Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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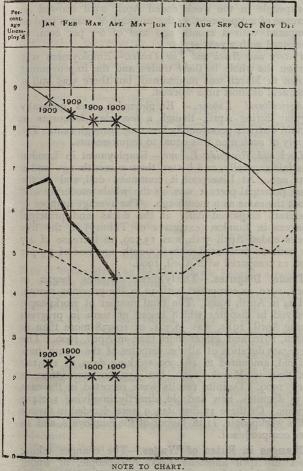
EMPLOYMENT CHART

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

- Thick Curve=1910. - Thin Curve = 1909.

----- Dotted Curve=Mean of 1900-1909.

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



Coal Mining	145,869		·	59,444
Shipbuilding . Other Metal Tra	 169,352 57,862			34,112
	. 117,640	····	1 129 	699,932

STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN APRIL.

[In addition to the 2,834 Employment Returns from Trade Unions used for the Chart, 3,733 were received from employers relating to 1,122,963 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 6,567 statistical returns, a large number of returns of a non-statistical character were received from Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Local Correspondents, and other sources.] Local Correspondents, and other sources.]

EMPLOYMENT in April continued to improve generally. The improvement was particularly noticeable in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades, and there was increased seasonal activity in the building and other industries.

As compared with a year ago, employment in all industries, except cotton, showed considerable improvement.

In the 416 trade unions with a net membership of 699,932 making returns, 30,475 (or 4'4 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of April, 1910, compared with 5'2 per cent. at the end of March, 1910, and 8'2 per cent. at the end of April, 1909.

Coal Mining .-- Employment continued good during Coal Mining.--Employment continued good during April, and showed improvement as compared with a year ago. The average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended April 23rd, 1910, was 5¹9, as compared with 5[.]49 in March, and 4[.]86 in April, 1909. The averages for April, however, were affected by helidare which amounted to cuse of a day affected by holidays which amounted to 0.32 of a day per week in April, 1910, and 0.59 of a day per week in April, 1909.

Iron Mining .- Employment was good, and showed little change on the whole compared with a month ago and a year ago.

Pig Iron Industry. - Employment during April, was fair and better than either a month ago or a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters employing 23,000 workpeople showed 310 furnaces in blast at the end of April, 1910, as compared with 304 in March, 1910, and 280 in April, 1909, when 11 furnaces were damped down owing to a dispute. Iron and Steel Works.-Employment showed a slight

improvement on a month ago, and was much better than a year ago. The volume of employment (*i.e.*, number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended April 23rd, 1910, at the works from which Returns were received showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. on a month ago, and of 13.9 per cent. on a year ago.

Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture.—Employment continued very good and was much better than a year ago. The number of tinplate and steel sheet mills working at the end of April was 482, as compared with

479 a month ago, and 438 a year ago. Engineering Trades.—Employment continued to improve, and was much better than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 169,352 reported 6.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 7.1 per cent. a month ago and 12.4 per cent. a year ago.

Shipbuilding Trades .- Employment during April was moderate. It was better than a month ago and much better than a year ago. Branches of Trade Unions with 57,862 members reported 10.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 13.2 per cent. in March and 23.3 per cent. a year ago.

Cotton Trade.-Employment in the Spinning branch during April continued bad, and was worse than a year Organised short time to the extent of $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours weekly was worked in mills spinning American cotton; some short time was also worked in the Egyptian section. In the Weaving branch employment was also bad; it was better than a month ago but worse than a year ago; much slackness and waiting for warps were reported. Returns from firms employing 122,705 workpeople in the week ended April 23rd showed an increase of 3.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 8.0 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Woollen Trade .- Employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 29,621 workpeople in the week ended April 23rd showed an increase of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 13.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Worsted Trade.- Employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 45,965 workpeople in the week ended April 23rd showed an increase of 3.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 11.0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Linen Trade .- Employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 48,514 workpeople in the week ended April 23rd showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 11.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Jute Trade.-Employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 17,597 workpeople in the week ended April 23rd showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 7.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Lace Trade .- Employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,127 workpeople in the week ended April 23rd, showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago and of 5.5 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 19,786 workpeople in the week ended April 23rd showed an increase of 2.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 13.3 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Silk Trade.-Employment during April was fairly good; it was better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,423 workpeople in the week ended April 23rd showed an increase in the amount of wages paid of 2.1 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 12.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Tailoring Trade.- Employment in the bespoke branch in London was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the provinces it was fairly good. In the *ready-*made branch it was fairly good and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Hat Trade.-Employment in the Silk hat trade and in the Felt hat trade showed little change compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago.

Boot and Shoe Trade.- Employment in this industry was good. It was slightly better than a month ago and much better then a year ago. Returns from firms employing 66,496 workpeople in the week ended April 23rd showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 8.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Leather Trades.- Employment continued fair on the whole, and was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,110 members reported 5.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 4.9 per cent. a month

May, 1910.

ago, and 7[•]0 per cent. a year ago. *Paper Making Trades.*—Employment in these trades continued good. It was rather better than a month ago

and much better than a year ago. Printing and Bookbinding Trades.—Employment was fair with printers and slack with bookbinders. It was slightly better than a month ago and much better than a year ago. Trade Unions in the printing trades with a membership of 50,655 reported 4.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 5.0 in March and 5.7 a year ago. In the bookbinding trades the corresponding percentages were 6.6, 7.1, and 9.7.

Building Trades.-Employment though still slack on the whole was better than a month ago and a year ago. The percentage unemployed among trade union carpenters and plumbers was 7.4 at the end of April, as compared with 8.9 in March, and 11.4 a year ago.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.- Employment was moderate on the whole and better than a month ago and a year ago; it continued good with coachbuilders and brushmakers. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,312 reported 3.7 per cent. of their membership unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 5.3 per cent. a month ago, and 6.3 per cent. a year ago.

Glass Trades .- Employment continued moderate, but was, on the whole, better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 8,184 workpeople in the week ended April 23rd showed an increase of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago and of 6.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Pottery and Brick and Tile Trades.-Employment was fair on the whole in these trades, and the improvement shown in March was maintained, but there was still a good deal of short time worked.

Agricultural Labour. - Employment was generally regular during April, though a few day labourers in certain districts occasionally lost time through rain. The supply of such men was equal to requirements.

Dock and Riverside Labour.-Employment in London was fair generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Liverpool it continued dull, and at the other principal ports it was on the whole moderate and about the same as a month ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in London (exclusive of Tilbury) in the five weeks ended April 30th, was 13,529, an increase of 4.7 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 3.9 per cent. as compared with April, 1909.

Trade Disputes .- Thirty-three disputes began in April, 1910, as compared with 32 in the previous month, and 24 in April, 1909. The total number of workpeople involved in disputes which began or were in progress during April, 1910, was 53,304, or 10,938 more than in March, 1910, and 44,341 more than in April, 1909. The aggregate duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 465,900 working days, or 161,100 less than in March, 1910, but 359,200 more than in April, 1909. Definite results were reported in the case of 33 disputes, new and old, directly involving 100,413 persons. Of these 33 disputes, 9 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 11 in favour of the employers, and 13 were compromised.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes taking effect in April affected 81,000 workpeople, of whom 68,500 received advances and 12,500 sustained decreases. Amongst those whose wages were increased were 38,000 coal miners in Northumberland, 10,200 ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Cleveland and Weardale, 8,750 blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, Cumberland, North Staffs and South Wales, and 5,000 iron and steel workers in South Wales. The principal decreases were seasonal changes affecting 12,600 coal miners in Cumberland, Bristol and Radstock District. The total computed effect of all the changes was a net increase of $\pounds 850$ per week.

TRADE BOARDS.

Regulations made by the Board of Trade under Section 18 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 22), as to Mode of giving Notice.

The Board of Trade are pleased, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Section 18 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, to make the annexed Rules under that section.

1. In these Regulations the following expressions shall have the respective meanings hereby assigned to them :

"The Gazette " shall mean the London, Edinburgh, or Dublin Gazette, or one or more of them as the case may require. "Person" shall include any body of persons corporate or unincorporate.

" Employer " shall include person as hereby defined.

2. When a Trade Board proposes to fix, cancel, or vary a minimum rate of wages for time work, or a general minimum rate of wages for piece work in a particular trade it shall :-

- (a) send a notice to all employers of labour engaged in the particular trade, so far as their names and addresses are known to the Trade Board, setting out the rate proposed to be fixed and requiring objections to be lodged with the Trade Board within three months, and shall also;
- (b) insert a statement of their intention to fix such rate in the Gazette, intimating that on application made to the Trade Board information will (if in the opinion of the Trade Board the applicant is a person likely to be affected by such rate) be given as to the rate proposed to be fixed, and that objections can be lodged with the Trade Board within the time specified in the statement aforesaid.

3. Every occupier of a factory or workshop or of any place used for giving out work to out-workers shall, on receipt of the notice mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) of the last preceding regulation, post up a sufficient number of true copies thereof in prominent positions in every factory, workshop, or place used for giving out work, and in such a manner as to ensure that in each case the notice shall be brought to the knowledge of all workers employed by him who are affected thereby.

When a rate has been fixed, the Trade Board shall forward notice of the rate so fixed to every occupier as aforesaid, so far as their names and addresses are known to the Trade Board.

5. Every occupier, as aforesaid, shall, on receipt of the notice mentioned in the last preceding regulation, post up a sufficient number of true copies thereof in prominent positions in every factory, workshop, or place used for giving out work, and in such a manner as to ensure that in each case the notice shall be brought to the knowledge of all workers employed by him who are affected thereby

Dated this 27th day of April, 1910.

CHAIN TRADE.

SYDNEY BUXTON.

Copy of Notice given by the Chain Trade Board in accordance with the above Regulations.

In accordance with regulations made under Section 18 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, by the Board of Trade, and dated April 27th, 1910, the Trade Board established under the above Act for the Hammered and Dollied or Tommied Chain making trade have given notice as required by Section 4 (2) of the above Act that they propose to fix the following minimum (or lowest) rates of wages :

"The minimum time-rate for making (from iron supplied by employers) Hand-Hammered Chain up to and including 11/32 in. shall be 21d. an hour, net and clear of all deductions, where the employer provides, in addition to the iron, workshop tools and fuel on the premises where the work is carried on, but in all other cases the minimum time-rate shall be 31d. an hour, net and clear of all deductions."

The Trade Board have also given similar notice that they propose to fix general minimum piece-rates for short link hand-hammered chain. On application to the Trade Board, information will (if in the opinion of the Trade Board the applicant is likely to be affected by such rate) be given as to the rate proposed to be fixed.

The Trade Board will consider any objections to the above rates which may be lodged with them within three months from May 16th, 1910. Such objections should be made in writing and signed by the person making the same, who should add his full name and address, and should be sent to the Secretary of the Chain Trade Board, Office of Trade Boards, Caxton House, Westminster, London, S.W.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1910.

Signed by Order of the Chain Trade Board, W. B. YATES, Chairman.

PAPER BOX MAKING.

Regulations, dated April 27, 1910, 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 making of Boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of Paper, Cardboard, Chip or similar material.

The Board of Trade, in pursuance of their powers under the Trade Boards Act, 1909, hereby make the following Regulations with regard to the making of Boxes or parts thereof, made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip or similar material :-

I. A Trade Board shall be established for that Branch of the Box Trade in Great Britain which is engaged in the making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip, or similar material.

2. The Board shall consist of not less than 35 and not more than 41 persons, namely, three appointed members, and members representing employers and workers, respectively, in equal proportions. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall be such of the members as may be nominated by the Board of Trade.

3. Sixteen members representing employers shall be elected by employers in the above trade as follows : I representative by employers trading within a radius of

- 18 miles of the Royal Exchange, Manchester.
- r representative by employers trading outside, that radius and within the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire, Cheshire, and in North Wales.*
- I representative by employers trading in Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire.
- I representative by employers trading in North Staffordshire and the counties of Leicester, Northampton, and Huntingdon.
- I representative by employers trading in the counties of Nottingham, Derby, Lincoln and Rutland.
- 2 representatives by employers trading in the counties of Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Oxford, Stafford (South),+ and Shropshire.
- 2 representatives by employers trading in the counties of Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Wiltshire, Gloucester, Monmouth, and South Wales.;
- 4 representatives by employers trading in London and the counties of Middlesex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Kent, Hertford, Bedford, Buckingham, Surrey, Berkshire, Sussex, Hampshire, and Cambridge.
- representatives by employers trading in Scotland.

The election of representatives of employers shall be held under the supervision of the Board of Trade and in such manner as they may determine. A casual vacancy among members representing employers in any of the areas above specified shall be filled by election by employers in that area.

4. Sixteen members, representing the workers shall be chosen by the Board of Trade after considering names supplied by workers in the above trade, due regard being paid to the proper representation of home workers. A casual vacancy among members representing workers shall be filled in the same manner.

5. The Board of Trade may, if they think it necessary, in order to secure proper representation of any classes of employers or workers, after giving an opportunity to the Trade Board to be heard, nominate additional representative members on the Trade Board, and such representative members may be nominated either for the whole term of office of the Board or for any part thereof. The number of such additional representative members shall not at any time exceed six, three on each side.

6. The term of office of the first Trade Board shall be three vears.

7. Any representative of employers who becomes a worker at the trade shall vacate his seat. Any representative of workers who becomes an employer in the trade shall also vacate his seat. The question of fact shall in each case be determined by the Chairman. 8. Any representative of employers or workers who fails without reasonable cause to attend one-half of the total number of meetings in one year, shall vacate his seat, but shall be eligible to be elected or nominated again, as the case may be,

9. Every member of the Trade Board shall have one vote. If at any meeting of the Board the numbers of members present representing employers and workers, respectively, are unequal, it shall be open to the side which is in the majority to arrange that one or more of their members shall refrain from voting, so as to preserve equality. Failing such an arrangement, the Chairman, or * North Wales includes the counties of Flint, Denbigh, Carnarvon, Anglesea, Merioneth and Montgomery. + South of the Western and Lichfield Parliamentary Divisions. ‡ South Wales includes the counties of Radnor, Cardigan, Brecknock, Glamorgan, Carmarthen and Pembroke.

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in his absence the Deputy Chairman, may, if he thinks it desirable, adjourn the voting on any question to another meeting of the Board.

10. Any question upon the construction or interpretation of these regulations shall in the event of dispute be referred to the Board of Trade for decision

Signed by order of the Board of Trade this 27th day of April, 1910.

G. R. ASKWITH, Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade.

LACE MAKING.

Regulations, dated May 4th, 1910, made by the Board of Trade' under s. 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 22)' establishing a Trade Board for that branch of the Lace Trade which is engaged in Machine-made Lace and Net finishing, other than the finishing of the product of Plain Net machines.

The Board of Trade, in pursuance of their powers under the Trade Boards Act, 1909, hereby make the following regulations with regard to that branch of the Lace Trade which is engaged in Machine-made Lace and Net finishing, other than the finishing of the product of Plain Net machines.

REGULATIONS.

I. A Trade Board shall be established for that branch of the Lace Trade which is engaged in Machine-made Lace and Net finishing, other than the finishing of the product of Plain Net machines.

2. The Board shall consist of not less than 19 and not more than 23 persons, namely, three appointed members and members representing employers and workers respectively in equal proportions. The Chairman and Deputy-Chairman shall be such of the members as may be nominated by the Board of Trade.

[[3. Six members representing employers shall be chosen by the Board of Trade after considering names supplied by employers in the above trade who are warehouse occupiers, and two after considering names supplied by other employers. A casual vacancy among members representing employers shall be filled in the same manner

4. Eight members representing workers shall be chosen by the Board of Trade after considering names supplied by workers in the above trade, due regard being paid to the proper representation of home workers. A casual vacancy among members representing workers shall be filled in the same manner.

5. The Board of Trade may, if they think it necessary, in order to secure proper representation of any classes of employers or workers, after giving an opportunity to the Trade Board to be heard, nominate additional representative members, and such representative members may be nominated either for the whole term of office of the Board or for any part thereof. The number of such additional representative members shall not at any time exceed four, two on each side.

6. The term of office of the first. Trade Board shall be one year, with power to the Board of Trade to extend the said term for two further periods of one year each, and each succeeding Trade Board shall have similar terms unless otherwise provided.

7. Any representative of employers who ceases to be an employer and becomes a worker at the trade shall vacate his seat. Any representative of workers who becomes an employer in the trade shall also vacate his seat. The question of fact shall in each case be determined by the Chairman.

8. Every member of the Board shall have one vote. Provided that on any question of a minimum rate of wages the Chairman, or in his absence the Deputy-Chairman, may if he think it desirable, and shall at the request of the absolute majority of members representing employers or workers, take a vote of the representative members by sides, and in such a case the vote of the majority of members of either side present and voting shall be the vote of that side. In such a division, the appointed members shall not vote, but in the event of the division resulting in a disagreement the question shall be decided by a majority vote of the appointed members.

9. If at any meeting of the Board the numbers of members present representing employers and workers respectively are unequal it shall be open to the side which is in the majority to arrange that one or more of their members shall refrain from voting so as to preserve equality. Failing such an arrangement, the Chairman, or in his absence the Deputy-Chairman, may, if he think it desirable, adjourn the voting on any question to another meeting of the Board

10.-Any representative of employers or workers who fails without reasonable cause to attend one half of the total number of meetings in one year shall vacate his seat, but shall be eligible for re-appointment. 11. Any question upon the construction or interpretation of these regulations shall, in the event of dispute, be referred to the Board of Trade for decision.

Signed by Order of the Board of Trade this 4th day of May, 1910.

G. R. ASKWITH, Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade.

May, 1910.

CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT. AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS. CONCILIATION CASES.

Patent Fuel Works, Swansea.

A dispute having arisen between the Atlantic Patent Fuel Company, Ltd., Swansea, and certain of their workpeople, the parties, on April 21st, applied to the Board of Trade for the appointment of a Court of Arbitration to deal with the matter. The Board of Trade appointed a Court consisting of the Rt. Hon Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., I.S.O., (Chairman), Major Jas. E. Platt, from the Employers' Panel, and Mr. W. J. Davis, J.P., from the Labour Panel.

The workpeople claimed an advance in wages amounting to is. per day, the claim being based upon an alleged increase in the amount of work to be performed on account of a change in a process of manufacture. The Court decided that the men should receive an advance of 9d. per day.

Iron and Steel Works, Motherwell. Disputes having arisen between Messrs. David Colville and Sons, Ltd., and certain of their workpeople in connection with alterations in the shearing plant at the Dalzell Steel and Iron Works, Motherwell, the matter was referred to the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Manufactured Steel Trade of the West of Scotland. The endeavours made under the auspices of that Board having failed to settle the matter, application was made to the Board of Trade on April 14th for the appointment of a Court of Arbitration. The Board of Trade appointed a Court consisting of His Honour Judge O'Connor (chairman), Mr. Ernest Trubshaw, J.P., from the Employers' Panel, and Mr. John Burnett from the Labour Panel. During the hearing of the case the parties made mutual offers regarding the matters in dispute, and these resulting in a compromise, the Court embodied the same in their award, issued on April 29th.

Potters, Staffordshire. The Board of Conciliation and Reference for the Staffordshire China and Earthenware Manufacturers and Operatives applied to the Board of Trade, on April 1st, for the appointment of an arbitrator to deal with a difference that had arisen between a firm of manufacturers at Stoke-on-Trent and certain of their workpeople. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., who was appointed to act as arbitrator, issued his award on April 13th, deciding that the firm were entitled, under the rules of the Conciliation Boad, to issue a notice of their intention to alter a "trade usage" by letting certain work to a contractor who would engage his own men, and that such alteration was not contrary to the rules of the Conciliation Board.

Building Trades.

Differences having arisen between the Blackburn Master Builders' Association and the Operative Carpenters and Joiners, the parties, on March 28th, applied to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide the matters in dispute. Mr. A. A. Hudson, who was appointed to act as arbitrator, issued his award on May 2nd, deciding that the rate of wages should be increased from 9d. to $9\frac{1}{4}d$. per hour.

Mr. Hudson, who was appointed arbitrator in connec-tion with differences which had arisen between the master painters and operative painters of Colne, issued his award on May 2nd, in the form of a code of working rules, under which the operatives receive an advance in wages from $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8d. per hour.

On April 12th the Conciliation Board for the Carpenter and Joiner Trade in the Glasgow district applied to the Board of Trade for the appointment of a "conciliator" to determine certain questions upon which the Conciliation Board had been unable to agree. The Board of Trade, on April 13th, appointed Mr. Hudson to act in

the desired capacity. The men claimed an increase in wages from 9d. to 10d. per hour and a reduction in hours. The masters claimed that the stopping time on Saturdays should be twelve o'clock instead of one. Mr. Hudson decided that no change should be made either in wages, hours or stopping time on Saturdays.

Boot and Shoe Operatives, Kettering.

Mr. W. B. Yates, who was appointed umpire to decide questions in dispute in connection with proposed alterations in the piece-work statement for lasters at Kettering, issued his award on April 22nd, deciding the classification of certain classes of work and the prices to be paid for various operations.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT.

Engineering Trades. Bury and District.

The following Agreement has recently been arrived at between the Engineering Employers and the Allied Engineering Trade Societies of Bury and District :--

I. There shall be no general reduction in wages for a period of four years from date of signing the Agreement ; nor any alteration in wages, nor in general conditions of wages (including piece-work earnings) for one year from date of signing the Agreement.

2. If at the end of 12 months, or any subsequent period, the Board of Trade Returns in the general engineering trades of the country, show a percentage of 7 per cent. or less unemployed, the employers agree to advance the members of allied trades by the sum of 1s. per week in time rates, and of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on piecework earnings.

(3) These rates then to remain for the unexpired period of the four years as per this Agreement.

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION IN 1907.

THE third of a series of tables summarising for the more important trades of the country the preliminary results of the Returns received under the Census of Production Act, 1906, has recently been issued by the Board of Trade.* The Tables now presented contain preliminary figures relating to the industries named in the first column of the Table given below.

The period covered by the Returns is generally the year 1907, but where the financial year of a firm is not the calendar year, the firm has been permitted to furnish particulars for a period of 12 months, ending not earlier than June 30th, 1907, nor later than June 30th, 1908.

The "output" shown in the Table is the gross output of each trade, i.e., where goods pass through the hands of several manufacturers at different stages, their quantity and value has been registered at each stage. The value of this gross output is, therefore, greater as a whole than the value of the goods ready for export or consumption manufactured by each trade considered as a unit. The figures entered in the Table against each class of products show the output of that product in the year, whether sold or not, deducting any amount worked up in the same factory into goods of a kind separately classified. Thus, for example, the entry against jute yarn shows only that portion of the yarn spun in the year of return which was either sold as yarn or remained in stock at the end of the year as yarn, and does not include yarn made into cloth or cordage by the spinning firm. Again, the entry against sulphuric acid does not include acid used in further manufacture by the same firm that made it, but only acid made in the year and either sold as such or remaining in stock at the end. On the other hand some firms have made two Returns for two separate establishments (such as a spinning mill and a weaving shed), and have treated the goods transferred from one works to the other as sales and purchases. This form of duplication of output characterises the returns for the linen trade of Ireland, but outside that trade it is not believed to be great. Considerable duplication also is found in trades in which it is a common practice for goods to be sold by one firm and worked up by another. All such duplication can be eliminated by deduction of the total cost of materials.

Where a firm makes goods for sale the value entered is the net selling value of the goods, including, of course, the value of any work done on the goods by other firms

* Cd. 5162. Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 7¹/₂d.

working on commission. Where a firm does work on commission, the value entered is the amount received for the work, exclusive of the value of the material worked upon. In so far as such work on commission is done for other firms making Returns, the figures for gross output necessarily include twice over the payments for such work, and in order, therefore, to avoid duplication, the schedules issued required a statement of the amount paid to other firms for all work given out.

The result of deducting the total cost of materials used and the amount paid to other firms for work given out from the value of the gross output for any one industry or group of factories is to give a figure which may, for convenience, be called the "net output" of the industry or the group. This figure expresses completely and without duplication the total amount by which the value of the products of the industry or group taken as a unit exceeded the value of the materials purchased from outside, i.e., it represents the value added to the raw materials in the course of manufacture. This sum constitutes for any industry the fund from which wages, salaries, rents, rates, taxes, depreciation, advertisement and sales expenses, and all other similar charges as well as profits have to be defrayed.

The following short statement shows for the United Kingdom as a whole the principal results ascertained for the industries covered by the Report :---

	Gross Output. Selling Value or Value of Work Done. (1)	Materials Used. Cost. (2)	Work Given Out. Amount paid to Other Firms. (3)	Net Output. Excess of Column (1) over Columns (2) and (3). (4)	Persons Em- ployed (except Out- work- ers). Total. (5)	[•] Net Output per Person Em- ployed (ex- cluding Out- work- ers). (6)
aburican anator tea	c	C	C	C	Parties 1	
Jute, Linen, and Hemp Factories (Great Britain) Linen and Hemp Factories(Ireland):	18,667,000	£ 13,479,000	£ 168,000	£ 5,020,000	81,703	£
Spinning Departments	5,773,000	3,139,000	13,000	2,621,000	38,195	69
Weaving Departments	6,093,000	4,663,000	54,000	1,376,000	29,797	46
Making-up Departments	1,265,000	897,000	47,000	321,000	3,769	85
Silk Factories Lace Factories and Warehouses	5,204,000 10,003,000	3,318,000 6,325,000	136,000 296,000	1,750,000 3,382,000	32,036 34,583	55 98
Hosiery Factories Elastic Webbing Factories	8,689,000 848,000	5,370,000 547,000	325,000 18,000	2,994,000 283,000	47,939 4,292	62 66
Cocoanut Fibre, Horsehair,Feather,	1,162,000	744,000		418,000	5,757	73
and Sundry Tex- tile Materials Fac- tories and Work- shops				n cho		dorani Idroli
Rope, Twine, and Net Factories	3,606,000	2,640,000	10,000	956,000	12,148	79
Flock and Rag Factories	852,000	693,000		159,000	2,375	67
Bleaching, Dyeing Printing, & Finish- ing Factories and Workshops	17,782,000	7,172,000	241,000	10,369,000	102,611	101
Flax Scutching Factories	91,000	23,000		68,000	3,760	18
Velvet and Fustian Cutting Factories	117,000	4,000	1,000	112,000	3,443	33
Chemicals, Coal-tar Products, Drugs, and Perfumery Factories and Workshops	23,447,000	13,974,000	9,000	9,464,000	51,088	185
Paint, Colour, and Varnish Factories	8,380,000	5,711,000		2,669,000	13,476	198
Soap and Candle Factories	11,723,000	8,925,000		2,798,000	17,889	156
Seed Crushing Fac- tories	12,838,000	11,508,000		1,330,000	7,629	174
Oil Factories (other than Seed Crush- ing)	6,072,000	5,060,000		1,012,000	5,276	192
Fertilizer, Glue, Sheep-dip, and Disinfectant Fac-	5,690,000	3,756,000		1,934,000	12,028	161
tories and Work-	and all in	-	1. 197.15	o side	10.840	DE OLE
shops Match and Fire- lighter Factories	851,000	443,000		408,000	4,229	96
and Workshops Ink, Gum & Sealing Wax Factories	799,000	382,000	. (10. ¹)	417,000	1,310	318
Salt Mines, Brine Pits, and Salt Factories	644,000	340,000	No.	304,000	4,511	67
China and Earthen- ware Factories and Workshops	7,534,000	2,854,000	84,000	4,596,000	67,870	68
Brick and Fireclay Factories	7,703,000	2,643,000	girfe	5,060,000	63,287	80
Total	165,833,000	104,610,000	1,402,000	59,821,000	651,001	

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

In addition to the numbers employed as shown above, 10,877 outworkers were returned as borne on the books of the employing firms, viz., 1,697 in the making up of linen goods in Ireland, 4,113 in the lace trades, 4,950 in the hosiery trade, and 117 in the match trade. As it is possible that the total of 10,877 does not represent as many individual persons, and as most outworkers are not in constant employment, they have not been taken into account in calculating the net output per person employed, but in comparing the figures given above an allowance should be made for them.

In connection with the figures of net output per person employed, it should be observed that the high figures shown for certain groups result from the inclusion in those groups of a considerable quantity of proprietary articles which involve heavy expenses of sale and advertisement. This is especially the case in the chemical, drug, and perfumery trades, the paint, colour, and varnish trades, the soap and candle trades, the fertilizer, glue, sheep-dip, and disinfectant trades, and the ink, gum, and sealing-wax trades.

The figures now available with regard to the work of bleaching, dyeing and printing afford some indication of the quantity and value of cotton piece-goods of various descriptions manufactured in the United Kingdom. Taking into account the 5,265,000 yards of bleached cotton piece-goods (including bleached dhooties) returned by weaving firms (see Part I. of the Preliminary Tables, Cd. 4896, page 22), the output of bleached, dyed and

Yards. Cotton Piece-Goods ;-- Yards. Bleached, but not Dyed or Printed ... 2,192,504,000

- Dyed, but not Printed I,121,778,000 Printed, whether Dyed or not ... I. 1,326,061,000

The total vardage of these three classes was 4,640,343,000 yards, and as the whole output returned by weaving firms was 7,091,485,000 yards the balance of 2,451,142,000 may be taken as the output of grey goods and coloured cottons sold or exported as such without further treatment. It is not, however, possible to divide this yardage between the two classes indicated as there is no means of knowing what proportion of the 651,541,000 yards of coloured cottons woven was subsequently bleached and included in the yardage of bleached goods above shown. Taking into account the sums paid for bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing of cotton piece-goods, as well as for the cutting of velvets and fustians, it appears that the value of the cotton piecegoods produced in the United Kingdom in 1907, calculated when ready for consumption, exclusive of merchants' and warehousemen's profits, was about 943 million pounds sterling.

FEEDING OF CHILDREN IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

A REPORT* recently issued by the Board of Education contains an account of the working of the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906, up to March 31st, 1909.

The Act, which came into force on December 21st, 1906, provides that a local education authority in England and Wales may furnish land, buildings, plant and service to assist any committee on which the authority is represented (to be called a "school canteen committee") who will undertake to provide food for children in public elementary schools. The authority must not incur any expense in the purchase of food unless they resolve that some of the children attending an elementary school within their area are unable by reason of lack of food to take full advantage of the education provided for them, and have ascertained that funds, other than public funds, are not available or are insufficient in amount to defray the cost of food furnished under the Act; when these circumstances exist the authority may, if authorised by the Board of Education, spend a sum not exceeding the proceeds of a halfpenny rate in the provision of food. The cost of meals (as fixed by the authority) is in all cases to be recovered from the parent of the child fed, unless the authority are satisfied that the parent is unable to pay by reason of circumstances other than his own default.

* Report on the Working of the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906, up to March 31st, 1909. A 5131; Wyman & Sons, Ltd. Price 3d.

The Board of Education judged it best to interfere as little as possible with the discretion of Local Education Authorities in applying the Act in the manner most suitable to local circumstances and as a consequence the Report, which was compiled from information supplied in response to circulars of enquiry issued by the Board. discloses considerable variety in the methods of application. In the year ending March 31st, 1909, 113 Local Education Authorities (out of 328) had School Canteen Committees in operation. In many of the cases, however, where no action was taken under the act, voluntary organisations, e.g., committees administering funds raised by the Mayor, were sufficient to meet local requirements.

The constitution of the School Canteen Committees varied considerably. Sometimes they consisted entirely of members of the Education Committee; but in the great majority of cases they comprised other persons who, as members of Boards of Guardians or of voluntary organisations, such as the Charity Organisation Society, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and local societies for promoting the welfare of children, had come into close contact with the necessitous classes. School attendance, relieving and medical officers, and representatives of the teachers, have also served.

The number of authorities authorised by the Board of Education to provide food at the expense of the rates was as follows: In the period from December 21st, 1906 to March 31st, 1907, one (Aston Manor); in the year ending March 31st, 1908, 40; in the year ending March 31st, 1909, 85; in the year ending March 31st, 1910, 96. The sums fixed by the Authorities as the charge to be recovered from parents in respect of meals was as a

rule 1d., 11d., or 2d. The total amount recovered from or contributed by parents in 1909 was only £295 (of which £150 was obtained at Bradford) out of a total expenditure of nearly f,66,000.

On the whole a mid-day dinner appears to have been regarded by Local Education Authorities as the most useful meal.

Various methods were adopted for the selection of the children who should receive meals. In a very large number of cases the recommendations were made by the teachers; but the school medical officers, the school nurses and the attendance officers also called attention to cases which came under their observation. The ultimate selection appears to have been left largely in the hands of the canteen committee or a sub-committee; but in some cases it was determined by the teachers or attendance officers. Only in a comparatively small number of cases was the final selection in the hands of the school medical officer, or subject to his recommendation, but the Report suggests that this may have been largely due to the fact that many authorities had not fully developed their medical service. As regards the effect of the meals upon the mental efficiency of the children fed, the information received by the Board testifies on the whole to an improvement. Some authorities lay stress on the fact that the meals increased the regularity of attendance and thus promoted the education of the children. It has also been found that on the whole good use has been made of the opportunity offered by the provision of meals for training the children in habits of orderliness and decorous behaviour. The Act expressly provides that no teacher shall be required as part of his duties to supervise or assist in the provision of meals; but the voluntary assistance of teachers has been the rule rather than the exception. In many cases also help has been given by other voluntary workers.

The total number of meals supplied (elsewhere than in London) in England and Wales was 2,751,326, in 1907-8 and 9,671,789 in 1908-9. From the returns which stated the number of children fed it appears that, in 1907-8, 1,809,897 meals were supplied to 44,106 children (or 41 per child) and in 1908-9, 7,198,297 meals to 116,840 children (or 61.6 per child). As a general rule each child appears to have received meals for a long period. In the year 1908-9 the sum spent out of the rates in England and Wales on the provision of food was £31,967; the total amount of the Canteen Committees' expenditure, including the above sum and also money

spent otherwise out of the rates (£16,313), money provided by voluntary contributions (\pounds 17,393) and contributed by or recovered from parents (\pounds 295), was $f_{.65,968}$. In addition, a sum estimated at $f_{.3,559}$ represents the share of the local education authorities' office expenses, salaries of officers, &c., chargeable to work done under the Act.

May, 1910.

The London County Council, which had carried on operations by means of voluntary contributions, was authorised on December 30th, 1908, to apply the proceeds of a half-penny rate to the provision of food. In the year ending March 31st, 1909, they supplied 4,546,771 meals at 132 schools, 218 centres, and 87 restaurants. The greatest number of children fed during the year was 55,181 in March, 1909, and the smallest 2,749 in August, 1908. The weekly average was 39,632, and the average cost of a meal about 2d. The charge fixed was 14d. for dinners and 1d. for breakfasts. The total expenditure for the year was $f_{19,722}$, including $f_{9,122}$ spent on food, £10,122 provided out of the rates for purposes other than the supply of food, £438 provided by voluntary contributions, and f.40 contributed by or recovered from parents; in addition, the estimated share of salaries of the Council's officers was $f_{1,250}$.

FOOD PRICES IN CANADA.

EARLY in the year 1909, the Department of Labour of Canada began an investigation into the course of wholesale prices in the Dominion from the year 1890 up to the present time. The inquiry extends to 225 commodities divided into 13 groups. For three of these groups, viz. (a) Animals and Meats, (b) Grain and Fodder, and (c) Dairy Produce and Fish, the provisional results of the investigation have been published by the Canadian Government in the February, March and April issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE.*

For each article the price on the opening market day of each month is quoted from a reliable authority back to January, 1890. The average price of the article for each year is then calculated. From these averages index numbers have been constructed showing the fluctuations in the average price of each article during the twenty years 1890 to 1909, the average price for the ten years 1890-1899 being taken as representing 100.

A. Animals and Meats.-The commodities covered by this part of the inquiry number 14, and include live cattle, sheep and swine; dressed beef, mutton, veal and pork; also ham, poultry and "English boneless breakfast bacon." Combining all the animals and meats included in the investigation, it is found that, during the year 1909, prices were approximately 48 per cent. higher than during the ten-year period 1890-1899, and that, compared with 1896, they were fully 80 per cent. higher.

B. Grain and Fodder.-The 13 commodities comprised in this group include two qualities each of wheat, barley and oats, also standard qualities of bran, hay, Indian corn, peas and rye. Taking the course of grain and fodder as a whole, it is found that the lowest prices were reached in the years 1896 and 1897. Since then there has been a pronounced upward movement, so that in 1909 prices were about 86 per cent. higher than in 1897, and about 50 per cent. above the average price for 1890-1899.

C. Dairy Produce and Fish.-In "Dairy Produce" are included two qualities of butter, and one quality each of cheese, eggs and milk. Prices have been collected for nine varieties of fish.

Dairy products are found to have been at their lowest in 1896-1897, and at their highest in 1908, when the general level was 36.3 per cent. above the average for 1890-1899. Prices in 1909 were slightly lower than in 1908, though eggs were considerably higher, being 71.5 per cent. above the average for 1890-1899. In the case of dairy produce generally, prices have advanced 48

per cent. since 1897. In fish there has been a similar rise in price, the average being 34 per cent. higher in 1909 than in the decade 1890-1899.

* Ottawa, 1910. Printed by C. H. Parmelee. Price 12d.

WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

REPORTING under date of April 12th, the Secretary in Charge of Commercial Affairs at H.M. Embassy at Washington stated that the labour situation at the beginning of the year was such as to give cause for anxiety. A recovery in business had inspired labour organisations with a desire to participate in increasing profits. The increase in the cost of living, which had been proceeding continuously for a number of years, had been interrupted somewhat by the abnormal conditions of 1907-8, but, with the return of prosperity, had resumed its upward course at an accelerated rate, and the increased strain was felt all the more for the temporary relaxation. While unorganized labour was suffering without hope of relief, organized labour proceeded to obtain better terms for itself. The outstanding features of the labour movement since the beginning of the year have consisted in strikes undertaken or threatened in order to obtain increased wages, and, in some cases of voluntary concessions on the part of employers who have realised the futility of resistance. The demands of labour have, on the whole, been obtained with less difficulty from the public service enterprises (e.g., railway companies) than from other industrial employers. the Pennsylvania-Reading Railway, which holds a predominant position among the Eastern Railways, has granted a 6 per cent. increase of wages to 195,000 employees earning less than 300 dollars (f_{62} 105.) a month. Among railways which have followed this example are the Baltimore-Ohio (10,000 employees granted an increase of 5 to 6 per cent.) and the Chicago and Western Railway (12,000 yardmen increased 11d. per hour). Ten thousand miners employed by the Consolidated Coal Company have obtained a 5 per cent. advance, and 11,000 miners of the Berwind White Coal Company an advance of 6 per cent. Five thousand sugar refinery workers have also received advances ranging from 5 to 10 per cent.

Reporting under dates of April 19th and 23rd, H.M. Consul-General at Chicago stated that advances in wages ranging from 8 to 10 per cent., and dating from April 1st, were granted to some 15,000 miners employed in the Lake Superior region by a company working under the control of the United States Steel Corporation. The increase has been given as the result of an investigation into the cost of living made by the company, whose officers decided that, under existing conditions, the men needed more money. Other subsidiary companies of the Corporation have also decided upon increases in wages; the exact advances were not fully determined at the time of reporting, but they were expected to be about 6 per cent., and to take effect from May 1st.

An earlier despatch from the same source reports a 'walk out" of the coalminers in the bituminous coalfields of the United States, which began on April 1st. The miners declare that this is not a "strike," but a suspension of work pending a readjustment of the wages scale for another year, the old scale having expired on March 31st. The number of men affected in the Chicago Consular district alone was 113,000, viz., 72,000 in Illinois, 18,000 in Indiana, 15,000 in Iowa, 5,000 in Colorado, and 3,000 in Michigan.

Up to the present the Western States seem to have been less affected by the movement for increased wages than those in the East and Middle West.

LOCK-OUT IN THE GERMAN BUILDING TRADES.

In a despatch to the Foreign Office dated April 22nd, 1910, H.M. Minister Resident at Dresden reports that, in the month of March last, the National Association of Master Builders of Germany met at Dresden and resolved that the agreement with the trade unions, terminating on March 31st, should not be renewed except on the basis of a Model Agreement containing the following stipulations -

(a) All agreements to be concluded directly between the National Association of Master Builders and the respective national unions of building operatives. The branch associations of master builders and the district unions of operatives, nevertheless, to retain the power of settling the special terms (rates of wages, &c.) having reference to local conditions.

(b) The possibility of agreeing as to the method of remuneration best suited to individual unions to be secured by means of the Model Agreement aforesaid. It is not intended, however, that a reduction of the rate of wages should result from any change in the method of remuneration.

(c) The piece-work method to be not only recognised, but special facilities for its application to be secured in each agreement.

(d) The non-interference on the part of trade unions with existing and future employers' labour registries to be guaranteed by a special declaration.

(e) The duration of any agreement to be for not less than three years.

The workmen's representatives especially opposed the first and third proposals, and negotiations between the parties having been broken off early in April, notice was given that a general lock-out would take place on the 15th of that month. On the 8th a conference was held at the instance of the Imperial Home Office, with a view to mediation by the Government, but the proposal by the Home Secretary to refer the points in dispute to three impartial arbitrators was rejected by the employers' representatives.

In the meantime separate negotiations had taken place in Hamburg and Berlin between the representatives of the local employers and workmen respectively. On March 26th an amicable agreement was arrived at affecting Hamburg and district, and on April 22nd the dispute in Berlin came to an end, both parties accepting the award made in the matter by the Berlin Industrial Court. Agreements appear also to have been arrived at between the local organizations at Magdeburg, Bremen, Gladbeck, and other smaller towns.

The threatened lock-out was put into effect on April 15th in other districts where organizations of the parties are in existence, and is still continuing; the number of workmen directly affected, according to a computation by the Employers' Association, amounted to about 186,000 at the end of April.

LEGAL RESTRICTION OF HOURS OF LABOUR OF WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES: ILLINOIS STATE LAW DECLARED CONSTITUTIONAL.*

THE Illinois State Legislature, in its session of 1909, passed a law limiting the hours of labour of women employed in factories to ten per day. After the date fixed for the coming into operation of the new law an injunction was granted by the Circuit Court restraining the factory inspectors and State Attorney from enforcing the Act on the ground that it was unconstitutional, inasmuch as it deprived women of the right of freedom of contract accorded them by the Constitution.

On April 21st the Supreme Court of the State, before which the case had been laid, declared the law to be constitutional. The terms of the decision were as follows :-

" It is known to all men, and what we know as men we cannot profess to be ignorant of as judges, that woman's physical structure and the performance of maternal functions places her at a great disadvantage in the battle of life ; that while a man can work for more than ten hours a day without injury to himself, a woman, especially when the burdens of motherhood are upon her, cannot; that while a man can work standing upon his feet for more than ten hours a day, day after day, without injury to himself, a woman cannot; and that to require a woman to stand upon her feet for more than ten hours in any one day and perform severe manual labour while thus standing has the effect of

* Based on despatches from H.M. Consul-General at Chicago, dated September 25th, 1909, and April 22nd, 1910.

impairing her health, and, as weak and sickly women cannot be the mothers of vigorous children, it is of the greatest importance to the public that the State take such measures as may be necessary to protect its women from the consequences induced by long continuous manual labour in those occupations which tend to break them down physically.

"It would, therefore, seem obvious that legislation which limits the number of hours which women shall be permitted to work to ten hours in a single day in such employments as are carried on in mechanical establishments, factories and laundries, would tend to preserve the health of women and ensure the production of vigorous offspring by them and would directly conduce to the health, morals and general welfare of the public. and that such legislation would fall clearly within the police powers of the State."

PROHIBITION OF TRUCK STORES: NEW FRENCH LAW.

By a Law dated March 25th, 1910, and published in the Journal Officiel of the 27th of that month it is forbidden to any employer (i.) "to connect with his establishment any store at which he shall sell, directly or indirectly, to his employees or to their families, provisions or goods of any description whatsoever "; (ii.) " to impose upon his employees the obligation to spend the whole or any part of their wages or salaries at particular shops indicated by him.'

All stores of the kind contemplated by this law must be suppressed within two years of the date of its promulgation.

Stores connected with railways controlled by the State do not come under this law provided (a) that the staff be not obliged to make their purchases at the store; (b) that no profit accrue to the employer from the sale of provisions and goods thereat; (c) that the store be conducted under the supervision of a board, of which at least one-third of the members are the elected delegates of the staff.

Five years from the date of promulgation of this law the Minister of Public Works is to take steps for ascertaining the wishes of the staff as to the maintenance or suppression of the stores attached to each State-controlled railway system. A similar referendum will take place at the end of each subsequent period of five years.

The same rules are to be applied to stores annexed to industrial establishments owned by societies, the greater part of whose capital is owned by the employees (present or past) of the enterprise, and the greater part of whose membership consists of such persons. Infractions of the law are punishable by fines ranging from $\pounds 2$ to $\pounds 80$ (or f_{200} in the case of a second offence).

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.*

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

Canada.

The following regulations are important to emigrants:----(A) Made on March 19th, 1910.

1. If an immigrant, male or female, other than a member of a

family provided for under the next following regulation, intending to enter Canada, arrives at the border or at any place of landing in Canada between the first day of March and the thirtieth day of October, both days inclusive, he or she shall, as a condition of October, both days inclusive, he or she shall, as a condition of permission to enter Canada, have in his or her possession at the time of arrival, money, belonging absolutely to such immigrant, to the amount of at least 25.00 dols. in addition to a ticket or such sum of money as will purchase a ticket or transport for such immigrant to his or her destination in Canada.

2. If an immigrant so intending to enter Canada is the head of a family and is accompanied by his or her family or any member or members thereof the foregoing regulations shall not apply to such family or the members thereof, but the said immigrant head of family shall have in his or her possession, in addition to the said sum of money and means of transport hereinbefore required, a further sum of money, belonging absolutely to such immigrant, equivalent to 25.00 dols. for each member of the said family of the age of eighteen years or upwards, and 12.50 dols. for each member of the said family of the age of five years or upwards and under the age of eighteen years, and in addition tickets or a sum of money

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

equivalent to the cost of transport for all the said members of the

May, 1910.

a function of the place of destination in Canada. 3. Every such immigrant arriving at the border or at any place of landing in Canada between the first day of November and the last day of February, both inclusive, shall be subject to the fore-going regulations, with the substitution of 50.00 dols for 25.00 dols. and 25.00 dols. for 12.50 dols., wherever the said sums of and 25 00 dols. for 12'50 dols., wherever the said sums 25'00 dols. and 12'50 dols. are mentioned in the said regulations. 4. Provided, however, that the immigration agent may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, exempt any immigrant from the operation of the foregoing regulations if it is shown to his satisfaction that-

(a) The immigrant, if a male, is going to assured employment at farm work, and has the means of reaching the place of such employment; or

(b) That the immigrant, if a female, is going to assured employ ment at domestic service, and has the means of reaching the place of such employment ; or

(c) That the immigrant is one of the following descriptions, and is going to reside with a relative of one of the following descriptions, who is able and willing to support such immigrant, and has the means of reaching the place of residence of such relative :

(i.) Wife going to husband. (ii.) Child going to parent. (iii.) Brother or sister going to brother. (iv.) Minor going to married or independent sister. (v.) Parent going to son or daughter.

(B) 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; and now such consent can only be given to persons suited for, willing to accept, and for whom positions at farm work have been guaranteed from Canada, no matter whether they have the landing money or are going to friends or relations.

(c) 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.

The spring season opened in Canada earlier this year than usual, and railway construction employees, and the building, mining, printing and manufacturing trades benefited accordingly. In Western Canada there has been an active demand for competent labourers for railway construction at 30 dols. to 40 dols. a month, with There is a large demand in all parts for farm board. labourers. In view of the stringent regulations restricting immigration which have been recently issued by the Canadian Government, no person should emigrate unless he can fulfil the required conditions.

There has been little change in the situation of the strike of 1,700 coal miners at Springhill, Nova Scotia; the places of some of the strikers have been filled, and a small daily output is now reported.

No settlement has yet been reached in the strike of carpet weavers (about 38 in number) at Guelph, Ontario. but a number of men have left the town and secured employment elsewhere. There is a scarcity of female labour in biscuit, knitting and clothing factories at two or three places.

Commonwealth of Australia.

New South Wales .- Considerable numbers of farm labourers have lately received assisted passages to New South Wales, but the demand is still unsatisfied, and competent men of this class-including a limited number of married men with families-have no difficulty in getting good places. Female servants also are much wanted. According to the Report of the State Labour Bureau for February last, a busy time was expected in Sydney and suburbs for brickmakers, brickcarters, bricklayers, and stonemasons, the prospects of the latter being very good. Employment in factories was much more brisk, and it was estimated that 1,200 hands, who were idle as a result of the Coal Miners' Strike, were reemployed during the month. Ship painters and dockers had a very busy month, a number of vessels being docked and cleaned in anticipation of coal supplies becoming available again. Storemen had a very busy month, and flour millers were exceptionally busy.

Hardly any improvement occurred among the Maritime and allied trades. Order tailors had a very slack month, bnt matters were expected to brighten shortly. Factory tailoring showed improvement. The iron and furniture trades were very dull. Coachmakers reported trade as fair, except among railway carriage builders; quite a number of the latter have left this State for work in South Australia. Able-bodied navvies and first-class labourers were well employed, but the lighter class of labourers found considerable difficulty in obtaining work. House painters and decorators reported trade as very quiet; plasterers were fairly well employed. The boot trade had a bad month, but an improvement was looked for during March. Speaking generally, the outlook for tradesmen was good, and some of them, notably the building trades and waterside workers, expected a fairly busy time in the immediate future.

Victoria.—The wheat harvest has been excellent, and there is a good opening for competent farm hands who land with a little money. There is a good demand for skilled workers in factories, especially for females in clothing factories.

South Australia.—There is a scarcity of skilled mechanics in several trades, such as the coach-building and metal trades. A limited number of competent tin smiths and sheet metal workers would be likely to find work in Adelaide. There is a good demand for farm labourers also from September to March, but the supply of miners is sufficient.

Oueensland.—There is a good demand for farm labourers, country blacksmiths and wheelwrights, tailors, tailoresses and female servants. Cheap passages are granted to suitable emigrants.

Western Australia. - In Western Australia farm. labourers and female servants are wanted, and cheap passages are granted to suitable persons of these classes. The deposit of f_{5} hitherto required has, moreover, just been withdrawn in the case of fully-qualified domestic servants between 18 and 30 years of age, and such persons can obtain assisted passages at £5 each. Application must be made to the Agent-General at 15, Victoria Street, London S.W. There is little demand for mechanics; 160 acres of land are given to suitable settlers.

New Zealand.

Reduced passages to New Zealand are offered to female domestic servants who will have f_2 on landing, and for this class of emigrant there is a good demand. The last report of the Department of Labour shows as follows :- The cycle and motor, coachbuilding, printing, woodworking, building, engineering, leather and clothing trades were fairly active everywhere, and the meatfreezing trades were busy, but the local supply of hands was generally sufficient. There is little demand for more unskilled labourers. There is a continued demand for practical coal miners near Greymouth.

South Africa.

Cabe Colony.-There has been a general improvement at Cape Town in the brushmaking (first-class hands being in constant demand), coach and wagon building, tanning, saddlery and harness (good workmen being wanted), bootmaking (leading hands being in demand), printing, stonedressing, furniture, and tailoring trades. But there is no demand for more men-except as mentioned above-either there or in other towns.

Transvaal.-The building trade is stated to be in a better position than it has been for some years, and a great many buildings are being constructed. There is not, however, reported to be any difficulty in procuring sufficient labour. Female servants are in some demand here and in the other States of South Africa, and the South African Colonisation Society, 23, Army and Navy Mansions (No. 2), 115, Victoria Street, London, S.W., is prepared to assist suitable applicants.

In Natal and the Orange River Colony the supply of male labour is sufficient.

LABOUR ABROAD.

LADUUR ADICOAD. [NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, so far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on p. 149 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that of foreign countries. (For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see p. 104 of Cd. 2337 of 1904, and pp. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908.)] pp. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908.)]

FRANCE.*

Employment in March,-The building and allied trades recovered from the stagnation reported in February. In the metal trades there was no change as compared with that month, employment being particularly satisfactory in machine shops at Paris. In the textile trades as a whole employment continued very fair, in spite of the continuance in certain cotton manufacturing districts of the depression reported in February. As regards the silk industry, employment continued plentiful for power-loom weavers in the Lyons district, while in the town itself there was a revival of employment in the small workshops of the Croix-Rousse quarter. At St. Etienne employment again declined, owing to the cessation of orders for velvet. A revival of activity was reported in the tailoring, dressmaking and hat-making trades. Scarcely any unemployment was reported in the printing trades, owing to the large amount of work caused by the approach of the Parliamentary elections. Among coopers, on the other hand, the proportion of unemployed continued high, and at Limoges the situation in the pottery trade still left much to be desired. There was full employment in almost all the vineyards of the South of France, a situation which compares favourably with that of a year ago. Woodcutting came to an end in most of the forest districts, but the workpeople found employment in agricultural operations, the resumption of which was accelerated by fine weather. Gardeners around Paris continued well employed.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed on a given date in March were received by the French Labour Department from 1,039 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 254,508. Excluding returns from the Miners' Unions of the Pas-de-Calais Department, 6.5 per cent. of the members were described as unemployed, as compared with 14.0 per cent. in the previous month, and 9.5 per cent. in March, 1909.

Coal Mining in March .- The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines in France during March was 5'91, as compared with 5.89 in the previous month, and 5.94 in March, 1909. Taking surface and underground workers together, 79'21 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 18.96 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 72:46 and 26.46, and in March, 1909, 84.31 and 14.92.

Labour Disputes in March.-One hundred and fifty-three disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in March, as compared with 55 in the preceding month, and 99† in March, 1909. In 145 of the new disputes 15,613 workpeople took part, as compared with 5,818 who took part in 51 of the February disputes, and 10,469 who took part in 51 of the repluary of March, 1909. The groups of trades in which the greatest number of disputes occurred were the building (39), textile (36), pottery, &c. (13), woodworking (12), metal (12) and transport (12). Of 131 new and old disputes which were reported to have terminated, 27 ended in favour of the workpeople, and 46 in favour of the employers, while 58 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in March .- Ten instances of recourse to the law on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department in March. In six cases committees of conciliation were formed, and succeeded in settling four of the disputes. In three of the four remaining cases the employers declined the proposed conciliation; in the fourth the workpeople resumed work before a conciliation committee could be formed.

* Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department), † Revised figure.

GERMANY.

Employment in March.-The following is a summary of the state of the labour market in March, as described in the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (the journal of the German Labour Department) for April:-

The state of the labour market in March was on the whole more favourable than in the previous month, With the exception of coal mining and the textile trades. marked activity characterised all industries.

Coal Mining .- Employment was slack in the Ruhr district, while the demand for coal continued weak in the Saar district and in Upper Silesia. In the lignite industry employment was unsatisfactory in consequence of the lessened demand for house coal.

Metal Trades .- The improvement noted in these trades in the previous month continued during March. The output of the establishments of the Steel Works Federation showed an increase as compared with February.

Textile Trades .- These trades continued to feel the adverse effect of the high price of raw material: this was especially the case in cotton weaving.

Building Trades.-Employment was good except in Berlin, Cassel, Chemnitz, Erfurt Forst i. L., and certain towns in Western Germany.

Clothing Trades .- The clothing trades were favourably affected by the Easter season, full employment being forthcoming for all hands.

Employment in First Quarter of 1910*. - The Reichs-Arbeitsblatt states that returns relating to unemployment during the first quarter of 1910 were supplied to the Imperial Statistical Office by trade unions with an aggregate membership at the end of the quarter of 1,434,601. From certain branches of the unions reporting, however, no returns were available; omitting these, the membership covered was 1,430,526, of whom 24,684 (or 1.7 per cent.) were stated to be unemployed on April 2nd, as compared with 31,168 (or 2.2 per cent.) on February 26th, and 36,980 (or 2.6 per cent.) on January 29th. The corresponding percentage for the end of the first quarter of 1909 was 3.5.

The following Table shows for all unions reporting, and for each of the nine principal unions for which figures are available, the membership at the end of the first quarter of 1910, the percentage of members returned as out of work on a certain day near the end of each month of the quarter, and the corresponding percentage for the end of the first quarter of 1909 :----

	Member-	Perce	entage of d as uner	e of Membership nemployed at end o			
Name of Union.	ship at end of First Quarter.†	March, 1910.†	Feb., 1910.	Jan., 1910.	March 1909.		
All Unions making Returns	1,430,601	1•7	2•2	2.6	3-5		
Principal Unions :	Max Brand	335/05-		Lilean	Is sold		
Miners	122,868	0'I	0'2	0'2	0'2		
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.)	385,604	1.0	2'1	2.5	4.5		
Engineers & Metal Workers (Hirsch-Duncker)	38,057	1.5	I.4	1.9	2'1		
Printers	57,302	2'9	3'3	4'I	2.6		
Bookbinders	25,444	2'5	2.8	2'9	3.7		
Woodworkers	150,609	2.5	2'8	3.8	4'5		
Brewery Workers	33,889	1.6	I'7	1.8	2'2		
Transport Workers	100,634	1'4	2'3	2'4	2'5		
Factory Workers (trades not specified)	149,133	1.8	2.2	2.8	4'0		

In the current number of the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt an attempt is made for the first time to measure the fluctuaion of the volume of unemployment in Germany by calculating the proportion of possible working days lost through lack of employment. For this purpose the Imperial Statistical office makes use of the data regularly furnished by the Trade Unions as to the number of days of unemployment (whether with or without unemployed benefit) amongst their members during the quarter. In the first three months of 1910, the total number of such days was found to be 1,998,834, or 1.7 per cent. of the

* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for the United Kingdom given on page 149. See also Note above under "Labour Abroad."

+ The precise date to which the figures relate is April 2nd.

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total number of day's work that could have been performed in the quarter by the members of the Unions reporting had none of them been unemployed for a single day. The corresponding percentage for the previous quarter was 1.5, and for the first quarter of 1909, 3.2.

HOLLAND*

Employment in March .- Employment revived in the building trades. In iron and steel works there was some seasonal slackness, otherwise employment was fair; in the engineering trades there was a slight increase in the number of unemployed. In shipbuilding employment in general improved somewhat as compared with February. It continued favourable in the diamond cutting trade, the proportion of trade unionists unemployed being below 1.5 per cent. In the textile trades employment on the whole continued at about the same level as in February. In the printing trades employment continued good, with a slight decline, however, in some of the large towns.

Labour Disputes in March .- The number of labour disputes reported as having begun in March was 12, in which 368 workpeople were directly concerned. During the month 12 disputes came to an end (including 9 of the new ones.) Of these 2 terminated in favour of the workpeople and 2 in favour of the employers, while 6 were compromised; in the two remaining cases the result was not known.

NORWAY.[†]

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

	M	lembersh	ip.	Percenta	Percentage Unemployed;		
Group of Trades.	Mar. 31st, 1910.	Feb. 28th, 1910.	Mar. 31st, 1909.	Mar. 31st, 1910.	Feb. 28th, 1910.	Mar. 31st, 1909.	
Bricklayers and Masons	356	348	346	41.0	48.9	5110	
Carpenters and Joiners	921	912	811	419	12.2	54'9 11'1	
Painters	400	400	430	25'3	32.8	20'7	
Metal Workers	5,607	5,510	5,334	3'3		3.8	
Boot and Shoe Makers	575	571	554	3.8	3.3	5.6	
Printers	1,436	I,430	1,379	4'0	2.0	2.4	
Wood Pulp & Paper Makers	304	294	356	3.0	3.1		
Sawyers and Planers	333	339	373	1.2	5'0	1.0	
Bakers	300	300	260	11.3	10,3	9.6	
Total	10,232	10,104	9,843	5'9	7.2	6.8	

SWEDEN.

Non-Employment of German Labour in Sweden pending Dispute in German Building Trades.—Reporting to the Foreign Office under date of April 30th, H.M. Secretary of Legation at Stockholm states that the Swedish Association of Employers of Labour has issued a circular letter to its members requesting them to assist the employers in Germany by refusing to employ workmen coming from that country in consequence of the lock-out in the building trades (see pp. 155-6).

The prohibition is to hold good until an announcement is made in the press to the effect that the dispute in the German building trade is at an end.

DENMARK.

Unemployment in February.§—According to returns made to the Central Federation of Danish Trade Unions, out of 63,700 members of affiliated Unions, 11,774, or 18.5 er cent. were unemployed at the end of the month. In anuary, out of 71,000 members covered by the returns, 4,583, or 20.5 per cent. were unemployed, while the corresponding percentage for February, 1909, was 23.3.

Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Dutch

Antimischrift van het Central Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Dutch entral Statistical Office). † Arbeidsmarkedet (Journal of the Norwegian Central Statistical Office). † These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for the inited Kingdom given on p. 149. Se also note under "Labour Abroad." § Arbeideren (the journal of the Central Federation of Danish Trade Unions).

UNITED STATES.

Employment in New York State : July-December, 1909. --In the Bulletin of the Department of Labour of the State of New York for March, 1910, are published statistics of unemployment in New York State from July to December, 1909, based on returns received from 190 representative trade unions.* Of 91,162 members reporting at the end of December, 17.7 per cent. were unemployed owing to causes other than disputes and disability, as compared with 9.5 per cent. in the previous month, and 25.9 per cent. in December, 1908. The membership reporting and percentage unemployed at the end of each month from July to December, 1909, were as under, corresponding percentages for the previous year being added for comparison :-

	Mon	th.		tang Dalar Dalar	Members reporting in	owing to caus	Unemployed ses other than d disability.
			1909.	1908			
July August September October November December					89,551 90,429 90,783 91,247 91,977 91,977 91,162	10'0 8'2 11'0 9'6 9'5 17'7	25'2 22'2 23'0 21'3 20'0 25'9

The following Table shows the percentage reported unemployed classified according to groups of trades :-

Group of Trades.	Member- ship report of	report other	Unemployed Percentag reported through cause other than disputes or disability at end of			
	at end of Dec.,1909. 1909.		Nov., 1909.	Dec., 1908.		
Building, Stoneworking, &c Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding Clothing	. 12,848 . 15,218 . 6,925 . 3,001 . 7,068 . 2,061 . 3,013 . 2,291	23.9 6.3 20.9 28.4 6.4 9.3 11.5 8.1 0.9 6.8	17.2 5.0 15.0 2.3 4.4 6.1 5.1 5.5 0.8 5.2	43'0 18'5 16'3 31'7 12'1 20'2 18'0 9'1 2'7 6'5		
Total	91,162	17.7	9'5	25.9		

Note .- The percentage of unemployment in New York State for September, 1909, as given in the GAZETTE for February (p. 46), was 8.7, while the percentage for the same month is now shown (in the first of the above Tables) as 11.0. The difference is due to the earlier figure (which was the only one then available) being based on returns from all the trade unions in the State. while the present figure is based on returns from certain representative unions only.

It may be added that statistics based on returns from all trade unions in the State are compiled by the New York State Department of Labour for two months only in each year, viz., March and September, whereas statistics based on returns from certain representative trade unions are compiled for each month of the year.

Strike of Tramway Employees at Philadelphia.—Despatches from H.M. Ambassador at Washington and H.M. Consul at Philadelphia received during March and April report a strike of about 4,000 employees of a tramway company, which began on February 19th. The primary cause of the dispute was the alleged unjust discharge of 173 men, but besides the reinstatement of these men the strikers demanded an increase of wages from 111d. to 15. old. per hour, and the recognition of the union. Much rioting took place, involving destruction of property and loss of life. On March 5th the Trade Unions of the city began a general sympathetic strike, in which at one time 60,000 men were involved; one estimate placed the number at 100,000, two-thirds of whom struck, and the other third were forced to cease work owing to the strike.

[According to newspaper reports, the sympathetic strike was abandoned on March 28th, and was followed by a general resumption of work in the town. On April 15th it was stated that the tramway employees had accepted the company's terms, and the dispute had thereupon come to an end.]

* These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for the United Kingdom given on page 149. See also Note under '' Labour Abroad,''

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REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN APRIL.

COAL MINING.

(Based on 499 Returns-435 from Employers, 48 from Trade Unions, and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the coal mining industry during April continued good, and showed a slight improvement as compared with a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,328 pits employing 635,445 workpeople showed that the average number of days* worked during the four weeks ended April 23rd, 1910, was 5.19, as compared with 5.49 in March and 4.86 in April, 1909. The averages for April, however, were affected by holidays, which amounted to 0.32 of a day per week in April, 1910, and 0.59 of a day per week in April, 1909.

Of the 635,445 workpeople covered by the Returns, 471,706 (74.2 per cent.) were employed at pits working 20 or more days during the four weeks ended April 23rd, 1910, while 204,998 (32.3 per cent. of the whole) were employed at pits working 22 days or more.

The highest average number of days worked per week in April was in North Wales (5.51 days), and the lowest in Nottingham and Leicester (4.60 days).

The following Table shows the average number of days worked per week by the pits during the four weeks ended April 23rd, 1910, together with the figures for similar periods in March, 1910, and April, 1909. (Collieries at which there were stoppages owing to disputes are excluded from the figures) : -

Districts.	No. of Work- people	worked	per wee 4 weeks	k by the	Inc. (Dec. (April, on	—) in 1910,
	employed in April, 1910.	April 23rd, 1910.†	Mar. 19th, 1910.	April 24th, 1909.†	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.	and states	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland	36,534	5'26	5'32	5'17	- 0.02	+ 0.00
Durham	112,374	5'29	5'42	5'05	- 0.13	+ 0'24
Cumberland	7,275	5'37	5.62	5.18	- 0'25	+ 0.13
South Yorkshire	73,747	5.28	5.67	4.85	- 0'39	+ 0.43
West Yorkshire	25,738	5.10	5'53	4.67	- 0'37	+ 0'49
Lancashire and Cheshire	60,184	4.99	5'30	4.62	- 0.31	+ 0'37
Derbyshire	43,031	5'01	5'45	4'3I	- 0'44	+ 0'70
Nottingham and Leicester	34,392	4.60	5.08	4.11	- 0'48	+ 0'49
Staffordshire , ,	30,702	5.12	5.57	4.76	- 0.42	+ 0.39
Warwick, Worcester and Salop	8,306	4'97	5.23	4.01	- 0'56	+ 0.30
Gloucester and Somerset	8,485	5.27	5.60	4'53	- 0'33	+ 0'74
North Wales	11,151	5'51	5.66	4.76	- 0'15	+ 0'75
South Wales and Mon	125,477	5'32	5'75	5'14	- 0'43	+ 0.18
ENGLAND AND WALES	577,396	5.19	5.53	4.86	- 0•34	+ 0.33
SCOTLAND.	21.1.1.2		and a	and the second		
West Scotland	25,899	5.24	5.25	4'90	- 0.0I	+ 0'34
The Lothians	4,621	5.28	5'37	4.60	- 0.00	+ 0.68
Fife	26,934	5.08	4.87	4'73	+ 0'21	+ 0'35
SCOTLAND	57,454	5•17	5.08	4.80	+ 0.09	+ 0-37
IRELAND	595	5'17	5'09	5'10	+ 0.08	+ 0'07
United Kingdom	635,445	5.19	5.49	4.86	- 0.30	+ 0.33

Compared with a month ago (after making allowance for holidays) there was some improvement in Northumber-land, South Wales and Mon., Fife, and in Ireland; in

the other districts there was not much change. Compared with a year ago (after making allowance for holidays) there was a slight decline in Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland, and an improvement in all other districts; this improvement was most marked in Scotland and in Gloucester and Somerset.

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

* 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.

Description	No. of Work- people	P	number per weel oits in the weeks er	t by the	Inc. (Dec. (Apr., on	-) in 1910,
of Coal.	employed in Apr., 1910.	Apr. 23rd, 1910.†	Mar. 19th, 1910.	Apr. 24th, 1909.†	Month ago.	Year ago.
House Steam	21 266	Days. 4'91 5'35 5'24 4'86 5'27 5'18	Days. 5.64 5.60 5.36 5.22 5.61 5.44	Days. 5 [°] 13 5 [°] 11 4 [°] 86 5 [°] 15 4 [°] 94 4 [°] 82	Days. - 0'73 - 0'25 - 0'12 - 0'36 - 0'34 - 0'26	Days. - 0'22 + 0'24 + 0'38 - 0'29 + 0'33 + 0'36
All Descriptions .	635,445	5'19	5'49	4.86	- 0.30	+ 0'33

Compared with a year ago there was an improvement at pits producing coking, gas, steam and mixed coal, and a decline at anthracite and house pits.

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in April, 1910, amounted to 5,435,101 tons, or 258,230 tons more than in March 1910, and 67,363 tons more than in April. 1909.

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

(Based on 76 Returns-59 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 2 from Trade Unions, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was good in iron mines and showed little change on the whole compared with a month ago and a year ago. It continued fair in shale mines.

Employment continued moderate in tin mines. It was moderate and worse than in the previous month in lead mines. In quarries employment continued fair on the whole.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the four weeks ended April 23rd, the average number of days worked per week by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.88, as compared with 5.90 a month ago, and 5.60 in April, 1909. The average for a year ago, however, was reduced on account of holidays, which amounted to 0.26 of a day per week

湯 「海」 第二	Work- people	worke	Number ed per we n 4 week	eek by	Inc. (Dec. (-) 1910,	in April,
Districts.	employed in April, 1910.	April 23rd, 1910.	Mar. 19th, 1910.	April 24th, 1909.* Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cleveland Cumberland and Lanca-	8,071 4,976	Days. 5'95 5'91	Days. 5'99 5'83	Days. 5'76 5'52	Days. - 0'04 + 0'08	Days. + 0°19 + 0°39
shire Scotland Other Districts	1,017 2,488	5.69 5.65	5'79 5'77	5.67 5.21	- 0'12	+ 0.02 + 0.44
All Districts	16,552	5.88	5'90	5.60	- 0'02	+ 0'28

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 92'5 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended April 23rd, as compared with 96 o per cent. a month ago, and 87.6

per cent. a year ago. Shale Mining.—At the mines respecting which Returns were received 3,201 workpeople were employed during the four weeks ended April 23rd, as compared with 3,177 in March, and 3,320 in April, 1909. The average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended April 23rd was 5.64, as compared with 5.69 a month ago and 5.51 a year ago.

Tin Mining .- Employment in Cornwall was moderate, and rather better than in the previous month.

Lead Mining .- Employment was slack in North Wales, and worse than a month ago. There was also a decline in Weardale, where employment was dull.

Quarrying.

Slate.-Employment showed an improvement in North Wales, particularly in the Festiniog district. At Ballachulish (Argyll) employment was slack, and worse than a month ago. It continued good at Delabole (Cornwall), and some overtime was reported.

Granite.-Employment continued good in Leicestershire, and fair in Aberdeenshire. It was dull in Cornwall, and worse than a month ago; at Princetown it was bad.

* Easter Holidays are included in this period.

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Limestone .- Employment continued good in North Wales and Cumberland; it was fairly good and better than a month ago in South Durham and in the Somerset blue lias quarries. At Buxton employment was slack and worse than in the previous month. It continued quiet in the Plymouth district.

Other Stone .- Employment was good, and better than a month ago in the Clee Hill road material quarries, and continued good in sandstone quarries in North Wales and chert quarries at Bakewell. In the Sheffield district and at Barnsley employment was good; at Normanton it was fair and at Rotherham dull. Employment was good in the Gloucestershire pennant stone quarries, and fair in the Bath stone quarries. In grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district employment was moderate, but rather better than a month ago. There was also some improvement in Forfarshire, though employment was still reported as

Settmaking.—Employment was generally fair in Scot-land, and good in Leicestershire, North Wales, the Clee Hill district, and at Rowley Regis (Staffs).

China Clay .-- Employment continued good in the St. Austell district and on Lee Moor.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

(Based on 117 Returns—110 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT during April, was fair and better than either a month ago or a year ago.

Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters showed that the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of April, 1910, was 310, as compared with 304 in March, 1910, and 280 in April, 1909, when 11 furnaces were damped down owing to a dispute. Eight furnaces were relit during the month (three in the Cleveland district, two each in Lancashire and Derbyshire, and one in Lanarkshire), while two were blown out (one in Staffordshire and one in Lanarkshire).

The number of workpeople employed at the works covered by the Returns was 23,000; an increase of 13 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Districts.	Number of the Retu	of Furnaces, i rns, in Blast	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1910, on a		
Districts.	April, 1910.	Mar., 1910.	April, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES-		The second	100 -000		1000-12-13 (All
Cleveland	85	82	77	+ 3	+ 8
Cumberland & Lancs.	33	31	27	+ 2	+ 6
S. and S.W. Yorks	12	12	12	Section 2	
Derby & Nottingham	34	32	32	+ 2	+ 2
Leicester, Lincoln,	26	26	14*	b.me it	+12
Stafford & Worcester	33	34	34	- I	- I
S.Wales& Monmouth	II	II	9		+ 2
Other districts	6	6	6		
England & Wales	240	234	211	+ 6	+29
Scotland	70	70	69		+ 1
Total	310	304	280	+ 6	+30

The Imports of iron ore in April, 1910, amounted to 644,139 tons, or 41,995 tons less than in March, 1910, but 156,474 tons more than in April, 1909.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in April, 1910, amounted to 133,582 tons, or 43,254 tons more than in March,1910, and 27,464 tons more than in April, 1909.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

(Based on 59 Returns-55 from Employers, 3 from Trade Unions, and I from a Local Correspondent.) EMPLOYMENT continued very good, and was much better

than a year ago.

At the works covered by the Returns, 424 tinplate mills were working at the end of April, as compared with 421 in March and 392 a year ago. The number of sheet mills working at the same dates was 58, 58 and 46 respectively. The supply of and demand for labour continued about equal. The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 24,100 workpeople.

* Eleven Furnaces damped down owing to a dispute.

Sc

egge gegeldst	Numbe	Number of Works open.			of Mills in a	pr Dec. (-)	
	At end of April,	Inc. (+) or on		At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
annon sans Transmission	1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	At end of April, 1910. 424 58 482	Month ago.	Year ago,	
Tinplate Works Steel Sheet Works	76 9	— I	+ 3 + 1		+ 3	+ 32 + 12	
Total	85	- I	+ 4	482	+ 3	+ 44	
the set of the set	Landt	Ex	ports.	entanaa.	in the second	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
et and Pour et increases		April,	March,	April,	Inc. (+) o in April,	r Dec. (–) 1910, on a	
		1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
			Tinned Pla	ates and Ti	nned Sheets		
To United States ,, British East I ,, Germany ,, France ,, Netherlands ,, Other Countrie	···· ···	Tons. 9,801 5,760 4,191 1,411 4,840 21,744	Tons. 6,411 4,028 3,479 1,599 3,635 19,034	6,401 4,408 2,742 1,572 2,280	Tons. + 3,390 + 1,732 + 712 - 188 + 1,205 + 2,710	Tons. + 3,400 + 1,352 + 1,449 - 161 + 2,560 + 2,116	
Total		47,747	38,186	37,031	+ 9,561	+ 10,716	
			Black i	Plates for I	'inning.		
Total		4,309	4,136	5,798	+ 173	- 1,489	

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 203 Returns—190 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 3 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works showed a slight improvement on a month ago, and was much better than a year ago.

The volume of employment during the week ended April 23rd, 1910 (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked), showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. on a month ago, and of 13.9 per cent. on a year ago. The total number of shifts worked during the week was about 506,000.

	1					
	Numbe	r of Wor employe	rkpeople d.		age Num worked p	
interna and rates	Week ended April		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	nded Dec. $(-)$ o	
Month Base Cons	23rd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April 23rd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments.					1.00	
Puddling Forges	9,674	+ 189	+ 673	5'01	- 0.01	1 0115
colling Mills	3,943	- I	+ 234	4.87	- 0.01	+ 0'47
orging	364	- 32	- 73	4'96	+ 0'22	- 0'25
ther Departments	1,864 609	+ 62 - I	- 4	5'78	+ 0'22	+ 0.01
lechanics, Labourers	1,854	+ 14	+ 123	5°89 5°47	+ 0'10	+ 0.53
Total, Iron	18,308	+ 231	+ 931	5•13	+ 0.01	+ 0.28
SEL:				1. 45/31		S. S. Barris
pen Hearth Melting Fur- naces	8,735	- 59	+1,392	5.85		+ 0.08
rucible Furnaces	537	- 3	- I	5.63	+ 0.00	+ 0.57
essemer Converters colling Mills	1,753	- 71	+ 241	5'16	- 0'04	+ 0'24
orging and Pressing	15,242 2,897	+ 382 - 86	+2,091	5'40	- 0'05	+ 0.30
ounding	7,788	+ 139	+ 245 + 1,003	5.48 5.87	- 0'12	+ 0.12
ther Departments	7,165	- 106	+ 308	5.66	- 0'14	+ 0.02
fechanics, Labourers	7,792	+ 111	+ 469	5'95	+ 0.01	+ 0.04
Total, Steel	51,909	+ 307	+5,748	5.66	- 0.04	+ 0.17
N OR STEEL (not dis-						el contra
tinguished): colling Mills						
orging and Pressing	10,864 680	+ 115 + 13	+ 815 + 41	5°17 5°20	+ 0'02	+ 0.33
ounding	731	- 13		5.88	+ 0 02	+ 0'15
ther Departments	3,320	+ 36	+ 315	5.90	- 0'02	+ 0.11
lechanics, Labourers	6,022	+ 128	+ 242	5'74	- 0°04	- 0.03
<pre>Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished) }</pre>	21,617	+ 279	+1,415	5•47	- 0.01	+ 0.21
Grand Total	91,834	+ 817	+8,094	5.51	- 0.02	+ 0.21
Districts.	the second	1999.33 64	-		1.505	
thumberland & Durham	10,876	+ 509	+1,818	5'53	- 0.03	+ 0.36
veland	8,505	+ 186	+ 660	5.62		+ 0.02
ffield and Rotherham eds, Bradford, and other	16,512	-76 + 87	+ 946	5.26	- 0'09	+ 0.13
orkshire Towns	4,226	+ 07	+ 105	5'35	+ 0.04	+ 0'26
nberland, Lancs. & Ches.	8,031	- 67	+ 981	5'40	- 0'04	+ 0'32
ffordshire er Midland Counties	10,321.	+ 109	+ 905	5'43	+ 0'02	+ 0'22
les and Monmouth	4,911 10,640	- I - 8	+ 128 + 781	5'36 5'61	+ 0.02 - 0.04	+ 0.20 + 0.02
otal, England and Wales	74,022	+ 739	+6,324	5'51	- 0'03	+ 0.18
tland	17,812	+ 78	+1,770	5'52		+ 0'32
Total	91,834	+ 817	+8,094	5.51	- 0.02	+ 0.21
	No. of Contract		,		0.04	

ібі

Taking the number of workpeople employed, there was a marked increase in Northumberland and Durham, as compared with a month ago. Most of the principal departments showed an increase over the previous month, but at Bessemer converters and steel forges and presses there was a slight decline. Some decline in the average number of shifts worked was also noticeable in steel forges and presses. There was not much change in the average number of shifts worked in the different districts.

As compared with a year ago there was an increase in the number employed in every district; the most marked increase occurring in Northumberland and Durham. In the departments the most marked increases were at steel rolling mills, open hearth melting furnaces, and steel foundries. The average number of shifts worked showed an increase of 0.21 of a shift. The improvement was greatest in the Leeds, Bradford, &c., district, Northumberland and Durham, and Cumberland and Lancashire, and in Scotland, while of the principal departments those chiefly affected were puddling forges and iron and steel rolling mills.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during April, 1910, amounted to 110,701 tons, or 7,303 tons less than in March, 1910, but 13,993 tons more than in April, 1909.

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates, and black plate for tinning) during April, 1910, amounted to 252,970 tons, or 9,152 tons more than in March, 1910, and 41,191 tons more than in April, 1909.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

(Based on 1,036 Returns—9 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 979 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 48 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during April continued to improve, and was much better than a year ago. Returns from Trade Unions with a total membership

of 169,352 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of April was 6.1, as compared with 7.1 a month ago and 12.4 a year ago. Compared with a month ago, most of the districts show a decrease in the percentage unemployed, but three districts show a slight increase. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease in the percentage unemployed in every district, the greatest decreases being in Scotland and the North-East Coast, which returned very high percentages of unemployed a year ago.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions	retur	ercenta med as yed at		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage for April, 1910, on a				
	at end of April, 1910.	April, 1910.	Mar., 1910.	April, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
North-East Coast Manchester and Liverpool District	14,969 18,774	9.8 9.8	8.0 11.0	19.8 19.8	- 1.3 - 1.3	- 5'2			
Olanam, Bolton, and Black- burn District	13,135	11.4	13'2	16.8	- 1.8	- 5'4			
West Riding Towns	12,444	7.4	8.7	14'2	- I.3	- 6.8			
Hull and Lincolnshire District	3,795	3.7	6.5	8.4	- 2.8	- 4'7			
Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Coventry District	7,352	3.6	3.3	7.6	+ 0.3	- 4'0			
Notts, Derby, and Leicester District	4,353	5.0	5.7	10.0	- 0'7	- 5'0			
London and Neighbouring District	11,177	3.3	3.5	7.2	+ 0.1	- 3'9			
South-Coast	4,534	2'8	3'9	6.6	- I.I	- 3.8			
South Wales and Bristol District	6,498	3.9	5.8	7'4	— 1.0	- 3'5			
Glasgow and District	15,445	6.5	7'5	21'3	- I.3	- 15'1			
East of Scotland	3,655	11.3	12.4	25'7	- I.I	- 14'4			
Belfast and Dublin	3,586	6.8	6.6	13.3	+ 0'2	- 6.5			
Other Districts	5,625	4'7	5.7	8.7	- 1.0	- 4'0			
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions	} 169,352	6 [.] 1	7.1	12.4	- 1.0	- 6.3			

for which District figures

On the North-East Coast employment was better than a month ago and much better than a year ago, though the general percentage of unemployed remained high. In railway shops at Gateshead short time was still worked, but overtime was reported at Jarrow and Wallsend. With engineers on the Tees employment was moderate. With ironfounders, brassfounders, patternmakers, and machine workers, employment continued fair generally. It remained moderate with wagon builders at Darlington.

At Manchester employment was reported as improving, * Exclusive of superannuated Members.

both short time and overtime being worked. At Liverpool and Barrow employment was fair, with some overtime. At Crewe employment continued slack, with short time. In the Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn district it remained bad generally, with much short time, though at Oldham it remained good with electrical workers and fair with spindle and fiver makers.

May, 1910.

Employment was slack, on the whole, at Leeds, moderate at Sheffield, and fair at Bradford, at Huddersfield, and in the Hull and Lincolnshire district.

In the Midland and Eastern Counties employment was fairly good generally, and in the motor industry a great deal of overtime was worked. Employment was slack, however, with ironfounders at Nottingham and Chesterfield and with boilermakers at Derby.

Employment was fairly good in London, in the Royal Dockyards (except at Pembroke), on the South Coast (except at Plymouth), and in the South Wales and Bristol district (except at ship repairing yards at Cardiff).

Employment in Scotland was much better than a year ago. In the Glasgow district it was fairly good, a considerable amount of overtime being worked by patternmakers, though with ironfounders engaged on "light" work employment was still slack. Employment remained slack at Edinburgh and Dundee, but was fair at Aberdeen and Falkirk.

At Belfast and Dublin employment was fair.

The Imports of machinery in April, 1910, amounted to to £376,378, or £65,144 less than in March, 1910, and £ 16,205 less than in April, 1909.

The Exports of machinery in April, 1910, amounted to £2,736,129, or £386,962 more than in March, 1910, and £316,992 more than in April, 1909.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 368 Returns—8 from Employer's Associations, 347 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 13 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT during April was moderate. It was better than a month ago and much better than a year ago.

Branches of Trade Unions with 57,862 members reported 10.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 13.2 per cent. in March, and 23.3 per cent. a year ago.

As compared with a month ago there were decreases in the percentage unemployed in every district except the Tees and Hartlepool district and the East of Scotland. The decreases were greatest in the Bristol Channel and Humber districts. As compared with a year ago every district showed an improvement, which was most marked on the Wear, Clyde and Tees, on the east coast of Scotland, and at Belfast.

District.			No. of Mem- bers*	retur	rcenta ned as yed at		1000	Inc. Dec. ril, 1	(-)	in
District			at end of April, 1910.	April, 1910.	Mar., 1910.	April, 1909.				'ear go.
Tyne and Blyth		100	9,331	17'1	19'7	28.9	-	2.6	H	11.8
Wear			4,867	18.4	22'2	39'3	-	3.8	-	
Tees and Hartlepool			4,818	13.3	12.4	32.2	+	0.0	-	18.9
Humber			2,559	6.9	13.0	16.3	-	6.1	-	9'4
Thames and Medway			4,395	5.6	8.1	10'7	-	2.5	-	5°1
South Coast			4,902	1'7	2'4	6.7	=	0.2	-	5'0
Bristol Channel Ports			2,711	12'0	20'8	15'2	-	8.8	-	3'2
Mersey			4,153	17'4	19.3	24'9	-	1.0	-	7'5
Clyde			11,879	6.3	9'7	25'7	-	3'4		19'4
Dundee, Leith and Ab	erdee	en	2,104	21.8	16.2	37.0	+	5'1		15.5
Belfast			3,101	4'2	7.8	17'2	-	3.0	-	
Other Districts		•••	3,042	6.4	7'3	11.4	-	0.0	-	5.0
United Kingdom			57,862	10.7	13.2	23.3	-	2.5	-	12.6

Employment on the Tyne, though still slack generally, was much better than a year ago; it was fair with ship-wrights at Jarrow, Hebburn and Wallsend; with rivetters and caulkers it was moderate. On the Wear employment continued bad, but was much better than a year ago. In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment continued slack, but was better than a year ago; with shipwrights it was good at Hartlepool and fair at Stockton and Middlesbrough; on repair work employment was moderate.

On the Humber employment was fair generally, and

better than a month ago and a year ago. In the Thames and Medway district employment * Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

continued to improve; it was good with shipwrights and moderate generally with iron shipbuilders. On the South Coast employment was good, and better than a year ago. Employment was fair with shipwrights at Bristol, Swansea and Pembroke, but slack at Cardiff; iron and steel shipbuilders at the Bristol Channel Ports reported it as slack generally throughout the district.

On the Mersey, employment continued bad on the whole, except at Birkenhead, where it was fair in some branches; it was better than a year ago. At Barrow employment was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

On the Clyde employment was fairly good generally, and considerably better than a year ago. On the East Coast of Scotland employment was bad, and worse than a month ago, but better than a year ago; at Aberdeen it was reported as good with shipwrights.

Employment at Belfast was fairly good, and was better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. At Dublin it was fair with shipwrights.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES. (Based on 86 Returms—3 from Employers' Associations, 58 from Trade Unions, and 25 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with a total membership of 22,896 reported 3.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 3.5 per cent. a month ago and 4.3 per cent. a year ago. Brasswork, Bedsteads, &.c.—Employment with brass-

workers at Birmingham was good, better than a month ago and much better than a year ago. It improved with bedstead workers at Birmingham.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c .- Employment was still fair. but not so good as a month ago in Darlaston and district; it was good and better than a month ago at Halesowen and Blackheath (Staffs.). At Birmingham it was fair with cut nail makers and machine-made rivet makers.

Wire .- Employment was good on the whole, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Glasgow it was dull, and at Middlesbrough, though still good, it showed some decline on a month ago.

Locks, Keys, and General Hardware.- Employment remained fair with hollow-ware makers at West Bromwich, and bad with lock makers at Wolverhampton and Willenhall.

Stoves, Grates, &c.- Employment continued quiet on the whole, but was slightly better than a year ago. It remained good with range and stove-fitters at Falkirk.

Cutlery, Tools, &c .- At Sheffield employment was good with sheep shear workers and edge tool grinders, fair with table blade forgers and strikers, pen and pocket blade knife cutlers, file forgers and cutters, razor forgers and plate spoon and fork filers, slack with saw handlers, and moderate with other branches. Employment continued fair with edge tool makers at Birmingham. At Redditch it was good in the needle trade, and quiet in the fishhook trade, with short time.

Tubes.—On the whole employment remained fair. It was still good at Birmingham.

Chains, Anchors, and Springs. - At Cradley Heath employment was fair and better than a month ago with chain makers; with anchor smiths it was slack, and worse than a month ago; employment in the anvil and vice trade at Dudley continued fair. Employment continued bad with railway spring fitters at Sheffield. Sheet Metal Workers.—With braziers and sheet metal

workers employment improved on the whole; at Manchester it was still bad, though better than a month ago. It continued fair with tin-plate makers-up at Oldham, and moderate at Birmingham. Employment in the iron-plate trade was fair in the Lye district, and fair at Dudley, Bilston, and Wolverhampton.

Gold, Silver, and Britannia Metal.-In London, employment was good with goldsmiths and jewellers, and fair with silver workers and electro-plate operatives. At Sheffield it continued good with silver-platers and gilders; it was fair with silversmiths, and continued moderate with silver and electro-plate finishers. It remained fair with Britannia metal workers at Birmingham.

Farriers .- Employment was moderate on the whole.

I	mports a	und Exp	orts.						
Description.	April,	Mar.,	April,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in April, 1910, on a					
Description.	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.				
mports :	£ 13,288 88,322	£ 13,893 89,992	£ 15,761 77,485	- £ - 605 - 1,670	£ - 2,473 + 10,837				
Cutlery Hardware Implements and Tools	59,893 206,539 196,844	57,982 196,248 178,607	48,248 163,099 141,988	+ 1,911 + 10,291 + 18,237	+ 11,645 + 43,440 + 54,856				

COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 473 Returns—400 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 66 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the spinning branch during April continued bad, and was worse than a year ago. Organised short time to the extent of 151 hours weekly was worked in mills spinning American cotton,* some short time was also worked in the Egyptian section. In the weaving branch employment was also bad; it was better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago; much slackness and waiting for warps were reported. Returns from firms employing 122,705 workpeople in the week ended April 23rd, showed a decrease of 0'3 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 3'2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

As compared with a month ago, there was but little change in the numbers employed in any of the depart-ments; the wages paid showed a general increase, amounting in the weaving department to 4.2 per cent. and to 1.0 and 1.2 per cent. in the preparing and spinning departments respectively. As compared with a year ago, the number employed declined by over 3 per cent. in the preparing and spinning departments, and by 2.2 per cent. in the weaving department; the wages paid showed a decrease of nearly 10 per cent. in the preparing and weaving departments, and of 8'1 per cent. in the spinning department.

	W	ork	peopl	e.			Ear	nings	
	Week ended	Inc	(+) (-)			Week ended	Ind		or Dec on a
	April 23rd, 1910.		onth go.		ear go.	April 23rd, 1910.		onth go.	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Departments not specified	14,199 24,675 57,312 10,180 16,339		er oʻi iʻi oʻ2 oʻ2 oʻ3		er 3'4 3'2 2'2 0'2 2'5	£ 11,389 21,506 48,916 11,770 16,164		Per ent. 1'0 1'2 4'2 1'9 5'1	Per cent. - 9'7 - 8'1 - 9'6 - 1'8 - 5'8
Total	122,705	-	0.3	-	2'4	109,745	+	3.5	- 8.0
Districts. Ashton District Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde Oldham District Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, & Todimorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwe Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	8,062 5,763 12,182 13,804 10,026 9,232 13,719 16,302 16,648 4,600 5,799 6,568	+ + + +	2'4 0'7 3'9 4'0 0'0 1'2 1'6 0'8 0'4 1'8 0'2 0'3		4 ^{.8} 0 ^{.5} 6 ^{.2} 3 ^{.6} 0 ^{.8} 0 ^{.7} 2 ^{.4} 4 ^{.9} 1 ^{.0} 9 ^{.2} 2 ^{.0} 3 ^{.1}	7,440 4,434 12,142 11,413 8,968 6,471 10,973 15,199 17,916 3,857 5,244 5,688	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	0.6 3.3 0.9 2.5 3.9 5.8 1.2 11.3 5.1 2.4 0.9 0.4	$\begin{array}{r} - & 0'1 \\ - & 10'8 \\ - & 5'8 \\ - & 11'1 \\ - & 4.7 \\ - & 15'6 \\ - & 10'6 \\ - & 11'6 \\ - & 2'7 \\ - & 11'5 \\ - & 2'5 \\ + & 0'6 \end{array}$
Total	122,705	-	0.3	-	2'4	109,745	+	3.5	- 8.0

As compared with a month ago there was a decrease in the number employed in seven districts; the greatest decrease amounted to 3.9 per cent. in the Oldham district; in the Bolton district there was an increase of 4.0 per cent. The wages paid showed an increase of 11.3 per cent. in the Blackburn district, 5.8 per cent. in the Manchester district, 5.1 per cent. in the Burnley district, 3.9 per cent. in the Bury district, and of 2.5 per cent. in the Bolton district; in the Stockport district there was a

* It is estimated that about 85,000 workpeople were directly affected, and of this number about 30,000 are included in the returns received.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

decrease of $3\cdot 3$ per cent. As compared with a year ago the numbers employed decreased by $6\cdot 2$ per cent. in the Oldham district, by nearly 5 per cent. in the Blackburn and Ashton districts. The wages paid decreased by 15.6 per cent. in the Manchester district, and by between 9 and 12 per cent. in the Ashton, Stockport, Bolton, Preston, and Blackburn districts.

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

Description of Cotton.	April,	March,	April,	Inc. (+) or in April, 1	
Description of Cotton.	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	Bales. 244,196 3,187 11,309 17,853 5,861 282,406	Bales. 223,708 4,491 17,582 24,803 6,270 276,854	Bales. 229,898 3,360 5,086 34,500 4,718 277,562	Bales. + 20,488 - 1,304 - 6,273 - 6,950 - 409 + 5,552	Bales. + $14,298$ - 173 + $6,223$ - $16,647$ + $1,143$ + $4,844$

Raw Cotton.

American Cotton.—During the month of April, 1910, the average price of raw cotton "middling American" at Liverpool was 7.92d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 8.04d. and the lowest, 7.81d. per lb. The average price for March, 1910, was 8.09d. per lb., and for April, 1909, 5.40d. per lb. For the period from May 1st to 10th, 1910, the average price of "middling American" was 7.97d. per lb.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on May 6th, 1910, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 689,950 bales, as compared with 1,242,110 bales on May 7th, 1909.

Egyptian Cotton.—The price of "good fair Egyptian" during April, 1910, averaged 14.89d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 15.625d., and the lowest 14.19d. per lb. The average price for March, 1910, was 15.39d. per lb., and for April, 1909, 7.80d. per lb. For the period from May 1st to 10th, 1910, the average price of "good fair Egyptian" was 13.85d. per lb.

Exports.

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

Dentiti	April,	Mar.,	April,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (in April, 1910, or				
Description.	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Cotton Yarn and Twist— Grey Bleached and Dyed	1,000 lbs. 13,137 2,569	1,000 lbs. 14,026 2,329	1,000 lbs. 14,682 2,669	1,000 lbs. - 889 + 240	1,000 lbs. - 1,545 - 100			
Total	15,706	16,355	17,351	- 649	- 1,645			
Cotton— Thread for Sewing	1,872	2,198	2,255	- 326	- 383			
Cotton Piece Goods- Grey or Unbleached Bleached Printed Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	1,000 yds. 148,506 123,413 97,596 92,746	1,000 yds 150,136 129,935 102,278 93,470	1,000 yds. 180,568 124,892 67,403 70,286	1,000 yds. - 1,630 - 6,522 - 4,682 - 724	1,000 yds. - 32,062 - 1,479 + 30,193 + 22,460			
Total	462,261	475,819	443,149	- 13,558	+ 19,112			

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

(Based on 396 Returns-372 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 18 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.)

Woollen Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 29,621 workpeople in the week ended April 23rd showed an increase of 0.8per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 7.0per cent. in the number employed, and of 13.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Leeds district and in the Dewsbury and Batley district employment continued good, and was considerably better than a year ago. In Scotland generally employment was good, and better than a year ago.

May, 1910.

			W	le.	Earnings.						
	and <u>and and and and and and and and and and </u>				Inc. (ec. (-		Week ended Apr.	D	(+) or -) on a		
			Apr. 23rd, 1910.		onth go.		'ear igo.	23rd, 1910.		onth go.	Year ago.
		12-18			er		Per	1		er	Per
Department	s.			Ce	ent.		ent.	£	CE	ent.	cent.
Vool Sorting			759	-	2.4	+	2'7	715	-	1.0	+ 7'5
pinning			6,156	+	1.5	+	10'7	5,805	+	1.0	+ 19.0
Veaving			12,286	+	0'3	+	5'2	11,076	+	2'4	+ 14'1
ther Departments			8,215	+	0.2	+	7'3	8,629	+	0'7	+ 10.7
Inspecified		••••	2,205	+	3.3	+	7.5	2,182	+	7.6	+ 15.1
Total			29,621	+	0.8	+	7.0	28,407	.+	2.0	+ 13.0
Districts.		193						100 des		T. M. L.	
Iuddersfield Distric	ct		4,923	+	2'0	+	8.1	5,434	+	4'3	+ 13"
eeds District			3,283	+	0'5	+	6.6	3,042	+	0.1	+ 16.0
Dewsbury & Batley			5,093	+	0.8	+	8.0	5,310	+	1.0	+ 19.0
other Parts of West	Ridi	ing	2,377	+	1.5	+	7'0	2,439	12.	'	+ 14'1
Total, West Rid	ing		15,676	+	I'2	+	7.6	16,225	+	2'I	+ 16.
cotland			7,411	+	0.8	÷	7.9	6,721	+	2'9	+ 13
ther Districts			6,534	-	0'2	+	4.5	5,461	+	0.0	+ 8.0
Total Woollen			29,621	+	0.8	+	7.0	28,407	+	2'0	+ 13.0

Worsted Trade.

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

Returns from firms employing 45,965 workpeople in the week ended April 23rd showed an increase of 0³ per cent. in the number employed, and of 3³ per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 4⁹ per cent. in the number employed, and of 11^o per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Employment with woolcombers in the Bradford district was good; nearly every mill in the city was reported to be running night and day; in the other branches of the trade it was good. In the Keighley, Halifax and Huddersfield districts employment continued good and was better than a year ago. A general deficiency of labour was reported, more especially in Bradford and Halifax.

	W	orkpeop	le.]	Earnings	•••		
and the second second	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on			
	Apr. 23rd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Apr. 23rd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Unspecified	5,644 23,276 9,806 5,424 1,815	Per cent. + 2'I - 0'4 + 0'5 + 0'4 + 3'3	Per cent. + 8.7 + 1.9 + 10.8 + 4.5 + 2.7	£ 5,984 13,128 9,144 5,652 1,428	Per cent. + 9'3 + 1'5 + 2'4 + 2'5 + 6'0	Per cent. + 14°0 + 6°4 + 17°6 + 8°4 + 8°6		
Total	45,965	+ 0.3	+ 4'9	35,336	+ 3.3	+ 11.0		
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding	21,458 6,770 5,397 5,596 3,013	+ 0.5 + 0.9 + 0.2 - 0.4	+ 6.6 + 5.6 + 5.6 + 5.2 + 1.5	16,736 5,270 3,602 5,308 1,855	+ 4 ⁴ + 3 ⁴ + 1 ⁵ + 3 ⁴ + 0 ³	+ 13' + 14' + 14' + 5' + 10' + 2' + 2' + 2' + 2' + 2' + 2' + 2' +		
Total West Riding Other Districts	42,234 3,731	+ 0.4 - 0.4	+ 5°0 + 3°6	32,771 2,565	+ 3.2 + 1.1	+ 11'4 + 5'0		
Total Worsted	45,965	+ 0.3	+ 4'9	35,336	+ 3'3	+ 11.0		

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

La parta di		April, 1910.	March, 1910.	April, 1909.
Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs	 	Pence per lb. $10\frac{3}{4}$	Pence per lb.	
40's Crossbred tops	 	142		123
60's Super Botany tops	 	29	15t 28t	91 128 278
Course of Prices:		TAT AVIAN LEAD	the state of the state.	
Lincoln Hoggs	 	102, 104	$10\frac{3}{4}, 10\frac{1}{2}$	9, 91
40's Crossbred tops	 	15, 14, 142	$15\frac{1}{4}, 15$ $27\frac{3}{4}, 28\frac{1}{2}$	121, 121
60's Super Botany tops	 	281, 291	274, 282	27, 274

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 ;----

May, 1910. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

- and all about the	April.	April. March,		Inc. (+) or in April,	
series and the series	1910.	1910.	April, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Impo	orts and H	Exports of	Raw Woo	I (SHEEP OF	R LAMBS).
Imports 1,000 lbs. British Exports ", Re-Exports of Imported	119,727 2,754	114,799 4,098	105,117 3,814	+ 4,928 - 1,344	+ 14,610 - 1,060
Wool 1,000 lbs.	50,260	30,117	55,927	+ 20,143	- 5,667
	Britisl	and Iris	h Manufa	ctures Exp	ported.
Yarn: Woollen ,, Worsted ,, Alpaca and Mohair ,,	321 5,069 1,509	311 5,358 1,408	194 4,269 1,167	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 10 \\ - & 289 \\ + & 101 \end{vmatrix}$	+ 127 + 800 + 342
Total, Yarn ,,	6,899	7,077	5,630	- 178	+ 1,269
Piece Goods: Woollen 1,000 yds. Worsted "	5,157 7,100	6,359 8,482	3,412 4,277	- 1,202 - 1,382	+ 1,745 + 2,823
Total Piece Goods,,	12,257	14,841	7,689	- 2,584	+ 4,568

LINEN TRADE.

(Based on 116 Returns—106 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was much better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 48,514 workpeople in the week ended April 23rd, showed no change in the number employed, and an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 5'1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 11.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Belfast district employment was good and much better than a year ago. In Fifeshire employment continued good, and was better than a year ago.

continued good, and	mas	Dottor	cinceni	a jour		
	W	orkpeop	le.		Earning	s.
an Kinishing. An Kinishing	Week ended April		or Dec. on a	Week ended April) or Dec on a
	23rd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year. ago.
Departments. Preparing	6,496	Per cent. + 0'I	Per cent. + 3.6	£ 3,684	Per cent. + 0'3	Per cent. + II'3
Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	12,253 17,260 7,361 5,144	+ 0.1 + 0.3 + 0.2 + 0.6 - 0.7	+ 3.0 + 6.7 + 8.1 + 2.3	6,231 10,849 6,032 2,862	+ 0.3 + 0.3 + 1.1 + 0.6 - 3.0	+ 12.7 + 10.6 + 14.5
Total	48,514	+ 0.0	+ 5.1	29,658	+ 0.4	+ 11.8
Districts. Belfast Other Places in Ireland	19,033 14,992	- 0'3 - 0'3	+ 6.2 + 3.9	11,828 8,284	- 1.4 + 0.5	
Total, Ireland	34,025	:- 0'3	+ 5'2	20,112	- 0.6	+ 14.4
Fifeshire Other Places in Scotland	7,168 5,383	+ 1.6 - 0.4	·+ 7°2 + 2°3	4,679 3,634	+ 2.2 + 2.9	
Total, Scotland	12,551	+ 0.2	+ 5'0	8,313	+ - 2.5	+ 6.8
England	1,938	+ 1.0	+ 2.8	1,233	+ 2.4	+ 5'3
United Kingdom	48,514	+ 0.0	+ 5.1	29,658	+ 0'4	+ 11.8
Ir Ir	nports	and E	xports.	bee	2071	yess.
Description.	April,	Mar.		ril, in		Dec $(-)$ 910, on a
Description.	1910.	1910.	190	-	fonth ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or	Abas	ba				
Codilla) tons	11,205	12,8	1914 1915 114	,773 -	1,601	+ 4,432
Linen Yarn 100 lbs Linen Piece Goods	16,352	17,2	41 12	,603 -	889	+ 3,749
100 vds	205.074	216.1	54 187	,102 -	10,180	+ 18,872

JUTE TRADE.

100 yds 205,974 216,154 187,102 - 10,180 + 18,872

(Based on 38 Returns - 34 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 1 from a Trade Union, and 3 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 17,597 workpeople in the week ended April 23rd showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Dundee, employment was fair and not quite so good as a month ago but better than a year ago; at Forfar and Arbroath it was good. Of the 17,597 workpeople covered by the returns, 15,113 (or 86 per cent.) were employed in the Dundee district.

			W	ork	peopl	le.		Earnings.				
			Week ended		nc. (ec. (-			Week ended		nc. (ec. (*		
			April 23rd, 1910.	1.000	onth go.	1.00	ear go.	April 23rd, 1910.		onth go.		ear go.
Departments.	40G 4	an a	P. Maria		er nt.		er ent.	£		Per nt.		Per ent.
Preparing Spinning			4,067	-	1.1 1.1	+	I'I 0'5	2,761	-	1'2 0'4	+++	5.6
Weaving Other			6,038 1,778	-+	0'4 0'1	++	7'3 1'8	4,760 1,910	+++	1.2 1.2	+++	12'2
Not specified			889	-	0'4	-	0.8	689	+	1.2	+	3'9
Total			17,597	-	0.0	+	2.7	13,173	+	0'5	+	7.0

Imports and Exports.

	April,	Mar.,	April,	(nc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1910, on a		
Description.	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Jute tons	17,264	32,928	13,141	- 15,664	+ 4,12	
Exports: Jute Yarn 100 lbs Jute Piece Goods 100 yds	58,044 156,306	43,132 130,910	50,444 138,735	+ 14,912 + 25,396	+ 7,60 + 17,57	

SILK TRADE.

(Based on 65 Returns—60 from Employers, 1 from a Trade Union, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during April was fairly good; it was better than a month ago and much better than a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 8,423 workpeople in the week ended April 23rd, 1910 showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 2.1 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 8.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 12.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.	1	Earnings	
- i sait m <u>eren</u> ant ^{sait} i	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	
	April 23rd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April 23rd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Throwing Spinning Weaving Other	1,059 2,722 3,170 1,472	+ 2°2 + 1°0 + 0°0 + 0°6	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 14.2 \\ + & 6.2 \\ + & 10.6 \\ + & 5.6 \end{array} $	507 2,083 2,262 1,053	+ 0.4 + 1.1 + 3.6 + 1.7	+ 23'I + 7'0 + 17'6 + 7'0
Total	8,423	+ 0.2	+ 8.7	5,905	+ 2.1	+ 12.3
Districts.						
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	2,771	+ 0.6	+ 6.2	2,207	+ 0.2	+ 7.0
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	881	+ 1.1	+ .3.8	687	+ 1.2	+ 7.0
Eastern Counties Other Districts, including Scotland and Leek	2,783 1,988	- 0.3 + 1.3	+ 13.0 + 8.3	1,684 1,327	+ 3.6 + 2.7	+ 14.2 + 2.3
Total	8,423	+ 0.7	+ 8.7	5,905	+ 2.1	+ 12.3

Employment at Macclesfield was good with throwsters, hand-loom weavers working in factories, and power-loom weavers ; with silk spinners it was fair and with "outside" hand-loom weavers bad. With throwsters and spinners employment was fair at Leek, and moderate at Congleton, where some short time was worked. With trimming weavers it was fairly good at Leek, and fair at Congleton. Employment was fairly good in the Bradford district and the Eastern Counties.

Imports and Exports.

		April,	March,	April,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Apr., 1910, on a		
Description.		1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports : Raw Silk Thrown Silk Spun Silk Yarn Silk Broad-Stuffs	lbs lbs lbs yds	77,424 42,389 40,958 7,460,906	71,804 47,587 45,094 8,169,621	65,538 36,625 31,106 6,336,091	$ \begin{array}{r} + 5,620 \\ - 5,198 \\ - 4,130 \\ - 708 715 \end{array} $	+ 5,764	
Exports : Thrown Silk Spun Silk Yarn Silk Broad-Stuffs	lbs lbs yds	3,910 131,097 337,772	2,880 137,006 435, 5 69	4,435 92,030 328,231	+ 1,030 - 5,909 - 97,797	+ 39,067	

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THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

May, 1910.

LACE TRADE.

(Based on 101 Returns-90 from Employers and Employers' Asso-ciations, 5 from Trade Unions, and 6 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT continued fair, and was better than a year

ago. Returns from firms employing 8,127 workpeople in the week ended April 23rd, showed an increase of 1.4 pe cent. in the number employed, and of o.9 per cent. in th amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago As compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 2.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.5 per cent in the amount of wages paid.

	И	/orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
	Week ended April		or Dec. on a	Week	Inc. (+) (-)		
	23rd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April 23rd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Branches. Levers Curtain Plain Net Others Departments not specified	2,413 2,883 1,796 438 597	Per cent. + 2 ^{.5} + 0 ^{.6} + 2 ^{.7} - 0 ^{.7} - 1 ^{.8}	Per cent. + 4 [.] 5 + 3 [.] 3 - 1 [.] 3 - 1 [.] 6 + 5 [.] 5	£ 2,979 2,976 1,557 339 464	Per cent. + 1'1 - 0'1 + 4'4 - 2'3 - 2'9	Per cent. + 7 [.] 9 + 3 [.] 1 + 6 [.] 8 + 5 [.] 9 + 2 [.] 0	
Total	8,127	+ 1.4	+ 2.5	8,315	+ 0.0	+ 5.5	
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying districts Other English districts Scotland	1,661 1,638 2,595 2,233	+ 0.2 + 3.1 + 2.0 + 0.2	+ 3.6 + 1.1 + 3.6	1,652 2,123 2,329 2,211	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.8 \\ + & 1.8 \\ + & 3.5 \\ - & 1.4 \end{array} $	+ 5.5 + 1.7 + 12.5 + 2.6	
Total	8,127	+ 1.4	+ 2.5	8,315	+ 0'9	+ 5'5	

At Nottingham employment continued bad in the levers branch with much short time; it was, however, better than a year ago; in the curtain branch employ-ment was good and better than a year ago; in the plain net branch it was also good but not quite so good as a year ago. In the Long Eaton district there was some improvement on both a month ago and a year ago. In the West of England employment was, on the whole, fair, and much better than a year ago. In Scotland employment in the curtain section continued good, and was better than a year ago.

Description,			March,	April,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1910, on a		
		1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago,	
Imports : Cotton Lace Silk Lace			£ 227,724 11,602	£ 249,214 11,141	£ 237,334 19,352	- 21,490 + 461	- 9,610 - 7,750
Exports:							
Cotton Lace Silk Lace			366,824 11,864	375,078 13,263	335,484 8,558	- 8,254 - 1,399	+ 31,340 + 3,306

HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 109 Returns—99 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 7 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was much better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 19,786 workpeople in the week ended April 23rd showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 8.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 13.3 per cent. in the amount of wages

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.		
District.	Week ended		or Dec. on a	Week	Inc. (+) (-)	
and the second s	April 23rd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April 23rd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Leicester		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leicester Country District Notts and Derbyshire	9,869 2,459 4,462	+ 0.6 + 3.3 + 0.3	+ 10.0 + 8.8 + 8.3	8,412 2,115 3,455	+ 3.1 + 5.9 + 0.4	+ 13.3 + 13.3
Scotland Other Districts	2,633 363	+ 0.5 - 1.0	+ 9.2 - 11.0	1,944 199	+ 2.7 - 3.4	+ 15.5 - 11.2
Total, United Kingdom	19,786	+ 0.8	+ 8.9	16,125	+ 2.7	+ 13.3

At Leicester employment continued good, and was much better than a year ago; the supply of female labour did not equal the demand. At Loughborough and Hinckley operatives were well employed. With

power frame workers in Nottingham and Derbyshire employment continued good, and was better than a year ago; with hand frame workers in the country districts it was fair, and better than a year ago. In Scotland generally employment was good, and much better than a vear ago

Description.		April,	March,	April,	Inc. (+) o in April,	r Dec. (- 1910, on a
Description.	100 100	1910.	1910,	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Hosiery, Woollen ,, Cotton		£ 47,522 128,431	£ 50,649 157,057	£ 26,654 101,153	- 3,127 - 28,626	£ + 20,868 + 27,27
Exports: Hosiery, Woollen		118,284 39,523	144,640 47,064	74,460	- 26,356 - 7,541	+ 43,824

OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.

(Based on 39 Returns-23 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 7 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents.)

Carpet Trade.

EMPLOYMENT during April showed little change as compared with the previous month, but was much better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 6,584 workpeople, and paying £5,796 in wages in the week ended April 23rd showed an increase of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed and of o'I per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, the number employed increased by 9.4 per cent., and the amount of wages paid by 19.0 per cent.

Printing, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing.

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

Cotton Dyers .- Employment on the whole continued bad and was worse than a year ago: much short time was reported, employment being affected by the unsettled state of the cotton trade.

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

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

Hosiery and Lace Dyers, Trimmers, &c.-At Leicester employment showed a further improvement, and less short time was reported; at Hinckley and Loughborough it continued good. At Nottingham employment with dyers was good, at Basford and Nottingham it was moderate with bleachers; with hosiery trimmers at Basford and Bulwell it was fair.

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

TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 117 Returns—91 from Employers, 3 from Trade Unions, and 23 from Local Correspondents.)

Bespoke Branch.

London .- Employment during April was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £12,176 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended April 23rd showed an increase of 7.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 2.0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

Ready-made Branch.

London.- Employment during the month was good, and better than a year ago.

Leeds .- Employment continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing

8,744 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops) in the week ended April 23rd showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Jewish operatives reported employment as good.

Other Centres .- At Bristol employment was good. At Manchester and Glasgow it was fairly good. At these three centres it was better than a month ago and a year ago. At Norwich it continued moderate, and was worse than a year ago.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in April, 1910, were valued at $\pounds_{328,541}$, as compared with $\pounds_{375,594}$ in March, 1910, and $\pounds_{289,652}$ in April, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months at $\pounds_{503,228}$, £532,376 and £328,616 respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 497 Returns—439 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 48 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns from firms employing 66,496 workpeople in the week ended April 23rd showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 4.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment continued good generally and was better than a year ago; overtime was reported by a number of firms. At Northampton employment showed a further improvement, and was better than a year ago; at Kettering the Trade Union lasters and finishers reported it as quiet, but it was better than a year ago; with army bootmakers in Northamptonshire it continued good. At Bristol employment showed a decline compared with a month ago and a year ago. At Kingswood much short time was reported, and a general excess of labour. At Leeds employment showed little change compared with a month ago, but was slightly better than a year ago. In Scotland employment on the whole was fair and slightly better than a year ago.

	W	/orkpeop	ple.]	Earnings	
District.	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week ended		(+) or -) on a
	April 23rd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	April 23rd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.	a Transiti	Per cent.	Per cent.	f	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leicester Leicester Country Dis-	2,535 13,501 3,209	+ 2.8 - 0.0 - 0.8	+ 3.9	2,861 15,630 3,055	+ 3.3 + 1.7 - 4.9	+ 73 + 127 + 41
trict Northampton Northampton Country District	10,853 8,631	+ 0.3	+ 6'3 + 4'8	10,717 8,414	+ 1.5	+ 8.8 + 6.1
Kettering Stafford & District Norwich & District	4,137 2,855 3,662	+ 0.5 + 1.2 + 0.8	+ 6.7 + 5.0 + 13.3	4,224 2,782 3,227	- 0'4 + 5'1 + 0'3	+ 6'9 + 19'0 + 15'3
Bristol & District Kingswood Leeds & District Manchester & District	1,638 1,785 2,484 2,864	- 0'3 - 1'1 + 0'2 + 1'5	- 6.1 + 1.0 - 1.0 + 4.3	1,421 1,468 2,186 2,695	-2'I -1'7 +0'3 +0'I	-3'3 -1'2 +2'1 +5'0
Birmingham & District Other parts of England and Wales	980 3,232	- 0'8 	+ 8.8	791 2,810	- 0.6 + 1.5	+ 3.4
England & Wales	62,366	+ 0'4	+ 4:7	62,281	+ 0.7	+ 8.7
Scotland Ireland	3,799 331	- 0'I + 3'I	+ 0'2 + 3'I	3,610 246	+ 0'2 + 13'4	+ 1.0 + 2.1
UNITED KINGDOM	66,496	+ 0.4	+ 4.5	66,137	+ 0.7	+ 8.3

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

had endesided at	April, Ma	Mar.,	April, 1909.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1910, on a	
onnou rigos , sites e oficial subscription in a site	1910.	1910.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports (less Rezexports) Quantity doz. pairs Value £	22,833 65,402	26,868 79,355	28,865 85,889	- 4,035 - 13,953	- 6,032 - 20,487
Exports(British & Irish) Quantity doz. pairs Value f.	108,715	116,479 283,926	81,333 174,694	- 7,764 - 8,895	+ 27,382

OTHER LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 35 Returns—21 from Trade Unions and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued fair on the whole, and was better than a year ago. Trade Unions with 3,110 members reported 5.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of April, compared with 4.9 a month ago and 7.0 a year ago.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers and Dressers.-Employment with skinners was fair at Leeds, but bad at London and Birmingham. With curriers it was quiet at Birmingham, though it improved a little, bad at Walsall, fair in London, Leeds and Glasgow. With leather workers generally employment was moderate at Manchester and fair at Bolton, Bury, and Wigan; at Leeds it was quiet. Saddle and Harness Makers .- Employment was bad in London with gig saddlers and good with brown saddlers; at Walsall it was fair. At Glasgow it was quiet with saddlers.

Miscellaneous Leather Trades .- With portmanteau and trunk workers employment in London was fair and slightly better than a month ago. It was also fair and better than a month ago at Manchester. With fancy leather workers it was fair generally.

Imports and Exports

Description.	April,	Mar.,	April,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in April, 1910, on a		
Description.	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Hides raw, and pieces	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	
thereof, dry Ditto, wet	42,746 63,405	57,612 52,734	36,292 45,482	- 14,866 + 10,671	+ 6,454 + 17,923	
Total Hides, dry and wet	106,151	110,346	81,774	- 4,195	+ 24,377	
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins ,, £	1,468,187 235,347	1,361,831 253,969	1,733,457 224,900	+ 106,356 - 18,622	- 265,270 + 10,447	
Leather* cwts.	92,293	97,111	83,968	- 4,818	+ 8,325	
Exports: Leather cwts. Gloves doz. prs. Machinery Belting cwts. Other Sorts (value) f Saddlery and Harness f (value	17,233¢ 14,219 3,674 41,001 35,332	17,597 22,739 3,648 38,614 33,074	14,975 15,350 3,877 29,470 30,161	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 364 \\ - & 8,520 \\ + & 26 \\ + & 2,387 \\ + & 2,258 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	

HAT TRADE.

(Based on 9 Returns, 2 from Employers' Associations, and 7 from Trade Unions.)

EMPLOYMENT during April in the Silk hat trade showed little change compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago.

In the Felt hat trade employment showed little change compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of April was 2.1, compared with 2.0 a month ago and 4.3 a year ago. Employment was reported as fairly good at Denton, moderate at Stockport, and good in Warwickshire.

Imports	and	Export
---------	-----	--------

Dissection	April,	Mar.,	April,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in April, 1910, on a		
Description.	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: All kinds dozens	Dozens. 71,297	Dozens. 79,357	Dozens. 48,051	Dozens. + 940	Dozens. + 23,246	
Exports : Hats, Felt ,, ,, Straw ,, ,, Other sorts ,,	48,322 51,011 7,413	66,656 58,457 8,307	33,281 38,908 4,950	- 18,334 - 7,446 - 894	+ 15,041 + 12,103 + 2,463	
Total	106,746	133,420	77,139	- 26,674	+ 29,607	

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES. on 172 Returns

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades was fairly good with retail firms, and better than a year ago; with Court dressmakers it was fair, and showed little change compared with a year ago. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, &c., trades employment was fair; in the shirt and collar trade it was fairly good ; in the corset trade it was good.

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

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Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West-End, employing 2,014 dressmakers in the week ended April 23rd, showed an increase of 7.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 9.5 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fairly good. Court dressmakers employing 2,012 workpeople in the week ended April 23rd showed an increase of 4.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 1.1 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair. A general deficiency (principally of skilled labour) was reported. With milliners in the West-End employment was moderate.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and infants' millinery trades, firms in London employing 3,202 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended April 23rd, showed a decrease of 2.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 4.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair. The supply of labour was not equal to the demand.

Returns from two Women's Employment Bureaux in London showed an increase in the demand for, and no change in the supply of, dressmakers and milliners compared with a year ago.

In Manchester employment in the mantle trade was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the costume and skirt trade firms employing 2,217 workpeople in the week ended April 23rd showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 14.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment was good.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade continued fair, and was better than a year ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, employing 6,788 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £5,050 in wages in the week ended April 23rd, showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 11.1 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fairly good.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 3,016 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended April 23rd, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, compared with a month ago, and of 1.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was good.

PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

(Based on 437 Returns—128 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 290 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 19 from Local Correspondents.)

PAPER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good and showed an improvement compared with a month ago. It was much better than a year ago, when short time was reported at a number of mills in the Northern Counties.

Returns received from firms employing 21,924 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the total number of workpeople employed by them as compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

	Workpeople paid Wages in	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
And Andrews and	last week of April, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards: Northern Counties Midlands, Wales and Ireland Southern Counties Scotland	6,282 1,543 7,267 6,073 -	Per cent. + 0'3 - 0'5 + 0'8 + 0'7	Per cent. + 1'5 + 2'6 - 2'3 + 2'1		
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. Hand-made Paper	21,165 759	+ 0.1	+ 0'4 + 1'9		
Total	21,924	+ 0'5	+ 0.2		

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 1,507 members had 2.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 2.3 per cent. a month ago, and 3.3 per cent. a year ago. In the hand-made paper trade, Trade Unions with 570 members had 6.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of April as compared with 6.8 per cent. a month ago, and 6.5 per cent. a year ago.

The **Imports** of paper in April, 1910, amounted to $\pounds_{480,595}$, as compared with $\pounds_{531,259}$ in March, 1910, and $\pounds_{461,451}$ in April, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months amounted to $\pounds_{287,508}$, $\pounds_{249,759}$ and $\pounds_{203,186}$ respectively.

PRINTING TRADES.

Employment in these trades was fair on the whole, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

London.—Employment was fairly good generally, 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 3.4, as compared with 5.0 at the end of March, and 5.2 at the end of April, 1909.

Other Centres.—Employment with letterpress printers was fair generally. It showed little change compared with a month ago but was better than a year ago. It was slack at Leicester, Nottingham, Bristol and Aberdeen, but exceptionally good at Liverpool. With lithographic printers employment was better than a month ago and a year ago. It was good at Manchester, Leeds and Birmingham, but slack at Edinburgh and Bradford.

The first and the second second	No. of Members	Percenta		n a				
Districts.	of Unions at end of Apr., 1910	Apr., 1910.	Mar., 1910.	Apr., 1909.	Month ago.		Year ago.	
London	20,921	3.4	5'0	5'2	-	1.6		1.8
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,515	6.4	5.1	7.0	+	1.3	-	0.6
Lancs, and Cheshire	6,872	5'5	6.5	6'3	-	1'0	-	0'8
East Midland and Eastern Counties	2,584	3.9	2'3	4'9	+	1.0	1	1.0
West Midlands	2,611	5'1	4'2	5'7	+	0'9	-	0.6
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	3,870	2.8	2'9	3.2	-	0.1	-	0.7
Scotland	5,715	4'3	4'5	5'4	-	0'2	-	1,1
Ireland	2,567	9'2	9.0	9'9	+	0'2	-	0.3
United Kingdom	50,655	4'5	5'0	5'7	-	0'5	-	I':

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment continued quiet generally. It showed little change compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago. In London short time was frequently worked. At Edinburgh, Manchester, Liverpool and Birmingham employment was fairly good. At Leeds and Dublin it was worse than a year ago.

		No. of Members	Percenta	ge Unen at end of	nployed	Inc. (Dec. (-	
A CAR		of Unions at end of April, 1910	April, 1910.	Mar., 1910.	April. 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Other Districts	 	3,449 3,263	7'3 5'8	7°3 6°8	10'7 8'7		- 3'4 - 2'9
United Kingdom	 	6,712	6.9	7'1	9'7	- 0.2	- 3.1

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 156 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 124 from Trade Unions, and 29 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was moderate on the whole and better than a month ago and a year ago; it continued good with coachbuilders and brushmakers. Trade Unions with a membership of 34,112, reported 3'7 per cent. of their membership unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 5'3 per cent. a month ago, and 6'3 per cent. a year ago.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment with cabinet-makers, upholsterers and french polishers was moderate on the whole, and showed a marked improvement on the previous month and also on a year ago. Trade Unions reported 4.3 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 7.3 a month ago and 7.9 a year ago.

The **Imports** of furniture and cabinetware in April, 1910, were valued at £36,981, as compared with £32,925 in March, 1910, and £36,250 in April, 1909; and the

Exports for the same months were valued at £73,098, £86,736, and £52,164 respectively.

Millsawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment on the whole was moderate, better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago. In the Glasgow district, however, it was bad, and worse than a month ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of April was 4.5, as compared with 5.2 a month ago, and 7.9 a year ago.

Description.	April,	March,	April,	Dec.	(+) or (-) in 910, on a	
	1910.	1910.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Timber, hewn ,, sawn	Loads. 227,264 187,612	Loads. 212,639 128,184	Loads. : 197,808 . 138,294	Loads. + 14,625 + 59,428	Loads. + 29,450 +49,318	
House Frames, Fittings and Joiner's Work (value)	£ 19,171	£ 15,700	£ 14,831	+ £ + 3.471	£ + 4,340	

Coopers. Employment showed some improvement on the previous month, though it was still dull on the whole. It was good at Liverpool and Hull, and fair at Glasgow.

Coachbuilding.

Employment was very good and showed an improvement on a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions reported 1.6 per cent. unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 2.7 a month ago, and 4.1 a year ago. Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers. — Employment continued good on the whole. It was still bad in Lancashire. Trade Unions reported $3\cdot3$ per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of April, as compared with $3\cdot6$ a month ago and $2\cdot3$ a year ago.

Other Trades.—Employment remained fair on the whole with packing-case makers, and was better than a month ago; in the Manchester district, however, it was still slack. With general wheelwrights and smiths employment remained moderate. With basket makers at Leicester it was moderate.

The **Imports** of brushes and brooms in April, 1910, were valued at £35,700, as compared with £39,272 in March, 1910, and £30,999 in April, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months at £17,816, £16,518 and £14,635 respectively.

BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 2,195 Returns-795 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 1,343 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 57 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in April, though still slack on the whole, was better than a month ago and a year ago. With painters it was very good.

painters it was very good. The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and joiners unemployed at the end of April was 6.7 as compared with 8.9 a month ago and 11.0 a year ago; and for plumbers at the same dates the percentages were 11.1, 10.2, and 14.0 respectively. Compared with a month ago there was a decline in the percentage unemployed in all the principal districts in the case of carpenters, while in the case of plumbers there was an increase in the percentage in a majority of districts. Compared with a year ago both carpenters and plumbers showed a decline in the percentage unemployed in nearly every district, the greatest decline being in Scotland, where the percentage unemployed was very high a year ago.

ployed was very high a year ago. Returns received from Trade Unions of bricklayers, masons, painters, plasterers and slaters show that employment in each case was better than a month ago and a year ago.

For London the Trade Union Returns show that 4.7 per cent. of carpenters and joiners were unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 7.1 a month ago and 10.3 a year ago. The corresponding percentages for plumbers were 12.8, 12.3, and 11.7 respectively.

Returns received from 730 firms employing 45,297 workpeople at the end of April show that as compared with a month ago there was an increase in the number of skilled tradesmen employed by them of 2.6 per cent.,

labourers and lads and boys showing a smaller increase. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the number of skilled tradesmen, but there were decreases of 3.3 per cent. and 3.6 per cent. in the number of labourers and of lads and boys respectively.

	Skille	d T	rade	sme	n.	L	abc	urers	s.	1.883	
District.	No. paid on last pay-day		nc. (ec. (-			No. paid on last pay-day		inc. (ec. (-			
	in April, 1910.		onth go.		ear go.	in April, 1910.		onth go.		ear go.	
ondon Iorthern Counties and Yorkshire	8,535 2,432	- +	89 49	+++	108 70	5,470 2,102	- +	312 39	- +	427 96	
ancashire and Cheshire Iidland & Eastern Counties . & S.W. Counties & Wales	3,560 2,690 3,364	++++	100 41 293	+	227 69 175	3,322 2,552 1,896	- + +	11 137 86	111	148 276 20	
England and Wales	20,581	+	394	+	57	15,342	-	61	-	775	
cotland reland	2,912 617	++++	179 29	·+ +	162 126	1,638 800	++++	105 65	+++	120 57	
United Kingdom	24,110	+	602	+	345	17,780	+	109	-	598	
The second second	Lad	ls ai	nd Bo	oys.			То	tal.			
ondon Iorthern Counties and Yorkshire	512 515	+	50 12		11 16	14,517 5,049	- +	351 76	- +	330 150	
ancashire and Cheshire Iidland & Eastern Counties . & S.W. Counties & Wales	925 326 410	- + +	6 7 14		31 27 15	7,807 5,568 5,670	+++++	83 185 393	- +	406 372 140	
England and Wales	2,688	+	53	-	100	38,611	+	386	-	818	
cotland reland	627 92	+++	4 4	+	33 6	5,177 1,509	+++	288 98	+++	249 189	
United Kingdom	3,407	+	61	-	127	45,297	+	772	-	380	

Employment remained slack on the whole in most of the large centres, except with painters, who were well employed. It was fair with bricklayers at Middlesbrough and Rotherham, with carpenters at Bradford, Huddersfield, and Scarborough, and with plasterers at Sheffield. With slaters at Middlesbrough and Hull employment was good.

At Oldham employment was reported as worse than a year ago. It was moderate with bricklayers at Bolton, Blackburn, Rochdale, St. Helens, Widnes, and Southport, with carpenters at Blackpool and Stockport and with plumbers at Warrington. With plasterers at Manchester a decline was reported.

Employment was fair with bricklayers and carpenters at Nottingham, Mansfield, the Potteries, Ipswich, Colchester, Yarmouth and Cromer. It was fair with bricklayers at Wolverhampton, Walsall and Worcester, with carpenters at Northampton, and with plasterers at Norwich and Ipswich.

In the Southern and South-Western Counties and Wales employment was fair generally with bricklayers and stonemasons, except with masons at Plymouth and with bricklayers at Bournemouth and Weston-super-Mare. It was fair with plasterers at Cardiff, and with carpenters at Bristol, Cheltenham, Gloucester, and Chatham.

In Scotland employment with bricklayers and carpenters was fair on the whole. With plasterers it was fair at Dundee and Aberdeen, but at Glasgow it was reported as worse than a month ago. Employment was fair with masons and plasterers at Belfast, as also with plumbers at Dublin and masons at Cork.

GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 85 Returns-57 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 18 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT continued moderate but was on the whole better than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 8,184 workpeople in the week ended April 23rd, showed an increase of 2.0 per cent. in the number employed, and in the amount of wages paid, as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago, the number employed showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent., and the amount of wages paid an increase of 6.7 per cent. Employment with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire

Employment with glass bottle makers in Yorkshire was moderate on the whole, and better than a month ago, though a considerable amount of short time was

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still being worked; employment was good at Wakefield. It continued moderate in the North of England; at Seaham Harbour it was quiet, but better than a month ago. It continued moderate in Lancashire, but was better than a year ago. Employment with glass bottle makers continued fair at Bristol, and dull generally in Scotland. It was slack with medicine bottle makers at Rotherham. Employment with flint glass makers was fair at Birmingham, and fairly good at Wordsley and Stourbridge. With flint glass cutters it was fair generally, and rather better than both a month ago and a year ago; it was good at Wordsley and Stourbridge, and at Edinburgh and Glasgow. It continued moderate with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear it continued bad, with a good deal of short time. Employment continued fairly good with plate glass bevellers and silverers at Birmingham, and with glass blowers in London.

	W	orkpeopl	e.		Earnings	5.
	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended April		(+) or -) on a
	April 23rd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.	23rd, 1910.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	1	Per	Per	1	Per	Per
Branches.	in the	cent.	cent.	t	cent.	cent.
Glass Bottle	5,257	+ 2.6	- 4'3	6,649	+ 2.8	
Plate Glass	695	+ 0.7	- 2.0	899 1,949	+ 30	
Flint Glass Ware (not	1,758	- 0.3	T 40	1,949		1 11 0
bottles) Other Branches	474	+ 7'0	+ 41.1	518	+ 0.6	+ 32.8
Total	8,184	+ 2'0	- 0.2	10,015	+ 2.0	+ 6.7
Districts.	1	1		1	1.000/	
North of England	782	- 0'3	+ 3'3	850	+ 3.8	+ 2'3
Yorkshire	4,245		- 6.8	5,375	+ 2'6	+ 3'7
Lancashire	879	+ 3.7 + 0.8	+ 27.6	993	+ 2'4	
Worcestershire and	1,165	- 0.I	+ 0'7	1,505	+ 2'7	+ 7'9
Warwickshire	S States	12 - 14 192 -		1 A A A		
Scotland	769	- 0'3	+ 5'2	958	- 3'3	
Other parts of the United Kingdom	344	+ 2.4	+ 3.3	334	+ 0.6	- DECTOR
Total	8,184	+ 2.0	- 0.2	10,015	+ 2.0	+ 6.2
Internet of the local states of the	nports	and E	xports.	1531.4	2 ds	
		- Andrea	e Excito		Inc. (- Dec. (-	
Description.	April,	Mar.				
Description.	1910.	1910,	190	9. I I	Month ago.	Year ago.
Therein in the second second second		* 	TO L DITA	11	189	and a strength
	cwts.	cwts	. cwi	ts.	cwts.	cwts.
Imports :						+ 14,970
Window and German	99,112	114,21	9 84,	136 -	15,107	
Window and German Sheet Glass, including			9 84,	136 -	15,107	alone
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c.	99,112	114,21	47 6,9 A		2,411	alone of
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c. Plate Flint, plain, cut or orna-			6 26,			- 2,464
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c. Plate Flint, plain, cut or orna- mental, &c.	99,112 23,577 59,625	114,21 21,16 64,29	i6 26, 1 51,	041 + 860 -	2,411	- 2,464 + 7,765
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c. Plate Flint, plain, cut or orna- mental, &c. Manufactures, other	99,112 23,577	21,16	6 26, 1 51,	041 + 860 - 401 + ss. +	2,411 4,666 16 gross.	- 2,464 + 7,765
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c. Plate Flint, plain, cut or orna- mental, &c.	99,112 23,577 59,625 251	21,16 64,29 23	6 26, 1 51, 5 gro	041 + 860 - 401 + ss. 4	2,411 4,666 16	- 2,464 + 7,765 - 150
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c. Plate Flint, plain, cut or orna- mental, &c. Manufactures, other sorts Bottles	99,112 23,577 59,625 251 gross.	21,16 64,29 23 gross	6 26, 1 51, 5 gro 5 149,	041 + 860 - 401 + ss. + 993 -	2,411 4,666 16 gross.	- 2,464 + 7,765 - 150 gross.
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c. Plate Flint, plain, cut or orna- mental, &c. Manufactures, other sorts Bottles	99,112 23,577 59,625 251 gross. 114,671	114,21 21,16 64,29 23 gross 138,29	6 26, 1 51, 5 gro 15 149, . cw	041 + 860 - 401 + ss. + 993 -	2,411 4,666 16 gross. - 23,624 cwts. - 672	- 2,464 + 7,765 - 150 gross. - 34,422 cwts. + 6,343
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c. Plate Flint, plain, cut or orna- mental, &c. Manufactures, other sorts Bottles Plate Plate Flint	99,112 23,577 59,625 251 gross. 114,671 cwts. 16,217 6,538	114,21 21,16 64,29 23 gross 138,29 cwts 16,88 5,92	6 26, 11 51, 5 gro 15 149, . cw 39 9, 56 5,	041 + 860 - 401 + ss. + 093 - ts. 874 - 770 +	2,411 4,666 16 gross. 23,624 cwts. 672 612	- 2,464 + 7,765 - 150 gross. - 34,422 cwts. + 6,343 + 768
Window and German Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c. Plate Flint, plain, cut or orna- mental, &c. Manufactures, other sorts Bottles Exports: Plate	99,112 23,577 59,625 251 gross. 114,671 cwts. 16,217 6,538 45,331	114,21 21,16 64,29 23 gross 138,29 cwts 16,88 5,92 37,03	6 26, 1 51, 5 gro 15 149, . cw 9 9, 16 5, 19 25,	041 + 860 - 401 + 55. + 093 - ts. 874 - 770 + 648 +	2,411 4,666 16 gross. 23,624 cwts. 672 612 8,292	- 2,464 + 7,765 - 150 gross. - 34,422 cwts. + 6,344 + 766 + 19,683
Sheet Glass, including Shades, &c. Plate Flint, plain, cut or orna- mental, &c. Manufactures, other sorts Bottles Exports: Plate Flint	99,112 23,577 59,625 251 gross. 114,671 cwts. 16,217 6,538	114,21 21,16 64,29 23 gross 138,29 cwts 16,88 5,92	6 26, 1 51, 5 gro 15 149, . cw 9 9, 16 5, 19 25, 19 25, 19 25, 19 25, 19 25, 19 25, 19 25, 19 25, 10 51, 10 51	$\begin{array}{cccc} 041 & + \\ 860 & - \\ 401 & + \\ ss. & \\ 093 & - \\ ts. & \\ 874 & - \\ 770 & + \\ 648 & + \\ ss. & \\ \end{array}$	2,411 4,666 16 gross. 23,624 cwts. 672 612	- 2,464 + 7,765 - 150 gross. - 34,422 cwts. + 6,343 + 768

POTTERY AND BRICK AND TILE TRADES.

(Based on 24 Returns—7 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 4 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole in the Pottery and Brick and Tile trades, and the improvement shown in March was maintained; but there was still a good deal of short time worked.

Pottery Trade.—In Staffordshire employment was fair, and slightly better than a year ago; most of the firms were still working only five days a week. In Devonshire it remained fair on the whole. At Bristol it was good with earthenware potters, and fair with stone potters: at Bridgwater it was good. It continued slack in the china trade at Worcester and Coalport. It remained quiet in the earthenware trade in the South Yorkshire and River Aire district. It was still moderate, with a good deal of short time, in Scotland, but was better than a year ago. It continued dull with tobacco pipe makers at Glasgow, and much short time was worked.

Brick and Tile Trades.—Employment was fairly good on the whole in the Peterborough district, and better than both a month ago and a year ago; it remained good at Market Harborough. It continued bad, with much short time, in the Nottinghamshire district. It

continued fair in Shropshire and at Stourbridge and Oldham, and moderate in the Hartlepool district. It remained bad, with much short time, in the South Staffordshire district. It was still only moderate on the whole in Devonshire. At Bridgwater it remained good. It remained fair generally in the Eastern Counties, and good in Bedfordshire. In North Wales it was fair.

The **Imports** of chinaware or porcelain and earthenware in April, 1910, were valued at \pounds 71,307 as compared with \pounds 79,426 in March, 1910, and \pounds 76,661 in April, 1909; and the **Exports** for the same months at \pounds 218,986, \pounds 217,117, and \pounds 182,541 respectively.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 220 Returns from Correspondents in various districts). AGRICULTURAL employment was generally regular, though a few day labourers lost time occasionally through rain. There was a moderate demand for day labourers in the Northern and Midland Counties, with a supply tending to be somewhat in excess of requirements; in the other groups of counties the supply of and demand for labourers were generally about equal. There was usually a sufficient supply of men for permanent situations, but some scarcity was reported from certain districts.

Northern Counties. — Employment was generally regular in these counties, except in the case of a few day labourers, who lost a little time through rain. Potato planting, cleaning meadows, hedging, &c., caused a moderate demand for such men, but the supply was invariably sufficient, and a surplus was reported in several districts in *Cumberland* and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Midland Counties.—There was occasional interruption from showery weather to the employment of day labourers in some districts, but employment on the whole was regular. The demand for men of this class was not generally so good as a month ago, and correspondents in several counties mentioned a surplus in the supply. A demand for men for permanent situations was reported in certain districts, but the supply of this class of men was generally sufficient for requirements.

Eastern Counties.—Some slight loss of time through rain was reported among day labourers in *Lincolnshire*, *Norfolk*, and *Suffolk*; otherwise agricultural employment in this group of counties was regular, and, except for a small surplus of day labourers in parts of *Norfolk*, the supply was generally fully equalled by the demand. Some scarcity of men for potato planting was reported in the Brigg (*Lincolnshire*) Union, while there was also a scarcity of day labourers in the Mildenhall (*Suffolk*) Union.

Southern and South-Western Counties.—Regularity of employment was general, although in some districts a few day labourers lost a day or two through rain. There was only a moderate demand for day labourers in *Kent* and *Sussex*, but such work as spreading manure, threshing, and planting potatoes, and hoeing provided a fair amount of work in other counties, and the supply of and demand for men of this class were generally about equal. A scarcity of men for permanent situations requiring Sunday work was reported in the Petworth (*Sussex*) Union, and there was also some scarcity of permanent men in districts of *Herefordshire*, *Gloucestershire*, *Devon*, and *Cornwall*.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR. (Based on 137 Returns—117 from Employers, 7 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London was fair generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Liverpool it continued dull, and at the other principal ports it was

moderate, and about the same as a month ago. London.*—Employment was fair generally, and better than a month ago and a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in London in the five weeks ended April 30th was 13,529, an increase of 4.7 per cent., as compared with a month ago, and of 3.9 per cent., as compared with April, 1909. The daily numbers employed during April, 1910, ranged from 12,518 on the 30th, to 14,485 on the *Exclusive of Tilbury.

May, 1910. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

2nd. During April, 1909, the corresponding numbers ranged from 12,185 on the 5th, to 14,422 on the 23rd.

Alogi Alberta	Average Da	ily Number of d at Principal	of Labou Wharve	rers employ es in Londor	red in Docks
	and and	in Docks *	25 . 71		
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors	of London Authority or through By Ship- owners, &c. Total.		At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended Apr. 2nd """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	4,146 4,636 4,436 4,490 5,207	3,653 2,386 2,405 2,689 2,526	7,799 7,022 6,841 7,179 7,733	6,344 6,322 6,317 6,221 5,969	14,143 13,344 13,158 13,400 13,702
Average for 5 weeks ended April 30th, 1910	} 4,598	2,700	7,298	6,231	13,529
Average for Mar.,1910	4,467	2,490	6,957	5,959	12,916
,, ,, Apr., 1909	4,164	2,805	6,969	6,046	13,015

of March and April, 1910. The corresponding curve for March, and April, 1909, is also given for comparison. [The thick curve applies to 1910, and the thin curve to 1909.]

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7.000	- A	pril, 1	ollowing an 910, is base	ed :—	ures on wh	nich the	Chart for	
8,000		Day of Ionth.	Number	Day of	Number	Day of	Number	
12 19 19 19	1	. onen.	employed.	Month.	employed.	Month.	employed.	
State and the	a sis est u	1 2	14,069 14,485	12 13	13,231 12,874	22 23	13,873 12,917	
5,000		4	14,136	14 15	12,874 13,187 13,638	25 26	13,837 14,354	
11223		5 6	13,067 13,071	16 18	13,076	20 27 28	14,079	
5,000 4,000	foo ad li	7		10	13,146	29	13,783 13,645	
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11223	teo ed 1658 1658 1658	7 8 9 11	13,329 12,953 12,945	20 21	13,400 13,189	30	12,518	
\$,000		9	12,953 12,945	20 21	13,400 13,189 lidays are o		12,518	

The mean daily number employed at *Tilbury Dock* was 1,242 in April, 1910, as compared with 1,154 in the previous month, and 867 in April, 1909. Employment with dock labourers at *Liverpool* was dull.

Other Ports.—Employment on the Tyne and Wear was bad; some improvement towards the end of the month was reported with trimmers and teemers. At Hartlepool employment was moderate, and better than a month ago and a year ago; a similar improvement took place at Middlesbrough, where employment was fair generally. Employment was moderate at Hull and Grimsby, and fair at Goole. It was moderate at Plymouth. At Bristol and the South Wales ports employment was generally

* Exclusive of Tilbury,

fair. It continued bad at Manchester. At Glasgow and Leith it was moderate. Employment was dull at Dundee.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN APRIL.

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

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which about 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) show that during April $41,327^*$ seamen, of whom 3,788 (or 9.2 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. As compared with April, 1909, there was a net increase of 1,852.

During the four months ended April, 1910, the total number of seamen shipped was 147,088, a decrease of 696 on the number for the corresponding period of 1909.

		Numb	er c	of Sea	men* sh	ipped in		1
Principal Ports.		April,	Four months ended April,					
	1909.	1910.	De	c. (+) or ec.(-) 1910.	1909.	1910.	De	c. (+) or ec.(-) 1910.
ENDLAND & WALES. East Goast. Tyne Ports	2,379 338 342 963 77	2,441 364 389 1,305 12	++++-	62 26 47 342 65	8,574 1,714 1,174 4,114 150	7,325 1,338 1,591 4,803 114	1 1 + + 1	1,249 376 417 689 36
Bristol Channel. Bristol	559 800 4,731 415	592 957 4,320 394	++	33 157 411 21	1,926 3,766 18,227 1,451	2,309 3,497 16,304 1,492	+ + +	383 269 1,923 41
Other Ports. Liverpool London Southampton	14,434 6,057§ 3,992	15,169 6,666 4,036	++++	735 609 44	52,627 23,628 16,297	53,150 25,612 13,624	++-	523 1,984 2,673
SCOTLAND. Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth Glasgow	408 167 3,621	397 262 3,917	-+ +	11 95 296	1,613 624 11,048	1,541 884 12,777	- + +	72 260 1,729
IRELAND. Dublin Belfast	52 140	7 99	11	45 41	272 579	243 484		29 95
Total	39,475	41,327	+	1,852	147,784	147,088	-	696

FISHING INDUSTRY.

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

THE fish landed in April, 1910, showed a decrease both in quantity and value as compared with April, 1909.

Employment at the principal ports was fair. At Grimsby employment was good with fishermen and fish dock labourers and fair with fish curers. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft it was fair with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and bad with fish curers. Employment at Hull was moderate with fishermen, and fair with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Aberdeen employment was good with all classes. At Fraserburgh and Macduff it was bad generally. At Peterhead it was moderate. Off the South-Western Coast of England fishing operations were fairly successful.

			Quar	ntity.	Va	lue.
			Arpil, 1910.	April, 1909.	April, 1910.	April, 1909.
ish (other England Scotland Ireland			 Cwts. 885,091 322,991 32,261	Cwts. 911,406 338,423 21,136	£ 580,058 138,224 13,753	£ 620,414 135,037 12,192
nell Fish	Total 		 1,240,343	1,270,965	732,035 33,431	767,643 33,462
	Total V	alue	 -		765,466	801,105

The **Exports** of herrings, cured and salted, in April, 1910, were valued at £42,039, as compared with £58,467 in March, 1910, and £26,091 in April, 1909.

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals. + Including Avonmouth and Portishead. * Revised figure.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

May, 1910.

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

RETURNS showing the predominant prices of 4 lb. of bread on May 2nd, 1910, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom and 30 from other sources. The returns are summarised in the following Table, in which the highest predominant rates and the lowest predominant rates are shown, together with the mean of all the predominant rates in each district :---

ter and the second	2nd	May, 1	1910.	IST .	April,	1910.	1st May, 1909.			
District.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	
London : N. & N.W E. & N.E S.E S.W W. & W.C N.Counties & Yorks,	$\begin{array}{c} d. \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{array}$	d. 5555 5555 55555 55555	d. 5'7 5'7 5'5 5'7 5'9 6'1	$ \begin{vmatrix} d. \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{vmatrix} $	d. 555555555555555555555555555555555555	d. 5'7 5'7 5'5 5'7 5'9 6'1	d. 6366 6 6 6 6 6 7	d. 6 6 6 6 5 5	d. 6'2 6'1 6'0 6'4 6'4 6'3	
Lancs. & Cheshire Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties . S. Western Counties and Wales	6 6 6 6 5	5 5 5 5 5 2	5.7 5.7 5.9 5.9	6 6 6 ¹ 010 6 ¹ 010	5 5 5 5 ¹ 2	5.7 5.7 6.0 5.9	7 6 ¹ / ₂ 7 7 7	55555	6.0 6.1 6.5 6.2	
Great Britain	7 7	5 ¹ / ₂	6·3	7 7 7	5 ¹ / ₃	6·4 5·9	<u>7월</u> 7월	<u>5</u> 월 5월	6·6 6·2	

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

Place	Э.		Predominant Price per 4 lb.	Increase Decreas compar	e(-)as	Last Cha	nge.
			on May 2nd, 1910.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lb.
London			d. 5½ & 6	d. 	d. - 1/2	Oct. 'og	d. - 1
Birminghan	1		5 & 6		- 1	Dec. '09	+ 1/4
Bolton			6		- 1	Sept.'09	- 1
Bristol			5 & 6		- 12	Feb. '10	- 12
Cardiff			53 & 6		- 1/2	Oct. '09	- 1/2
Derby			51		$-\frac{1}{2}$	Oct 'og	- 12
Hull			6		- 1/2	Sept.'09	- 1/2
Ipswich			6		$-\frac{1}{2}$	Sept.'09	$-\frac{1}{2}$
Leeds			7			Apl. '09	+ I
Leicester			51		- 1/2	Sept.'09	$-\frac{1}{2}$
Liverpool			6			Apl. '09	+ 1/2
Manchester			51		- 1/2	Feb. '10	$-\frac{1}{2}$
Middlesbro	ugh		51 & 6		- 1/2	Nov. '09	-101 F101 F101 F101 F101
Norwich			5		- I	Nov. '09	- 1
Nottingham			6			Mar. '09	+ 1
Oldham			51		$-\frac{1}{2}$	Oct. '09	- 12
Plymouth			61/2			Apl. '09	
Portsmouth			6		- 12	Feb. '10	- 1
Potteries			512		- 14	Feb. '10	+ 12
Southampte			5 & 6		- 131	Oct&Nov'og	
Wolverham	pton		512		- 12	Sept.'09	- 1/2
Aberdeen			6			Jan. '10	- 1
Dundee			51		- 1 to 1		- 1
Edinburgh			61		- 1	Oct. '09	- 12
Glasgow			6	- 1	- 12	May 2, '10	- 12
Sector Sector 1			(1		Lizeres	Apl. '09	+ 3
Belfast		••••	61/2			June 'og	+ 3
Dublin	•••		63		$+\frac{1}{2}$	June 09	TZ

As compared with a month ago, the price of bread has fallen $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 lb. in Glasgow. As compared with a year ago Dublin shows an increase of 1/2d. per 4 lb., six towns show no change, and in the remaining towns decreases have occurred. The predominant price in Dundee is now $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.; on the 1st May, 1909, it was 6d. and 7d. per 4 lb.

II.-WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Month.	British Wheat Mean London Gazette Price	Imj (Average Do	Average Monthly Price of Flour(Town Households	
	(England and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	ex Mill for cash.)
1910.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	9 I	9 24	11 4 ³ / ₄	13 21
March	··· 7 7	9 $0\frac{3}{4}$	II 6	11 8 ¹ / ₂
April	··· 7 9	8 $11\frac{1}{2}$	II 3	11 7

The imports of wheat during September, 1909-April, 1910, amounted to 65,707,980 cwts., or 5,691,595 cwts. | employer during his incapacity.

more than in the corresponding months of 1908-9. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September. 1909-April, 1910, amounted to 8,165,240 cwts., or 57,024 cwts. less than in September, 1908-April, 1909.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE following are among the more interesting legal cases affecting labour reported in April. The accounts are based principally upon reports appearing in news. papers :--

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

METHODS OF DETERMINING COMPENSATION : COMMITTEE REPRE-SENTING EMPLOYER AND WORKMEN : JURISDICTION OF COMMITTEE AND COUNTY COURT.

It is provided by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, that for the purpose of settling any matter, which under the Act is to be settled by arbitration, if any committee representative of an employer and workmen exists with power to settle matters under the Act, the matter shall be settled by the arbitration of such committee unless either party objects in the manner provided. Where any weekly payment has been continued for not less than six months, the liability to make such payment may, on the application of the employer, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum. Where any matter under the Act has been decided by a committee, or by an arbitrator, or by agreement, a memorandum thereof should be sent in the prescribed manner to the Registrar of the County Court to be recorded, and thereupon the memorandum becomes enforceable in the same way as a County Court judgment ; but where it appears to the Registrar that an agreement as to the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum or an agreement as to the amount of compensation payable to an infant or to a dependant ought not to be registered by reason of the inadequacy of the amount, he may refuse to record the memorandum, and refer the matter to the judge.

An infant, a youth of nineteen, employed by a colliery company met with an accident by which he lost the middle fingers of his right hand. His earnings were 9s. id. a week, and compensation at this rate was paid to him weekly for some time, when he resumed work at the same wages as before the accident. A committee representing employers and workmen at this colliery existed for the settlement of claims under the Act. Application was made to this committee to award the infant a lump sum in satisfaction of all claims; and at a meeting of the committee, within less than six months of the accident, £100 was awarded to him in full satisfaction. An application was then made to record a memorandum of this award, and was referred to the County Court judge, who refused to record the memorandum on the ground that the compensation was inadequate, and also on the ground that the reference of claims to the committee in this fashion amounted really to a scheme for contracting out of the Act. He therefore ordered the money to remain in Court, and to be invested and paid by weekly instalments to the young man, both parties to be at liberty to apply to the Court for further directions. Both employers and workman appealed against this decision. The Court of Appeal held that the appointment and making of

awards by such a committee was recognised and important machinery for giving effect to the provisions of the Act, and certainly did not amount to contracting out of the Act. The County Court Judge is not a court of appeal from such a committee nor is he entitled to treat an award of the committee as if it were a mere agreement between the employer and workman which he had any power to review. An award of the committee is binding upon both parties and ought to be recorded, and the County Court Judge has no power to refuse to record it. The committee, however, can only settle matters arising under the Act, and it is only such matters which under the Act can be decided by them. There is no right under the Act for a workman to require an employer to pay him a lump sum; but in one event the employer has the right to apply that his liability shall be commuted for a lump sum, that is where a weekly payment has been continued for not less than six months. In this case weekly payments had not been continued for six months, hence the settling of a lump sum to be paid to the injured workman in full satisfaction of his claim was not a matter arising under the Act. Therefore the committee had no jurisdiction under the Act to make the award they had made. Hence, though the County Court Judge had no power to refuse to record a memorandum of an award made by the committee within their powers, and was quite wrong in the reasons he gave for refusing the application, he was right in his refusal. Although it was unnecessary to decide the question, the court was of opinion that an infant may be bound by the award of such committee acting within its powers. The court ordered the £100 to be repaid to the employers and left the parties to take fresh proceedings if necessary. -Mulholland v. Whitehaven Colliery Co., Court of Appeal, April 29th, 1910

CUSTOM FOR MINER TO RECEIVE COAL WHEN INCAPACITATED: AWARD OF COMPENSATION: SUBSEQUENT ACTION FOR VALUE OF COAL

By the provisions of the Act an employer is not liable to any proceedings in respect of an injury by accident independently of the Act except in case of personal negligence or wilful act of the employer, or of some one for whom the employer is responsible, in which case the workman has an option either to claim compensation under the Act or to take proceedings independently of the Act. In fixing the amount of a weekly payment regard must be had to any allowance or benefit the workman may receive from his

It was the custom in a colliery district for each miner to be given a load of coal for domestic use for every 24 shifts he worked, and if he were incapacitated by an accident the custom was that he should receive a load of coal every five weeks during incapacity. A miner employed in this district was awarded compensation in respect of an injury by accident, and after the award the employers refused to allow him any coal. He thereupon brought an action to recover nine loads of coal, which under the custom he ought to have received, or else their value. The County Court Judge gave judgment for the employers on the ground that by the award all claims for compensation were settled and the plaintiff was not entitled to make any claim in respect of the accident outside the Act. The plaintiff appealed.

The High Court held that the claim was not one for compensation under the Act but a claim founded on the contract between the workman and his employer which was independent of the services to be rendered and might endure after the services had terminated. They therefore held that the action was maintainable and allowed the appeal. Simmonds v. Stour Bridge Glaze Brick and Fire Clay Co., Ltd., King's Bench Division, April 20th and 21st, 1910.

(2) Factory Acts.

LAUNDRY : "MANUFACTURING PROCESS" : EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSON.

By the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 and 1907, the expression "non-textile factory" as used in the Acts includes a laundry carried on by way of trade or for the purpose of gain, in which steam, water, or other mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there. No young person under the age of sixteen years may be employed in any factory for more than seven, or, if the certifying surgeon for the district lives more than three miles from the factory, thirteen work days unless the occupier of the factory has obtained a certificate of fitness of the young person for employment in that factory.

In a certain laundry, carried on by way of trade for the ordinary work of washing clothes, a gas engine was used which supplied power for driving a wringing machine, and other machines commonly used in such laundries. A girl was employed in this laundry from October, 1908, to September, 1909; on the 20th of the lastmentioned month she had been so employed for more than thirteen work days, and was then under the age of sixteen years, as her employers well knew. No certificate of her fitness for work in the laundry had been obtained from the certifying surgeon. In these circumstances proceedings were taken by a Factory Inspector against the occupiers of the laundry for an offence under the Acts, and there being no dispute as to facts, the only question between the parties was whether the laundry was a factory. The magistrates decided that the work carried on in the laundry was not a "manufacturing process" within the meaning of the Act, and that therefore the laundry was not a factory, and no offence had been committed. On appeal, however, the High Court overruled this decision, holding that the term "manufacturing process" does include the work carried on by the application of mechanical power at a laundry, and that the magistrates should have convicted.-Owner v. Cottingham Sanitary Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., King's Bench Division, April 11th, 1910.

(3) Friendly Societies Acts.

Arbitration under Rules of Society: Finality of Decision: Odder to Pay Costs: Jurisdiction.

By the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, every dispute between a member or person claiming through a member or under the rules of a registered society or branch, and the society or branch shall be decided by arbitration in the manner directed by the rules, and any decision so given is binding on all parties without appeal, and is not liable to be interfered with by any court of law, but may be enforced on application by a County Court.

A society duly registered was composed of district courts and ordinary courts or lodges. By the rules of the society any matter in dispute decided by the arbitration committee of a lodge was subject to appeal to a district committee. The decision of the district committee was final, and any member, court or district refusing to abide by a decision might be suspended. An arbitration committee was empowered to order any party to pay costs. By the rules also, where a member became afflicted with insanity duly certified, the sick allowance was to be paid to his relatives in the same manner as if he were bodily afflicted.

A father and son were both members of the society, and the son having become mentally afflicted was removed to an asylum where his father paid for his maintenance. The father, acting in form on his son's behalf, but really in order to recoup himself the cost of the son's maintenance, claimed his son's sick pay from the society Disputes arose as to the date from which such payments were due and these disputes were heard by arbitration committees under the rules, and an award of payment from a certain date was made. The father appealed against this award, but the appeal committee decided against him and ordered him to pay costs. He refused to pay these costs, and was in consequence suspended from his membership of the society. He then brought an action in the High Court against the trustees of the society for an injunction to restrain them from excluding him from the benefits of the society, and for damages for wrongful exclusion from such benefits. High Court decided in favour of the defendants, and dismissed the action, The plaintiff appealed, but the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal. The plaintiff further appealed to the House of Lords. The House of Lords held that there was a dispute between a member and the society; that the father, though acting in form on behalf of the son, was himself a party to the proceedings; that

nothing had been done beyond the powers of the society; that the High Court had no jurisdiction to interfere, and the appeal must be dismissed .- Catt v. Wood and others, House of Lords, April 28th, 1910.

(4) Trade Union Acts.

RIVAL UNIONS: SIMILARITY OF NAME.

By the Trade Union Act, 1871, any seven or more members of a trade union may, under certain conditions, register such trade union under the Act.

A trade union was registered under the name of the National Society of Operative Printers' Assistants, and was composed of workers in certain branches of the printing trade. The general secretary of the union, who had held the post for many years, severed his connection with the society in March, 1909. Other members resigned soon afterwards, and along with the late secretary and others formed a new society under the name of the "National Association of Operative Printers " for the same class of workman as belonged to the society they had left. The older union then brought an action against their late secretary and other promoters of the new union for an injunction to restrain them from carrying on business under the name they had chosen, or under any title so like the title of the plaintiff union as to lead to the belief that the defendants were carrying on the business of, or acting on behalf of, the plaintiff union. At the hearing evidence was given of instances of confusion which had arisen and of the defendant union being mistaken for the plaintiff union. The judge held that, although the defendants had shown an honest desire to make it apparent that they were forming a new union in rivalry to the old, there was such a similarity between the names as to lead to confusion. He accordingly granted the injunction asked for .- The National Society of Operative Printers' Assistants v. Smith and others, Chancery Division, April 7th, 1910.

(5) Miscellaneous.

FLAT: LIFT SUPPLIED BY LANDLORD: DUTY OF LANDLORD TO ENSURE SAFETY : INJURY TO SERVANT OF TENANT.

The owners of a block of flats supplied for the convenience of their tenants a lift for the raising of goods brought by tradesmen to the various flats. It was in the form of a box outside the building, and capable of being pulled up and down from the ground to the scullery windows. A servant employed on the third floor went, in answer to a signal, to the scullery window, and saw the lift there with certain household provisions in it. As she was leaning forward to take the things out, someone pulled the lift down, with the result that its top struck her on the head and injured her. She brought an action against her employer and the owners of the flats for damages for her injuries, alleging negligence in the construction and maintenance of the lift without means for keeping it stationary at a window. The jury found that there had been no negligence on part of the employer, but that the owners were guilty of negligence in supplying and maintaining a lift which was a source of danger to those using it, and they awarded damages against the owners. The owners appealed. The High Court allowed the appeal. They held that as the owners had supplied a lift, which they were not bound to supply, and which was safe if used in the ordinary way and was kept in good repair, they were under no obligation to see that the lift was absolutely safe however it was used, nor to put up the best kind of lift obtainable. Therefore there was no evidence of negligence against them.—Powell v. Thorndike and others, King's Bench Division, April 13th, 1910.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901. Appointment of Certifying Surgeons during April, 1910.

Place and time for

Distr	ict.	Certifying Surgeon.	examination of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.
Ballycastle		 D. Boylan, Market Street,	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Chapel-en-le	-Frith	 Ballycastle, co. Antrim A. Howard, Osborne House, Chinley, Stockport	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Denbigh		 W. C. Lewis, Beech House, Denbigh	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Henley-on-T	hames	 H. L. Brownlow, Shirley, Henley-on-Thames	9, Northfield End, Hen- ley; weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Kilsyth		 J. C. Parker, Kilsyth, Stirling-	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Lytham		 A. M. Eason, Park Villa, Lytham, Lancs.	Wednesdays, 2-3 p.m.
Milnathort		 D. R. Oswald, Burnbank, Kinross, N.B.	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Montrose		 J. A. S. Grant, Ythan House, Montrose	Weekdays, 10-11 a.m.
Portishead		 J. P. Grieves, "Fairlawn," Portishead	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Salford		 J. B. Brierley, 522, Stretford Road, Old Trafford, Man- chester	Council School House, 224, Langworthy-td., Pendleton, Thurs- days, 9-9'30 a.m.; and Cromwell Buildings, Blackfriars Street, Manchester, Tues- days, 9-9.30 a.m.
Skibbereen		 P. J. Burke, Skibbereen, co. Cork	Tuesdays, 11-12 a.m.
Snaith		 H. A. Clark, Snaith, R.S.O., Yorks	Wednesdays, 8.30-10 a.m.
Whaley Brid	lge	 T. A. Welch, Riverslie, Whaley Bridge Stockport	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Widnes		 C. S. Brebner, Fairfield Road, Widnes	 (1) Residence, week- days, 9-10 a.m.; (2) Town Hall, Widnes, weekdays, 12 noon

May, 1910.

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 April, 1910, was 43, consisting of 37 cases of lead poisoning, 1 of arsenic poisoning, and 5 of anthrax. Six deaths were reported in April, 4 due to lead poisoning and 2 to anthrax. In addition, 21 cases of lead poisoning (4 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During January-April, 1910, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax was 165, as compared with 200 in the corresponding period of 1909. The number of deaths was 20 in 1910 and 14 in 1909. In addition there were 63 cases of lead poisoning (including 12 deaths) among house painters and plumbers during the first four months of 1910, as compared with 72 cases (including 16 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1909.

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

	(CASES.		DEATHS.					
Industry.	Industry.				Month of April, 1910.		Month of April, 1910.		nths ded
					1910.	1909.		1910.	1909.
Altriant of disclose					Le	ead Po	oisonin	g.	1 (311) 2 (241)
Smelting of Metals				2	IO	22	ll 1	3	I
Brass Works				-	I	I	-	-	1
Sheet Lead and Lead Pip Plumbing and Soldering				1 3	2 5	4	1	100	I
				2	9	IO	-	2	I
ile Cutting				I	2	I		I	-
Finning				2	6	6	-	-	-
White Lead Works Red and Yellow Lead Wo				I	7	10	1	0	- Fred
China and Earthenware*			••••	8	3 20	3	2	3	I
Litho-Transfer Works				1 <u>11</u>	<u>.</u>	I	-		-
Glass Cutting and Polish	ing			1.0000		3	-	1	2
Vitreous Enamelling	Works			-	3	2		-	1
Electrical Accumulator V Paint and Colour Works	VOIKS			2	12 5	6 14	and the second	I	I I
Coachmaking				2	20	24	1 1000	Î	3
Shipbuilding Paint used in other Indus				I	3	6	1	2	
	stries	•••		8	20	14	I	2	il and
Other Industries				3	14	24		12	I
	nd Wo	nkche	ns	37	142	177	4	15	11
Total in Factories a	nu wo	TASIIC	.ba	e option of					
				21	63	72	4	12	16
House Painting and Plun	nbing	1 % 		1.28		1	4 s of Po	10.90	1 200
House Painting and Plun Mercurial Poisoning- Barometer and Therm	nbing ometer	 Mak	 ing	1.28		1	11.	10.90	1 200
House Painting and Plun Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Therm Furriers' Processes	nbing ometer	 Mak	 ing		Other	Forms	11.	10.90	1 200
House Painting and Plun Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Therm Furriers' Processes Other Industries	nbing ometer	 Mak	 ing		0ther	Forms	11.	10.90	1 200
House Painting and Plun Mercurial Poisoning- Barometer and Therm Furriers' Processes	nbing ometer	 Mak	 ing		Other	Forms	11.	10.90	1 200
House Painting and Plun Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Therm Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poisoning	ometer	 Mak 	ing 		0ther	Forms	11.	10.90	1 200
House Painting and Plun Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Therm Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poisoning Lucifer Match Works	ometer 	 Mak 	ing 		0ther	Forms	11.	10.90	1 200
House Painting and Plun Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Therm Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poisoning	ometer	 Mak 	ing 		0ther	Forms	11.	10.90	1 200
House Painting and Plun Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Therm Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poisoning Lucifer Match Works	ometer 	 Mak 	ing 		0ther	Forms	11.	10.90	1 200
House Painting and Plun Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Therm Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poisoning Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total	ometer 	 Mak 	ing 		0ther	Forms	11.	isonin	1 200
House Painting and Plun Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Therm Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poisoning Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning—	ometer 	 Mak 	 		0ther	Forms	11.	isonin	1 200
House Painting and Plun Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Therm Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poisoning Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Arsenic.	ometer 	 Mak 	 		2 2 2	Forms	11.	isonin	1 200
House Painting and Plun Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Therm Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Polsoning Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Polsoning— Paints, Colours, and	ometer 	 Mak 	 		2 2 2	Forms	11.	isonin	1 200
House Painting and Plun Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Therm Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poisoning Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Arsenic.	ometer 	 Mak 	 		2 2 2	Forms	11.	isonin	1 200
House Painting and Plun Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Therm Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poisoning Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Arsenic. Other Industries	ometer Extra 	 Mak 	ing of 		Other 2 2 4	Forms	11.	isonin	1 200
House Painting and Plun Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Therm Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poisoning Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Arsenic. Other Industries Total	ometer Extra 	 Mak 	ing of 		Other	Forms	11.	isonin	1 200
House Painting and Plun Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Therm Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poisoning Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Arsenic. Other Industries Total	ometer Extra 	 Mak 	ing of 		Other	Forms	11.	isonin	1 200
House Painting and Plun Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Therm Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poisoning Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Arsenic. Other Industries Total Total Total Wool	ometer Extra 	 Mak 	ing of 		Other	Forms	s of Po	isonin	1 200
House Painting and Plun Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Therm Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poisoning Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Arsenic. Other Industries Total Total Total Wool	ometer Extra of Poi	 Mak sonin	ing of ug"		Other 2 2 2 2 4 6 9 2	Forms	s of Po		g.
House Painting and Plun Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Therm Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poisoning Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Mrsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Arsenic. Other Industries Total Total Total Handling of Horsehair Handling of Horsehair	ometer Extra of Poi	 Mak sonin 	ing of ug"		Other	Forms	s of Po	isonin 	g.
House Painting and Plun Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Therm Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poisoning Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Arsenic. Other Industries Total Total Total Total Total Model Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting Skins (Tanners, Fellm	ometer Extra of Poi	 Mak sonin 	ing of ug"		Other	Forms	thrax.		g.
House Painting and Plun Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Therm Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Phosphorus Poisoning Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Mrsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Arsenic. Other Industries Total Total Total Handling of Horsehair Handling of Horsehair	ometer Extra of Poi	 Mak sonin 	ing of ug"		Other 2 2 2 2 4 6 9 2	Forms	s of Po		g.

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 8 persons affected in the China and Earthenware Industry 4 were females.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN APRIL.

(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 April, 1910, was 203, a decrease of 9 as compared with March, and a decrease of 33 as compared with a year ago. The mean number for April in the years 1905-1909 was 220, the maximum years being 1906 and 1909, with 236 deaths, and the minimum year 1905. with 180 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in April, 1910, was 90, as compared with 97 in March, and 89 a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshops Act during April, 1910, was 93, as compared with 79 in the previous month, and 99 a year ago. The corre-sponding figures for workpeople employed in the railway service were 20, 34, and 47 respectively.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during April, 1910, was 176, an increase of 111 on the previous month and of 107 on the figure for April, 1909.

During the four months ended April, 1910, the total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment (exclusive of seamen) was 904, as compared with 1,061 in 1909. The total number of seamen killed in the same period was 400 in 1910 and 362 in 1909.

Trade.	Numb	er of Work tilled durin	people g	Inc. (+) (-) in 1910,	April,
and an a state a substance	April, 1910.	March, 1910.	April, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service-	1		2	- I	- I
Brakesmen & Goods Guards Engine Drivers	1 2	2 2	2	- 1	- 1
Firemen		2	I	- 2	— I
Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	 3		IO	- 6	- 7
Porters	2 I	5 4	56	- 3	- 3 - 5
Shunters Miscellaneous Contractors' Servants	II 	I0 	20 I	+ I 	- 9 - 1
Total, Railway Service	20	34	47	- 14	- 27
Mines— Underground Surface	78 6	74 16	72 11	+ 4	+ 6 - 5
Total, Mines	84	90	83	- 6	+ 1
Quarries over 20 feet deep	6	7	6	- 1	
Factories and Workshops—		100000			
Textile - Cotton	4	I	6	+ 3	- 2
Wool and Worsted		2	I	- 2	I
Other Textiles Non-Textile—	a la sur de la serie de la ser	AND THE REAL PROPERTY AND	1		
Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion of Metals	5 10	56	3 9	+ 4	+ 2 + 1
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	4	3	3	+ 1	+ 1
Ship and Boat Building	9 1	75	53	+ 2	+ 4 - 2
Wood Chemicals	4	5	7	- ⁴	- 3
Laundries Other Non - Textile In- dustries	 36	25	 32	+ 11	+ 4
Total, Factories & Workshops	73	59	69	+ 14	+ 4
Accidents reported under		1. 2.W. 34 0.8		- Filment	1.51122
Factory Act, Ss. 104-5- Docks, Wharves and Quays	10	13	9	- 3	+ I
Warehouses Buildings towhich Act applies	2 8	7	7 14	+ 2 + 1	- 5 - 6
Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5	20	20	30		- 10
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894		2	1	- 2	- 1
Total, exclusive of Seamen	203	212	236	- 9	- 33
at harden at a start wat					
Seamen – On Trading Vessels—	insta.	194 -100	19 (19 (1) (1)	All dide	
Sailing	29	13	13	+ 16 + 101	+ 16
Steam On Fishing Vessels—	140	39	47	FIOI	+ 93
Sailing Steam	r 6	58	4 5	- 4 - 2	- 3 + 1
Total, Seamen	176	65	69	+111	+107
Total, including Seamen	379	277	305	+102	+ 74

May, 1910.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for the four months ended April, 1910. IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE. Note.—The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance and freight, or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

	Four n	ionths ende	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in four months ended April, 1910, as compared with		
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1908.*
-Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£ 80,342,474	£ 79,298,559	£ 83,464,667	£ + 4,166,108	£ + 3,122,193
-Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured*	77,342,769	78,165,716	88,833,656	+10,667,940	+ 11,490,887
,-Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured	49,517,802	46,851,796	51,579,869	+ 4,728,073	+ 2,062,067
, — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	754,339	797,589	837,654	+ 40,065	+ 83,315
otal value of Imports	207,957,384	205,113,660	224,715,846	+19,602,186	+ 16,758,462

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

	Contraction and	State States	1	
	Four M	Inc. (+) o in four mo April as comp		
	1908.	1909	· 1910.	1909.
	L f	f	ſ	1
od, Drink and bacco	5,849,934	6,303,547	6,968,380	+ £
aw Materials Articles mainly manufactured [†]	16,970,624	15,547,636	16,896,960	+ 1,349,324
Articles wholly mainly Manu- tured §	105,235,622	93,673,021	110,058,764	+ 16,385,743
Miscellaneous Unclassified cluding Parcels st)	1,917,199	2,166,425	2,254,654	+ 88,229
otal value of Exports of	129.973.379	117,690,629	136.178.758	+ 18.488 129

I.—Fo Tol II.—Ra & A Unn III.—A or 1 fact IV.— and (inc Pos

Exports of 129,973,379 117,690,629 136,178,758 + 18,488,129 + 6,205,379 BritishProduce

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £38,634,366 in the four months ended April, 1910, as compared with £31,332,315 and £26,835,365 in the corresponding period of 1909 and 1908 respectively.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

THE goods and mineral traffic receipts of twenty of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended April 30th, 1910, amounted to £4,582,523, an increase of £486,606 (or 11.9 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period a year ago, which included the Easter holidays.

During the seventeen weeks ended April 30th, 1910, the receipts amounted to £18,557,193, an increase of £590,160 (or 3.3 per cent.), as compared with the corresponding period of 1909.

	1 01 9-9.							
	4 week April 3	17 week April 30						
makik the set	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1909.	Amount.	1				
English Lines :- L. & N. W., Midland, N.	£ 1,452,650	£ + 191,434	£ 5,937,635					
London, and N. Staffs. Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury	732,344	+ 100,197	3,027,693	Contraction of the local data				
Lancs. and Yorks., and N. Eastern	819,925	+ 67,964	3,329,921					
L. & S. W., and Gt. Western L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C. Scottish Lines :-	717,700 158,011	+ 84,400 + 12,671	2,834,900 642,725					
Glasgow & S. Western, N. British and Caledonian	568,464	+ 23,836	2,270,943					
Irish Lines :— Gt. Southern and Western, Midland G.W., and Gt. Northern	133,429	+ 6,104	513,376	CALL STOCK				
Total	4,582,523	+486,606	18,557,193					

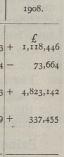
Raw cotton, wool, wood and timber, metallic ores, oils and oil-se

Varns and textile fabrics, manufactures of metal and leather, chemicals, &c. Coal, wool, oil, seeds, &c., hides and skins. Varns, textile fabrics and apparel, metal manufactures, chemicals, &c.

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THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

r Dec. (-) nths ended ared with



s ended h, 1910.									
Ind Ded	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on 1909.								
+	£ 196,035								
+	119,412								
+	83,008								
+++	67,500 16,538								
+	102,165								
+	5,502								
+	590,160								
eds	s, hides								

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES. REGISTERED DURING APRIL.

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

Trade Unions.—England.—2, viz., Military and Uniform Tailors, Machinists, Pressers, and Tailoresses' Trade Union, Somerset Arms, 20, New Road, Whitechapel Road, E.; St. Helens and District Working Men's Trade Union, Assembly Rooms, 17, Broad Oak Road (entrance in Hargreaves Street), Parr, St. Helens. *Scotland.*—Nil. *Ireland.*—Nil.

Industrial and Provident Societies .- England and Wales .- 18, viz. Working Men's Clubs: (8) viz., Chelmsford Conservative and Unionist Working Men's Club, Ltd., 70, High Street, Chelms-ford: Barwell Liberal Club and Inst., Ltd., Club House, 50A, High Street, Barwell, Hinckley; Grays and Dist. Unionist and Tariff Reform Club, Ltd., Orsett Road, Grays; Linton and Woodhorn Social Club, Ltd., 4, Market Place, Hirst, Morpeth; Wansbeck House Popular Social Club, Ltd., Wansbeck House, Ashington, Morpeth; Bognor Constitutional Club, Ltd., Post Office Buildings, Bognor; Barwell and Dist. Constitutional Club, Ltd., 134, High Street, Barwell, Hinckley; Blaenavon Conservative Club, Ltd., Club Rooms, James Street, Blaenavon, Pontypool. Small Holdings: (1) viz., Coventry Allotments, Ltd., 1, Sandy Lane, Coventry. Co-operative Distributive: (1) viz., Amesbury Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Salisbury Street, Amesbury. Agricultural Distributive: (6) viz., Ropley, Medstead, and Dist. Egg and Poultry Soc., Ltd., Little Grove, Ropley, Alresford; Bickmansworth and Dist Boultary Descent, Ltd. J. Co. J. M. Rickmansworth and Dist. Poultry Depot, Ltd., c/o G. J. M Atkins, High Street, Rickmansworth, Herts; Broadwell and Atkins, fingi Street, Rickmansworth, Herts; Broadweil and Dist. Egg Collecting Depot, Ltd., Gibraltar House, Stockton, Rugby; Minsterley and Dist. Egg and Poultry Depot, Ltd., The Depot, near Minsterley Railway Station, Min-sterley, Shrewsbury; Woburn Sands and Dist., Egg and Poultry Soc., Ltd., Fairfield, Wavendon, Woburn Sands, Pode a Parkeld of Dist. Device Ltd. UK Beds.; Renhold and Dist. Poultry Depot, Ltd., Hill-side, Renhold, Bedford. Miscellaneous: (2). Scotland: 4, viz., Agricultural Distributive: (3) viz., Bothwell and Dist. Dairy Farmers' Assoc., Ltd., Registrar's Office, Bells-hill; Cornaig Agric. Co.-op. Soc., Ltd., Cornaig, Tiree; Kilpatrick Farmers' Soc., Ltd., Bearsden. Miscellaneous: (1). Ureland (10) viz. Concernation Distributives (2) viz. Bollineous: Ireland.—(10), viz., Co-operative Distributive: (1), viz., Ballinaglera Co-op. Soc., Creamery, Ballinaglera. Agricultural Productive: (5), viz., Latton Co-op. Creamery, Latton, Ballybay; Bally-griffin Co-op. Creamery, Ballygriffin, Golden, Cashel; Kilmore Co-op. Creamery, Kilmore, Clonmel; Kilmoyler Co-op. Creamery, Kilmoyler, Cahir; Dungrud Co-op. Creamery, Dungrud Calbally. Agricultural Distributive: (2), viz. Clare Dungrud, Galbally. Agricultural Distributive: (2), viz., Clare Island Co-op. Agricultural Soc., Clare Island, Westport; Tumgesh Co-op. Agricultural Soc., Tumgesh, Swinford Miscellaneous: (2).

Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—41, viz., Workington Working Men's Club and Inst., Workington; Maidenhead Liberal Working Men's Club, Maidenhead: Beckton Road Working Men's Social Club, Plaistow, E.; Custom House Social Working Men's Club and Inst., Custom House, E.; Andover Liberal and Labour Working Men's Club and Inst., Andover; Melbourne Working Men's Club, Heywood; Orchard Working Men's Inst., Blackburn; Crowle Liberal Working Men's Club and Inst., Doncaster; Park Working Men's Club (Non-Political), London, S.E.; Cricklewood Working Men's Club and Inst., Cricklewood; Acton Vale Working Men's Club and Inst., Cricklewood; Club Working Men's Club and Inst., Acton Vale; Wattsville Working Men's Club and Inst., Newport, Mon.; Risca Working Men's Club and Inst., Risca, Newport, Mon.; Worksop Working Men's Club and Inst., Work-Newport, Mon.; Worksop Working Men's Club and Inst., Work-sop; St. Matthew's Social Working Men's Club, Birmingham; Barnsley West End Working Men's Club, Barnsley; Market Street Working Men's Club and Inst., Pontypridd; Ogmore Vale Workmen's Hall and Inst., Bridgend, Glam.; Mill Hill (Blackburn) Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Blackburn; Audley (Blackburn) Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Blackburn; Bury Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Bury; Higher Broughton (Manchester) Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc.. Manchester ; Atherton Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Daubhill, Bolton; Halliwell (Bolton) Taylor-Mills Soc., Daubhill, Bolton; Halliwell (Bolton) Taylor-Mills Mutual Self-Help Money Soc., Daubhill, Bolton; Ryecroft (Ashton) Taylor - Mills Mutual Self - Help Money Soc., Ashton - under - Lyne; Accrington (Central) Taylor-Mills Mutual Self - Help Money Soc., Accrington; Napoleon Inn $\pounds 5$ Money Club, Nottingham; Mid.-Glam. Mutual Money Soc., Neath; Soc. of Welsh Liberal Agents (Certificated and Associated), Cardiff; Morriston and Dist. Permanent Money Soc., Morriston S.O., Glam.; Tilehurst Juvenile Foresters' Friendly Soc., Reading; George Street Primitive Methodist Tontine Soc. Chester; Friends of Israel Sick and Shiva Benefit Dividing Soc., London, E.; Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Deptford Superannuation Fund, Deptford, S.E.; Eagle Perseverance Sick Benefit Soc City of Westminster Pension Fund, Charing Cross Road, W.C.; Council of the City of Westminster Superannuation Fund, Charing Cross Road, W.C.; Bristol South Sick and Benefit Friendly Soc., Bristol Vine Inn Sick and Dividend Soc., Small Heath, Birmingham; Yorks Main Colliery Sick and Accident Soc., Doncaster. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—4, viz., Terenure Tontine and Benefit Soc., Terenure, Co. Dublin; Tom Moore Friendly Tontine Soc., Dublin; Ireland's Life Assurance Collecting Soc., Dublin; Ballyhaise Credit Soc., Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan.

May, 1910.

TRADE DISPUTES IN APRIL.*

Number and Magnitude.—Thirty-three disputes began in April, 1910, as compared with 32 in March, 1910, and 24 in April, 1909. By the 33 disputes 17,955 workpeople were directly, and 10,741 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before April, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 53,304 workpeople involved in trade disputes in April, 1910, as compared with 42,366 in March, 1910, and 8,963 in April, 1909.

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

Groups	No. of	No. of Workpeople involved.			
of Trades.	Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly	Total.	
Building Coal Mining Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile Clothing Pottery	2 16 6 4 4 1	61 16,898 317 260 403 16	10,481 102 128 30	61 27,379 419 388 433 16	
Total, April, 1910	33	17,955	10,741	28,696	
Total, March, 1910	32	13,904	4,372	18,276	
Total, April, 1909	24	5,049	979	6,028	

Causes.—Of the 33 new disputes, 7 arose on demands for increased wages, 7 on objections to reductions in wages, 8 on other wage questions, 2 on questions of working arrangements, 6 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 24 new disputes, directly involving 16,112 persons, and 9 old disputes, directly involving 84,301 persons. Of these 33 new and old disputes, 9, directly involving 1,811 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 11, directly involving 13,150 persons, were decided in favour of the employers; and 13, directly involving 85,452 during April are not separately stated in thi persons, were compromised. In the case of 4 other they are included in the preceding statistics.

disputes	terminated during the month, work was resumed	
pending	further negotiations.	

Aggregate Duration .- The aggregate duration in April of disputes that started or were settled in that month was 401,600 working days. In addition 64,300 working days were lost during April owing to disputes which began before that month, and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus, the total duration in April of all disputes, new and old, was 465,900 working days, as compared with 627,000 in the previous month, and 106,700 in the corresponding month of 1909.

Summary for the First Four Months of 1909 and 1910.[†]—Summarised by trades, the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the aggregate duration in working days, for the four months, January-April, 1909 and 1910, respectively, are as follows :---

Second - surcense a	1.10	JanApr.,	1909.	JanApr., 1910.			
Groups of Trades.	No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	No. of Dis- putes	Number of Work. people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days.	
Building Coal Mining Other Mining and	3 31	57 18,452	600 338,900	3 49	80 155,266	800 2,715,000	
Quarrying Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	4 18	1,241 4,243	25,700 108,100	3 26	397 5,624	23,800 57,300	
Textile	21	1,949	35,200	17	12,272	121,400	
Clothing	7	463	3,300	14	1,315	10,800	
Transport	7	1,408	4,600	4	348	800	
Other Trades	13	675	22,400	5	305	16,400	
Total	104	28,488	538,800	121	175,607	2,946,300	

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

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

Principal Trade Disputes.

	B. mathing P.	Sanda She	1-00/1	and the second		SUPERIOR STREET	the second s
Occupations.;	Locality.	Work	ber of people lved.	Date when Dispute began	Dura- tion in Work-	Alleged Cause or Object.‡	Result.
		Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.1	in 1910.	ing Days.	territori diving the features	build be for the
Coal Mining — Coal Miners, &c	Northumber-	30,	000	3 Jan.	81 J	Dissatisfaction with arrangements	Arrangements altered at some
	land					made on putting into operation the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908.	collieries; at others work was resumed on employers' conditions.
Coal Miners, &c	Durham Aberdare Valley		000	3 Jan. 1 Apl.	2 77	Objection to the new Wages Agree-	Men accepted the new Agree-
Coal Miners, &c	and Rhondda and Swansea Districts	12,000				ment.	ment,
Putters, Coal Miners, &c	Dursham	8	90	14 Apl.	4	Dissatisfaction of putters with earnings of two of their number.	Work resumed unconditionally.
Pit Lads, Hewers, &c	Nottingham	19	1,092	14 Apl.	3	Against threatened imposition of a fine-upon one lad.	Fine withdrawn.
Coal Miners	Nottingham (near)	1,300		21 Apl.	2	Against notices given to five work- men for filling "dirty" coal.	Notices withdrawn on promise not to repeat offence.
Coal Miners	. Dalkeith (near)	827		18 Apl.	2	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists joined the Mid. and East Lothian Miners' Association.
Traffic Men, Hewers and other Collier Workpeople	w Maesteg	200	4,800	19 Apl.	2	Because certain grievances as to wages had not been settled by Committee of Conciliation Board.	Work resumed on old conditions,
Pony Drivers, Hewers, &c	. Mansfield	30	1,150	23 Apl.	I	Alleged wrong payment of several boys owing to omission in time- keeping.	Mistakes in payment to be rectified on application.
Woollen Manufacture— Weavers, Twisters and Other Work people	- Leeds	314	700	16 Mar	. 22	For abolition of female labour in drawing:and twisting departments.	Amicable settlement effected.
Boot and Shoe Trade- Lasters, Finishers, &c	. Glasgow	185		II Apl.	21	Refusal to work with a non-unionist.	Work resumed on employer's terms.

* 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.

Wages.

May, 1910.

Changes taking effect in April.-The net result of all the changes taking effect in April, 1910, was an increase of £850 per week, as compared with one of £5,038 per week in March, 1910, and a decrease of \pounds 4,099 per week in April, 1909. The number of workpeople affected was 81,207, of whom 68,546 received advances amounting to £1,157 per week, and 12,661 sustained decreases, amounting to £307 per week. The total number affected in the preceding month was 211,708, and in April, 1909, 85,136.

Five changes, affecting 48,440 workpeople, were arranged by Conciliation Boards; and fourteen changes, affecting 15,892 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 16,875 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives; three of these changes, affecting 790 workpeople, being preceded by disputes, causing stoppage of work.

Summary for the four completed months of 1910.—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the four months ended April 30th, 1910, was 434,267, as compared with 1,067,894 in the corresponding period of 1909. The changes arranged gave 285,013 workpeople a net increase of \pounds 7,241 per week, and 145,345 work-people a net decrease of \pounds 8,625 per week, whilst the remaining 3,909 workpeople had upward and downward changes which left their wages at the same level as at changes was thus a decrease of $f_{1,384}$ per week, as statistics.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took	Occupation.	Num Work	ximate ber of people ted by	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)	
Malan N	COR 25 Base 1/2	effect in 1910.	are adjusted to be one of	In- crease.	De- crease.	realização especial con contrata especiales	
(Northumberland	4 & 11 April	Underground Workers & Banks- men (except Deputies, Mechanics, Enginemen and Firemen) Other Surface Workers	38,000		 Increase of 1¹/₄ per cent., making wages 31¹/₄ per cent. abov the standard of November, 1879. Increase of 1 per cent., making wages 25 per cent. above the track of 1 Per cent. 	
oal Mining	Cumberland	11 April	Hewers and other Underground Workers		6,000	standard of November, 1879. Decrease of 2½ per cent., leaving wages of hewers 45 per cent. and of other underground workers 35 per cent. above th standard of 1879.	
- AND	Bristol	I April	Hewers, other Underground Workers and Banksmen		2,500	Decrease of 2½ per cent., leaving wages of hewers on the Glow cestershire side 37½ per cent., and on the Somersetshire sid 42½ per cent. above the standard of 1888.	
on Stone	Radstock District	I April	Hewers, other Underground Workers, Banksmen, Enginemen, and Stokers		4,100	Decrease of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., leaving wages $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard of 1888.	
Mining	Cleveland)	25 April	Ironstone Miners	8,500)	Increase of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., making wages $28\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. abov	
arrying {	Weardale J	25 April	Limestone Quarrymen	1,700	5	the standard of 1879.	
	Cumberland	1 April	Limestone Quarrymen	270		Increase of $\frac{3}{16}$ d. per foot or per ton on piece rates and o $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. per day on day rates.	
	Cleveland and Durham	2 April	Blastfurnacemen	5,500		Increase, under sliding scale, of 1 ¹ / ₄ per cent., making wage 23 per cent. above the standard of 1879.	
g Iron Manufacture	West Cumberland	1 April	Blastfurnacemen	1,400		Increase, under sliding scale, of 64 per cent., making wage 314 per cent. above the standard of 1880.	
anulacture	North Staffs	April	Blastfurnacemen	боо		Increase, under sliding scale, of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., making wage $17\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. above the standard.	
ſ	South Wales and Mon.	1 April	Blastfurnacemen	1,250		Increase, under sliding scale, of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., making wage $5\frac{3}{2}$ per cent. above the standard of 1805.	
on & Steel {	Middlesbrough (1 firm)	1 April	Steel Workers	770		Increase, under sliding scale, of r per cent., making wage $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard.	
	South Wales and Mon.	1 April	Iron and Steel Workers and Mechanics	5,000		Increase, under sliding scale, of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., making wages $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard of 1895.	
gineering,	Birkenhead	21 April	Fitters, Turners, Smiths, &c	974		Increase of 2 ¹ / ₂ per cent. on piece rates and of 1s. per week on time rates.	
&c.		7 April	Platers, Rivetters, Caulkers, &c	305		Increase of 15. per week.	
ansport	The Tees	1 April	Dock Labourers discharging iron ore	800		Increase of 6 ¹ / ₄ per cent.	
Authorities	Leeds	8 April-	Gasworks Employees	485		Increases of id., 2d. or 3d. per shift, or of 1s. per week.	

Passengers to and from Places out of Europe. - 54,426 March, 1909. The outward balance to the United States was 21,814 in March, 1910, as compared with 15,055 in March, 1909. passengers left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, and 13,463 arrived from places out of Europe in March, 1910; the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906 .- The Secretary of State corresponding figures for March, 1909, were 38,821 and 13,735 for the Home Department has appointed Dr. James Russell, Rock respectively. There was an outward balance to British North House, Batley, Yorks, as a Certifying Surgeon for the Birstal America of 17,928 in March, 1910, as compared with 9,355 in District.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

compared with a decrease of £53,435 per week in the corresponding period of 1909.

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

Groups of Trades.		January-April.							
	19	09.	1910.						
Building Coal Mining Iron, &c., Mining Quarrying Pig Iron Manufacture Iron and Steel Manufacture Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades Textile Trades Clothing Trades Printing, &c., Trades Glass, &c., Trades Other Trades Employees of Local Authorities	···· ··· ··· ···	No. r,165 836,750 7,660 r,994 14,075 11,585 35,522 2,607 154,635 250 701 15 562 373	$ \begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ - & 50 \\ - & 42,365 \\ - & 152 \\ - & 48 \\ - & 364 \\ - & 492 \\ - & 1,812 \\ - & 218 \\ - & 8,063 \\ - & 238 \\ + & 23 \\ + & 23 \\ + & 35 \\ - & 1 \\ + & 37 \\ + & 35 \end{array} $	No. 780 365,941 9,437 2,093 11,660 20,701 1,660 20,701 1,660 20,701 1,670 9 19,197 193 85 9 9 2,112 780	$\begin{array}{c} & f_{1} \\ + & 3^{2} \\ - & 3,246 \\ + & 308 \\ + & 74 \\ + & 393 \\ - & 4^{2} \\ + & 64 \\ + & 887 \\ + & 15 \\ + & 15 \\ + & 6 \\ + & 2 \\ + & 95 \\ + & 28 \end{array}$				
Total		1,067,894	- 53,435	434,267	- 1,384				

Hours.

The total number of workpeople affected by changes in hours of labour during the four months ended April 30th, 1910, was 3,890, the net decrease in their working hours being 5,002 per week.

Principal Changes in Wages in April.

Particulars of the principal changes in rates of wages taking effect in April are given below. The details of the other changes reported are not separately stated in the beginning of the year. The net effect of all the the Table, but they are included in the preceding

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES IN APRIL.

May, 1910.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES IN APRIL.

THE two Tables given below show the work of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges during April, analysed by trades and districts. The period covered is 24 working days. The total number of Exchanges included in the return is 98, a few of which had only been open during a portion of the period.

The "workpeople's applications remaining on the register" at any date are the applications of persons who have registered or renewed their registration during the seven days ending on that date, and have not had their registration cancelled on obtaining employment either through the Exchanges or by their own efforts. The total number on the register was 81,523 at the end of April, the corresponding number at the end of March being 90,627. The decrease is almost entirely among men, the number of women and girls having increased. These numbers represent separate individuals, except in so far as there may have been duplicate registration in London and in other places where more than one Exchange is easy of access to the same person.

The total number of applications received during April was 116,523 (men 83,422, boys 11,613, women 17,402, and girls 4,086), as compared with 126,119 (men 95,242, boys 9,822, women 17,246, and girls 3,809) during March. The number of women and girls in this case also has slightly increased, showing that they are making greater use of the Exchanges. The figures given above do not include renewals, but do include re-applications by persons whose registration had lapsed or been cancelled. For this reason and also on account of the possibility of duplicate registration previously referred to the numbers cannot be taken as in any way representing separate individuals

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

While the number of applications has fallen, the number of vacancies filled has increased from 20,395 in March to 23,858 in April. The proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified has also risen from 69 per cent. in March to 75 per cent. in April (men 79 per cent., boys 75 per cent., women 64 per cent., and girls 67 per cent.).

Of the applications on the register at the end of April the largest percentages occur in the following groups of trades:-Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 191; Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 142; General Labourers, 141; and Building and Works of Construction, 101.

Of the vacancies filled during April the largest percentages are yielded by the same groups of trades in different order :-Building and Works of Construction, 18·1; Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances, 13·3; General Labourers, 12·6; and Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages, 11·9.

The demand for workers exceeds the supply in the case of textiles, boot and shoe manufacture (men), clothing (women), painters and coachbuilders, and female laundry hands.

Barry, 7, Dock View Road; Bath, Municipal Buildings; Birkenhead, 61, Hamilton Square; Gorton, Town Hall; Merthyr Tydfil, Castle Chambers, Castle Street.

The following Exchanges are also now open, or are expected to be opened before the end of May, making a total of 104 Exchanges :-

Ashton-under-Lyne, 117, Stamford Street; Devonport, 49, St. Aubyn Street; Manchester (Warehouse Quarter), 31, Dickinson Street; Pontypridd, Municipal Buildings; Soho, 8, Dean Street.

The Soho office has been opened for the registration of women and girls seeking employment in the dressmaking and millinery and other trades in the West End of London.

Table showing by Trades the Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled during April, 1910*, and the number of Applications by Workpeople remaining on the Register at the end of the month.

				Res Sal	[20B]E0	T TO I	REVIS	ION.J	10 Parts							
Trades.	VACANCIES NOTIFIED.				VACANCIES FILLED.				WORKPEOPLE'S APPLICATIONS remaining on Register at April 29th.				Total on Register			
and a second second second	Men.	Boys.	Women	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women	Girls.	Total.	at April 2nd.
Building and Works of Construction Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances	5,071 223 3,710	172 83 328	 150	 23	5,243 306 4,211	4,187 186 2,819	129 114 258	 94	 15	4,316 300 3,186	8,122 614 10,868	151 70 547	 164	 7 28	8,273 691 11,607	9,909 548 13,377
Textiles Dress Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	567 841 1,805	141 210 1,609	484 1,230 32	107 310 98	1,299 2,591 3,544	395 443 1,520	88 97 1,221	376 448 26	68 197 87	927 1,185 2,854	1,317 1,232 13,793	101 123 1,602	618 401 66	87 122 111	2,123 1,878 15,572	2,437 2,072 16,402
Agriculture	447 275 970	45 93 104	12 249 123	1 91 14	505 708 1,211	318 201 688	30 70 72	7 143 62	 39 9	355 453 831	1,114 1,149 1,639	68 73 68	14 224 82	 41 9	1,196 1,487 1,798	1,248 1,680 2,235
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c.	92	16	41	16	165	72	10	37	7	126	264	8	32	12	316	333
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging Skins, Leather, Hair and Feathers Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games	189 617 158 130	27 173 23 41	89 575 61 9	32 206 12 	337 1,571 254 180	100 439 83 82	27 111 18 30	63 379 43 4	7 125 5 	197 1,054 149 116	495 3,559 292 573	9 155 21 35	81 983 41 19	 110 6 1	585 4,807 360 628	593 5,063 437 793
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	180	13	6		199	160	9			169	513	31	2	I	547	571
Commercial Domestic (Outdoor) Other, General and Undefined—	889 2 30	288 56	276 2,000	91 291	1,544 2,547	619 119	209 41	229 1,546	78 176	1,135 1,882	3,091 1,674	562 103	500 5,745	361 522	4,514 8,044	4,556 7,651
(a) General Labourers (b) Others	3,032 727	64 459	 515	 499	3,096 2,200	2,949 577	53 386	 269	 389	3,002 1,621	11,362 3,002	185 1,032	 935	 581	11,547 5,550	14,908 5,814
Total	20,123	3,945	5,852	1,791	31,711	15,957	2,973	3,726	1,202	23,858	64,673	4,944	9,907	1,999	81,523	90,627

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. May, 1910.

Table showing by Districts the Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled during April, 1910*, and the number of Applications by Workpeople remaining on the Register at the end of the month.

[SUBJECT TO REVISION.

Districts.	VA	CANC	CIES NO	OTIFI	ED.	VACANCIES FILLED.				WORKPEOPLE'S APPLICATIONS remaining on Register at April 29th.				Register		
	Men.	Boys.	Women	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Boys.	Women	Girls.	Total.	April 2nd.
London West North East South	1,115 1,097 993 1,620	216 337 370 405	343 629 470 610	100 224 121 246	1,774 2,287 1,954 2,881	903 866 711 1,400	166 258 281 331	159 471 268 402	37 194 97 178	1,265 1,789 1,357 2,311	2,921 4,816 3,354 7,644	208 358 356 875	578 826 458 1,558	50 131 100 344	3,757 6,131 4,268 10,421	3,715 6,462 4,745 11,920
Total	4,825	1,328	2,052	691	8,896	3,880	1,036	1,300	506	6,722	18,735	1,797	3,420	625	24,577	26,842
Barrow-200, Duke Street Birmingham-Lincoln's Inn, Cor- poration Street	200 598	14 164	11 147	2 66	227 975	194 356	I4 122	11 90	2 53	221 621	302 2,403	31 127	45 243	10 28	388 2,801	388 4,00 6
Bradford—6, Eastbrook Lane Brighton—43, London Road Bristol—18/20, Victoria Street Burnley.—Oddfellows' Hall, Lindsay	276 194 215 231	71- 18 42 8	85 57 10 25	52 8 22 4	484 277 289 268	192 146 141 203	40 12 27 5	23 40 8 14	11 6 14 2	266 204 190 224	697 761 905 321	16 41 74 31	52 243 99 17	25 47 I	765 1,070 1,125 370	822 968 1,212 346
Street Cardiff—86/87, Bridge Street Coventry—Duplex Works, Lower Ford Street	146 388	31 25	22 36	2 6	201 455	110 364	17 19	10 22	2 I	139 406	471 319	41 7	84 35	8 5	604 366	665 376
Derby-Victoria Buildings, London Road	122	50	30	22	224	88	37	19	24	168	357	58	56	II	482	399
Dudley—Holloway Chambers, Priory Street	154	23	35	3	215	134	14	4	4	156	381	51	27	15	474	[~] 495
Halifax—Portland Street Huid=Humber Street Leeds—3/5, Water Lane Licerster—Albion Street Liverpool—Fraser Street Manchester—54, Lever Street Middlesbrough—Oddfellows' Hall,	182 312 206 396 388 312 1,211 133'	19 50 40 75 122 35 272 15	82 54 12 134 169 46 290 25	51 17 14 25 45 22 57 7	334 433 272 630 724 415 1,830 180	130 231 89 270 293 252 811 113	5 23 13 64 .60 23 181 15	17 34 5 70 63 29 158 20	3 6 26 5 16 31 6	155 294 107 430 421 320 1,181 154	312 319 415 1,668 649 1,579 2,245 663	6 24 19 136 24 110 111 51	59 40 36 156 52 258 249 60	3 4 6 6 4 61 22 5	380 387 476 2,024 729 2,008 2,627 779	382 371 726 4,022 576 2,659 3,497 927
Bridge Street Newcastle - on - Tyne—Old Royal Infirmary	120	44	53	14	231	86	39	45	II	181	1,311	94	243	90	1,738	2,250
Northampton-30/32, Mare Fair Norwich-Prince of Wales' Road Nottingham-George Street Oldham-21/27, Cross Street Plymouth-15 & 16, Manor Street Portsmouth-Victoria Chambers,	259 237 345 84 156 125	54 57 114 18 38 12	37 45 188 77 14 7	14 11 76 8 31 1	364 350 723 187 239 145	136 144 237 65 132 94	28 45 77 17 21 5	16 20 187 75 16 1	8 12 72 4 23 	188 221 573 161 192 100	354 780 744 513 929 590	19 41 48 12 12 11	41 112 194 236 21 15	2 22 43 11 22 1	416 955 1,029 772 984 617	362 844 969 1,410 1,344 665
Commercial Road Preston-14, Friargate Reding-72, King's Road Rochdale-32, Drake Street Rotherham - Old Post Office Salford-1, The Crescent Salford-1, The Crescent Southampton-7/8, Canute Road Stockport-4, Tiviotdale Stoke-Archer Works; Liverpool Rd. Sunderland-Old Customs House Swansea-238, High Street Walsall-Mildand Road Warrington-Old Post Office West Hartlepool-Surtees Street Wolverhampton-12/14, Bilston St.	144 170 197 223 165 425 185 131 223 82 143 172 114 114 114 209	26 13 25 87 36 74 15 40 10 15 13 18 27 10 17	29 11 23 2 33 53 53 17 33 98 5 2 40 60 14 30	24 2 3 1 15 9 9 31 3 17 9 1 8	223 196 248 313 249 561 217 213 362 105 158 247 210 139 264	117 124 185 191 148 343 118 106 129 66 113 149 109 109 124	27 8 25 117 30 68 11 34 9 11 34 9 11 8 17 22 10 13	23 7 28 1 25 31 5 23 64 5 2 2 3 6 4 0 32 14 11	I4 I 2 I4 5 5 10 I I 7 I 7 I 7	181 140 240 309 217 447 134 168 212 83 123 223 150 134 155	608 762 345 209 751 1,302 401 491 693 471 210 629 388 383 303 753	38 27 32 42 80 165 21 27 42 13 24 37 41 40 41	69 51 73 14 194 156 31 69 99 99 99 97 57 10 93 83 107 154	10 10 8 14 21 56 8 9 28 13 9 55 27 58	725 850 458 279 1,046 1,679 461 596 862 554 244 768 862 554 244 768 567 477 1,006	763 738 600 306 1,105 1,634 296 665 723 900 271 640 639 626 1,225
Aberdeen-Old Post Office, Market Street	273	63	21	15	372	233	55	17	II	316	500	69	91	26	686	794
Dundee-43/47, Overgate Edinburgh-India Buildings, Vic- toria Street	160 524	6 65	41 55	2 18	209 662	132 516	7 59	30 58	 14	169 • 647	608 1,765	32 96	107 252	4 31	751 2,144	862 3,101
Glasgow-13, Carlton Place Greenock-Custom House and Inland Revenue Buildings	1,920 362	212 21	702 19	110 6	2,944 408	1,882 340	177 23	570 20	90 6	2,719 389	3,100 184	172 24	302 61	81 27	3,655 296	3,752 375
Belfast—5A, Frederick Street Dublin—Copper Alley	63 131	9 58	69 122	 50	141 361	46 95	7 20	14 46	 21	67 182	719 1,860	33 108	38 343	 27	790 2,338	735 2,926
Other Towns in England and Wales Other Towns in Scotland Other Towns in Ireland	1,651 227 300	287 29 30	409 73 148	144 25 18	2,491 354 496	1,322 199 190	214 24 18	250 64 49	106 17 5	1,892 304 262	7,604 434 860	558 70 120	1,057 168 135	246 77 19	9,465 749 1,134	7,366 777 1,285
Total	20,123	3,945	5,852	1,791	31,711	15,957	2,973	3,726	1,202	23,858	64,673	4,944	9,907	1,999	81,523	90,627

* April 2nd to April 29th inclusive.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

RETURNS received by the Department from Co-operative Credit Societies in the United Kingdom for the year 1908, show that there were then 240 societies at work, with an aggregate membership of 20,848, and a total capital (share, loan and reserve) of \pounds 146,761. These societies had made advances to members during the year amounting to \pounds 70,817; repayments by borrowers —including interest—amounted to \pounds 75,386, and the amount still owing at the end of the year was \pounds 105,149. Many of these societies are managed by honorary officials, and the working expenses thus being kept small, he total expenses during 1908, including interest on Capital, amounted to \pounds 5,929 only for the whole of the 240 ocieties, or an average of less than £25 per society. The total net profits of all the societies amounted to ,1,004.

Of the 240 societies 32, with a total membership

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES IN of 3,228, were in England and Wales, one, with 357 members, was in Scotland, and 207, with 17,263 members, were in Ireland.

Eighteen of the societies (17 in England and one in Scotland) were in urban districts, the remaining 222 (of which 207 were in Ireland) being all in agricultural districts

	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Number of Societies making returns	240	249	238	221	191
Number of Members	20,848	20,793	18,288	16,545	13,680
Total Capital (Share, Loan & Reserve)	£ 146,761	£ 135,100	£ 130,061	£ 131,764	£ 114,328
Amount of Loans : Advanced (including renewals) Repaid (including interest) Owing by Borrowers	70,817 75,386 105,149	74,593 69,015 105,092	77,629 65,443 95,282	66,668 55,734 87,334	50,389 39,347 73,906
Working Expenses (including interest on capital)	5,929	5,607	5,157	5,550	4,874
Net Profit (after allowing for interest)	1,004	1,217	825	953	419

PAUPERISM IN APRIL.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in April, 1910, in the 35 urban districts mentioned below, corresponded to a rate of 224 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with March, 1910, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 10,702 (2.5 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 6. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 5,062 (2.7 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers by 5,640 (2.4 per cent.) There were decreases in 32 districts, the most marked being in the Stockton district (40 per 10,000). In two districts there were slight increases, and in one there was no change.

Compared with April, 1909, there was a decrease of 5 per 10,000. The number of indoor paupers increased by 52, less than 0.1 per cent., and the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 5,358 (2.3 per cent.) In 24 districts there were decreases, the greatest being in the Stockton and Tees district (144 per 10,000); in 10 districts there were increases, and in one no change occurred.

		pers on week of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate		
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out- door,	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popula- tion,	Populati	000 of .	
ENGLAND & WALES.* Metropolis. West District North District Central District East District South District	12,125 17,034 6,860 16,283 27,781	3,208 10,092 2,278 8,238 19,273	15,333 27,126 9,138 24,521 47,054	178 248 517 338 241	- 5 - 4 - 9 - 6	- 4 + 3 - 3 - 2 - 9	
Total, Metropolis	80,083	43,089	123,172	256	- 5	- 5	
West Ham	5,172	11,429	16,601	214	- 8	- 6	
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton & Tees District Bolton, Oldham, &c Wigan District Manchester District Bradford District Bradford District Halifax & Huddersfield Leeds District Sheffield District Sheffield District North Staffordshire North Staffordshire Nottingham District Birstol District Bristol District Bristol District Bristol District Bristol District Bristol District Cardiff & Swansea	3,105 1,614 4,794 2,423 11,822 14,151 2,085 1,314 3,333 876 3,589 1,838 2,496 2,289 1,689 4,143 5,748 3,251 2,560 73,120	6,213 5,385 7,434 6,352 11,661 2,484 3,960 5,532 2,996 3,814 5,855 7,106 5,804 4,172 12,152 4,953 6,326 8,254	9,318 6,999 12,228 8,775 23,484 25,952 4,569 5,274 8,865 3,872 7,473 9,602 8,093 5,861 16,295 10,701 9,577 10,814	199 308 155 212 237 240 122 143 174 148 158 263 243 186 239 238 243 186 239 238 243 186 239 238 243 243 243 243 243 243 243 243 243 243	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 6 \\ - & 144 \\ + & 10 \\ + & 10 \\ - & 12 \\ - & 5 \\ - & 4 \\ - & 12 \\ + & 7 \\ - & 5 \\ - & 1 \\ - & 29 \\ - & 6 \\ - & 16 \\ - & 5 \\ - & 1 \\ + & 2 \\ + & 12 \\ - & 6 \end{array}$	
SCOTLAND.* Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock District Edinburgh & Leith District Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge & Airdrie Total for the above Scottish Districts } IRELAND.†	6,256 963 1,766 921 707 438 11,051	18,552 2,884 5,763 2,933 3,311 1,912 35,355	24,808 3,847 7,529 3,854 4,018 2,350 46,406	239 209 176 189 222 234 217	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 4 \\ - & 11 \\ - & 5 \\ - & 2 \\ - & 7 \\ + & 3 \\ - & 5 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 7 \\ + 5 \\ - 4 \\ + 4 \\ - 4 \\ + 19 \\ \hline - 3 \\ \end{array} $	
Dublin District Belfast District Cork, Waterford and Limerick District } Galway District	6,952 3,808 4,314 335	5,671 1,232 5,199 339	12,623 5,040 9,513 674	310 115 392 196	- 17 - 7 - 15 - 3	- 7 - 3 - I - I	
Total for the above Irish Districts	15,409	12,441	27,850	-	- 12	- 5	
Total for above 35 Dis- tricts in April, 1910 }	184,835	224,589	409,424	224	- 6	- 5	

* 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.

May, 1910.

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN APRIL. THE Table given below summarises the information received from the various Distress Committees as to their operations in April, 1910.

Distress Commit	Distress Committees.		No. given Employ- ment- relief.	Aggregate duration of Employ- ment- relief.	Total Amount of Wages paid
London Central ployed Body	Unem-	*	1,792	Days. 26,496	£ 4,556
Outer London: Barking		+	57	212	
Croydon		†	232	1,161	43 232
East Ham Edmonton		781	555 199	4,844 3,284	987 707
Leyton Walthamstow		771	186‡ 210	2,325 1,006	407 218
West Ham Willesden		and the second se	268 113	3,612 2,132	428
Other Towns (2)			34	117	396 25
Total, Outer L	ondon	5,120	1,854	18,693	3,443
Provincial Towns in England and	n 1 Wales		Nilleality	ALC: NOT	
		· · · · · · · ·	86	481	0.
Middlesbrough		316	Return	not	80 received.
Newcastle-on-Tyne South Shields	··· ··	533	21 264	171 1,790	32 332
Sunderland West Hartlepool		. 877	49‡ 86‡	594 335	109 62
Other Towns (2)			118‡	990	184
Total, Northern	Counties	3,075	624	4,361	799
Lancashire and Ches Birkenhead	hire :	. 321			
Bolton		. I,299	30	251	39
Bootle Liverpool			27 180	214 2,959	43 380
Manchester				884	
Wallasey Other Towns (7)		. 251	5 160	28	6
Total, Lancashir		3,766	491	2,429 6,765	373
- Contraction	Cheshir	e			-,025
Yorkshire : Bradford		. 997	89	1,480	247
Halifax		. 609	58‡	163	28
Leeds		· 1,577	357 110	1,722 800	345 150
Scarborough Sheffield			68 355	1,495 3,269	323 624
York Other Towns (2)		and the second second second	89	725	122 ¶
Total, Yorkshire			1,126	9,654	1,839
Midlands:		1 12			
Birmingham Dudley		† 	42 627	815 1,855	136 247
Leicester		. 863	315‡ 180	3,149	585
Wolverhampton Other Towns (5)		201 329	60	554 Piecework	83 59
Total, Midlands		2,283	1,224	6,373	1,110
Rest of England and Brighton			78		105
Bristol		†	486	711 6,210	107 1,237
Devonport Great Yarmouth		·· 320 ·· 760	28 379	411 1,463	72 220
Grimsby Norwich		419 1,486	 273	6,547	¶ 556
Plymouth		549	245	1,410	231
Portsmouth Swansea		·· 1,734 ·· 1,223	295 211	2,630 3,224	502 690
Other Towns (8)		899	191‡	2,482	413
Total, Rest of E	and Wale	7,390	2,186	25,088	4,028
Total, Provincia	l Towns.	23,134	5,651	52,241	8,801
Total, England	and Wale	es 28,254	9,297	97,430	16,800
Scotland: Aberdeen	108	358	317	2,750	330
Dundee Edinburgh		263	87 675	854 9,223	122 1,153
Glasgow Other Towns (6)		223 138	220 46	3,055 256	358
Total, Scotland		1,849	1,345	16,138	2,001
Ireland :					
Belfast Drogheda		2,102	229 48	4,122 620	439
Dublin		40 3,626	592	7,104	840
Total, Ireland		5,768	869	11,846	1,342
Total, United	Kingdo	m 35,871	11,511	125,414	20,143
	0				

ham, Willesden, Aston Manor, Bournemouth, Bristol

I hour's employment each. ¶ No employment-relief was provided by the Distress Committee, but the Municipality found work for some of the men.

Burton-on-Trent, Cardiff, Cheltenham, Darwen, Great Yarmouth, Hartlepool, Hyde, King's Norton, Salford, Wigan, Greenock and Paisley reported that their registers were closed for the season.

The total number who received employment relief was 11,571, of whom 3,646 were in London and "outer London," 5,711 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 1,345 in Scotland, and 869 in Ireland. The average number of days employment-relief provided was 10.9 per man employed; and the wages paid amounted to about 35s. od. per man, or 3s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$. per day.

The following Table affords a comparison between he work done by Distress Committees in April, 1910, March, 1910, and April, 1909 :---

		istress Co n operatio		No. of applicants given Employment-relief.			
	April, 1910.	Mar., 1910.	April, 1909.	April, 1910.	Mar., 1910.	April, 1909.	
London : County Outer Other Places in England and Wales Scotland Ireland	* 10 57 10 3	29 12 70 13 3	* 11 76 12 3	1,792 1,854 5,651 1,345 869	3,854 3,294 10,167 2,493 1,083	2,509 3,898 15,299 3,828 1,993	
United Kingdom	80	127	102	11,511	20,891	27,527	
		gate Dura ployment-1		Total A	mount of Paid.	Wages	
				Total A April, 1910.		April, 1909.	
London : County Outer Other Places in England and Wales Scotland Ireland	April,	Mar.,	April,	April,	Paid. Mar.,	April,	

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN APRIL, 1910.

Police (England and Wales), 1909. Reports of H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary on the County and Borough Police Forces for the year DURING April 1,011 fresh applications (639 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 13 Bureaux ended September 29th, 1909. Ranks, number, rates of pay and furnishing returns, and 1,068 situations were offered by travelling allowances of the several police forces, police pension employers; work was found for 287 persons, of whom funds, &c. [H. C. 106 : pp. 133 : price 15. 2d.] Fifty-second Annual Report of H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, 1909. Contains census of vagrants, beggars, migratory poor, &c., on the nights of June 27th and December 26th, 1909, and enclusic of the consum of ungerprote for the verter Loop to 1000. 183 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 287 situations found for applicants, 210 were of a more or less and analysis of the census of vagrancy for the years 1900 to 1909. [Cd. 5085: pp. 78: price 81d.] Board of Education. Report on the Working of the Education permanent character, while 77 were temporary only.

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

				Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers.					
pe	ople	Emp	loyers				em- trily.		
Apr., 1910.	Apr., 1909.			Apr., 1910.	Apr., 1909.	Apr., 1910.	Apr., 1909.		
-	1-1044	Sumn	nary b	y Bure	aux.+				
106	128	96	91	37	25	14	6		
22	48	21	30	4	5				
242	145	166	114	40	34	17	19		
415 102	388 83	442 174	406 166	67 27	75 29	21 10	18 4		
30 94	28 346	45 124	50 338	4 31	12 88	6 9	4 19		
1,011	1,166	1,068	1,195	210	268	77	70		
	S	umma	ry by	Occup	ations		<u></u>		
	1 1	[1	1	[
66 17 42 99 13 639 135	53 17 38 91 12 814 141	32 4 151 42 33 749 57	25 3 129 30 38 906 64	5 3 19 18 9 137 19	8 I 23 7 I2 I96 21	I I2 I5 I 46 I	2 7 3 51 7		
1,011	1,166	1068	1,195	210	268	77	70		
	bý V pe- du Apr., 1910. 106 22 242 415 102 30 94 1,011 	1910. 1909. 106 128 22 48 242 145 415 388 94 346 1,011 1,166 5 66 53 17 13 12 639 814 135 141	by Work- people during offer Emp du Apr., 1910. Apr., 1909. Apr., 1910. Summ Summ 106 128 96 22 48 21 242 145 166 415 388 442 102 83 174 30 28 45 94 346 124 1,011 1,166 1,068 Summa Summa 66 53 32 17 17 4 42 38 151 99 91 42 13 12 33 639 814 749 135 141 57	by Work- people during offered by Employers during Apr., 1910. Apr., 1909. Apr., 1910. Apr., 1909. Io6 I28 96 91 22 48 21 30 242 I45 I66 I14 415 388 442 406 102 83 I74 I66 30 28 45 50 94 346 I24 338 I,011 I,166 I,068 I,195 Summary by 66 53 32 25 17 17 4 3 38 639 814 749 906 135 135 141 57 64 44	Applications by Work- during Situations offered by Employers during engal Per ner Apr., 1910. Apr., 1909. Apr., 1910. Apr., 1909. Apr., 1910. Apr., 1910. <td>Applications by Work- during Situations offered by Employers. during engaged by Perma- nently. Apr., Apr., 1910. Apr., 1909. Apr., 1910. Apr., 1909. Apr., 1910. Apr., 1909. Apr., 1910. Apr., 1909. Apr., 1909. Apr., 1910. Apr., 1909. Apr., 1200. Apr., 1200.</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</td>	Applications by Work- during Situations offered by Employers. during engaged by Perma- nently. Apr., Apr., 1910. Apr., 1909. Apr., 1910. Apr., 1909. Apr., 1910. Apr., 1909. Apr., 1910. Apr., 1909. Apr., 1909. Apr., 1910. Apr., 1909. Apr., 1200. Apr., 1200.	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		

Registers closed.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

In addition to the above registered applications, the returns show that 30 persons in London and 81 in the provinces were referred to other agencies; 244 persons in London and 86 in the provinces were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

Returns received from 2 Labour Bureaux (Westminster and Salvation Army) show that during April, 1910, 1,785 new applicants were registered, and that 643 situations were found (74 permanent and 569 temporary). The total number remaining on the register at the end of the month was 692.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR **RECEIVED DURING APRIL.**

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.) Royal Commission on the Poor Laws. Appendix Volume VIII. Minutes of Evidence (123rd to 138th days). Oral and written evidence of Witnesses relating chiefly to the subject of Unemploy-

evidence of Witnesses relating chienly to the subject of Utenipioy-ment. [Cd. 5066: pp. x. + 646: price 5s. 4d.]
—______Appendix Volume VIIIa. Index to Minutes of Evidence, Appendix Volume VIII. [Cd. 5067: pp. 225: price 1s. 10d.]
_______Appendix Volume XIXa. Report by Rev. J. C. Pringle, on the Effects of Unemployment or Assistance given to the Unemployed since 1886, as a means of Relieving Distress outside the Poor Law in Scotland. [Cd. 5073; pp. xii. + 193 with charts: price 3s. 6d.]

Factories and Workshops. Summary of Reports on the Administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, by Local Authorities in respect of Workshops, Outwork, &c., in the year 1908. [Cd. 5110: pp. 14: price 21d.]

Explosion of Coal Dust at Darran Colliery, Cardiff. Report to Home Office on the circumstances attending, on October 29th, 1909, by W. N. Atkinson and F. A. Gray. [Cd. 5112: pp. 13: price $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.]

Shop Hours Orders. Return of Closing Orders made by Local Authorities under the Shop Hours Act, 1904, and submitted to the Central Authority for confirmation during the period from August Central Authority for commutation during the period from Adgust 15th, 1904, to December 31st, 1908. [Cd. 4596; pp. 20: price 2½d.] Deaths from Starvation or accelerated by Privation (England and Wales). Return for the year 1908. [H. C. 337: pp. 38: price 4d.] General Abstract of Marriages, Births and Deaths registered in England and Wales in the year 1909. [Cd. 5104; pp. 5: price 1d.] Fifty-fifth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths Fifty-fifth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths

and Marriages registered in Scotland during the year 1909, and Forty-fifth Annual Report on Vaccination. [Cd. 5108 : pp. xxiv. + 107:

(Provision of Meals) Act, 1906, up to March 31st 1909. [Cd. 5131:

(Provision of Meals) Act, 1906, up to March 31st 1909. [Cd. 5131: pp. 50: price 3d.]
Agricultural Statistics, 1909. Volume XLIV, Part II. Returns of Produce of Crops in Great Britain, with Summaries for the United Kingdom. [Cd. 505: pp. 80: price 42d.]
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Ninth Annual General Report of the Department, 1908-09. Technical instruction, aid to fisheries, rural industries, dairying, tobacco growing, &c. [Cd. 5128: pp. vi. + 475: price 15. 11d.]
Emigration Statistics of Ireland for the year 1909. Showing the number ages occupations.

number, ages, occupations, conjugal condition and destination of emigrants. [Cd. 5088: pp. 16: price 2d.]

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

East India (Trade). Tables relating to the Trade of British India with British Possessions and Foreign Countries, 1904-1905 to 1908-

1909. [Cd. 5109: pp. 135: price Is. Id.] Canada. The Labour Gazette, March, 1910. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during February; labour organisations in Canada during 1908; Commission on hours of labour in Nova Scotia; result of special investigation into wholesale prices of grain, fodder and meats during the past twenty years; retail prices of staple commodities in Canada during February. Ontario. Tenth Report of the Bureau of Labour, 1909. [Toronto:

L. K. Cameron, King's Printer : pp. 282.] Victoria. Determinations of Wages Boards. Carriage Board, dated 23rd February, 1910. Cycle Trade Board, dated 17th February, 1910, cancelling all previous Determinations. Grocers' Board, dated 10th February, 1910. Wood Workers' Board, dated 18th February, 1910, cancelling Determination of 20th February, 1908.

South Australia. Progress Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on Wages Boards. [Adelaide : R. G. E. Rogers,

Government Printer : pp. 54.] New Zealand. (1) Report of the Labour Bills Committee on the Sunday Labour Bill and the Shops and Offices Act Amendment Bill. (2) Report of Committee on the New Zealand Local Time Bill. [Wellington, John Mackay, Government Printer : pp. 50 and 23 respectively].

New Zealand. Journal of the Department of Labour, March, 1910. Condition of trade and employment as at February 28th, accidents reported, co-operative works, persons assisted to employment, &c. Cape Colony. Report of the Government Labour Bureau for the month of February, 1910. [pp. 3.]

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FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

United States .- Twenty-third Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour, 1908. Workmen's Insurance and Benefit Funds in the United States. [Washington, Government Printing Office: pp. 810.] —Maine. Twenty-third Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial

and Labour Statistics, 1909. Industrial conditions of women wage workers in Westbrook, directory of trade unions, factory inspection, Workers in Westbrook, uncetory of trade unions, factory inspection,
 &c. (Waterville : Sentinel Publishing Co. : pp. viii. + 492.]
 Maryland. Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics

and Information, 1909. Child labour, factory inspection, cost of living, strikes and lock-outs, free employment agency, value of output of mineral products. [Baltimore: G. W. King Printing Co.:

pp. 247.] —New Jersey. Thirty-second Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries for the year ending October 31st, 1909. Statistics of manufactures, wages, strikes, employers' liability in the United States, trade unions, &c. [Camden: Sinnickson, Chew &

Sons Co.: pp. 307.] -North Carolina. Twenty-third Annual Report of the Department of Labour and Printing, 1909. Farms and farm labour, factories, wages of railroad employees, labour laws of North Carolina, &c. [Raleigh: E. M. Uzzell & Co., State Printers : pp. 314.] —Report to the Legislature of the State of New York by the Commission

appointed to inquire into the question of Employers' Liability and other matters. First Report, March 19th, 1910. [Albany: J. B. Lyon & Co.: pp. 271.]

—The Journal of Political Economy (Chicago). April, 1910. Contains "Food Prices and the Cost of Living," by J. D. Magee. Egypt.-Reports by H.M. Agent and Consul-General on the Finances. Administration, and Condition of Egypt and the Soudan in 1909. [Cd. 5121 : pp. 80 : price 81d.]

France.-Journal of the French Labour Department, March, 1910. Employment and labour disputes in February; wages, hours, &c., in marine arsenals; friendly societies in 1906. [Paris: Berger-Levrault et Cie : price 2d.]

-Journal of the French Department of Agriculture, February, 1910. Price of wheat and bread in January. March, 1910. Price of wheat and bread in February. Law of March 19th, 1910, authorising long term advances to individuals for agricultural purposes, and law of March 25th, 1910, prohibiting "truck" stores.

Germany.—Journal of the German Labour Department, April, 1910. Employment in March; unemployment in first quarter of 1910; food prices in 1909. [Berlin : Carl Heymanns Verlag : price 1d.] -Report on Prussian and Hessian State Railways, 1908. Contains statistics of wages and hours. [Berlin : Preussische Verlagsanstalt,

S.W., 68, Ritterstrasse 50: pp. vii. + 243.] —Factory Inspection in Baden : Report for 1909. Contains statistics of wages at sawmills. Baden Ministry of the Interior. [Karlsruhe :

pp. 119.] *Pp.* 119.] —*Report on State Transport Services of Wurtemberg for year ending March* 31st, 1909. Centains statistics of wages in railway work-shops, &c. [Stuttgart : J. B. Metzlersche Buchhandlung : pp.

vii. + 356.]

-Journal of the Statistical Office of Alsace-Lorraine, April 1910. [Strassburg: Kommissionsverlag der Heinrich'schen Buchhandlung (Freien & Weber).]

-Statistical Journal of Baden. June, 1909 to February, 1910 and two special numbers (1909). Prices, crops, labour registries, savings banks, poor relief.

-Enumeration of Building Sites at end of October, 1905, and of Dwellings and Population on December 1st, 1905, in Berlin and 29 neighbouring Districts. Part I. Statistical Office of Berlin, 1910. [Berlin : Verlag von Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht : pp. xi. + 97 :

price 4s.] —Public Labour Registries in Germany in 1908-9. (Annual Report of Federation of German Labour Registries). Supplement to April, 1910, number of Arbeitsmarkt. [Berlin : Verlag von Georg Reimer: pp. 75.]

Austria-Hungary.—Journal of the Austrian Labour Department, March, 1910. Labour registries and labour disputes in February. [Vienna: A. Hölder: price 2d.]

-Statistical Journal of Hungary, February, 1910. Statistics of production in the metal, engineering, pottery, glass, and wood-working trades. Hungarian Ministry of Commerce. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]

-Report of the Brünn Chamber of Commerce for 1909. [Brünn, 1910 : Verlag der Brünner Handels und Gewerbekammer : pp. 257.]

Italy .- Journal of the Italian Labour Department, March, 1910. Labour disputes in January; agricultural labour disputes in 1909; prices of articles of food, &c. in February. [Rome: Fratelli Treves : price 4d.]

-Journal of the Italian Emigration Department, Nos. 2 & 3, 1910. Rome: Libreria Fratelli Bocca: price 3d, each 1

-Reports on the Application of the Law of 19th June, 1902, on the Labour of Women and Children (July 1st, 1903 to July 25th, 1907.) Italian Labour Department. [Rome, 1909 : pp. 208,] —Proceedings of the Council of Thrift and Social Assurances, Second

Session of 1909. Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, 1910. [Rome: pp. 402: price 35. 2d.] —Child Labour and Physical Growth. Professor Giovanni Loriga.

Italian Labour Department, 1910. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: pp. 107: price 1s. 2d.]

Belgium.—Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, March 31st, 910. Labour disputes in February; work of conseils de prud' 1910. nommes in 1908. April 15th, 1910. Employment in March. [Brussels : F. van Buggenhoudt : price Id. each.]

May, 1910.

[Brussels: F. van Buggenhoudt: price Id. each.] —Factory Inspection in Belgium, 1908. Belgian Labour Depart-ment, 1909. [Brussels: J. Lebègue & Cie: pp. 464: price 38. 2d.] Holland.—Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, March 31st, 1910. Employment, labour registries and labour disputes in

1910. Employment, labour registries and labour disputes in February; unemployment among diamond workers in February. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.] —Year Book of Amsterdam, 1909 (relating to 1905-1907, and to 1908-1909 in part). Occupations, savings banks, &c. Municipal Statistical Office. [Amsterdam: Johannes Müller; pp. xxvii. + 349 + 9: price 35. 9d.] Russia.—Journal of the Finnish Labour Department, No. 1, 1910.

Labour registries in fourth quarter of 1909; statistics of production

Labour registries in fourth quarter of 1909; statistics of production in various industries in 1908; unemployment, wages, &c., in August-October, 1909. [Helsingfors: price 2½d.] —Statistical Year Book of Finland, 1909. Finnish Central Statistical Office. [Helsingfors: pp, xxiv. + 504: price 2s. 5d.] —Inquiry relating to Conditions of Shop Assistants and Clerks. Finnish Industrial Department, 1909. [Helsingfors: pp. xiv. +96 + 168.]

-Official Statistics of Finland :- I. Population, 1750-1890. Part iii. -2. Savings Banks, 1908.—3. Post Office Savings Banks, 1908.— 4. Industrial Statistics, 1907. Parts 1 (mining and metal industries) and 2 (factories and handicrafts).-5. Pawnshops, 1908.-6. Industrial Accidents, 1907.—7. Emigration, 1907 and 1908. Sweden.—Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, March, 1910.

Sick funds in 1908; agricultural wages in 1908: labour registries in February. [Stockholm: price 2d.] —Post Office Savings Banks in 1908. [Stockholm: pp. xxxiv.

Spain.—Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, March, 1910. Labour disputes in February; cost of living in certain provinces and towns. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez, calle de Preciados, 48: price 23d.

Bulgaria.—Journal of the Bulgarian Statistical Department, February, 1910. Prices of articles of food, &c., and wages of bricklayers and masons and labourers in January. [Sofia: price 2½d.]
—Movement of Population in 1904. Part II. Bulgarian Statistical Department, 1909. [Sofia: pp. 251: price 2s. 5d.]
—Results of Population Census, December 31st, 1900. Part I. Bulgarian Statistical Department, 1906. [Sofia: pp. 771: price 8s.]
—Census of Cattle, Poultry and Agricultural Implements and Machines. December 31st, 1005. Bulgarian Statistical Department

Machines, December 31st, 1905. Bulgarian Statistical Department, 1910. [Sofia : pp. iv. + 18 : price 6d.] Japan.-Twenty-fifth Statistical Report of the Department of Agri-

culture and Commerce. Wages in various trades, number and nature of co-operative societies, &c., 1910. [Pp. 713.]

CONSULAR REPORTS.

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

Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 4408. Trade, Commerce, Navigation, Agriculture and other matters of interest in the States of New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Connecticut, 1910. Rise in cost of living, unemployment question, labour organisations, strikes and lock-outs, &c. [Cd. 4962-20: pp. 43; price 2½d.] of the District of Rotterdam, 1909. State of employment, seamen engaged and discharged. [Cd. 4962-24: pp. 40: price 2½d.]

District of Amsterdam, 1909. Labour conditions, wages in building trades and engineering works, statistics of industries, prices of butter, &c. [Cd. 4962-27: pp. 44: price 2¹/₂d.]

No. 4416. Trade of the Consular District of Savannah, 1909. Cotton crops, consumption and prices, labour conditions, cost of living, &c. [Cd. 4962-28: pp. 48: price 3d.]

No. 4421. Trade of Spain, 1909. Emigration, merchant shipping safety regulations, &c. [Cd. 4962-33: pp. 60: price 3d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, APRIL, 1910.

ADMIRALTY, CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.

ACIDS— W. C. Bacon & Co., 14, Mincing Lane, E.C. F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., Stratford, E. G. Gibb & Finch, Ltd., Cattledown, Plymouth. R. Cruickshank, Ltd., Camden Street, Birmingham.

BATH BRICKS -

The Bridgwater Bath Brick Co., Bridgwater.

The Somerset Trading Co., Ltd., Bridgwater. BRUSHES, STEEL WIRE-

Mechanical Appliances Co., Ltd., 48, Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.

W. Riddell & Co., 636, Springfield Road, Glasgow. Topham & Co., 3, Dufferin Street, Bunhill Row, London, E.C.

J. J. Thomas & Co., Ltd., 393, Edgware Road, London, W. J. & R. Whyte, 151, Reid Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow.

Buoys-

Brown Lennox & Co., Pontypridd. Finch & Co., Ltd., Chepstow.

May, 1910.

I. Templeton & Co., Greenhead, Glasgow.

CAST IRON, OLD—Harris Bros., Barton Hill, Bristol. CELLINSULATE BLOCKS—Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Farringdon Street, E.C.

IREBRICKS-Glenboig Union Fireclay Co., Ltd., 48, West Regent Street,

Glasgow Bonnybridge Silica & Fireclay Co., Ltd., Bonnybridge, N.B.

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