Unspecified	1,868	+ 1.2	+ 9.4	1,980	+ 0.2	+ 13.9
Total	29,858	- 0.0	+ 4.7	28,118	- 1.2	+ 13.3

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Year ago.
Huddersfield District	4,823	- 1.2	+ 5.1	5,298	- 4.2	+ 14.0
Leeds District	3,293	+ 0.2	+ 6.2	2,940	- 2.1	+ 15.3
Dewsbury & Batley District	4,817	- 2.6	+ 2.8	4,817	- 3.1	+ 21.8
Other Parts of West Riding	2,297	+ 1.7	+ 3.1	2,052	+ 1.8	+ 8.8
Total, West Riding	15,230	- 0.9	+ 4.3	15,107	- 2.6	+ 15.8
Scotland	8,093	+ 1.2	+ 6.0	7,822	+ 1.5	+ 12.7
Other Districts	6,535	+ 0.6	+ 4.0	5,189	- 1.1	+ 7.5
Total Woollen	29,858	- 0.0	+ 4.7	28,118	- 1.2	+ 13.3

In the Huddersfield district overtime and nightwork were common, the spinning departments being those in which most overtime was worked. In the Leeds district

and the Dewsbury and Batley district employment showed a slight decline in both the spinning and weaving departments, but in the latter district several firms continued to work overtime. In Hawick, Selkirk, and Galashiels employment continued very good, and was much better than a year ago.

Worst Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 47,471 workpeople in the week ended November 20th showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and no change in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 4.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 10.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Bradford district employment with wool sorters and combers was good, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; in the other branches of the trade little change was shown. In the Keighley and Halifax districts employment showed little change compared with a month ago, and was much better than a year ago. In the Huddersfield district employment was good, and several firms worked overtime.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting & Combing...	5,369	+ 2.6	+ 2.4	5,326	- 2.9	+ 5.0
Spinning ...	24,813	+ 0.4	+ 7.3	13,385	+ 0.5	+ 8.4
Weaving ...	9,341	+ 0.7	+ 9.6	8,926	- 0.9	+ 18.8
Other Departments ...	5,136	+ 1.1	+ 3.4	5,354	+ 1.5	+ 10.4
Unspecified ...	2,912	+ 1.6	+ 6.9	2,319	+ 3.3	+ 11.7
Total ...	47,471	+ 0.7	+ 4.3	35,310	- 0.0	+ 10.8

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bradford District ...	22,398	+ 0.9	+ 3.6	16,510	- 0.8	+ 9.2
Keighley District ...	7,428	+ 0.4	+ 7.3	5,666	- 0.1	+ 15.9
Halifax District ...	5,410	- 0.8	+ 4.5	3,585	+ 0.3	+ 14.0
Huddersfield District ...	5,883	+ 1.0	+ 4.9	5,536	+ 1.7	+ 12.0
Other Parts of West Riding ...	3,367	+ 0.3	+ 1.9	2,123	+ 0.3	+ 5.8
Total, West Riding ...	44,486	+ 0.6	+ 4.4	33,420	- 0.1	+ 11.0
Other Districts ...	2,985	+ 1.8	+ 3.6	1,890	+ 1.1	+ 7.3
Total Worst Trade ...	47,471	+ 0.7	+ 4.3	35,310	- 0.0	+ 10.8

Prices of Raw Material.

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

	Nov., 1909.	Oct., 1909.	Nov., 1908.
Average Prices:			
Lincoln Hogs ...	10½	10½	8½
40's Crossbred tops ...	13½	13½	10½
60's Super Botany tops ...	27	27½	23½
Course of Prices:			
Lincoln Hogs ...	10½	10½-10½	8-9
40's Crossbred tops ...	13-14	13½-13	9½-11½
60's Super Botany tops ...	26½-27½	28½-26½	23-24½

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

Description.	Nov., 1909.	Oct., 1909.	Nov., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS').					
Imports ... 1,000lbs	51,792	28,089	52,231	+ 23,703	- 439
British Exports ...	5,729	7,428	5,012	- 1,699	+ 717
Re-Exports of Imported Wool ... 1,000 lbs.	8,830	27,527	24,776	- 18,697	- 15,946
Yarn:					
Woolen ...	198	217	144	- 19	+ 54
Worsted ...	4,798	5,082	3,951	- 284	+ 847
Alpaca and Mohair ...	1,228	1,426	1,074	- 198	+ 154
Total, Yarn ...	6,224	6,725	5,169	- 501	+ 1,055
Piece Goods:					
Woolen ... 1,000 yds.	6,213	5,892	5,187	+ 321	+ 1,026
Worsted ...	6,927	6,421	5,130	+ 506	+ 1,797
Total Piece Goods ...	13,140	12,313	10,317	+ 827	+ 2,823

LINEN TRADE.

(Based on 115 Returns—106 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 51,474 workpeople in the week ended November 20th showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, but a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there were increases of 6.1 per cent. in the number employed, and 16.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Belfast district employment was good, and much better than a year ago. In other parts of Ireland and in Scotland there was also an improvement on a year ago.

Departments.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing... ..	6,848	+ 0.1	+ 4.1	3,835	- 0.6	+ 17.4
Spinning	12,714	+ 0.3	+ 2.6	6,274	- 0.9	+ 20.2
Weaving	17,858	+ 0.1	+ 10.8	10,953	- 1.3	+ 16.1
Other	7,637	+ 1.0	+ 6.9	6,107	+ 1.4	+ 11.5
Not specified ...	6,417	+ 7.4	+ 2.4	3,581	- 1.3	+ 15.9
Total ...	51,474	+ 0.4	+ 6.1	30,750	- 0.6	+ 16.1

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Belfast	19,453	+ 0.8	+ 8.4	11,955	- 0.3	+ 25.7
Other Places in Ireland ...	16,821	+ 0.3	+ 7.0	9,134	+ 0.2	+ 14.9
Total, Ireland...	36,274	+ 0.6	+ 7.8	21,089	- 0.1	+ 20.8
Rifeshire	6,745	- 0.5	+ 4.0	4,392	- 0.7	+ 9.4
Other Places in Scotland ...	6,517	- 0.1	+ 0.6	4,101	- 2.6	+ 3.9
Total, Scotland ...	13,262	- 0.3	+ 2.3	8,493	- 1.6	+ 6.6
England	1,938	+ 0.4	+ 3.5	1,168	- 1.8	+ 10.0
United Kingdom ...	51,474	+ 0.4	+ 6.1	30,750	- 0.6	+ 16.1

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

Description.	Nov., 1909.	Oct., 1909.	Nov., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla)	4,348	3,145	3,620	+ 1,203	+ 728
Exports:					
Linen yarn ... 100 lbs	13,658	14,512	11,780	- 854	+ 1,878
Linen Piece Goods ... 100 yds	185,410	163,196	132,531	+ 22,214	+ 52,879

JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 37 Returns—32 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 18,042 workpeople in the week ended November 20th showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there were increases of 3.7 per cent. in the number employed, and 9.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Of the 18,042 workpeople covered by the returns, 15,464 (or 86 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district.

The decline compared with a month ago and the improvement compared with a year ago were more marked in the weaving department than in the preparing and spinning departments.

SILK TRADE.

(Based on 57 Returns—52 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns received from firms employing 8,570 workpeople in the week ended November 20th showed that there was no change in the number of workpeople employed, and a decrease of 0.4 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 4.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 11.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

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

Description.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Imports:						
Jute tons	46,585		32,516	45,399	+ 14,069	+ 186
Exports:						
Jute Yarn ... 100 lbs	45,801		51,397	33,137	- 5,596	+ 12,664
Jute Piece Goods ... 100 yds	171,552		163,623	157,309	+ 7,929	+ 14,243

LACE TRADE.

(Based on 85 Returns—75 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 8,251 workpeople in the week ended November 20th showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.3 per cent. in the wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, the improvement being greatest in Scotland and least at Nottingham.

At Nottingham employment continued bad with much short time in the levers branch, fair in the curtain branch, and good in the plain net branch. At Long Eaton employment was slack, with much short time. In the West of England and in Scotland it was fairly good, and better than a year ago.

Description.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Branches:						
Levers	1,857	+ 0.5	- 1.4	2,426	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Curtain	2,763	+ 1.1	+ 6.1	2,810	+ 0.5	+ 11.0
Plain Net	2,825	- 0.9	+ 6.0	2,226	- 0.1	+ 13.8
Others	806	+ 0.4	- 6.6	583	+ 1.4	+ 2.1
Total	8,251	+ 0.2	+ 2.9	8,045	+ 0.3	+ 7.7
Districts:						
Nottingham City ...	1,877	+ 1.0	- 1.4	1,730	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Long Eaton and other outlying districts ...	1,473	+ 0.6	+ 1.1	1,904	+ 2.9	+ 8.7
Other English districts ...	2,972	- 0.7	+ 4.0	2,571	- 0.7	+ 8.7
Scotland	1,929	+ 0.5	+ 7.4	1,840	- 0.9	+ 12.7
Total	8,251	+ 0.2	+ 2.9	8,045	+ 0.3	+ 7.7

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

Description.	Nov., 1909.	Oct., 1909.	Nov., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Cotton Lace	221,149	181,070	237,355	+ 43,079	- 13,206
Silk Lace	16,737	12,479	20,059	+ 4,278	- 3,302
Exports:					
Cotton Lace	332,771	304,898	308,754	+ 27,873	+ 24,017
Silk Lace	9,442	8,399	8,232	+ 1,043	+ 1,210

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Throwing	1,012	+ 1.4	+ 0.2	404	- 4.0	- 2.7
Spinning	2,492	+ 0.7	+ 2.5	1,898	+ 1.8	+ 7.7
Weaving	3,497	+ 0.5	+ 4.3	2,426	- 0.6	+ 16.6
Other	1,435	- 1.4	+ 12.6	1,007	- 2.0	+ 11.1
Not specified	134	+ 1.5	- 1.5	105	- 0.9	+ 9.4
Total	8,570	+ 0.0	+ 4.7	5,840	- 0.4	+ 11.0

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	3,106	- 0.5	+ 4.3	2,417	+ 0.9	+ 8.2
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	971	- 0.9	+ 5.0	703	- 1.0	+ 9.5
Eastern Counties	2,530	+ 0.2	+ 2.9	1,516	- 2.4	+ 10.1
Other Districts, including Scotland and Leek ...	1,963	+ 1.1	+ 7.6	1,194	+ 0.2	+ 19.6
Total	8,570	+ 0.0	+ 4.7	5,840	- 0.4	+ 11.0

Employment at Macclesfield was good with throwsters, spinners and hand-loom weavers in factories; it was moderate with "outside" hand-loom weavers, and worse than a month ago; with power-loom weavers it was fair. At Leek employment was bad with throwsters, spinners, and trimming weavers, and some short time was worked. At Congleton it was fair with throwsters and spinners, but short time was reported; with trimming weavers it was moderate. In the Bradford district and in the Eastern Counties employment was fairly good and better than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Nov., 1909.	Oct., 1909.	Nov., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:—					
Raw Silk					

At Leicester and Loughborough employment continued good; at Hinckley there was a slight decline, and short time was worked in some departments. With power frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire employment continued good; with hand frame workers in the country districts it was moderate. In Scotland it was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago; some overtime was reported.

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

Description.	Nov., 1909.	October, 1909.	Nov., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hosiery, Woollen ...	£ 43,246	£ 44,488	£ 19,486	- 1,242	+ 23,760
" Cotton ...	106,182	120,478	81,266	- 14,296	+ 24,916
Exports:					
Hosiery, Woollen ...	100,804	117,332	71,309	- 16,528	+ 29,495
" Cotton ...	34,170	36,714	22,153	- 2,544	+ 11,017

OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.

(Based on 45 Returns—19 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 12 from Trade Unions, and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

Carpet Trade.

EMPLOYMENT during November was about the same as a month ago, but was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 4,437 workpeople and paying £3,579 in wages in the week ended November 20th showed an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 1.8 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 11.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 17.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Printing, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing.

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

Cotton Dyers.—Employment was slack, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. Much short time was reported.

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

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

Hosiery and Lace Dyers, Trimmers, &c.—At Leicester employment showed a slight decline; at Hinckley it was fair; at Loughborough it was fairly good, but slightly worse than a month ago. With dyers at Nottingham employment continued good, and much overtime was reported; with bleachers at Basford it was moderate; with hosiery trimmers at Basford and Bulwell it continued fair; on the whole employment in Nottinghamshire was better than a year ago.

Calenderers, &c.—In Glasgow employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In Dundee it continued good with bleachfield workers and calender workers, and was much better than a year ago.

HAT TRADE.

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

EMPLOYMENT during November in the Silk hat trade was moderate, and slightly worse than a month ago, but much better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of November was 5.9, compared with 5.0 a month ago and 18.1 a year ago.

In the Felt hat trade employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of November

was 2.1, compared with 1.5 a month ago, and 4.7 a year ago. Employment was good at Denton, and fair at Stockport and in Warwickshire.

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

Description.	Nov., 1909.	Oct., 1909.	Nov., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
All kinds ... doz.	59,242	39,691	19,026	+ 19,551	+ 40,216
Exports:					
Hats, Felt ...	35,193	41,831	31,374	- 6,636	+ 3,821
" Straw ...	43,700	39,322	34,264	+ 4,378	+ 9,436
" Other sorts... "	8,515	7,827	7,626	+ 628	+ 889
Total ...	87,410	89,040	73,264	- 1,630	+ 14,146

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 536 Returns—477 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 49 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 63,069 workpeople in the week ended November 20th showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment showed a decided improvement, though many firms were still working short time. At Northampton employment continued slack; at Kettering it was fair, and much better than a year ago; with army bootmakers in Northamptonshire it showed an improvement. At Bristol employment was slack, and much worse than a year ago. In the heavy boot trade at Kingswood and Leeds it was only moderate. In Scotland it continued fair, and was rather better than a year ago.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London ...	2,600	+ 0.1	+ 6.6	2,551	- 3.4	+ 13.2
Leicester ...	11,949	+ 1.7	- 1.0	11,832	+ 0.5	+ 1.7
Leicester Country District	3,464	- 0.1	+ 0.7	3,262	+ 4.2	+ 5.2
Northampton	9,885	- 0.4	+ 0.7	9,412	- 1.5	+ 3.9
Northampton Country District	8,970	+ 1.6	+ 4.6	8,340	+ 0.5	+ 5.4
Kettering ...	3,873	+ 0.5	+ 6.3	3,802	- 2.6	+ 10.8
Stafford & District	2,590	+ 1.3	- 0.3	2,467	+ 1.9	+ 8.3
Norwich & District	3,518	+ 0.6	+ 13.4	3,056	+ 0.0	+ 14.3
Bristol & District ...	1,715	- 4.2	- 9.9	1,357	- 4.1	- 16.9
Kingswood ...	1,800	- 0.7	- 5.8	1,733	- 0.3	- 3.4
Leeds & District ...	2,333	+ 0.6	+ 5.2	2,161	+ 1.8	+ 4.8
Manchester & District ...	2,852	+ 0.4	+ 2.3	2,501	- 3.1	+ 2.9
Birmingham & District ...	795	- 0.4	- 2.8	670	- 0.2	- 4.5
Other parts of England and Wales	2,631	+ 0.5	+ 5.2	2,264	- 2.5	+ 2.2
ENGLAND & WALES ...	59,064	+ 0.5	+ 2.0	55,328	+ 1.2	+ 4.2
SCOTLAND ...	3,706	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	3,509	- 1.0	+ 1.1
IRELAND ...	299	- 2.9	+ 4.2	231	- 4.1	+ 7.4
UNITED KINGDOM ...	63,069	+ 0.5	+ 1.9	59,068	+ 1.0	+ 4.0

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

Description.	Nov., 1909.	Oct., 1909.	Nov., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports (less Re-exports)					
Quantity ... doz pairs	58,151	40,480	25,347	- 2,320	+ 12,804
Value ... £	75,155	89,475	56,582	- 14,320	+ 18,173
Exports (British & Irish)					
Quantity ... doz pairs	106,020	112,725	81,880	- 6,705	+ 24,140
Value ... £	242,547	251,452	196,279	- 8,935	+ 46,368

NOTE.—For imports of hides and of leather see under "Other Leather Trades."

OTHER LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 36 Returns—21 from Trade Unions and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued fair, and was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 3,248 reported 3.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 4.1 per cent. at the end of October, and 7.6 per cent. a year ago.

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

Saddle and Harness Makers.—In London employment was bad with harness makers, and quiet with brown saddlers. At Walsall it was good with brown saddlers, but slack with gig saddlers. With saddlers it was fair at Dublin, and quiet at Glasgow.

Miscellaneous Leather Trades.—With fancy leather workers employment was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago; it was also fair with portmanteau makers and good with fancy and morocco leather finishers in London.

Imports and Exports.—The Table below shows the imports of hides and undressed skins and of leather, and the exports of saddlery and harness:—

Description.	Nov., 1909.	Oct., 1909.	Nov., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hides raw, and pieces thereof, dry ...	51,661	36,079	29,872	+ 15,582	+ 21,789
Ditto, wet ...	75,632	71,320	45,514	+ 4,312	+ 30,118
Total Hides, dry and wet ...	127,293	107,399	75,386	+ 19,894	+ 51,907
Goat skins, undressed No.	961,048	1,209,280	906,765	- 248,232	+ 54,283
Sheep skins, undressed £	250,069	256,250	198,765	- 6,181	+ 51,304
Leather* ... cwt.	113,258	95,011	92,866	+ 18,217	+ 20,392
Exports:					
Saddlery and Harness £	43,757	48,951	39,193	- 5,194	+ 4,564

TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 120 Returns—90 from Employers, 4 from Trade Unions, and 26 from Local Correspondents.)

Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment during November showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, and was about the same as a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £12,525 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended November 20th showed a decrease of 2.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 0.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

Ready-made Branch.

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

Leeds.—Employment continued moderate, and was rather better than a year ago, less short time being worked. Returns from firms employing 8,176 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended November 20th showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 0.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—In Manchester employment was moderate, and rather better than a month ago. In Norwich, Bristol and Glasgow it was fairly good.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in November, 1909, were valued at £224,276, as compared

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

with £337,416 in October, 1909, and £182,978 in November, 1908; and the Exports for the same months at £473,224, £486,789, and £376,616 respectively.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 177 Returns—171 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trade was fair with retail firms, and slightly worse than a month ago, but better than a year ago; with court dressmakers it continued moderate, and was rather better than a year ago; in the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades it was moderate, and rather worse than a year ago. In the shirt and collar trade generally it was fair, and better than a year ago; in the corset trade it was fairly good, but rather worse than a year ago.

Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West-End, employing 2,026 dressmakers in the week ended November 20th, showed a decrease of 2.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 10.9 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair. Court dressmakers employing 957 workpeople in the week ended November 20th showed no change in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2.1 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was moderate. With milliners in the West-End employment was fairly good.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, under-clothing and infants' millinery trades, firms in London employing 2,898 workpeople in the week ended November 20th showed a decrease of 8.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 1.3 per cent. compared with a year ago, the latter decline being entirely in the wholesale millinery branch; employment during the month was moderate.

Returns from two Employment Bureaux in London showed a decrease in the demand for, and an increase in the supply of, dressmakers and milliners compared with a year ago.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was fair, and better than a year ago. In the costume and skirt trade firms employing 1,715 workpeople in the week ended November 20th showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 1.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade was moderate, and rather worse than a month ago, but slightly better than a year ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns received from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, employing 6,818 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £4,493 in wages in the week ended November 20th, showed a decrease of 4.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 6.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 2,937 workpeople in the week ended November 20th, showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, but a decrease of 4.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

PAPER, PRINTING, AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

(Based on 452 Returns—124 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 305 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 23 from Local Correspondents.)

PAPER TRADES.

Employment in these trades continued good. It was rather better than a month ago, and better than a year ago, when short time was reported at a number of mills.

Returns received from firms employing 20,980 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 0.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

—	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of Nov., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:		Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties ...	6,205	- 0.0	- 0.9
Midlands, Wales, and Ireland...	1,525	+ 0.4	+ 2.1
Southern Counties ...	6,750	+ 0.4	- 3.2
Scotland ...	5,745	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c.	20,225	+ 0.1	- 1.0
Hand-made Paper ...	755	+ 0.3	+ 1.9
Total ...	20,980	+ 0.1	- 0.9

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 1,557 members had 2.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 2.6 per cent. a month ago and 3.2 per cent. a year ago. In the hand-made paper trade, Trade Unions with 576 members had 6.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 6.7 per cent. a month ago, and 5.8 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of paper in November, 1909, amounted to £520,096, as compared with £486,648 in October, 1909, and £432,168 in November, 1908; and the Exports for the same months amounted to £214,932, £233,285 and £188,215 respectively.

PRINTING TRADES.

Employment with letterpress printers was good. It showed, as is usual in November, a great improvement compared with the preceding month, and it was better than in November, 1908. With lithographic printers employment was moderate, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Nov., 1909.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Nov., 1909.	Oct., 1909.	Nov., 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		London ...	21,021	3.1	5.8	4.1	- 2.7	- 1.0
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,084	3.0	5.7	3.4	- 2.7	- 0.4
Lancs. and Cheshire...	6,940	4.1	5.7	4.4	- 1.6	- 0.3
East Midland and Eastern Counties	2,557	2.3	3.7	2.3	- 1.4	...
West Midlands	2,584	3.9	5.3	4.2	- 1.4	- 0.3
S. & S. W. Counties and Wales	3,760	2.5	3.6	2.9	- 1.1	- 0.4
Scotland	5,623	4.1	4.7	4.4	- 0.6	- 0.3
Ireland ...	2,521	7.2	10.2	8.9	- 3.0	- 1.7
United Kingdom	50,090	3.5	5.6	4.2	- 2.1	- 0.7

London.—Employment was good and better than a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members out of employment at the end of the month was 3.1, as compared with 5.8 at the end of October and 4.1 at the end of November, 1908.

Other Centres.—Employment was better than a month ago and a year ago. With letterpress printers it was good generally, overtime being worked. A decline was reported, however, at Edinburgh and Oxford, and employment was slack at Bristol. At Dublin a number of men were out of employment at the end of the month. With lithographic printers employment was moderate on the whole.

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment was good generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Overtime was reported at London and Edinburgh. At Dublin employment was reported as still slack, and worse than a year ago.

—	No. of Members of Unions at end of Nov., 1909.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Nov., 1909.	Oct., 1909.	Nov., 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		London ...	3,510	2.8	3.4	3.6	- 0.6	- 0.8
Other Districts ...	3,212	3.9	6.1	5.3	- 2.2	- 1.4
United Kingdom ...	5,722	3.3	4.7	4.4	- 1.4	- 1.1

BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 2,298 Returns—753 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 1,491 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 54 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in November showed some improvement, and was better than a year ago.

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of November was 10.6 as compared with 11.2 a month ago and 13.5 a year ago; and for plumbers, at the same dates, the percentages were 10.6, 12.8, and 12.0 respectively. These percentages were usually exceeded in London, the Northern Counties, Scotland and Ireland. Returns received from painters' unions show a decline compared with a month ago, while returns from masons' unions show some improvement, and those from unions of bricklayers, plasterers and labourers show little general change.

For London the Trade Union Returns show that 12.1 per cent. of carpenters and joiners were unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 14.2 a month ago and 13.6 a year ago. The corresponding percentages for plumbers were 14.5, 17.0 and 16.6 respectively.

Returns received from 689 firms employing 41,131 workpeople at the end of November show that compared with both a month ago and a year ago there was a decrease in the number of workpeople employed by them in Scotland, the Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire. In the rest of the kingdom there was an increase in the number employed. The total effect of the changes in the numbers employed by these firms in all districts was equal to a decrease of 1.7 per cent. compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 0.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

District.	Skilled Tradesmen.			Labourers.		
	No. paid on last pay-day in Nov., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		No. paid on last pay-day in Nov., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
London ...	6,940	- 8	+ 257	4,643	+ 54	+ 86
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	2,300	- 96	- 122	1,842	+ 11	- 20
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	3,487	- 215	- 335	3,128	- 354	- 513
Midland & Eastern Counties	2,787	+ 24	+ 188	2,154	- 50	- 32
S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	2,930	+ 25	+ 176	2,047	+ 185	+ 383
England and Wales ...	18,444	- 270	+ 164	13,814	- 164	- 96
Scotland ...	2,776	- 216	- 313	1,616	- 70	+ 35
Ireland ...	519	+ 19	+ 73	579	- 45	+ 5
United Kingdom ...	21,759	- 467	- 76	16,009	- 280	- 56

District.	Lads and Boys.			Total.		
	No. paid on last pay-day in Nov., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		No. paid on last pay-day in Nov., 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
London ...	458	...	- 13	12,041	+ 46	+ 330
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	523	+ 19	- 24	4,665	- 66	- 166
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	918	- 15	- 47	7,533	- 894	- 896
Midland & Eastern Counties	361	+ 11	- 14	5,302	+ 37	+ 142
S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	493	+ 5	- 11	5,380	+ 215	+ 648
England and Wales ...	2,663	- 2	- 109	34,921	- 436	- 41
Scotland ...	657	+ 15	- 91	5,049	- 271	- 369
Ireland ...	63	+ 3	- 16	1,161	- 24	+ 62
United Kingdom ...	3,383	+ 16	- 216	41,131	- 731	- 348

Employment remained slack in most of the large centres. It was good at Hull with masons and slaters, and fair with carpenters. It was moderate generally at Huddersfield and Barnsley, and with bricklayers at Middlesbrough, Stockton and Darlington. Carpenters and joiners reported an improvement in the Sunderland district, but a decline at Sheffield, where, however, plasterers were well employed.

A decline in employment was reported at Manchester and Blackburn, and at Oldham employment was rather worse than a year ago. Employment was fair with bricklayers and carpenters at St. Helens, with carpenters at Accrington and Warrington, and with plumbers at Bolton, Blackburn and Rochdale.

At Nottingham and Leicester an improvement was reported by carpenters and a decline by bricklayers. Masons, plasterers and labourers at Nottingham were

fairly well employed. Employment was reported as fair or moderate by bricklayers at Kidderminster, Worcester, Wolverhampton and Wellingborough, by masons at Birmingham, by carpenters at Cambridge, Northampton, Derby, Coventry, the Potteries and Shrewsbury, and by painters at Lincoln, Newark, and Burton. At Mansfield employment was fair generally.

Employment was fair at Cardiff and Swansea, and moderate at Cheltenham, Bath and Torquay. At Bristol it declined with bricklayers, masons and plasterers, but was fair with plumbers. Employment was fair with bricklayers at Chatham and Maidstone.

Plumbers at Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen and Paisley were fairly well employed. Employment with masons declined at Edinburgh and Aberdeen but remained fair at Dundee.

Employment with bricklayers at Dublin and Belfast continue to improve. Employment was fair with masons and slaters at Dublin and with plasterers at Belfast. In the Cork district employment was moderate on the whole.

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 169 Returns—6 from Employers' Associations, 128 from Trade Unions, and 35 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during November was on the whole about the same as a month ago. It was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 35,140 reported 7.4 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 7.7 per cent. a month ago and 10.2 per cent. a year ago.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment with cabinet-makers, french polishers and upholsterers though still bad, showed an improvement compared with both a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions reported 10.5 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 11.3 per cent. at the end of October, and 12.9 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of furniture and cabinetware in November, 1909, were valued at £35,365, as compared with £36,094 in October, 1909, and £32,532 in November, 1908; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £82,597, £83,580, and £68,922 respectively.

Millsawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment on the whole was quiet. It showed an improvement compared with both a month ago and a year ago. At Hull and on the Tees it was reported to be fair, and in Scotland slack. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of November was 6.0 as compared with 6.5 a month ago, and 8.7 a year ago.

Imports.

Description.	Nov., 1909.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1909, on a		
	Nov., 1909.	Oct., 1909.	Nov., 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
	Timber, hewn ...	Loads. 288,716	Loads. 364,259	Loads. 252,686	Loads. - 75,543	Loads. + 35,030
" sawn ...	604,628	729,610	406,962	- 124,982	+ 197,666	
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value)	£ 16,529	£ 16,720	£ 15,224	- £ 191	+ £ 1,305	

Coopers.

Employment generally was quiet, and not so good as a year ago. At Edinburgh it was reported to be slack, at Dublin and at Hull good, and at Birmingham fair.

Coachbuilding.

Employment on the whole was moderate. It showed a further seasonal decline compared with a month ago, but was much better than a year ago. At Manchester employment was reported to be good, and at Dublin bad. Trade Unions reported 6.0 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 5.0 per cent. a month ago, and 10.9 per cent. a year ago.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers.—Employment on the whole was fair, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of November was 4.9, as compared with 5.6 in the previous month, and 6.6 a year ago.

Other Trades.—Employment with packing-case makers was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago. With basket makers in London and Leicester it continued bad, about the same as a month ago. With skip and basket makers at Oldham employment was slack, with much short time.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in November, 1909, were valued at £35,099, as compared with £31,090 in October, 1909, and £27,373 in November, 1908; and the Exports for the same months at £17,170, £18,814, and £14,426 respectively.

POTTERY AND BRICK AND TILE TRADES.

(Based on 24 Returns—7 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the Pottery trade showed little change as compared with a month ago. It was rather better than a year ago. It was quiet in the Brick and Tile trades, and rather worse than a month ago. It was better than a year ago.

Pottery Trade.—In Staffordshire employment in the earthenware trade was about the same as a month ago and a year ago. Short time was general. It was fair and rather better than a month ago in china factories at Longton. It was moderate on the whole in Devonshire where some improvement was reported. It was fairly good with earthenware potters, but bad with stone potters at Bristol. It was bad and worse than a month ago in the South Yorkshire and River Aire district. It continued bad in Scotland. It was dull and worse than a month ago with tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow.

Brick and Tile Trades.—In the Peterborough and Nottingham districts employment continued slack. It was bad in South Staffordshire. It was fair in Shropshire, and at Stourbridge and also in the Hartlepool district. It continued good in Bedfordshire. It was quiet in the Eastern Counties and in Devonshire. It was bad in Bristol. It was very quiet with some short time in North Wales.

The Imports of chinaware or porcelain and earthenware in November, 1909, were valued at £85,477, as compared with £88,446 in October, 1909, and £69,302 in November, 1908; and the Exports for the same months at £214,145, £231,232 and £185,668 respectively.

GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 88 Returns—59 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 18 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was moderate, and worse than a year ago.

—	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Nov. 20th, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Glass Bottle ...	4,375	- 4.7	- 10.8	5,308	- 1.1	- 14.0
Plate Glass ...	995	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	901	+ 4.2	+ 4.9
Flint Glass Ware (not Bottles)	1,751	+ 1.6	+ 0.2	2,020	+ 2.0	+ 5.5
Other Branches ...	332	- 2.6	- 9.0	410	- 2.1	- 6.2
Total ...	7,153	- 2.6	- 7.3	8,637	+ 0.1	- 8.4
Districts.						
North of England	857	- 3.7	+ 4.3	1,051	- 2.5	+ 0.3
Yorkshire ...	3,337	- 6.0	- 13.8	3,943	- 2.3	- 19.0
Lancashire ...	710	+ 4.1	+ 8.9	839	+ 4.6	+ 19.7
Worcester and Warwick	1,152	+ 0.6	- 0.7	1,520	+ 3.3	+ 3.1
Scotland ...	761	+ 2.4	- 3.5	947	+ 4.2	- 6.0
Other parts of the United Kingdom	336	+ 0.3	+ 2.4	337	+ 1.5	+ 2.7
Total ...	7,153	- 2.6	- 7.3	8,637	+ 0.1	- 8.4

Returns received from firms employing 7,153 workpeople in the week ended November 20th, showed a

decrease of 2.6 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, the number employed showed a decrease of 7.3 per cent. and the amount of wages paid of 8.4 per cent.

Employment with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire continued bad, and was worse than both a month ago and a year ago. It continued moderate in the North of England, except at Seaham Harbour, where it was good. It was still bad in Lancashire but rather better than a year ago. It was moderate in Scotland and at Bristol, and was dull at Dublin. A slight improvement was reported among medicine bottle makers at Rotherham, where employment was moderate. Employment was good with flint glass makers at Birmingham and Wordsley and better than a month ago. With flint glass cutters it was fair generally and better than a year ago; it was good at Wordsley, and some overtime was reported. Employment continued moderate with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens, and with pressed glass makers on the Tyne. It continued fair with plate glass bevellers and silverers at Birmingham. A further slight improvement was reported among 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.

Description.	Nov., 1909.	Oct., 1909.	Nov., 1908.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1909, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Window & German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	cwts. 117,599	cwts. 108,398	cwts. 113,716	+ 9,201	+ 3,883
Plate...	26,779	28,784	24,139	- 2,005	+ 2,640
Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	75,672	70,847	64,647	+ 4,825	+ 11,025
Manufactures, other sorts	169	153	257	+ 16	- 88
Bottles	133,257	117,219	95,707	+ 16,038	+ 37,550
Exports:					
Plate	cwts. 19,859	cwts. 20,388	cwts. 16,950	- 529	+ 2,909
Flint...	7,335	7,401	5,809	- 66	+ 1,523
Manufactures, other sorts	48,905	43,365	41,152	+ 5,540	+ 7,753
Bottles	62,677	60,990	72,586	+ 1,687	- 9,909

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 218 Reports from Correspondents in various districts).

AGRICULTURAL employment was generally regular in November. Potato lifting, pulling and storing roots and threshing, together with the arrears of farm work arising from the wet weather in the previous month, caused a fairly good demand for day labourers. There was, however, an adequate supply of such men in the majority of districts reported on.

Northern Counties.—In *Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland* there was some irregularity of employment with day labourers on account of frosty weather, which interfered with potato lifting, turnip pulling, &c. Employment was generally regular in *Lancashire*, but some loss of time occurred in the case of men employed on the potato crop. A downward tendency in wages was reported at the half-yearly hirings for single men in *Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire*. Little or no irregularity of employment was reported from *Yorkshire*, where threshing, pulling and storing roots, and manure carting provided a large amount of work in many districts. There was a plentiful supply of farm servants at the Martinmas hirings, and wages generally remained about the same.

Midland Counties.—Employment was fairly regular in *Cheshire and Derbyshire*; there was a good supply of day labourers, but the demand for men for permanent situations was not always satisfied. Threshing and work on the potato and root crops generally provided regular work in *Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire* and the supply of and demand for labour were about equal. A fairly good demand for extra labourers, with a corresponding supply, was reported from *Staffordshire and Shropshire*.

There was some surplus in the supply of day labourers in *Worcestershire and Warwickshire*; a correspondent in the Shipston Union (*Worcestershire*) refers to the sodden state of the land as the cause of the small demand prevailing in his district, since much farm work was thereby rendered impracticable. Threshing and getting up potatoes and the root crops provided a good deal of employment in *Northamptonshire*, where the supply of day labourers was generally equalled by the demand. Day labourers were fairly well employed in *Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire*. There was generally full employment for extra men in *Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire*, where threshing and work on the potato and root crops caused a good demand for labour; an insufficient supply of such men was reported from the Buntingford Union (*Hertfordshire*).

Eastern Counties.—The supply of day labourers was generally equalled by the demand in *Cambridgeshire*, where few men were reported in irregular work. There was a good demand for day labourers in *Lincolnshire*, and there was some scarcity of men for securing roots; one correspondent, however, reports that this had been remedied in his district by the retention of Irish labourers after finishing the potato harvest. Some little interruption to outdoor work on account of wet weather was reported in *Norfolk and Suffolk*, but, generally speaking, work on the root crops (which were described as unusually large), and clearing off arrears in other work from the previous month, provided full and regular employment in these counties. The supply of extra labourers was, however, usually sufficient. Similar reports come from *Essex*.

Southern and South-Western Counties.—Employment was fairly regular in *Kent*, where raising potatoes and roots, threshing, hedging and ditching, and manure spreading caused a fairly good demand for day labourers. The supply of these men was rather above the demand in several districts, but a correspondent states that in the Bridge Union there were not as many out of work as a year ago. According to reports from *Survey* there was some surplus in the supply of extra labourers, one correspondent stating that the arrears of work had been cleared off by the middle of the month. There was generally only a moderate demand for extra labourers in *Sussex and Hampshire*. Threshing and storing mangels provided a good deal of work in *Berkshire*, but the supply of extra labour was usually sufficient. The demand for day labourers was fairly good and constant in *Wiltshire*, but the supply was adequate, and several correspondents mention a surplus of labour in their districts. The supply of and demand for extra labourers were generally about equal in *Dorset and Somerset*. In *Herefordshire and Gloucestershire* the demand for extra labourers was reported as normal, the supply being usually quite sufficient. Men for permanent situations were, however, in request in certain districts of the latter county. Threshing, digging potatoes and storing mangels caused a fairly good demand for extra labourers in *Devonshire and Cornwall*, the fine weather enabling most men to obtain regular employment.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

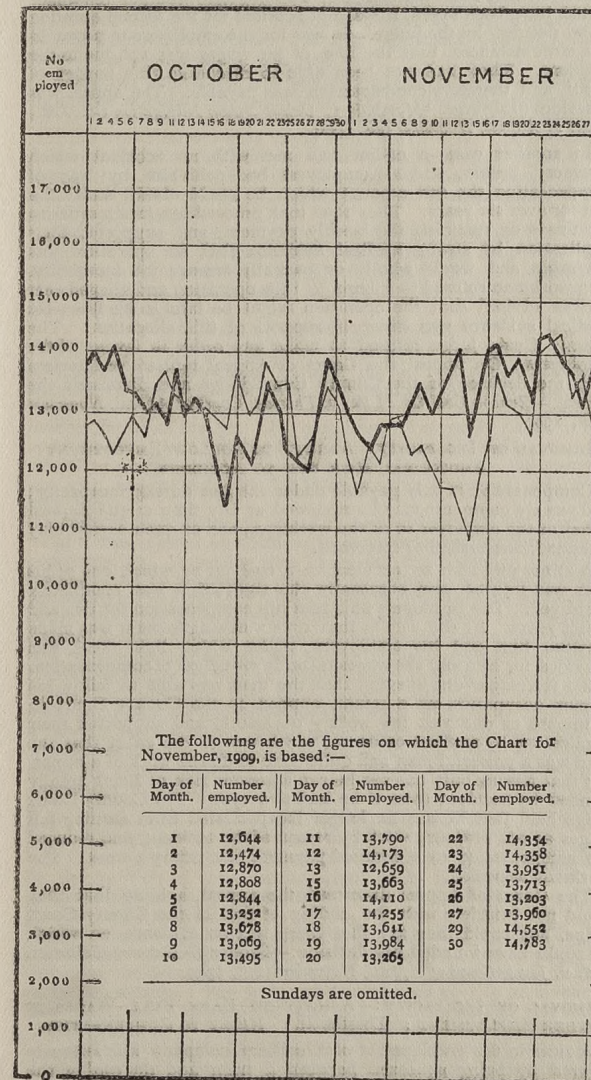
(Based on 141 Returns—116 from Employers, 8 from Trade Unions, and 17 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago. There was a slight improvement at Liverpool, and at the other principal ports employment was, on the whole, fairly good.

London.*—Employment was fair, and improved in the last week of the month, on account of the wool sales. With deal porters employment was good. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended November 27th was 13,509, an increase of 2.9 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 6.3 per cent. as compared with November, 1908. The daily numbers employed in November, 1909, ranged from 12,474 on the 2nd, to 14,783 on the 30th. During November, 1908, the daily numbers ranged from 10,865 on the 14th to 14,397 on the 25th.

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.			
	In Docks*		At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	By Ship-owners, &c.			Total.
Week ended Nov. 6th	4,504	2,000	6,504	12,816
" " " 13th	4,560	2,455	7,015	13,477
" " " 20th	4,791	2,187	7,378	13,820
" " " 27th	5,271	2,121	7,392	13,944
Average for 4 weeks ended Nov. 27th, 1909	4,782	2,290	7,072	13,509
Average for Oct., 1909	4,270	2,416	6,686	13,183
Average for Nov., 1908	4,260	2,155	6,415	12,703

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 October and November, 1909. The corresponding curve for October and November, 1908, is also given for comparison.
[The thick curve applies to 1909, and the thin curve to 1908.]



The mean daily number employed at *Tilbury Dock* was 1,289 in November, 1909, as compared with 1,237 in the previous month, and 1,137 in November, 1908.

Employment at *Liverpool* was moderate with dock labourers at the South Docks and fair at the North Docks, where it was better than a month ago; it was also fair with quay and railway carters.

Other Ports.—Employment was moderate on the Tyne and Wear, and on the latter river was better than a month ago; it was fairly good with trimmers and teamers on both rivers. At *Hartlepool* and *Middlesbrough* employment continued good with dock labourers

and moderate with riverside labourers. Employment was moderate with dock labourers at *Hull and Goole*, and good at *Grimsby*; with coal porters it was moderate at *Hull*, and fair at *Grimsby and Goole*. Dock labourers were fairly well employed at *Yarmouth*; at *Parkeston* employment was good. It was fair at *Southampton*, quiet generally at *Plymouth*, and good at *Bristol*. At *Newport* employment was slack, but at *Swansea* and other South Wales ports it was fair and better than a month ago. Employment was fair at *Manchester*. At *Glasgow and Greenock* it was fair, and better than a month ago; at *Leith and Grangemouth* employment was slack. There was an improvement at *Dundee*, the jute import season having begun. At *Aberdeen* there was a decline. Employment was fair at *Dublin* and bad at *Belfast*.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN NOVEMBER.

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

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared), show that during November 38,413* seamen, of whom 3,431 (or 8.9 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. As compared with November, 1908, there was a net increase of 2,430. The chief increases were at *Glasgow, Cardiff, Tyne Ports and London*, and the most marked decrease at *Southampton*.

For the eleven months ended November, 1909, the total number of seamen shipped was 443,527*, a decrease of 3,602 as compared with the corresponding period of 1908. The principal increases occurred at *London, Middlesbrough and Hull*, and the chief decrease at *Liverpool*, 8,116 (5 per cent.).

Lascars are not included in these figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	November, 1909.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1909.	Eleven months ended November, 1909.	
	1908.	1909.		1908.	1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1909.
ENGLAND AND WALES.					
East Coast.					
Tyne Ports ...	2,194	2,656	+ 502	27,410	28,393 + 983
Sunderland ...	415	355	- 60	4,206	4,891 + 685
Middlesbrough ...	369	352	- 17	3,358	4,089 + 731
Hull ...	766	861	+ 95	11,323	12,547 + 1,224
Grimsby ...	40	63	+ 23	1,747	1,332 - 415
Bristol Channel.					
Bristol ...	496	681	+ 185	6,506	6,373 - 133
Newport, Mon. ...	943	959	+ 16	10,629	10,026 - 603
Cardiff ...	4,358	4,804	+ 446	52,388	51,053 - 1,335
Swansea ...	333	403	+ 70	4,600	4,534 - 66
Other Ports.					
Liverpool ...	13,259	13,322	+ 63	167,845	159,739 - 8,116
London ...	5,922	6,335	+ 413	67,920	71,183 + 3,263
Southampton ...	4,074	3,629	- 445	44,745	43,762 - 983
SCOTLAND.					
Leith ...	144	272	+ 128	3,860	4,038 + 178
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	217	500	+ 283	2,335	2,804 + 469
Glasgow ...	2,339	3,057	+ 718	35,340	36,199 + 859
IRELAND.					
Dublin ...	52	30	- 22	649	609 - 40
Belfast ...	154	134	- 20	2,208	1,565 - 643
Total ...	35,983	38,413	+ 2,430	447,129	443,527 - 3,602

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 and Technical Instruction for Ireland, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

The fish landed in November, 1909, showed an increase both in quantity and value as compared with November, 1908.

Employment at the principal ports continued fairly good on the whole. At *Grimsby* employment was good with fishermen, and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At *Yarmouth* it was good with all classes, and better, on the whole, than a year ago. Employment at *Hull* was moderate with fishermen and fish dock

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

* Exclusive of Tilbury.

labourers, and fair with fish curers. At Lowestoft it was fair generally, and about the same as a month ago and a year ago. Employment was fair at Aberdeen. At Peterhead it was fair with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and moderate with fish curers. It was about the same as a month ago and a year ago. Employment with fishermen was moderate at Fraserburgh, and bad with fish dock labourers and fish curers. It was worse than a year ago with all classes. Off the south-western coast of England fishing operations were greatly hindered by stormy weather, especially during the first half of the month.

The following Table shows the quantity and value of the fish landed in November, 1909 and 1908:—

	Quantity.		Value.	
	Nov., 1909.	Nov., 1908.	Nov., 1909.	Nov., 1908.
Fish (other than Shell):				
England and Wales	Cwts. 2,216,140	Cwts. 2,120,605	£ 877,970	£ 821,840
Scotland	262,478	291,982	126,328	118,145
Ireland	97,257	18,314	31,344	10,827
Total	2,575,875	2,430,901	1,035,642	950,812
Shell Fish	—	—	27,213	30,309
Total Value... ..	—	—	1,062,855	981,121

The Exports of herrings, cured or salted, in November, 1909, were valued at £607,729, as compared with £372,374 in October, 1909, and £501,524 in November, 1908.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

WHO IS A WORKMAN? PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL PLAYER.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, compensation for personal injuries by accident is payable only to a workman. The term "workman" includes any person who has entered into or works under a contract of service with an employer, whether by way of manual labour, clerical work, or otherwise.

A professional football player entered into an agreement with a football club under which he was engaged for a year for the purpose of playing for the club. During that year he was not to engage in certain named employments, or take part in any sport without the consent of the club. He was to receive wages at the rate of £3 10s. a week, to keep himself temperate, sober and in good training, to obey the general instructions of the club, and to play in all matches as required by the club. While playing in a match he was injured so seriously as to become incapacitated from earning wages in any suitable employment. He took proceedings for compensation under the Act against the club, which was a limited company. The only question for decision was whether the claimant as a professional football player was a workman within the meaning of the Act. The County Court judge decided that he was a workman, and made an award in his favour. The club appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the claimant had clearly entered into a contract of service with the club, and was a workman within the meaning of the Act. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—*Walker v. Crystal Palace Football Club, Limited, Court of Appeal, November 10th, 1909.*

WHEN DOES EMPLOYMENT BEGIN? ACCIDENT ON WAY TO WORK.

A workman injured by accident is not entitled to compensation under the Act unless the accident was one arising out of and in the course of this employment.

At a certain colliery it was the duty of the miners, before descending the pit on commencing work, to go to the lamp house to obtain and examine a safety lamp. A miner on his way to work crossed a railway line belonging to his employers and connecting the pit with the main line. In so doing he tripped over a lever handle, used for shifting points, and fell. He was injured by falling on his own pick which he was carrying. The spot where the accident happened was about 360 yards from the lamp house and 400 yards from the entrance to the pit. He claimed compensation; but the Sheriff-Substitute refused to make an award in his favour on the ground that his work did not begin until he reached the lamp house. The claimant appealed.

The Court of Session dismissed the appeal, holding that the claimant's employment did not begin until he had reached the lamp house and obtained his lamp; therefore the accident did not arise out of and in the course of his employment.—*Anderson v. Fife Coal Co., Court of Session, November 15th, 1909.*

REFUSAL OF WORKMAN TO SUBMIT TO SURGICAL OPERATION: INCAPACITY DUE TO ACCIDENT.

Unless the incapacity from which a workman may be suffering is due to an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, he is not entitled to compensation.

A fireman on board a ship burned the fingers of his right hand by accident while following his occupation. Blisters were set up

and a sore place was caused on one finger through septic matter getting into the wound. The ship's doctor advised a simple operation, which would have consisted of two or three incisions in the finger. The man, however, refused to submit to any operation. The finger did not recover, and at the end of the voyage the man went into hospital where it had to be amputated. The man then took proceedings to get compensation under the Act, and at the hearing the ship's doctor testified that in his opinion the finger would have completely recovered if the claimant had allowed him to perform the simple operation which was necessary. Another doctor, however, who saw the claimant later, gave evidence to the effect that in his opinion the operation could not have saved the finger. The County Court judge decided that the man had been unreasonable in refusing to submit to the operation, but having regard to the evidence of the second doctor it was impossible to say whether the operation would have saved the finger or not; and that as the claimant had in fact lost his finger he was entitled to an award of compensation. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that it was not sufficient for the County Court judge to decide whether the claimant was unreasonable in refusing to submit to the operation recommended, but that there was the further question for him to decide, *i.e.*, whether the continued disability to work was due to the accident or to such unreasonable refusal. But as a doctor had said that even if the operation had been performed it was doubtful whether the finger would have been saved, it was not possible for the second question to be decided by the judge. It was for the employers to prove, in the circumstances, that the loss of the finger was not due to the accident. They had not been able to discharge this burden of proof, and therefore compensation was payable. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—*Marshall v. Orient Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Court of Appeal, November 9th, 1909.*

In another case—a collier had met with an accident which produced hernia, and his employers had paid him by way of compensation the full amount which he could obtain under the Act for over six years. They then took proceedings for an order to terminate or diminish the weekly payment, and supported their application by strong medical evidence that an operation was advisable and would wholly or partially remove the incapacity. The workman refused to submit to this operation and alleged that he was advised that the operation might be fatal to his life. No medical evidence was given in support of this allegation. The County Court judge refused to make any order in favour of the employers. On appeal the Court of Appeal refused to interfere with the decision of the County Court judge and dismissed the appeal.—*Ruabon Coal Co., Ltd., v. Thomas, Court of Appeal, November 10th, 1909.*

REMOVAL OF INCAPACITY: ABILITY TO FOLLOW EMPLOYMENT: ADDITIONAL RISK DUE TO ACCIDENT.

Compensation is only payable under the Act during incapacity; and weekly payments may be reviewed at any time at the request either of the employer or of the workman, and on such review may be ended, diminished or increased.

A miner met with an accident in a coal pit by which one of his eyes was injured, and eventually the sight of it was completely destroyed. The employers paid him full compensation for two and a-half years. At the end of that time a new agreement was made between him and his employers, under which light work was provided for him and the wages taken in reduction of compensation. Later the employers, alleging that the man was able to follow his former occupation as a miner, applied to the County Court to terminate or diminish the weekly payments, and supported their application by medical evidence, which was to the effect that the man was a powerful man and quite able to do the work of a miner, but that having only one eye he ran a greater risk of being totally blinded by accident than if he had two eyes. The County Court judge held that he was no longer incapacitated from earning full wages at his ordinary work by reason of the accident, and reduced the compensation to a nominal payment of a penny a week. The workman appealed.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that they could not interfere with the finding of fact of the County Court judge, nor could they say that there was no evidence on which he could have founded his decision.—*Cawdor & Garnant Collieries, Ltd., v. Jones, Court of Appeal, November 10th, 1909.*

REMOVAL OF INCAPACITY: ABILITY TO EARN FULL WAGES IN OTHER EMPLOYMENT: DISMISSAL: RIGHT TO COMPENSATION.

A rider in the employment of a colliery company was seriously injured by being squeezed between a tram and the roof of the mine. For over two years he received full compensation, and was then given other work by the company. At the new work he earned quite as much as he did before the accident, and at first did the work satisfactorily. Later, as alleged by the company, he did the work so negligently that eventually he had to be dismissed. He then took proceedings for an award of compensation as being totally incapacitated.

The County Court judge refused to make an award in his favour, other than an order for a penny a week to preserve his rights, being satisfied that his inability to earn as good wages as he earned before the accident was not due to the accident. It seems, however, to have been admitted that the man had been permanently injured and was totally incapacitated from following his original employment. The workman appealed.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that there was no evidence that the man's inability to get work was due to incapacity resulting from the accident.—*Wells v. Cardiff Steam Coal Collieries, Ltd., Court of Appeal, November 13th, 1909.*

PARTIAL INCAPACITY: CAPACITY FOR LIGHT WORK: INABILITY TO OBTAIN SUCH WORK.

The maximum compensation payable in case of total incapacity is half the average weekly earnings before the accident; and in case of partial incapacity the weekly payments must not exceed the difference between the amount of the average weekly earnings before the accident and the average weekly amount which the workman is earning or is able to earn in some suitable employment after the accident, but should bear such relation to that difference as in the circumstances appears proper.

A miner who was injured in circumstances entitling him to compensation received full compensation from his employers, a colliery company, for a considerable time. At the end of that time a new agreement was made between him and his employers, under which the weekly payments were reduced to 6s. a week, and the employers found the man light employment which he was perfectly able to do. After this agreement had been in operation for some time the company became unable any longer to provide this light work, and the workman was unsuccessful in his efforts to obtain suitable work elsewhere. He accordingly took proceedings to have the weekly payments increased again to the maximum amount which he had formerly been paid. The Sheriff-Substitute, however, refused his application on the grounds that no good reason for his making an order was proved. The workman appealed.

The Court of Session dismissed the appeal on the ground that the fact that the workman was unable to find work which he was capable of doing was not sufficient to entitle him to have the weekly payments increased.—*Boag v. Lockwood Collieries, Ltd., Court of Session, November 12th, 1909.*

In another case employers had been paying full compensation to an injured workman for some time. They then took proceedings for a review, and to have the compensation diminished, alleging that the workman was able to do light work. The County Court judge decided that the man was able to do light work if he could obtain it, but in the absence of any evidence that he could obtain such work, he refused to diminish the compensation. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that if the employers said the workman was capable of doing light work they must prove that he could obtain it before they asked for a reduction of compensation.—*Robinson v. Proctor & Sons, Court of Appeal, November 9th, 1909.*

CHOICE OF REMEDIES: INFANT.

Where an employer is liable in an action for damages in respect of injuries to a workman, nothing in the Act affects the civil liability of the employer, but the workman has the option of either claiming compensation under the Act or taking proceedings independently of the Act. No employer, however, is liable to pay compensation both independently of and also under the Act. An infant (or person under 21 years of age) does not by the common law as a general rule, bind himself by any agreement which he may make.

A young man under 21 years of age, apprenticed to a wheelwright, was injured by accident in circumstances entitling him to compensation. A weekly sum by way of compensation under the Act was then by agreement paid to him, and such payments were continued for 16 months. Nine of these months were before he came of age, the other seven months after he came of age. He then commenced an action at law to recover damages for his injuries, and it was contended that he was not bound by his agreement to accept compensation, as he was an infant at the time of the agreement. The Court, however, held that having continued to receive the compensation after he came of age, he must be held to have made a new agreement which was binding upon him, and therefore he was not entitled to bring an action. Judgment was accordingly given for the defendant.—*Gibbin v. Clough, King's Bench Division, November 12th, 1909.*

PROCEEDINGS TO OBTAIN COMPENSATION: COSTS: TAXATION: JURISDICTION OF ARBITRATOR TO AWARD LUMP SUM.

It is provided by the Act that the costs incidental to proceedings for the recovery of compensation shall be in the discretion of the judge or arbitrator, but that they shall be taxed in the manner prescribed by the rules.

A workman was killed by accident in circumstances entitling his dependants to compensation. A claim for £200 was made by the father of the deceased and four other persons, all of whom claimed to be dependants. The judge made an award of £45 in favour of the father, but dismissed the other claims, and awarded the father the lump sum of £5 in respect of costs. The father appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the judge had no power to assess a lump sum for costs, but that having awarded costs, the amount of such costs must be ascertained by taxation.—*Beadle v. Owners of ship "Nicholas," Court of Appeal, November 13th, 1909.*

(2) Factory Acts.

WHAT IS A FACTORY? ADAPTING FOR SALE: RAG SORTING: YOUNG PERSONS.

It is provided by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, that no young person under the age of 16 years may be employed in a factory (except for a short time) unless the occupier of the factory has obtained a certificate from the certifying surgeon for the district of the fitness of the young person for the employment. It is also provided that the expression "non-textile factory" includes any premises wherein, or within the precincts of which, any manual labour is exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to (1) the making of any article or part of any article, or (2) the adapting for sale of any article, and wherein, or within the precincts of which, steam, water, or other mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process.

The occupier of certain premises bought tailors' clippings and trimmings (known as "rags") which were sorted by hand and sold to manufacturers of shoddy or paper. About 150 persons, nearly all of whom were females, were employed in this work. In a separate room divided by a closed door from that in which the girls were employed there was a machine called a "shaker," driven by an electric motor, and used to remove dirt from such rags as required cleaning. This machine was seldom used, as only a small proportion of the rags required cleaning. When it was used, it was used by a man whose duty it was to attend to it. It was found that three girls of under 16 years of age were being employed in this sorting and had been so employed for more than a year. The occupier had not obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon, but he had employed his own medical man to certify their fitness for the work. Proceedings were taken against the occupier for an offence against the Act in employing these three girls without obtaining the prescribed certificate. At the hearing it was contended on behalf of the employer that the premises were not a factory as no article was made or adapted for sale, nor was any manufacturing process carried on there. On the other side it was contended that the cleansing of the rags in the shaker was incidental to the adapting the rags for sale within the meaning of the Act. The magistrate decided that the premises were not a factory and dismissed the informations, but stated a case for appeal to the High Court. The High Court held that the decision of the magistrate was right.—*Paterson v. Hunt, King's Bench Division. Reported November 6th, 1909.*

(3) Miscellaneous.

INSURANCE AGAINST LIABILITY OF WORKMEN FOR INJURIES: REFUSAL TO INSURE CERTAIN WORKMEN: ACTIONABLE WRONG.

A company was formed by several firms engaged in the same trade for mutual insurance of its members against liability in respect of injuries to workmen. The company thus formed a mutual assurance association, only insuring those firms which joined the association.

A man in the employment of one of the firms belonging to the association was injured by accident, and his claim for compensation was satisfied by the association. Subsequently his name was included in a list, which the association sent to all its members, of workmen against liability for injuries to whom the association refused to insure its members. As a result of being included in this list the man was unable to obtain, or to keep, employment. He accordingly brought an action for damages against the association for including his name in the list, and so preventing him from earning his living in his usual employment.

The action came before the Court of Session on the preliminary question whether the plaintiff had suffered any wrong in respect of which he was entitled to sue. The Court of Session held that the association were not bound to insure everyone, and were entitled to say that they would not insure certain individuals. In carrying on their business in this way they were doing no legal wrong to any individual whom in their own interests they thought fit not to insure. Therefore the action could not be maintained.—*Mackenzie v. Iron Trades Employers Insurance Association, Ltd., Court of Session, November 19th, 1909.*

HOME OFFICE ORDERS.

Factory Acts: Particulars of Work and Wages: New Orders.

It is provided by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, that in every textile factory the occupier shall, for the purpose of enabling each worker who is paid by the piece to compute the total amount of wages payable to him in respect of his work, cause to be published particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also particulars of the work to which that rate is to be applied, in the prescribed manner. Power is also given to the Home Secretary, on being satisfied by the report of an inspector that these provisions are applicable to any class of non-textile factories or to any class of workshops, to apply the provisions, by special Order, to such class, subject to such modifications as may be necessary for adapting them to the circumstances of the case. In pursuance of this power the Home Secretary has made an Order,* dated November 15th, 1909, and to come into operation on January 1st, 1910, applying these provisions to factories and workshops in which (1) the manufacture of chocolates or sweetmeats; (2) the manufacture of cartridges; and (3) the manufacture of tobacco is carried on. By this Order written particulars of the rate of wages are to be furnished to every worker either on each occasion when the work is given out to him, or at or before the time of his first employment on the work, and on every subsequent occasion when the rates are fixed or altered; or else the particulars are to be exhibited on a placard containing no other matter affixed in such a position in the department in which the work is done as to be easily read by all concerned. Other modifications of the provisions of the Act are contained in the Order for more effectively securing its object and for preventing the disclosure of any trade secrets.

In pursuance of the same power the Home Secretary has made another Order,† dated November 22nd, 1909, and to come into operation on January 1st, 1910, making similar provisions for bleaching and dyeing works, and for factories and workshops or parts thereof in which the printing of cotton cloth is carried on.

* Statutory Rules and Order, 1909, No. 1357. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 1d.
† Statutory Rules and Order, 1909, No. 1370. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 1d.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

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

Table with columns for Product and District, Price according to last Audit, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on, and Average selling price per ton. Rows include Coal (Durham, West of Scotland), Pig Iron (West of Scotland), and Manufactured Iron (North of England, Midlands, West of Scotland).

Pig Iron.—As a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blastfurnacemen in the West of Scotland have been increased by 2½ per cent.

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

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 household bread on December 1st, 1909.

Returns from Co-operative Societies.

The figures in the following Table are based on 229 Returns from Co-operative Societies in England and Wales, and 132 from Scotland :-

Table showing Predominant price per 4 lbs. on 1st Dec., 1909, and 1st Sept., 1909, for various districts in England and Wales, Scotland, and Great Britain.

The mean of the prices for December, 1909, shows a fall of ¼d. per 4 lbs. as compared with that for September,

1909. As compared with 1st December, 1908, a rise of 35d. per 4 lbs. occurred.

Returns showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on December 1st, 1909, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom, and from 30 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 :-

Table with columns for District, 1st Dec., 1909, 1st Nov., 1909, and 1st Dec., 1908. Rows list various districts like 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 Scotland.

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the predominant prices shows a slight decrease. Compared with a year ago an increase of 3d. per 4 lbs. is shown.

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

Table with columns for Place, Predominant Price per 4 lbs. on Dec. 1st, 1909, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with, Last Change, and Date. Lists 27 towns including London, Birmingham, Bolton, Bristol, Cardiff, Derby, Hull, Ipswich, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Norwich, Nottingham, Oldham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Potteries, Southampton, Wolverhampton, Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast, and Dublin.

As compared with November 1st, the predominant price of bread has fallen ¼d. per 4 lbs. in Manchester, Middlesbrough and Norwich. In Birmingham the predominant price is now 5½d.; a month ago it was 5¼d. and 6d. As compared with a year ago, one town (Dundee) shows a decrease of ½d. per 4 lbs., and in seven towns the price is unaltered. In the remaining towns increases have occurred. In London the increase was ¼d. per 4 lbs.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The imports of wheat during September-November, 1909, amounted to 26,096,840 cwts., or 3,843,540 cwts. more than in the corresponding months of 1908. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September-November, 1909, amounted to 3,632,330 cwts., or 370,536 cwts. more than in September-November, 1908.

Table showing British Wheat, Imports (Average Declared Value.), and Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households & Mill for cash) for November 1908, October 1909, and November 1909.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES. Quarterly Returns of Sales.

RETURNS received from Co-operative Wholesale Societies in England, Scotland and Ireland for the third quarter of 1909, show total sales in their distributive departments amounting to £8,075,304, an increase of 2.9 per cent. on the corresponding period of 1908, and of 25.2 per cent. on the corresponding period of 1904 (i.e., five years ago).

The sales and transfers from the productive to the distributive departments of the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies amounted to £2,256,552, an increase of 9.0 per cent. on the third quarter of 1908, and of 72.5 per cent. on that of 1904.

The following Table gives details for the three Societies :-

Table with columns for Names of Societies and Nature of Business, Sales (In the third quarter of 1909, 1908, 1904), and Percentage Increase compared with (A year ago, Five years ago). Rows include English Wholesale Society, Scottish Wholesale Society, English and Scottish Wholesale Societies Joint Committee, and Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Appointment of Certifying Surgeons during November, 1909.

Table with columns for District, Certifying Surgeon, and Place and time for examination of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed. Lists districts like Airdrie, Ballaghaderin, Donington, Lauder, Llansawel, Longridge, Newtownbutler, and Slough.

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

Passengers to and from Places out of Europe.—53,788 passengers left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, and 17,279 arrived from places out of Europe in October, 1909; the corresponding figures for October, 1908, were 41,277 and 19,191 respectively. The outward balance to British North America was 5,162 in October, 1909, as compared with 1,494 in October, 1908; and to the United States, 19,393 in October, 1909, as compared with 10,672 in October, 1908.

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

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for eleven months ended November.

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 Total value of Imports for eleven months ended Nov. 1907, 1908, 1909, and the Increase (+) or Decrease (-) during Jan.-Nov., 1909, as compared with same period in 1908 and 1907. Rows include Food, Drink, and Tobacco; Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured; Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured; and Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel 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 the "free on board" values.

Table showing Total value of Exports of British produce for eleven months ended Nov. 1907, 1908, 1909, and the Increase (+) or Decrease (-) during Jan.-Nov., 1909, as compared with same period in 1908 and 1907. Rows include Food, Drink, and Tobacco; Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured; Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured; and Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post).

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £81,730,544 in the eleven months ended November, 1909, an increase of £10,251,501 on the corresponding period of 1908, but a decrease of £3,521,625 as compared with the first eleven months of 1907.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended November 27th, 1909, amounted to £4,547,228, an increase of £122,870 (or 2.8 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

During the forty-seven weeks ended November 27th, 1909, the receipts amounted to £49,747,486, a decrease of £179,064 (or 0.4 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1908.

Table showing 4 weeks ended Nov. 27th, 1909, and 47 weeks ended Nov. 27th, 1909, with columns for Amount, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1908, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1908. Rows include English Lines, L. & N.W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs.; Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury; Lancs. and Yorks., and N. Eastern; L. & S.W., and Gt. Western; L. B. & S.C., and S. E. & C.; Scottish Lines; Glasgow & S. Western, N. British, and Caledonian; Irish Lines; Gt. Southern and Western, Midland G.W., and Gt. Northern.

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

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 Workshops Act during November, 1909, was 58, consisting of 53 cases of lead poisoning, 3 of mercurial poisoning, and 2 of anthrax. In addition 20 cases of lead poisoning (6 of which were fatal) were reported during November among house painters and plumbers.

During the eleven months ended November, 1909, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 581, as compared with 682 in 1908. The number of deaths during the same period was 37 as against 39 in 1908. In addition there were 221 cases of lead poisoning (including 43 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first eleven months of 1909, as compared with 214 cases (including 36 deaths) during the same period of 1908.

Analysis by Industries.

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

Industry.	CASES.		DEATHS.			
	Month of Nov., 1909.	Eleven Months ended Nov., 1909.	Month of Nov., 1909.	Eleven Months ended Nov., 1909.		
					1909.	1908.	1909.	1908.
Lead Poisoning.						
Smelting of Metals	4	60	66	—	4	2
Brass Works	1	5	5	—	—	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	1	9	13	—	1	—
Plumbing and Soldering	4	27	26	—	—	—
Printing	2	21	27	—	1	2
File Cutting	—	8	8	—	—	—
Tinning and Enamelling of Iron	4	16	9	—	—	—
White Lead Works	3	29	77	—	2	3
Red and Yellow Lead Works	2	8	12	—	—	—
China and Earthenware*	7	52	112	—	3	12
Litho-Transfer Works	—	1	2	—	—	—
Glass Cutting and Polishing	—	4	2	—	1	—
Enamelling of Iron Plates	—	3	7	—	—	—
Electrical Accumulator Works	2	25	24	—	2	1
Paint and Colour Works	5	37	20	—	1	—
Coach Making	7	92	68	—	6	2
Shipbuilding	2	24	12	—	—	—
Paint used in other Industries	6	38	42	—	—	—
Other Industries	3	55	71	—	2	5
Total in Factories and Workshops	53	514	603	—	25	31
House Painting and Plumbing	20	221	214	—	6	43
Other Forms of Poisoning.						
Mercurial Poisoning—						
Barometer and Thermometer Making	—	1	2	—	—	—
Furriers' Processes	3	3	5	—	—	—
Other Industries	—	3	3	—	—	—
Total	3	7	10	—	—	—
Phosphorus Poisoning—						
Lucifer Match Works	—	3	1	—	—	—
Other Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	3	1	—	—	—
Arsenic Poisoning—						
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	—	4	16	—	—	1
Other Industries	—	—	7	—	—	—
Total	—	4	23	—	—	1
Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"	3	14	34	—	—	1
Anthrax.						
Wool	2	25	18	—	3	3
Handling of Horsehair	—	7	11	—	—	1
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	—	18	11	—	6	1
Other Industries	—	2	5	—	1	2
Total, Anthrax	2	53	45	—	2	7

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 7 persons affected in the China and Earthenware Industry 4 were emales.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN NOVEMBER.

(Based on information supplied by the Home Office and the Board of Trade.)

EXCLUSIVE of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during November, 1909, was 222, a decrease of 48 as compared with October, 1909, and of 8 as compared with a year ago. The mean number for November during the years 1904-1908 was 244, the maximum year being 1907, with 280 deaths, and the minimum year 1904, with 215 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in November, 1909, was 121, compared with 156 in October, 1909, and 103 in November, 1908. The total number of accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in November, 1909, was 75, as compared with 88 in the previous month, and 84 a year ago. The corresponding figures for workpeople employed in the railway service were 23, 23, and 41 respectively.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported in November, 1909, was 104, as compared with 61 in October, 1909, and 156 in November, 1908.

During the eleven months ended November, 1909, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was 2,617, as compared with 2,646 in 1908. The total number of seamen killed during the same period was 850 in 1909, and 1,207 in 1908.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1909, on a	
	Nov., 1909.	Oct., 1909.	Nov., 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service—					
Brakemen and Goods Guards	1	4	3	- 3	- 2
Engine Drivers	2	1	1	+ 1	+ 1
Firemen	—	—	4	—	- 4
Guards (Passenger)	1	—	1	+ 1	—
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	9	4	10	+ 5	- 1
Porters	2	2	4	—	- 2
Shunters	1	1	3	—	- 2
Miscellaneous	7	2	13	- 2	- 6
Contractors' Servants	—	2	2	- 2	- 2
Total, Railway Service	23	23	41	—	- 18
Mines—					
Underground	108	134	83	- 26	+ 25
Surface	9	14	14	- 5	- 5
Total, Mines	117	148	97	- 31	+ 20
Quarries over 20 feet deep	3	8	6	- 4	- 2
Factories and Workshops—					
Textile—					
Cotton	4	2	3	+ 2	+ 1
Wool and Worsted	2	3	2	- 1	—
Other Textiles	—	1	1	- 1	- 1
Non-Textile—					
Extraction of Metals	5	2	3	+ 3	+ 2
Founding and Conversion of Metals	6	11	10	- 5	- 4
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	3	4	4	- 1	- 1
Ship and Boat Building	11	6	10	+ 5	+ 1
Wood	—	2	2	- 2	- 2
Chemicals	3	1	4	+ 2	- 1
Laundries	—	1	2	- 1	- 2
Other Non-Textile Industries	29	32	24	- 3	+ 5
Total, Factories & Workshops	63	65	65	- 2	- 2
Accidents reported under Factory Act, 8s. 104-5—					
Docks, Wharves and Quays	7	11	7	- 4	—
Warehouses	2	—	1	+ 2	+ 1
Buildings to which Act applies	3	12	11	- 9	- 8
Total under Factory Act, 8s. 104-5	12	23	19	- 11	- 7
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	3	3	2	—	+ 1
Total, exclusive of Seamen	222	270	230	- 48	- 8
Seamen—					
On Trading Vessels—					
Sailing	17	6	79	+ 11	- 62
Steam	80	42	70	+ 38	+ 10
On Fishing Vessels—					
Sailing	4	2	1	+ 2	+ 3
Steam	3	11	6	- 8	- 3
Total, Seamen	104	61	156	+ 43	- 62
Total, including Seamen	326	331	386	- 5	- 60

TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.*

Number and Magnitude.—Twenty-four disputes began in November, 1909, as compared with 31 in October, 1909, and 28 in November, 1908. By the 24 disputes, 5,958 workpeople were directly, and 2,900 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 15,085 workpeople involved in trade disputes in November, 1909, as compared with 19,773 in October, 1909, and 140,644 in November, 1908.

New Disputes in November, 1909.—In the following Table the new disputes in November are summarised by trades affected:—

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Mining and Quarrying	8	4,981	2,710	7,691
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	6	445	61	506
Textile	6	367	23	390
Other Trades	4	165	106	271
Total, November, 1909	24	5,958	2,900	8,858
Total, October, 1909	31	12,407	3,997	16,404
Total, November, 1908	28	15,390	1,396	16,786

Causes.—Of the 24 new disputes, 3 arose on demands for increased wages, 1 on an objection to reduction in wages, 6 on other wages questions, 1 on a question of hours of labour, 2 on details of working arrangements, 8 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, and 3 on questions of Trade Union principle.

Results.—Definite results were reported in the case of 16 new disputes, directly involving 3,587 persons, and 7 old disputes, directly involving 985 persons. Of these 23 new and old disputes, 6, directly involving 1,490 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 7, directly involving 639 persons, were decided in favour of the employers; and 10, directly involving 2,443 persons

Principal Trade Disputes.

Occupations.†	Locality.	Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute began in 1909.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
		Directly.	Indirectly.†				
Coal Mining—							
Enginemen, Stokers, Mechanics, Hewers, &c.	Aberdare ...	100	2,000	1 Nov.	1	For advance in rate of wages ...	Work resumed on employers' terms.
Coal Miners	Pontypridd (near)	1,090	—	1 Nov.	2	Refusal to work with non-unionists	Non-unionists joined the South Wales Miners' Federation.
Coal Miners, Enginemen and Stokers	Pontypridd (near)	1,630	140	15 Nov.	1	Against dismissal of a disabled man	Man reinstated on a lighter job after work had been resumed.
Boot and Shoe Trade—							
Machinists, and other Boot and Shoe Operatives	Leeds ...	52	106	6 Nov.	5	Against dismissal of a fellow worker	Worker reinstated.

* 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.

OUTPUT OF MINERALS IN 1908.

ACCORDING to a Report* issued by the Home Office, the total value of all the minerals raised in the United Kingdom in 1908 was £130,000,000, a decrease of over £5,000,000 as compared with 1907. The decline is accounted for mainly by the decrease of nearly £4,000,000 in the value of the output of coal, which fell by over 6 million tons. Of the other non-metallic minerals, the combined values of the output of clay and shale, igneous rocks, limestone, oil shale, salt, sandstone and slate, exceeded £8,000,000 in 1908.

Of the metallic minerals raised, the most important is of course iron ore, the output of which was 15 million tons valued at nearly 3¼ million £.

* Mines and Quarries, General Report and Statistics for 1908. Part III, Output. Cd. 4937. Price 1s. 6d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd.

were compromised. In the case of 1 other dispute terminating during the month work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The aggregate duration in November of disputes that started or were settled in that month was 77,000 working days. In addition, 111,400 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 188,400 working days, as compared with 156,100 in the previous month, and 745,600 in the corresponding month of 1908.

Summary for the First Eleven Months of 1908 and 1909.—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, 1908 and 1909, respectively, were as follows:—

Groups of Trades.	Jan.-Nov., 1908.			Jan.-Nov., 1909.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.
Building	19	2,796	71,300	14	1,575	19,100
Mining and Quarrying	127	73,548	1,135,500	188	268,236	2,142,300
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	54	59,094	3,825,500	48	7,874	155,000
Textile	62	131,621	5,367,100	53	6,209	153,200
Clothing	29	4,157	63,000	24	2,451	18,000
Transport	22	3,736	19,100	20	4,899	94,800
Other Trades	44	4,852	85,100	42	2,034	49,300
Total	357	279,854	10,566,600	389	293,278	2,631,700

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 they are included in the preceding statistics.

The following Table gives the quantity of the principal classes of minerals raised in 1907 and 1908, together with the value at the mines and quarries:—

Mineral.	1907.		1908.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Chalk	1,000 tons.	1,000 £	1,000 tons.	1,000 £
Clay and Shale	4,779	201	4,262	174
Coal	14,828	1,850	14,407	1,840
Gravel and Sand	267,831	120,527	261,529	116,599
Igneous Rocks	2,400	184	2,193	163
Iron Ore	5,674	1,159	6,114	1,233
Lead Ore	15,732	4,433	15,031	3,724
Limestone	33	419	29	259
Oil Shale	12,509	1,324	11,611	1,223
Salt	2,690	806	2,892	795
Sandstone	1,955	649	1,844	569
Slate	5,012	1,397	5,025	1,420
Tin Ore	444	1,178	414	1,032
	7	707	8	595

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, 1909, was a decrease of £47 per week, as compared with an increase of £799 per week in October, 1909, and a decrease of £4,560 per week in November, 1908. The number of workpeople affected was 14,682, of whom 8,499 received increases amounting to £240 per week, and 6,183 sustained decreases amounting to £287 per week. The total number affected in the previous month was 70,897, and in November, 1908, 138,119.

Four changes, affecting 7,991 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales, and the remaining changes, affecting 6,691 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, without stoppage of work.

Summary for the eleven completed months of 1909.—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose wages were changed, so far as reported, during the eleven months ended November 30th, 1909, was 1,124,349, as compared with 905,364 in the corresponding period of 1908. The changes arranged gave 13,571 workpeople a net increase of £551 per week and 1,105,851 workpeople a net decrease of £68,832 per week, whilst the remaining 4,927 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 a decrease of £68,281 per week, as compared with one of £60,953 per week in the corresponding period of 1908.

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

Groups of Trades.	January—November.			
	1908.		1909.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Building	11,852	+ 223	11,702	- 686
Coal Mining	661,750	- 47,055	847,261	-55,177
Iron, &c., Mining	14,318	- 4,937	7,721	- 191
Quarrying	2,673	- 890	4,051	- 32
Pig Iron Manufacture	27,176	- 2,236	14,381	- 241
Iron and Steel Manufacture	53,179	- 6,651	26,600	- 1,237
Engineering and Shipbuilding... ..	101,809	- 3,021	48,812	- 2,488
Other Metal Trades	1,873	+ 206	3,357	- 568
Textile Trades	12,386	+ 1,113	155,823	- 8,019
Clothing Trades	1,673	+ 87	1,458	+ 139
Printing, &c., Trades	10,843	+ 953	1,110	+ 67
Glass, &c., Trades	6,952	+ 201	63	- 2
Other Trades	6,015	- 423	3,424	- 97
Employees of Local Authorities	2,867	+ 229	586	+ 51
Total	905,364	- 60,953	1,124,349	-68,281

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour reported as taking effect in November affected 2,100 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 3,050 hours per week. The total number reported as affected by changes in hours of labour during the eleven months ended November 30th, 1909, was 60,389 (exclusive of those affected on account of the adoption of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908). Of these, 621 had their aggregate working time increased by 1,140 hours per week, and 59,768 had reductions amounting to 106,903 hours per week.

Principal Changes in Wages and Hours in November.

Particulars of the principal changes in rates of wages and hours of labour 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.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change takes effect in 1909.	Occupation.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
				Increase.	Decrease.	
				I.—RATES OF WAGES.		
Building ...	Glasgow, Motherwell and District	Nov.	Bricklayers	1,176	...	Decrease of 3d. per hour (9 3/4 to 9d.).
Coal Mining ...	Northumberland...	1 & 8 Nov.	Deputies	1,100	...	Increase of 1d. per day (6s. 3d. to 6s. 4d.).
			Mechanics	1,600	...	Increase of 1d. per day (5s. 1d. to 5s. 2d.).
Pig Iron Manufacture	Scotland	1 Nov.	Enginemn	700	...	Increase of rd. per day. Wages after change: Winding, 5s. 11d.; Hauling and Pumping, 5s. 4d.
			Firemen	250	...	Increase of 1 per cent., making wages 24 per cent. above the standard of 1879.
Iron & Steel Manufacture	Great Britain	7 Nov.	Blastfurnacemen and Labourers	3,500	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 2 1/2 per cent., making wages 22 1/2 per cent. above the standard of 1st January 1909.
			Steel Melters, Pitmen, &c.	2,221	...	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1 1/2 per cent.
Woodworking	Glasgow and District	1 Nov.	Gas Produccermen and Charge Wheelers	40	...	Decrease of 1/2 per cent.
			Steel Workers	1,260	...	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5 per cent., leaving wages 14 per cent. above the standard.
Transport ...	Newcastle and Gateshead	1 Nov.	Barrow-in-Furness	500	...	Increase, under sliding scale, of 1 per cent.
			Lathers and Lath Splitters	110	...	Increase of 1d. hour (6d. to 7d.), with corresponding increase in piece rates.
			Cartmen, Rolleymen, &c.*	700	...	Increase to minimum rates of 25s. per week for Rolleymen, 24s. for Cartmen, and 23s. for Flat Cartmen, with 1s. extra it required for Sunday work.

II.—HOURS OF LABOUR.

Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Kingswood ...	6 Nov.	Boot and Shoe Operatives in Associated Factories	1,300	...	Decrease of 1/2 hour per week (54 to 53 1/2).
Transport ...	Newcastle and Gateshead	1 Nov.	Cartmen, Rolleymen, &c.†	800	...	Decreases to uniform 60 hours per week.

* See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

† See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND TRADE UNIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies, Trade Unions, Building Societies and Co-operative Societies for 1908 shows that the number of Friendly Societies at work at the end of that year was 87, including 21 societies for miscellaneous purposes. The total membership of the latter was 1,766, and the total funds £14,966. The aggregate membership of the

remaining 66 societies was 123,297, and the total funds £1,258,023.

At the end of 1908, 153 trade unions with a membership of 113,918 were in existence, as compared with 138 unions with 95,701 members at the end of 1907. The total income in 1908 amounted to £105,003, the total expenditure to £102,402, and the total funds to £90,278. One quarter of the total membership belongs to pastoral unions, one-fifth to mining unions, and nearly one-quarter to sea and land transport unions.

LABOUR BUREAUX IN NOVEMBER.*

NOTE.—Labour Bureaux whose registers are identical with those of Distress Committees are excluded from this Table. For statistics of the work of Distress Committees in November, see page 429.

RETURNS were received relating to the work of 41 Labour Bureaux during November; of these Bureaux 23 were in London (including West Ham), and 18 in the Provinces. Of the London Bureaux 20 are affiliated to the Central Employment Exchange, and are under the control of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London.

The total number of applications for work during the month was 27,856, of which 17,878 were in London, and 9,978 in the Provinces. The number of situations filled through the Bureaux was 6,298 or 22.6 per cent. of the applications received, and 83.9 per cent. of the situations offered. Of the total number of situations filled 3,360 (or 53.4 per cent.) were permanent, and 2,938 (or 46.6 per cent.), were temporary. The persons for whom situations were found through the London Exchanges affiliated to the Central Exchange were classified by trades, as follows: building trades (artisans and labourers), 247; wood-working trades, 130; metal and engineering trades, 158; other skilled trades, 152; "transport and general," 242; other trades, 158;

boys, 541; women and girls, 974. The figures for the non-affiliated Bureaux are as follows: building trades, 192; metal and engineering trades, 146; carters and stablemen, clerks, warehousemen, porters and messengers, 176; general labourers, 275; employees of local authorities, 152; charwomen and domestic servants, 213; bill distributing, &c., 1,449; other occupations, 638. In addition, 455 men were employed by the Salvation Army authorities.

At 40 of the Bureaux comparison with a month ago and a year ago is possible. As compared with a month ago, there was an increase of 176 in the number of applicants and of 814 in the number of situations found. The number on the registers at the end of the month showed an increase of 3,440. As compared with November, 1908, there was a decrease of 11,077 in the number of applicants, and an increase of 1,882 in the number of situations found. The number on the registers at the end of November, 1909, showed a decrease of 5,881, as compared with November, 1908.

TABLE SHOWING WORK DONE BY EACH BUREAU DURING NOVEMBER, 1909.

Name of Bureau or Exchange.	New Applicants.	Situations offered.	Situations Filled.							Applicants Remaining on the Registers.									
			Building Trades.	Metal and Engineering Trades.	Transport and General.	Other Occupations Men & Boys.	Women and Girls.	All Situations.			Building Trades.	Metal and Engineering Trades.	Transport and General.	Other Occupations Men & Boys.	Women and Girls.	Total			
								Perma-nent.	Tempo-rary.	Total									
London Bureaux affiliated to the Central Exchange—																			
Bethnal Green and Shoreditch (117, High St., Shoreditch, E.)	1,466	257	2	1	9	100	68	169	11	180	83	72	373	495	254	1,277			
Brixton (30, Brixton Road, S.W.)	633	116	48	7	11	29	17	83	29	112	133	60	193	160	46	601			
Camberwell (131 Peckham Rd, S.E.)	897	167	31	20	16	42	35	117	17	134	140	59	191	218	81	689			
Camden Town (184, High St., N.W.)	849	203	5	4	15	78	62	145	19	164	112	30	296	194	171	803			
City of London (78, Temple Chambers, Temple Ave., E.C.)	...	193	6	7	11	87	55	166	...	166	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clapham Junction (33, St. John's Hill, S.W.)	1,100	192	...	5	23	53	60	124	17	141	171	65	233	304	194	967			
Deptford (13, Deptford B'dge, S.E.)	576	59	8	4	3	15	13	35	8	43	59	58	64	141	66	388			
Eastern—Stepney (463, Commercial Rd., E.)	374	133	7	...	6	27	62	90	12	102	28	27	93	126	59	338			
Eastern—Poplar (127, East India Dock Rd., E.)	415	63	4	6	15	6	26	40	17	57	136	68	131	154	72	561			
Finsbury (8, Pentonville Rd., N.)	1,114	419	10	11	15	117	154	271	56	307	46	45	396	176	146	809			
Fulham (2, Jordan Place, Walham Green)	798	136	7	11	11	56	45	125	5	130	253	55	227	300	1,098				
Greenwich (10, Nelson St., S.E.)	420	143	32	39	7	32	18	116	12	128	89	84	83	97	50	403			
Hackney (24, Amburst Rd., E.)	443	110	9	6	9	32	30	97	5	102	80	33	145	155	50	463			
Islington (131 & 133, Holloway Rd., N.)	1,297	219	5	2	26	72	49	164	13	177	177	62	403	244	82	968			
Kensington and Hammersmith (20, Queen St., W.)	598	124	1	10	30	35	72	12	84	111	47	172	181	57	568				
Lewisham (246, High St., S.E.)	463	148	13	6	10	35	46	104	7	111	87	28	113	103	98	429			
Rotherhithe (94, Union Rd., S.E.)	479	109	3	9	30	47	86	54	100	46	12	66	75	96	295				
St. Marylebone & Westminster (14, Harrow Rd., W.)	928	208	11	3	26	64	58	131	23	154	330	43	453	273	186	1,285			
South Central (53 & 54, London Rd., S.E.)	1,240	199	9	8	11	44	92	164	...	164	80	48	218	156	181	683			
Woolwich (125, High St., S.E.)	368	57	20	11	2	11	2	37	9	46	117	102	176	133	30	548			
Total of above ...	14,456	3,266	247	158	242	981	974	2,336	266	2,602	2,278	1,007	4,031	3,638	2,219	13,173			
Other London Bureaux.																			
Salvation Army (20-22, White-chapel Rd., E.)	2,945	1,916	...	3	1	1,912	...	2	1,914	1,916	64	38	146	223	...	471			
West Ham (29, Broadway, Stratford, E.)	260	51†	12	...	1	7	1	6	15	21	20	26	53	88	10	197			
Westminster (Caxton Hall, S.W.)	217	94	1	...	5	43	14	52	11	63	44	15	220	150	207	636			
Total, "Other London" ...	3,422	2,061	13	3	7	1,962	15	60	1,940	2,000	128	79	419	461	217	1,304			
Provincial Bureaux.																			
Birmingham (144, Gt. Charles St.)	1,012	454	17	32	11	167	145	273	99	372	130	417	275	357	212	1,430			
Coventry (St. Mary's Street)	234	94	6	43	3	29	...	81	...	81	33	384	61	108	...	586			
Croydon (Town Hall)	629	192	25	...	26	119	16	26	160	746	59	45	291	15	1,526				
Dudley (Stone St.)	96	18	...	2	1	15	...	1	17	18	14	128	220	71	...	433			
Ipswich (135, Fore St.)	93	22	14	...	...	5	...	9	10	19	42	21	90	24	3	180	
Liverpool (Municipal Buildings, Dale St.)	124	39	...	1	3	16	12	12	20	32	2	...	6	8	126	142			
Manchester (King St., West Deansgate)	1,498	340	68	26	112	39	63	220	88	308	482	644	1,863	526	251	3,766			
Newcastle-on-Tyne (22, Royal Arcade)	1,756	15	...	1	1	...	9	5	6	11	114	261	1,009	412	47	1,843			
Norwich (Free Library Buildings)	...	42	8	1	24	2	...	...	35	35	20	13	46	8	...	87	
Nottingham (Mount Street)	217	18	...	4	...	14	...	11	7	18	18	45	91	137	...	291			
Reading (Valpy Street)	294	15	2	...	7	5	...	14	...	14	70	19	184	47	...	320			
Salford (Town Hall)	295	40	5	2	1	1	31	33	7	40	150	40	231	104	208	713			
Warrington (Bank House, Sankey St.)	241	95	1	11	12	28	32	28	56	84	8	63	79	105	113	368			
Aberdeen (1, Adelphi)	314	41	2	...	32	6	1	19	...	39	41	109	156	85	14	905			
Dundee (Dudhope Pl. or Town Hall)	73	19	...	18	...	...	...	19	...	32	46	22	73	5	178	
Edinburgh (27, Jeffrey St																			

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN NOVEMBER, 1909.

DURING November, 959 fresh applications (558 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 11 Bureaux* furnishing Returns, and 673 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 257 persons, of whom 155 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps).

The demand for cooks and parlourmaids was in excess of the supply; the supply of housemaids, lady's maids, children's nurses, and companions was in excess of the demand.

The work done by the Bureaux during November, 1908 and 1909, is shown in the following Table:—

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

Table with columns for Superintendent, Forewomen, etc., Shop Assistants, Dressmakers, Milliners, etc., Secretaries, Clerks, Typists, Apprentices and Learners, Domestic Servants, and Miscellaneous.

In addition to the above registered applications, the Returns show that 27 persons in London and 43 in the provinces were referred to other Agencies; 245 persons in London and 86 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, AND FLORISTS' WORKSHOPS.

THE Commissioner appointed by the Home Office to inquire into certain difficulties which have arisen in the application of the Factory and Workshops Acts to florists' workshops has recently presented his report.†

The recommendations of the Commissioner (His Honour Judge Ruegg, K.C.), may be summarised as follows:—

The Order allowing meal-times in florists' workshops at different times, and the Order allowing 30 days' overtime to women should not be rescinded. The weekly half holiday should be allowed at the option of the occupier either on Saturday or any other day, and the power to grant the weekly half holiday to assistants on different days should be included in any future legislation.

* Excluding Bureaux for which information is not available for a year ago. † Figures not included in totals, information not being available for a year ago. ‡ Cd. 4932. Price 1d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. § See LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1908, p. 356.

PAUPERISM IN NOVEMBER.

(Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland, and Ireland.) THE number of paupers relieved on one day in November, 1909, in the 35 urban districts mentioned below, corresponded to a rate of 228 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with October, 1909, the total number of paupers increased by 9,620 (2.4 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 5. The number of indoor paupers increased by 5,333 (3.0 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 4,287 (1.9 per cent.).

Compared with November, 1908, the rate per 10,000 decreased by 6. The number of indoor paupers increased by 1,352 (0.7 per cent.), whilst the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 6,394 (2.7 per cent.).

Table showing Paupers on one day in second week of Nov., 1909. Columns for In-door, Out-door, TOTAL, Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population on a Month ago and Year ago.

Table for ENGLAND & WALES. Metropolitan Districts: West, North, Central, East, South. Other Districts: Newcastle, Stockton & Tees, Bolton, Oldham, &c., Wigan, Manchester, Liverpool, Bradford, Halifax & Huddersfield, Leeds, Barnsley, Sheffield, Hull, North Staffordshire, Nottingham, Leicester, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff & Swansea.

Table for SCOTLAND* and IRELAND.†. Scotland: Glasgow, Paisley & Greenock, Edinburgh & Leith, Dundee & Dunfermline, Aberdeen, Coatbridge & Airdrie. Ireland: Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Waterford & Limerick, Galway.

* Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Small Pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses. † Excluding Casuals, but including persons maintained in Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c., who are classified as not able-bodied.

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN NOVEMBER.

NOTE.—Labour Bureaux which are identical with Distress Committees are included in this Table. For particulars of other Labour Bureaux see page 427.

The Table given below summarises the information received from the various Distress Committees as to their operations in November, 1909.

Table with columns for Distress Committees, Net No. of Applicants on Registers at end of Nov., 1909, No. given Employment-relief, Aggregate duration of Employment-relief, and Total Amount of Wages paid. Includes sections for London Central Unemployed Body, Outer London, Provincial Towns in England and Wales, Lancashire and Cheshire, Yorkshire, Midlands, Rest of England and Wales, and Ireland.

During the month registration was resumed at Barking, Tottenham, Walthamstow, Aston Manor,

* The number on the registers of 29 London Committees. † In addition, 89 men were employed on piece-work. ‡ No employment-relief was provided by the Distress Committee, but the Municipality found work for some of the men. § Some not registered under Act.

Barrow-in-Furness, Bury, Dartford, Handsworth, Hastings, Heywood, Merthyr Tydfil, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northampton, Portsmouth, Greenock, Belfast, and Drogheda.

The total number who received employment-relief was 8,760, of whom 5,167 were in London and "Outer London," 2,223 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, and 1,370 in Scotland.

The following Table affords a comparison between the numbers on the register at the end of November, 1909 and November, 1908. Those committees only are included whose registers had been open at least one month before November 30th:—

Table comparing Distress Committees in 1909 and 1908. Columns for Districts, No. of Committees, and Net No. of Applicants Remaining on Register at end of November.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING NOVEMBER.

- UNITED KINGDOM. (All the United Kingdom Official Reports may be obtained from Wyman & Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., direct or through any bookseller.) Mines and Quarries. General Report and Statistics for 1908. Part III.—Output. Output and persons employed at mines worked under the Coal Mines and Metalliferous Mines Acts, and at Quarries; details of mineral output, &c. Home Office. [Cd. 4937: pp. 139, with charts: price 1s. 5d.] Report of His Honour Judge Ruegg, K.C., as to the application of the Factory & Workshop Act, 1901, to Florists' Workshops. Home Office. [Cd. 4932: pp. 8: price 1d.] Report to Home Office on the Disaster at the Alexandra Dock, Newport, on 2nd July, 1909, by W. W. Squire. [Cd. 4921: pp. 15, with photographs and diagrams: price 1s. 9d.] Railway Accidents. Summary of Accidents and Casualties reported to the Board of Trade during the three months ended 30th June, 1909, with reports of the Inspecting Officers upon certain Accidents which were inquired into. [Cd. 4923: pp. 125: price 2s. 3d.] Royal Commission on the Poor Law and Relief of Distress. Appendix, Vol. XXVII. Replies by Distress Committees to Questions circulated on the subject of the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905. [Cd. 4944: pp. 87: price 9d.] Appendix. Vol. XXXV. Index to report on England and Wales. [Cd. 4945: pp. 55: price 6d.] Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending December 31st, 1908. Part A. Proceedings under the Friendly Societies, Trade Unions, and other Acts; schemes certified under the Workmen's Compensation Acts; information as to friendly and other societies in the Colonies and Foreign Countries. [H.C. 105: pp. 193: price 1s. 7d.] Statistical Tables and Charts relating to British and Foreign Trade and Industry (1854-1908). In continuation of certain Tables and Charts contained in the Returns Cd. 1761 of 1903 and Cd. 2337 of 1904; with additions. Board of Trade. [Cd. 4954: pp. vii + 233, with charts: price 5s. 2d.] Aliens Act, 1905. Return of Alien Passenger Traffic between the United Kingdom and Ports in Europe or within the Mediterranean Sea during the three months ending September 30th, 1909, with the number of expulsion orders made during that period. [Cd. 4938: pp. 8: price 1s. 1d.] Local Taxation Returns (England and Wales), 1907-08. Part I. Accounts of Overseers, Boards of Guardians, &c. (non-metropolitan). [H.C. 299: pp. xxxi. + 80: price 11d.] Fourteenth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Scotland, 1908. Supplement containing statistics of infectious disease notifications and of mortality. [Cd. 4915: pp. vi. + 74: price 8d.] Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1908-9. Report and Tables relating to Irish Agricultural Labourers. Migration of labourers to England and Scotland, number of persons employed in agriculture in Ireland, wages paid, &c. [Cd. 4919: pp. 48: price 2s. 4d.] Agricultural Statistics of Ireland, with detailed Report for the year 1908. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. [Cd. 4940: pp. xxxv. + 153: price 9d.]

Eighteenth Report of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland, for the year ending 31st March, 1909. Enlargement of holdings and migration, fisheries, loans for boats, &c., assisted industries, Raffleisen agricultural banks, &c. [Cd. 4927: pp. 148: price 7s.]

Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1908. Number of vessels, men and boys employed, loans for the purchase of boats and nets, &c. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 4930: pp. xliii. + 124: price 8s.]

BRITISH COLONIES.

Statistical Tables relating to British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates. Part XXXII. 1907. Board of Trade. [Cd. 4881: pp. xix. + 767: price 6s. 3d.]

Canada. The Labour Gazette, October, 1909. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in September; first annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour; cooperative or people's banks established in the Province of Quebec; Quebec and Manitoba legislation affecting labour, 1909, &c.

New Zealand. Eighteenth Annual Report of the Department of Labour, 1909. Reports of the Inspector of Factories and Awards, Inspector of Scaffolding; prices of commodities and rents charged, unemployed assisted, proceedings under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration, Shearers' Accommodation and Workers' Compensation Acts. [pp. LXX. + 155; with photographs and diagrams.]

Journal of the Department of Labour, October 1909. Condition of trade and employment as at 30th September, 1909; accidents in factories, accidents reported under the Scaffolding Inspection Act, prices of commodities and rents charged in the four chief centres and in the secondary towns of New Zealand on 30th August, 1909.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1908. Return showing the number of members in each industrial union registered under the Act to December 31st, 1908. [pp. 9.]

Awards, Recommendations, and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Vol. X. Part 5. [pp. VI. + 64.]

Workers' Dwellings. Report of the Chief Advisory Officer under the Workers' Dwellings Act for the year ending March 31st, 1909. [pp. 3, with photographs.]

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

Western Australia. Eighth Annual Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1902, and under the Trade Unions Act, 1902, by the Registrar of Friendly Societies. Year ended June 30th, 1909. [Perth: F. W. Simpson, Government Printer: pp. 21.]

Report of Proceedings under the Friendly Societies, Benefit Building Societies, Co-operative and Provident Societies, Workers' Compensation and Truck Acts. By the Registrar of Friendly Societies. Year ended June 30th, 1909. [Perth: F. W. Simpson, Government Printer: pp. 27.]

South Australia. Report of the Registrar of Trade Unions for the year ending May 31st, 1909. Accounts of twelve trade unions. [pp. 2.]

Commonwealth of Australia. Report of the Agreement, Resolutions, Proceedings and Debates of the Inter-State Conference held at Melbourne, August 1909. [Melbourne: J. Kemp, Government Printer: pp. 25.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

United States.

Department of Commerce and Labour. Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, No. 82, May, 1909. Mortality from consumption in occupations exposing to municipal and general organic dust, by F. L. Hoffman.

Bureau of the Census. Bulletin 102—Telegraph Systems, 1907. Bulletin 103—Religious Bodies 1906. Special Report. Marriage and Divorce, 1867-1906. Part I. Summary, Laws, Foreign Statistics. [Washington, Government Printing Office: pp. xiii. + 535.]

Massachusetts Labour Bulletin, No. 69, September, 30th, 1909. Quarterly report on the state of employment in the organized industries.

Texas. Laws of Texas relating to Labour. State Bureau of Labour Statistics. [Austin, Texas: pp. 50.]

The Quarterly Journal of Economics. November, 1909. Contains "Technical Development in Cotton Manufacturing since 1860," by Melville T. Copeland; "American Shoemakers," 1848-1895, a sketch of Industrial Evolution, by J. R. Commons.

American Economic Association Quarterly. The Printers. A study in American trade unionism, by George E. Barnett, October, 1909.

General.

Annual Report of the International Printers' Secretariat, 1908. [Stuttgart: pp. 129.]

France.

Journal of the French Labour Department, October, 1909. Employment and labour disputes in September; savings banks in 1907. [Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie: price 2d.]

Germany.

Journal of the German Labour Department, November, 1909. Employment in October; unemployment censuses in Chemnitz (January 13th-15th, 1909), and Nuremberg (July 29th, 1909); strikes and lock-outs in third quarter of 1909. Also supplement relating to statistics of collective labour agreements concluded in 1908. [Berlin: Carl Heymanns Verlag: price 1d.]

Reports of German Factory and Mines Inspectors for 1908 (4 vols.) Imperial Statistical Department. [Berlin, 1909; R. V. Deckers Verlag, G. Schenck, Königlicher Hochbuchhändler.]

Statistics of Medical Treatment in connection with the German Insurance Institutions, 1904 to 1908. (Second Supplement to "Ämtliche Nachrichten des Reichs-Versicherungsamts," 1909.) Imperial Insurance Department, 1909. [Berlin: Behrend & Co.: pp. 197.]

Statistics of Munich for 1908. Parts 1 & 2. Part I. contains prices of articles of food, &c., in 1908, and wages and hours, &c., in municipal undertakings. Part II. contains statistics of undertakings and workpeople in Munich in 1907 and 1909; sickness, invalidity and old age insurance in 1908, and work of labour exchanges in 1908. Municipal Statistical Office. [Munich: J. Lindauersche Buchhandlung (Schöpping): pp. 54 & 61: price 1s.]

Home Industries in the Rhine-Main Industrial District. Vol. I. Monographs by Prof. Dr. Paul Arndt prepared at instance of the Scientific Committee of the Home Industries Exhibition at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, 1908. [Jena: Verlag von Gustav Fischer: pp. viii. + 407: price 6s. 5d.]

Yearbook of the Central Federation of German Co-operative Societies for Distribution, 1909. 2 vols. [Hamburg: Verlagsanstalt des Zentralverbandes deutscher Konsumvereine von Heinrich Kaufmann & Co., Hamburg, 1, Besenbinderof 52: pp. xxiv + 974, and viii + 998: price 9s. 10d.]

Proceedings of the 50th General Congress of the General Federation of German Co-operative Societies, Freiburg, 9th to 12th August, 1909. [Berlin: Kommissionsverlag von J. Guttentag, W. Lützowstrasse 107/108: pp. 457.]

Austria-Hungary.

Statistical Journal of Hungary, October, 1909. Technical education in Hungary, 1906-9. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]

Italy.

Journal of the Italian Labour Department. October, 1909. Prices of articles of food, &c., in September; labour disputes in September. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d.]

Statistical Yearbook of Italian Towns. Second Year, 1907-8. Labour disputes, chambers of labour, &c. Statistical Union of Italian Towns, 1908. [Florence: Alfari e Venturi: pp. xvi. + 320.]

Belgium.

Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, October 31st, 1909. Labour disputes in September. November 15th, 1909. Employment in October; prices of articles of food, &c., on October 31st. [Brussels: F. van Bugghendout: price 1d. each.]

Yearbook of Labour Legislation, 1908. Contains texts of laws and decrees of 1908 relating to labour in various countries. Belgian Labour Department, 1909. [Brussels: Librairie Albert Dewit, 53, rue Royale: pp. xix. + 920: price 4s. 9d.]

Holland.

Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, October, 1909. Employment and labour disputes in September. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

Report on Factory Inspection in Holland in 1907 and 1908. Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, 1909. [The Hague: Gebroeders J. & H. van Langenhuisen: pp. xv. + 240 and tables.]

Wages, Hours, &c., of Municipal Employees in Amsterdam in 1908. Municipal Labour Bureau of Amsterdam. [Amsterdam: Johannes Müller: pp. 53: price 5d.]

Report of the White Lead Commission. Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, 1909. [The Hague: Gebroeders, J. and H. Langenhuisen: pp. 68 + charts.]

Switzerland.

Population and Housing Conditions of Zürich.—Statistical Office of Zürich. [Zürich, 1909: Rascher & Cie: pp. 52: price 5d.]

Denmark.

Reports on Workmen's Insurance.—(1) Report of the Council for Workpeople's Insurance for 1908 (2 vols.); (2) Do., do. (Fishermen's Section); (3) Do., do. (Seamen's section). [Copenhagen: pp. 56 + 265, 33, 43.]

Norway.

Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office, September, 1909. Unemployment in September. [Christiania.]

Sweden.

Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 8-9, 1909. Employment in second quarter of 1909; statistics of factories and artisans in 1907; statistics of female and child labour in factories and mines in 1907; labour agreement for Swedish sawyers; labour registries, June and July; prices of articles of food, &c., in July. [Stockholm: price 2d.]

Factory Inspection in Sweden in 1908. [Stockholm: pp. iv. + 265.]

Statistics of (1) Municipal Poor Relief and Finances in 1907; (2) Savings Banks in 1908; (3) Mining in 1908 (includes numbers employed and days worked). [Stockholm.]

Report on the Swedish Bill relating to Sick Funds. [Stockholm, 1909: pp. 222.]

Russia (Finland).

Journal of the Finnish Labour Department, No. 4, 1909. Industrial accidents in 1907; work of labour registries in second quarter of 1909; housing conditions at Tämmerfors; unemployment, wages, &c., in March and April, 1909; prices of articles of food in second quarter of 1909. [Helsingfors: price 2d.]

Spain.

Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, October, 1909 (labour disputes in September); November, 1909 (labour disputes in October; cost of living in certain provinces, April-September, 1909). [Madrid: D. V. Suarez, Libreria calle de Preciados, 48: price 2d. each.]

Portugal.

Journal of the Portuguese Labour Department, No. 30, 1909. Report for 1908 on Factory Inspection in the second district (includes prices of food). [Lisbon.]

Bulgaria.

Commerce, Navigation and Prices in Bulgaria in 1908.—Contains wages of agricultural workers and masons. Statistical Department of Bulgaria. [Sofia: pp. lxxxix. + 529 + charts: price 6s. 5d.]

Journal of the Bulgarian Statistical Department, September, 1909. Contains prices of articles of food, &c., in chief towns, and wages of masons in August.

Roumania.

Statistical Journal of Roumania, No. 4, 1909. Movement of population in 1908 and February, 1909. [Bucarest: Albert Baer, Strada Numa-Pompiliu, 7: price 9s.]

Argentine Republic.

Quarterly Journal of the Labour Department of the Argentine Republic, September 30th, 1909. Wages in Buenos Aires in July, 1909; labour disputes in second quarter of 1909. [Buenos Aires: A. Espiasse e Hijo, Florida 6: price 1s. 9d.]

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING NOVEMBER.

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

(1) REGISTERED.

The total number of Industrial Unions and Societies registered in November was as follows:—Under the Trade Union Acts, 3; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 12; under the Friendly Societies Acts, 58 (including 33 Branches); under the Building Societies Acts, nil, in all, 73.

Among the new Societies registered in November were the following:—

Trade Unions.—*England.*—2, viz., Licensed Jewish Master Butchers' Protection Assoc., 21, Church Lane, Whitechapel, E.; National Soc. of Telephone Employees, 4, Great James St., Theobalds Road, W.C. *Scotland.*—Nil. *Ireland,* 1, viz., Hand Loom Weavers, Amalg. Trade Union of, Ireland, Waringstown, Co. Down.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—*England and Wales.*—8, viz., Working Men's Clubs: (4) Howden-le-Wear and Dist. Working Men's Club and Inst., Ltd., Sunny Dene, Howden-le-Wear S.O., Co. Durham; Coalville and Dist. Constitutional Club, Ltd., High St., Coalville, Leicester; South Shields Veterans' Social Club, Ltd., 55 & 57, Brunswick St., South Shields; Greenside and Dist. Social Club and Inst., Ltd., No. 1, School Houses, Greenside, Ryton S.O., Co. Durham. *Co-operative Distributive:* (2) Merthyr Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Bethesda St., Merthyr, Glam.; Compton Stores and Trading Soc., Ltd., Cheap St., Compton, Newbury. *Agricultural Distributive:* (1) West Glamorgan Farmers' Assocn., Ltd., Cefn Myddfai, Velindre, Morriston S.O., Glam. *Miscellaneous:* (1) *Scotland* 2, viz., Agricultural Distributive: (1) Canonbie and Dist. Farmers' Assocn., Ltd., Hollandhirst, Canonbie. *Miscellaneous:* (1) *Ireland,* 2, viz., Agricultural Productive: (1) Annacotty Co-op. Creamery, Ltd., Annacotty, Lisnagry. *Agricultural Distributive:* (1) Prior Co-op. Agric. Soc., Ltd., Ballinskelligs, Co. Kerry.

Friendly Societies.—*England and Wales.*—24, viz., Westbury Working Men's Club and Inst., Westbury, Brackley; Purfleet Working Men's Club and Inst., Purfleet Club and Inst., Purfleet S.O., Essex; Plaistow Social (Non-Political) Working Men's Club and Inst., 7, High St., Plaistow, E.; Welling Social Working Men's Club and Inst., 11, High St., Welling S.O., Kent; North End Working Men's Club and Inst., 51, Assheton St., Middleton, Manchester; Tooting Progressive Working Men's Club and Inst., 121, Upper Tooting Road, Tooting, S.W.; Devises and East Wilts. Working Men's Liberal Club, Westview House, St. John's Court, Devises; Featherstone Working Club, Club House Green Lane, Featherstone, Pontefract; Earls Heaton Working Men's Club and Inst., Middle Road, Earls Heaton, Dewsbury; Lancaster Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., 37A, Church St., Lancaster; Sirhowy Valley Permanent Money Soc., Town Hall, Tredegar; Trunch and Dist. Credit Soc., Mr. H. Harvey, Southrepps Road, Gimingham, North Walsham; Croydon Co-op. Credit Soc., 18, Southcote Road, South Norwood, S.E.; J. C. Broadbent Memorial Board of Convalescence, Friendly and Trade Societies' Club, Northumberland St., Huddersfield; Lennards Benefit Union, Queen's Road, Bristol; Dover Borough Police Widows and Orphans' Fund, Borough Police Station, Town Hall, Dover; Liverpool and Dist. A.S.E. Tontine Soc., 48, Mount Pleasant (Engineers' Hall), Liverpool; Castle Friendly Collecting Soc., 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester; Lancashire Ideal Collecting Soc., 190, Acrrington Road, Burnley; Doverdale Road Brotherhood Tontine Soc., Schoolroom, Doverdale Road, Wavertree, Liverpool; Camberwell Brotherhood Midsummer Sick and Sharing Out Soc., St. Matthew's Girls Schoolroom, Camberwell New Road, S.E.; Lee Bank Friendly Sick and Dividend Soc., "Dog and Partridge," 165, Lee Bank Road, Birmingham; Leeds Jewish

Workman's Burial Soc., 24, Lovell St., North St., Leeds; Wakefield Ideal Friendly Soc., "Fleece" Inn, Brook St., Wakefield. *Scotland.*—1, viz., St. Patrick's Catholic Total Abstinence and Benefit Soc., 21, Howgate, Falkirk, *Ireland.*—Nil.

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

	Notices received in Nov., of		Registry Cancelled.
	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	
Trade Unions	1	...	1
Industrial and Provident Societies	1	2	1
Friendly Societies ... ..	...	12	4
Building " " " " " "	1	51	...
	2	8	...

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1909. ADMIRALTY CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.

BOXES, DISTRIBUTING—Mechan & Sons, Ltd., Scotstoun Ironworks, Glasgow.

BLACK SILK HANDKERCHIEFS—J. & T. Brocklehurst & Sons, Ltd., Macclesfield.

BROWN CANVAS SHOES—E. Nichols & Son, Kettering. Owen Smith, Raunds. R. Coggins & Sons, Raunds.

COOKING APPARATUS—Benham & Sons, Ltd., Wigmore Street W. FLAX LEGGINGS—Thos. Briggs, (London) Ltd., 2, Budge Row, E.C. LINOLEUM—Fife Linoleum Co., Kirkcaldy. Ridley, Whitley & Co., 46 & 47, Newgate Street, E.C. LINED OILS—J. M. Hamilton & Co., Ltd., Hull. J. L. Seaton & Co., Ltd., Hull. Youngusband, Barnes & Co., Old Barge House Wharf, Lambeth, S.E. MINERAL GREASE—Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., 22, Billiter Street, E.C. HAIR FELT—J. Newton & Co., Verney Road, Rotherhithe New Road, S.E. STEEL WIRE ROPE—Craven & Speding Bros., Monkwearmouth, Sunderland. Glaholm & Robson, Sunderland. SEAMEN'S TOWELS—W. R. Lee, Hooley Bridge Mills, Heywood. WATERPROOF UNION PACKING PAPER—Thomas Briggs (London), Ltd., 2, Budge Row, E.C. C. David-on & Sons, Ltd., Kirkcaldy. OXIDE OF IRON PAINT—J. Hare & Co., Bristol. Colthurst & Harding, Bristol. REFRIGERATORS—Wrench & Sons, St. Lawrence Works, Ipswich. ADMIRALTY: DIRECTOR OF WORKS DEPARTMENT. BUCKETS, STEEL, FOR DREDGERS—J. Rogerson & Co., Ltd., Wolsingham, R.S.O., Co. Durham. CRANE, STEAM, DREDGING—T. Smith & Sons, Old Foundry, Rodley, near Leeds. DREDGER, SUCTION, HOPPER—W. Simons & Co., Ltd., Renfrew, N.B. WORKS SERVICES—Extending Machine Shop, H. M. Dockyard, Devonport—Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. Erecting Pavilion and Latrines on the Admiralty Recreation Grounds, Dover—Austen & Lewis, 17, Randolph Gardens, Dover.

WAR OFFICE.

CLOTH—H. Booth & Sons, Moor Head Mills, Gildersome. J. Hainsworth & Sons, Cape Mills, Farsley. W. & T. Huggan, Bramley, Leeds. W. Wade & Sons, Ltd., Portobello Mills, Wakefield. CLOTHING—J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Drewry Lane Works, Derby. CLOTHING, &c., for the Duke of York's Royal Military School (Running Contract for one year from December 1st, 1909)—T. Morley & Son, 122, Highcross Street, Leicester. Reynolds & Co., 69/72, Hatfield Street, S.E. CORDAGE—Dixon & Corbett & R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Teams Ropeworks, Gateshead. Frost Bros., Ltd., 342, Commercial Road, E. COTTONS—Cottrill & Co., 31, New Cannon Street, Manchester. W. Cox & Sons, Glen Mill, Colne, Lancashire. Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., 31, Cooper Street, Manchester. Jones Bros., Ltd., 12, York Street, Manchester. Lomnitz & Duxbury, Ltd., 57, Whitworth Street, Manchester. J. E. Longson, 1, Booth Street, Manchester. Ogdens & Madeys, Ltd., 3, China Lane, Manchester. J. Parkyn & Co., 70, Mosley Street, Manchester. W. A. Rothwell, 21, Marsden Square, Manchester. Tootal, Broadhurst, Lee Co., Ltd., 56, Oxford Street, Manchester.

DESTRUCTOR, &c.—The Horsfall Destructor Co., Ltd., Pershore.
DUCK, ETC.—

Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.
W. M. Kirk & Partners, Ltd., Donegall Square West, Belfast.
Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin, N.B.
Richards, Ltd., Broadford Works, Aberdeen.
Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Linfield, Belfast.
R. Usher, & Co., Ltd., Drogheda.

FITTINGS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, INCANDESCENT LAMP—
Armorduct Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 6, Farringdon Avenue, E.C.
Barton & Sons, Ltd., Beehive Works, Walsall.
The Credenda Conduits Co., Chester Street, Birmingham.
Foote & Milne, Ltd., 66, Victoria Street, S.W.
The General Electric Co., Ltd., 71, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd., 54, High Holborn, W.C.
Perfecta Seamless Steel Tube and Conduit Co., Ltd., Plume Street, Birmingham.
Edison & Swan United Electric Light Co., Ltd., 36-7, Queen Street, E.C.

Spagnoletti, Ltd., Goldhawk Works, Goldhawk Road, W.
MACHINE, VERTICAL MILLING—A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.
NAILS, HORSE-SHOE—Capewell Horse Nail Co., Ltd. Glengall Road, Millwall, E.

OIL, OLIVE—Boehm, F., Ltd., 16, Jewry Street, E.C.
PETROLEUM SPIRIT FUEL (Shale Product). Running Contract—
Young's Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Co., Ltd., 70, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

PIPING, CAST IRON—Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.

PUTTIES—
Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset.
T. & J. Tinker, Thongsbridge, near Huddersfield.
Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorkshire.

REPAIRS, ALTERATIONS, AND RENEWALS, including fixing new Boilers in S.S. "Lansdowne"—
Cox & Co. (Engineers) Ltd., Docks Engine Works, Falmouth.

SERGE—H. Longbottom & Co., Cross Lane Mills, Bradford.

SHOES—St. Crispin Productive Society, Ltd., Raunds.
SHOES, HORSE—
British & Colonial Horse Shoe & Machine Co., Ltd., Billiter Buildings, Billiter Street, E.C.
Vaughan Bros., Eagle Works, Willenhall.

SOAP—
R. Wheen & Sons, Ltd., Soapery, Deptford, S.E.
United Alkali Co., Ltd., Hazlehurst Soap Works, Runcorn.

TENTS—T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2, Budge Row, E.C.
TROUGHS—North British Rubber Co., Ltd., 2, 4, & 6, East Road, N.

WINGS, GOLD (Running contract for 3 years from 1/1/10)—
S. Simpson, Avenham Road Works, Preston.

WORKS SERVICES—
Alterations at Mullingar Barracks—C. Doyle, Austin Friars, Mullingar.
Construction of Range, Purfleet—Johnson & Co., 97/9, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

Conversion of Drill Shed to Stables, Scarborough Barracks—
A. Robinson, Waverley Terrace, Great Horton, Bradford.
Erection of Annexes at—
Beggars Bush Barracks, Dublin—McRoberts & Armstrong, Lower Windsor, Belfast.

Newbridge Barracks, Co. Kildare—P. Sheridan, Newbridge, Co. Kildare.
Piershill Barracks, Edinburgh—C. MacAndrew, 13, Lauriston Gardens, Edinburgh.

Town Barracks, Exeter—Ham & Passmore, 17, Sidwell Street, Exeter.
Erection of Barrack Block, Derby—T. Lowe & Sons, Curzon Street, Burton-on-Trent.

Erection of Married Quarters, Wellington Barracks, London—
C. P. Roberts & Co., 138, St. Paul's Road, Highbury, N.

Erection of Mobilization Store at Worcester—E. Crowder, Farm Street, Birmingham.
Erection of Stores and Hut at Trawsfynydd Camp—Humphreys, Ltd., Knightsbridge, S.W.

Erection of Troop Stable, Marlborough Barracks, Dublin—
H. Laverty & Sons, Ltd., Cambridge Street, Belfast.

Improvements to Married Quarters, Fermoy Old Barracks—
T. O'Mahony, Fermoy, Co. Cork.
Improvements to Married Quarters, Renmore Barracks, Galway—
J. and R. Thompson, Ltd., Fairview, Dublin.

Periodical Works Services, Grand Depot and R.A. Barracks, Woolwich—E. Fearnley & Sons, Bradford.

Renewal of Flooring at R.A. and A.S.C. Barracks—J. Dorey & Co., Ltd., Brentford.
Well Boring Operations and Pumping Machinery, Woolwich Dockyard—A. C. Potter & Co., 54, Lant Street, S.E.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

BELL SETS—British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Liverpool.
CABLE, INDIA-RUBBER AND COTTON CORE—
Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.

Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.
CABLE, PAPER CORE—
British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott, Lancs.

Western Electric Co., North Woolwich, E.
INSULATORS—Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem.

OIL, COLZA—C. Price & Co., 13, Upper Thames Street, E.C.
PIPES, CAST IRON—Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., near Nottingham.

PLATINUM AND GOLD-SILVER ALLOY—Johnson, Matthey & Co., Ltd., 78, Hatton Garden, E.C.

SCREWS, COACH—Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.

BIRMINGHAM AND WARWICK MOTOR MAIL SERVICE—The Leamington & Warwick Electrical Co., Ltd., Emscote, Warwick.
WOLVERHAMPTON AND STOURPORT MOTOR MAIL SERVICE—Mr. W. Tyler, Star Garage, Worcester.

BALLINA AND BELMULLET MOTOR MAIL SERVICE—Messrs. Blake & Co., Beaumont Street, Liverpool.

LONDON, CHICHESTER AND PORTSMOUTH MOTOR MAIL SERVICE—
Messrs. Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland, Preston.

GODALMING AND DUNSFOLD MOTOR MAIL SERVICE—Messrs. Puttock & Sons, Guildford.

LAYING THREE LINES OF PIPES in the foreshore of the River Thames at the Post Office Power Station, Upper Ground Street, S.E.—The Tilbury Contracting and Dredging Co., Ltd., 74, Great Tower Street, E.C.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

PAPER, &c.—
100 Reams, Blue Laid Demy 20 lbs.—Busbridge & Co., East Malling, Kent.

Envelopes for Telegraph Department of General Post Office—
Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Paul Street, Finsbury, E.C., and Dunstable.

Millboards—Jackson's Millboard & Paper Co., Ltd., Bourne End, Bucks.

Ditto covered blue—Millington & Sons (1908), Ltd., Crown Works, Tottenham, N.

Strawboards—Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Paul Street, Finsbury, E.C.

PRINTING, BINDING, &c.—
Binding 5,500 "Handbook on Ammunition, 1909"—R. E. King & Co., Ltd., 106-110, Tabernacle Street, E.C.

Printing, Binding, &c., 4,000 "Army Book 285"; Ditto, ditto, 3,500 "C-Certificates of posting of Registered Postal Packets"; Printing and Binding 3,500 "Drill Instruction Book"; Printing, &c., 2,800 "Lock Label Books"; 1,000 Books "S. 247"; 1,000 Portfolios 13½ in. × 17¼ in. × 2¼ in.—
McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

Printing, &c., and Binding 4,000 "Army Book 108"; Ditto, ditto, 3,500 R.N.R. Certificate Book; Ditto, ditto, 4,250 Postmen's Attendance Books—Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Paul Street, Finsbury, E.C.

Printing, &c., Labels in rolls—Glasgow Numerical Printing Co., 31, Finnieston Street, Glasgow.

Printing, &c., Reports of Debates, House of Commons—J. Truscott & Son, Ltd., Suffolk Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.

Printing, &c., Savings Bank Deposit Books—F. Shaw & Co., 22, Dockhead, S.E.

Printing Orders, &c., for General Officer Commanding 1st London Division of the Territorial Force—McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., The Armoury, St. Thomas Street, S.E.

STORES—Sponges—J. Phillips & Sons, Ltd., Dingley Road, City Road, E.C.

OFFICE OF WORKS.

BUILDERS' WORK—
Alterations and re-drainage, Camberwell Sorting Office—E. Lawrance & Sons, 14-16, Wharf Road, City Road, N.

Alterations and additions, Mansfield County Court—A. Faulks, 4, Sparrow Hill, Loughborough.

FURNITURE—
Presses, Labour Exchanges—
Duncan and Marlin, Park Road, Uxbridge.

London School Furniture Co., Ltd., Tynedale Works, Upper Street, N.
Child, Hewitt & Co., Eagle Cabinet Works, High Street, Peckham, S.E.

Tables, Inland Revenue Offices, Holland & Sons, 9, Mount Street, W.

HEATING APPARATUS—
National Gallery Extension—Z. D. Berry & Sons, Albion Works, Regency Street, Westminster, S.W.

MARBLE WORK—
National Gallery Extension—M. and R. Moore, Times Wharf, 215, New North Road, N.

OFFICE OF WOODS, &c.

NEW COTTAGES AT WHAPLODE, LINGS.—W. Jepson, Spalding.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS at Kennington Road Police Station—
Messrs. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, 19 & 20, Grosvenor Road, S.W.

BEDDING (Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillow Cases, Blankets and Rugs) 2 years from 1st January, 1910—Messrs. W. & C. Nightingale, 65, Dean Street, Soho, W.

PURCHASE OF OLD CLOTHING AND CONDEMNED STORES, 2 years from 1st October, 1909—Messrs. Landau & Sons, 1 & 2, Steward Street, Bishopsgate Without, E.C.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY CLOTHING, 1910-11—
Messrs. John Ireland & Son, 13 and 13, Ellis's Quay, Dublin.
The Limerick Clothing Factory, Ltd., Limerick.
Messrs. Myers & Co., 222-226, Cambridge Road, London, N.E.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

CLEANING AND DYEING—Eustace Brothers, 110 and 111, Cork Street, Dublin.

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