Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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FEBRUARY, 1909.

[PRICE ONE PENNY.

MR. A. WILSON FOX, C.B.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall,
this
2nd day of February, 1909.
Present,

The Right Hon. WINSTON S. CHURCHILL, M.P.

The Board of Trade have learned with sorrow of the death on Thursday, January 21st, of Mr. ARTHUR WILSON FOX, C.B., Comptroller General of the Commercial Labour and Statistical Departments.

Mr. Wilson Fox's career in the Board of Trade began in 1894; he was appointed Assistant Labour Commissioner in 1897; he became Deputy Comptroller General of the Commercial Labour and Statistical Departments in 1903, and Comptroller General early in 1907.

Besides his services in connection with the Board of Trade Mr. Wilson Fox performed valuable public work as Assistant Commissioner to the Royal Commission on Labour 1892, and to the Royal Commission on Agriculture 1893-4, and as Secretary to the Royal Commission on Local Taxation 1896.

The Board of Trade desire to record their appreciation of the energy, judgment and generous sympathy with which he discharged his various duties. His knowledge of economic subjects, and his address in dealing with men were of high service to the State; and the Board are unable to measure the loss they have sustained by his early death.

The Board desire that a copy of this Minute be communicated to his widow with an intimation of their respectful sympathy in her affliction.

(Sd.) WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

EMPLOYMENT CHART

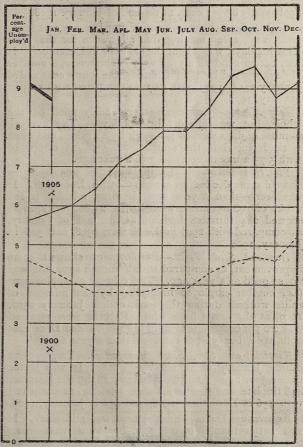
SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

Thick Curve=1909.

Thin Curve=1908.

____ Dotted Curve=Mean of 1899-1908.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed during the years 1899-1908 with the dates thereof.



NOTE TO CHAPT

The above Chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the Labour Department by various Trade Unions which pay unemployed benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked-out, sick or superannuated, are excluded from the figures. For January, 1909, the general and branch Returns of Unions related to 688,588 members in the following trades:—

Building... ... 63.196 |
Coal Mining ... 139,772 |
Engineering ... 163.319 |
Shipbuilding ... 56.992 |
Other Metal Trades ... 40.861 |
Textiles ... 112,692

... 63.196 | Paper, Printing & Bookbinding 59,086 ... 163,319 | Woodworking and Furnishing 36.232

Miscellaneous 36 232 ... 16.838

Total 688,588

STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN JANUARY.

[In addition to the 2,912 Employment Returns from Trade Unions used for the Chart, 3,812 were received from employers relating to 1,095,160 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 6,724 statistical returns, a large number of returns of a non-statistical character were received from Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Local Correspondents, and other sources.]

EMPLOYMENT generally in January was slightly better than in December. There was an improvement in most of the textile trades, and in the engineering, shipbuilding and iron and steel industries. There was a slight decline in the woollen and worsted trades, and in the pig iron industry. The building trades remained very depressed.

As compared with a year ago, the boot and shoe, linen and tinplate trades showed some improvement, but most of the principal industries showed a decline.

In the 416 Trade Unions, with a net membership of 688,588 making Returns, 59,786 (or 8.7 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of January, 1909, as compared with 9.1 per cent. at the end of December, 1908, and 5.8* per cent. at the end of January 1908.

Coal Mining.—Employment during January was fairly good, and, after making due allowance for the New Year holidays, was about the same as in December. It was not so good as a year ago. The average number of days worked by the pits during the four weeks ended January 23rd, 1909, was 5.03, as compared with 5.44 in January, 1008.

Iron Mining.—Employment was fairly good on the whole, but was affected by holidays. The average number of days worked per week by all mines and open works included in the returns was 5.58, as compared with 5.75 a month ago, and 5.30 a year ago.

Pig Iron Industry. — Employment in this industry showed some decline as compared with December. It was worse than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 108 ironmasters employing 21,800 workpeople showed 284 furnaces in blast at the end of January, as compared with 290† in December, 1908, and 306 in January, 1908.

Iron and Steel Works.—Employment showed some improvement, as compared with a month ago, but was not so good as a year ago. The volume of employment (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked) during the week ended January 23rd, 1909, at the works from which Returns were received was 2.6 per cent. more than in the week ended December 19th, 1908, but 5.8 per cent. less than a year ago.

Tinplate and Steel Sheet Manufacture.—Employment during January continued very good. It was better than a year ago. At the works covered by the Returns, 448 tinplate and sheet mills were working, as compared with 456 in December, 1908, and 430 in January, 1908.

Engineering Trades.—Employment was still slack. It was better than a month ago, but much worse than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of January was 13.1, as compared with 14.0 a month ago, and 5.8 at the end of January, 1008.

Shipbuilding Trades.—Employment continued bad, but showed a slight improvement as compared with a month ago. It was still much worse than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of January was 23.0, as compared with 24.7 per cent. a month ago, and 15.1 per cent. a year ago.

Cotton Trade.—Employment continued moderate during January; there was, however, a slight improvement in the weaving branch. As compared with a year ago the spinning branch showed a decline, but there was not much change in the weaving branch. There was still much waiting for warps. Returns received relating to 113,329 workpeople paid wages in the week ended 23rd January showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 1.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Woollen Trade.—Employment was bad, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 27,593 workpeople in the week ended January 23rd showed a decrease of 1'7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 7'2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Worsted Trade. — Employment was moderate, and showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; it was worse than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 46,853 workpeople in the week ended January 23rd showed a decrease of 1·1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 3·1 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Linen Trade.—Employment was moderate, and better than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 46,958 workpeople in the week ended January 23rd showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 5.8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Jute Trade.—Employment was fair, and better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago. Returns from firms employing 17,006 workpeople in the week ended January 23rd showed an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 2.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Silk Trade.—Employment continued moderate, and was worse than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 8,159 workpeople, and paying £5,162 in wages in the week ended January 23rd, 1909, showed an increase of 0'9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 5'5 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Lace Trade.—Employment on the whole was moderate, and slightly worse than a month ago; it was about the same as a year ago. Returns from firms employing 8,833 workpeople in the week ending January 23rd showed a decrease of 20 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and an increase of 02 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Hosiery Trade.—Employment was slightly better than a month ago, and showed little change compared with a year ago; it was moderate in England, fairly good in Scotland. Returns from firms employing 18,405 workpeople in the week ended January 23rd showed an increase of 1'2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of o'1 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

Hat Trade.—Employment in the Silk Hat trade was bad; in the Felt Hat trade it was quiet. In both branches it was better than a month ago, and worse than a year ago.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Employment was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago, except in the heavy boot districts, where it was worse than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 64,158 workpeople in the week ended January 23rd showed an increase of 3.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 0.5 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Leather Trades.—Employment was bad, but showed a slight improvement compared with a month ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 3,300 had 7'9 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 8'6 per cent. in December, and 6'9 per cent. a year ago.

Paper Making Trades. — Employment in these trades was fair. It showed little change compared with a month ago, but was not so good as a year ago.

Printing and Bookbinding Trades.—Employment was slack generally and worse than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed in the printing trades at the end of January was 6.3, as compared with 5.7 a month ago and 5.0 a year ago. In the bookbinding trade the percentages were 6.6, 5.4, and 4.3 respectively.

Building Trades.—Employment continued slack, and was seriously retarded by bad weather during a part of the month. It showed little change on the whole compared with December, but was worse than a year ago.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades. — Employment continued bad, and was worse, on the whole, than a year ago. Trade Unions with a total membership of 36,232, reported 104 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 108 per cent. a month ago and 94 per cent. a year ago. A good deal of short time was worked.

Glass Trades.—Employment continued dull on the whole, and was worse than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 7,794 workpeople in the week ended January 23rd showed a decrease of 20 per cent. in total earnings as compared with a month ago, and of 8-1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Pottery, Brick and Tile Trades.—Employment in these trades continued bad, and was worse than a year ago.

Agricultural Labour.—Employment was fairly good on the whole, but a seasonal slackness in the demand for day labourers caused many men of this class to be in irregular work.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—Employment in London during January continued moderate on the whole, and was worse than a year ago. At the other principal ports employment generally declined, and was bad, though it was fair at the South Wales ports. The average number of labourers employed daily in the docks and principal wharves in London (exclusive of Tilbury) in the five weeks ended January 30th was 12,610, a decrease of 13 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 25 per cent. as compared with January, 1908.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes taking effect in January affected 73,600 workpeople, of whom 3,600 received advances, and 70,000 sustained decreases. The number whose wages were reduced included 38,000 coal miners in Northumberland, 9,000 ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Cleveland and Weardale, 8,000 blastfurnacemen, and 7,000 iron and steel workers in various parts of England and Wales, and 5,000 engineers on the Clyde. The computed total effect of all the changes was a decrease of nearly £2,400 per week.

Trade Disputes.—Twenty-eight disputes began in January, 1909, as compared with 11 in the previous month, and 30 in January, 1908. The total number of workpeople involved in disputes which began or were in progress during January, 1909, was 12,021, or 5,555 less than in December, 1908, and 11,230 less than in January, 1908.

The aggregate duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 132,400 working days, or 32,600 less than in December, 1908, and 249,600 less than in January, 1908.

Definite results were reported in the case of 20 disputes, new and old, directly involving 5,618 persons. Of these 20 disputes, 3 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 9 in favour of the employers, and 8 were compromised.

COURT OF ARBITRATION.

With reference to the scheme for a Court of Arbitration framed by the Board of Trade in the autumn of last year, the following is the full list of those who have accepted the President's invitation to serve on the respective panels:—

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

The Duke of Devonshire. Sir Ernest Hatch, Bart.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Selby. Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood,
Rt.Hon. Viscount St. Aldwyn. G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Sir A. F. Bateman, K.C.M.G.

Burleigh, K.T.

Rt. Hon. Lord James of His Honour Judge
Hereford, G.C.V.O.

Rt. Hon. Lord Lochee.

Rt. Hon. Lord Macdonnell, Mr. G. R. Askwith, K.C.

Mrs. Fawcett.

Mr. W. J. Davis, J.P.

Mr. A. Henderson, M.P.

Mr. G. D. Kelley, M.P.

Mr. James Gavin. Mr. A. H. Gill, M.P.

Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry, Miss Haldane.
G.C.B. Mr. A. A. Hudson.
Sir John P. Dickson-Poynder, Miss Margaret Sewell.
Bart, M.P. Mr. W. B. Yates.

Rt. Hon. Lord Pirrie. Mr. H. Birchenough, The Lord Glantawe. C.M.G.

Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Mr. H. H. Bartlett.

McLaren, Bart, M.P.
Sir Hugh Bell, Bart.
Sir W. T. Lewis, Bart.
Sir S. B. Boulton, Bart.
Sir A. Spicer, Bart, M.P.
Sir W. Holland, Bart., M.P.
Sir W. Holland, Bart., M.P.
Sir F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E.
Sir Benjamin Browne.
Sir Christopher Furness, Mr. Alexander Siemens M.P.
Sir George Wyatt Truscott.

C.M.G.
Mr. H. H. Bartlett.
Mr. A. H. Dixon.
Mr. C. G. Hyde, M.P.
Mr. C. W. Macara.
Mr. L. A. Martin.
Mr. Jas. Platt.
Mr. Jas. Platt.
Mr. R. Thompson.

G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.

ese LABOUR PANEL.
Rt. Hon. T. Burt, M.P. Mr. W.

Mr. W. Abraham, M.P. (Mabon). Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P. Mr. R. Bell, M.P. Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.

Mr. C. W. Bowerman, M.P. Mr. J. D. Prior.
Mr. W. Brace, M.P. Mr. E. L. Richardson, J.P.
Mr. John Burnett. Miss Reddish.

Mr. John Burnett. Miss Reddish.
Mr. Francis Chandler, J.P. Mr. D. J. Shackleton,
Mr. Pete Curran, M.P. M.P.
The above lists will be added to from time to time.

RECENT CONCILIATION CASES.

Yariety Agents, United Kingdom.

A dispute having arisen on matters concerning the members of the Variety Agents' Association and the members of the Variety Artistes' Federation, the parties, on January 18th, made a joint application to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide the matter at issue.

The Board of Trade, on January 20th, appointed Mr. G. R. Askwith, K.C., to act in that capacity.

Mr. Askwith issued his award on February 15th, deciding as follows:—

(a) That the maximum amount of commission an agent shall be entitled to charge an artiste for engagements made is 10 per cent.
(b) That agents' commission notes may contain a provision that the artiste authorises the proprietor or manager to deduct the agents' commission from their salary weekly and pay it to the agent.
(c) That clauses in future agency contracts granting to the agent

(c) That clauses in future agency contracts granting to the agent a commission on salaries on re-engagements are abolished except in the following cases: (1) where the agent procures engagements for artistes from abroad; (2) where an artiste has received through an agent a first engagement with a management lasting not more than eight weeks and the artiste receives a re-engagement from the same management within a period of three months from the end of such first engagement. In these cases an agent may insert a clause and claim commission on the re-engagement.

a clause and claim commission on the re-engagement.

(d) I make no rule preventing an artiste acting as an agent, or an agent as an artiste.

an agent as an artiste.

This award to continue in force till January 1st, 1912, and thereafter subject to six months' notice on either side.

Steelworkers, Leeds.

On November 21st, 1908, 95 steelworkers in the employment of a firm at Leeds struck work against a proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent., and about 530 other workpeople were thrown out of work in

^{*} This figure differs slightly from that previously published owing to fuller and more accurate information being available as regards certain Trade Unions.

consequence. On December 21st work was resumed on the understanding that the dispute should be referred to four arbitrators, two chosen by each side, who should have power to appoint an umpire in case of disagreement.

At a meeting of the arbitrators on January 21st, 1909, it was deemed advisable to appoint an umpire before any evidence was heard, and accordingly, on the following day application was made on their behalf to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an umpire.

The Board of Trade, on February 2nd, appointed Mr. W. B. Yates to act in that capacity.

Painters, Leicester.

On January 26th the Board of Trade received a joint application from the Leicester Corporation Gas Committee and the Leicester Branch of the National Amalgamated Society of House and Ship Painters and Decorators, asking for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide whether certain painting work on gas holders and purifiers at the Leicester Gas Works might be done by other than competent painters.

The Board of Trade, on February 1st, appointed Alderman T. Smith, J.P., of Leicester, to act in that

Painters, Wakefield.

A dispute having arisen between the Wakefield Master Painters' Association and the Wakefield Branch of the National Amalgamated Society of House and Ship Painters and Decorators as to working rules and the rate of wages to be paid, the parties, on January 26th, made a joint application to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide the

The Board of Trade, on February 1st, appointed Mr. A. A. Hudson to act in that capacity.

Boot and Shoe Operatives, Cork.

On February 8th the Board of Trade received a joint application from a firm of boot and shoe manufacturers Cork and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives asking for the appointment of an arbitrator to settle a dispute in regard to the fixing of a minimum wage and of a quantities statement.

The Board of Trade, on February 8th, appointed Alderman T. Smith, J.P., of Leicester, to act in that capacity.

Warpers, Huddersfield.

On December 28th, 1908, a stoppage of work took place at Union Mills, Milnsbridge, Huddersfield, involving 31 warpers. Matters were complicated by the refusal of warpers at Stanley Mills to do certain works for Union Mills. As no agreement could be arrived at between the proprietors of these mills and the Huddersfield Warpers' Association, the Employers'

Association threatened a general lock-out in the trade.
On January 3rd, the Trade Union applied to the Board of Trade for the appointment of a conciliator, and Mr. John Burnett was appointed to act in that

Mr. Burnett, on several occasions met the parties, and also the officials of the General Union of Weavers and Textile Workers the members of which would have been involved in the lock-out. On January 21st he succeeded in effecting a settlement, the terms of which are as follows :-

Agreement to terminate the dispute with regard to warpers at Milnsbridge:—

That the question of a proportion of learners to warpers be referred to a Conciliation Committee for discussion and

That the pickets at Union Mills be withdrawn.

That the pickets at Union Mills be withdrawn.

That the police court proceedings with regard to the warpers at Stanley Mills be withdrawn, it being agreed that the employers were entitled to give them reasonable and appropriate work without question, save as is provided for in the rules under which all operatives employed by the associated firms are engaged.

OTHER CASES.

Boot and Shoe Operatives, United Kingdom.

A dispute having arisen between the Incorporated Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives as to whether female workers

are included in the provisions of the "Terms of Settlement" of 1895, the question was referred to Lord James of Hereford for settlement, who, on December 22nd, 1908, issued the following Award:

Acting as Umpire under the powers contained in "The Terms of Settlement" of April 19th, 1895, arranged between the Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manuf-cturers and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, I have duly considered the question this day submitted to me—"whether female workers are included in the provisions of the Terms of Settlement of April 19th, 1895," and I now hold and determine that Female Workers are so included.

RAILWAY CONCILIATION BOARDS.

London and North Western Railway Award.

The first Award under the Railway Conciliation Scheme, initiated by the President of the Board of Trade in November, 1907, was issued on February 2nd by the Right Hon. Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B., who had been appointed arbitrator to decide certain questions as to rates of payment, hours of labour, and other working conditions upon which the Sectional and Central Conciliation Boards established for the London and North Western Railway and their employees had been unable

The following is the text of the operative part of the award :-

Drivers, Firemen and Cleaners.

1. That no man be called to book on more than once for one day's work, except in the case of men working on the Trip system.

2. That no man be called out for duty with less than nine hours' rest, except in case of emergency, to be decided by the responsible Officer of the Company, and that in that case the time worked before the expiration of the nine hours be paid for at a rate and

a half.

3. That an advance of one shilling and sixpence per week be made to every Fireman employed on locomotive engines with a heating surface of more than 1,500 square feet.

4. That the men in the London district be paid a sum per week

4. That the men in the London district be paid a sum per week in advance of the wages paid to the like men in the country districts, as follows:—The unmarried men, one shilling per week; the married men at Willesden, two shillings and sixpence per week; and the married men at Camden, three shillings per week. Provided that this shall not prejudice the right of the Company to advance the rents of cottages or houses occupied by men, or the right of any man to agree with the Company to accept the continuance of his present rent in lieu of the said advance.

5. That the Cleaners' scale of pay per week of 54 hours be as follows:—

IUIIUWS —					
Age	s.	d.	Age	S.	d.
14 to 15 years	 6	0	18 to 19 years	14	0
15 ,, 16 ,,	 8	0	19 ,, 20 ,,	15	0
16 ,, 17 ,,	 IO	0	20 ,, 21 ,,		
17 ,, 18 ,,	 13	0	21 and upwards	18	0

Provided that the Locomotive Foremen be free to modify the Provided that the Locomotive Foremen be tree to modify the foregoing scale by raising the rate of wages as local conditions and circumstances may appear to them to warrant, and provided also that this scale shall not apply to any Cleaner who entered the service of the Company on or before the 9th day of July, 1908.

6. That any man working in a higher grade than his own for more than a day consecutively be paid not less than the minimum ray of the higher grade.

pay of the higher grade.

Signalmen and Pointsmen.

1. That a minimum of a rate and a quarter be paid for all time worked over the fixed hours.

2. That a minimum of a rate and a quarter be paid for all time worked between midnight of Saturday and midnight of Sunday. 2. That a minimum of a rate and a quarter be paid for all time worked between midnight of Saturday and midnight of Sunday. Provided that in the case of a man working on Sunday in a box of a different number of hours from his week-day box (e.g., a man from a ten-hour box working on Sunday an eight-hour box), the rate shall be that of the Sunday box.

3. That any man working in a higher grade or higher paid box than his own for more than a day consecutively be paid not less than the minimum pay of the higher grade or box.

4. That a minimum of a rate and a quarter be paid for all time worked over the standard hours for the week.

Brakesmen and Shunters.

rest, except in case of emergency to be decided by the responsible Officer of the Company, and that in that case the time worked before the expiration of the nine hours be paid for at a rate and a half, but this clause is not to apply to men working on the Trip

That the men at Willesden be paid a sum per week in advance 2. That the men at Willesden be paid a sum per week in advance of the wages paid to the like men in the country districts as ollows:—The unmarried men, one shilling per week the married men, two shillings and sixpence per week. Provided that this shall not prejudice the right of the Company to advance the rents of cottages or houses occupied by men, or the right of any man to agree with the Company to accept the continuance of his present

rent in lieu of the said advance.

3. That no man work for more than eight hours in the day at shunting goods or minerals by engines or gradients, but this will

not interfere with the employment of men for more than eight hours in the day partly in such shunting as above mentioned and partly in other work.

4. That any man working in a higher grade than his own for more than a day consecutively be paid at not less than the minimum rate of the higher grade.

Passenger Guards, Platform Porters, Wagon Examiners and Greasers, and Carriage Department Outdoor Staff.

1. That a minimum of a rate and a quarter be paid for all time

worked over the standard hours.

2. That any man working in a bigher grade than his own for more than a day consecutively be paid not less than the minimum

pay of the higher grade. That Passenger Guards be paid at a rate and a quarter for

3. That Passenger Guards be paid at a 1 Sunday duty as under:—

Not exceeding \(\frac{1}{4} \) of a day

Over \(\frac{1}{4} \) of a day and not exceeding \(\frac{1}{2} \) of a day day's pay as above

with a minimum of one quarter of a day's pay at a rate and a quarter for each time the man books on duty. In estimating Sunday duty, ten hours to be considered a day's work for a Guard.

4. That the present weekly pay of Platform Porters shall be deemed to represent their wages for six working days, and that they shall be paid in addition for work done between 120 clock midnight Saturday and 120 clock midnight Sunday, at the same rate in proportion to the time actually worked, with a minimum of one quarter of a day's pay for each time the man books on duty. Provided that this clause will not apply to the case of men finishing their week's work on Sunday and not recommencing work till after a rest of twenty-four hours, and also of men commencing their a rest of twenty-four hours, and also of men commencing their week's work on Sunday after 12 o'clock at noon and after a previous rest of twenty-four hours.

Permanent Way Department.

r. That any man working in a higher grade than his own for more than a day consecutively be paid at not less than the minimum rate of the higher grade.

Goods Staff elsewhere than in Manchester.

I. That seventy-two hours per week, less three hours each day to be deducted therefrom for meals and rest, be the maximum working week, provided that of the three hours daily for meals and rest two hours shall be successive.

2. That any man working in a higher grade than his own for more than a day consecutively be paid at not less than the minimum rate of the higher grade.

3. That employees under the age of 21 years not employed on adult work be not entitled to claim adult wages, or any wages exceeding the following scale:—

		Otl	her large Cities and	Small	Country
Age.	London.		medium Towns.		Stations.
14 years	. 8/-	8 -	8/-	8/-	8/-
15 ,,	10/-	10/-	10/-	10/-	10/-
16 ,,	12/-	12/-	12/-	12/-	12/-
17 ,,	14/-	14/-	14/-	14/-	13/-
18 ,,	16/-	16/-	16/-	15/-	14/-
19 ,,	18/-	18/-	17/-	16/-	15/-
20 ,,	19/-	20/-	18/-	17/-	16/-
n		Maria Caracteria	The second secon		AND RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

Provided that this clause shall not apply to employees who entered the service of the Company before the first day of January,

4. That a minimum of a rate and a quarter be paid for all time worked over the standard working week of seventy-two hours.

5. That a minimum of a rate and a quarter be paid for all time worked between midnight of Saturday and midnight of Sunday, except in the case of men finishing their week's work on Sunday and not recommencing work till after a rest of twenty-four hours, and also of men commencing their week's work on Sunday after 12 o'clock at noon and after a preceding rest of twenty-four hours.

6. That an immediate advance of 2/- (two shillings) per week be made to all Capstanmen.

Goods Staff in Manchester.

That an immediate advance of 2s. (two shillings) per week be made to all Capstanmen in Manchester.

2. That any man working in a higher grade than his own for more than a day consecutively be paid at not less than the minimum rate of the higher grade.

3. That the standard hours of a week's work be the same in

3. That the standard nours of a Manchester as elsewhere on the line.

4. That a minimum of a rate and a quarter be paid for all time worked over the standard working week.

Draymen, Carmen, and Lurrymen, and also Carters, Carmen. Draymen and Lurrymen in Manchester.

1. That sixty hours per week be the maximum hours of work, inclusive of one hour a day for dinner, but exclusive of other meal

times.

2. That a minimum of a rate and a quarter be paid for all time worked over the standard week.

3. That a minimum of a rate and a quarter be paid for all time worked between midnight of Saturday and midnight of Sunday except in the case of men finishing their week's work on Sunday and not recommencing work till after a rest of twenty-four hours, and also of men commencing their week's work on Sunday after 12 0'clock at noon and after a preceding rest of twenty-four hours.

Cartage Staff in Liverpool.

1. That overtime be paid for at the rate of 6½d. per hour before 7 a.m., and after 6 p.m. until 9 p.m., and thenceforth at the rate of 9d. per hour.

2. That is. (one shilling) be paid to each man for stable duty done by him on Sunday, and that all other work done on a Sunday between 12 o'clock midnight of Saturday and 12 o'clock midnight of Sunday be paid for at a rate and a quarter.

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

I further declare and award that this Award shall come into

operation on the 1st day of April, 1909, and shall be binding until the 1st day of January, 1913.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1909.

(Signed) EDWD. FRY.

Witness: A. RUTH FRY.

CENSUS OF PAUPERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE Returns of pauperism in the United Kingdom. which are obtained at regular intervals by the Local Government Boards of England and Wales, Scotland. and Ireland, show only the number of persons actually in receipt of poor law relief at the dates to which the Returns relate. They do not show the duration of relief in individual cases, nor do they show the number of occasions on which relief is given. Hence they fail to show how far pauperism is permanent or quasipermanent, and how far it is occasional and temporary. In order, therefore, to form a reliable estimate of the extent to which resort is had by the population generally to the poor law, and of the period and recurrence of chargeability of individuals, the Local Government Boards of the respective countries, at the request of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and the Relief of Distress, obtained from the various Poor Law Authorities statistics covering 12 consecutive months, as to each person or family relieved, and the nature and duration of the relief granted.* Lunatics in county and borough asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses were excluded, as also were casual paupers from the English and Irish figures, and all lunatics were excluded from the Scottish figures.

The following Table shows the total number of aupers relieved in a year:—*

paupers reneve	umay	Cai		1000		
			England & Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom
Men Women Children under 16		::	52 6 ,449 618,673 564,314	33,073 54,829 59,758	72,476 84,689 62,055	631,598 758,191 686,127
Total			1,709,436	147,660	219,220	2,076,316
Per cent. of total estim	nated popula	ation	4'9	3.1	5.0	4.7

About 1 in 21, therefore, of the population of the United Kingdom have recourse to the poor law for some kind of assistance during a year. In England and Wales and in Ireland, the proportion is about 1 in 20, and in Scotland about 1 in 32. Of the total number relieved 30.4 per cent. were men, 36.5 per cent. were women and 33.1 per cent. children. The proportion of children to the total in Scotland was as high as 40 per cent. It was 28 per cent. in Ireland and 33 per cent. in England and Wales.

The numbers receiving outdoor and indoor relief respectively, and those receiving both, are shown below, and the greater prevalence of indoor relief in Ireland is very noticeable. For whereas in England and Wales the number receiving indoor relief is not quite a third of the total number relieved, and in Scotland rather more than a quarter, in Ireland more than a half are relieved

		England & Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
Persons receiving indoor relief	and	502,752	37,368	120,877	660,997
Persons receiving outdoor relief		1,135,507	106,883	94,028	1,336,418
Persons receiving both indoor		71,177	3,409	4,315	78,901

* The returns for England and Wales were for the year ended September 30th, 1907; those for Scotland for the year ended May 15th, 1907; and those for Ireland for the year ended March 31st, 1908.

Over 30 per cent. of the number were relieved for a period not exceeding four weeks, and nearly 47 per cent. for a period not exceeding 13 weeks. Permanent paupers (i.e. those relieved continuously for a year) formed about 32 per cent. of the total (669,000 out of 2,076,000) and the remainder, or 21 per cent., were relieved for periods varying from 13 weeks to a year. It must, however, be borne in mind that the permanent paupers are chiefly the aged and infirm poor who have few dependants, and that those relieved for shorter periods are more often heads of families. Any outdoor relief granted to heads of families was for the purpose of the statistics held to be also relief to dependants. Allowance for this must be made when the proportion of permanent to temporary pauperism is considered.

England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
203,909	10,096	28,402 45,503	242,407 387,278
Section Section 1	20,178	38,559	336,501
158,105	14,889	19,126	192,120
204,451 538,680	19,102	25,336 62,294	248,889 669,121
1,709,436	147,660	219,220	2,076,316
	203,909 326,527 277,764 158,105 204,451 538,680	326,527 15,248 277,764 20,178 158,105 14,889 204,451 19,102 538,680 69,147	203,909 10,096 28,402 326,527 15,248 45,503 277,764 20,178 38,559 15,8,105 14,889 19,126 204,451 19,102 25,336 53,680 65,147 62,294

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN JANUARY, 1909. NOTE.—Labour Bureaux which are identical with Distress Committees are included in this Table. For particulars of other Labour Bureaux

see page 70.

During January the Local Government Board issued an Order establishing a Distress Committee in Dundalk.

The Table given below summarises the information received from the various Distress Committees as to their operations in January, 1909. As regards the number of applicants the Committees were requested, in making up their returns, to exclude all who were known to have found work or to have left the neighbourhood since registration, and those who, on investigation, were found to be ineligible or disqualified. Those engaged on relief-works are, however, included. The particulars as to relief relate to employment provided by the London Central Body, and by the various Distress Committees, or towards the provision of which the Distress Committees are expected to contribute. Works provided and entirely paid for by the Local Authorities, without any contribution from the Distress Committees are, as far as possible, excluded:

Distress Committees.	Net No. of Applicants on Registers at end of Jan., 1909	No. given Employ- ment- relief,	Aggregate duration of Employment-relief.	Total Amount of Wages paid
London (Central Body)	39,250*	4,676	Days. 94,496	£ 17,968
Outer London:				The State of the S
Croydon	1,520	490	2,960	588
East Ham	1,460	860	5,450	1,000
Edmonton	1,192	258	3,079	525
Brith	520	155	570	165
Leyton	1,259	247	2,692	471
Tottenham	2,435	1,860	6,272	1,038
Walthamstow	1,678	728	2,660	567
West Ham	2,546	968	12,023	1,959
Willesden	1,938	467	4,857	1,020
Other Towns (3)	912	297	2,031	546
Total, Outer London	15,460	6,330	42,594	8,038
Provincial Towns in			645 E-9	
England and Wales:	100 CO. C.			
Northern Counties:				
Newcastle	1,152	519	3,516	614
South Shields	1,712	587	3,395	679
Sunderland	1,694	248	1,360	249
Tynemouth	589	35	442	100
West Hartlepool	1,180	662	4,149	834
Other Towns (5)	1,569	184	852	156
Total, Northern Counties	7,836	2,2_5	14,014	2,632
Lancashire and Cheshire:				
Barrow-in-Furness	1,995			+
Birkenhead	643			+
Bolton	1,287	173	3,028	454
Burnley	863	227	1,024	150
Liverpool	1,407	598	8,152	998
Manchester	4,390	2,238	21,707	4 138
Preston	1,061	****		
Salford	1,891	507	4,120	725
Stockport	708	143	1,994	312
Wallasey	568	186	1,116	195
Other Towns (12)	3,345	994	6,332	1,046
Total, Lancashire and Cheshire	18,158	5,056	47,473	8,018

Distress Committees	s.	Net No. of Applicants on Registers at end of Jan., 1903.	No. given Employ- ment- relief	Aggregate duration of Employ- ment- relief,	Total Amount of Wages paid
Yorkshire:		1			
Bradford	***	1,465	142	1,516	253
Halifax	***	1,205	302 881	1,208	192
Hull	***	2,173		2,643	410
Leeds	•••	3,813	790	9,034	1,097
Sheffield	•••	3,474	593	8,459	1,361
York Other Towns (2)		1,086	123	1,089	182
Total, Yorkshire Midlands:		13,850	2,831	23,949	3,495
Birmingham		4,329	848	7,452	1,242
Coventry		1,050	225	1,279	207
Derby		752	541	5,665	911
Leicester		1,413	281	2,322	403
Nottingham		1,047	267	3,314	380
Walsall		1,057		0,5	1
West Bromwich	•••	869	612	2,371	389
Wolverhampton		841	697	3,780	569
Other Towns (II)		2,955	1,768	13,394	1.670
Total, Midlands		14,313	5,239	39,577	5,771
Rest of England and Wal	loc .			HERE CONTROLS	
Drighton		2400		6.40	ne.
Datas-1	•••	2,193	1,054	6,428	860
	***	1,652	1,489	10,048	2,054
Crook Varantauth		1,052	593	2,965	1,518
	***	736 573	385	4,191	489
Uantings	•••	573	•••		
Maidatana	•••	863	191	1,434	271 -
Mammiah	***	1,096	227	2,386	358
Dlamanth		1,615	915	19,572	1,973
Dowtomouth	•••	1,335	396	2,376	365
Caushamatan	•••	758			***
Smancoo	80-	676	23	217	31
Other Towns (10)		1,061 2,533	165 337	925 4,106	187 613
Total, Rest of Englan		17,829	5,775	54,648	8,719
Total, Provincial Tow		47.006			-0.6
		71,986	21,146	179,661	28,635
Total, England and W	ales	126,69 6	32,152	316,75 1	54,641
Scotland:	1000	- 16	0		
		1,464	813	5,488	686
Aberdeen		622	227	2,599	282
Aberdeen Dundee			1,660		2,873
Aberdeen Dundee Edinburgh		3,219		23,552	21013
Aberdeen Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow		2,010	1,996	25,164	3,2801
Aberdeen Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Govan		2,010 1,296	1,996 360	25,164 4,290	3,2801
Aberdeen Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock		2,010 1,296	1,996	25,164	3,280‡ 444 661
Aberdeen Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Leith		2,010 1,296 792 806	1,996 360 595	25,164 4,290 6,097	3,2801 444 661
Aberdeen Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Govan Greenock Leith Partick		2,010 1,296 792 806 668	1,996 360 595 	25,164 4,290 6,097 1,769	3,280‡ 444 661 263
Aberdeen		2,010 1,296 792 806 668 1,302	1,996 360 595 131 226	25,164 4,290 6,097 1,769 3,245	3,280‡ 444 661 263 385
Aberdeen Dundee Glasgow Govan Greenock Leith Partick Other Towns (5)	-	2,010 1,296 792 806 668	1,996 360 595 	25,164 4,290 6,097 1,769	3,280‡ 444 661 263
Aberdeen Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Leith Partick Other Towns (5) Total, Scotland (reland:		2,010 1,296 792 806 668 1,302	1,995 360 595 131 226 6,008	25,164 4,290 6,097 1,769 3,245	3,2801 444 661 263 385 8,874
Aberdeen Dundee Glasgow Govan Greenock Leith Partick Other Towns (5) Total, Scotland Ireland:		2,010 1,296 792 806 668 1,302 12,179	1,995 360 595 131 226 6,008	25,164 4,290 6,097 1,769 3,245 72,204	3,2801 444 661 263 385 8,874
Aberdeen Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow Greenock Leith Partick Other Towns (5) Total, Scotland (reland: Belfast Dublin Dublin		2,010 1,296 792 806 668 1,302 12,179	1,995 360 595 131 226 6,008	25,164 4,290 6,097 1,759 3,245 72,204	3,280‡ 444 661 263 385 8,874 1,729 872
Aberdeen Dundee Glasgow Govan Greenock Leith Partick Other Towns (5) Total, Scotland Ireland:		2,010 1,296 792 806 668 1,302 12,179	1,995 360 595 131 226 6,008	25,164 4,290 6,097 1,769 3,245 72,204	3,2801 444 661 263 385 8,874
Aberdeen		2,010 1,296 792 806 668 1,302 12,179	1,996 360 595 131 226 6,008	25,164 4,290 6,097 1,759 3,245 72,204	3,280‡ 444 661 263 385 8,874 1,729 872

It will be seen that the net total number of applicants remaining on the registers (after deduction of persons disqualified, those who had found work, &c.) was 145,151, of whom 54,710 were in London and "Outer London"; 71,986 in the provincial towns of England and Wales; 12,179 in Scotland; and 6,276 in Ireland. As usual the great majority of applicants to the Distress Committees were general labourers, or labourers in the building trades. Building trade artisans were also numerous, especially in some of the London and "Outer London" boroughs, and in Brighton, Bristol, Hastings, Leeds, Norwich, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. Artisans in other trades accounted for a considerable proportion of the applicants in centres of the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding industries.

The total number who received employment - relief was 39,743, of whom 11,106 were in London and "Outer ; 21,146 in the provincial towns of England and Wales; 6,008 in Scotland; and 1,583 in Ireland The average number of days' employment relief provided was 10.4 per man employed; and the wages paid amounted to about 33s. 6d. per man, or 3s. 3d. per day.

The following table affords a comparison between the work done by Distress Committees in January, 1909, and December, 1908, and January, 1908. No satisfactory comparison can be given of the number of applicants remaining on the registers at the end of each of these

		operation	No. of applicants given Employment-relief.				
- 120 - 120	Jan., 1909.	Dec., 1908.	Jan., 1908.	Jan., 1909.	Dec., 1908.	Jan., 1908.	
London:— County Outer Other Places in England and Wales	29 12 81	29 11 76	29 9 55	4,676 6,330 21,146	3,896 4,655 16,046	1,991 3,137 5,105	
Scotland Ireland	13	12	9 2	6,008 1,583	5,765 1,458	2,144 539	
United Kingdom	140	131	104	39,743	31,820	12,916	
	Aggreg Emp	gate durat	ion of elief.	Total Amount of Wages			
	Jan., 1909.	Dec., 1908.	Jan., 1908.	Jan.,	Dec., 1908.	Jan., 1908.	
London: - County Outer Other Places in England	Days. 94,496 42,594 179,661	Days. 79,087 35,674 151,301	Days. 37,041 25,332 41,754	£ 17,968 8,038 28,635	£ 14,892 6,742 23,934	£ 6,233 4,585 6,189	
and Wales Scotland Ireland	72,204 23,822	78,145 28,014	25,513 3,334	8,874 2,975	9,504 3,410	2,798 485	
United Kingdom	412,777	372,221	132,994	65,490	58,472	20,290	

AFFORESTATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE Royal Commission on Coast Erosion and Afforestation have issued their second Report*, dealing with afforestation. The original terms of reference were extended on March 31st, 1908, in order that the Commission might inquire into the question whether it was desirable to make an experiment in afforestation as a means of increasing employment during periods of depression in the labour market, and if so, by what authority and under what conditions such experiment should be conducted.

As a result of their inquiries the Commission find that the natural conditions of soil and climate in the United Kingdom are favourable to the production of high-class commercial timber, and that the afforestation of suitable lands if undertaken on an adequate scale and in accordance with scientific principles, should prove a sound and remunerative investment.

The amount of land suitable for afforestation, but not now under timber in the United Kingdom, is estimated roughly at a maximum of 9,000,000 acres. A forest of this extent may be expected to yield 9,000,000 loads annually in perpetuity, an annual supply approximately equal to the importation of foreign timber from temperate climes in 1907 (8,500,000 loads). To ensure the maintenance of a steady and continuous supply of marketable timber the area should be divided for planting by the average number of years which the crop needs to mature, and the best rotation in order to secure such a supply is estimated to be one in which 150,000 acres would be afforested annually.

On the question of the relation of labour to forestry, the Commission find that the operations involved in afforestation vary in the degree of requisite skill from little or none in rough road-making and surface draining, to a considerable amount in the planting, and that there are in the United Kingdom at any time, and especially in winter, thousands of men out of work for longer or shorter periods who are quite ready and able to perform the less skilled work without previous training, and with satisfactory results. There is a still larger class of unemployed who are capable of being trained to perform this or the higher class of labour. The labour employed in the national forests should not fall below the ordinary standards, and should be remunerated at the ordinary rate of the district for similar labour. Subject to the requisite standard of efficiency being attained, preference should be given to those temporarily or permanently unemployed in the district, especially where evidence of such efficiency can be furnished by public or private agencies for the reclamation and training of the unemployed class. That part of sylvicultural work which requires most labour, viz., the establishment of the forest, is of a sufficiently flexible character to be capable of being pushed on when

*Cd 4460. Price 6d. Wyman & Sons, Ltd.

labour is abundant, and suspended when labour is scarce, and is therefore peculiarly suited to meet exceptional pressure of unemployment. The Commission consider that while there is no need to accept inefficient labour, the agency of sylviculture may well be invoked for building up the moral and physical fibre of even the most depressed of the unemployed classes, provided that any additional expense incurred by the employment of less efficient labour be defrayed from a separate account.

The Commission estimate that, taking varying circumstances into account, on an average it will take twelve men to afforest 100 acres in the planting season of four to five months, and that every 100 acres afforested will provide permanent employment for at least one man. If 150,000 acres be annually taken in hand, the labour of 18,000 men will be needed, and permanent employment will in due course be afforded to 1,500 men, rising by an additional 1,500 every year until the end of the rotation. The number permanently employed would then approach 100,000. The labour absorbed by felling and converting timber and in subsidiary industries which spring up around a timber supply, has been considered too remote to warrant detailed estimation, but there is undoubtedly a large field of employment in this

The Commission find that, assuming that a large scheme of national afforestation is embarked upon by the State, a certain disturbance of the existing population would be inevitable, but they consider that the fear that local labour might be displaced by the introduction of a large amount of outside labour is groundless. The acquisition of grazing areas might necessitate a modification of the existing agricultural system on certain farms, but it is not reasonable to suppose that the remaining lowland areas on such farms could not, in many cases, either be adapted to other forms of agriculture, or be profitably utilised for small holdings. It is pointed out that it is during the winter period, when the small holder has most leisure, and is glad to find supplementary work, that sylviculture is most insistent on a supply of labour. Moreover, the conversion of comparatively unprofitable lands into forests enhances the productiveness of adjacent areas, and should assist materially the small holdings movement. The Commission draw attention to the fact that forestry offers a new source of employment, and that the market for its produce is so great that no difficulty of competition between the State and individuals need be apprehended.

In conclusion the Commission recommend that a special Board of Commissioners should be appointed to carry out a national scheme of afforestation, and that in default of purchase by agreement land should be acquired under compulsory powers.

THE "WORKPEOPLE'S WELFARE" **EXHIBITION AT CHARLOTTENBURG.***

As far back as twenty years ago the idea of establishing a museum of contrivances for the prevention of accidents was discussed in Germany, and the Imperial Insurance Department procured for its own purposes a collection of approved devices of this kind, which was shown at many exhibitions both at home and abroad. Prominent social reformers had repeatedly expressed the opinion that the establishment of a comprehensive collection of practical contrivances for the protection of workpeople, would tend to promote the prevention of accidents in industrial undertakings. It was not until 1900, however, that this desire was realised, and in that year the Reichstag granted the means for establishing a permanent "workpeople's welfare" exhibition.

The museum was built as an Imperial institution during the years 1901-3 at Charlottenburg, and placed under the administration of the Imperial Ministry of the

The floor of the large hall is chiefly taken up with machines supplied with contrivances for the prevention of accidents. In order that these machines may be

^{*} Applicants on registers of 29 Metropolitan Boroughs.
† No employment-relief was provided by the Distress Committee, but the Municipality found work for some of the men.
‡ Includes cost of food and of lodging to mer employed at Farm Colony.

^{*} Based on "Monatsblätter für Arbeiterversicherung, No. 1, 1909

seen as far as possible under practical conditions they are shown working, and where not constructed for hand use are provided with power, for which purpose several electric motors are used. In the gallery are exhibited hundreds of objects for the prevention of accidents which do not require to be in motion, or to which power cannot conveniently be applied. Outside, also, near the exhibition hall, several other noticeable contrivances for the prevention of accidents are shown, including scaffolding of full size.

The second principal section of the exhibition deals with the subject of industrial hygiene. Here the objects shown consist of scientific apparatus for the testing of air, anatomical preparations, representations of injuries caused to health by industrial occupations, and of their causes; also contrivances for ventilating workrooms, and keeping them free from dust and gases; washing and bathing arrangements, dressing and dining rooms, w.c.'s. &c.

So far as possible, all objects are displayed in the size in which they are actually used. Where this is not possible they are represented by means of models, possible they are represented by means of models, drawings or photographs. Only approved contrivances are admitted, and those out of date are continually being replaced by later devices. The exhibition is open every weekday (except Monday) from 10 till 1, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 6 till 9, and on Sunday from 1 till 5, and admission is free.

ACCIDENT, OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE IN GERMANY IN 1907.

THE Official Gazette* of the Imperial Insurance Department of Germany for January 15th, 1909, contains reports on the working of the accident and old age and infirmity insurance systems during 1907, from which the following particulars are taken :-

1.—Accident Insurance.

In 1907 the mean number of persons insured under the Accident Insurance Laws (exclusive of certain classes employed in the building trades whose number is not known, and for whom special insurance offices are provided), was 21,172,000, as compared with 20,727,200 in the previous year. Some one and-a-half million persons are counted twice over in these totals, being employed both in agriculture and industry. The number of persons to whom, or on account of whom, compensation for accidents was paid for the first time in 1907 was 144,703, of whom 9,815 were killed, 1,356 suffered total permanent disablement, 60,093 partial permanent disablement, and 73,439 temporary disablement. In 1906 the number of persons compensated for the first time was 139,726.

The income of the insurance offices during 1907 amounted to £9,017,210, the greater part of which, viz., £8,428,487, represented contributions from employers. In the previous year the total income was £8,742,841. The total expense incurred in 1907 in compensating new and old accidents was £7,399,994, as compared with £7,003,146 in 1906. The greater part of the amount, viz., £5,464,175, consisted of pensions to persons injured by accidents. The number of pensions paid to such persons in 1907 was 877,778, as compared with 841,055 in 1906. The sum of £1,303,601 was spent in paying pensions to the families of deceased work-people. Capital sums amounting to £43,869 were paid in commutation of pensions to 1,480 widows who

2.-Old Age and Infirmity Insurance.+

In 1907 the number of new pensions granted under the Old Age and Infirmity Insurance Laws was 134,560, of which 10,813 were for old age, 112,220 for permanent, and 11,527 for provisional infirmity. The average value of a pension granted in 1907 was £7 18s. 11d. for old age, £8 3s. 3d. for permanent, and

* Amtliche Nachrichten des Reichs-Versicherungs-Amts (Journal of the German Imperial Insurance Department). Berlin: Behrend & Co.

£11,120,091 in 1907, including contributions in equal shares from employers and workpeople to the amount

£8 3s. 6d. for provisional infirmity. The number of pensions in course of payment at the beginning of 1908

was 978,958, viz., 116,887 for old age, 841,992 for

The total receipts of the insurance offices amounted to

permanent, and 20,079 for provisional infirmity.

of £8,783,290, and interest £2,202,490. During 1907 the insurance offices expended a total of £6,914,275, of which £4,817,001 was upon pensions. (To the sum of which £4,817,001 was upon pensions. (To the sum of £6,914,275 expended by the insurance offices must be added £2,439,670 granted by the State, partly in the form of an addition of £2 ros. per annum to each pension, and partly in defraying the premiums of persons undergoing military service.) The cost of administration of the insurance offices was £830,946, medical attendance and convalescent homes £768,488, while £435,353 was for contributions returned (to widows on remarriage, &c.). At the close of 1907 the accumulated funds of the offices amounted to £69,315,842, as compared with £65,078,085 at the end of 1906.

PROFIT-SHARING IN 1907-8.

In continuation of the Report on Profit-Sharing published by the Department in 1894 (C. 7458 of 1894), and of the statements on this subject contained in previous numbers of the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, the following details bring the information previously supplied up to the end of June, 1908.

From the information available there were at that date 49 firms in the United Kingdom which were practising profit-sharing. It was ascertained that six of the firms previously included in the statistics had abandoned profit-sharing.

Profit-Sharing Schemes Abandoned.

Duration of Profit- Sharing.	Name.	Business.	No. of em- ployees.	Cause of abandonment of Profit-Sharing.
1888–1907	T. Bushill and Sons, Ltd.	Manufacturing Stationers	428	Dlssatisfaction of employers with results.
1888-1908	Guild of Handicraft, Ltd.	Furniture Makers, Metal Workers, Jewellers, Deco- rators, etc.	15-25	Liquidation o
1896-1907		Provision Merchants	10	Employee granted in creased wages.
1898-1907*	0	Pencil-case Makers, Silversmiths, etc.	About 150	Depression o
1904-1907	Joseph Rank, Ltd.	Flour Millers	281	Dissatisfaction of employer with results
1907	Levant Mining Co.	Tin and Copper Mining.	465-523	Dissatisfaction of employer with results

Particulars were received with regard to one scheme not previously included in the statistics, and three other schemes started since June, 1907.

Additional Cases of Profit-Sharing.+

Date of Adoption of Profit Sharing.	Name.	Business.	No. of Employees.	How Bonus Treated.
1900	Stafford Corporation Gas and Electricity Department	Supply of Gas and Electric Light	About 140	Cash.
1907	Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.	Issue of Insurances and Annuities on Lives	19,457	Cash.
1908	Leamington Priors Gas Co.	Gas Manufacturers	116-139	Part cash, part invested with Company.
1908	The Reporter, Ltd. (Dewsbury)	Weekly Newspaper	21	Cash.

The total number of persons employed in 1907 by the 49 firms known to be practising profit-sharing at June 30th, 1908, varied between 62,194 and 64,607, according to seasons, etc. The number of firms with profit-sharing schemes at the corresponding period of 1907, according to the latest available information, was 50, with 43,779-46,237 employees.

With regard to the addition made to the wages of the participating employees by the bonus allotted in 1907, information was received respecting 41* cases, covering 38,527 employees.

Ratio of Bonus to Wages in 1907.

Rati	Ratio of Bonus allotted in 1907 to Wages.		No. of cases in which the Bonus in Col. 1. was paid,	No. of Employees (mean between minimum and maximum) in 1907.	No. of participants in 1907.			
Nil 1 and	unde	er 2 p	er ce	ent.		5 3	2,c49 606	559
2	11	3	"		•••	6	630 19,786	550 3,131
3 4	17	6	"			6	3,539	2,558
6 8	"	8	"		***	7	7,286	6,655
	"	10	"		•••	200000	545	
0	"	12	11		•••	3	1,519	1,075
12	"	16	"		***	2	92	89
16	11	20	"		•••	2	2,356	1,766
Over 4	o per	cent.			***	I	119	56

The figures show a mean bonus of 6.4 per cent. on wages paid in 1907 in the above cases, compared with 6.6 per cent. in 1906 in the 45 cases for which information was available. Excluding 5 cases in which no bonus was earned, the bonus allotted in 1907 in the remaining 36 cases was at the mean rate of 7.1 per cent., compared with 8 o per cent. for 38 cases in 1906.

SCOTTISH DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN 1907-8.

THE Local Government Board for Scotland have recently issued a report upon the proceedings of Distress Committees in Scotland for the year ending May 15th, 1908.

Distress Committees were in existence in fourteen burghs, but three Committees were inactive, and one only provided work for applicants through the medium of the Labour Exchange. Applications for relief work were received from 15,154 persons, of whom 173 were women. Of the male applicants, 25 per cent. had been previously employed in the engineering, shipbuilding and metal trades, and 15 per cent. in the building trades. The bulk of the remainder (44 per cent. of the total) are described as "general or casual labourers," but there is reason to believe that in some instances men preferred to register themselves as belonging to this class in the hope of securing employment of some sort. The ages of applicants were: under 30, 31 per cent.; from 30 to 40, 29 per cent.; 40 and upwards, 40 per cent. Thirty-eight per cent. of the applicants had been out of employment for a month or less, the same percentage from one to three months, while 24 per cent. had been unemployed for three months or over.

Out of the 15,154 cases, 10,787 were fully investigated by the Distress Committees, and as a result 9,198 were considered "qualified for assistance." Work was found for 5,270 " qualified " applicants.

The Edinburgh Distress Committee have employed

an average of 338 men on trenching and improving the land of the Farm Colony at Murieston, the majority of the men travelling daily to and from Edinburgh. The Glasgow Committee acquired an estate of 591 acres at Palacerigg, on which 463 men worked on an average. An average of 70 were resident colonists, the remainder travelling to and from Glasgow.

The average period of employment on these Labour Colonies was about 61 weeks, but in Glasgow many of the men received continuous employment for periods exceeding three months.

The number of employers who applied to the Labour Exchanges maintained by the Distress Committees was 399, while the number of applicants who applied for

employment other than relief work was 2,210. Employment of a permanent character was found for 390 persons, and temporary employment for 739.

The total receipts, other than capital, of the committees were £40,024, of which £10.373 was from rates, £19,448 from the parliamentary grant, and £7,834 for work performed by the unemployed. The total expenditure, other than capital, was £39,848, of which £26,510 was spent in providing employment-relief, £138 in emigration and removal, and £13,200 in establishment charges, including labour exchanges and expenses in connection with the acquisition of land.

ENUMERATION OF THE UNEMPLOYED OF BERLIN.

THE Berlin Municipal Statistical Office has recently published a detailed report, dated December 31st, 1908, on the enumeration of the unemployed in that city and in the suburbs comprised in Greater Berlin, which was taken under its direction on November 17th last. The elementary schools of the district were used as enumerating centres, and the method of enumeration adopted was that of voluntary personal registration, the unemployed being invited to report themselves in the district in which they resided, the men from 8 a.m. till noon, and the women from noon till 3 p.m.

The Trade Unions of Berlin assisted in the enumeration. Each person reporting himself was requested to fill in a schedule of questions, or to have one filled in for him. The particulars required to be filled in related to the name, occupation, age, address, conjugal condition, length of time out of work, cause of unemployment, whether the person was a home-worker, whether in receipt of an accident, old-age, or infirmity pension, &c.

The total number of persons who reported themselves as unemployed was 40,212, viz., 38,581 males and 1,631 females. Of this total 25,139, or 62.52 per cent., are described in the report as skilled workpeople, and 15,073, or 37'48 per cent., as unskilled; of the 28,006 unemployed of Berlin proper, 17,813, or 63'60 per cent., last followed skilled occupations; while the remaining 10,193, or 37'40 per cent., were general labourers, watchmen, cab-drivers, &c. The proportions of skilled and unskilled workers were almost exactly the same for both sexes.

Of the total number reported unemployed in Greater Berlin, 13,664, or 33'98 per cent., belonged to the building trades, 8,389, or 20'86 per cent., to the engineering and metal working trades, and 3,771, or 9'38 per cent., to the wood-working trades, these three groups of trades accounting for 64.22 per cent. of the whole,
With respect to the ages of the 26,868 males unem-

ployed in Berlin proper, 10.82 per cent. were between 16 and 20 years of age, 36.78 per cent. were between 20 and 30 years, 22.66 per cent. between 30 and 40 years, 15.69 per cent. between 40 and 50 years, 9.58 per cent. between 50 and 60 years, and about 3 per cent. above

As to the duration of unemployment, 12.06 per cent. of the males who reported themselves in Berlin proper had been without work for periods not exceeding a week, 12.02 per cent. had been unemployed between I and 2 weeks, 11.07 per cent. between 2 and 3 weeks, 7.99 per cent. between 3 and 4 weeks, 8.05 per cent. between 4 and 5 weeks, 6.55 per cent. between 5 and 6 weeks, 6.50 per cent. between 6 and 7 weeks, while in four-fifths of all cases the unemployment fell within three months.

SUBVENTIONS TO FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies, Trade Unions, Building Societies and Co-operative Societies in New South Wales has been issued, showing the position of these societies at the end of 1907. Asregards Friendly Societies, it appears that there were altogether 79 such societies at work, of which 17 were societies for miscellaneous purposes, having an

[†] The number of persons insured against old age and infirmity was estimated at 14, 142, 700 in 1906.

^{*} Scheme reported as "virtually abandoned," having been in abeyance for previous six years...

revious six years.

† Particulars have been received by the Department with regard to four chemes which have been put into force since June, 1908, viz., those of fournemouth, Tunbridge Wells, Walker and Wallsend, and Tottenham and demonton Gas Companies.

^{*} In two cases in which the bonus is stated separately for distinct branches of a business, the ratios are also stated separately. The 4t cases include 4 in which profit-sharing ceased to be in force after the date in 1907 for distribution of bonus.

aggregate membership of 1,622, and funds amounting to £12,685. The remaining 62 were divided into 22 societies with 1,333 branches, having an aggregate membership of 111,404 and funds amounting to £1,130,956, and 40 small societies without branches. with an aggregate membership of 5,581 and funds amounting to £40,387.

By the "Subventions to Friendly Societies Act, 1908," these societies are entitled to assistance from the State funds in providing benefits for their aged members, and for all members who require sick pay continuously for more than twelve months. The Act provides that such registered societies as choose to claim them may receive subventions from the State on the following basis:—(a) One half of the cost to the society in each year for sick pay, according to its rules, in respect of the period of sickness after twelve months from the commencement of each case of continuous sickness for all male members less than 65 years of age, and for all female members less than 60 years of age, the amount payable by the State not exceeding 5s. for each week of sickness; and (b) for all male members over 65, and female members over 60 years of age, the State will pay to the societies the whole of the contributions chargeable under the rules for medical attendance and medicine, and for funeral donations.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.*

It will also reimburse the society the whole of the sick

pay to such members in each vear provided the cost

does not exceed 5s. for each week of sickness.

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

Canada. It is too early in the year for emigrants to go to Canada, and emigrants should wait till winter is over. The manufacturing trades have been fairly busy, except those employing outside labour; but in Montreal, Toronto, London, Deseronto, Winnipeg, Brandon, and Edmonton a large number of unskilled labourers have been out of work. Every emigrant, male or female, 18 years of age or over, who arrives in Canada, must have in his or her possession the sum of 25 dols.—in addition to a ticket to his or her destination; unless satisfactory evidence is furnished that the emigrant is going to some definite employment or to relatives or friends already settled in Canada who would take care of such emigrant. All emigrants sent out to Canada by British charitable societies or by public funds, must obtain certificates from the Canadian Emigration Authorities, Charing Cross, London, S.W., that they are suitable settlers for Canada. Special attention is drawn to the fact that whenever an immigrant has within two years of his or her landing in Canada become a public charge, or an inmate of a penitentiary, gaol, prison, or hospital or other charitable institution, he or she may be deported, together with all those dependent on him or her after investigation of the facts.

Australia.

Farm labourers, female servants and other approved emigrants, can obtain cheap passages to New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia, under certain conditions: there is a good demand for these. Over 3,000 persons were assisted in this way to New South Wales in 1908, and over 1,000 to Western

The Report of the New South Wales Labour Bureau for last November states:-"Country prospects are better than a month ago. Sixty-nine per cent. of the stations reporting say that the pastoral outlook is from fair to good; 66 per cent. say the same of agricultural prospects, running in a few districts to 'very good and 'excellent'; 48 per cent. make similar report concerning mining prospects. Other reports give the outlook in each case as from poor to bad.

"Forty-five per cent. of the reports say that there are no unemployed in the districts referred to; 39 per cent. say that there are a few; and 16 per cent. say a good

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

many. This shows practically the same condition as a month ago.

"In city and suburbs generally, trade matters were not quite so good as during October. The iron trades, boot trades, painting trades, coal lumpers and dockers, all reported trade as bad. All other trades ranged from fair to busy."

Serious disputes have arisen as to wages at the large Broken Hill Silver Mines in New South Wales, and large numbers of miners have ceased work.

Under the new Minimum Wage Act, which came into operation this year, a minimum wage of 4s. a week must be paid to any person employed at any handicraft or manufacture, and to shop assistants.

In the rich Goulburn Valley, in Victoria, there is a good demand for farm and general labourers, brick-layers, carpenters, joiners, blacksmiths and female A dispute as to wages has arisen at the important Renmark Irrigation Settlement in South Australia. Under an award of 1908, the wages of men picking fruit were fixed at 6s. 6d. a day; the men are now demanding 7s.

New Zealand.

Approved farmers, agricultural labourers, shepherds, milkers and female servants can obtain reduced passages to New Zealand. During last December agricultural operations were busy all over the Dominion; cycle, motor, and coach building trades were busy or fairly busy everywhere; meat-freezing trades were active in Auckland and Gisborne, but quiet elsewhere; printing trades were fair; wood-working trades were very busy at Christchurch, but generally quiet elsewhere; building trades were quiet at Wellington, Christchurch, Napier, but fair or busy elsewhere; engineering and leather trades were fair; clothing trades were very busy at Wellington, Gisborne, Greymouth, Invercargill, New Plymouth, &c., and busy or fair elsewhere; unskilled labourers were fairly busy.

South Africa.

Cape Colony .- No one should go to Cape Colony at the present time in search of work. The supply of men in the building, engineering and other trades exceeds the demand at Cape Town, Kimberley, East London, King William's Town, Port Elizabeth, and elsewhere. There is some demand for female servants.

Natal.—There is no demand for any more mechanics or others in Natal; but there are openings for a limited number of female servants.

Transvaal.—There is no demand for more labour in the Transvaal, and many on the spot are unable to obtain work. The wages of timbermen, machinemen and others on the mines have been reduced. The numbers of employees at the Transvaal mines at the end of 1908 show an increase of 1,560 whites, an increase of 31,176 coloured labourers, and a decrease of 24,926 Chinese.

Orange River Colony.—A few female servants are the only persons who are wanted in the Orange River

LABOUR ABROAD.

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot be properly used with those on p. 38 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in foreign countries. (For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see p. 104 of Cd. 2337 of 1904, and pp. 521-4 of Cd. 4032 of 1908.)]

FRANCE.*

Fundament in Decaybor.—There was a decline in

Employment in December. - There was a decline in activity in the building and allied trades, an especially large amount of unemployment being reported among masons at Paris. In the metal and engineering trades there was still moderate activity, but unemployment was again severe among tin box makers on the coast of Brittany. In the textile trades there was no change on the whole in the Nord and the Ardennes; the activity in the Vosges continued; employment was still moderate at Rheims; there was letin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department).

an improvement at St. Quentin and Rouen and in the centres of the Maine-et-Loire and Deux-Sèvres departments, as also in the hosiery manufacture at Troyes. In silk weaving the improvement continued in the Loire department and the Lyons district, except in the velvet branches. There was a decline in employment in garment and hat making. In the printing and book - binding trades employment was good. There was still much unemployment among leather dressers at Millau, and among dock and wharf labourers at Mediterranean ports. Unemployment again increased among vineyard workers in the South of France owing to the rains and to decreased sales of wine. In many forestry centres unemployment was general, no agreement being reached as yet between the wood merchants and the woodcutters' trade unions. Among gardeners at Paris and farm-workers at the Seine-et-Marne department employment declined, but was still satisfactory for the time of year.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed in December were received by the French Labour Department from 992 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 247,574. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas de-Calais, 11'4 per cent. of the members were described as unemployed, as compared with 94 per cent. in the previous month, and 94 per

cent. a year ago.

Coal Mining in December.—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed under-ground in coal mines in France during December was 5.38, as compared with 5.97 in November, and 5.60 in December, 1907. Taking surface and underground workers together, 1.78 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week), and 98.00 per cent. from five to six days. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 95.69 and 3 63, and in December, 1907, 11.76 and 88.21.

Labour Disputes in December .- Fifty-three disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in December, compared with 45 in the previous month, and 87* in December, 1907. In 47 of the new disputes 4,827 workpeople took part, as compared with 4,597 workpeople who took part in 39 of the November disputes, and 4,997 who took part in 75 disputes in December, 1907. The trades in which most disputes December, 1907. The trades in which most disputes occurred were the building (17), textile (11), transport and warehousing (7), and metal (6). Of 39 new and old disputes which were reported to have terminated, 10 resulted in favour of the workpeople and 10 in favour of the employers, while 10 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in December.—Three instances of recourse to the law on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department in December. In two cases committees of conciliation were formed, which did not, however, succeed in settling the disputes; one was settled later by direct negotiation between the parties. In the third case the conditions of agreement at the termination of a dispute were drawn up by the parties concerned before the Justice of the

GERMANY.

Employment in December .- The following is a translation of a statement which appears in the issue of the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (the journal of the German Labour Department) for the month of January :- "During December the decline in activity in a number of the larger industries continued. This was particularly the case in the Ruhr colliery industry; as a result the previous continuous dearth of labour was succeeded by normal conditions of the labour market. In lignite mining the state of activity was on the whole unsatisfactory. Short time was worked in many places, and as a consequence there was, nearly everywhere, a plentiful supply of labour. The majority of blastfurnaces restricted production to a considerable degree, and (as, for example, in North-West Germany) the number of workpeople available far exceeded the demand. A similar condition of the labour market was reported in the case of steel

works, rolling mills, and iron foundries. In railway carriage building there was a further decline, and here also a considerable surplus of labour resulted. In the electrical trades, according to the majority of returns, there was a decline; the state of the labour market was especially unfavourable in the large towns, as was the case even when activity was still satisfactory. In the various branches of the textile trades, excepting certain districts engaged in weaving, employment continued on the whole unsatisfactory; in this industry also the former dearth of workpeople was largely replaced by a surplus. In the chemical trades there were varying degrees of activity, but nearly all returns reported a large excess of labour. The generally unfavourable state of employment in December was intensified by a number of seasonal influences. Thus there was a further decline of activity in the building trades, and in many places a complete stoppage of work. A number of trades, again, were very quiet owing to the termination of Christmas business; this was especially the case in commercial undertakings and certain branches of the food, &c., preparation trades."

Unemployment in the Fourth Quarter of 1908.—The source referred to in the preceding paragraph states that returns relating to unemployment during the fourth quarter of 1908 were supplied to the Imperial Statistical Office by Trade Unions with an aggregate membership at the end of the quarter of 1,261,715. From certain branches of the Unions reporting, however, no returns were available; omitting these the membership covered was 1,251,794, of whom 55,758 (or 4.4 per cent). were stated to be unemployed on December 26th, as compared with 40,565 (or 3'2 per cent.) on November 21st, and 36,301 (or 2'9 per cent.) on October 24th. The corresponding percentage for the end of December, 1907, was 2.7. [These figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentage for

the United Kingdom given on p. 38.]

The following Table shows, for each of the six principal Unions for which figures are available, the membership at the end of the fourth quarter of 1908, the percentage of members returned as out of work on a certain day towards the end of each month of the quarter, and the corresponding percentage for the end of the fourth quarter of 1907:

Name of Union.	Membership on Dec. 26th.		entage of ned as U		
senting to the state of	1908.	Dec. 26, 1908.	Nov. 21, 1908.	Oct. 24, 1908.	Dec. 28,
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) Engineers & Metal Workers (Hirsch-Duncker)	361,822 37,976	4.2	3'4	3.3	2.4
Woodworkers Miners Printers Transport Workers	143,212 112,513 53,318 85,719	9.0 0'2 4'9 2'3	5'I 0'2 3'8 2'0	4'0 0'1 5'3 1'6	5.7 * 4.1 1.6

Regulation of Hours of Labour in Iron and Steel Works.+ —Acting under powers conferred upon it by the German Industrial Code, the German Federal Council has issued an order, dated December 19th, 1908, regulating the intervals of rest in the case of shifts worked by persons employed at blastfurnaces, iron foundries, pipe foundries, steel works, puddling mills, forges and rolling mills, including all branches directly connected with such works, such as repair shops and accessory establishments. The new regulations state that a register must be kept of all workpeople employed beyond the regular hours, showing the name, length of daily working hours, and overtime worked each day in every individual case. In all shifts of more than 8 hours' duration, intervals amounting to at least 2 hours in all shall be granted to each person. One of these, the mid-day (or midnight) interval, shall last at least one hour, and occur between the end of the fifth and the beginning of the ninth hour of work; where desirable, owing to the nature of the undertaking or consideration for the workpeople, the Higher

^{*} Less than o't per cent. † Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (Journal of the German Labour Department), January,

Administrative Authorities can, on special demand, allow this interval to be reduced to half-an-hour, the authorities reserving the right to cancel such permission, but the intervals shall still amount to two hours in all. Moreover, if it appears desirable, owing to consideration for the workpeople, and provided, in addition, that the shift is not more than II hours in length, the Higher Administrative Authorities can, under the same conditions, reduce the total length of the intervals to one hour. Before the regular daily working hours commence every workman must have at least eight uninterrupted hours of rest. This last provision does not apply at the changing of shifts. Certain exceptions to the above provisions are made in the case of necessity, accidents, etc.

Strike of Metal Workers at Mannheim.—In a despatch dated January 27th, H.M. Consul at Mannheim reports that about 450 metal workers at Mannheim struck on October 15th, 1908, against a proposed reduction of 20 to 25 per cent. in wages. The employers' association of the district gave notice on December 17th that, should the men not return to work, 14,000 persons employed at metal works in Mannheim, Ludwigshafen and Frankenthal would be locked out from January 1st. Eventually the metal workers' Trade Union accepted the employer's terms, although the strikers were opposed to this course, and the dispute came to an end.

BELGIUM.*

Employment in December.—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 5'7 per cent. of the 45,887 members of 208 Trade Unions reporting were unemployed towards the latter part of the month, as compared with 5.6 per in November, and 5.7† per cent. in December, 1907. (As regards foreign unemployment statistics in general, see note under "Labour Ahroad" above.)

Abroad" above.)

Labour Disputes in December.—Eight disputes, affecting 1,750 workpeople (1,037 directly and 713 indirectly), were reported to the Belgian Labour Department as having begun in December. The termination of 5 disputes was reported. Of these 4 (involving 406 strikers) resulted in favour of the employers, and the remaining one (involving 580 strikers) was compromised.

HOLLAND.1

Employment in December. — There was an almost general decline in activity in the building trades, involving an increase in unemployment, bricklayers and masons, carpenters and painters being especially affected; for plumbers, however, employment slightly improved. In the larger metal and engineering trades slackness became more general than in either of the two preceding months; in shipbuilding the state of employment varied. With diamond workers at Amsterdam there was a slight decline, involving an increase in the number of unemployed. In the textile trades there was a slight improvement. In both the ready made and bespoke branches of the men's tailoring trade employment became very slack; there was also slackness in men's hat making, millinery and boot and shoe making. In the woodworking trades the decline continued. In the printing trades employment was better than in November. The bulb-growing season being over, there was some unemployment in this industry. In the cocoa and chocolate trades employment continued good; in the margarine trades it was about normal. The brewing and mineral water trades were in their slack season.

Census of Unemployed at Stockholm.—A despatch from H.M. Minister at Stockholm, dated January 13th, gives the results of an inquiry instituted by the municipal authorities into unemployment in that city. Stations were established in different quarters of the town in which persons out of work could report themselves. The total number of unemployed recorded was 2,849

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

† If the Antwerp diamond industry, where there was a large amount of unemployment in December, 1907, were excluded, the percentage would be 2'2. (See LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1908, p. 42.).

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

(of whom 146 were women); the total population is 350,000. The figure recorded is stated to be below the actual number of unemployed.

Employment in December.*—The following Table shows the percentage of members unemployed in certain Trade Unions which made Returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics for each of the three months December and November, 1908, and December,

	M	embersh	ip.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			
Group of Trades.	Dec., 1908.	Nov., 1908.	Dec.,	Dec., 1908.	Nov., 1908.	Dec.,	
Carpenters, &c	783	784	770	21.7	9.7	14'7	
Painters and Masons	747	724	835	46'5	34'3	43'I	
Metal Workers	5,293	5,336	5,061	5.5	3'6	1.6	
Boot and Shoe Makers	520	516	444	2.9	1.9		
Printers	1,327	1,325	1,255	2'7	0.5	2'8	
Bookbinders	370	370	263	1'4	1.0		
Bakers	211	210	180	14.3	12'4	12'2	
Wood Pulp & Paper Makers	874	88o	805	1.3	•••	***	
Sawyers and Planers	573	576	929	38.4	30'7	16.4	
Cabinet Makers	409	397	351	5'4	1.2	2'3	
Finned Goods (Food Preparation)	361	353	276	15.8	12'5	7.6	
Total	11,468	11,471	11,170	10'5	6.0	7'1	

(As regards these figures see note under "Labour Abroad "on p. 46.)

DENMARK.

State Subventions to Unemployment Funds: First Report of Inspector of Unemployment Funds: First Report of Inspector of Unemployment.—A despatch from H.M. Consul at Copenhagen, dated January 25th, transmits a copy of the first report of the Inspector appointed by the Danish Government to supervise the Unemployment Funds coming under the law of April oth, 1907. (A summary of this law is given in the LABOUR

GAZETTE for July, 1907, p. 197).

The law provided that funds formed by workpeople to insure their members against unemployment, and fulfilling certain conditions, might be registered, and thereby entitled to an annual grant from the State of a sum equal to one-third of the premiums subscribed by their members. A portion, not exceeding one-sixth, of a member's premium may be paid by the Communal Authorities. The total amount distributed by the State was not, however, to exceed £13,900 per annum.

The period covered by the report is that from August 1st, 1907 (the date on which the law came into force), to March 31st, 1908, the end of the financial year.

During this period 34 funds, with a total membership of 70,449, were registered. Of these three with a total membership of 27,407 bad no members with the requisite qualification of 12 months membership, and had therefore not begun to distribute relief.

The total income of the 34 funds since their registration was £18,241, of which £17,055 consisted of members' contributions. Their expenditure amounted to £13,684, of which £11,446 was in the form of daily allowances, £543 in other forms of relief, while the expenses of administration amounted to £1,695. Omitting the three funds which did not distribute relief, the total income was £1840 and the total Omitting the three funds which did not distribute relief, the total income was £11,840, and the total expenditure £13,237. The State subvention is paid in the financial year following that in respect of which it accrues. For the year 1907-8 its amount was £8,338. The daily relief paid out by the funds varied from 7d. to 2s. 3d., and the maximum number of days of relief, from 50 to 140. The contributions from members chiefly ranged from 2d to 2d 2 week. The excess of chiefly ranged from 2d. to $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. a week. The excess of the assets of the funds over their liabilities was £22,558 on March 31st, 1908, or including the State contribution.

The despatch states that in the estimates for 1909-10 it is proposed to raise the contribution of the State for 1908-9, the first complete year of operation, to £22,200, and that probably a further sum will be voted in the supplementary estimates. It is computed that threefourths of the trade unionists of the country have joined

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

IN JANUARY.

COAL MINING.

(Based on 509 Returns-445 from Employers, 51 from Trade Unions, and 13 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the coal mining industry was fairly good, and, after making allowance for the New Year holidays, showed but little change as compared with the previous month. It was not so good as a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,403 pits employing 659,596 workpeople showed that the average number of days* worked per week during the four weeks ended January 23rd, 1909, was 5.03, as compared with 5.29 in December, 1908, and 5'44 in January, 1908. In January, 1909, the time lost per week on account of holidays was 0'28 of a day, and in January, 1908, 0'24 of a day per week was lost on the same account.

Of the 659,596 workpeople covered by the Returns 391,854 (or 59.4 per cent.) were employed at pits working 20 or more days during the four weeks ended January 23rd, 1909, while 212,379 (32.2 per cent. of the

whole) were employed at pits working 22 days or more.

The highest average number of days worked per week in January was in South Wales and Monmouthshire (5.62), and the lowest in Fife (3.83), where an average of nearly a day per week was lost through holidays.

The following Table shows the average number of days worked per week by the pits during the four weeks ended January 23rd, 1909, together with the figures for similar periods in December and January, 1908:—

Districts.	No. of Workpeople employed in Jan., 1000, at the		number of per week ries in F eks ende	by the	Increase (+ or Decrease (-) in Jan., 1909, as com- pared with			
	Collieries included in	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	AAA			
	the Table.	1909.†	1908.	1908.+	m'nth year ago.			
ENGLAND & WALES.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days. Days.			
Northumberland	41,677	4'94	5'27	5.08	- 0.33 - 0.14			
Durham	115,402	2.10	5'45	5'30	- 0'35 - 0'20			
Cumberland	7,653	4'98	5'15	5'28	- 0.12 - 0.30			
South Yorkshire	68,914	5.00	5'28	5.68	-028-068			
West Yorkshire	25,063	4'74	4'99	5'43	- 0.25 - 0.69			
Lancashire and Cheshire	57,545	4'87	5.02	5'27	- 0.18 - 0.40			
Derbyshire	43,524	4.82	5:00	5.4I	-0.18 -0.80			
Nottingham and Leicester	34,057	4'41	4.61	4'93	- 0 20 - 0 52			
Staffordshire Warwick, Worcester, and	29,750	5'06	2.11	5'74	- 0.02 - 0.68			
Salop	8,766	5'30	5'45	572	-0'15 -0'42			
Gloucester and Somerset	8,108	4.77	5'13	5'73	-0.36 -0.96			
North Wales	11.444	5'51	5'54	5'69	-0.03 -0.18			
South Wales and Mon	151,673	5'62	5'70	5'94	- 0.08 - 0.33			
ENGLAND AND WALES	603,576	8-11	5.32	5.53	-0.21 -0 42			
SCOTLAND.								
West Scotland	25,261	4*34	5.00	4'44	-0.99 -0.10			
The Lothians	4,449	4'19	5.08	4'52	- 0.89 - 0.33			
Fife	25,643	3.83	5.06	4'40	- 1'23 - 0 57			
SCOTLAND	55,353	4.09	5.03	4.43	-0.94 - 0.34			
IRELAND	667	4.86	5.20	5'30	- 0'73 - 0'44			
United Kingdom	659,596	5-03	5.29	5-44	- 0.26 - 0.41			

Compared with a month ago, and after making allowance for the New Year holidays, there was no marked change in the Northumberland, Durham and Cumberland coal fields. In South and West Yorkshire and in Lancashire there was a slight improvement. In Derbyshire and the other Midland Counties employment was moderate generally. In South Wales there was a slight decline, and in Scotland there was, on the whole, but little change. Compared with a year ago, when holidays had about the same effect, there was a decline

in every district. This decline was most marked in Yorkshire, the Midlands, and in Fifeshire.

The following Table shows the numbers employed and the average number of days worked per week, classified according to the principal kind of coal produced at the pits at which the workpeople were employed. At pits employing 218,966 workpeople it was not found possible to state which class of coal predominated, and they are entered in the Table under the term "mixed." Compared with a month ago there was a decrease of o 55 of a day per week at pits producing anthracite coal; the other pits were affected by holidays. Compared with a year ago the decline, which affected all classes, was greatest at pits producing house coal.

Description of Coal,	No. of Workpeople employed in Jan., 1909, at the	work by th	number ed per w ne Collien Weeks	eek ries	Increa or De (-) in 1909, a pared	Jan., s com-
or Coal,	Collieries included in the Table.	Jan. 23rd, 1909.*	Dec. 19th, 1908.	Jan. 25th, 1908.*	A m'nth ago.	A year ago.
thracite king	9,164 33,999 39,610 83,383 274,444 218,956	Days. 5'28 5'03 5'10 4'83 5'16 4'90	Days. 5 83 5 45 5 44 4 99 5 38 5 23	Days. 5'63 5'48 5'28 5'39 5'56 5'33	Days '55 - '37 - '34 - '16 - '22 - '33 - '26	- '35 - '40 - '18 - '56 - '49

The Exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in January, 1909, amounted to 4,494,504 tons, or 877,400 tons less than in December, 1908, and 424,126 tons less than in January, 1908.

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING.

(Based on 84 Returns-66 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 3 from Trade Unions, and 15 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good in iron and shale mines, but was affected by holidays.

It was moderate on the whole in tin, copper, and lead mines, and in quarries.

Mining.

Iron Mining. - During the four weeks ended January 23rd, the average number of days worked per week by all mines and open works included in the Returns was 5.58, as compared with 5.75 a month ago, and 5:30 a year ago. Time lost through New Year holidays amounted to 0:31 of a day per week in the four weeks ended January 23rd, as compared with 0'21 of a day in the corresponding period a year ago, when also 0.15 of a day was lost through disputes in Lancashire and Cumberland.

The Returns are summarised in the following

Districts.	No. employed in Jan., 1909, at the	worke	Number ed per we n 4 week		Increase Decreas January, compar	e (-) in
Districts	Mines included in the Returns.	Jan. 23rd, 1909.*	Dec. 19th, 1908.	Jan. 25th, 1908.*	A month ago.	A year ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland	7,139	5'74	5.85	5'28	- 0.11	+ 0'46
Cumberland and Lancashire	4,617	5'42	5.75	5.19	- 0.33	+ 0.33
Scotland	737	4'92	5'75	4.77	- o.83	+ 0.12
Other Districts	2,476	5.62	5'42	5'76	+ 0'20	- 0.14
All Districts	14,969	5 •58	5.75	6.30	- 0.17	+ 0.28

Of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns 79'9 per cent. worked 22 or more days during the four weeks ended January 23rd, as compared with 89.3 per cent. a month ago, and 69.8 per cent. a year ago. These comparisons, however, are affected by holidays in the two January periods.

Shale Mining.—At the mines respecting which Returns have been received 3,377 workpeople were employed in the four weeks ended January 23rd, as compared with 3,431 in the previous month, and 3,200 a year ago.

^{*} Information supplied by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics.

^{*} 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 wourd at the colligers is included in the returns received. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed at these collieries worked the whole number of

lays. † This period includes New Year's Holidays.

^{*} This period includes New Year's Holidays.

The average number of days worked per week by the mines included in the Returns in the four weeks ended January 23rd was 5.38, as compared with 5.81 a month ago, and 5'36 a year ago. These comparisons, however, are affected by holidays, which amounted to 0'50 of a day per week in the January period of 1909, and to 0'63 of a day per week in the corresponding period of 1908.

Tin and Copper Mining.—Employment in Cornwall continued fair in the Camborne district, but was bad in the Calstock district.

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

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment was slack in North Wales, and showed a further decline. At Ballachulish (Argyllshire), the quarries were closed, the customary holidays being extended until February 1st.

Granite.—Employment continued good in Leicestershire, and dull, with much short time, in Aberdeenshire. It was bad on Dartmoor, where it was affected by severe weather, but showed some improvement compared with the previous month in the Penryn district.

Limestone.—Employment was fair, and better than a month ago in Cumberland. In Weardale it was moderate, and worse than in the previous month. An improvement was reported in North Wales. In the Somerset blue lias quarries employment was slack. It was dull in the Plymouth district.

Other Stone. - Employment continued good in the Clee Hill road material quarries. It was bad in the Bath stone quarries, moderate in the Gloucestershire pennant stone, and the Forest of Dean sandstone quarries. In sandstone quarries in North Wales employment was interrupted by bad weather. The weather also caused irregularity of employment in the Gateshead freestone quarries. Employment was generally moderate in the Sheffield district, and in the grindstone trade at Barnsley and Wickersly. It remained bad in Forfarshire. With chert quarrymen at Bakewell it was

Settmaking.—Employment continued good in Leicester-shire. It was fair in the Aberdeen district and at Glasgow, moderate at Airdrie. In the Clee Hill district

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

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

(Based on 116 Returns—109 from Employers and an Employers' Association, 3 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.) EMPLOYMENT in this industry showed some decline as compared with December. It was worse than a year

Districts.	Number o the Retu	f Furnaces, i rns, in Blast	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Jan., 1909, as compared with			
	Jan., 1909.	Dec., 1908.	Jan., 1908.	A month ago.	A year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES-						
Cleveland	77	80	80	- 3	- 3	
Cumberland & Lancs.	25	26	29	- I	- 4	
S. and S.W. Yorks	11	II	14		- 3	
Derby & Nottingham	29	29	39		-10	
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	25	26	27	- 1	- 2	
Stafford & Worcester	34	34	34			
S. Wales & Monmouth	II	II	14	-	- 3	
Other districts	6	7	7	- I	- 1	
England & Wales	218	224	244	- 6	- 26	
Scotland	66	86	62		+ 4	
Total	284	290*	308	- 6	-22	

The total number of furnaces in blast at the end of January, 1909, was 284, as compared with 290* in December, 1908, and 306 in January, 1908. During January 3 urnaces were re-lit (2 in Staffordshire and

* Revised Figure.

I in Lincolnshire), and 9 were either damped down or blown out (3 in the Cleveland district, 2 in Staffordshire, and I each in Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northants and Wiltshire). The number of workpeople employed at the works respecting which returns were received was 21,800 in January, 1909; a decrease of 2.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

The Imports of iron ore in January, 1909, amounted to 441,399 tons, or 94,473 tons less than in December, 1908, and 31,260 tons less than in January, 1908.

The Exports of pig iron from the United Kingdom in January, 1909, amounted to 63,485 tons, or 22,830 tons less than in December, 1908, and 26,666 tons less than in January, 1908.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET WORKS.

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

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued very good. It

was better than a year ago.

At the works covered by the Returns, 399 tinplate mills were working at the end of January, 1909, as compared with 406 a month ago, and 383 a year ago. The numbers of sheet mills working at the same dates were 49, 50 and 47. 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 22,000 workpeople.

	Numbe	r of Works	s open.*	Number of	f Mills in o	Mills in operation. Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		
1) agy la la	At end of Jan.,	Increase Decreas compare	e (-) as	At end of Jan.,	Decrease			
	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Tinplate Works Steel Sheet Works	75 8	- ı	+ 1	399 49	- 7 - 1	+ 16 + 2		
Total	83	- I	+ r	448	- 8	+ 18		

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

•	1909. 1908. 1908		Jan.,	Increase Decrease Jan., 19 compared	e (-) in og, as
		1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
	Ti	nned Plate	s and Ti	nned Sheet	s.
To United States	Tons. 3 503 3,632 2,342 1,248 2,100 19,073	Tons. 3,225 4,516 1,841 1,961 2,593 19,114 33,250	Tons. 4,703 4,279 1,756 2,131 1,619 18,536 33,024	Tons. + 278 - 884 + 501 - 713 - 493 - 41 - 1,352	Tons 1,200 - 647 + 586 - 883 + 481 + 537 - 1,126
		Black P.	lates for I	Tinning.	
. Total	4,672	5,853	4,301	- 1,281	+ 271

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(Based on 215 Returns—196 from Employers, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent; 7 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works showed some improvement, as compared with a month ago, but was not so good as a year ago.

The aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended January 23rd, 1909 (i.e., number employed multiplied by the number of shifts worked), was about 468,000, an increase of 11,700 shifts (or 2.6 per cent.) as compared with December, 1908, but a decrease of 29,000 shifts (or 5.8 per cent.), as compared with January, 1908.

* It will be understood that in addition to the works returned as open, i.e., giving full or partial employment, a certain number of works were wholly idle at each of the dates to which the Returns relate; but the figures quoted are believed to give approximately the total number of works and mills actually

The Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron, and tinned plates and black plates for tinning) during January, 1909, amounted to 183,141 tons, or 5,392 tons less than in December, 1908, and 12,691 tons less than in January, 1908. ENGINEERING TRADES.

> (Based on 980 Returns- 6 from Employers and Employers Associations, 936 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 38 from Local Correspondents.

> EMPLOYMENT, though still slack, showed an improvement as compared with a month ago, but was much worse than a year ago. A considerable amount of short time was reported.

> Returns from Trade Unions having a membership of 163,319 show that at the end of January the percentage unemployed was 13.1,as compared with 14.0 a month ago, and 5.8 at the end of January, 1908. The improvement in employment as compared with a month ago was common to most districts, and was especially marked in the West Riding District and at Belfast and Dublin. Compared with a year ago every district showed a decline, the most noticeable being in the West Riding, and Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn districts, and in Scotland.

District.	No. of Members* of Unions at end of Jan., 1909,	Percentage re- turned as Unem- ployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage unem- ployed for Jan., 1909, as compared with a		
	included in the Returns.	Jan., 1909.	Dec., 1908.	Jan., 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
North-East Coast	6,400	19.8	21.6	10'4	- 1.8	+ 9'4	
Manchester and Liverpool District	18,490	128	13.0	4'5	- 1.1	+ 8.3	
Oldham, Bolton, and Black- burn District	13,500	156	14.8	4'2	+ 0'8	+11.4	
West Riding Towns	12,732	177	21.8	6.8	- 4'I	+10'9	
Hull and Lincolnshire District	3,947	92	10.8	4'7	- 1.6	+ 4'5	
Birmingham, Wolverhamp- ton, and Coventry District	7,457	9,0	10'7	4.7	- 1.7	+ 4'3	
Notts, Derby and Leicester District	4,306	12'7	117	6'2	+ 1.0	+ 6.2	
London an Neighbouring	11,839	83	8.3	5'5	+ 0.1	+ 2.8	
South Coast	4,378	3'3	4'0	1,0	- 0.7	+ 1'4	
South Wales and Bristol District	6,750	7.5	9'7	2'4	- 3.3	+ 5.1	
Glasgow and District	15,422	24'9	25'I	II.I	- 0.5	+13.8	
East of Scotland	4,088	25'3	24'5	10.8	+ 0.8	+ 14'5	
Belfast and Dublin	3,543	15.7	205	8.0	- 4.8	+ 77	
Other Districts	5,784	11.6	15.2	38	- 3.9	+ 7.8	
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which District figures are not available)	163,319	13:1	14.0	5.8	- 0.8	+ 7.3	

On the North-East Coast employment continued slack, but was better than a month ago, except with pattern makers; there was still a high percentage of Trade Union members unemployed. At Newcastle employment continued good at ordnance works, and night shifts were worked, as also at Jarrow on turbines. On the Wear employment continued very bad.

In Lancashire employment continued slack, short time again being reported. An improvement was reported at Liverpool and Preston. With makers of textile machinery employment continued moderate.

In the West Riding of Yorkshire employment, though still slack, showed a considerable improvement upon the previous month. Short time was reported generally. An improvement was reported on the Humber, except with ironfounders; at Lincoln and Doncaster it continued moderate.

In the Midland Counties employment continued slack generally. At Derby makers of refrigerating machinery and men in railway shops, except ironfounders, were well employed, as also were lace and hosiery machine builders and brass hobbin and carriage makers at Nottingham. A further improvement was reported in the cycle and motor industry in the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry districts. At Leicester employment

	empl	oyed by	firms		ge Numi	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	In week ended	Increase Decrease compar	e (-) as	In week ended	Increase Decrease compar	e (-) as
	Jan. 23rd, 1909.	A month ago.	A year ago.	Jan. 25rd, 1909.	A month ago.	A year ago.
Departments.	1	201				
RON: Puddling Forges	9,705	+ 412	- 5,6	4.81	+ 0'16	- 0.01
Rolling Mills	3,904	+ 138	- 96	4'67	+ 0.04	- 0.36
Forging	468 1,868	+ 49 + 65	+ 24 + 137	5'44 5'69	+ 0'27	- 0.16
Founding Other Departments	617	- 4	- 62	5.89	+ 0'14	- 0,01
Mechanics, Labourers	1,632	- 124	- 75	5'47	5	- 0.00
Total, Iron	18,19¥	+ 536	- 608	4.98	+ 0.07	- 0.10
TEEL:		34				757355
Open Hearth Melting Fur-	7,682	+ 236	- 587	5'78	-	- 0.06
naces Crucible Furnaces	574	- 7	- 56	4'49	- 0'41	- 0.81
Bessemer Converters	1,696	+ 129	+ 131	5'39 5'07	+ 0.31	+ 0.13
Rolling Mills	13,767	+ 6	- 162	5'07	- 0.04	- 0.53
Forging and Pressing	2,649 6,695	+ 90 + 68	- 4I - 852	5'32 5'78	+ 0.03	- 0.13
Founding Other Departments	6,605	+ 77	+ 39	5.78	+ 0'02	- 0'07
Mechanics, Labourers	6,991	- 84	- 835	5.91	- 0.01	- 0.04
Total, Steel	46,599	+ 515	-2,963	8-84	121.Ca	- 0.13
RON OR STEEL (not dis-						
tinguished):	70 704	1 110	- 477		+ 0.11	+ 0.01
Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing	791	+ 552 + 188	- 417 - 121	2,18	+ 0.02	- 0.13
Founding	741	+ 33	- 38	5'73	- 0'14	- 0.10
Other Departments	3,207	- 69	+ 236	5'59	- 0.10	- 0'24
Mechanics, Labourers	6,693	+ 113	+ 265	5.81	+ 0.03	- 0.01
Total, Iron or Steel (not distinguished)	21,966	+ 817	- 75	5-44	+ 0.03	- 0.03
Grand Total	86,759	+1,868	-3,646	5.39	+ 0.01	- 0.11
Districts.						
Northumberland & Durham	9,508	+ 520	-1,483	5'17	+ 0.01	- 0.30
Cleveland Sheffield and Rotherham	7,996	+ 4 + 114	+ 214	5'74	- 0.03 + 0.11	+ 0'13
Leeds, Bradford, and other	3,809	+ 4	- 979 - 483	5'47	+ 0.53	- 0.13
Yorkshire Towns			-		30000	
Cumberland, Lancs. & Ches.	8,765	+ 3	- 749	5'35	- 0'03	- 0'01
Staffordshire Other Midland Counties	10,261	+ 634	- 245 - 484	5'26	+ 0'04	- 0'0
Wales and Monmouth	9,957	+ 141	- 404	5'44	- 0.00	- 0.13
Total, England and Wales	70,103 16,656	+1,395 + 473	-4,508 + 862	5'40 5'39	+ 0.08	- 0.03
Total	86,759	+1,868	-3,646	5.39	+ 0.01	- 0.11
4444	00,103	1 1,000	0,010	0.00	. 001	200

As compared with a month ago, there were increases in the number of workpeople employed in the Northumberland and Durham, Sheffield and Rotherham, Staffordshire, Wales and Monmouth districts, and in Scotland; in the other districts there was not much change. As compared with a year ago, there was an increase in the Cleveland district and in Scotland; in all other districts there were decreases, which were most marked in Northumberland and Durham, Sheffield and Rotherham, and Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire. As regards departments, the chief increases as compared with a month ago were at puddling forges, open hearth melting furnaces, and rolling mills; as compared with a year ago, all the principal departments were affected by

The average number of shifts worked per man per week was 5:39, as compared with 5:38 in December, 1908, and 5:50 in January, 1908. Compared with a month ago, there was not much change in the number of shifts worked, except in the Leeds, Bradford, &c., district, where there was an increase of 0.22 of a shift; the iron forging and Bessemer converting departments showed increases in the number of shifts worked; while there was a decrease of 0.41 of a shift at crucible furnaces. Compared with a year ago, there was an improvement in Sheffield and Rotherham, and a decline in all other districts, principally in the Northern counties; there was an increase of 0.13 of a shift in the Bessemer converting department; while there were decreases at crucible furnaces, rolling mills, and forging and pressing departments.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during January, 1909, amounted to 95,791 tons, or 6,032 tons less than in December, 1908, but 28,947 tons more than in January, 1908.

^{*} Exclusive of Superannuated members.

continued to improve with tool makers, but slightly declined with shoe machinery builders.

Employment continued slack in London, while on the South Coast it was on the whole fair, as also in the Royal Dockyards. At Bristol and in South Wales employment continued slack.

In Scotland employment continued bad, about onefourth of the Trade Union members being unemployed, and short time was general. At Belfast and Dublin employment, though better than a month ago, was still Brass turners, fitters and moulders, and hackle and gill makers at Belfast, however, reported employment

The Imports of machinery in January, 1909, amounted to £309,468 as compared with £333,178, in December, 1908 and £351,404 in January, 1908; and the Exports for the same months amounted to £2,281,923, £2,355,890 and £2,684,187 respectively.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES

(Based on 347 Returns—5 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 326 from Trade Unions and their Branches, and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during January continued bad, but showed a slight improvement as compared with a month ago. It was still much worse than a year ago.

Branches of Trade Unions with 56,592 members had 13,012 (or 23.0 per cent.) unemployed at the end of January, 1909, as compared with 24.7 per cent. a month ago, and 15'1 a year ago.

Compared with a month ago, there was a decline in employment in four districts, and an improvement in eight districts. The improvement was greatest on the Mersey and the East Coast of Scotland. Compared with a year ago, all districts showed a decline, the percentage unemployed showing an increase of 16.8 per cent. in the East Scotland district, and of between 11'o and 13.0 per cent. in the Tyne, Tees, Clyde and Belfast

Distriot.		No. of Mem- bers* at end of Jan. 1909,	Percentage returned as Unemployed end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage for Jan., 1909, as compared with a		
		included in the Returns.	Jan.,	Dec., 1908.	Jan., 1908.	Month ago,	Year ago.	
Tyne and Blyth Wear Tees and Hartlepool Humber Thames and Medway South Coast Bristol Channel Ports Mersey Clyde Dundee, Letth and Aberdeen Belfast		9,544 3,556 4,658 2,502 4,227 5,017 2,744 4,137 11,559 2,436 3,032 3,180	26.4 40.4 38.6 19.6 11.7 5.8 16.7 12.3 30.0 25.6 16.8 13.4	25.6 42.8 39.3 23.5 12.3 3.9 20.2 23.5 28.5 41.1 14.9 15.7	13.7 34.2 27.6 10.7 8.5 1.9 12.8 7.3 18.2 8.8 4.9 6.6	+ 0.8 - 2.4 - 0.7 - 3.9 - 0.6 + 1.9 - 3.5 - 11.2 + 1.5 - 15.5 + 1.9 - 2.3	+ 12.7 + 6.2 + 11.0 + 8.9 + 3.2 + 3.9 + 5.0 + 11.8 + 16.8 + 11.9 + 6.8	
United Kingdom		56,592	23.0	24.7	15-1	- 1.7	+ 7.9	

On the Tyne employment continued slack generally, but with platers, rivetters and shipwrights it was good at Elswick, though not quite so good as a month ago. On the Wear there was a slight improvement as compared with December, but employment continued very bad. On the Tees generally it was bad, though some improvement was shown at Stockton. On the Humber repair work improved, and employment was fair at Selby.

In London employment continued slack. On the South Coast employment was fair but not so good as a month ago; with shipwrights at the Royal Dockyards, Chatham it was good. At the Bristol Channel ports employment continued slack. On the Mersey there was a marked improvement on a month ago, but employment continued bad; at Barrow it was moderate.

On the Clyde employment continued bad. At Aberdeen, Dundee, and Leith, it was still slack though much better than a month ago. At Belfast employ-ment was slack except with ship joiners and cabinet-makers, with whom it was good. At Dublin employment

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

(Based on 103 Returns—3 from Employers' Associations, 73 from Trade Unions, and 27 from Local Correspondents.)
EMPLOYMENT continued dull, and was worse than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 23,956 had 5.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, compared with 5.0 per cent. a month ago and 3.2 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork, Bedsteads, etc.—Employment was seriously affected by a dispute in the bedstead trade at Birmingham; it was fair with brassworkers at Manchester.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc .- At Blackheath, Halesowen, Birmingham, and West Bromwich employment was quiet generally; but at Birmingham it was fair with shoe rivet and wire nail makers. At Winlaton it was moderate with nut and bolt makers.

Wire.—Employment was moderate on the whole. It was fair at Warrington.

Locks, Keys, and General Hardware.—At Wolverhampton employment was slack in the hollow-ware trade; at Wolverhampton and Willenhall it was bad with lock and latch makers

Stoves, Grates, etc.—Employment continued slack.

Cutlery, Tools, etc .- At Sheffield employment was bad generally. At Redditch it was fair with needle and fish-hook makers, except in the best fish-hook branch.

Tubes.—In South Staffordshire employment was bad; in South Wales it was slack; at Birmingham, fair.

Chains, Anchors, and Springs.—At Cradley Heath employment with chain makers was bad. At Sheffield it was bad with railway spring fitters and vicemen. In the spring trade at West Bromwich it was fair. With anchor smiths it was slack at Cradley, and bad on the Wear. It was bad at Dudley with anvil and vice makers.

Sheet Metal. - Employment was bad at Manchester and Aberdeen; in London there was a slight improvement. With tin and ironplate workers employment was quiet generally.

Gold, Silver, Britannia Metal, etc.- Employment with goldsmiths and jewellers in London was slack. With jewellers at Birmingham it was quiet. With silversmiths it was bad at Birmingham and Sheffield. With silver and electro-plate operatives employment was quiet in London. At Birmingham it was bad with electro-plate workers, moderate with Britannia metal workers. With watchmakers at Coventry it continued quiet.

Farriers.—Employment was fair generally.

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

Description.	Jan.,	Dec., 1908.	Jan.,	Decreas	e (+) or se (-) in 1909, as ed with a
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:— Cutlery Hardware Exports:— Cutlery Hardware Implements and Tools	£ 6,783 71,016 41,976 157,983 144,625	£ 19,830 81,609 50,614 167,266 148,099	£ 8,103 79,900 59,864 207,892 2:2,434	£ - 13,047 - 10,563 - 8,638 - 9,283 - 3,474	£ 1,320 - 8,854 - 17,888 - 49,909 - 57,809

COTTON TRADE.

(Based on 463 Returns—372 received from Employers, partly direct, and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 81 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT during January continued moderate; there was, however, a slight improvement in the weaving branch. As compared with a year ago, the spinning branch showed a decline, but there was not much change in the weaving branch. There was still much waiting

Returns relating to 113,329 workpeople paid wages in the week ended January 23rd showed that, as compared with a month ago, there was an increase of o.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.9 per cent. in the the amount of wages paid. As compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 1.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

CO NO CONTRACTOR OF	Wo	orkpeople]	Earnings	•
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	No. paid Wages in week ended	Increa or Decre as con wi	ease (-)	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid in week	Increase (+) or Decrease (- as compared with	
	Jan. 23rd, 1909.	A month ago.	A year ago.	ended Jan. 23rd, 1909.	A month ago.	A year ago.
NEW TOTAL STREET		Per	Per		Per	Per
Departments.		cent.	cent.	£	cent.	cent.
Preparing	13,898	+ 0.3	- 0.0	13,000	- 0'2	- 0.8
Spinning	24,595	+ 0.3	- 2.0	23,854	+ 2'4	- 0.0 - 4.1
Weaving	50,245	+ 0.2	- 2.1 - 5.3	9,673	- 0'4	- I'2
Other	9,096	+ 1.0 - 0.2	- 0.0	16,305	+ 1.5	- 0'5
Departments not specified	15,495	ти	_ 09	10,303		
Total	113,329	+ 0.6	- 1.0	105,853	+ 0.0	- 1.3
Districts.				00		+ 1'2
Ashton District	8,314	- 02	- 0.0	8,158	+ 0°5	+ 1.3
Stockport, Glossop, and	6,085	+ 0.3	- 0.7	6,130	T 03	T
Hyde	12,587	+ 0'5	- 2.7	13,520	- 2.8	- 3.6
Oldham District	14,420	- 0.0	- 1'4	13,270	- 1'5	- 2.6
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood,	10,524	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	9,701	- 0.1	- 1.0
Walsden, & Todmorden	10,5-4	17543 F				
Manchester	8,387	+ 0.8	- 3'2	6,850	+ 3.6	- 08
Preston and Chorley	13,299	+ 1'5	- 2.8	11,633	+ 3.I	+ 0.4
Blackburn, Accrington, & Darwen	16,146	+ 0/3	- 2.2	15,830	+ 4.1	+ 0.0
Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson	7,446	+ 1.1	+ 1.0	7,912	+ 66	+ 3'5
Other Lancashire Towns	5,156	+ 1.8	- 3'2	4,457	+ 1.1	- 0.4
Yorkshire Towns	5,270	+ 1.1	- 3.0	4,609	- 2.4	- 96
Other Districts	5,665	- 0.3	- 3.3	3,793	- 1.4	- 7.1
Total	113,329	+ 0.6	- 1.0	105,863	+ 0.0	- 1.3

As compared with a month ago the wages paid in the weaving department showed an increase of 2.4 per cent. There was, however, a decrease of about two per cent. in the numbers employed in the spinning, weaving, and "other" departments as compared with a year ago, and the wages paid in the spinning department declined by 4'I per cent. With the above exceptions there was no marked change as compared with either a month ago or

In the Oldham district the amount of wages paid decreased by 2.8 per cent. and 3.6 per cent. respectively as compared with a month ago and a year ago. In the Bolton district the wages paid showed a decline of 2.6 per cent. as compared with a year ago. In the Manchester, Preston, Blackburn and Burnley districts the wages paid showed increases of from 3.1 per cent. to 6.6 per cent. as compared with a month ago, but as compared with a year ago there was not much change, except in the Burnley district, where there was an increase of 3.5 per cent. In the "Yorkshire towns" district there was, as compared with a year ago, a decrease of 9.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

American Cotton.—During the month of January the average price of raw cotton "middling American" at Liverpool was 5'19d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 5'34d. and the lowest 5'04d. per lb. The price for December, 1908, was 4'91d. per lb., and for January, 1908, 6'34d. per lb. For the period from February 1st to 10th, 1909, the average price of "middling American" was 5'20 per lb.

Egyptian Cotton.—The price of "good fair Egyptian" during January, 1909, averaged 8-20d. per lb., the highest price on any one day being 81d. and the lowest 8td. per lb. The price for December, 1908, was 8.32d., and for January, 1908, 9.14d. per lb. For the period from February 1st to 10th, 1909, the average price of "good fair Egyptian" was 8.06 per lb.

The visible supply of American cotton for the United Kingdom on February 12th, 1909, was estimated by the Liverpool Cotton Association to be 1,548,830 bales, as compared with 1,264,820 bales on February 14th, 1908.

Particulars of the various descriptions of cotton

Description of Cotton.	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Increas Decreas January, compare	se (—) in 1909, as		
				Month ago.	Year ago.		
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous Total	Bales. 303,708 8,141 3,548 56,086 5,553	Bales. 266,619 8,208 1,525 46,166 9,363	Bales 311,676 6,124 7,115 57,759 5,208	Bales. + 37,089 - 67 + 2,023 + 9,920 - 3,810 + 45,155	Bales 7,968 + 2,017 - 3,567 - 1,673 + 345 - 10,846		

Exports of Cotton Goods.

Description.	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in January, 1909, as compared with		
	19 09,			A month ago.	A year ago.	
Cotton Yarn and Twist—	1,000 lbs. 14,856	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs. 19,645	1,000 lbs. + 1,754	1,000 lbs. - 4,789	
Grey Bleached and Dyed	2,281	2,049	2.557	+ 232	- 276	
Cotton— Total	17,137	15,151	22,202	+ 1,986	- 5,065	
Thread for Sewing	2,343	2,356	2,989	- 13	- 646	
Cotton Piece Goods—	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	1,000 yds.	
Grey or Unbleached	155,508	128,682	178,437	+ 26,826	- 22,929	
Bleached	116,165	74,417	92,961	+ 4,723	- 40,839 - 21,512	
Printed Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn	71,449 76,001	73,832	99,892	+ 2,169	- 23,891	
Total	419,123	388,373	528,294	+ 30,750	-109,171	

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

(Based on 393 Returns—369 received from Employers and Employers' Associations, 15 from Trade Unions, and 9 from Local Correspondents.)

Woollen Trade.

EMPLOYMENT was bad, and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 27,593 workpeople in the week ended January 23rd showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2-8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7'2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

		people co		1	Earnings	•
	No. em- ployed in week ended Jan.	Decreas	se (+) e (-), as pared h a	Aggregate amount of Wages paid in week	Decreas	e (-) as
	23rd, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan. 23rd, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Unspecified Unspecified	706 5,539 11,593 7,917 1,828	Per cent 0'1 + 0'8 - 0'6 - 0'6 + 0'5	Per cent 0.7 - 3.8 - 3.3 - 1.9 - 1.1	£ 637 4,439 8,784 7,414 1,500	Per cent 1'4 - 2'5 - 2'6 - 0'7 + 1'2	Per cent. + 1'0 - 10'7 - 8'6 - 4'5 - 4'7
Total	27,593	- 0.3	- 2.8	22,774	- 1.7	- 7.2
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	4,691 3,343 5,044 2,135	+ 0.7 + 1.2 - 1.4 + 0.8	- 5°1 - 8°5 - 3°7 + 2°2	4,420 2,693 4,032 1,804	+ 0.9 + 0.0 + 0.4	-11'9 -13'2 -18'4 - 0'4
Total, West Riding Scotland	15,213 6,212 6,168	+ 0.1 + 0.1	+ c.1 - 2.0 - 4.4	12,949 5,213 4,612	- 1.0 - 1.0	-12.0 + 3.4 - 0.0
Total, Woollen	27,593	- 0.3	- 2.8	22,774	- 1.7	- 7'2

Employment during January in the Huddersfield district and in the Leeds district was bad, but showed a slight improvement compared with a month ago; it was much worse than a year ago, and much short time was reported. In the Dewsbury and Batley district

^{*} Exclusive of superannuated members.

employment was bad, and showed a further decline. At Hawick employment continued slack; at Selkirk and Galashiels it continued fair, and was slightly better than ayear ago.

Worsted Trade.

Employment was moderate, but showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; it was worse than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 46,853 workpeople in the week ended January 23rd showed a decrease of 0·1 per cent, in the number employed, and of 1·1 per cent, in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1·6 per cent, in the number employed, and of 3·1 per cent, in the amount of wages paid.

In the Bradford, Keighley and Halifax districts employment was moderate, and worse than a year ago; some short time was reported. In the Huddersfield district employment was fair, but showed a decline compared with a month ago and a year ago.

		people c]	Earnings	
	No. em- ployed in week ended Jan. 23rd, 1909.	Decre as con wi	se (+) or ase (-) apared th a	Aggregate amount of Wages paid in week	Decrea	e (+) or ase (-) apared h a
		Month ago.	Year ago.	ended Jan. 23rd, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing Spinning Weaving Unspecified Unspecified	5,278 25,050 9,630 5,533 1,362	Per oent. + 1'0 - 0'2 + 0'2 - 1'3 + 1'3	Per cent. + 0'3 + 0'3 - 6'5 - 2'7 - 2'4	£ 5,205 13,421 8,165 5,262 945	Per cent. + 1.7 - 0.9 - 1.5 - 3.0 - 3.9	Per cent. + 0'5 - 1'3 - 7'7 - 3'5 - 3'0
Total	46,853	- o.i	- 1.6	32,998	- 1.1	- 3.1
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding Total, West Riding Other Districts	22,556 7,158 5,0°8 5,463 3,332 43,592 3,261	- 0.6 + 0.5 + 1.3 - 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.1 + 0.6	- 3'2 - 0'6 + 1'4 - 0'7 + 1'8 - 1'6 - 1'9	15,774 5,214 3,156 4,837 1,987 30,968 2,030	- 1'0 + 09 - 0'8 - 2'6 - 2'9	- 4'4 - 2'4 - 1'4 - 2'1 - 3'2 - 2'4
Total, Worsted	46,853	- o.ı	- 1.6	32,998	- i.i	- 3.1

Prices of Raw Material.

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

<u> 1</u>		4	Jan., 1909.	Dec., 1908.	Jan., 1908.
Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops			Pence per lb. 9 117 248	Pence per lb. 9 115 242	Pence per lb. 11 123 261
Course of Prices during month: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	eg the		9 11 ³ , 12, 11 ³ 24 ¹ / ₂ , 24 ¹ / ₄	9 114, 114, 118 242, 24, 242	11 12, 13½, 12¾ 26, 26¾

Imports and Exports.

	_	Jan., Dec., 1908.	Jan.,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Jan., 1909, as compared with a		
					Jan., compar Month ago.	Year ago.
aports	Impor				(SHEEP OR	LAMBS').

		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	BUILD TO SERVE	Henrica		2000	
Import	s and Ex	ports of	Raw Wool	(SHE	EEP OR	LAN	abs').
Imports 1,000 lbs.	113,580 [73,637	102,104	11 +	39,943	+	11,476
British Exports	5,5.6	5,743	1,459	-	197	+	4,087
Re-Exports of Imported Wool	25,273	49,208	22,936	-	23,935	+	2,337
Yarn:	British	and Iris	h Manufa	cture	s Expe	orte	d.
Woollen 1,000 lbs'	124	150	1 164	11 -	26	-	40
Worsted	4,226	4,411	4,355	200	185		120
Alpaca & Mohair	1,106	1,251	1,464		145	_	358
	2,200	-1-5	-1404		-47		270
Total, Yarn ,,	5,456	5,812	5,983	-	356	-	527
Piece Goods:						de la	
Woollen 1,000 yds.	7,458	6,545	7,816	+	913	1000	358
Worsted	8,416	7,766	9,862	+	650	220	1,446
	-,410	7,700	9,002	-		2	-1440
Total, Piece Goods	15,874	14,311	17,678	+	1,563		1,804

LINEN TRADE.

(Based on 115 Returns—104 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 6 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was moderate, and better than a month

ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 46,958 workpeople in the week ended January 23rd showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In Belfast employment showed an improvement during January, and was better than a year ago; several mills began to work 40 or 44 hours a week instead of 32. In the other parts of Ireland there was little change compared with a month ago, but employment was better than a year ago. In Fifeshire employment was fairly good, and much better than a year ago. In the other parts of Scotland employment showed little change.

	Work	Returns		Ea	rnings.		
	Number paid wages in week ended	Decreas	se (+) or se (-) as red with	Aggregate amount of Wages paid in	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with		
	Jan. 23rd, 1909.	A month ago.	A year ago.	week ended Jan. 23rd, 1909.	A month ago.	A year ago.	
		Per	Per	1	Per	Per	
Departments.		sent.	cent.	06	cent.	cent.	
Preparing Spinning	6,305 11,692	+ 0.2	+ 2'9	3.286	+ 2.8	+ 2.4	
***	15,588	+ 0.4	+ 04	5 223 9,178	- 0.6	+ 12.3	
Other	7,001	+ 0'3	+ 22	5,375	- 06	+ 5'8	
Not specified	6,372	+ 1.8	+ 1.7	3,521	+ 26	+ 27	
Total	46,958	+ 0.7	+ 1.0	26,583	+ 1.0	+ 5'8	
Districts. Belfast Other Places in	17,508	Per cent.	Per cent. + 1.0	£ 9,848	Percent	Per cent + 6'3	
Ireland	15,02;	+ 0.8	+ 3'0	7,902	- o:5	+ 5'9	
Total, Ireland	32,532	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	17,750	+ 20	+ 6.1	
Fifeshire Other Places in	6,108	- 0'3	+ 0.5	3,846	- 1'4	+ 11'7	
Scotland	6,519	+ 0.1	+ 3'3	3,942	- 0.2	+ 0.0	
Total, Scotland	12,627	- 0,1	+ 1.8	7,788	- 1.0	+ 60	
England	1,799	+ 1.2	+ 2'1	т,045	- 2'4	- 1'7	
United Kingdom	46,958	+ 07	+ 1.0	26,583	+ 1.0	+ 5'8	

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

Description.	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Jan., 1909, as compared with a		
	1 3 400	Y 2 103 A	120 120	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) Tons Sxports	11,296	9 ,097	7,986	+ 2,199	+ 3,310	
Linen Yarn 100 Lbs.	10,252	11,209	13,032	- 957	- 2,780	
100 Yds.	197,398	167,909	161,074	+ 29,489	+ 36,324	

JUTE TRADE.

(Based on 34 Returns—31 from Employers and Employers' Associations, and 3 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair, and better than a month ago; it was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 17,006 workpeople in the week ended January 23rd showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Of the 17,006 workpeople covered by the Returns, 14,475 (or 85 per ent.) were employed in the Dundee district.

	Work	Returns.	ered by	Earnings.			
Departments.	Number paid wages in week	Increase (+) or Decrease (-), as compared with		Aggregate Amount of Wages paid in week	Decreas	se (+) or se (-), as red with	
	Jan. 23rd.	A month ago.	A year ago.	ended Jan. 23rd.	A month ago,	A year ago.	
Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	3,941 4,804 5,663 1,711 887	Per cent. + 0.6 + 0.0 + 0.5 + 0.1 + 2.8	Per cent. - 2.5 - 0.3 - 4.9 + 5.4 + 0.2	£ 2,565 2,914 4,058 1,715 642	Per cent + 0'9 + 0'4 + 0'3 + 0'8 + 18'7	- 2'2 - 4'5 + 2'0	
Total	17,006	+ 0.5	- 1.8	11,894	+ 1.4	- 2.7	

Compared with a month ago the number employed and the amount of wages paid showed an increase in every department. Compared with a year ago, the preparing, spinning and weaving departments showed a decrease both in the number employed and in the amount of wages paid.

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

Description.	Jan.,	Dec., 1908.	Jan., 1908.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Jan., 1909 as compared with a		
12				Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Jute Tons	53.950	58,879	52,005	- 4,929	+ 1,945	
Experts: Jule Yarn 100 Lbs. Jule Plene Goods 100 Yds.	42,498 145,657	42.390 157,193	49,105	+ 108	- 6,600 + 35,331	

HOSIERY TRADE.

(Based on 109 Returns—100 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 4 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was slightly better than a month ago, and showed little change compared with a year ago; it was moderate in England, fairly good in Scotland.

Returns from firms employing 18,405 workpeople in the week ended January 23rd showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment continued quiet, and was worse than a year ago; at Hinckley it was moderate and worse than a year ago; at Loughborough it continued fair. With power-frame workers at Nottingham and in Derbyshire employment was moderate; with hand-frame workers in the country districts it was bad, with much short time. In Scotland it was fairly good, but not so good as a month ago; it was about the same as a year ago.

and the second second	Work	people co y Return	vered s.	Е	Earnings.			
District.	No. paid wages in week ended	Increa O Decrea as con wit	se (-) as paid in week		Decrea as com	orease (+) or crease (-) compared with a		
	Jan. 23rd, 1909	Month ago.	Year ago.	ended Jan. 23rd, 1909	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Leicester Leicester Country District Notts. and Derbyshire Sootland Other Districts	8,501 2,207 4,619 2,084 994	Per cent. + 0'1 + 1'1 + 0'9 - 0'7 - 1'4	Per cent 22 - 08 - 17 + 43 + 69	£ 6,562 1,663 3,552 1,360 626	Per cent. + 0'3 + 3'2 + 3'8 - 3'5 + 1'8	Per sent 1'9 - 08 + 3'1 - 0'4 + 10'2		
Total, United Kingdom	18,405	+ 0.3	- 0.8	13,763	+ 1'2	+ 0.1		

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

taleds boryens as equals that is	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jau.,		e (+) or -) in Jan., compared h a
TO SUPPLY AND SERVICE OF THE SERVICE	•			Month Year ago.	
Imports (less Re-Exports): Hosiery, Woollen Cotton	£ 9,306 84,582	£ 20,535 86,675	£ 23,579 95,026	- II,229 - 2,093	- 14,273 - 11,444
Hosiery, Woollen	130,954 32,157	96,745 29,250	163,480 47,667	+ 34,209	- 32,526 - 15,510

SILK TRADE.

(Based on 57 Returns-53 from Employers, 2 from Trade Unions, and 2 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate, and was worse than a year ago. Returns received from firms employing 8,159 workpeople, and paying £5,162 in wages in the week ended January 23rd, 1909, showed that, as compared with December, there was a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.8 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 5.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The Returns are summarised in the following Table:-

	Work	people co y Return	vered s,	1	Carnings.		
	No. paid wages in week ended	Decres as con	ase (+) or ase (-) apared th a	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid in week	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		
	Jan. 23rd, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	ended Jan. 23rd, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Branches. Throwing Spinning Weaving Other	1,017 2,666 3,060 1,266 150	Per cent. + 2'I - 0'4 + 0'6 + 3'3 - 1'3	Per cent 7'1 - 4'3 - 7'4 + 10'9 - 3'2	£ 400 1,908 1,910 869 75	Per cent 2'4 + 1'1 + 2'1 - 11 + 7'1	Per cent 3'4 - 4'5 - 11'4 + 4'8 + 8'7	
Total	8,159	- 0.0	- 3.8	5,162	+ 0.0	- 5'5	
Districts. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Bastern Counties	3,061 1,182 2,408 1,508	+ 1.6 + 3.5 + 0.2	- 2'3 - 3'7 - 8'9	2,284 769 1,323 786	+ 2'3 + 7'9 - 3'7 - 2'1	+ 0.7 - 8.9 - 0.9 - 22.6	
Total	8,159	- 0.0	- 3.8	5,162	+ 0.0	- 5'5	

At Macclesfield employment continued bad with "outside" handloom weavers; with handloom weavers working in factories it was fairly good. With trimming weavers it was bad at Leek and Congleton. In the Bradford district there was a slight improvement. In the Eastern Counties employment showed some decline, as compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

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

Description.	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan., 1908.	Decreas	se (+) or se (-) in 1909, as ed with a
				Month ago.	Year ago,
Imports:— Raw Silk lbs Thrown Silk , Spun Silk Yarn , Silk Broad-Stuffs yards	91.771 36,584 20,909 5.543,773	140,993 42,412 30,257 4,990,056	38,140 27,346	- 46,222 - 5,828 - 9,348 + 553,717	- 6,437
Exports:— Thrown Silk lbs Spun Silk Yarn ,, Silk Broad-Stuffs yards	75,291	4,167 57,811 421,390	69,295	+ 360 + 17,480 - 27,964	+ 5,996

LACE TRADE.

(Based on 91 Returns—82 from Employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 4 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was moderate, and slightly worse than a month ago; it showed little change as compared with a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 8,833 workpeople in the week ended January 23rd, and paying £8,123 in wages, showed a decrease of 0.7 per 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 a decrease of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Nottingham employment was reported as bad in the levers branch, fair in the curtain branch, and good in the plain net branch; several firms reported short time. In the Long Eaton district employment showed a decline, and much short time was reported. In the West of England employment in the plain net branch continued slack. In Scotland employment in the curtain branch continued fairly good, and was better than a year ago

	Work	people co y Return	vered s.	1	Earnings	
A careful and set of the set of t	No. paid Decrease (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a week ended with a paid in we	Wages paid in week	Decrea	e (+) or ase (-) apared h a		
- olist conclus	23rd, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.	ended Jan. 23rd, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Levers Curtain Plain Net Others	2,316 2,830 2,833 854	Per cent 4'2 + 2'0 - 1'5	Per cent 8'5 + 1'5 - 0'3 - 2'2	£ 2,768 2,638 2,176 541	Per cent 5'I - 4'4 + 4'2 + 2'7	Per cent. + 5'5 - 0'8 - 2'3 - 9'7
Total	8,833	- 0.4	- 2.2	8,123	- 2.0	+ 0'2
Districts. Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying districts Other English districts Scotland	1,887 1,572 3,351 2,023	+ 0'1 - 1'6	- 4.6 - 2.3 - 3.8 + 3.0	1,539 1,864 2,882 1,838	- 4.2 - 6.8 + 1.7 - 0.6	- 6.4 + 3.2 + 0.7 + 2.4
Total	8,833	- 0.4	- 2'2	8,123	- 2.0	+ 0.3

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

Descript	Description.		Jan.,	Dec., 1908.	Jan.,	Decreas	e (+) or e (-) in gog, as d with a
						Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:— Cotton Lace Silk Lace			£ 352,194 26,644	£ 312,675 26,233	£ 257,947 26,887	£ + 39,519 + 411	£ + 91,247 - 243
Exports:— Cotton Lace Silk Lace	***		405,276	399,628 10,821	458,044 6,735	+ 5,648 + 4,148	- 52,768 + 8,234

OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.

(Based on 59 Returns—22 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 27 from Trade Unions, and 10 from Local Correspondents).

Carpet Trade.

Employment during January continued bad, and was worse than a year ago. Some short time was reported. Returns received from firms employing 5,547 work-people and paying £4,472 in wages in the week ended January 23rd showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 1.9 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 5.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Printing, Dyeing, Bleaching, and Finishing.

Woollen and Worsted Dyers.—Employment in the West Riding, though still slack, showed some improvement as compared with a month ago.

Cotton Dyers.—Employment was moderate, and better than a month ago; it was worse than a year ago.

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

Calico Printers, &c. —Employment generally was slack, but showed a slight improvement compared with a month ago; it was worse than a year ago. With calico printers' engravers in Derbyshire employment showed an improvement, and was moderate. In Glasgow it was bad with calico printers, engravers and block printers.

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

Calenderers, &c.—At Glasgow employment continued fair.

TAILORING TRADE.

(Based on 124 Returns—94 from Employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 25 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in the bespoke branch in London showed the usual seasonal decline, and was worse than a year ago. In the provinces it was slack. In the ready-made branch it was slack, but slightly better than a month ago; it was worse than a year ago.

Bespoke Branch.

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

Firms paying £8,078 to their workpeople during the four weeks ended January 23rd showed a decrease of 23.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 9.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

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

Ready-made Branch.

London.—Employment was moderate, slightly better than a month ago, and rather worse than a year ago.

Leeds.—Employment was slack, but showed a slight improvement compared with a month ago, less short time being worked; it was worse than a year ago. Firms employing 7,236 workpeople in their factories (in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops), in the week ended January 23rd, showed a decrease of 0·1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2·2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment at Manchester continued slack; at Bristol it was slack, but slightly better than a month ago; at Glasgow and Norwich*it continued moderate; it was generally worse than a year ago.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in January, 1909, were valued at £204,532, as compared with £209,238 in December, 1908, and £185,231 in January, 1908; and the Exports for the same months at £432,046, £387,504, and £479,358 respectively.

HAT TRADE.

(Based on 12 Returns—1 from an Employers' Association, and 11 from Trade Unions.)

EMPLOYMENT during January in the Silk hat trade was bad, but slightly better than a month ago; it was worse than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of January was 16.2, compared with 19.0 a month ago, and 17.5 a year ago.

In the Felt hat trade employment was quiet, but better than a month ago; it was worse than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of January was 3.5, compared with 4.6 a

month ago, and 3'2 a year ago. Employment was quiet at Denton and Stockport; there were signs of improvement at Denton, but a considerable amount of short time was worked at both centres. In Warwickshire employment was fair, but not so good as a month ago.

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

Descriptio	n.	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Increase (1909, as o	-) in Jan.,	
			1	1900	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: All kinds		 Dozens. 28,980	Dozens. 36,945	Dozens. 25,948	Dozens. - 7,965	Dozens. + 3,032	
Felt Straw Other Sorts		 45,731 45,340 7,269	37,510 37,129 6,416	36,663 54,979 4,612	+ 8,221 + 8,211 + 853	+ 9,068 - 9,639 + 2,657	
Total		 98,340	81,055	96,254	+ 17,285	+ 2,086	

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(Based on 507 Returns—489 received from Employers, partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 6 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago, except in the heavy boot districts, where it was worse than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 64,158 workpeople in the week ended January 23rd showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Leicester employment showed a decided improvement, and was fairly good, though some short time was still worked. At Northampton and Kettering there was an improvement, but the Trade Union lasters and finishers reported employment as slack. With army bootmakers in Northamptonshire employment was bad. At Bristol it was bad, and much worse than a year ago. In the heavy boot trade at Kingswood and Leeds it was bad, and worse than a year ago. In Scotland employment was quiet, and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

		people c		10.55	Earnings	3.
District.	No. paid wages in week ended	Decreas	e (+) or se(-) as pared h a	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid in week ended	Increase Decrease comp wit	
'employed by	Jan. 23rd, 1909	Month ago.	Year ago.	Jan. 23rd, 1909.	Month ago.	Year ago.
England & Wales. London	2,419 14,045 3,200 9,475 8,974 3,870 2,535 3,427 1,800 1,789 2,118 2,769 850 2,767	Per cent. + 3'5 + 2'7 + 1'1 + 1'3 + 0'4 + 0'2 + 0'5 + 0'5 - 0'9 - 0'9 + 0'1 + 0'2 + 0'7	Per cent. + 2.2 + 3.1 - 0.2 + 3.5 + 0.5 + 2.5 + 2.6 + 1.1 - 3.3 - 0.1 + 0.7 + 1.3 + 8.6 + 0.6	£ 2,601 14,920 2,989 9,019 8,331 3,783 2,291 2,861 1,494 1,566 1,757 24,377 677 2,329	Per cent. + 8.7 + 9.5 + 3.4 + 4.1 + 2.0 - 0.5 - 1.5 - 5.0 + 4.5 - 9.8 + 2.6 - 0.5	Per cent 06 + 16 - 31 + 4'5 - 11 + 2'8 + 1'9 + 0'2 - 10'2 - 5'3 - 6'6 + 10'0 + 7'1 - 0'5
England & Wales	60,141	+ 1.1	+ 1.0	57,100	+ 4'3	+ 0.8
SCOTLAND	3,796 221	- 1.3 - 1.3	+ 1'2 + 1'2	3,293 149	- 9'0 - 17'7	- 5°0 + 7°2
United Kingdom	64,158	+ 0.0	+ 1.8	60,542	+ 3'4	+ 0'5

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

20 les 20 files	Jan., 1909.	Dec.,	Jan.,	Jan., r	e (+) or se (-) in gog, as ed with a	
		1900.	19001	Month ago. Year ago.		
Imports (less Re-Exports) Quantity Dozen pairs Value £	22,407 65,448	25.653 56,872	21,646 62,386	- 3,246 + 8,576	+ 761 + 3,062	
Exports (British and Irish) Quantity Dozen pairs Value £	89,062 191,013	82,632 186,767	83,277 184,357	+ 6,430 + 4,24 6	+ 5,785	

Note.-For imports of hides and of leather see under "Other Leather Trades" below.

OTHER LEATHER TRADES.

(Based on 41 Returns—I from an Employers' Association, 24 from Trade Unions and 16 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT was bad, but showed a slight improvement compared with a month ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 3,300 had 7'9 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of January as compared with 8'6 per cent. in December, and 6'9 per cent. a year ago.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, Dressers.—Employment with skinners was fair at Leeds and moderate in London; at Birmingham short time was general. With curriers it was bad at London and Edinburgh; quiet, but improving at Birmingham; fair at Glasgow and Leeds. With dressers it was bad. With leather workers generally, employment was fair at Bolton, Bury, Wigan and Manchester; quiet at Leeds.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—In London employment was fair with saddle makers, quiet with harness makers. At Walsall employment was bad with saddlers and harness makers, and short time was worked. With saddlers it was moderate at Glasgow, dull at Dublin.

Miscellaneous Leather Trades. — With fancy leather workers employment continued bad generally, and short time was worked. With portmanteau and trunk makers employment was bad at Manchester and London, and short time was general.

Imports and Exports.

The Table below shows the imports of hides and undressed skins and of leather, and the exports of saddlery and harness, for the months stated:—

Description.	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Decreas	se (+) or se (-) in gog, as ed with a
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: - Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry	cwts. 34,346	cwts. 33,896	cwts. 26,216	owts. + 450	owts. + 8,100
Ditto, wet	55,332	64,380	49.704	- 9,048	+ 5,628
Total, hides, dry and wet	89,678	98,276	75,950	- 8,598	+ 13,728
Goat skins, undressed (No.) Sheep skins ,, (value) £	1,162,749 236,627	1,176,122	647,908 221,214		+ 514,841 + 15,413
Leather*	owts. 106,050	cwts. 116,028	owts. 87,677	owts. - 9,978	owts. + 18,373
Exports: - Saddlery and harness (value)	£ 29,499	£ 32,585	£ 41,943	- £,086	- £

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

(Based on 174 Returns—164 from Employers, 5 from Trade Unions, and 5 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Dressmaking, Millinery, and Mantle Trades. — Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West-End, employing 1,379 dressmakers in the week ended

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

No. of

January 23rd, showed a decrease of 8.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 7.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair. Court dressmakers employing 786 workpeople in the week ended January 23rd showed a decrease of 11.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 5'3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was bad. With milliners in the West-End employment was moderate.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and infants' millinery trades, firms in London employing 2,845 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended January 23rd showed an increase of 13.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of o'2 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

Returns from two Employment Bureaux in London showed a decline in the demand for and supply of dressmakers and milliners as compared with a year ago.

In Manchester employment with mantle makers was moderate, and better than a month ago. In the costume and skirt trade employment during the month was fairly good; firms employing 1,947 workpeople in the week ended January 23rd, showed an increase of 7.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 13.8 per cent. compared with a year

In Glasgow employment in the mantle trade was slack, and worse than a year ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns received from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, employing 6,360 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £4,247 in wages, in the week ended January 23rd, showed an increase of 2.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 50 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate.

Corset Trade. - Returns received from corset manufacturers, employing 3,046 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended January 23rd showed a decrease of 2.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of o'2 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

PAPER, PRINTING, AND BOOK-BINDING TRADES.

(Based on 486 Returns—146 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 321 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 19 from Local Correspondents.)

Employment in these trades was fair on the whole, but short time was reported at a number of mills. Employment showed no general change compared with a month ago, but was worse than a year ago.

Returns received from firms employing 23,985 workpeople in the last week of the month showed that there was no change in the total number employed compared with a month ago, but an increase of o.8 per cent., compared with a year ago.

medication of the second	Number of Workpeople paid Wages in last week of January,	Percentage Increase (+ or Decrease (-) in No. of Workpeople a compared with a			
and the state of t	ngog, by firms making Returns.	Month ago.	Year ago:		
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:	alabas A				
Northern Counties	6,958	- 0'0	- 0'3		
Midlands, Wales, and Ireland	2,002	+ 1'4	- 0'4		
Southern Counties Spotland	7,192	- 0'6	+ 32		
Sootland	6,973	+ 0.1	+ 0.1		
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c.	23,125	- 0.0	+ 0.0		
Hand-made Paper	860	TANK T			
Total	23,985	- 0'0	+ 0.8		

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 1,657 members had 3.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 3.8 per cent. a month ago, and 1.6 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of paper in January, 1909, amounted to £409,988, as compared with £473,294 in December, 1908, and £462,388 in January, 1908; and the Exports for the same months amounted to £178,332, £200,992, and £206,108 respectively.

PRINTING TRADES.

Employment was slack generally, and worse than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members out of employment at the end of the month was 6.3, as compared with 5.7 at the end of December, and 5.0 at the end of January, 1908.

London.- Employment was slack generally. The percentage of Trade Union members out of employment at the end of the month was 6.3, compared with 6.6 at the end of December, and 5.7 a year ago.

Other Centres .- Employment was slack generally, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. It was good, however, with letterpress printers at Bolton and Dundee, and showed an improvement with letterpress printers at Leicester and with lithographic printers at

Distriots.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Jan., 1909,	Percen Unem	tage retu ployed at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in posentage unemploy as compared with		
	included in the Returns.	Jan., rgog.	Dec., 1908.	Jan., 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	21,226	6'3	6.6	5'7	- 0'3	+ 0.6
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	5,499	6.7	5'2	5'6	+ 1.2	+ 1,1
Lancs, and Cheshire	6,786	6.7	5'3	4:0	+ 1'4	+ 27
East Midland and Eastern Counties	2,432	5.0	3'7	3'9	+ 1.3	+ 1.1
West Midlands	2,400	49	3.8	4'2	+ 1.1	+ 07
S. & S. W. Counties and Wales	3,646	3.0	3'8	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Scotland	5,380	5.8	5'7	3'3	+ 0.1	+ 2'5
Ireland	2,623	121	7'1	8.9 3.3	+ 5'0	+ 3.2
United Kingdom	49 992	6.3	5'7	5'0	+ 0.6	+ 1.3

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment was slack generally, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. A considerable amount of short time was worked in London.

s bso one	No. of Members of Unions at end of Jan., 1909,	Percen	tage retu ployed at	rned as end of	Increase Decrease (centage un as compar	-) in per-
A September	in the Returns.	Jan., 1909.	Dec., 1908.	Jan., 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Other Districts	 3,566 3,286	6.3	5'7 5'1	5'5 2'9	+ 1.2	+ 1'4 + 3'4
United Kingdom	 6,852	6.6	5'4	4'3	+ 1'2	+ 2.3

BUILDING TRADES.

(Based on 2,326 Returns—832 from Employers and Employers' Associations, received partly direct and partly through the Trade Correspondent, 1,444 from Trade Unions and their branches, and 50 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in January was slack in all parts of the United Kingdom. It showed little general change compared with December, but was much werse than in January, 1908. During part of the mon h building January, 1908. During part of the mon h building operations were seriously interfered with by frosty weather, which, however, afforded addit.onal work for plumbers, who reported a slight improvement in employment as compared with a month ago.

Returns received from 774 firms employing 36,633 workpeople at the end of January show that there was a total decrease in the number of workpeople

employed of 1.2 per cent., compared with a month ago, and of 9.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

The percentage of Trade Union carpenters and

joiners unemployed at the end of January was 16.3 as compared with 15.9 a month ago and 12.3 a year ago; and for plumbers, at the same dates, the percentages were 10.3, 12.1, and 9.0 respectively. In both cases the percentage decline in employment compared with a year ago was greatest in Scotland, where a considerable proportion of carpenters and plumbers are engaged in shipbuilding. For London the Trade Union Returns show that 15'2 per cent. of carpenters and joiners were unemployed, as compared with 15.5 a month ago and 13.6 a year ago; the corresponding percentages for plumbers being 11.2, 15.2, and 14.2 respectively.

Skilled Tradesmen.

No. of

District.	Work- people paid wages	Decre	ase (-) as ared with	people paid wages		se (-) as ed with
The second secon	on the last pay-day of Jan 1909.	A month ago.	A year ago.	on the last pay-day of Jan., 1909.	A month ago.	A year ago.
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	6,786 1,827	- 7 - 4		4,606 1,609	+ 80 + 18	+ 19 - 258
Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	2,970 2,084 2,626	+ - 20 - 6		2,522 1,655 1,577	+ 27 - 126 + 51	+ 63 - 361 - 234
England and Wales	16,293	- 37	6 - 1,231	11,969	+ 50	- 771
Scotland Ireland	2,779 283	- 4 - 5		1,430 462	- 2 - 19	- 396 - 471
United Kingdom	19,355	- 47	7 - 2,063	13,861	+ 29	- 1,638
	La	ds and	Boys.		Total.	
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	503 482		6 + 5	11,895 3,918	+ 14 - 10	+ 116 - 784
Lancashire and Cheshire Midland & Eastern Counties S. & S.W. Counties & Wales	868 328 424	-	7 + 20 4 - 25 4 - 63	6,360 4,067 4,627	+ 21 - 332 - 6	+ 28 - 953 - 523
England and Wales	2,605	+ 1	3 - 114	30,867	- 313	- 2,116
Scotland ireland	728 84		2 - 145	4,937 829	- 51 - 79	- 944 - 900
United Kingdom	3,417	+	5 - 259	36,633	- 443	- 3,960

Employment was slack in nearly every large centre. In the Northern and Midland Counties it was generally worse than a month ago, except with plumbers, who were fairly well employed at Newcastle, Liverpool, and Blackburn. Carpenters at Sunderland, painters at Newcastle, and masons at Bolton reported an improvement. Employment was fair at Bury St. Edmunds, and an improvement was reported at Watford, St. Albans, and Plymouth. In the South Wales and Monmouthshire district the percentage of Trade Union carpenters and plumbers unemployed was lower than in any other district, as was also the case a month ago and a year ago. At Cardiff employment was rather worse than a month ago, though masons and plumbers were fairly well employed. At Dundee employment was fair with masons and plasterers. At Glasgow it was fair with slaters, while masons reported a decline and plasterers a slight improvement. At Edinburgh there was a decline with carpenters and plasterers and an improvement with painters. Employment showed a decline at Aberdeen and Cork. With painters at Belfast it was moderate.

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

(Based on 185 Returns—5 from Employers' Associations, 150 from Trade Unions, and 30 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT continued bad, and was worse, on the whole, than a year ago. Trade Unions with a total membership of 36,232 reported 10.4 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 10.8 per cent. a month ago and 9.4 per cent. a year ago. A good deal of short time was worked.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment generally continued bad with cabinet makers, upholsterers, and french polishers. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of January was 13.9, as compared with 13.1 a month ago, and 14.5 a year ago. A good deal of short time was worked.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in January, 1909, were valued at £24,359, as compared

with £30,586 in December, 1908, and £34,375 in January, 1908; and the Exports for the same months were valued at £47,892, £61,705, and £66,289

Millsawyers and Woodworking Machinists.

Employment generally continued bad with much short time; it was worse than a year ago. Trade Unions reported 9.0 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of January as compared with 9.7 per cent. a month ago, and 6.1 per cent. a year ago.

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

Description.	Jan.,	Dec.,	Jan.,	Jan.,	e (+) or se (-) in 1909, as
no.				Month ago.	Year ago.
Fimber, hewn	Loads. 22,569 135,426	Loads. 53,450 316,218	Loads. 37,371 189,507	Loads. - 30,881 - 180,792	Loads. - 14,802 - 54,081
House Frames, Fittings and Joiners' Work (value)	£ 10,336	£ 15,274	£ 22,467	- £,938	- 12,131

Coopers.

Employment on the whole was dull, and showed a further decline compared with a month ago. It continued good at Dublin, and fair at Belfast.

Coachbuilding.

Employment was bad, though rather better than a month ago. Trade Unions reported 9 o per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 10.6 per cent. a month ago, and 8.3 per cent. a year ago. Short time was reported in many places.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers. - Employment with brushmakers was fair, and better than a month ago, though not so good as a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of January was 6.4, as compared with 9.4 at the end of December and 4.2 a year ago. Employment was reported to be good at Bristol and at Belfast, but bad at Glasgow.

Other Trades.—With packing-case makers employment was bad on the whole, showing little change compared with a month ago. With basket makers in London and at Leicester employment was reported to be bad.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in January, 1909, were valued at £23,577, as compared with £27,004 in December, 1908, and £23,260 in January, 1908; and the **Exports** for the same months at £14,718, £15,150 and £17,385 respectively.

POTTERY AND BRICK AND TILE TRADES.

(Based on 26 Returns—7 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 7 from Trade Unions, and 12 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT generally continued bad.

Pottery Trade.—Employment remained generally bad in Staffordshire, and was worse than a year ago. It was moderate on the whole in Devonshire and Coruwall, and at Bristol. In South Yorkshire it was bad, and worse than a month ago. It was slack generally in Scotland. With clay tobacco pipe makers, it was good at Manchester, fair at Newcastle and Gateshead, and bad at Glasgow.

Brick and Tile Trades.—Employment was reported as good in South Wales, and moderate in the Tees and Hartlepool district, but elsewhere it was generally bad, and short time was reported in many districts.

The Imports of chinaware or porcelain and earthenware in January, 1909, were valued at £50,092, as compared with £76,710 in December, 1908, and £59,270 in January, 1908; and the Exports for the same months at £162,153, £165,564, and £214,078 respectively.

GLASS TRADES.

(Based on 92 Returns-58 from Employers and Employers' Associations, 23 from Trade Unions, and 11 from Local Correspondents.)

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

Returns received from firms employing 7,794 work-people in the week ended January 23rd, and paying £9,310 in wages, showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, but a decrease of 2.0 per cent. in the total earnings paid, as compared with a month

As compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 7'4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8'1 per cent. in the total earnings. The decline was principally in the Yorkshire and Lancashire districts.

	Workp	Returns.	ered by	Earnings.			
	Number paid Wages in week	Decre	e (+) or ase (-) apared ith	Aggregate Amount of Wages paid in week	Increas Decreas compar		
	ended Jan. 23rd, 1909.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	ended Jan. 23rd, 1909.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	
Branches.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Glass Bottle	5,045	+ 1.4	- 9'3	6,250	- 0.0	- 9'8	
Plate Glass	685	- 0'3	-11.4	824	+ 1'2	- 5'4	
Flint Glass Ware (not Bottles)	1,765	- 2.5	- 0.0	1,903	- 6.1	- 3.6	
Other Branches	299	- 1.6	- 2'0	333	- 4'3	- 4'9	
Total	7,794	+ 0.3	- 7.4	9,310	- 2.0	- 81	
Districts.							
North of England	852	- 3'1	+ 11'4	991	- 10.0	+ 12 5	
Yorkshire	4,023	+ 0'4	- 12.0	4,928	- 19	- 13'6	
Lancashire	584	+ 74	- 10.6	700	+ 10,1	- 12.8	
Worcester and Warwick	1,194	- 0.3	- 5.3	1,437	- 3.6	- 2.6	
Scotland	719	- 1.0	- 8.1	920	+ 0.0	- 2.4	
Other parts of the United Kingdom	322	- 3.0	+ 2.5	334	+ 06	+ 3'4	
Total	7,794	+ 0.5	- 7.4	9,310	- 2'0	- 8.1	

Employment with glass bottle makers continued bad in Yorkshire, except at Leeds, where it was moderate; some improvement on the previous month was reported at Castleford and Wakefield. Employment was reported as still bad in Lancashire, but as slightly better than a month ago. In the North of England employment remained moderate. It was still good at Glasgow, but slack at Portobello. It continued good at Bristol. At Dublin it was fair. With flint glass makers employment generally was good. It was fair on the whole with flint glass cutters, but was bad at Birmingham, where there was much short time. With plate glass bevellers at Birmingham employment was dull, but better than a month ago. It continued moderate with sheet glass flatteners at St. Helens. With pressed glass makers at Gateshead employment was slack.

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

Description,	Jan ,	Dec.,	Jan., 1908.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Jan., 1909, as compared with		
				A Month ago.	A Year ago.	
Imports:	cwts.	cwts.	owts.	cwts.	cwts.	
Window & German Sheet Glass,including Shades,&c.	103,181	133,204	96,661	- 30,023	+ 6,520	
Plate	32,093	27,737	23,517	+ 4,356	+ 8,576	
Flint, plain, cut or orna- mental, &c.	45,072	69,692	56,787	- 24,620	- 11,715	
Manufactures, other sorts	233	234	817	- I	- 584	
	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross	
Bottles	109,282	106,111	119,280	+ 3,171	- 9,998	
Exports:	owts.	owts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	
Plate	15,325	13,606	13,691	+ 1,719	+ 1,634	
Flint	5,418	6,732	4,997	- 1,314	+ 421	
Manufactures, other sorts	26,057	31,919	32,017	- 5,862	- 5,960	
D.W.	gross	gross	gross	gross	gross	
Bottles	65,425	56,955	69,016	+ 8,470	- 3,591	

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND.

(Based on 239 Returns from Correspondents in various districts.)

AGRICULTURAL employment was fairly regular on the whole during January. Many day labourers, however, were in irregular work on account of an insufficient demand, which, in a number of districts, was less than usual owing to the forward state of farm work.

Northern Counties.—In Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmorland severe weather interrupted outdoor employment at the beginning of the month, and day labourers lost time in consequence; there was a surplus of this class of labour in the two latter counties. Employment was generally regular in Lancashire, with the supply of extra labourers about equal to the demand. Threshing, hedging, carting manure, &c., provided fairly good outdoor employment in Yorkshire, but day labourers were in excess of the demand.

Midland Counties.—Employment was fairly regular in Cheshire, but there was only a moderate demand for day labourers. Similar reports come from Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. Threshing, carting manure, cutting hedges, &c., afforded a good deal of work for extra labourers in Leicestershire, where employment was generally regular. Many day labourers were reported as in irregular work in Staffordshire, on account of the supply being greater than requirements. There was only a moderate demand for day labourers in Shropshire, and some were said to be in irregular work. Employment was fairly regular in Worcestershire and Warwickshire, where threshing, hedging and ditching, and carting manure afforded a fair amount of outdoor work. The supply of and demand for labour were generally about equal in Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire. In Buckinghamshire day labourers were reported as in excess of the demand, and there was a consequent irregularity of employment. A correspondent in the Wycombe Union mentions a difficulty in finding skilled men for permanent situations. Some irregularity of employment was reported from Hertfordshire, though carting manure, threshing, &c., provided a fair amount of work for day labourers. There was generally regular employment in Bedfordshire. A correspondent in the North Bedford Union mentions a gradually improving supply of men for permanent situations.

Eastern Counties.—Employment was generally regular in Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire, but day labourers were in somewhat irregular work in many districts, on account of an insufficient demand, due partly to frosty weather, and partly to the forward state of farm work. Threshing, manure-carting, hedging, ditching, root-lifting and potato-sorting provided fairly full employment for extra labourers in Lincolnshire, where the supply of and demand for labour were reported about equal. Day labourers in Norfolk and Suffolk lost time at the end of the month owing to the severe weather, and in several districts an over-sufficient supply of men of this class was reported, owing to the forward condition of threshing and other farm work. Frosty weather interrupted outdoor work at the beginning and end of the month in Essex, where there was otherwise generally sufficient work for day labourers.

Southern and South-Western Counties. — Agricultural employment in Kent suffered but little interruption from bad weather, but although threshing and other work caused a moderate demand for extra labourers, many were in irregular work. There was a plentiful supply of extra labourers in Surrey, and a report from the Guildford Union states that more men were in irregular work than in December. A number of day labourers were reported as in irregular employment in Sussex on account of an excessive supply, but regular work was found for many men, principally at threshing and wood-cutting. There was generally some surplus of day labourers in Hampshire and Berkshire, and certain correspondents refer to the number in irregular employment as being rather greater than usual for the time of

the year. There was a moderate demand for extra men in Wiltshire on account of threshing, hedging, ditching, manure-carting, &c., but a number of day labourers were unable to get regular work, owing in part to unfavourable weather, which somewhat interfered with the employment of this class of labour. Work was reported as well forward in Dorset, and there was consequently not much demand for extra labourers. Frost somewhat hindered farming operations in Somerset, but not many men were reported in irregular work throughout the month. In Herefordshire, except for a few days when severe weather interrupted work, the supply of and demand for day labourers were generally about equal; some scarcity of men for permanent situations, however, was reported. Several day labourers were in irregular employment in certain districts of Gloucestershire owing to an insufficient demand for their services. A scarcity of men for milking is reported from the Chipping Sodbury and Dursley Unions. Work on the land was interfered with in some districts of Devonshire by frost and snow at the end of January, and some day labourers lost time in consequence. Regularity of employment is reported from Cornwall, the supply of day labourers being about equal to the demand.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

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

THE fish landed in January, 1909, showed a decrease both in quantity and value as compared with January, 1908.

Employment at the principal ports was moderate, and worse than a month ago.

At Yarmouth employment was bad, and worse than both a month ago and a year ago. At Grimsby it was moderate with fishermen, and bad with fish dock labourers and fish curers. With all classes it was worse than a month ago. At Lowestoft employment was moderate with fishermen; at Hull it was fair, at both ports it was about the same as a month ago. At Aberdeen it was fair with fishermen and bad with fish dock labourers and fish curers. At Macduff and Fraserburgh employment was on the whole moderate. At Peterhead it was good with fishermen, fair with fish dock labourers, and bad with fish curers. Off the south-west coast of England the industry on the whole was slack.

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

	Qua	ntity.	Value.		
	Jan., 1909.	Jan., 1908.	Jan., 1909.	Jan., 1908	
Fish (other than Shell): England and Wales Scotland Ireland	 Cwts. 592,581 267,902 82,134	Cwts. .700,624 378,963 43,318	£ 527,039 142,137 29,843	£ 534,231 155,778 19,729	
Shell Fish	 942,617	1,122,905	699,019 25,133	709,738 25,773	
Total Value	 _		724,152	736,511	

The **Exports** of herrings, cured or salted, in January, 1909, were valued at £67,265, as compared with £369,993 in December, 1908, and £107,680 in January, 1908.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

Based on 139 Returns— from 116 Employers and Employers' Associations, 9 from Trade Unions, and 14 from Local Correspondents.)

EMPLOYMENT in London during January continued moderate on the whole and was worse than a year ago. At the other principal ports employment was generally bad and worse than a month ago and a year ago; at the South Wales Ports, however, employment was reported as fair.

London.* — Employment during January continued moderate on the whole and was worse than a year ago.

The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the five weeks ended January 30th was 12,610, a decrease of 1.3 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 2.5 per cent. as compared with January, 1908.

The daily numbers in January, 1909, ranged from 10,438 on the 29th to 13,613 on the 18th. During January, 1908, the numbers ranged from 11,247† on the 11th to 13,690† on the 3rd.

	Average Da	aily Number ad at Principa	of Labor	rers emplo res in Lond	yed in Docks	
		In Docks*	2 3 13 11 2			
Period.	By Dock Companies or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves,	
Week ended Jan. 2nd " " " 9th " " 16th " " 23rd " " " 3oth	4,212 4,423 4.140 4,336 4,011	2 958 2,045 3,059 2,703 2,082	7,210 6,468 7,209 7,044 6,093	5,696 5,978 5,744 5,934 5,671	12,906 12,446 12,953 12,978 11,764	
Average for 5 weeks ended Jan. 30th, 1909	} 4,225	2,580	6,805	5,805	12,610	
Average for Dec., 1908	4,353	2,256	6,609	6,171+	12,780+	
Average for Jan 1908	4,489	2,416	6,905	6,026+	18.931+	

Chart showing the total estimated number of **Labourers** employed at all the **Docks**, and at 110 of the principal **Wharves**, for each day during the months of December, 1208, and January, 1909. The corresponding curve for December, 1207, and January, 1508, is also given for comparison.

[The thick curve applies to 1909, and the thin curve to 1908.]

. 000			oundays	are omitted		1 1	
5 000 4,000 3,000	- 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 II	12,850 12,948 12,152 12,765 12,651 12,736 12,988 11,384 12,763	12 13 14 15 16 18 19 20 21	12,591 13,376 13,366 12,877 12,745 13,613 12,643 13,266 13,335 are omittee	22 23 25 26 27 28 29 30	12,702 12,309 12,148 12,243 12,909 10,879 10,438 11,967	
8,000	Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.	
7, 000	The fo	ollowing are	e the figure	ures on wh	ich the	Chart for	4
8,000							
8, 000							
10,000	-						
11,000					1		
12,000	V	M.	Y '	N	1	1	-
13,000	M	N	m	AL	I	M	P
14, 000		41					
15, 000							
16,000							
7.000				it.			
em- ployed	1234578910	EMBE				JARY 56 8 970 2 72 73	2526

The mean daily number employed at *Tilbury Dock* was 1,212 during January, as compared with 1,443 during the previous month and 1,377 in January, 1908.

At Liverpool the improvement reported last month with dock labourers was maintained; with quay and railway carters employment was dull.

* Exclusive of Tilbury.

+ Revised figures.

Other Ports.—Employment with dock labourers on the Tyne and Wear was bad, and continued to decline; it was moderate with trimmers and teemers. Employment was bad generally at Hartlepool and Middles brough, and worse than a month ago. It was bad with dock labourers at Hull, Grimsby, and Goole, and moderate with coal porters; there was a general decline in these ports as compared with last month. It was generally bad at Yarmouth, Lowestoft, and King's Lynn. At Plymouth it was dull. It was also dull at Bristol, and worse than a month ago. At the South Wales ports employment was generally fair. It was slack and worse than a month ago at Leith and Glasgow. At Greenock employment was moderate, and better than a month ago. It was fair at Dundee, and bad at Aberdeen. Employment was dull at Belfast and

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN JANUARY.

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

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which about 83 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared), show that during January 35,947* seamen, of whom 4,171 (or 11.6 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. The greatest increases as compared with a year ago occurred at Sunderland and Newport, Mon., and the most marked decreases at Liverpool, the Tyne Ports, Glasgow, and Southampton, the net results of all the increases and decreases being a decrease of 3,991.

Lascars are not included in these figures.

ENGLAND AND WALES. East Coast. Tyne Ports	uary, January, 1908. 1,696 2,633 555 325 313 437 313 1,166 441 43	1909. - 937 + 240 - 124 + 147
Sunderland	565 325 313 437 313 1,166	+ 240 - 124 + 147
Tyne Ports	565 325 313 437 313 1,166	+ 240 - 124 + 147
Sunderland	565 325 313 437 313 1,166	+ 240 - 124 + 147
Middlesbrough	313 437 313 1,166	- 124 + 147
Hull	313 1,166	+ 147
Grimsby Bristol Channel. Bristol+ Newport, Mon Newport, Mon Cardift Swansea Other Ports. Liverpool London Southampten SCOTLAND. Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow		
Bristol Channel. Bristol Cha	41 43	
Bristoli		- 2
Bristol+		
Newport, Mon	497 657	- 160
Cardifit	125 901	
Swansea Other Ports. Liverpool	824 5,145	
Liverpool	299 350	
Liverpool		
London		
Scothampton SCOTLAND. Leith	,097 14,017	
SCOTLAND. Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	,983 6,082	
Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	,809 4,365	- 556
Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow		
Grangemouth Glasgow	473 340	+ 133
Glasgow	186 91	
IRELAND.		1 93
	414 3,000	- 586
D-LU.	3,000	
Dublin		
Belfast	117 80	- 111
Total 3:		-3,991

AGRICULTURAL HIRINGS IN SCOTLAND.

Information respecting rates of wages agreed upon a the principal hiring fairs held in Scotland in the last six months of 1908 has been received from a correspon dent who made special inquiries on behalf of the Department.

The correspondent remarks that there has been com paratively little variation in the rates of wages through out Scotland in the last few years, although in certain districts there has been a slight downward tendency No reductions, however, have taken place in the case of cattlemen, while there has been an upward movemen in the wages of women workers.

With regard to the hirings at the end of 1908, the correspondent reports that, in spite of the unusually

forward state of farm work, there were but few reductions in wages in the southern counties. A slight downward tendency, however, is reported in the counties of Fife, Kinross, Stirling, Dumbarton, Perth, and Forfar, in which counties there was some surplus of labour, and a number of men changing places had to submit to reductions of from 10s. to 20s. for the half year. There was generally no change in the wages of those men who remained in their situations. Little or no change in wages was reported in the counties in the

The wages of women servants continued to show an upward tendency, but in some districts women were said to be more easily obtained than in 1907.

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I_BREAD.

RETURNS showing the predominant price of 4 lbs. of bread on February 1st, 1909, 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 :-

	1st Feb., 1909.			1st Jan., 1909.			1st Feb., 1908.		
District.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.
London:-	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. & N.W E. & N.E S.E	515 515 515 6	5 5 5	5'4 5'3 5'3 5'6	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6	5 4½ 5	5'3 5'2 5'4 5'6	513 513 515 6 6	512 412 513 513	5'5 5'2 5'5 5'6
W. & W.C. N. Counties & Yorks, Lancs, & Cheshire	6 7	51 52 52 5	5.8	6 7	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5.7	6 7	55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	5.8
Midlands Bastern Counties Southern Counties S. Western Counties	6 6 6 6	5 5 4½ 5	5'4 5'4 5'9 5'5	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	5 5 4½ 5	5'4 5'4 5'9 5'5	6½ 6½ 7 6½	5 5 5 5	5'7 5'7 6'1 5'8
Scotland and Wales	7	51/2	6.1	7	51/2	6.I	7	51/2	6.2
Great Brita	7	41/2	5:6	7	41/2	5.6	7	41/2	5.8

Compared with a month ago, the mean of the prices remains unaltered. As compared with a year ago, a slight decrease is shown.

In the next Table the predominant price is shown for 28 of the principal towns

Place.		Predominant Price per 4 lbs.	Increas Decreas compar	e (-) as	Last Change.		
		on Feb. 1st, 1909	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lbs	
		d	d.	d.		d.	
London	•••	59			Oct. '07	-1	
Birmingham		51			Nov. '08	+ 1	
Bolton	-	6			Oct. '07	+ 1	
Bristol		58 & 6			Sept. '07	+ 1	
Cardiff		5 & 51		- 3	Mar. '08	-1	
Derby		5		- 1	April '08	- 6	
Huddersfield		5			***		
Hull		58		- 1	Mar. '08	- 1	
Ipswich		51	- 1	- 1	Jan. 'og	- 1	
Leeds	***	6			Sept. '07	+ 1	
Leicester		THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T		- 1	Feb. '08	- 1	
Liverpool		5 5à			Sept '07	+ 1	
Manchester	***	5		- 1	Oct. '08	+ 1	
Middlesbrough		51		- I	April '08	- 1	
Newcastle		55			Jan. '08	- 1	
Norwich		5		- 1	Feb. '08	-1	
Nottingham		56			Sept. '08	+1	
Oldham	-	41		- 1	Aug. '08	+ 1	
Plymouth		6			Sept. '07	+ 1	
Portsmouth		6			Sept. '07	+ 1	
Potteries		5	***		Aug. '08	+ 1	
Wolverhampton		5		- 1	Feb. '08	- 3	
				100 miles	34 10		
Aberdeen	***	51/2		- 1/2	May '08	- 1	
Dundee	***	51 & 61	***	***	Dec. '07	- 1	
Edinburgh	-	61			Sept. '07	+ 1	
Glasgow	***	6	•••		Sept. '07	+ 3	
Belfast		6			Sept. '07	+ 1	
Dublin		6	-	- 1	Mar. '08	- 1	

The above Table shows that, compared with a month ago, the price of the 4lb. loaf has fallen &d. in Ipswich. As compared with a year ago, 16 of the towns (including London) show no change, ten show a decrease of 1d., one (Cardiff) a decrease of 3d., and one, (Middlesbrough) a decrease of 1d. per 4 lbs.

II.-WHEAT AND PLOUR.

The imports of wheat during September, 1908-January, 1909, amounted to 36,208,695 cwts., or 1,229,405 cwts. less than in the corresponding period of 1907-8. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1908-January, 1909, amounted to 5,799,563 cwts., or 944,787 cwts. less than in September, 1907-

The following Table gives the mean London Gazette price of British wheat, the average declared value of wheat and flour imports, and the market price of London flour (Town Households) for the periods stated.

. Month.	British Wheat. Mean London Gazetts Price		nports.	Average Monthly Price of Flour(Town Households)
	(England and Wales).	Wheat,	Wheat-meal and Flour,	cash.
Igo8. January December 1909. January	7 6	Per cwt. s. d. 8 111 8 82 8 74	Per owt. s. d. II 3½ II 0	Per cwt. s. d. 12 1 11 3½ 11 5

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

THE results of the latest ascertainments of the selling prices of coal and iron, being the prices upon which wages are regulated, are given in the Table below. The movements in wages which resulted from these ascertainments are shown in the paragraphs following

	Price acco		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of last Audit as compared with				
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Ascertained average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit,	A Year ago,			
Coal. (Average of all classes of coal at pit's mouth).	1908.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
Northumberland Durham	SeptNov. OctDec.	8 2·58 8 2·82	- 0 5'16 - 0 3'72	- I 2.02			
Pig Iron. Cleveland Cumberland West of Scotland	OctDec. OctDec. (Nov. 1908—) Jan., 1909	49 4'20 58 5'109 54 11'483	S C TO S CONTRACTOR OF S CONTR	- 3 11.481 - 11 0.321 - 12 0.321			
Manufact'r'd Iron. North of England:— (Rails, plate, bars, and angles)):	133 5'71	+ 1 2'03	- 12 6'45			
Midlands:— (Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, etc.)	NovDec.	126 5'63	- o 5'49	- 23 4'25			
West of Scotland:— (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods)		120 11.78	+ 2 3'35	- 28 I'59			

Coal. - In connection with the ascertained selling price of Northumberland coal, it was decided at a meeting of the Northumberland Conciliation Board on January 2nd, that the wages of underground workers and banksmen should be reduced by 3\frac{3}{4} per cent., and those of other surface workers by 3 per cent., leaving their wages 37½ per cent. and 30 per cent. respectively above the standard of 1879. It was arranged at a meeting of the Durham Conciliation Board on February 5th that the wages of Durham miners should be reduced by 21/2 per cent.

Pig Iron.—As a result of the ascertainments of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blastfurnacemen were reduced by $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in the Cleveland district, and by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the West of Scotland. In West Cumberland they were advanced by 1 per cent.

Manufactured Iron.-In the North of England the wages of puddlers were advanced by 3d. per ton, and those of millmen by 21 per cent., whilst in the Midlands and the West of Scotland the wages remain unchanged, as the result of the ascertainments of the selling prices of the specified classes of manufactured iron in those

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Correction: Moore v. Manchester Liners. Limited.

Gorrection: Moore v. Manchester Liners, Limited.

It is regretted that in last month's number (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1909, p. 27) a mistake was made in the report of this case. The Court of Appeal were divided, and only one of the three Lords Justices gave judgment dismissing the appeal. The majority of the Court gave judgment allowing the appeal, which was allowed accordingly. The majority of the Court decided that as the deceased man had gone ashore entirely for his own purposes and not on any business of his employers, and as the accident had happened before he actually got back to the ship, though very close to it, he was outside the protection of the Act, the accident did not happen in the course of his employment, and the widow was not entitled to compensation.

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

1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

WHAT IS AN ACCIDENT? STRAINED HEART.

By the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, compensation is payable to a workman where he suffers personal injury by an "accident" arising out of and in the course of his

employment.

A miner was employed in a coal mine in work which involved unusually severe muscular exertion. He had complained that the work was too much for his strength. Finally, after some days he felt a sudden pain in his heart; he had to leave work and was incapacitated for about three months. He claimed compensation, but his employers contended that his incapacity was not due to any exercise incident and therefore not to any "accident" within incapacitated for about three months. He claimed compensation, but his employers contended that his incapacity was not due to any specific incident, and therefore not to any "accident" within the meaning of the Act. The Sheriff-Substitute decided on the evidence that the claimant had not been injured by any sudden jerk or other sudden occurrence; but that his heart had been overstrained by continued and repeated exertions beyond his strength. He therefore held that the incapacity was not due to "accident" within the meaning of the Act, and refused to make an award in the claimant's favour. The claimant appealed.

The Court of Session held that the question was mainly one of fact; and that as there was evidence that the injury was not caused by any specific occurrence, but that the heart became overstrained in the course of work beyond the man's strength, the decision of the Sheriff-Substitute could not be disturbed. The appeal was therefore dismissed. Coe v. Fyfe Coal Co., Court of Session, January 23rd, 1909.

Injury Due to Necleoner of Employers that the page of the p

INJURY DUE TO NEGLIGENCE OF EMPLOYER: FAILURE OF PRO-CEEDINGS UNDER ACT: RIGHT OF ACTION: WORKMAN'S OPTION

Where an injury is caused by the personal negligence or wilful act of the employer, or of some person for whom he is responsible, nothing in the Act affects the civil liability of the employer, but in that case the workman may, at his option, either claim compensation under the Act or take proceedings independently of the Act, but the employer is not liable to pay compensation both independently of and also under the Act. If, however, an action is brought to recover damages independently of the Act, and it is determined in that action that the employer is not liable, but that he would have been liable to pay compensation under the Act, the he would have been liable to pay compensation under the Act, the action must be dismissed; but the Court in which the action is tried must, if the plaintiff so choose, assess such compensation, but may deduct therefrom the costs caused by bringing the action instead of proceeding under the Act.

A collier was injured in an accident and claimed compensation under the Act. His employers resisted the claim on the ground that the accident had been caused by the man's own serious and wilful misconduct. The Sheriff-Substitute decided that the employers' contention was well founded, and refused to award compensation. The injured man then brought an action for damages against the employers; and the defence was raised that the plaintiff was not entitled to bring an action, having failed in his proceedings under the Act. The Sheriff held that as it had already been judicially decided that the accident was due to the plaintiff's own default, the action could not proceed. The plaintiff

appealed.

The Court of Session held that it was unnecessary to decide whether the decision of the Sheriff was right upon the grounds on which it was given, or not, for the Act itself prevented the plaintiff from succeeding in his action. The workman having exercised, his option in the first instance to take proceedings under the Act, was bound by that option. The only case in which a workman can avail himself of a claim both by action and under the Act is where

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

† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

^{*} In accordance with Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, the rate of conversion from quarters to cwts, is made at the rate of 60 imperial pounds = bushel of wheat.

he brings an action and fails; in that case, he can still obtain compensation under the Act, but only from the Court which tries the action. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—Burton v. The Chapel Coal Co., Ltd., Court of Session, January 27th, 1909.

WHO IS A WORKMAN? MAN WORKING FOR A DISTRESS COMMITTEE: UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN'S ACT.

The term "workman" as defined by the Act means, with certain exceptions and qualifications, any person who has entered into or works under a contract of service with an employer. By the WOIRS under a contract of service with an employer. By the Unemployed Workmen's Act, 1905, for the purpose of assisting workmen out of employment, a Distress Committee of the Council was formed for each Municipal Borough of a certain size, with power to provide temporary work for any unemployed person applying to such committee for the same. The expenses are defrayed out of a fund partly derived from voluntary contribution. defrayed out of a fund partly derived from voluntary contributions, and partly from the rates of the Borough. No person so employed is to be considered as having had poor relief so as to be disentitled to be registered, or to vote as an elector, either for Parliament or for

any local authority.

A man who had applied for work to the Distress Committee of a borough was in the course of the work injured by an accident, and thereby incapacitated for some months. During the time that he was unable to work he received ordinary relief from the poor law authorities. Subsequently he claimed compensation under the Act. At the hearing of his claim it was contended on behalf of the Distress Committee that the claimant was not a "workman" within the meaning of the Act, as he had not entered into or worked under any contract of service; and that the Committee were not his employers, but had merely provided work for him under their statutory duties. The Sheriff adopted this contention, and decided that the claimant was not entitled to compensation as he was not a "workman" within the meaning of the Act. He also decided that in any case the amount received by the claimant from the poor law authorities could not be taken into account as a payment by way of compensation. The claimant appealed.

The Court of Session held that there was freedom of contract

between the parties, and that the man was not obliged to apply for work, nor to accept it if the terms did not suit him. If he did for work, nor to accept it if the terms did not suit him. If he did accept it he became employed and became a "workman" under the Act, therefore he was entitled to compensation. On this point, therefore, the decision of the Sheriff-Substitute was wrong, and should be over-ruled. On the other point, however, the Sheriff-Substitute was right, and the poor relief could not be taken into account as a payment by way of compensation.—Gilvoy v. Leith Distress Committee, Court of Session, January 22nd, 1909.

PERJURY: FALSE SWEARING IN ARBITRATION UNDER THE ACT.

By the Common Law the offence of perjury is committed by any person who wilfully upon oath gives false evidence upon a material matter in the course of any judicial proceedings. False swearing in other circumstances than judicial proceedings is provided for and made an offence by various Statutes. Amongst these Statutes is the Arbitration Act, 1889, but that Act does not apply to arbitrations under the Act. There is, however, no provision in the Act with regard to false swearing in proceedings under the Act.

A man was tried and convicted at Assizes of perjury, the

A man was tried and convicted at Assizes of perjury, the false swearing having taken place in the course of compensation proceedings before a County Court judge. The convicted person appealed to the Court of Criminal Appeal. It was argued on his behalf that the proceedings were merely an arbitration, and that as there was no provision in the Act that false swearing in such proceedings was an offence, and as the Arbitration Act did not apply, the conviction was bad.

The Court held that proceedings under the Act before the

apply, the conviction was bad.

The Court held that proceedings under the Act before the County Court judge, who has statutory power in the absence of agreement between the parties, are judicial proceedings; that false swearing in such proceedings amounts to perjury; and that the conviction was right,—The Court of Criminal Appeal, January 15th,

CLAIM BY INFANT DEPENDANTS: PAYMENT INTO COURT OF AGREED COMPENSATION: COSTS OF ARBITRATION.

It is provided by the Act that in case of compensation being payable in respect of a fatal accident, the amount of compensation shall be paid into the County Court to be dealt with by the Court as it thinks fit for the benefit of the persons entitled. By Rules made in 1908 it is provided that if there is no dispute as to the amount payable, but no valid agreement can be come to by reason of the disability of any of the dependants, payment should be made into the court in which if a valid agreement could be come to in into the court, in which, if a valid agreement could be come to in the matter, such agreement would be recorded. An employer paying money in this way into court is not to be liable to any costs

paying money in this way into court is not to be liable to any costs incurred by any person interested in the money after the receipt of notice of payment into court.

A workman was killed by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, and there was no dispute as to the liability of the employers to pay compensation, nor as to the amount to be paid. Some of the dependants were infants. The admitted amount of the compensation was paid into the County Court by the employers, and the Registrar was requested to record a memorandum of agreement approved of by the solicitors acting respectively for dependants and employers. This memorandum was duly registered. Subsequently when the case came before the judge to inquire into the interests of the various dependants, the judge required the attendance of the employers. The judge by his award found that the amount paid in was the correct amount, but he decided that as it was not the maximum amount which by any

possibility could be awarded, no valid agreement could be come to

possibility could be awarded, no valid agreement could be come to as infants were interested. He accordingly ordered the employers to pay all the cost of the arbitration. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the employers had done exactly what was contemplated by the Act and Rules; that the policy of the Act and Rules was that when the amount of compensation had been agreed to, the employers were not to be brought in to settle the amount which was to be possible to the property of the control been agreed to, the employers were not to be brought in to settle the amount which was to be paid to any individual of the dependants; and that although no absolute agreement as to infants can be made, a conditional agreement, subject to the sanction of the Registrar, on behalf of the infants can be made, and if such agreement were sanctioned by the Registrar, and the amount paid into court, the employers were freed of further responsibility. The appeal was therefore allowed.—Rhodes v. Soothill Wood Colliery Company, Limited, Court of Appeal, December 2nd and 3rd, 1908.

(2) Employers' Liability Act.

WORKMAN: PERSON ENGAGED IN MANUAL LABOUR: STAGE MANAGER: DEFECT IN MACHINERY.

By the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, a workman injured by reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works, machinery or plant connected with or used in the business of the employer, has a right of action for damages against the employer. For the purposes of this provision the expression "workman" means (with certain additions and exceptions) any person engaged in manual labour.

A man entered into a contract of employment with the proprietors of a provincial theatre of varieties to act as stage manager. One evening, while he was working the lever by which the fire-proof curtain of the theatre was controlled, a counter-weight used in connection with the curtain fell upon him and killed him. His mother brought an action against the proprietors for damages under the Act in respect of the death of her son. At the trial it was proved that he was employed "as stage manager, to take charge of the electrical plant, and to bill." It was also proved charge of the electrical plant, and to bill." It was also proved that in addition, it was part of his duty to move the furniture and side scenes, to do some rough carpentry, and to act as a stage hand. Evidence was further given as to a defect in the apparatus by which the curtain was worked. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for £150 damages; but the County Court judge decided that the deceased man was not a "workman" within the meaning of the Act, and gave judgment for the defendants. The plaintiff appealed; and the defendants also appealed against the finding that there was a defect in the machinery or plant

piantiff appealed; and the de'endants also appealed against the finding that there was a defect in the machinery or plant.

The High Court decided that there was evidence of a defect in the plant, and that the deceased was in fact engaged in manual labour and was a workman within the meaning of the Act. The plaintiff's appeal was therefore allowed, and the verdict of the jury ordered to the defendant further was a superferred to the plaintiff's appeal was therefore allowed, and the verdict of the jury ordered to stand. The defendants further appealed.

The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that though

in some theatres the stage manager performed important duties not involving manual labour, still the term "stage manager" must be considered in connection with the actual duties that the deceased was called upon to perform, and it was clear from the evidence that the deceased was nothing more than a foreman scene-shifter or carpenter, and that he was mostly, if not entirely, a "person engaged in manual labour." Therefore the decision of the High Court was right. The decision of that Court that there was evidence of a defect in the plant was also upheld.—Rushbrooke v. Grimsby Palace Theatre. Court of Appeal, January 25th, 1909.

(3) Factory Acts.

FENCING OF MACHINERY: FLY-WHEEL: LIMITATION OF TIME FOR PROCEEDINGS: CONTINUING OFFENCES.

It is provided by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, that every fly-wheel directly connected with mechanical power in a factory must be securely fenced. If this provision is disregarded, the factory is one not kept in conformity with the Act, and the occupier is liable to a fine. It is, however, further provided that an information against an occupier must be laid within three months after the date at which an offence comes to the knowledge of the Inspector for the district within which the factory is

A fly-wheel in a factory was not properly fenced, and the fact came to the knowledge of the Inspector of the district. More than three months after the fact came to his knowledge, the fly-wheel meanwhile remaining improperly fenced, the Inspector took proceedings against the occupier under the Act. The magistrates dismissed the summons on the ground that the Inspector had not laid his information within three months of the offence coming to his knowledge. The Inspector appealed against this decision.

The High Court decided that the magistrates were wrong, as the

offence was a continuing one. The case was accordingly sent back to the magistrates to be retried.—Verney v. Fletcher & Sons, Ltd., King's Bench Division, January 20th, 1909.

(4) Miscellaneous.

CONTRACT OF SERVICE: RESTRICTION IN CONTRACT AGAINST SERVANT'S RIGHT TO TRADE: WRONGFUL DISMISSAL; RESCISSION OF CONTRACT.

A company carrying on business as bill-posters, entered into a contract with a man by which he agreed to serve them on the terms of twelve months' notice in writing on either side. The contract also provided that the man should not, whilst in the company's service or within two years after leaving that service, engage in a similar business, either as principal or subordinate within 50 miles of the company's registered offices. Subsequently the man was dismissed without notice and wrongfully. He

accordingly brought an action against the company for wrongful dismissal, and recovered judgment for damages. Within two years he engaged in a business similar to that carried on by his late employers. The company accordingly brought an action in late employers. The company accordingly brought an action in the Chancery Division against him, to restrain him from engaging in the business contrary to his contract of service.

The Chancery judge decided in favour of the company and the defendant appealed. The Court of Appeal reversed the decision of the Chancery judge and ordered judgment to be entered for the defendant. The plaintiffs appealed to the House of Lords.

The House of Lords held that as the employers had terminated the engagement by wrongfully dismissing their servant from his employment, such dismissal amounted to an entire rescission of the contract, and the employers had thenceforth no right to enforce any restriction contained in the contract. The judgment of the Court of Appeal was therefore upheld.—General Billposting Company v. Atkinson, House of Lords, December 14th, 1908.

THE DOCTRINE OF COMMON EMPLOYMENT: ACCIDENT ON EMPLOYERS' TRAIN RETURNING FROM WORK.

A servant injured in the course of his employment by the negligence of a fellow servant in a common employment with him, is not entitled by the Common Law of England to recover damages from his master in respect of the injuries.

damages from his master in respect of the injuries.

A collier was employed by a company which owned a private railway running to their pits. At the beginning and end of the day's work, a train was run on this line by which the men were allowed, if they chose, to travel to and from their work, free of charge. At the end of a day's work the collier got to the train just as it was about to start, and got into a carriage which already contained more men than it was constructed to hold. He accordingly sat on the floor of the carriage with his feet outside resting on the step. The step was a parrow one and his boots. resting on the step. The step was a narrow one, and his boots projected beyond it. The train had to pass under a bridge belonging to the company. That day a mason in the company's employ had been instructed by the company's engineer to build a wall by the side of the railway to strengthen this bridge, and he had erected a scaffolding for the purpose so close to the railway that a train would clear it by a very few inches. As the train in which the man was seated as described passed this scaffolding the man fell out and was killed. No one saw what caused him to fall out, but probably his boots came in contact with the scaffolding and so caused the accident. The mother of the deceased man brought an action for damages against the company in respect of her son's death. At the trial the jury found that the accident was due to negligence on the part of the company's servant, but could not agree as to whether the deceased man had himself been guilty of negligence. The judge gave judgment in favour of the defendants on the ground that the doctrine of common employment applied as the deceased had been killed in his employment by the negligence of a fellow servant in a common employment with him. The plaintiff appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that under the doctrine of common employment a servant took the risk of negligence on the part of his fellow servants. That risk extended to every patent risk from such negligence to which the servant was exposed by reason of his employment. In this case the risk incurred by travelling on his employment. In this case the risk incurred by traveling on his employers' train to or from his work came within the risks to which the deceased man exposed himself by reason of his employment. Therefore the doctrine of common employment applied. The judge was right and the appeal must be dismissed.—
Coldrick v. Partriage, Jones & Co., Ltd. Court of Appeal, January

PIECE WORK: NOTICE TO TERMINATE EMPLOYMENT: OBLIGATION ON EMPLOYER TO FIND WORK: CUSTOM.

A woman had been employed as a weaver for about twelve months in a cotton mill. She was paid by piece work, and her wages averaged from 15s. to 16s. a week. By the terms of her wages averaged from 15s. to 16s. a week. By the terms of her engagement seven days' notice was to be given on either side to terminate the employment. On September 19th, at an hour's notice, the employers stopped all work in the shed in which this woman was employed, and did not re-open the shed for seven weeks. They gave her no notice, other than the one hour mentioned, and refused to pay her any wages in lieu of notice. She brought an action in the County Court for damages for breach of contract to find her work for a week.

At the trial the defendants set up a custom in the cotton trade (at all events in that district) by which they were entitled to stop work at the weaving shed for want of yarn without giving the workmen any notice or paying them any wages in lieu of notice.

A large amount of evidence was given on each side. On behalf of the defendants this was to the effect that the alleged custom to stop without notice for an indefinite time extended to all causes which could not have been reasonably foreseen by the employers or controlled by them—such as accidents to machinery, necessary repairs, fire or want of fuel. In case of lack of material, employers repairs, fire or want of fuel. In case of lack of material, employers were said to be entitled to put their workmen on short time. Three cases only of stoppage for want of material could, however, be proved, the last of which was in 1893; but there was no evidence as to what arrangements were made with the workmen in these cases. The judge decided in the first place that the existence of the alleged custom had not been proved; and in the second place that, if it had been proved, the custom was bad and could not be supported in law, inasmuch as it was unreasonable. It was unreasonable in law, inasmuch as it was unreasonable. It was unreasonable. because, according to the evidence, it was one-sided and unfair to the workman, as he remained bound by his part of the contract until he had given seven days' notice and could not meanwhile

accept other work. The judge further decided that the occasion of the stoppage was not an event which could not have been foreseen or controlled by the defendants; nor was the want of yarn the real cause of the work being stopped. The real cause was a dispute with other classes of workmen in the course of which the defendants, for their own purposes, locked out the weavers of whom the plaintiff was one.

Judgment was accordingly given for the plaintiff for the sum of 15s. for damages for the failure of the defendants, in breach of their contract, to find her work for one week.—Bowden v. Reyners, Limited, Ashton-under-Lyne County Court, December 3rd, 1908.

RAILWAY CONCILIATION BOARDS.

LIST OF MEMBERS ELECTED.

THE persons named below have been duly returned on behalf of the employees as members of the Conciliation Boards on the following Railways:-

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

Sectional Board I. First District. — J. Paul, signalman, Glasgow (Partick East Junction); W. G. Hunter, reliefman, Mossend. Second District. —W. Martin, signalman, Alloa Branch (Forth Bridge); P. Stirling, signalman, Plean Junction. Third District. —J. Allan, signalman, Edinburgh (Coltbridge Junction); W. Neill, signalman, Carstairs Junction No. 2. Fourth District. —W. Thomson, reliefman, Perth; R. Bell, signalman, Forfar.

Sectional Board II. First District .- T. Ritchie, passenger guard, Glasgow Central; H. McKerlie, passenger guard, Rutherglen. Second District.—W. J. Henry, passenger guard, Glasgow (Buchanan Street); W. Leslie, passenger guard, Glasgow (Buchanan Street). Third District.—T. C. Finlayson, passenger guard, Edinburgh (Princes Street); A. Murray, passenger guard, Edinburgh (Princes Street). Fourth District.—D. Goodfellow, passenger guard, Perth; W. Milne, passenger guard, Aberdeen.

Sectional Board III. First District.- J. Hinselwood, foreman Bectional Board III. First District.—J. Hinselwood, foreman parcel porter, Glasgow (Central); J. Scott, foreman carriage cleaner, Glasgow (Smithy Lye). Second District.—R. Munro, foreman passenger porter, Bridge of Allan; W. C. Urquhart, passenger shunter, Glasgow (Buchanan Street). Third District.—D. R. Staig, coupler, Edinburgh (Princes Street); J. Wood, passenger shunter, Edinburgh (Princes Street). Fourth District.—R. Christie, passenger porter, Forfar; G. McGlashan, parcel porter, Perth General.

Sectional Board IV. First District. - J. Black, brakesman, Glasgow (Polmadie); A. Brown, brakesman, Motherwell, Second District.—J. E. Harrison, chief yardsman, Whifflet; D. Moffat, brakesman, Greenhill. Third District.—W. Jeffrey, brakesman, Edinburgh; C. Kidd, brakesman, Carlisle. Fourth District.—J. Fiddes, yardsman, Aberdeen; P. Shearer, brakes-

Sectional Board Y. First District.—R. Taylor, goods porter, Paisley (St. James); G. Johnston, goods porter, Glasgow (Eglinton Street). Second District.—J. Wilkinson, goods checker, Glasgow (Buchanan Street); A. Wilson, goods checker, Glasgow (Buchanan Street). Third District.—R. Morrison, number taker, Edinburgh (Lothian Road); J. G. Carruthers, goods porter, Lockerbie. Fourth District.—A. Forbes, number taker, Dundee West; R. M. Stewart, number taker, Dundee West.

Sectional Board YI. First District.—D. Wallace, engine driver, Motherwell; J. Macgregor, engine driver, Hamilton West. Second District.—A. M. Smith, engine driver, Glasgow (St. Rollox); S. Beattie, engine driver, Grangemouth. Third District.—D. Bell, carriage and wagon examiner, Beattock; R. Oliphant, engine driver, Carlisle. Fourth District.—W. Taylor, engine driver, Perth; J. Souttar, engine driver, Forfar.

Sectional Board VII. First District. - A. McL. Hudson, surfaceman, Uplawmoor; D. Maguire, platelayer, Cleland. Second District. — D. O'Neill, surfaceman, Grangemouth; P. McGarry, surfaceman, Grangemouth. Third District. — E. Easton, platelayer, Ecclefechan; C. Bell, surfaceman, Beattock. Fourth District. — T. F. Gray, surfaceman, Perth General; J. Hutcheson, surfaceman, Crieff.

CAMBRIAN RAILWAYS.

Sectional Board A .- J. Hampton, engine driver, Llanidloes; T. Hughes, engine driver, Oswestry; T. F. Jones, engine driver, Portmadoc; G. Williams, fireman, Aberystwyth.

Sectional Board B. District No. 1.—W. Bennett, relayer, Abermule; J. Jones, ganger, Welshpool. District No. 2.—J. Lewis, platelayer, Caersws; D. Hughes, relayer, Aberdovey.

Sectional Board C. District No. 1.—A. Ballinger, passenger porter, Welshpool; R. Manuel, passenger guard, Llangynog. District No. 2.—H. Williams, goods guard, Aberystwyth; E. Jones, signalman, Machynlleth.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

66

THE total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshops Act during January was 44, consisting of 38 cases of lead poisoning, I case each of mercurial and phosphorus poisoning, and 4 cases of anthrax. In January, 1908, 45 cases of lead poisoning and 5 cases of anthrax were reported.

The number of deaths reported during January, 1909, was 4, 3 due to lead poisoning and 1 to anthrax; in January, 1908, 2 deaths due to lead poisoning and 1 to anthrax were reported. In addition to the above, 24 cases of lead poisoning (6 of which proved fatal) were reported in January, 1909, among house painters and plumbers, as compared with 17 (including 3 deaths) in January, 1908.

Analysis by Industries.

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

	Ca	ises.	Dea	ths.
Industry.	Jan., 1909.	Jan., 1908.	Jan., 1909.	Jan , 1908.
	1	Lead P	oisoning.	
Smelting of Metals	2	5	1	_
Brass Works	-	I	-	-
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	_		5 To 100	
Plumbing and Soldering Printing	3 3	ī		
	-	2		_
Tinning and Enamelling of Iron Hollow-ware	-	I	-	-
White Lead Works	4	5	-	-
Red and Yellow Lead Works China and Earthenware*	1 4	7		1
Litho-Transfer Works	4			-
Glass Cutting and Polishing	2	I	2	-
Glass Cutting and Polishing Enamelling of Iron Plates		1	10 mm	-
Electrical Accumulator Works	I	3	-	-
Paint and Colour Works Coach Making	6	6		
Shipbuilding				
Paint used in other Industries	6	4	_	-
Other Industries	4	4	-	I
Total in Factories and Workshops	38	45	3	2
House Painting and Plumbing	24	17	6	3
Mercurial Polsoning-		1 1	1	
Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes				
Other Industries	I			
		-		Ξ
		_		=_
Total	1	-	Ξ	<u>=</u>
Phosphorus Poisoning—	1	_	=	=-
Phosphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works			= -	
Phosphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works Other Industries	1 	=	=	Ξ_
Phosphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works Other Industries	1	=		
Phosphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction o	1 1			= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
Phosphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total	1 1	- - - - - -	1	
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Phosphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries	1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1		- - - - -	-
Phosphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries Total	1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1			= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
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Phosphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries Total Total Total	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	I		

NIGHT WORK OF WOMEN. Berne Convention.

A COMMUNICATION to the Foreign Office from the Swiss Legation in London, dated January 14th, reports the ratification by Austria-Hungary and Portugal of the Berne Convention, signed on September 26th, 1906, relating to the prohibition of the employment of women at night in industrial occupations. (See GAZETTE, December, 1906, p. 354.)

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JANUARY.

(Based on information supplied by the Home Office and the Board of Trade.) EXCLUSIVE of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during January, 1909, was 231, a decrease of 15 as compared with the previous month, and of 63 as compared with a year ago. The mean number for January in the years 1904-1908 was 262, the maximum year being 1908 with 294 deaths, and the minimum year 1905 with 239 deaths.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines and quarries in January, 1909, was 114, as compared with 115 in December, 1908, and 124 a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during January, 1909, was 76, as compared with 90 in the previous month, and 109 a year ago. The corresponding figures for workpeople employed in the railway service were 37, 39, and 59 respectively.

The number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during January, 1909, was 98, as compared with 76 in December, 1908, and 116 in January, 1908.

Tgade.	Numb	er of Work silled durin	people	Increase Decrease Jan., 1 compare	e (+) or e (-) in gog, as ed with a
	Jan., 1909	Dec., 1908.	Jan., 1908.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service		-		- 1	- 2
Brakesmen and Goods Guards Engine Drivers	3	2	3 4	+ 3	- ī
Firemen	3	2	3	+ 1	
Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men (not	2	I	10	+ 1 + 2	+ 2 - 5
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	5	3			
Porters	4	5	7	- 1	- 3
Shunters	2	4	5 26	- 2 - 5	- 3 - 12
Miscellaneous Contractors' Servants	14	19	I		+ 2
	37	39	59	- 2	- 22
Total, Railway Service	01	- 35	- 00		
Underground Surface	90 19	86 19	98 16	+ 4	- 8 + 3
Total, Mines	109	105	114	+ 4	- 5
Quarries over 20 feet deep	5	10	10	- 5	- 5
Factories and Workshops-			100000		
Textile-					
Cotton	1 2	2	3 2	- I - 2	- 2
Wool and Worsted Other Textiles	3	4 2	I	+ 1	+ 2
Non-Textile-					
Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion of Metals	II	9	5 15	- I + 2	- 4
Marine and Locomotive	2	2	I		+ 1
Engineering Ship and Boat Building	3	10	14	- 7	- 11
Wood	4 6	3	i	+ 1	+ 3
Chemicals		4	3	+ 2 + 2	+ 3 + 1
Laundries Other Non-Textile Industries	24	33	30	T 3	- 6
	59	71	76	- 12	- 17
Total, Factories	99	11	10	- 13	- 11
Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 103-5-					
Docks, Wharves and Quays	9	12	24	- 3 + I	- I5 - I
Warehouses Buildings to which Act applies	7	7	7	- Committee	
		19	33	- 2	- 16
Total under Factory Act, 8s. 103-5	17	18	90		- 10
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	- 1	2	2	+ 2	+ 3
Total, exclusive of Seamen	231	246	294	- 15	- 63
	The second second				
Seamen- On Trading Vessels-					
Sailing	14	II	17	+ 3	- 3
Steam	14 68	56	73	+ 12	- 3 - 5
On Fishing Vessels—		3	1	- 3	- 1
Sailing Steam	16	6	25	+ 10	- 9
			110		-
Total, Seamen	98	76	116	+ 22	- 18
Total, including Seamen	329	322	410	+ 7	- 81

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.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. February, 1909.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JANUARY.*

Number and Magnitude.—Twenty-eight disputes began in January, 1909, as compared with 11 in December, 1908, and 30 in January, 1908. By the 28 disputes, 3,914 workpeople were directly, and 4,659 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in old disputes which began before January and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 12,021 workpeople involved in trade disputes during January, 1909, compared with 17,576 in December, 1908, and 23,251 in January, 1908.

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

	No. of	No. of W	No. of Workpeople involved				
Trades.	Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.			
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile Clothing	12 5 2 3 6	2,504 936 69 145 260	4,009 466 184	6,513 1,402 69 329 260			
Total, January, 1909	28	3,914	4,659	8,573			
Total, December, 1908	11	3,051	4,618	7,669			
Total, January, 1908	30	13,292	5,391	18,683			

Causes.—Of the 28 new disputes, 7 arose on demands for increased wages, 7 on objections to reduction in wages, and 3 on other wages questions, 6 on questions of the employment of particular classes or persons, 3 on questions of Trade Union principle, and 2 from other

Results.—Definite results were reported in the case of 14 new disputes, directly involving 2,852 persons, and 6 old disputes, directly involving 2,766 persons. Of the 20 new and old disputes, 3, directly involving 398 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; directly involving 4,107 persons, were decided in favour of the employers; and 8, directly involving 1,113 persons, were compromised. In the case of 3 other disputes terminated during the month, work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration. - The aggregate duration in January of disputes that started or were settled in that month was 73,600 working days. In addition, 58,800 working days were lost during January owing to disputes which began before that month and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total duration in January of all disputes, new and old, was 132,400 working days, as compared with 165,000 in the previous month and 382,000 in the corresponding month of 1908.

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

Principal Trade Disputes.

Occupations.†	Locality.	Work	ber of people olved.	Date when Dispute	Dura- tion in Work-	Alleged Cause or Object.†	Result.†
		Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.+	began in 1909.	ing Days.		
Coal Mining— Miners	Durham	800	-	2 Jan.	I	Alleged excessive employment of off-hand men.	Amicable settlement effected.
Pony Drivers, &c., and all Other Colliery Workpeople	Barnsley	(gi	823	26 Jan. 1908		For increase of wages	No settlement reported.
Putters, Hewers, &c., and Other Underground and Surface Workers	Fence Houses	2,556	3,533	13 Dec.	5	Because of imprisonment of putters on refusal to pay fines imposed by magistrates for breach of contract.	Work resumed unconditionally.
Firemen, Hewers, Repairers, Labourers, &c.	Amman and Swansea Valleys	46	2,935	ii Jan.	3	For advance in wages, reduction in hours of labour, and other matters.	Work resumed pending arbitration.
Bedstead Trade — Bedstead Workmen	Birmingham, Dudley, Warrington and Sowerby Bridge	1846	456	4 Jan.	26	Against proposed withdrawal of bonus of 71 per cent.	Bonus withdrawn; trade union- ists to have preference in fill- ing up vacancies; attempt to be made to form a Concilia- tion Board.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture— Machinists and Other Boot and Shoe Operatives		75	170	20 Jan.	6	Objection to new forewoman	Work resumed pending investigation of grievances.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 days. † The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.s. thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves on strike or looked out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

HOME OFFICE ORDER.

Factory and Workshop Acts, 1901 and 1907: Dangerous Industry: Electrical Energy.—It is provided by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, that where the Home Secretary is satisfied that any machinery or plant used in factories or workshops is dangerous to life or limb, he may certify such machinery or plant to be dangerous; and thereupon he may, subject to the provisions of the Act, make such regulations as appear to him to be reasonably practicable, and to meet the necessity of the case. In pursuance of this power the Home Secretary has certified the generation, transformation, distribution and use of electrical energy in any factory or workshop to be dangerous, and has made Regulations* to meet the case. These are dated December 23rd, 1908, and come into force on July 1st, 1909, except as regards such parts of

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1908, No. 1312. Wyman & Sons. Price 1d.

electrical stations as were constructed before July 1st, 1908, in respect of which they are to come into force on January 1st, 1910. The Regulations provide that all apparatus and conductors shall be sufficient in size and power for the work they are called upon to do, and so constructed and worked as to prevent danger so far as is reasonably practicable. There are a large number of rules as to insulation, the position of bare conductors, the efficient control of current and motors, the arrangement of switchboards, and other matters. Some of the Regulations apply to all factories and workshops in which electrical power is used; others only apply where on account of special circumstances the Home Secretary gives notice to the occupier that they shall apply. Nothing in them, however, is to apply to any service lines or apparatus on the supply side of the consumer's terminals, or to any chamber containing such service lines or apparatus, where the supply is given from outside under the Board of Trade Regulations-provided that no live metal is exposed so that it may be touched.

^{*} Of the 4 persons affected in the China and Earthenware Industry, 2 were females.

Employees of Local Authorities ...

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

Changes taking effect in January.—The net result of all the changes taking effect in January, 1909, was a decrease of £2,385 per week, as compared with a decrease of £845 per week in December, 1908, and an increase of £15,515 per week in January, 1908. The number of workpeople affected was 73,582, of whom 3,626 received advances amounting to £114 per week, and 69,956 sustained decreases amounting to £2,499 per week. The total number affected in the preceding month was 23,852, and in January, 1908, 424,625.

One change, affecting 200 workpeople, was settled by arbitration; three changes, affecting 38,400 workpeople, were arranged by Conciliation Boards; one change, affecting 179 workpeople, was settled by mediation after a dispute causing stoppage of work; and sixteen changes, affecting 17,227 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 17,576 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, without stoppage of work.

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

Groups of T	· dos			Summar	y of Chan	iges taking en	ect in Jan.
Groups of 1	raues	•		. 19	908.	19	909.
Building				No. 183	+ £	No. 600	- £
Coal Mining		***	•••	354,000	+ 17,3		- 1,410
Iron, &c., Mining		***	•••	7,815		7,500	- 8g
Onoverdan		***	***	1,753		59 1,744	- 19
Pig Iron Manufacture	•••	***	***	10,104	- 5	56 9,847	- 146
Iron and Steel Manufa	otneo	***	•••				
			***	5,020	C - 300000	100	- 407
Engineering and Shiph	numan	ng	***	35,806	- 2,0		- 334
Other Metal Trades		•••	***			900	- 38
Textile Trades	***			5,663	+ 2	95 350	+ 24
Clothing Trades						250	+ 23
Printing, &c., Trades			9.00	3,572		45 575	+ 29
Glass, &c., Trades		***	•••	313/-	10000		Selling State
Other Trades	***	***	•••			60	1 "
Other Trades				690	The second second	68 429	+ 22

Total... 424,625 + 15,515 73,582 - 2,385

19 + 1

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in January, 1909, affected 1,463 workpeople, whose aggregate working time was reduced by 7,924 hours per week.

Principal Changes in January.

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

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

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change takes	Occupation.	Num Work	nber of people ted by	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
		effect in 1909.		In- crease.	De- crease.	CROSCORES TO A STREET, STREET, SEC.
			I.—RATES OF	WAGE	S.	
Building	Glasgow and District	ı Jan.	Plasterers		500	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour (\(\frac{1}{2}d. \) to \(\text{gd.} \)).
Coal Mining	Northumberland	4 & 11 Jan.	Underground Workers and Banks- men (except Deputies, Mechanics, Enginemen and Firemen) Other Surface Workers		38,000	Decrease of 3\frac{3}{4} per cent., leaving wages 37\frac{1}{2} per cent. above the standard of November, 1879. Decrease of 3 per cent., leaving wages 30 per cent. above the
Ironstone Mining	Cleveland	25 Jan.	Ironstone Miners		7,5co	standard of November, 1879. Decrease of 1 per cent., leaving wages 27 per cent. above the standard of 1879.
Quarrying	Weardale	25 Jan.	Limestone Quarrymen		1,700	Decrease of 1 per cent., leaving wages 27 per cent. above the standard of 1879.
(Cleveland and Durham	2 Jan.	Blastfurnacemen		5,500	Decrease, under sliding scale, of \(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent., leaving wages \(21\frac{1}{2} \) per cent. above the standard of 1879.
Pig Iron	West Cumberland	ı Jan.	Blastfurnacemen	1,400		Advance, under sliding scale, of 1 per cent., making wages 2c2 per cent. above the standard of 1889.
Manufacture	North Staffordshire	Jan.	Blastfurnacemen		600	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 11 per cent., leaving wages 18 per cent. above the standard.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire	I Jan.	Blastfurnacemen	•••	1,250	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5½ per cent., leaving wages 11 per cent. above the standard of 1895.
nates obest of	Middlesbrough	4 Jan.	Steel Workers		770	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1 per cent., leaving wages 8 per cent. above the standard.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Eston	3 Jan.	Steel Workers	•••	1,240	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1½ per cent., leaving wages 18½ per cent. above the standard.
+	South Wales and Monmouthshire	ı Jan.	Iron and Steel Workers and Mechanics		5,000	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 5½ per cent., leaving wages 11 per cent. above the standard of 1895. Decrease of 1s. per week to those receiving over 26s, per week
flac of a strong	Halifax	Jan.	Engineers and Machinemen		1,000	and of 6d. per week to those receiving 26s. and under.
Engineering	The Clyde	20 Jan.	Engineers and Machinemen		5,000	Decrease of 5 per cent. off piece rates, and of \(\frac{1}{2}d\). per hour, or is, per week, off time rates.
Textile	Nottingham	Jan.	Lace Makers (Plain Net Section)	350	•••	Addition of 5 per cent. bonus,
Boot and Shoe Manufacture	Kettering	ı Jan.	Lasters and Finishers	200		Advance of 2s. per week in minimum rate ((28s. to 30s.).
Printing	Bristol	ı Jan.	Compositors and Machinemen	280	•••	Advance of is, per week (32s. to 33s.).
Woodworking	Liverpool and District	ı Jan.	French Polishers†	250		Advance of ½d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.).
			II.—HOURS	OF LA	BOUR	
Woodworking	Liverpool and District	ı Jan.	French Polishers;		250	Decrease of 3 hours per week (50 to 47).
Employees of Local Authorities	Birmingham	ı Jan.	Motormen, Conductors, &c., in Tramways Department	1	1,083	Decrease of 6 hours per week (60 to 54).

Note.—Full particulars will appear in the March Gazette of the following important changes which have been arranged to take effect in February.

Coal Mining.—Reductions of 2½ per cent. in the wages of miners in Durham; and of 2d. per day in the wages of deputies, mechanics and enginemen, and of 3 per cent. in those of firemen in Northumberland.

Pig Iron Manujacture.—Reductions of 2½ per cent. in the wages of blastfurnacemen in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire and in Scotland.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Advance of 3d. per ton, in the wages of iron puddlers and of 2½ per cent. in those of iron and steel millmen; in the North of England.

Engineering.—Reduction of 2½ per cent. off piece rates and of 1s. per week off time rates in the wages of engineers in Manchester and District.

* Based on information obtained from all available sources, verified and corrected by direct application to the Employers, Trade Unions, and other parties concerned. The following kinds of changes are not included in the statistics:—(1) Changes in wages affecting agricultural labourers, seamen, and railway servants; (2) Increments accruing under scales of pay, as in the case of policemen, some municipal employees, &c. (3) Changes in pay of individuals, the grant of extra pay as compensation for extra work, &c.

† See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

‡ See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Summary for January.

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.

ero di estado del se		January.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Jan., 1909, compared with			
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1907.	
IFood, Drink, and	£	£	£	£	£	
Tobacco	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	100 St. 100 St	100 mm 2 mm	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN		
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured*	26,862,824	24,969,482	23,060,536	-1,908,946	- 3,802,288	
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	053 CO CO CO	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	The state of the s			
IV.—Miscellaneous and Un- classified (including Parcel Post)	252,444	171,674	264,280	+ 92,606	+ 11,836	
Total value of Imports	60,534,846	56,363,379	53,511,359	-2,852,020	- 7,023,487	

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

	2.00	January.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Jan- 1909, compared with			
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1908.	1907.	
I.—Food, Drink, and	£ 1,494,219	£ 1,511,728	£ 1,461,395	- £ 50,333	- £ 32,824	
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured:		4,237,740	3,689,676	- 548,054	- 191,496	
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured§	29,150,703	28,151,235	22,943,357	-5,207,878	- 6,207,346	
IV.—Miscellaneous and Un- classified (including Parcel Post)	544,513	507,064	708,618	+ 201,554	+ 164,105	
Total value of Exports of British produce.		34,407,767	28,803,046	-5,604,721	- 6,267,561	

The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted to £8,793,276 in January, 1907; £6,599,209 in January, 1908; and £6,687,551 in January, 1909.

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 January 30th, 1909, amounted to £4,028,339, a decrease of £190,764 (or 4.5 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding

The decrease was greatest on the lines serving the north-west, midland, and eastern districts of England. On the Irish lines there was a slight increase.

	4 week January				
	Amount.	or I	rease(+) Decrease as com- ed with 1908,		
English Lines:— L. & N. W., Midland, N. London, and N. Staffs Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, Gt. Eastern, and London & Tilbury Lancs. and Yorks., and N. Eastern L. & S.W., and Gt. Western	£ 1,324,930 650,875 722,678 628,000		£ 89,026 44.558 29,496		
L. B. & S. C., and S. E. & C	139,319	+ -	9,000 90 21,220		
Gt. Southern and Western, Midland, G.W. and Gt. Northern	107,254	+	2,446		
Total	4,028,339	-	190,764		

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

Coal, wool, oil, seeds, &c., hides and skins.

§ Yarns, textile fabrics and apparel, metal manufactures, chemicals, &c.

PAUPERISM IN JANUARY.

(Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland, and Ireland. THE number of paupers relieved on one day in January, 1909, in the 35 urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 236 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Compared with December, 1908, the total number of paupers increased by 1,913 (0.5 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 1. The number of indoor paupers increased by 2,182 (1.2 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 269 (0.1 per cent.). Increases occurred in 22 districts, the most marked being in the Stockton and Tees district (15 per 10,000), and in the Hull district (9 per 10,000) In 8 districts there were decreases, and in 5 districts no changes occurred.

Compared with January, 1908, the rate per 10,000 increased by 10. The number of indoor paupers increased by 7,496 (4'1 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 14,814 (6.7 per cent.). In 26 districts there were increases, the greatest being in the Stockton and Tees district (227 per 10,000); in 7 districts there were decreases, and in 2 districts there was no change.

Paupers on one day in second week of Jan., 1969.

Selected Urban Districts.	In-	Out-	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of	of Population as compared with		
	door.	door.		Esti- mated Popula- tion.	A month ago.	A year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES.*			-38 3	DE TRACOS			
Metropolis.		43		+	+		
West District	12,603	3,298	15,901	186 259		- 7	
North District	17,428	10,781	28,209 9,603	531	+ 6	+ 1	
Central District	7,107	2,501 8,511	25,188	348	- 8	+ 10	
East District	16,677	22,174	50,548	262		+ 2	
	82,189	47,265	:29,454	271	- 2	+ 1	
Total, Metropolis	4,832	13,633	18,515	246	- 4	+ 11	
West Ham	4,032	13,033	10,313		*		
Other Districts. Newcastle District	2,911	6,014	8,925	194	7 2	+ 1	
Stockton & Tees District	1,627	10,276	11,903	530	+ 15	+227	
Bolton, Oldham, &c	4,770	6,698	11,468	146	+ 2	+ 12	
Wigan District	2,523	6,035	8,558	208	- 2	- r	
Manchester District	11,966	11,160	23,126	236	+ 6	+ 26	
Liverpool District	13,978	11,857	25,835	241		+ 15	
Bradford District	2,249	2,730	4,979	134	- 2	+ 7	
Halifax & Huddersfield	1,410	4.332	5,742	156	+ 3	+ 8	
Leeds District	3,289	5 548	8,837	176	+ 7 + 4	+ 9	
Barnsley District	843	2,990	7.525	149	+ 4 + 2	+ 8	
Sheffield District	3,754	6,109	8,097	163 280	+ 9	+ 29	
37 11 01 07 111	2,644	8,315	10,959	281	+ 3	+ 23	
North Stanordshire	2,449	5,991	8,440	196	+ 1	- 6	
Leicester District	1,763	5,240	7,003	298	+ 8	+ 5	
Wolverhampton District	4,237	12,102	16,339	242	+ 1	+ 3	
Birmingham District	5,917	4,603	10,530	176	+ 4	+ 16	
Bristol District	3,196	6,205	9,401	233		- 8	
Cardiff & Swansea	2,638	7,706	10,344	260	+ 2		
Total, "Other Districts"	74,162	127,682	201,844	217	+ 3	+ 16	
SCOTLAND.*		0.00	1500	070	0		
Glasgow District	6,759	18,865	25,621	249	+ 2	+ 16	
Paisley & Greenock District	997	2,821	3,818	209 183	+ 2	+ 15	
Edinburgh & Leith District Dundee & Dunfermline	2,129	5,602	7,731	186	+ 3 + 1	+ 3 + 5	
41 1	997	2,766	3,763	232	T 1	+ 5 + 6	
Coatbridge & Airdrie	488	1,708	2,196	221	+ 6	+ 22	
Total for the above Scottish Districts	12,181	35,068	47,749	224	+ 2	+ 12	
IRELAND.;							
Dublin District	7,446	5,833	13,279	328	+ 2	+ 5	
Belfast District	4,432	975	5,407	126		+ 12	
Cork, Waterford & Limerick	4,674	5,008	9,682	398	- 4	- 6	
Galway District	356	341	697	201	- 2	- 10	
Total for the above Irish Districts	16,908	12,157	29,065	261		+ 4	
Total for above 35 Dis-	190,272	235,855	426,127	236	+ 1	+ 10	

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

† The rates for January, 1909, and December, 1908, are based upon the estimated population in 1909, and the rate for January, 1908, upon the estimated population in 1908.

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

LABOUR BUREAUX IN JANUARY.*

Note.—Labour bureaux whose registers are identical with those of Distress Committees are excluded from this Table. For statistics of the work of Distress Committees in January, see page 42.

RETURNS were received relating to the work of 45 Labour Bureaux during January; of these Bureaux boys, 317; women and girls, 645. The figures for the non-affiliated Bureaux are as follows: building Provinces. Of the 27 London Bureaux 24 are affiliated to the Central Employment Exchange, and are under the control of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London.

The total number of applications for work during the menth was 25,877, of which 18,316 were in London, and 7.561 in the Provinces. The number of situations filled through the Bureaux was 5,070, or 85'9 per cent. of the situations offered. The number of permanent situations filled was 2,067 (or 40.8 per cent.), and temporary 3 003 (or 59.2 per cent.). The majority of situations found were in unskilled occupations. The persons for whom situations were found through the London Exchanges affiliated to the Central Exchange were divided by trades, as follows: building trades (artisans and labourers), 199; wood-working trades, 55; metal and engineering trades, 116; other skilled trades,

trades, 105; metal and engineering trades, 143; carters and stablemen, clerks, warehousemen, porters and messengers, 194; general labourers, 191; bill distributors, &c., 791; employees of local authorities, 1,100; charwomen and domestic servants, 239; other occupations, 287. In addition, the Salvation Army authorities found work for 174 men.

At 43 of the Bureaux mentioned below figures for 1908 are available. The number of applicants registered at these Bureaux was 25,742 in January, 1909, of whom 5,035 (or 196 per cent.) obtained situations. In January, 1908, there were 22,605 applicants, of whom 3,660 (or 16.2 per cent.) obtained situations. The number of workpeople on the registers at the end of January, 1909, was 35,364, as compared with 19,010 in 1908.

The following particulars of temporary work found by the Post Office during the Christmas pressure were not included in the December returns:—West Ham, 16 men, and Warrington, 56 men.

TABLE SHOWING WORK DONE BY EACH BUREAU DURING JANUARY.

					8	ituation	s Filled	•			Applie	cants R	emainin	g on th	ne Regi	sters.
Name of Bureau or Exchange	New Appli- cants.	Situa- tions offered.	Build-	Metal and En-		Other Occu-	Women	All	Situation	ons.		Metal and En		Other Occu-	Women	
A de la			ing Trades.	gineer- ing Trades.	and	pations. Men & Boys	and Girls.	Permanent.	Tem- porary	Total.	ing Trades.	gineer- ing Trades	and	pations. Men & Boys.	and Girls.	Total
London Employment Ex-																
changes (under Central Body Battersea (352, Park Rd., S.W. Bermondsey (3, Fort Buildings Southwark Park Rd.)	462	90 36	- 4	2 3	9	13	53 16	68 34	9	77 34	14 35	13	66 83	€o 65	54 37	207
Bethnal Green (11, Green St., E.) Camberwell (131 Peckham Rd S. E.) City of London (28, Temple	680	51 268 114	3 6 7	•••	1 131 11	18 48 35	16 66 37	31 113 90	138	38 251 90	28 52	38 38	156 78	274 121	92 84	588 373
Deptford (13 Deptford Bridge) Finsbury and Holborn (48	604 743	100	16	4 2	3	23	46 90	82 116	10	92 133	52 43	55 49	45 231	73 216	43 244	268 783
Myddleton St.) Fulham(EffieRd., Walham Green' Greenwich (10. Nelson St.) Hackney & Stoke Newington (24,	727 518 685	102 58 67	15 4 3	3 I	24 16 4	32 14 27	24 15 12	92 48 52	6 2 5	98 50 57	88 28 29	43 45 56	135 31 136	141 66 190	59 17	466
Amhurst Rd.) Hammersmith (20, Queen St., W.) Islington (03, St. Paul's Rd., N.)	512 784	46 53	11 7	10 2	7 22	13	5 13	28	18	46 58	146	28 39	99	100	34 19	392 616
Kensington (155, Clarendon Rd. Lambeth (120a, Lambeth Rd. Lewisham (246, High St.) Paddington (303, Harrow Rd., W.)	396 463 349 711	70 56 73 167	7 10 11 56	3 1	25 3 4 11	17 19 18 36	10 21 11 35	36 54 45 88	23 2 52	59 56 45 140	21 60 21 136	38 18	58 107 51	46 109 57 148	19 26 21 11	166 335 158
St. Marylebone (25, Paddington St., W.)	294	55 95	7		3	6 17	22	48 38	5 16	53 54	38	24 38 5	86 67	95 67	118 61 25	551 318 173
St. Pancras (19, Crowndale Rd.) Shored itch (134F, Kingsland Rd.) Southwark (23 New Kent Rd.) Stepney (463, Commercial Rd., E.) Wandsworth (213, Garrett Lane)	597 544 263 534 584	68 86 68 97 86	4 7 4 5	 1	6 11 18	25 19 15 13	13 37 27 19	39 56 51 22	9 33 11	49 56 60 55	44 23 27 28 71	25 22 18 23	137 102 104 213	115 107 66 124	43 48 56 96 38	364 302 271 484 318
Woolwich (20, Albion Rd.)	519	168		51	3	71	26	36 148		148	15	38	72 74	108	15	184
Total of above	13,400	2,273	199	116	335	551	645	1,440	406	1,846	1,139	707	2,570	2,503	1,260	8,179
Other London Bureaux. Salvation Army (20-22, White- chapel Rd., E.)	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	1,016	13	•••	7	996			1,016	1,016	85	39	203	219	•••	546
West Hem (29, Broadway, Strat- ford, E.) Westminster (Caxton Hall, S.W.)	163	73			7	32	9	10	34	53	18	12	347	43 393	484	1,293
Total, "Other London"	4,916	1,106	13	2	15	1,033	23	29	1,057	1,086	132	91	582	655	504	1,964
Provincial Bureaux. Birmingham (144, Gt Charles St.)† Coventry (3, Market Hall Arcade)	1,043	155 162	17	3	8	87	18	33	100	133	538	1,748	1,307	922	326	4,841
Dudley (Stone St.)	326 249 84	55 9	3 14 5	97 11 	9 4 1	34 26 8		139 43 2 3	12 7 9	143 55 9	68 1,251 27	616 12 73	567 254 7	224 150 56 6	59	2,039 410
Ipswich (135, Fore St.) Liverpool (Municipal Buildings, Dale St.) Manchester (King St., West	127	39	I		73	9771	107	9	1,057	31	I 320		5	7	157	13
Deansgate) Newcastle-on-Tyne (22, Royal Arcade)	680	42			4	2	28	16	18	34.	109	635	1,259	728	34I 58	6,731 1,701
Norwich (Free Library Buildings)	8	6				4 9		2	4 8	4 10	37 14	15 15	101 54	27 57	1	23I 140
Reading (Valpy Street) Salford (Town Hall) Warrington (Bank House, San- key St.)	85 88 205	20 152 51	1 2 18	3 6	122	13 5 8	20 16	18 30 22	122 29	18 152 51	34 44 15	5 16 86	64 80	26 42 73	2 242 111	129 408 365
Aberdeen (r, Adelphi) Dundee Dudhope Pk or Town Hall Edinburgh (27, Jeffrey St.) Glassow (15-17, Duke St.) Govan (Town Hall)	297 24 246 2,149 278	36 7 62 471 11	8 7	 7	24 13 68 5	39 43 6	7 10 76	3 31 135	33 7 31 66 11	36 7 62 201 11	269 502 219 51	178 367 368 705	878 497 868 514	128 11 775 583 50	11 20 72 410	1,464 31 2,213 2,48
Total, Provincial Bureaux	7.561	2,525	87	131	354	1,277	289	598	1,540	2,138	3,499	5,020	11,304	3,989	1,810	25,622
Grand Total	25,877	5,904	299	249	704	2,861	957	2,067	3,003	5,070	4,770	5,818	14,456	7,147	3,574	35,768

^{*}The figures for the London Exchanges affiliated to the Central Exchange relate to the 4 weeks ended January 25th, 1909; for the other Bureaux the plans relate to work done during the calendar month.

† Now includes particulars of the work done by the women's branch bureau.

‡ Includes 941 labourers engaged for removal of snow.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JANUARY.

DURING January 1,024 fresh applications (574 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 9 Bureaux furnishing returns, and 762 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 201 persons. of whom 119 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps). Of the 201 situations found for applicants 151 were of a more or less permanent character, while 50 were temporary only. These particulars are compared with similar information for January, 1908, in the Table

Returns for which information is not available for January, 1908, were also received from 2 other Bureaux.

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

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

	by V	cations Vork-	offer	tions ed by	Num	ber of	Workp Empl	eople
		ring		loyers		ma- ntly.	Tem- porarily.	
	Jan., 1909.	Jan., 1908.	Jan.,	Jan., 1908.	Jan., 1909.	Jan , 1908.	Jan., 1909.	Jan.,
			Sum	mary	by Bu	reaux.		
Central Bureau 9, Southampton Street, High Holborn. Y.W.C.A.:—	137	96	62	59	26	18	7	10
25, George Street, { (1) Hanover Sq., W. (2) Dublin :—	447 128	501 152	504 49	632 48	69 17	63 15	25 6	29 5
30, Molesworth Street Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Watford.	72	83	45	71	5	17		I
Edinburgh, and Glasgow)	240	162	102	103	34	31	12	16
Total of 9 Bureaux Birmingham Leeds	1,024 20 18	991	762 12 20}	913	151	144	50 }	*
		St	ımma	ry by	Occup	ations		
Superintendents,		11		, ,,	o coup.	l l		
Shop Assistants	75	67	26	15	6 2	14	2	I
Dressmakers, Milliners, etc. Secretaries, Clerks, Typists	85	100	27 25	30	14	8 8	6	6
Apprentices and Learners Domestic Servants	15	8	25	17	8	8	7	7
Miscellaneous	574	493 219	578 75	693	8g 23	79 24	30 4	41
Total of 9 Bureaux	1,024	934	762	913	151	144	50	61

In addition to the above registered applications, the Returns show that 52 persons in London and 25 in Edinburgh were referred to other Agencies; 222 persons in London, 21 in Leeds, and 19 in Watford were given advice as to training, &c., but were not registered.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING JANUARY.

(Based on information supplied to the Department by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.) (1) REGISTERED.

THE total number of Industrial Unions and Societies registered in January was as follows: — Under the Trade Union Acts, 2; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 19; under the Friendly Societies Act, 33 (including 17 Branches); under the Building Societies Acts, 2, in all, 56.

Among the new Societies registered in January were the following :-

Trade Unions.—England.—2, viz., London Jewish Bakers' Union, 24, Old Montague Street, London, E.; Manchester and Salford Assoc. of Patent Cop. Winders. Bobbin and Hank Winders, Gassers, Doublers, and Reelers, 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—Nil.

Industrial and Provident Societies. - England and Wales. -

* Information not available.

18, viz., Retail Distributive Societies: (3) Gorslas Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Society's Stores, Gorslas, Llandobie, S.O., Carmarthen; Stockport Railway Servants Coal Supply Assoc., Ltd., 75, Brinksway Road, Stockport; Petersfield and Dis, Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 6, Chapel Street, Petersfield. Agricultural Distributive Societies: Eardisland and Dist. Poultry and Egg Soc., Ltd., Eardisland, Pembridge, S.O.; Edeyrnion Agric. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Carthiacn, Llandrillo, Corwen: Llangynwyd Farmers' Soc., Ltd., Porsondy, Llangynwyd, Glamorgan. Small Holdings Societies: (5) Newborough Dist. Land Soc., Ltd., Mr. W. H. Stacey's House, Worrington Road, Newborough, Peterborough; Kings Langley and Dist. Co.-op. Small Holdings Soc., Ltd., Mr. Alick J. S. Button's House, High Street, Kings Langley; St. Budeaux Allotments Assoc. Ltd., 18, St. Budeaux Terrace, St. Budeaux, Devonport; Wellingborough Brook Farm Allotments Assoc., Ltd., 41, York Road, Wellingborough; Morley Small Holdings and Allotments Soc., Ltd., Chapel Hill, Morley, Leeds. Working Men's Clubs: (3) Bexley Heath Constitutional Club, Ltd., 183, Broadway, Bexley Heath Constitutional Club, Ltd., 183, Broadway, Bexley Heath, S.O., Kent; Southampton Working Men's Labour Club and Inst., Ltd., 49, Onslow Road, Southampton: Furnivall Sculling Club, Ltd., 19, Lower Hall, Hammersmith, W.; Productive Society: (1) South Wales Co-op Tailors, Ltd., 95, Tudor Road, Cardiff. Credit Society: (1) Scarborough and Dist. Co-op. Credit Bank, Ltd., Roscoe Rooms, Roscoe; Street, Scarborough. Miscellaneous: (2). Scotland.—Nil. Ireland.—1, viz., Agricultural Distributive Society: (1) Toomevara.

Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—14, viz., Bletchley and Fenny Stratford Working Men's Social Club, Bletchley; Longshaw Unity Working Men's Club, Blackburn; Foulridge Social Working Men's Club and Inst., Colne; St. Chad's Mutual Loan and Investmt. Soc., Grays; Northampton Boot and Shoe Trade Foremen's Assocn., Northampton; Cardiff Commercial Money Soc., Cardiff; National Telephone Staff Bolton Dist. Benevolent Soc., Bolton; Whitefield's Mutual Help Soc., London, W.C.; British Musicians' Pension Soc., London, S.E.; London and Counties Friendly Collecting Soc., London, E.C.; Forest Row Juvenile Equitable Assocn., Forest Row, Sussex; Sovereign Friendly Collecting Soc., Birmingham; People's Own Friendly Coll. Soc., Leeds; Dowlais Cardiff Colliery Workmen's Sick Fund, Pontypridd. Scotland.—Nil. Ireland—2, viz., Hotel, Restaurant and Club Employees Soc. of Ireland, Dublin; Maylough Credit Soc., Maylough, Gortloney, Meath.

(2) SOCIETIES AND UNIONS CEASING TO EXIST.

	Notices received in Jan., of		
	Commence- ment of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Registry Cancelled.
Trade Unions Industrial and Provident	2		I
Societies	···	2	I
Friendly Societies Branches		II	3
Building " Branches	4	18	

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JANUARY,

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.)

Sons, Limited, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., direct, or through any bookseller.)

Report of the Truck Committee. Vol. I. Report and Appendices.

Report of Departmental Committee appointed by the Home

Secretary in April, 1906, to inquire into the operation of the Truck

Acts, &c. [Cd. 4442: pp. v. 142: price is. 3d.] Vol. II. Evidence.

(Days 1-37). [Cd. 4443: pp. 381: price 3s. id.] Vol. III.

Evidence (Days 38-66) and Index. [Cd. 4444: pp. v. + 386: price

Royal Commission on Coast Erosion, the Reclamation of Tidal Lands, and Afforestation. Vol. II. Part I. Second Report (on Afforestation).

[Cd. 4460: pp. x + 48: price 6d.]

Select Committee or Home Work. Index and Digest of Evidence, Session 1908. [H.C. 246 Ind: pp. 16: price 2½d.]

Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. Reports for the year ending December 31st, 1907. Part A. Friendly Societies Workmen's Compensation Schemes, Industrial and Provident Societies, and Trade Unions. [H.C. 210: pp. 177: price 1s. 6d.] Part B. Industrial and Provident Societies. [H.C. 210, ii: pp. 250: price 2s.]

Building Societies. Thirteenth Annual Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies under the Building Societies Acts; with an Abstract of the annual accounts and statements of Societies for the year 1907. Part I. Report. [H.C. 211: pp. 24: price 2½d.]

with an Abstract of the annual accounts and statements of Societies for the year 1907. Part I. Report. [H.C. 211: pp. 24: price 2½d.] Report to Home Office on the Draft Regulations for the Generation, Transformation, Distribution and Use of Electrical Energy in premises under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, by James Swinburne. [Cd. 4462: pp. 35: price 3½d.] Schemes for the Regulation of Hours of Employment, Intervals for Meals and Rest, and Holidays of Workers in Charitable Institutions,

approved by the Secretary of State in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1907. [H.C.

341: pp. 7: price id.]

Seventieth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in England and Wales, 1907. [Cd. 4464: pp. cxi. +

499: price 3s. 3d.]

Aliens Act, 1905. Return of the Alien Passenger Traffic between the United Kingdom and Ports in Europe or within the Mediterranean Sea during the three months ending December 31st. 1908; with the number of Expulsion Orders made during that period. [Cd. 4482; pp. 8: price 11d.]

Agricultural Statistics, 1907. Part IV. Colonial and Foreign Statistics. Acreage, production, prices, &c. [Cd. 4445: pp. 125: price 6d.]

BRITISH COLONIES.

Canada. The Labour Gazette, December, 1908. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during November; the cement industry in Canada; changes in the rates of wages and hours in the third quarter of 1908, &c.

Victoria. Determination of Wages Boards. Wicker Board, December 5th, 1908, cancelling all previous Determinations. Pottery Trade Board, cancelling all previous Determinations. Brewers' Board,

cancelling Determination of December 30th, 1907.

Western Australia. Report of Proceedings of the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ended December 31st 1907. Proceedings under the Friendly Societies, Building Societies, Co-operative and Provident Societies, Workers' Compensation and Truck Acts. [Perth, W.A.: F. W. Simpson, Government Printer: pp. 31.]

New South Wales. Friendly Societies, Trade Unions, Building Societies and Co-operative Societies. Report of the Registrar for year 1907. State Subventions to Friendly Societies, law of 1908; comparative statistics of Friendly Societies in Australia and New Zealand. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. 40.] The Industrial Arbitration Reports and Records, Vol. VII., Part 2, 1908. Reports of four cases. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. 35 + 21.]

New Zealand. Awards, Recommendations and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Vol. iv., Part 6, October, 1908. Part 7, November, 1908. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer.]

Journal of the Department of Labour, December, 1908. Condition of trade and employment in November; cases under the Workers' Compensation and Contractor's and Workmen's Lien Acts, &c.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

United States.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Thirty-Eighth Annual Report on the Statistics of Labour for the year 1907. [Boston, Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers, pp. xxv. + 662.]

Twenty-second Annual Report on the Statistics of Manufactures for the year 1907. Wages paid, number of wage earners, production, &c. [Boston, Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers pp. xix. + 82.]

Illinois. Twenty-Sixth Annual Coal Report of the Illinois Bureau of Labour Statistics, 1907, with the 9th Annual Report of the Illinois Free Employment Offices for the year ended September 30th, 1907. Output of coal, persons employed, average working days. Number of persons seeking employment at the Free Employment Offices, number found situations, &c. [Springfield: Phillips Bros., State Printers: pp. xvii. + 418 + 84.]

Maine. Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics, 1908. Investigation of the industrial conditions of women and children in the textile industry, rural conditions, factory inspection, &c. [Waterville: Sentinel Publishing Co.: pp. 459.]

Journal of the French Labour Department, December, 1908. Application of labour laws in 1907. [Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie: price 2d.]

Journal of the German Labour Department, January, 1908. Employment in 1908; unemployment in fourth quarter of 1908; regulation of hours in iron and steel works. [Berlin: Carl Heymann: price

rd.]
Proceedings of the Council of Labour Statistics, No. 22, November 5th,

1908. [Berlin: pp. 67.]

Regulation of the Working Conditions of Municipal Employees in German Towns. I. Wages and Hours of Labour in 1902 and 1907.

German Labour Department, 1909. [Berlin, Carl Heymann: pp. xxxvi. + 144.]

Experiments in Insurance against Une Statistical Office of Magdeburg, 1908.

pp. 33.1 Weekly Industrial Journal of Baden (Organ of Baden Artisans' Guilds). Vols. 41 and 42 (1907 and 1908). Industrial Department of Baden.

[Karlsruhe: G. Braun; pp. 560 and 584.]

Journal of the Statistical Office of Wurtemburg (Supplement to the State Gazette of Wurtemburg), 1908 (16 parts and index) contains monthly reports on labour registries and prices of articles of food. [Stuttgart: pp. 339.]

Austria-Hungary.

Trade and Industry of Hungary in 1907. Budapest Chamber of Commerce. [Budapest: pp. 286.]

Proceedings of the 36th Congress of German Co-operative Societies in Austria, held at Vienna, 6th, 7th and 8th September, 1908. Anwalt des Allgemeinen Verbandes (Carl Wrabetz). [Vienna: im Selbstverlage

des Verbandes: pp. 146.]

Statistical Journal of Hungary, November-December, 1908. Strikes and lock-outs in first half of 1908. [Vienna: A. Holder.]

Journal of the Italian Labour Department, December, 1908. Bill of November 26th, 1908, on public contracts by co-operative societies: strikes and lock-outs in October; wages of dyers in

Milan. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d.]

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour in the Silk Industry of Italy.

1901-1907. Italian Labour Department. [Rome: Fratelli

Treves: pp. lxxxv. + 84; price is. 5d.]

Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, December 31st, 1908. Labour disputes in November. [Brussels: F. Vanbuggenhoudt:

Factory Inspection in Belgium, 1907. Belgian Labour Department. Brussels: J. Lebègue & Cie.: pp. 430: price 3s. 2d.]

Industrial Monographs. Groups III. and XVII. Construction of Machines and Electrical Apparatus. Belgian Labour Department and Department of Factory Inspection. [Brussels: J. Lebègue & Cie.: pp. 344: price 2s. 10d.]

Holland.

Statistical Yearbook of Holland, 1907. Statistics of trade unions, wages and hours of state employees, labour disputes, factory inspection (including hours of labour in factories visited), industrial accidents, Chambers of Labour, prices, accident insurance, savings banks, &c. Dutch Central Statistical Office. [The Hague:

Gebroeders Belinfante: pp. xxxi. + 314.]

Journal of the Dutch Central Statistical Office, December, 1908. Employment and labour disputes in November. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 2d.]

Report on the State Insurance Bank of Holland, 1907. [Amsterdam:

pp. 84.]
State Insurance Bank of Holland, Financial condition on December 31st. 1907. Part I: Part II (Statistics of Accident Insurance, February 1903

—December 31st, 1907). [Amsterdam: pp. 104 + tables.]

Statistical Yearbook of Zurich, 1907. Statistics of occupations. employment, housing, prices, etc. Municipal Statistical Office. [Zurich: Rascher & Co.: pp. 221: price 1s. 7d.]

Swedish Sick Funds in 1905. Swedish Labour Department, 1908. [Stockholm: K. L. Beckman: pp. lxv. + 170: price 1s. 1d.]

Abstract of Swedish Official Statistics, 1909. Wages of agricultural labourers, statistics of occupations, savings banks, sick funds, accident insurance, etc. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: pp. vii. + 148: price as 2d.]

pp. xii. + 148: price 2s. 3d.]

Report on Insurance in Sweden in 1906. 2—Smaller Institutions.

Swedish Insurance Department, 1908. [Stockholm: K. L. Beckman: pp. 210.]

Denmark.

Report of the Danish Unemployment Inspector for August 1st, 1907-May 31st, 1908. First report on working of law of 1907 granting State aid to recognised unemployed benefit funds. [Copenhagen: pp. 14.

Journal of the Finnish Labour Department, No. 5, 1908. Inquiry relating to housing of workpeople by employers, disputes in first 11 months of 1908, retail prices in third quarter of 1908. [Helsingfors: Kejserliga Senatens Tryckeri: price 21/2d.]

Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, December, 1908. Royal Decree on employment of children on vessels and fishing boats; labour disputes in 1907. [Madrid: Calle Mayor 93: price 21d.]

Portugal.

Journal of the Portuguese Labour Department, Nos. 21 and 22, 1908.

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. 4177. Trade of Switzerland. 1907. Statistics of industries, labour organisations, &c. [Cd. 4446-1: pp. 43: price 2½d.]

Miscellaneous Series. No. 673. Report on the Agriculture of Southern Italy. [Cd. 4447-1: pp. 31: price 2d.]

No. 674. Report of Report on the

Matting Industry in Japan. [Cd. 4447-2: pp. 21: price 1½d.]

No. 672. Reports on the Raw Silk Industry of Japan and on Japanese Manufactured Silk. Wages, factory, conditions, culture of silkworms, looms employed. &c. [Cd. 4447: pp. 55: price 3d.]

Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office by Veale, Chifferiel & Co., Ltd., 31-37, Cursitor Street, London, E.C.; and to be purchased, either directly or through any Newsagent, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., or Oliver & Boyd Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.—Price 1d.—February, 1909.