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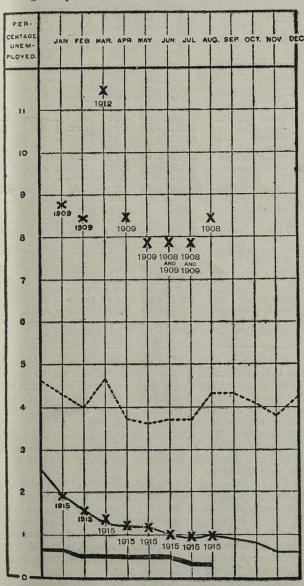
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# EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

Thick Curve = 1916. — Thin Curve = 1915. — Dotted Curve = Mean of 1906-15.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1906-15.



NOTE TO CHART.

The above chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the Department of Labour Statistics 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.

# THE LABOUR MARKET.

ALL the principal industries continued to be fully employed in August, and an increasing shortage of labour was experienced, especially in those directly engaged upon Government contracts. As compared with a year ago, employment was better in all trades, except a few adversely affected by war conditions.

Employment at coal, iron, and shale mines continued very good; lead mines were well employed. In the quarrying industry employment was fairly good on the whole.

The pig iron industry was still hampered by difficulties in obtaining raw material, but employment was good and there were more furnaces in blast than a year ago; at iron and steel works it remained very good. Engineering shops and shipyards continued to work at high pressure, and much overtime was reported. There was a marked decline in the tinplate and steel sheet trade owing to shortage of raw materials, but most of the other metal trades were very active.

Employment continued good in the spinning section of the cotton trade; in the weaving section it was irregular in many districts; both branches suffered from an increasing shortage of labour. In the woollen industry employment was very good, but the inadequacy of the labour supply caused some machinery to be idle. In the worsted trade all available workpeople were fully employed. The linen trade improved in Ireland, but showed some decline in Scotland. Employment was good in the hosiery, jute, bleaching, dyeing, and finishing trades. In the lace trade it continued good in the plain net section, but was only fair in the curtain branch, and slack in the levers section. In the carpet trade employment was fair; in the silk trade it remained fairly good.

The boot and shoe trades continued to work at high pressure, and labour was in great demand. In the leather trade employment remained good generally, but it was still quiet in some branches of the saddlery and harness trades.

Employment continued good in the corset trade; it was fair in the shirt and collar, ready-made tailoring, and in the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse and millinery trades, but in the bespoke tailoring and retail dressmaking trades in London there was a further seasonal decline. In the silk hat trade employment was quiet in London and fairly good in the provinces; in the felt hat trade it improved and was good.

The workpeople remaining in the building trades were generally well employed. In the brick trades employment was fairly good; in the cement trade it remained good, with much overtime and a continued shortage of labour. In the furnishing trade employment showed a further slight improvement and was

fairly good. In the other woodworking trades it continued good. Employment in the printing and paper trades was fairly good; in the bookbinding trade it was good.

Employment in the glass and pottery trades continued good generally. It was also good in the food preparation trades and much overtime was worked, especially in the jam and fruit preserving section.

Agriculture was hindered in the latter part of the month by rain. This, and the general shortage of labour, delayed work, but, on the whole, the supply of labour, including soldiers and women, was sufficient for necessary operations in most districts.

Employment with dock labourers and fishermen continued fair on the whole, but it was still slack at a number of ports on the East Coast. The supply of seamen and firemen for mercantile ships was nearly equal to the demand.

#### TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade Unions with a net membership of 949,513 reported 3,987 (or 0.4 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of August, 1916, compared with 0.4 per cent. at the end of July, 1916, and 1.0 per cent. at the end of August, 1915.

Trade.	Membership at end of August, 1916, exclusive of	Unemple at end August,	dof	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	those serving with H.M. Forces.	Num- ber.	Per- cent- age.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Building*	78,287	672	0.9		- 1.5	
Coal Mining†	136,908	12	0.0		- 0.1	
Iron and Steel	37,261	416	1.1	+ 0.5		
Engineering	263,385	630	0.2	1500	- 0.4	
Shipbuilding	74,139	124	0.2		- 0.3	
Miscellaneous Metal	38,147	46	0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	
Textilest:—						
Cotton	78,989	596	0.8		- 1.0	
Woollen & Worsted	7,958	11	0.1	- 0.1	- 1.7	
Other	54,215	235	0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2	
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper	52,915	740	1.4	- 0.1	- 1.8	
Furnishing	14,261	200	1.4		- 2.1	
Woodworking	28,469	121	0.4	+ 0.1	- 0.3	
Clothing	67,004	64	0.1		- 0.1	
Leather	3,808	85	2.2		+ 1.4	
Glass	685				- 0.9	
Pottery	10,801	9	0.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1	
Γobacco	2,281	26	1.1	- 0.1	- 1.0	
Total	949,513	3,987	0.4		- 0.6	

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED TRADES."

The percentage of "insured" workpeople unemployed at the end of August, 1916, was 0.51, compared with 0.55 at the end of July, 1916, and 0.94 at the end of August, 1915.

Trade.	Number Insured, exclusive of those		ployed nd of , 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Un- employed on a		
	serving with H.M. Forces	Number.	Per- centage	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Building	545,291	4,690	0.86	- 0.12	- 0.86	
Construction of Works	118,061	452	0.38	+ 0.01	- 0.19	
Engineering and Iron- founding	1,067,272	4,663	0.44	- 0.01	- 0.10	
Shipbuilding	240,791	696	0.29	+ 0.04	- 0.39	
Construction of Vehicles	172,152	679	0.39	- 0.02	- 0.27	
Sawmilling	8,854	45	0.51	- 0.05	- 0.34	
Other Insured Work- people	40,552	65	0.16	- 0.01	- 0.19	
All Insured Work-	2,192,973	11,290	0.51	- 0.04	- 0.43	

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: MINING AND METAL TRADES.

The following Table summarises the returns from firms employing 709,523 workpeople in August in the industries mentioned:—

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for	August, 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	August, 1916.		Month.	Year ago,	
		Days worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.	
Coal Mining	528,004	5.68	- 0.04	+ 0.08	
Iron ,,	13,072	5.92	+ 0.02	+ 0.16	
Shale ,,	3,168	6.00	+ 0.25	+ 0.12	
D. J.	05 500	Furnaces in Blast.	No.	No.	
Pig Iron	25,700	278	+ 2	+ 11	
		Mills Working.			
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	25,000	412	- 37	- 77	
		Shifts Worked (One Week).	Per cent.	Per cent	
Iron and Steel	114,579	658,316	- 0.8	+ 6.4	

EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.

Returns from firms employing 534,556 workpeople in the week ended 26th August, 1916, showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 1.9 per cent. in the wages paid. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 5.1 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the wages paid.

	Wo	rkpeop	le.		Wages.	
Trade.	Week ended 26th Aug.,	Inc. (	(+) or -) on a	Week ended 26th Aug.,	Inc. Dec. (	(+) or -) on a
	1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Woollen Worsted Linen Jute Hosiery Lace Other Textiles Bleaching, &c.  Total, Textiles Boot and Shoe Shirt and Collar Clothing (Readymade) Printing and Bookbinding Pottery Glass Brick Cement	157,505 20,859 30,921 37,382 13,157 16,710 7,490 15,250 25,152 324,426 57,500 15,828 26,825 20,280 16,281 8,713 5,503 6,467	Per cent 0.9 - 0.3 - 1.5 - 0.9 - 0.8 - 0.7 - 2.5 - 0.9 + 0.3 - 0.8 - 0.4 - 2.2 - 5.2 - 1.4 - 1.0 - 1.9 - 0.1	Per cent 4.8 + 0.2 - 3.4 + 0.2 - 3.4 - 3.2 - 3.2 - 2.0 - 7.8 - 20.1 - 8.6 - 3.4 - 3.9 - 13.4 - 10.8	12,695 24,695	Per cent 2°3 - 0°9 - 2°1 + 0°6 - 0°2 - 0°4 - 4°6 - 1°8 + 3°9 - 1°1 + 0°4 - 1°7 - 8°4 - 1°5 - 4°2 + 0°3 - 0°1	Per cent. + 2·6 + 7·7 + 9·6 + 7·7 + 9·6 + 5·0 + 7·1 - 0·8 + 22·3 - 1·6 - 22·4 - 3·3 + 5·6 + 9·1 - 4·7 - 7·5
Food Preparation  Grand Total	52,733	- 4·1 - 1·4	- 7·6 - 5·1	57,811 612,324	- 5·6 - 1·9	$\frac{-2.5}{+2.4}$

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes reported as taking effect in August affected about 320,000 workpeople, and resulted in a net increase of nearly £45,000 per week. The principal bodies of workpeople affected were coal miners in Durham, skilled classes employed in shipyards in the North-East Coast, Clyde, East of Scotland, Hull, Barrow and Birkenhead districts, engineers in the Clyde, North-East Coast and Birmingham districts, and iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands.

Trade Disputes.—The total number of disputes beginning in August was 26, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 21,096, as compared with 34,520 in the previous month, and 28,870 in August, 1915. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 78,900 working days, as compared with 118,000 in July, 1916, and 109,600 in August, 1915.

Labour Exchanges.—The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Labour Exchanges for the four weeks ended 11th August was 39,113, as compared with 39,154 in the previous five weeks, and with 31,984 in the four weeks ended 13th August, 1915. The average weekly number of vacancies filled for the same periods was 30,846, 30,823, and 24,373 respectively.

# EMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY IN JULY.\*

THE following is the general conclusion arrived at by the German Department of Labour Statistics as to the course of employment in Germany during July:

"In July, the twenty-fourth month of the war, the industrial situation presented on the whole the same characteristics as in preceding months. The high degree of activity, particularly marked in the case of trades concerned in the manufacture of war materials, showed an increase over June in certain branches. There was also some improvement, varying in degree in different trades, over the state of employment in the corresponding month of 1915.

"In mining, and in the metal and engineering trades, employment was as good as in the previous month, and in some respects better than in 1915. It was also better than in June in some branches of the electrical and chemical trades. A certain improvement, as compared with the previous month, was experienced in the woodworking and clothing trades. In the food and tobacco trades, some branches showed a declining tendency, which was off-set by improved employment in others. No improvement on any considerable scale took place in the building trades as a whole, but there was again some improvement in certain districts."

Returns from Trade Unions.—Returns relating to unemployment were furnished by 36 Trade Unions, the membership covered being 822,053. Of these, 20,090, or 2.4 per cent., were out of work at the end of July, the corresponding figure for the end of June being 2.5, and for July, 1915, 2.7 per cent.

Unions.	Member- ship reported on at end	Percentage of Membership reported as Unemployed at end of month.			
	of July, 1916.	July, 1916.	June, 1916.	July, 1915.	
All Unions making Returns	822,053	2.4	2:5	2:7	
Building trade operatives Painters Metal workers (Soc. Dem.) Engineers and metal workers (Hirsch-Duncker) Metal workers (Christian) Hat makers Boot and shoe makers Transport workers Metal workers Met	70,683 8,332 234,065 9,407 17,263 57,396 7,645 16,944 63,226 31,200 6,155 17,508 8,929 3,547 69,466 5,058 8,515 20,070 23,341 78,860 26,239	0.5 2.2 0.8 0.7 0.5 15.3 38.3 1.1 0.5 0.8 6.7 5.3 1.9 10.1 1.3 8.2 2.8 0.4 0.7	0.9 2.0 0.9 0.5 0.5 14.3 42.8 2.0 0.6 0.8 1.6 5.2 1.7 7.0 1.5 8.6 3.1 0.4 0.8	1·3 2·3 1·5 0·6 6·4 4·1·0 9·9 1·8 3·8 10·7 1·9 2·8 3·7 1·9 1·1 1·1 1·1 0·5 0·9	

Among male members of Trade Unions, the percentage unemployed at the end both of July and of the preceding month was 0.9, as compared with 1.4 in July, 1915; among female members the percentages were 9.5 in June and July, and 9.7 in July, 1915.

Returns from Labour Exchanges.—Returns relating to the operations of Labour Exchanges during July show the proportion of applications for employment to every 100 situations registered as vacant to have been as follows:

			July, 1916.	June, 1916.	July, 1915.
Males Females		:::	77 154	80 158	98 165

Returns from Employers of Labour.—Returns from 241 industrial concerns showed a total of 266,369 work-people employed on the last day of July, as compared with 263,953 on the corresponding day of the previous month, an increase of 2,416, or 0.92 per cent. For a comparison between July, 1916, and July, 1915, returns

\* Reichsarbeitsblatt, August, 1916.

from 288 firms were available. These employed 316,763 persons in the present year, and 277,896 in July, 1915, an increase of 38,867, or 13:99 per cent. In the case of 167 concerns it was possible to make a comparison between July, 1916, and the corresponding month of 1914. This showed a decline of 10:87 per cent. in the numbers employed by these firms.

# COURSE OF WAGES AND FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1907-1915.

A RECENT number of the Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics\* contains particulars of wages and hours of labour in actual operation on 1st May, 1915, in the principal trades and occupations in 47 important industrial centres in the United States. From this, together with similar data relating to former years and published in earlier issues of the Bulletin, index numbers have been computed showing approximately the percentage changes in Trade Union wages and hours of labour in the period 1907-1915 in the aggregate of the trades and occupations covered by the returns.

For the same period the Bulletin also gives index numbers showing the advance in the general level of retail prices of food.

The two sets of figures are combined as shown in the following Table:—

INDEX NUMBERS OF UNION WAGE RATES AND HOURS OF LABOUR AND OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

(1907 = 100)

Year.	Rates of wages per hour.	Full-time hours per week.	Rates of wages per week, full time.	Retail prices of food.
1907	100	100	100	100
1908	101	100	101	103
1909	102	99	102	108
1910	105	99	104	113
1911	107	98	105	112
1912	109	98	107	119
1913	111	98	109.	122
1914	114	. 97	111	125
1915	114	97	112	124

The above Table shows an advance in retail prices of food considerably greater than in rates of wages per hour or in full time weekly wages. The hourly rate of wages increased by 14 per cent., while retail food prices advanced by 24 per cent. The advance in weekly wages between 1907 and 1915 fell short of the advance in hourly rates of wages because of the reduction during that period of the number of hours of labour representing a full week's work.

From the figures used in the preparation of the above Table another Table has been constructed showing percentage changes in the purchasing power of wages as expended on food. The Table is reproduced below:—

INDEX NUMBERS OF PURCHASING POWER OF UNION WAGES AS MEASURED IN FOOD, 1907-1915.

(1907 = 100)

	Purchasing power, measur	red by retail prices of food
Year.	Of rates of wages per hour.	Of rates of wages per week, full time.
1907	100	100
1908 1909	99	98 94 92 94 90 90 89 90
1910	95 93 95 91	92
1911	95	94
1912	91	90
1913	91 91	90
1914	91	89
1915	92	90

Thus, during the period 1907-15 there has been a decline of 8 per cent. in the quantity of food purchasable with the average Trade Union hourly rate of wages. The decline has been somewhat greater in the amount of food purchasable with the earnings for a full week's work—viz., 10 per cent.

This percentage is based mainly on Returns relating to carpenters and plumbers,
 In the mining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is more generally met by short-time working.

<sup>\*</sup> Whole No. 194. May, 1916. Published at Washington.

# CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING.

#### UNITED KINGDOM.

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THE general level of retail prices of food on 1st September was 4 per cent. above that of 1st August. During the intervening month the prices of butter and flour increased about 10 per cent., of bread 7 per cent., and of bacon 5 per cent. The average prices of fish, cheese, granulated sugar and milk were slightly higher on 1st September than a month earlier; those of tea and of margarine remained practically unchanged; while in the price of meat there were numerous fluctuations, which counterbalanced each other. Eggs showed a rise of 19 per cent., and potatoes a fall of similar proportion, these movements being largely seasonal.

#### COMPARISON WITH A YEAR AGO.

As compared with 1st September, 1915, retail food prices on 1st September, 1916, showed an average increase of 22 per cent. The prices of granulated sugar and potatoes were over 50 per cent. higher than a year ago. The advances recorded in the price of meat during the year ranged from 15 per cent. for British ribs of beef to 33 per cent. for frozen breasts of mutton, and averaged about 2½d. per lb. Eggs were dearer than a year ago by 30 per cent., and the average advance in the prices of other articles included in the Returns ranged from 10 to 20 per cent.

#### COMPARISON WITH JULY, 1914.

In the following Table is given a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 1st September, 1916, in relation to the normal prices of July, 1914:—

					Percentage I to Ist	ncrease from September,	
A	rticle.				Large Towns (popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	United Kingdom
Beef, British-							
Ribs			***	•••	61	59	60
Thin Flank					87	72	80
Beef, Chilled or Fro	zen-						
Ribs					83	76	80
Thin Flank					102	92	97
Mutton, British-							The state of
Legs		***	•••		57	54	55
Breast					92	68	80
Mutton, Frozen-							
Legs					89	80	84
Breast					123	111	117
Bacon (streaky)					49	42	46
Fish					103	70	87
Flour (households)					59	65	62
Bread					58	50	54
Tea					51	50	50
Sugar (granulated)					166	160	163
Milk					39	32	35
Butter-							
Fresh	1				48	49	48
Salt					47	49	48
Cheese					45	48	46
Margarine					20	17	18
Eggs (fresh)					86	78	82
Potatoes					55	49	52
1			623				
ALL ABOVE A	RTICLE	s (w	EIGHTI	ED	68	62	65

The widely-varying percentage increases recorded for meat are equivalent to about 6d. per lb. for the better cuts—ribs and legs—and 5d. per lb. for the inferior cuts. Fish and eggs were, on the average, over 80 per cent. dearer on 1st September than in July, 1914. Flour was over 60 per cent. dearer, and bread, potatoes, butter, cheese, bacon and tea may be grouped as being roundly 50 per cent. dearer. As regards tea, however, three-quarters of the advance is owing to increased duty, the additional impost being 7d. per lb. Granulated sugar was 5½d. per lb. in most places outside London (where it is 5d. and 5\frac{1}{4}d. mainly), as compared with 2d. immediately before the war, 14d. of the increase being due to additional taxation. Milk was about 35 per cent. and margarine 18 per cent. dearer than in July, 1914.

Taking the country as a whole, and making allowance for the relative importance of the various articles in working-class household expenditure, the average increase in the retail prices of food since the beginning of the war may be put at 65 per cent., which is reduced to 59 per cent. if the increase in the duties on tea and sugar is deducted.

These figures relate to food only, and in estimating the increased cost of living this percentage must not be applied to the total family expenditure, but only to that proportion which is expended on food. It should be remembered that rents of working-class dwellings are not appreciably higher than before the war, and that, although many other items of expenditure have increased, they have not advanced, on the average, so much as food. It may be estimated that the average increase in the cost of living of the working classes between July, 1914, and the present time, taking food, rent, clothing, fuel and light and miscellaneous expenditure into consideration, is about 45 per cent., disregarding increased taxation and assuming that the standard of living has not been modified in view of war conditions.

#### BERLIN.

The movement in the retail prices of food in Berlin in July, as recorded in the official Statistische Korrespondenz, was such as to produce scarcely any change (an advance of 0.2 per cent.) in the general level of such prices in comparison with the previous month.

The general level in July, 1916, stood at 117.6 per cent. above that of July, 1914, allowance being made for the relative importance of the various articles of food in working-class consumption.

	Art	icle.			III oury, 1910, a.	s compared with
					June, 1916.	July, 1914.
Rye bread Wheat bread					Per cent. No change No change	Per cent. + 42.9 + 27.7
Rye flour					No change	+ 46.7
Wheat flour					No change	+ 14.3
Butter					- 4.0	+ 103.1
Lard					- 7.9	+ 276.6
Sugar					No change	+ 36.0
Coffee					No change	+ 158.1
Eggs					- 11.5	+ 228.6
Milk					+ 3·2 + 11·9	+ 45·5 + 198·2
Beef					No change	+ 179.4
Mutton					No change	+ 125.5
Veal			•••		No change	+ 117.9
Pork Bacon				***	+ 1.1	+ 219.3
Potatoes				***	No change	+ 75.0
Rice					- 3.8	+ 400.0
Split peas					- 5.0	+ 37.5
Haricot bear					- 6.5	+ 102.0
Initicos bom						
(WEIGHTEN CREASE)	OVE	A F	TIC	LES IN-	+ 0.2	+ 117.6

It will be seen that the only noteworthy rise in food prices during the month relates to beef, which showed an advance of 11.9 per cent. On the other hand, eggs fell in price by 11.5 per cent. as compared with June.

As all the articles specified in the above Table have now been brought under the system of rationing at fixed prices, the percentage changes in price are no trustworthy index to the state of supplies. In the case of bread and flour it has further to be remembered that, as a result of various Orders of the Federal Council concerning milling and baking, the quality of these articles now supplied in the shops is greatly inferior to that obtaining in peace time.

# VIENNA.

A further rise, of 9 per cent., in retail food prices in Vienna is shown by the figures for the month of June published in the official journal Warenpreisberichte, the general level being thus brought up to about 149 per cent. above that of July, 1914.\*

\* No data are available as to the relative importance of the various foods in household consumption in Vienna, and in computing the general index numbers it is assumed that the same standard exists there as n Berlin.

# CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING (continued).

The following Table shows the percentage changes in price of the various articles of food separately:—

The state of the s										
						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Price in June, 1916, as compared with				
		Artic	le.			May, 1916.	July, 1914.			
						Per cent.	Per cent.			
Beef						+ 12.8	+ 331.1			
Veal						+ 8.6	+ 193.3			
Pork						+ 13.2	+ 260.1			
Bacon						No change	+ 235.0			
Lard						+ 25.0	+ 321.1			
Milk						+ 2.1	+ 58.1			
Butter						+ 2.3	+ 150.0			
Margarin						+ 5.0	+ 320.0			
Flour, w						No change	+ 179.1			
Bread, r	ye					No change	+ 75.0			
Eggs						+ 30 0	+ 271.4			
Potatoes						No change	- 25.0			
Haricot	beans	•••				+ 28.6	+ 275.0			
Onions						+ 29.2	+ 450.0			
Sugar						+ 1.0	+ 18.9			
ALL AI	BOVE	ARTICI		(WEIGH	HTED	+ 9.1	+ 148.9			

For the month of July, 1916, the only retail food prices recorded in Warenpreisberichte relate to meat and lard, the Vienna returns for the remaining articles having, it is stated, not been received. A rough calculation of the percentage rise in the general level of food prices in Vienna between June and July, 1916, may, nevertheless, be made by utilising, in the case of the missing Vienna prices, the June and July prices reported for the Vienna suburb of Mödling. A computation on this basis indicates a further rise of nearly 8 per cent. in food prices in Vienna in July, the general level being thus brought up to about 161 per cent. over that of July, 1914.

#### SWITZERLAND.

According to the journal of the Swiss League for Reducing the Cost of Living,\* the general level of retail food prices in Switzerland in June, 1916, showed a rise of 8.3 per cent. since March, 1916, and a rise of 40.6 per cent. as compared with June, 1914.

The extent to which different categories of food have risen in price during each of the periods with which the June figures are compared will be seen from the following Table:—

Article or Group of .	Articles	Increase in Cost of Identical Quantities in June, 1916, as compared with			
		March, 1916.	June, 1914.		
Milk, butter, cheese, &c. Edible fats and oils Bread and flour, &c. Peas, beans, lentils, &c. Meat Eggs Potatoes Sugar and honey Other foods		Per cent, 3'6 14'0 5'9 1'0 12'3 28'6 No change 5'0 1'5	Per cent. 18·3 64·5 56·0 73·1 42·3 80·0 14·3 84·9 16·6		
All foods together Other necessaries		 8.3	40°6 29°0		
TOTAL		 7.8	39.5		

The above percentages are based upon a computation of the sum necessary to purchase the quantity of each commodity consumed by an average family (assumed to consist of two adults and three children under ten years of age) at the prices prevailing at each of the dates.

# ITALY

During the month of June a slight decrease (0.4 per cent.) took place in the general level of the retail prices of certain articles of food in Italy, the percentage rise above the figure for July, 1914, being brought down from 33.8 (May) to 33.3 (June). The figures in the following Table are computed from the index numbers of such prices, as published in the Journal of the

\* Korrespondenzblatt der Schweizerischen Liga für die Verbilligung der Lebenshaltung, June, 1916. Italian Labour Department (Bollettino dell' Ufficio del Lavora) for 1st September, such index numbers being based on returns from 41 towns.

Article.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) June, 1916, as compared with			
						May, 1916.	July, 1914.		
						Per cent.	Per cent.		
Wheat bread						- 0.7	+ 26.3		
Wheat flour						- 11	+ 35.0		
Macaroni, &c.						- 0.1	+ 42.6		
Beef						- 1.2	+ 64.3		
Bacon						- 0.4	+ 31.5		
Olive oil	•••			•••		- 0.8	+ 27.2		
Milk						+ 2.5	+ 9.9		
ALL ABOVE AF	TICL	ES				- 0.4	+ 33:3		

#### NORWAY.

The following figures, showing the percentage increase in the retail prices of food and other household necessaries in Norway, in the period July, 1914, to June, 1916, are taken from an article in the current issue of Sociale Meddelelser, the monthly journal of the Norwegian Department of Labour Statistics. [The changes in price are based on returns of retail prices obtained each month from 21 towns.]

Article.	Extent to which prices in June, 1916, exceeded prices in July, 1914.	Article.	Extent to which prices in June, 1916, exceeded prices in July, 1914.
(2)	Percent.		Per cent.
Beef { Steak For boiling	91	Peas, Yellow	160
For boiling	95	Pearl Barley	74
Mutton, (Hindquarters	82	Rice	35
Fresh (Forequarters	86	Oatmeal (Norwegian)	47
Do. Salt	92	Java, Malang	6
Veal, Cutlets	97	Coffee . Guatemala	5 3
Fatted \ Forequarters	104	Santos or Rio	3
Do. Lean	90	(Refined	78
(Fresh	86	Sugar Crushed	87
Pork Salted, native	71	Moist	83
Pork Salted, native Do. American	35	Petro- Water White	51
Best	27		47
Butter . Second	30	leum White	
Mar- (Best	22	Coal	218
garine \ Cheapest	32	Coke	128
Eggs	53		BENEFIT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Flour, Wheaten	42		
Do. Rye	95	Arithmetic Mean of	
Do. Potato	85	above Percentages	71

Thus, for the 33 articles taken together, irrespective of the relative importance of each article in household consumption, the extent of the increase in prices in the period under review was 71 per cent.

If, however, regard be had to the quantity of each article consumed before the war by an average urban family, the aggregate increase in prices since July, 1914, is found to be 61 per cent.

The average urban family consumption here assumed is based on returns of household consumption collected in six of the principal cities of Norway in the years 1912 and 1913. It has reference to a group of families having an average of from 4 to 5 members, and with yearly incomes ranging between £67 and £97.

# COPENHAGEN.

The Danish Statistical Department collects each month returns of the retail prices of food and other necessaries in Copenhagen and other towns, and, for the purpose of measuring the aggregate effect of the changes in prices recorded in those returns, has adopted the method of selecting as a standard of household expenditure before the war the budget of a Copenhagen family with a yearly income of 2,000 kroner (£111). With the general rise in prices in Copenhagen since the outbreak of war, the cost of maintaining this standard of living has steadily increased, so that by February, 1916, it had risen by 24 per cent., the rise in the food bill alone being 33 per cent. (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1916, p. 85).

The computation has now been carried down to the month of July, 1916,\* and the results are summarised in the following Table:—

 Statistiske Efterretninger. Udgivet af Det Statistiske Departement. 5th August 1916.

#### Percentage increase in Cost in July, 1916, as compared with Group of Expenditure. Feb., 1916. July, 1915. July, 1914. Per cent. 28:0 14:9 5:3 26:7 - 2:5 5:3 No change 13:4 Per cent 79·5 49·3 37·0 26·7 26·8 78·8 20·3 19·2 and pork ... ... ... er, milk, cheese and eggs . 45.9 9.3 13 7 Total Food 60.0 3.6 75.0 No change 45·5 3·6 34·6 Clothes, boots and washing Rent and cost of repairs ... 23.6 35.9 Total All Groups 16.9 9.4

Thus, by July, 1916, the rise in prices in Copenhagen had reached a level at which, in order to maintain its pre-war standard of living, the family selected as a type would have to spend about 36 per cent. more than was necessary in July, 1914, the increase in the food bill alone being about 46 per cent.

## CANADA.\*

The cost of food in Canada in June, measured by the weekly expenditure of a family as computed from returns of retail prices in about sixty cities in the Dominion, increased by 1.7 per cent. as compared with the preceding month, and was higher by 14.8 per cent. than in July, 1914.

Taking the total family expenditure-food, fuel, lighting, and rent-the figures for June showed a rise of 1.0 per cent. as compared with May, and an increase of 2.1 per cent. as compared with July, 1914.

The difference in the extent of the rise since July, 1914, between food on the one hand and the total family expenditure on the other, is due to the fact that while food has become dearer, there has been a reduction under the headings "Rent" (16.3 per cent.) and "Fuel and Lighting" (1.0 per cent.).

#### UNITED STATES.+

The index number representing the general level of retail food prices in the United States showed no change between 15th April and 15th May, and on the latter date was 9 per cent, higher than on 15th May, 1915, and 11 per cent. higher than on 15th May, 1914.

As compared with April, 15 articles out of the 26 taken were dearer, and one (butter) was cheaper. This article being one which is heavily weighted in the consumption of working-men's families, its marked decline in price during May offset the advances in other articles not so heavily weighted. The greatest relative rises took place in lard, sugar and onions. Cheese, milk, flour, rice, tea and coffee showed no alteration in price.

Article.	Price on	+) or De- in Average 15th May, 1pared with	Article.	Increase (+) or De- c·ease (-) in Average Price on 15th May, 1916, as compared with		
Beef— Sirloin steak Round steak Rib roast Cluwk roast Plate boiling beef Pork chops Bacon, smoked Ham, snoked Lard, pure	15th April, 1916.  Per cent.  + 3 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 7 + 2	15th May, 1914. Per cent. + 7 + 7 + 7 + 3 + 4 + 3 + 7 + 10	Cheese Milk, fresh Flour, wheat Ri e Potatoes Onions Beans, navy Raisins, seed Raisins, seed Raisins, seed	l5th April, 1916.  Per cent. No change No change No change No change + 1 + 7 + 1 No change + 7 change No change + 7 change No change + 7		
Hens Salmon, tinned Eggs, strictly fresh	+ 2 No change + 4	+ 9 + 7  + 5	Coffee Tea	No change No change	:::	
Butter, creamery	- 10	+ 14	All Articles Combined	No change	+ 11	

<sup>\*</sup> The Labour Gazette, issued by the Canadian Department of Labour, July, 1916.
† Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, August, 1916, Washington.

# CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE following particulars are extracted from a preliminary statement giving the general results of the census of manufactures of the United States in 1914, which has recently been issued by the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce at Washington. The summary compares the results of the 1914 census with those of the last previous census (1909).

The census of manufactures of 1914, like the corresponding census of 1909, took account only of establishments "conducted under the factory system," and thus excluded handicrafts, and the building and similar trades. Statistics were not collected for establishments whose products for the census year were valued at less than £104.

# CAPITAL INVESTED.

In 1914 the amount of capital invested was £4,748,100,000, an increase of £908,877,083, or 23.7 per cent., over £3,839,222,917, the amount invested in 1909. The average amount of capital per establishment was approximately £17,292 in 1914, as compared with £14.375 in 1909. The designation "capital" comprises the total amount of owned and borrowed capital invested in each business, but excludes the value of rented property, plant and equipment employed in carrying on the enterprise.

#### COST OF MATERIALS.

The total cost of materials used in 1914 was £2,993,351,875, as compared with £2,529,748,125 in 1909. an increase of £463,603,750, or 18.3 per cent. The average cost of materials per establishment was approximately £10,833 in 1914, and £9,375 in 1909. Under this heading are included the component materials which enter into the products of the establishment for the year of the census, as also the cost of fuel, mill supplies and rent of power and heat. The cost of unused materials and supplies is, however, not in-

The census takes no account of amounts paid for rent of offices, royalties, insurance, ordinary repairs, advertising, travelling expenses, or allowance for depreciation.

#### VALUE OF PRODUCTS.

The value of products in 1914 was £5,051,317,292, as compared with £4,306,677,500 in 1909, the increase being £744,639,792, or 17.3 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately £18,333 in 1914, and £16.042 in 1909.

#### VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE.

The value added by manufacture represents the difference between the cost of the materials used and the value of the products manufactured therefrom. The value added by manufacture was, in 1914, £2,057,985,417, and £1,776,929,375 in 1909, the increase being £281,036,042, or 15.8 per cent. The value added by manufacture formed 40.7 per cent. of the total value of products in 1914, and 41.3 per cent. in 1909.

# SALARIES AND WAGES.

The number of salaried employees included in the census of 1914 was 964,217, as compared with 790,267 in 1909, being an increase of 173,950, or 22 per cent.

The average number of wage-earners was 7,036,337 in 1914, and 6,615,046 in 1909, the increase being 421,291, or 6.4 per cent.

The aggregate salaries and wages amounted to £1,118,176,875 in 1914, and to £909,502,708 in 1909, the increase being £208,674,167, or 22.9 per cent.

# LABOUR IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS OVER-SEA AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

#### CANADA.\*

Employment in June.—Employment continued at a high level, with the demand rising and in many instances in excess of the supply. There was a shortage of coalminers in the Sydney fields, and of haulage hands at Fernie. In some places where a shortage of labour existed locally, working men were brought in from outside points. Noticeable features of the month were the scarcity of unskilled labour, and the extent to which female workers were in demand. Civic works. in a number of instances, had to be discontinued or delayed through an insufficient supply of unskilled labour, and there was a heavy demand for female help, even for inexperienced girls in some factory districts. Part of this demand was being met by the hiring of girls who had just finished their course at school. Business colleges reported that many of their students left to take office and clerical positions without waiting to finish their courses. The employment of women as clerks and stenographers in banks was also becoming pronounced.

Labour Disputes.—During June four new disputes were recorded, by which 1,682 workpeople were directly affected. In addition, five disputes, directly affecting 364 workpeople, were continued from May. The number of working days lost by the above nine disputes was estimated at 34,748. During the month two disputes came to an end, one being in favour of the workpeople and the other ending in a compromise. In a third case the places of the strikers were filled. Six disputes were unsettled at the end of June.

#### HOLLAND+

Employment in June.—Returns relating to unemployment in June were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from Trade Unions and municipal unemployment funds with a total membership of 111,795. The percentage of members out of work during the month was 4.2, as compared with 5.1 in the preceding month and 14.5 in June, 1915 :-

Number of Mem- bers in- sured against				Average Days Lost per Week per Member Unemployed.		
ployment in June, 1916.	June, 1916.	May, 1916.	June, 1915.	June, 1916.	May, 1916.	June, 1915.
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	4.2	5.1	14.5	5.2	5.2	5.0
102,676	1.3	2.3	7.8	4.3	4.8	3.9
9,119	37.1	40.8	68.8	6.0	6.6	5.9
10,827	0.7	0.8	11.8	4.0	3.9	2.9
21,159	2.2	2.0	12.0	5.1	5.0	5.4
15,252	1.1	1.1	7.1	3.4	3.4	3.6
8,139	0.5	2.1	15.5	2.7	1.4	2.1
18,452	1.4	1.8	1.4	4.9	4.8	3.2
4,269 2,282	0.7	1.5	7.4	5·8 5·7	5·8 6·0	4.9
	of Members in- sured against unem- ployment in June, 1916.  1111,795  102,676  9,119 10,827 21,159 15,252 8,139 18,452	of Members in. sured against unemployment in June, 1916.    111,795   4·2     102,676   I·3     9,119   37·1     10,827   0·7     21,159   2·2     15,252   1·1     8,139   0·5     18,452   1·4	of Members in sured against unemployment in June, 1916.    111,795   4·2   5·1     102,676   1·3   2·3     9,119   37·1   40·8     10,827   0·7   0·8     21,159   2·2   2·0     15,252   1·1   1·1     8,139   0·5   2·1     18,452   1·4   1·8     4,289   0·7   1·2	of Members in sured against unemployment in June, 1916.    111,795   4·2   5·1   14·5     102,676   1·3   2·3   7·8     9,119   37·1   40·8   68·8     10,827   0·7   0·8   11·8     21,159   2·2   2·0   12·0     15,252   1·1   1·1   7·1     8,139   0·5   2·1   15·5     18,452   1·4   1·8   1·4     4,289   0·7   1·2   7·4     7.1   1·2   7·4     8,139   0·5   2·1   15·5     18,452   1·4   1·8   1·4     4,289   0·7   1·2   7·4     1.8   1·4   1·8   1·4     1.8   1·4   1·8   1·4     1.8   1·4   1·8   1·4     1.8   1·4   1·8   1·4     1.8   1·1   1·1   7·1     1.8   1.9   0·7   1·2   7·4     1.8   1·4   1·8   1·4     1.8   1·4   1·8   1·4     1.8   1·4   1·8   1·4     1.8   1·4   1·8   1·4     1.8   1·4   1·8   1·4     1.8   1·4   1·8   1·4     1.8   1·4   1·8   1·4     1.8   1·1   1·1   7·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   7·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   1·1   7·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1     1.8   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·1   1·	of Members in. sured against unemployment in June, 1916.    111,795   4·2   5·1   14·5   5·5     102,676   1·3   2·3   7·8   4·3     9,119   37·1   40·8   68·8   6·0     10,827   0·7   0·8   11·8   4·0     21,159   2·2   2·0   12·0   5·1     15,252   1·1   1·1   7·1   3·4     8,139   0·5   2·1   15·5   2·7     18,452   1·4   1·8   1·4   4·9     4,289   0·7   1·2   7·4   5·8	Percentage actually   Percentage actually

The comparison between June, 1916, and the previous month yields slightly different results when based upon data furnished by Trade Unions only (irrespective of whether they pay unemployment benefit or not) and when further limited to returns received from unions making returns for both months. On this basis the percentage of unemployment is found to be 4.8 in June, as compared with 5.2 in May. Among the members of these unions the average number of working days lost owing to unemployment was, in June, 4.5 per cent., and in May 4.8 per cent. of the total number of days that might have been worked in the respective months.

#### DENMARK.\*

Employment in June -According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office 2.0 per cent. of the 144,500 members of Trade Unions reporting were unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 2.8 per cent. in the previous month, and 3.4 per cent. in June, 1915. The average time lost through unemployment during May was about ½ day per member.

#### UNITED STATES. +

Employment in June.-Returns furnished to the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics by representative manufacturers enable comparisons to be made as to the volume of employment in identical establishments (a) between June, 1916, and the previous month, and (b) between June, 1916, and the corresponding month of last year.

# (a) Comparison of June, 1916, and May, 1916.

	Number of Es-	Numbe	er of Wor	kpeople.	Earnings.‡				
Industry. tablishments Reporting.	ments Report-		May, June, 1916. Increase (+) or Decrease (-).		May, 1916.	June, 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).		
				Per cent.	£	£	Perc	ent.	
Iron and steel	89	125,682	127,188	+ 1.2	1,009,779	1.029.443	+	1.9	
Car building and repairing	20	31,276	30,007	- 4.1	215,324	201,087	-	6.6	
Cotton manu- facturing	45	37,493	37,605	+ 0.3	74,721	74,269	-	0.6	
Cotton finishing	8	5.026	5,106	+ 1.6	12,338	12,426	,	0.7	
Hosiery & under- wear	47	27,290	27,208	- 0·3	54,801	54,267	±	1.0	
Woollen	43	35,191	34,301	- 2.5	90,014	86,183		4.3	
Silk	39	12,149	12,257	+ 0.9	54,608	55,755		2.1	
Men's ready- niade clothing	33	15,414	16,722	+ 8.2	40,553	47,525		17.2	
Boots and shoes	58	47,365	47.974	+ 1.3	128,980	132,836	+	3.0	
Cigar manufac- turing	56	18,780	18,865	+ 0.5	41,793	42,149	Ŧ	0.9	

Seven of the industries in the Table show an increase in the number of workpeople employed and three show a reduction. The greatest increase is 8.5 per cent. for the men's ready-made clothing industry, and the greatest reduction is 4.1 per cent. for the car building and repairing industry. Six of the ten industries show an increase in the amount of money paid out in wages to workpeople in June, 1916, over May, 1916, the greatest increase being 17.2 per cent. in the men's ready-made clothing industry. The greatest reduction is 6.6 per cent. in the car building and repairing

#### (b) Comparison of June, 1916, and June, 1915.

	Number of Es-	Numb	er of Wor	rkpeople.	Earnings.;			
Industry.	tablish- ments Report- ing.	June, 1915.	June, 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	June, 1915.	June, 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
				Per cent.		£	Per cent.	
Iron and steel	94	106,911	137,524	+ 28.6	707,679	1,112.247	+ 57.2	
Car building and repairing	21	24,518	31,260	+ 27.5	151,596	209,659	+ 38.3	
Cotton manufac- turing	48	40,248	40,034	- 0.5	70,566	81,724	+15.8	
Cotton finishing	9	6.684	7,403	+ 10.8	14,128	18,118	+ 28.2	
Hosiery & under- wear	49	26,395	28,285	+ 7.2	48,824	57,863	+ 18.5	
Woollen	44	35,108	40.455	+ 15.2	70,221	100,494	+43.1	
Silk	43	14,019	15,625	+ 11.5	55,388	72,328	+ 30.6	
Men's ready- made clothing	36	22,203	24,560	+ 10.6	61,147	74,783	+ 22.3	
Boots and shoes	59	39,417	48,512	+ 23.1	94.208	134.261	+ 42.5	
Cigar manufac- turing	57	19,368	18,729	- 3.3	40,964	42,554	+ 3.9	

The number of workpeople employed was thus greater in all the industries in June, 1916, than in June, 1915, except in cotton manufacturing and cigar making. The greatest increase was 28.6 per cent. in the iron and steel industry. In all the industries workpeople were paid more money in wages in June, 1916, than in June, 1915, the greatest increase being 57.2 per cent. in the iron and steel industry.

The Labour Gazette, issued by the Canadian Department of Labour, July, 1916.

Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, July.

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<sup>\*</sup> Statistiske Efterretninger, 7th September, 1916. Danish Statistical Office, † Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, August, 1916 Washington. † These figures represent the aggregate wages bill for two weeks in the case of the iron and steel, car building and silk industries, and for one week in other

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# REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING AUGUST.

#### COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good during August. It was not quite so good as in the previous month, but was better than a year ago, especially in Scotland. There was a decrease of 223 in the number of workpeople employed compared with a month ago, but an increase of 6,643, or 1.3 per cent., as compared with

Of the 528,004 workpeople included in the returns 262,599, or 49.7 per cent. of the total, were employed at pits working twelve days\* during the fortnight to which the returns relate; while a further 211,827, or 40.1 per cent., were employed at pits working eleven but less than twelve days.

Districts.	No. of Work- people employed in August, 1916, at the	worke the	number d per w Collierie might er	s in	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August, 1916, on a		
	Collieries included in the Table.	August 26th, 1916.	July 22nd, 1916.	August 28th, 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES. Northumberland Durham Cumberland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire Nottingham and Leicester Staffordshire Warwick, Worcester, and Salop Gloucester and Somerset North Wales South Wales and Mon ENGLAND AND WALES.	40,945 83,803 6,001 65,954 25,402 51,527 33,075 37,872 27,709 8,675 6,091 7,135 85,893	Days. 5'42 5'57 5'37 5'77 5'74 5'67 5'88 5'574 5'80 5'92 5'92	Days. 5'47 5'52 5'82 5'84 6'78 5'71 5'88 5'73 5'87 5'79 5'33 5'94 5'92	Days. 5'35 5'55 5'68 5'69 5'56 5'54 5'83 5'45 5'62 5'75 6'94 6'00 6'85	Days 0°05 + 0°05 - 0°45 - 0°45 - 0°07 - 0°04 - 0°04 - 0°13 + 0°01 + 0°59 - 0°25	Days. + 0.07 + 0.02 - 0.31 + 0.08 + 0.18 + 0.13 + 0.05 + 0.12 + 0.05 - 0.02 - 0.31 + 0.07	
SCOTLAND. West Scotland The Lothians Fife	19,788 2,480 25,654	5:37 5:36 5:43	5·46 5·47 5·51	5·19 5·11 5·15	- 0.08 - 0.11 - 0.08	+ 0.18 + 0.25 + 0.28	
SCOTLAND UNITED KINGDOM	528,004	5.68	5.48	5.17	- 0.04	+ 0.08	

Compared with the previous month there was a slight improvement in Durham, in Warwick, Worcester and Salop, and a considerable improvement in Gloucester and Somerset. In every other district, except Derbyshire and South Wales and Monmouth, which showed no change, there was a decline. This decline was, however, slight except in Cumberland and North Wales. In the Lothians several pits were working short time owing to difficulties in obtaining export licences. Compared with a year ago there was a decline in Cumberland and North Wales, but an improvement in every other district except Gloucester and Somerset, which showed little change; the improvement was not so marked in West Yorkshire and in Scotland.

No. of Work-people employed in Angust 1916, of Coal.		worked Pits	number per weel in Forti ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August, 1916, on a		
	Collieries included in the Table.	26th August, 1916.	22nd July, 1916.	28th August, 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite	5.793 24,819 36,809 53,947 179,203 227,433	Days. 5.78 5.75 5.58 5.68 5.71 5.64	Days. 5 99 5 62 5 60 5 68 5 78 5 71	Days. 5.78 5.78 5.46 5.57 5.66 5.55	Days. - 0.21 + 0.13 - 0.02 - 0.04 - 0.07	Days 0.03 + 0.12 + 0.11 + 0.08 + 0.09
ALL DESCRIPTIONS	528,004	5.68	5.72	5*60	- 0.01	+ 0.08

<sup>\*</sup> The figures in this article and the following only show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal, iron ore or shale was got and drawn from the mines or open works included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed worked every day that the mines or works were open.

Compared with a month ago there was a decline at anthracite coal pits and an improvement at coking coal pits; at the other pits there was little or no change. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement at all pits except at anthracite coal pits, which showed no change, and at coking coal pits, where there was a very slight decline.

The exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during August amounted to 3,665,000 tons, an increase of 91,000 tons on a month ago, but a decrease of 188,000 tons on August, 1915. Nearly 50 per cent. of the export of coal in August, 1916, went to France.

# IRON. SHALE, AND OTHER MINING, AND **OUARRYING.**

AT iron and shale mines employment was very good, and better than a year ago; lead miners were still busy, and in tin mines there was a marked shortage of labour.

Except at certain quarries in Scotland and with settmakers generally, employment at quarries was fairly good on the whole.

#### MINING.

Iron.—Returns received for each of the three periods named below, relating to the same mines or works in each case, show that 13,072 workpeople were employed in August, 1916, this being an increase of 103 (or 0.8 per cent.) compared with July, but a decrease of 208 (or 1.6 per cent.) compared with a year ago.

	people	Average worke Mines in	d per w	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August, 1916, on a		
Districts.	employed in August, 1916.	26th August, 1916.	22nd July, 1916.	28th August, 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland Cumberland and Lanca-	5,570 4,683	Days. 5.98 5.94	Days. 5.84 5.93	Days. 5.77 5.79	Days. + 0.14 + 0.01	Days. + 0.21 + 0.15
Scotland Other Districts	761 2,058	5·93 5·71	5·97 5·96	4·89 5·98	- 0.04 - 0.25	+ 1.04 - 0.52
ALL DISTRICTS	13,072	5.92	5.90	5.76	+ 0.02	+ 0.16

The weekly average number of days\* worked by the mines and open works included in the returns was 5.92, compared with 5.90 in the previous month and 5.76 a year ago. Compared with a month ago the only important change was an increase of 0.14 of a day per week in the Cleveland district; compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1 day per week in Scotland and of about one-fifth of a day weekly in the Cleveland district.

Shale.—The returns received show 3,168 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended 26th August, 1916, at mines which worked, on the average, 6.00 days per week, compared with 3,138 workpeople in July, 1916, at mines which worked on the average 6.00 days per workpeople in August, 1915, at mines which worked 5.88 days per week

Tin.—At most mines in Cornwall there was a shortage of labour and no miners were unemployed.

Lead .- In Flintshire employment was very good. At Darley Dale (Matlock) it continued good, and was about the same as a year ago. In Weardale it was fairly good.

#### QUARRYING.

Slate.-In North Wales employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago. At Delabole (Cornwall) there was no improvement on a month ago, but it was still quiet.

\* See note \* in previous column.

Granite.—In Leicestershire the macadam quarries, though still well employed, were not quite so active as a month ago. In Cornwall and South Devon employment was dull generally; at Penryn it was, however, fair. In the Aberdeen quarries operations were disorganised by the continued acute labour shortage.

Limestone.—In Cleveland and South Durham and in the Wear district employment continued good, and was better than a year ago. It was also good at Buxton. In the Plymouth quarries it continued moderate

Other Stone.—The chert quarrymen at Bakewell continued busy. The Clee Hill road material (basalt) quarries continued well employed; a marked shortage of labour was reported. In the Rowsley district employment on building stone was bad, but on grindstones the workpeople were well employed. At freestone quarries on the Tyne it was fair and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the Forfarshire sandstone quarries the depression continued, and nearly all the machinery was idle.

Sett-making —Reports from Leicestershire, Clee Hill and Scotland indicate that very little sett-making was in progress during August.

China Clay.-In the St. Austell district employment was good, and better than a year ago; at the Shaugh and Lee Moor works it continued fair, and about the same as a year ago.

# PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was better than a year ago. A number of reports again mentioned the difficulty in obtaining supplies of materials ore, limestone, coal, coke, &c., though a few firms stated that the position had improved somewhat. At many works the shortage of labour-both skilled and unskilled-continued.

Returns received show that 278 furnaces were in blast at the end of August, compared with 276\* a month ago and with 267 a year ago. During the month two furnaces were relit, one in Cleveland and one in Lanarkshire

District.	Number of the Return		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August, 1916, on		
	August, 1916.	July, 1916.	August, 1915.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES: Cleveland Cumberland and Lancs S. and S. W. Yorks Derby and Nottingham Leicester, Lincoln and Northampton	71 33 11 26 28	70 33 11 26* 28	68 27 11 28 28	+ 1  	+ 3 + 6 2
Staffs and Worcester S. Wales and Monmouth	30	30 11	31 10		- 1 + 1
Other districts	5	5	5		
ENGLAND AND WALES	215	214*	208	+ 1	+ 7
SCOTLAND	63	62	59	+ 1	+ 4
TOTAL	278	276*	267	+ 2	+ 11

The quantity of iron ore imported during August, 1916, was 742,000 tons, a decrease of 6,000 tons on a month ago, but an increase of 169,000 tons on a

The exports of pig iron totalled 96,000 tons, or 26,000 tons more than in July, 1916, and 22,000 tons more than in August, 1915. Compared with a year ago the exports to France increased by over 60,000

# IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued very good, and was better than a year ago.

Compared with the previous month employment showed an improvement in the Northumberland and Durham, Cumberland and Lancashire, "Other Midland Counties," and Wales and Monmouth districts; in the other districts there was a decline, which was most marked in the Cleveland, Leeds and Bradford

\* Revised figures.

districts, and in Scotland. As regards departments, there was a decline at crucible furnaces, puddling forges and foundries, and some improvement at forges and presses.

Compared with a year ago the number of workpeople employed and the aggregate number of shifts worked showed a decrease in the Leeds and Bradford district, but every other district showed increases; the largest increases were in Scotland, Wales and Monmouth, "Other Midland Counties," and Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire. All the departments, except open hearth melting furnaces and puddling forges, where there were slight decreases, showed an improvement in the aggregate number of shifts worked; the improvement was greatest at crucible furnaces, and at forges and presses.

According to returns relating to 114,579 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended 26th August, 1916, was 658,316, showing a decrease of 5,065 (or 0.8 per cent.) on a month ago, but an increase of 39,527 (or 6.4 per cent.) on a year ago.

	empl	of Worki loyed by king retu	firms		Aggregate number of Shifts worked.			
<u></u>	Week ended 26th	Dec. com wit	(+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 26th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
	August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Crucible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	11,050 603 1,540 6,972 32,183 5,600 17,053 15,949 23,629 114,579	Per cent 0'4 - 3'2 - 0'3 - 2'7 + 0'7 + 3'6 - 3'5 + 2'0 + 0'1 - 0'1	Per cent. + 5·9 + 9·2 + 4·8 - 1·8 + 5·8 + 11·4 + 4·0 + 5·3 + 19·3 + 7·7	65,168 3,483 8,366 35,283 175,344 31,635 107,497 90,938 140,602 658,316	Per cent 1.0 - 5.0 - 0.2 - 4.7 + 1.6 + 2.1 - 4.8 + 0.4 - 0.5 - 0.8	Per cent 2.5 + 10.9 + 7.7 - 3.3 + 6.7 + 10.7 + 0.8 + 4.2 + 19.5 + 6.4		
DISTRICTS. Northumberland & Durham Cleveland Sheffield and Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, &c. Cumberland, Lancashire, & Cheshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth TOTAL, England & Wales	12,468 10,615 28,314 3,664 8,810 9,474 5,758 13,304	+ 2·1 + 0·4 - 1·0 - 4·4 + 1·4 - 0·1 + 0·4 + 0·7 + 0·1	+ 4·1 + 15·3 + 6·7 - 9·0 + 6·4 + 5·2 + 7·9 + 5·8 + 6·3	70,880 59,148 174,131 20,445 49,374 52,226 32,207 75,076	+ 1.7 - 4.0 - 0.5 - 4.5 + 1.2 - 0.1 + 0.7 + 2.2 - 0.1	+ 3·1 + 0·9 + 5·1 - 7·8 + 8·1 + 4·7 + 8·3 + 10·0 + 4·9		
Scotland	22,172	$\frac{-0.1}{-1.0}$	+ 14.2	658,316	$\frac{-\ 3.4}{-\ 0.8}$	+ 13.5		

The imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during August, 1916, amounted to 71,000 tons, compared with 79,000 tons in July and 121,000 tons a vear ago.

The exports (excluding pig iron, black plates, tinplates and galvanised sheets) amounted to 170,000 tons, or 10,000 tons more than a month ago and 3,000 tons less than a year ago.

#### ENGINEERING TRADES.

THESE trades continued exceptionally busy during August; a large amount of overtime was worked. Trade Unions with 263,385 members (mostly in skilled occupations) reported 0.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, the same percentage as a month ago, compared with 0.6 per cent. a year ago.

The general state of employment as described above applied, with few exceptions, to all districts and to all occupations. Among the more important exceptions the following may be mentioned: There was a slight decline with engineers at Stafford and in the Potteries, and on marine engine work at Southampton. Ironfounders reported employment as moderate at Blackburn and Nottingham; at Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen and Bristol it was good, and better than a month ago. With patternmakers on the Wear employment was moderate, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. Iron and steel dressers at Sheffield. and plate and machine moulders at Oldham and Manchester stated employment to be fair. With machine engine and iron grinders it was bad generally, and worse than a month ago; core makers at Sheffield also reported it as bad.

In marine engine and boiler shops on the upper reaches of the Clyde there was a cessation of work from 19th to 28th August as a "rest period."

The percentages unemployed among 1,067,272 work-people who are insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act are shown in the following Table.

	Number	Une	rcentag mploy as lodg	ment	Increase (+) or -Decrease (-) in August, 1916, on a		
Division.		Insured.	25th   28th   27th   Aug., July,   1916.   1916.   1915.		Month ago.	Year ago.	
Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire Bast Midlands West Midlands West Midlands South-Western Wales South-Western Wales Scotland Ireland Ireland		119,859 100,654 199,890 133,691 66,308 138,513 71,844 42,100 19,996 153,280 21,137	0·87 0·25 0·56 0·25 0·34 0·44 0·32 0·34 0·26 0·24 1·39	0.93 0.26 0.57 0.23 0.36 0.47 0.43 0.34 0.14 0.20 1.41	1·20 0·28 0·56 0·30 0·36 0·45 0·36 0·68 0·38 0·26 2·92	- 0.06 - 0.01 - 0.01 + 0.02 - 0.03 - 0.11 + 0.12 + 0.04 - 0.02	- 0.33 - 0.03  0.05 - 0.02 - 0.01 - 0.34 - 0.12 - 0.02 - 1.53
UNITED KINGDOM		1,067,272	0.44	0.45	0.54	- 0.01	- 0.10

The *imports* of machinery during August, 1916, were valued at £618,000, compared with £684,000 a month ago and £794,000 a year ago.

The exports (British and Irish) were valued at £1,934,000, compared with £1,761,000 in the previous month and £1,484,000 in August, 1915.

## SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued very good during August, and much overtime was worked. In the upper reaches of the Clyde there was a cessation of work from 19th to 28th August as a "rest period," and on the Tyne and Wear in the last week of the month the yards were closed for the same purpose.

Trade Unions of iron and steel shipbuilders and shipwrights, with 74,139 members, reported 0.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, the same percentage as in May, June and July.

The percentages unemployed among the 240,791 work-people who are insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act are shown in the following Table:

Distan	Number	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at Increase (+) Decrease (-) August, 1916 compared with				
Division.	Insured.	25th Aug., 1916.	28th July, 1916.	27th Aug., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Northern Counties North Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern and S.E. Counties South-Western Wales Scotland Ireland	10,473 53,087 37,233 5,977 1,613 445 7,292 22,582 11,475 72,606 18,008	0·77 0·19 0·10 0·20 0·74 0·90 0·19 0·35 0·30 0·10 1·40	0·90 0·14 0·10 0·31 0·65 0·69 0·18 0·33 0·15 0·09 1·05	1·07 0·27 0·39 0·82 1·11 0·60 0·51 0·96 1·46 0·32 2·53	- 0·13 + 0·05 - 0·11 + 0·09 + 0·21 + 0·01 + 0·02 + 0·15 + 0·01 + 0·35	- 0·30 - 0·08 - 0·29 - 0·62 - 0·37 + 0·30 - 0·32 - 0·61 - 1·16 - 0·22 - 1·13
UNITED KINGDOM	240,791	0.29	0.25	0.68	+ 0.04	- 0.39

The only noticeable variations as compared with the previous month, or exceptions to the general state of employment as described above, were as follows:

At Southampton there was some decline on the previous month. At Belfast employment with joiners continued dull

# TINPLATE AND STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEET TRADE.

THE following Table shows the number of tinplate and steel sheet mills in operation at the end of August, 1916, at the works covered by the returns. The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 25,000 workpeople, as compared with about 26,000\* in July.

Works.	Numbe	er of Work	s open.	Number of	Number of Mills in operation.				
	At end of		+) or -) on a	At end of	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a			
	August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	August, 1916.	Month ago.	+) or			
Tinplate Steel Sheet	74 12	- 1	1	346 66	- 31 - 6	- 61 - 16			
TOTAL	86	- 1	- 1	412	- 37	- 77			

TINPLATE.

There was a considerable decline in the number of mills working in this trade, and, in addition, the majority of the mills in operation were not working more than three or four days a week. This decline is the result of the commandeering of the supply of pig iron and the consequent reduction in the quantity of steel allowed for manufacture into tinplate bars; shortage of other materials also continued to aid in the restriction of output. At many of the mills still in operation there was nevertheless stated to be a shortage of labour—principally of the younger skilled men. Workpeople unemployed owing to the stoppage of tinplate mills have, in some cases, transferred to steel works.

The exports of tinned plates and tinned sheets during August showed a decrease on a month ago, but a large increase on a year ago. Compared with a month ago there were marked decreases in the quantity sent to France, Australia and Italy; shipments to Norway increased. Compared with a year ago the chief increases were to Australia, China and Japan, and the Netherlands; to Italy there was a decrease of over 1,500 tons.

	August.	August, July,	August,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August, 1916, on a		
	1916.	1916.	1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
	Т	inned Pla	tes and Ti	nned Sheets		
To United States, British East Indies France, Netherlands, Russia, Norway, Portugal, Italy, China and Japan, Australia, Canada, Argentina, Other Countries, Other Countries	Tons. 73 2,152 4,506 2,062 480 1,564 2,081 278 3,539 5,137 58 1,031 11,163	Tons. 108 1,832 8,882 2,482 37 2,001 1,803 2,938 8,614 23 691 8,763	Tons. 59 2,342 4,816 829 14 1,652 1.988 1,793 1,643 2,554 83 1,445 3,354	Tons.  - 35 + 320 - 4,376 - 420 + 443 + 1,564 + 80 - 1,525 + 601 - 3,477 + 35 + 340 + 2,400	Tons. + 14 - 190 - 310 + 1,233 + 466 - 88 + 93 - 1,515 + 1,896 + 2,583 - 25 - 414 + 7,809	
TOTAL	34,124	38,174	22,572	- 4,050	+11,552	
		Black	Plates for	Tinning.		
TOTAL	5,810	14,244	3,853	- 8,431	+ 1,957	

## STEEL AND GALVANISED SHEETS.

In this branch of the trade the number of mills in operation at the end of August was six less than in the previous month and 16 less than a year ago, this reduction being due to the further curtailment of supplies of materials. Many of the mills working were engaged on the production of sheets and plates for military purposes. The output of galvanised sheets continues to show a decrease.

The imports of crude zinc during August, 1916, totalled 6,060 tons, compared with 4,884 tons a month

ago and 6,309 tons a year ago.

The *exports* of galvanised sheets amounted to 8,200 tons, a decrease of 2,100 tons on a month ago and of 11,300 tons on a year ago.

# MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

Most of these trades continued very active during August, and much overtime was worked. The iron-plate trade, however, remained depressed, and employment in the stove grate trade was slack in most districts. Some reports mention that the shortage of

\* Revised figures.

labour has become more marked on account of the calling up of men for military service. Trade Unions, with 38,147 members, reported 0.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, compared with 0.2 per cent. both in the previous month and a year ago.

Brasswork and Bedsteads.—Brassworkers continued very busy during August; about 75 per cent. of the workpeople were on overtime. With bedstead workers at Birmingham employment was fair, and rather better than a month ago, owing to the placing of Government orders.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Makers of nuts, bolts, rivets and spikes continued busy at all the principal centres, especially at Blackheath and Halesowen. Wire nail and shoe rivet makers at Birmingham reported em-

ployment as very good.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—Most branches of the cutlery trades at Sheffield continued working at high pressure; the demand for labour was far in excess of the supply. With edge-tool makers employment was good at Wednesbury and fair at Birmingham; at the first-named town there was an improvement on a month ago. Hoe makers at Wednesbury were slack. At Walsall workpeople engaged on saddle and harness furniture were fairly well employed, but those on bits and stirrups were slack. At Redditch needle makers, fish hook and fishing tackle makers were well employed, more particularly on the cheaper qualities of needles and hooks.

Tubes.—Tube workers were well employed throughout the Midlands; some overtime was worked, and a

scarcity of skilled labour was reported.

Chains, Anchors, Springs, &c.—At Cradley employment continued good with chain, anchor and cable makers; with block chain makers it was very good; anchorsmiths on the Tyne and Wear also reported it as good. With motor chain makers at Walsall it was fairly good; it was also fairly good with case hame and cart gear makers. Axle and spring makers at Wednesbury and makers of springs and small steel parts at West Bromwich and Redditch were well employed; but spring fitters and vicemen at Sheffield reported it as slack, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. With anvil and vice makers at Dudley employment was fairly good.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Braziers and sheet metal workers continued busy, and worked a great deal of overtime. At Birmingham, Warrington, Grimsby and Aberdeen employment was fair; at Exeter it was quiet. At Wolverhampton, Belfast, Blackburn and Accrington there was an improvement on a month ago. Employment in the ironplate trade was very quiet, and showed a decline on the previous month, short time being worked; it was also worse than a year ago.

Wire.—At Glasgow employment was very good with wire weavers, and fairly good with wire workers. It was good with wire weavers at Norwich. Wire drawers reported it as good at Manchester, Warrington, Halifax and Sheffield; and fairly good, but showing a decline, at Ambergate. Wire rope makers on the Tyne and Wear continued well employed.

Locks, Hollow-ware, &c.—Employment in the lock and latch trade at Wolverhampton and Willenhall was good, but not quite so good as in the previous month. Employment at Wolverhampton was good with tin and enamel hollow-ware makers, and with makers of galvanised tanks and hollow-ware; with cast iron hollow-ware tinners and turners it was fair; at West Bromwich hollow-ware makers also reported it as fair. Makers of galvanised hollow-ware in other Midland towns stated employment to be slack, and much worse than a year ago, with much short time. With makers of builders' ironmongery employment at Wolverhampton was fair, better than a month ago, and about the same as a year ago.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—In the Sheffield district employment continued slack; at Rotherham and at Luton the majority of the men were working short time (5 days a week). At Leeds there was a marked decline on a month ago. At Thornaby employment was moderate, and at Falkirk fair.

Jewellery, Plated Ware, &c.-In London and at | yards a year ago.

Sheffield and Birmingham these trades continued well employed; much overtime was worked in London, and by electroplaters and silversmiths at Birmingham.

Farriers.—Employment was good generally.

# COTTON TRADE.

APART from the increasing shortage of labour, there was little change in the spinning section as compared with a month ago, employment generally continuing good. In the weaving section employment was irregular in many districts, but this was largely due directly or indirectly to the insufficient supply of labour. Compared with a year ago there was a decline in numbers in every department, accompanied by an increase in average earnings.

Returns from firms employing 157,505 workpeople in the week ended 26th August showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 4.8 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 2.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	We	orkpeople		Earnings.			
<u></u>	Week ended	Inc. (+	on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	26th August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	19,052 34,253 76,841 13,905 13,449	Per cent 0.0 - 0.3 - 1.6 - 0.8 + 0.8	Per cent 5.5 - 3.4 - 5.1 - 6.1 - 4.3	£ 20,698 39,900 83,776 19,794 16,200	Per cent 1·1 - 1·1 - 4·2 + 1·2 - 0·5	Per cent. + 2.7 + 6.3 + 0.7 + 2.6 + 4.3	
TOTAL	157,505	- 0.9	- 4.8	180,368	- 2:3	+ 2.6	
DISTRICTS.							
Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	8,367 12,501	- 1·0 - 0·4	- 8·3 - 2·9	9,841 13,723	+ 1.0	+ 4.8	
Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden	12,783 23,981 15,490	+ 0.7 - 0.2 - 1.0	- 3·4 - 1·7 - 6·1	16,833 24,943 17,767-	+ 1.0 - 0.7 - 3.1	+ 5.7 + 7.0 + 0.9	
Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	10,148 10,885 24,385	- 0.9 - 0.8 - 2.2	- 8·1 - 6·5 - 4·0	10,925 11,502 27,912	- 1.6 - 5.8 - 9.5	$-\begin{array}{c} 1.1 \\ 0.8 \\ + 2.2 \end{array}$	
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson	21,219	- 1.0	- 5.8	28,583	+ 0.8	+ 1.3	
Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	5,463 6,203 6,080	+ 0.2 - 0.9 - 1.7	- 9.7 - 2.1 - 4.3	5,438 6,515 6,386	+ 4.5 - 3.2 - 0.9	+ 3·7 + 0·8 + 5·8	
					Charles Tills		

In the Oldham district employment continued good. The shortage of labour has become somewhat more acute owing to the further withdrawal of men, but apart from the annual wakes holidays which took place during August, the amount of spinning machinery stopped was approximately the same as in the previous month, viz. 12 per cent.

In the Bolton district employment was reported as fair; about 15 per cent. of the machinery was stopped for want of labour, and another 15 per cent. was understaffed

In the Blackburn and Darwen districts employment in the weaving section continued slack, in part due to the shortage of labour. In the Burnley district also a large number of looms were standing for lack of labour, but those at work were well employed.

Raw cotton *imported* during August, 1916, amounted to 1,324,000 centals, compared with 1,485,000 centals in the previous month and 650,000 centals in August, 1915.

The exports of cotton yarn during August, 1916, totalled 15,012,000 lb., an increase of 331,000 lb. over a month ago and of 1,582,000 lb. over a year ago. The quantity of cotton piece goods exported during August, 1916, was 424,300,000 yards, compared with nearly 471,000,000 yards a month ago and 418,800,000 yards a year ago.

COTTON FORWARDED FROM PORTS TO INLAND

	Annuat	July.	August,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		
Description of Cotton.	August, 1916.	1916.	1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
American Brazilian Egyptian Miscellaneous	2,956 3,334 11,038	Bales. 197,414 2,612 3,375 13,536 8,376	Bales, 224,822 4,869 5,206 17,319 13,328	Bales 7,281 + 344 - 41 - 2,498 - 381	Bales 34,689 - 1,913 - 1,872 - 6,281 - 5,333	
TOTAL	. 215,456	225,313	265,544	- 9,857	- 50,088	

# PRICES OF COTTON AT LIVERPOOL.

During August, 1916, there was a sharp upward movement in the price of cotton. Middling American rose from 8.12d. per lb. on the 1st to 9.84d. on the 28th, and good fair Egyptian was quoted at 11.45d. on the 1st and 12.65d. on the 31st. The present prices (14th September) are 9.54d. for middling American and 12.95d. for good fair Egyptian. The average daily price of middling American during August, 1916, was 8.89d. per lb., an increase of 10.6 per cent. on the previous month and of 62.2 per cent. on a year ago. The average daily price of good fair Egyptian cotton was 11.72d. per lb., being 1.8 per cent. higher than in the previous month and 59.7 per cent. higher than in August, 1915.

	August,	Increase (+) or		
	1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
MIDDLING AMERICAN: Monthly average of Daily Quota-	Pence per 1b. 8:89	Pence per lb. + 0.85	Pence per lb. + 3.41	
tions Highest price on any one day Lowest ,, ,,	9·84 8·12	+ 1.65 + 0.17	+ 4.03 + 2.78	
GOOD FAIR EGYPTIAN: Monthly average of Daily Quota-	11.72	+ 0.51	+ 4.38	
tions Highest price on any one day Lowest ,, ,, ,,	12.65 11.30	+ 1.00 - 0.12	+ 4.95 + 4.20	

# WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

WOOLLEN TRADE.

In this trade employment continued very good, but machinery was idle in some cases owing to the inadequacy of the labour supply.

	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings	
Letter land	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	26th Aug., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th Aug., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
DEPARTMENTS. Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	440 5,236 7,616 5,420 2,147	Per cent. + 0.8 - 1.1 - 1.2	Per cent 5.4 + 4.2 - 2.7 + 2.1 - 2.2	£ 640 6,812 8,220 7,033 2,677	Per cent. + 2.7 - 2.2 - 1.3 - 0.5 + 1.5	Per cent. + 94 + 12·0 + 4·3 + 7·5 + 7·6
TOTAL	20,859	- 0.3	+ 0.5	25,382	- 0.9	+ 7.7
DISTRICTS. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	3,059 1,799 2,542 2,272	- 0.8 - 1.6 - 0.9 + 0.2	+ 1.3 - 8.7 - 1.5 - 1.8	4,571 2,426 3,285 2,901	+ 0.9 + 0.2 - 5.7 - 0.3	+ 13·1 + 0·5 + 7·7 + 5·3
TOTAL, WEST RIDING Scotland Other Districts	9,672 5,175 6,012	- 0.7 - 0.2 + 0.2	- 2·1 + 1·3 + 3·2	13,183 5,747 6,452	- 1·2 - 0·9 - 0·4	+ 7.5 + 9.3 + 6.5
TOTAL	20,859	- 0.3	+ 0.2	25,382	- 0.9	+ 7.7

Returns from firms employing 20,859 workpeople in the week ended 26th August showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a

month ago; compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 7.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. About 11 per cent. of the operatives were on overtime during the month.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley districts a certain number of looms were standing owing to the insufficient supply of labour, but employment on the whole continued very good. In the Dewsbury and Batley district overtime was still worked, but employment was slightly quieter than a month ago. At Leeds the operatives were well employed; those mills engaged on Government contracts worked overtime to the extent of about ten hours per week, and firms engaged on heavy woollens and blankets were busy. In the Rochdale district many of the flannel mills were closed for a week for holidays during August, but otherwise were well employed on Government work, and the supply of labour was not sufficient to keep all the machinery in action.

In Scotland employment continued good.

WORSTED TRADE.

Employment continued very good, and labour was much in demand.

Returns from firms employing 30,921 workpeople in the week ended 26th August showed a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.4 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 9.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. About 5 per cent. of the workers were on overtime during the month.

	W	orkpeopl	e.	Earnings.		
	Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	26th August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
DEPARTMENTS, Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	3,719 15,294 7,224 3,190 1,494	Per cent 2.6 - 1.3 - 2.4 + 0.4 - 1.1	Per cent 8.2 - 1.3 - 5.2 + 1.0 - 11.4	£ 5,169 11,813 8,241 4,387 1,447	Per cent 3.0 - 2.1 - 3.7 + 1.9 - 1.8	Per cent. + 7.0 + 11.9 + 7.9 + 12.6 + 1.5
TOTAL	30,921	- 1.5	- 3.4	31,057	- 2.1	+ 9.6
DISTRICTS. Bradford District	15,955 5,426 2,208 2,890 2,193	- 2·2 - 1·3 - 0·3 - 1·7 + 2·8	- 3.6 - 5.1 - 5.4 - 6.4 + 7.8	16,399 5,122 1,927 3,492 2,124	- 3.6 - 0.2 - 7.0 + 6.2 + 0.5	+ 11·7 + 3·5 + 4·1 + 11·7 + 16·4
TOTAL, WEST BIDING Other Districts	28,672 2,249	- 1·5 - 2·0	- 3·5 - 1·6	29,064 1,993	- 1.9 - 5.5	+ 10.0
TOTAL	30,921	- 1.5	- 3.4	31,057	- 2.1	+ 9.6

In all the principal districts employment continued very good but was affected by the insufficient supply of workpeople, which partly accounted for the decline shown as compared with a month ago in several districts. Owing to changes in rates of wages the earnings were above the level of a year ago, especially in Bradford and Huddersfield.

# IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WOOL.

The imports of wool (sheep's and lambs') amounted to 31,463,000 lb. in August, 1916, a decrease of 2,948,000 lb on the previous month and of 19,790,000 lb. on

The exports of tops and of woollen and worsted yarn in August, 1916, totalled 3,180,000 lb., compared with 3,659,000 lb. a month ago and 2,575,000 lb. in August, 1915. Exports of woollen tissues amounted to 13,061,000 yards, compared with 12,285,000 yards a month ago and 8,536,000 yards a year ago. For worsted tissues the corresponding figures were 4,650,000 yards, 4,821,000 yards, and 5,899,000 yards respectively.

# PRICES OF WOOL AT BRADFORD

The prices of home-grown wools for July and August, 1916, are nominal; the supply has been commandeered by the Army Council, and the value had not all been fixed by the end of August. Compared with a year ago the price of Lincoln hoggs wool increased 4:1 per cent., 40's crossbred tops 8.2 per cent., and 60's super Botany tops 28.1 per cent.

Sept., 1916.

		Aug., 1916.	July, 1916.	Aug., 1915.
AVERAGE PRICES: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	 	Pence per lb. 19 26¼ 53½	Pence per lb. 19 26¼ 53½	Pence per lb.  18½ 21½ 41¾
COURSE OF PRICES: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	 	19 26, 26½ 54, 53, 54	19 26½, 26 53, 54	18¼ 24½, 24 42½, 41

# LINEN TRADE.

In Ireland employment was rather better, on the whole, than in the previous month. In Scotland, though still fairly good, it showed some decline.

Returns from firms employing 37,382 workpeople in the week ended 26th August, 1916, showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago the number employed decreased by 2.1 per cent., and the wages paid increased by 9.0 per cent.

Workpeople.

	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		CONTRACTOR OF STREET						
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
	26th August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Spinning Weaving Other	5,379 11,175 12,158 5,792 2,878	Per cent 0·1 - 0·2 - 2·8 + 0·6 - 0·4	Per cent 1·3 - 0·5 - 4·7 - 2·0 + 1·0	£ 3,911 6,858 9,372 5,691 2,183	Per cent. + 7.8 + 3.1 - 3.2 - 1.0 + 1.6	Per cent. + 18.9 + 15.0 + 4.1 + 3.6 + 11.3			
TOTAL	37,382	- 0.9	- 2.1	28,015	+ 0.6	+ 9.0			
	16,694 10,061	- 0·4 - 1·7	- 0.3 + 0.1	12,171 6,843	+ 3.1 - 1.8	+ 14.1 + 12.5			
TOTAL, IRELAND	26,755	- 0.9	- 0.1	19,014	+ 1.3	+ 13.5			
Fifeshire Other places in Scotland	4,856 5,436	- 1·4 - 0·3	-10·8 - 3·8	3,759 4,930	- 2·1 - 0·0	- 5·3 + 3·5			
TOTAL, SCOTLAND	10,292	- 0.8	- 7.2	8,689	- 09	- 0.5			
England	335	- 5:1	+ 6.3	312	+ 0.3	+ 39.3			
UNITED KINGDOM	37,382	- 0.9	- 2.1	28,015	+ 0.6	+ 9.0			

In the Belfast district there was an improvement on a month ago, but short time working continued at a number of mills. Flax roughers reported employment as fair, and weavers and winders as moderate, but flax dressers as bad and worse than a month ago and a year ago. In other parts of Ireland there was a decline in the weaving branch. At Dunfermline trade on linen damasks was dull, but on other material it was good; all the works were on full time. At Brechin employment continued good.

The imports of flax (dressed and undressed) during August, 1916, amounted to 12,000 tons (practically all from Russia), compared with 18,800 tons in the previous month and with 6,800 tons in August, 1915.

The exports of linen yarn during August, 1916, totalled 882.000 lb., a decrease of 161,000 lb. on a month ago, but an increase of 392,000 lb. on a year ago. The figures for linen piece goods were 9,546,000 yards in August, 1916; 12,711,000 yards in July, 1916, and 8,236,000 yards in August, 1915.

# JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good, and was about the same

In the Dundee district, in which 93 per cent, of the workpeople reported on were employed, the works | shortage of weavers.

continued busy, though some time was lost on account of holidays; employment was also good at Forfar and Arbroath. At Kirkcaldy there was a decline on a month ago, principally in the weaving department.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Returns from firms employing 13,157 workpeople in the week ended 26th August, 1916, showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent in the number employed and of 02 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago the number employed decreased by 1.5 per cent. and the amount of wages paid increased by 0.6 per cent.

				W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings.			
				Week ended 26th Aug., 1916.	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a		
					Month ago.	Year ago.	26th Aug., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
DEPARTMENTS.			Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.				
Preparing				3,057	+ 0.1	+ 1.3	3,017	- 0.5	+ 0.1		
Spinning	***	•••	•••	3,617	+ 0.4	- 0.7	3,417	- 1.0	- 1.7		
Weaving Other	***	•••	•••	4,560	- 2.3	- 3.2	5,052	- 0.9	- 0.1		
Other	***			1,893	- 1.1	- 2.9	2,687	+ 2.5	+ 5.6		
	TOTAL	•••		13,157	- 0.8	- 1.5	14,173	- 0.2	+ 0.6		

The imports of jute during August, 1916, amounted to only 488 tons, a decrease of 1,861 tons on a month ago and of 10,635 tons on a year ago.

The quantity of jute yarn exported during August, 1916, was 3,474,000 lb., compared with 1,781,000 lb. a month ago and 2,449,000 lb. a year ago. The *exports* of jute piece goods amounted to 9,275,000 yards in August, 1916; to 10,383,000 yards in July, 1916, and to 7,422,000 yards in August, 1915.

## LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in the plain net section, and was above the level of a year ago. The levers section was slack and the curtain branch fairly good. The supply of labour was not equal to the demand.

Returns from firms employing 7,490 workpeople in the week ended 26th August showed a decrease of 2.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.0 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 7.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

- 0000000000000000000000000000000000000	w	orkpeopl	е,		Earnings.		
	Week	Inc. (-		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	26th August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
BRANCHES. Levers	1,582 1,885 2,969 1,054	Per cent 1.2 - 4.7 - 1.4 - 3.7	Per cent. + 1.7 - 13.7 + 2.4 - 2.9	£ 1,949 2,315 3,281 976	Per cent 5.8 - 7.5 - 2.4 - 2.7	Per cent. + 9.1 - 4.8 + 16.4 + 6.4	
TOTAL	7,490	- 2.5	- 3.0	8,521	- 496	+ 7.1	
DISTRICTS.  Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying Districts Other English Districts Scotland	2,343 1,044 2,614 1,489	- 3'4 - 2'8 - 1'4 - 3'0	- 7.4 + 3.1 + 6.7 -14.0	2,395 1,371 2,944 1,811	- 4.7 - 5.1 - 4.0 - 5.3	— 0·2 + 10·4 Иван нем + 19·2 — 1·7	
TOTAL	7,490	- 2'5	- 3.0	8,521	- 4.6	+ 7.1	

At Nottingham employment in the levers section was very irregular; in the curtain section it was fair; in the plain net branch it was good, in part due to contracts for the supply of mosquito nets: there was a shortage of labour owing to enlistments. At Long Eaton employment was fairly good and better than a year ago. In the West of England employment in the plain net branch was not quite so good as a month ago, but considerably better than a year ago. At Newmilns employment continued good, but the curtain branch generally in Scotland was affected by the

<sup>•</sup> Comparison of earnings with a year ago is affected by increases in rates of

<sup>\*</sup> Comparison of wages with a year ago is affected by increases in rates of wages.

#### SILK TRADE.

In the silk trade employment continued fairly good on the whole, but there was a slight decline in the spinning section. A shortage of weavers, spinners, dressers, &c., was reported.

Returns from firms employing 9,978 workpeople in the week ended 26th August showed a decrease of 0.8 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 2.0 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 5.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop:	le.		Earnings.	
	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	26th Aug., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th Aug., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
BRANCHES. Throwing	1,249 2,591 3,631 1,543 964	Per cent 0'1 - 1'9 + 0'4 - 1'4	Per cent. + 1·1 - 1·6 - 6·1 + 9·7 - 7·0	£ 660 2,545 3,098 1,414 946	Per cent. + 0·3 - 3·5 - 0·2 + 0·2 - 0·8	Per cent. + 4·4 + 9·3 + 0·6 + 15·7 - 0·4
TOTAL	9,978	- 0.8	- 2.0	8,663	- 1.2	+ 5.5
DISTRICTS. Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and	2,708 2,598	- 1·2 - 0·7	- 6·4 + 3·1	2,770 2,208	- 3·0 - 1·5	+ 5°5 + 6°6
District Eastern Counties Other Districts, including Scotland	2,889 1,783	+ 0.2	- 2·6 - 1·1	2,392 1,293	+ 1.3	+ 3.1 + 7.9
TOTAL	9,978	- 08	- 2.0	8,663	- 1.2	+ 5.5

At Macclesfield employment with "outside" handloom weavers was fair, with spinners and dressers it was good; with factory hand-loom weavers it was bad, and worse than a month ago. At Leek and Congleton employment on the whole continued good.

In the Eastern Counties employment was reported as good at Norwich and Yarmouth, and fair at Sudbury, Halstead and Braintree, except with twisters at Halstead, with whom it was slack. In the West Riding operatives were fairly well employed. At Coventry makers of artificial silk reported employment as fairly good; with ribbon workers it was fair.

# HOSIERY TRADE.

In this trade employment during August continued good, and skilled workpeople were in much demand.

Between from from amploying 16 710 workpeople in

Returns from firms employing 16,710 workpeople in the week ended 26th August showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 5.0 per cent. in wages.

	M	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
District.	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	ended Dec. (-)		
	26th Aug., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th Aug., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Leicester	8,085 1,589 3,491 3,011 534	Per cent. + 0·1 + 0·3 - 2·2 - 1·7 - 1·3	Per cent 1.8 - 5.1 - 0.7 + 2.8 + 9.9	£ 8,893 1,578 3,397 2,826 373	Per cent. + 1.5 - 0.4 - 1.9 - 3.7 - 3.9	Per cent. + 6.6 - 3.1 - 0.8 + 12.1 + 9.4	
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	16,710	- 0.7	- 0.8	17,067	- 0.4	+ 5.0	

At Leicester employment continued good, especially on Government contracts; in the civil branch of the trade a slight decline was reported, particularly in the ribbed hose and cotton goods branches; skilled workpeople, especially women and girls, were in demand. At Hinckley the operatives in most departments were less fully employed than last month, but employment was fair; at Loughborough it continued good.

In Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire employment

continued good with power frame workers, and was better than a year ago; about a quarter of the operatives were on overtime. In the hand-frame section employment was fairly good, and much better than a year ago. In Scotland there was a slight decline compared with a month ago, but employment was good and above the level of a year ago.

#### CARPET TRADE.

DURING August employment was fair, and better than a year ago for those still in the trade.

Returns from firms employing 5,272 workpeople and paying £5,377 in wages in the week ended 26th August showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 14.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 9.4 per cent. in wages paid.

At Kidderminster there was an improvement compared with a month ago; in the carpet factories and in the spinning mills more labour could be utilised if available; the output of military blankets was good, and spinners were working at high pressure on yarns largely used for war purposes. In the Halifax district employment continued good. Carpet weavers in the Glasgow district continued busy.

# BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

In these trades employment on the whole continued good and was better than a month ago; it was above the level of a year ago in all the principal branches. There was a scarcity of labour, especially men for the dyeing and finishing departments.

Returns from firms employing 25,152 workpeople in the week ended 26th August showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 3.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 22.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

		W	orkpeopl	le.		Earnings	•
		Week	Inc. ( Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		26th August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.*
Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finish other Departmer	ing and	2,558 737 12,861 7,588 1,408	Per cent. + 1·1 + 3·5 - 0·2 + 0·6 + 1·0	Per cent 2.5 +10.3 + 4.1 + 2.4 + 7.8	£ 3,330 1,196 24,750 10,724 2,394	Per cent. + 4.0 + 7.7 + 3.4 + 5.5 + 0.7	Per cent. + 7.5 + 28.7 + 29.0 + 15.3 + 10.4
TOTAL		25,152	+ 0.3	+ 3.2	42,394	+ 3.9	+ 22.3
Yorkshire Lancashire Scotland Ireland Other Districts		12,759 7,739 1,791 612 2,251	- 0.0 + 1.0 + 0.3 - 0.3 + 0.6	+ 4.5 + 3.1 - 2.0 - 4.1 + 3.4	24,407 11,836 2,171 530 3,450	+ 3·2 + 6·7 + 2·7 - 0·9 + 1·0	+ 27·7 + 18·7 + 14·0 - 0·2 + 9·5
TOTAL		25,152	+ 0.3	+ 3.2	42,394	+ 3.9	+ 22:3

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire continued fair. At Basford employment continued good with hosiery and lace bleachers and more labour is required. At Dundee bleachfield workers continued fairly well employed.

Printing.—With machine calico printers in England much machinery was idle, but those at work were well employed. In Scotland employment was fair with machine printers and very good with engravers.

Dyeing.—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers continued good, and was better than a year ago; the labour shortage caused a considerable amount of overtime, affecting about 85 per cent. of the workpeople. With cotton dyers in Yorkshire and Lancashire and with silk dyers in the Macclesfield district employment remained good. Lace and hosiery dyers at Basford were well employed and overtime was reported.

Trimming, Finishing, &c.—At Leicester, Hinckley and Loughborough employment with hosiery trimmers,

&c., continued good; there was a shortage of trimmers at Leicester owing to enlistments. At Basford overtime was reported. At Dundee calender workers continued well employed.

#### BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

This trade continued to work at high pressure during the month. In many districts, especially Northampton, Bristol, Leeds and Leicester, a large number of operatives were fully engaged on the Russian contract. Skilled men were therefore in much demand, and there was also in particular a shortage of women for the closing department, partly owing to the extra work entailed by the Cossack boots. Firms engaged in the civilian trade were also well employed.

Returns from firms employing 57,500 workpeople in the week ended 26th August showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.0 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 3.9 per cent. in wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.		
6.4006 <u>5.006</u> 0.000	Week ended 26th	Inc. (Dec. (	Dec. (-) on a en		Week ended 26th Inc. (	
	Aug., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Aug., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES, London Leicester Leicester Country District	2,298 11,039 2,684	Per cent 0.9 - 0.7 + 1.1	Per cent, - 1.9 - 3.4 - 2.8	£ 3,388 16,420 3,523	Per cent 0.8 + 1.9 + 0.4	Per cent. + 6.6 + 3.4 + 1.3
Northampton Northampton Country District	8,460 8,189	+ 1.3	- 2·2 - 4·4	12,127 11,110	- 0.0 - 3.4	+ 7.6 + 5.4
Kettering	3,523 2,216 3,785 1,261 1,988 2,116 3,702	- 0.2 - 0.3 - 1.4 - 0.3 - 1.2 - 2.3 - 0.3	- 7.0 - 3.4 - 0.3 + 4.3 - 3.1 - 3.0 + 7.3	4,758 2,722 4,079 1,549 2,481 2,635 4,404	- 4.5 - 0.0 - 3.2 + 6.8 - 2.9 - 0.3 - 1.3	- 2·1 - 3·6 - 2·6 + 13·4 + 2·4 - 0·3 + 9·6
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and District Other parts of England and Wales	804 2,057	+ 0.1	- 2·8 + 1·7	886 2,141	- 2·0 - 1·1	+ 8·2 + 5·2
ENGLAND AND WALES	54,122	- 0.5	- 2:3	72,226	+ 0.3	+ 3.9
SCOTLAND	2,805 573	+ 1.1 + 0.9	+ 0.7 + 11.5	3,613 501	+ 2.8	+ 1.6 + 15.9
UNITED KINGDOM	57,500	- 0.4	- 2.0	76,343	+ 0.4	+ 3.9

The exports (British and Irish) of boots and shoes of leather during August, 1916, amounted to nearly 165,600 dozen pairs, compared with 128,000 dozen pairs a month ago and with 82,700 dozen pairs in August, 1915.

#### LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good generally, with overtime in certain districts. It remained quiet, however, with short time, in some branches of the saddlery and harness trades at Walsall and Birmingham (where, however, employment showed an improvement during the month); there was a decline in these trades in the London district.

Trade Unions with 3,808 members reported 2.2 per cent. as unemployed at the end of August, the same percentage as a month ago. In August, 1915, the percentage unemployed was 0.8.

The *imports* of raw hides (wet and dry) totalled 96,300 cwts. in August, 1916, compared with 140,400 cwts. a month ago and 248,900 cwts. a year ago.

The exports (British and Irish) of leather during August 1916, amounted to 19,400 cwts., compared with 17,900 cwts. in the previous month and with 11,400 cwts. a year ago. Exports of leather manufactures were valued at £162,500 in August, 1916, £145,000 in July, 1916, and £177,200 in August, 1915.

# TAILORING TRADE.

BESPOKE.

London.—There was a further seasonal decline and employment was slack, although rather better than in

August, 1915. Returns from firms paying £7,606 in wages (indoor and outdoor workers) during the four weeks ended 26th August showed a decrease of 12.2 per cent. in wages paid compared with a month ago and an increase of 7.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—At Liverpool employment continued quiet, at Sheffield it was good and better than a year ago. At Edinburgh there was a seasonal decline, but employment was fair; at Belfast it was quiet and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

#### READY-MADE.

In this branch there was a decline compared with a month ago and a year ago, but employment on the whole was fair, and in many cases there was a shortage of both men and women.

About 12 per cent. of the workers were on short time during the month and about 8 per cent. worked overtime; in August, 1915, 17 per cent. worked more than the normal hours.

Returns from firms employing 26,825 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 26th August showed a decrease of 5.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 8.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 20.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 22.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	Indoor Workpeople.							
A CONTRACTOR	Number Employed. Earnings.							
District.	Week ended 26th Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
	Aug., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Aug., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Leeds	7,527 2,872 3,998	Per cent 5.7 - 3.7 - 3.2	Per cent. - 20.4 - 19.7 - 16.8	£ 7,230 2,897 3,420	Per cent 7.5 - 6.5 - 7.1	Per cent 21·1 - 22·1 - 17·9		
Bristol North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	1,251 2,096	- 3·0 - 4·1	- 24·5 - 17·9	939 1,723	- 7·5 - 4·8	- 28·5 - 11·8		
South Midland and Eastern Counties	2,856	- 4.8	- 7.1	2,361	- 8.5	- 9.5		
London	2,623 1,373 2,229	- 11.2 - 1.8 - 5.9	- 33·9 - 26·7 - 14·2	3,044 1,278 1,803	- 18.9 - 7.7 - 0.6	- 42·3 - 27·1 - 3·1		
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	26,825	- 5.2	- 20.1	24,695	- 8.4	- 22.4		

The total amount of wages paid to outworkers by the above firms showed a decrease of 20 per cent. compared with a month ago and of 51 per cent. compared with a year ago.

At Leeds employment showed a falling off compared with a month ago and was not so brisk as a year ago; a number of factories were working less than the usual hours, and in some cases the annual holidays were taken during the month; the Jewish operatives reported 5 per cent. of their members out of work, and short time was worked to the extent of two days per week. At Manchester employment was moderate and not so good as a year ago.

At Hebden Bridge employment continued good; at Huddersfield the operatives were fairly well employed on Government contracts; at Liverpool employment continued moderate. At Bristol employment was not so good as a month ago and below the level of a year ago, when much overtime was worked on Government contracts; at Stroud it was fair.

At Walsall and Tamworth employment continued fairly good. At Norwich the operatives were on full time, but were not so busy as a year ago; at Colchester and Plymouth employment was fair; at Glasgow it was affected by holidays.

In London employment on the whole was fair, but showed a decline compared with a month ago; compared with August, 1915, when employment was very brisk on contracts, there was a decline of 34 per cent. in the number of indoor workpeople and of 42 per cent. in their earnings.

<sup>\*</sup> The comparison of wages with a year ago is affected by war bonuses

# SHIRT AND COLLAR TRADE.

DURING August employment in this trade continued fair. Compared with a year ago there was a decline in numbers, but a general increase in average earnings in all the principal districts.

Returns from firms employing 15,828 workpeople in the week ended 26th August showed a decrease of 2.2 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 7.8 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. About 18 per cent. of the operatives worked short time during the month and about 7 per cent. were on overtime.

	w	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
District.	Week		+) or -) on a	Week ended Inc. (-			
	26th August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
London	3,508 2,988 1,603 2,033 1,256 1,231 1,799 509 901	Per cent 4.5 - 3.8 - 0.9 - 0.7 - 2.9 + 0.4 - 1.4 + 2.2	Per cent 7·1 - 12·1 - 3·8 - 4·4 - 10·9 - 13·1 - 7·7 + 1·6 - 2·7	£ 3,408 2,610 1,102 1,362 1,043 1,071 1,137 408 554	Per cent 3.9 - 4.6 - 4.8 - 0.9 - 1.9 + 4.0 + 3.3 + 7.4 + 5.1	Per cent. + 2·0 - 10·6 - 1·2 + 0·7 - 5·4 + 4·6 + 1·2 + 7·1 + 1·5	
TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM	15,828	- 2.2	- 7.8	12,695	- 1.7	- 1.6	

In London employment continued fairly good, and the average earnings of the workpeople were above the level of a year ago. In Manchester employment was not as good as a year ago; about 35 per cent. of the operatives were on short time part of the month and about 13 per cent. worked overtime. In the South-Western Counties employment was reported as fairly good at Bideford and fair at Barnstaple. At Glasgow comparison with a month ago is affected by holidays; compared with a year ago there was a decline of 13 per cent. in the numbers employed, but an increase of 5 per cent. in earnings.

In Ireland generally employment was fair; there was an improvement as compared with a month ago, but some short time was worked, especially in the London-derry district.

# HAT TRADE.

Silk.—Employment in this branch was reported as quiet in London and as fairly good in the provinces; a large number of the operatives were still on short time, but employment in the provinces was rather better than a month ago and a year ago.

Felt.—This branch showed an improvement as compared with both periods under review, and employment was on the whole good. At Denton employment continued fairly good; about 20 per cent. of the operatives were on short time and about 10 per cent. worked overtime during the month; the trade generally has plenty of orders, and the short time reported is due to shortage of labour in some departments, which restricts employment in others. At Stockport and in Warwickshire employment continued good; it was better than a year ago at the former centre and about the same at the latter.

# OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

#### DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

EMPLOYMENT with dressmakers in London in retail firms showed a further seasonal decline, but the decline shown in the numbers employed was mainly owing to holidays. Returns from firms, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,527 dressmakers in the week ended 26th August showed a decrease of 26.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, but an increase of 20.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

With court and private dressmakers employment

showed the usual seasonal slackness, and many firms were closed during August for the annual holidays.

With milliners in the West End employment showed a seasonal decline, and was not equal to a year ago.

# MANTLE, COSTUME, BLOUSE, ETC., TRADES.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and millinery trades firms in London employing 4,252 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 12.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fair.

At Manchester returns from firms employing 5,139 workpeople in the week ended 26th August in the costume, blouse, mantle, &c., trades showed a decrease of 2.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1.0 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

At Glasgow employment in the mantle, underclothing, &c., trades was fair. Returns from firms employing 1,897 workpeople in the week ended 26th August showed a decrease of 6·1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 16·7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

In the trades covered by this section there was a shortage of machinists at all three centres.

#### CORSET TRADE.

Employment continued good, and was slightly better than a year ago. Returns from firms (mainly in England) employing 6,543 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended 26th August showed a decrease of 2·1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1·9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

#### BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

Private building work remained quiet, and many men, especially plasterers and masons, were still working in non-building occupations. Men remaining in the building trades, however, were generally well employed, partly owing to Government requirements, and overtime on war work was frequently reported. The general percentage of State insured workpeople unemployed in all building occupations was 0.78, compared with 0.88 in July and 1.50 a year ago. For plasterers the percentage was as high as 2.9, but for painters, plumbers, navvies and labourers it was below 0.7.

Occupations.	Number Insured at end of	Percentage Unem- ployed	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	August, 1916.	at end of August.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Carpenters	107,753	0.98	- 0.24	- 1.05 - 0.85	
Bricklayers	47,904 27,182	1.27	+ 0.02 + 0.17	-0.75	
Plasterers	13,737	2.90	+ 0.12	- 0.53	
Painters	86,956	0.59	- 0.17	-1.10	
Plumbers	29,027	0.41	- 0.19	- 0.64	
Other skilled occupations	32,952	0.63	+ 0.01	-0.79	
Navvies	105,320	0.40	- 0.04	- 0.30	
Labourers	212,521	0.65	- 0.09	- 0.45	
ALL OCCUPATIONS	663,352	0.78	- 0.10	· - 0.72	

The next Table shows in detail the percentage unemployed in the above occupations in each geographical division. The percentage for all occupations taken together was 0.7 or less in all divisions, with the exception of London, where it was 1.5, and of Ireland, where it was 3.1. For every occupation the highest percentage unemployed was in Ireland, and the next highest was in London. The percentage for plasterers was as high as 6.4 in Ireland and 5.4 in London, while for masons the corresponding figures were 7.3 and 3.7 respectively. Apart from these two occupations the percentage unemployed never exceeded 0.7, except in London and Ireland, and with bricklayers in a few districts.

Compared with a month ago the percentage un-

employed showed a slight increase with masons in most districts, and a slight decrease with carpenters and labourers, other occupations showing little general change. In four districts the general percentage unemployed remained stationary; in six districts there was a decrease of 0.1 or 0.2 per cent.; and in London there was a decrease of 0.4 per cent.

As compared with a year ago the percentage unemployed showed, with few exceptions, a decrease in every occupation in every district.

Per- Inc. (+) or

Districts.	Number	cent-	Dec. (-	-) on a	Number	cent-	Dec. (-	-) on a	
Districts.	Insured.	em-	M'nth		Insured.	Un- em-	M'nth		
sussequetachnic s	11.02	pl'y'd.	ago.	ago.		pl'y'd.	ago.	ago.	
		Carper	nters.			Brickl	ayers.		
London Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands Eastern & S.E. Counties South-Western Wales	21,370 5,055 11,986 8,089 5,008 7,314 14,538 13,734 5,036 9,852 5,771	2·2 0·1 0·3 0·3 0·4 0·4 0·7 0·6 0·7	-0.8 -0.4 -0.3 -0.1 -0.3 -0.1 -0.2	-1.5 -0.8 -1.4 -1.3 -0.6 -0.2 -0.8 -0.9 -0.8	5,585 9,077 4,064 1,435	3·1 0·3 0·6 0·2 0·5 0·2 1·2 0·9 0·8	+ 0·1 - 0·2 + 0·1 - 0·2 - 0·1 - 0·1 + 0·2	-2.6 -0.4 -0.5 -0.7 -0.3 -0.4 -0.8 -0.7 -0.9	
Scotland	9,852 5,771	0.2	+0.6	- 3.5 - 3.5	1,653 1,447	6.2	+1.0	+ 0.8 + 0.8	
Software bran	100 S T	Mase	ons.	37. D.C		Plaste	erers.		
London Northern Counties Northern Counties North Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern & S.E. Counties South-Western Wales Scotland Ireland	1,960 1,899 2,533 3,221 658 550 736 4,843 3,891 1,994 1,897	3.7 0.4 1.7 0.5 0.5 1.5 1.0 1.3 0.5 0.8 7.3	-0°3 +0°3 +0°7 +0°1 -0°9 +1°0 +0°2 +0°1 -0°3 	-1.4 -0.1 -1.0 -0.7 -0.7 -0.8 -1.5 -0.9 -1.0 -0.9 +0.7	3,030 576 1,457 1,393 326 638 - 1,058 1,533 1,108 1,424 1,194	5'4 0'7 3'1 0'3 1'5 1'6 2'9 2'9 0'6 0'6 6'4	+ 0.8 - 0.3 + 0.5 - 0.7 + 0.2 - 0.6 - 0.7	$\begin{array}{c} -1.1 \\ +0.2 \\ +1.1 \\ -0.6 \\ -1.7 \\ -0.4 \\ -1.5 \\ -1.3 \\ -0.6 \\ +2.3 \end{array}$	
TOTAL STATE OF THE		Paint	ters.	ATRICE OF	Plumbers.				
London Northern Counties Northern Sestern Yorkshire East Midlands Eastern & S. E. Counties South-Western Wales Southand Ireland	26,368 2,875 10,293 5,501 3,287 5,604 12,212 8,389 2,553 6,454 3,420	0.9  0.3 0.2 0.3 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.4 0.2 1.6	-0.6  -0.1 +0.2  -0.2 +0.1 +0.2  -0.4	-1.5 -1.1 -1.1 -0.7 -0.3 -1.1 -0.4 -0.6 -1.4 -2.4	6,667 1,484 4,049 2,518 1,120 1,732 2,835 2,327 832 4,277 1,186	0.9 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.5 0.2 0.5 0.1 2.0	- 0·3 + 0·1 - 0·3 - 0·4 + 0·1 - 0·9 + 0·1 + 0·1 - 0·9	-1·1 -0·9 -0·2 -0·4 -0·1 -0·3 -0·5 -0·3 -0·2 -2·7	
The Table	Other	Skille	ed Work	ters.	Navvies.				
London Northern Counties North Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands West Midlands South-Western Wales Sootland Ireland	7,910 2,106 4,289 2,419 1,256 2,407 2,388 2,085 1,195 5,390 1,507	1.2 0.0 0.4 0.2  0.3 0.7 0.6 0.2 0.1 2.6	-0·1 -0·1 -0·3 -0·1 +0·1 +0·2 +0·3 -0·1 -0·5	- 1·5 - 0·4 - 2·3 - 0·6 - 0·9 - 0·3 - 0·6 - 0·1 - 0·7	10,918 5,975 12,992 12,099 5,235 7,614 9,396 7,381 11,150 16,609 5,951	0°9 0°1 0°2 0°0 0°5 0°2 0°4 0°7 0°1 0°2 1°6	- 0.5 - 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.1  + 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.9 - 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.5 - 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.6 - 0.2 - 3.1	
The Coder Codes	Di di	Labor	irers.	10000	Al	1 Occu	pations		
London Northern Counties North-Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern & S. E. Counties South-Western Wales Scotland	46,297 9,153 24,762 17,017 9,687 14,756 26,520 24,307 12,365 16,695 10,962	1·2 0·2 0·4 0·2 0·2 0·3 0·4 0·6 0·3 0·1 2·6	-0.4 +0.1 -0.1 -0.1 -0.1 -0.1 -0.1 -0.3	-0.9 -0.1 -0.2 -0.3 -0.4 -0.6 -0.3 -0.3 -1.4	133,770 31,486 77,975 56,282 29,968 46,200 78,760 68,663 39,565 67,348 33,335	1.5 0.1 0.4 0.2 0.3 0.6 0.7 0.4 0.2 3.1	- 0.4 - 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.2  - 0.2	- 1·3 - 0·4 - 0·6 - 0·6 - 0·5 - 0·2 - 0·7 - 0·7 - 0·5 - 0·6 - 1·8	

# WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.

MILL SAWING AND MACHINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued good generally, but in a few cases there was some decline on a year ago. Overtime was reported at Bristol, Govan, Partick and on the Tyne and Wear. At Liverpool, Nottingham, and on the Tees employment was fair; at Gloucester slack; at Edinburgh quiet; and at Belfast dull and worse than a month ago.

The percentage unemployed at the end of August among workpeople engaged in saw-milling and insured against unemployment under Part II. of the

National Insurance Act was 0.51, compared with 0.6 in the previous month and 0.8 a year ago.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Per- Inc. (+) or

# FURNISHING.

'In the furnishing trades generally employment was rather better than a month ago, and considerably better than a year ago.

With cabinet makers employment was good at most of the principal centres. At Edinburgh, Birmingham, Bristol and Leicester it was fair; on the Tees it was only moderate. There was an improvement on a year ago at Liverpool, and on the Tyne and Wear. Upholsterers were well employed at Glasgow, Aberdeen and on the Tyne; at Liverpool employment was fair; at Manchester and Belfast it was quiet. In the West End of London, though still bad, it was rather better than a month ago and a year ago. French polishers in London and at Nottingham and Glasgow continued fully employed.

#### COACH BUILDING.

Coachmakers continued busy in most towns, especially in London, and at Loughborough and Glasgow. The principal branches reporting otherwise were Saltley (Birmingham), Wolverhampton, Bristol, Aberdeen and Cork, fair; Leeds, moderate; Belfast, dull; and Sheffield, bad. Overtime was worked at Bolton, Crewe, Leeds, Southport, Loughborough, Saltley, Plymouth, Bristol, London and Glasgow.

#### COOPERS.

Employment was very good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. A shortage of labour caused a great deal of overtime to be worked. At Birmingham employment was fairly good; at Cork and Limerick it was fair, but not so good as a year ago.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Brushmaking.—Brushmakers continued busy. Ivory and bone brushmakers were very busy in London, but with painting brush makers employment was only fair and worse than a month ago, though better than a year ago.

Other Trades.—Wheelwrights and smiths continued well employed. Packing case makers were fully employed in London and at Manchester, Bradford and Liverpool; at Bristol and Aberdeen employment was fair; at Belfast it was dull. With skip and basket makers employment was very good at Oldham and Leicester, and good in London.

# PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING TRADES. PAPER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good on the whole, but not so good as a month ago and a year ago. There was a continued scarcity of men and boys, and both short time and overtime were again reported.

Returns from firms employing 14,877 workpeople in the last week of August showed a decrease in the number employed of 0.8 per cent. compared with a month ago and 4.0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

and they area.	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of August, 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
1 - Commence		Month ago.	Year ago.	
MACHINE-MADE PAPER AND MILLED BOARDS: Northern Counties Midlands, Wales, and Ireland Southern Counties Scotland	4,241 871 5,405 3,693	Per cent 1.3 + 1.3 - 0.8 - 0.7	Per cent.  - 3·1  - 3·1  - 4·1  - 6·2	
TOTAL MACHINE-MADE PAPER, &c. Hand-made Paper	14,210 667	- 0.3 - 0.8	- 43 + 42	
TOTAL	14,877	- 0.8	- 4.0	

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 3,486 members had 0.2 per cent. unemployed, the same percentage as in each of the previous three months. In August, 1915, the percentage was 0.3.

# PRINTING TRADES.

Employment continued fairly good in August, the supply of labour (especially of machine minders) re-

maining inadequate in many cases owing to enlistments, notwithstanding the contraction of business. In London a considerable amount of overtime was again reported, but in some towns short time was worked by a number of men.

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Returns from Trade Unions with a membership of 43,917 show that the percentage unemployed at the end of August was 1.6, compared with 1.7 a month ago and 3.6 a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions	Percent	age Une	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Districts.	at end of August, 1916.	August, 1916.	July, 1916.	August, 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Northern Counties and	20,144 4,377	1:2 0:8	1.2	3.2 3.6	- 0.3	- 2·8
Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire East Midland and Eastern Counties	5,830 2,035	1.7 0.8	2·2 1·1	4·3 2·8	- 0.3 - 0.2	- 2.0 - 2.0
West Midlands S. and SW. Counties and Wales	2,093 3,242	1.5 1.5	1.4 1.2	3.6	+ 0.3	- 2·1 - 1·5
Scotland	4,064 2,132	1:3 8:7	1·4 9·1	2·0 9·1	- 0.1 - 0.1	- 0.4 - 0.4
UNITED KINGDOM	43,917	1.6	1.7	3.6	- 0.1	- 2.0

According to returns received from firms employing 12,623 workpeople in the week ended 26th August, the number of persons employed showed a decrease of 1.9 per cent. compared with a month ago and of 9.8 per cent. compared with a year ago; the amount of wages paid showing decreases of 3.4 per cent. and 4.6 per cent. respectively.

	w	orkpeop	le.	Wages.		
Districts,	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week Inc. (+ ended Dec. (-		
	26th August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	3,918 995 1,959	Per cent 2.4 - 3.4 - 1.9	Per cent 6.6 - 20.3 - 13.9	£ 7,291 1,325	Per cent 4.7 - 2.7	Per cent 2.9 -14.6
Midland and Eastern Counties Scotland Other Districts	1,892 1,844 2,015	- 0.9 - 1.1 - 2.1	- 6·7 - 11·1 - 7·4	2,468 2,390 2,388	+ 0·3 - 4·2 - 3·0	- 0.9 - 4.5 - 3.6
UNITED KINGDOM	12,623	- 1.9	- 9.8	18,732	- 3.4	- 4.6

#### BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment continued good, with a shortage of labour, and was better than a year ago. A considerable amount of overtime was worked.

Returns from firms employing 7,657 workpeople in the week ended 26th August showed a decrease in the number of persons employed of 0.5 per cent. compared with a month ago and of 6.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. The amount of wages paid showed a decrease of 4.1 per cent. on a month ago and an increase of 0.2 per cent. on a year ago.

	W	orkpeopl	le.		Earnings.			
Districts.	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
	26th August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	2,054 529	Per cent 3.8 - 0.8	Per cent 6.1 - 11.8	£ 2,613 458	Per cent 3.2 - 3.2	Per cent. + 3.5 - 13.6		
Lancashire and Cheshire Midland and Eastern Counties	1,573 1,083	+ 5.6 + 1.8	- 5·5 + 0·6	1,387 904	- 3.9 - 3.9	- 7·1 + 2·0		
Scotland Other Districts	1,821 597	- 2.6 - 1.5	- 10·8 - 3·4	1,620 465	- 6.1 - 6.3	+ 7.1		
UNITED KINGDOM	7,657	- 0.5	- 6.5	7,447	- 4.1	+ 0.5		

Trade Unions with a membership of 5,096 had 0.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, compared with 0.7 per cent. in July, 1916, and 1.4 per cent. in August, 1915.

The Case See See	No. of Members of Unions	Percent	age Une	mployed	Increase Decrea on	se (-)
	at end of August, 1916.	August, 1916.	July, 1916.	August, 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Other Districts	2,739 2,357	0.1	0.4 1.0	1.1	- 0.1 - 0.3	- 1·0 - 0·7
UNITED KINGDOM	5,096	0.5	0.7	1.4	- 0.2	- 0.9

# BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT for those remaining in the industry continued on the whole fairly good, showing little general change on the previous month; there was, however, an improvement in the Northern Counties and a decline in the West Midlands. The shortage of labour continued, and was especially marked in the case of navvies and general labourers, clay getters, kiln wheelers and brick drawers and setters. Practically no short time was reported.

Returns from firms employing 5,503 workpeople in the week ended 26th August, 1916, showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, but an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 13.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.7 per cent. in the amount of wages

	w	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
Districts.	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week Inc. (+) of the ended Dec. (-) or		(+) or -) on a	
	26th August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire, and	2,506	Per cent. + 2.6	Per cent. + 4.2	£ 4,108	Per cent. + 1.5	Per cent. + 13.6	
Cheshire Midland and Eastern Counties	1,586	- 1.9	- 24.6	2,208	- 2.2	- 15.3	
S. and S.W. Counties and Wales	935	- 3.6	- 25.0	1,517	- 0.1	- 21.1	
Scotland and Other Districts	476	- 1.0	- 20.4	700	+ 2.2	- 13.6	
TOTAL	5,503	- 0.1	- 13.4	8,533	+ 0.3	- 4.7	

Employment continued moderate in the Tees and Hartlepools district. There was a decline at Bradford and in the Nottingham district, and an improvement at Peterborough. Employment was very good in the Stourbridge district; continued fair in South Staffordshire, and was good with makers of caustic tiles at Tamworth. There was a slight decline in the Shropshire glazed brick trade. A large number of yards were closed in the Eastern Counties and in the Plymouth district. Employment continued slack at Bridgwater and very quiet in the Wrexham and Ruabon district of North Wales.

# CEMENT TRADE.

Employment continued good and overtime was very generally reported. There was a continued shortage of all kinds of male labour, especially of labourers and quarrymen; women were being introduced to a certain

Returns from firms employing 6,467 workpeople in the week ended 26th August, 1916, showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 10.8 per cent. in the number employed and of 7.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

# POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole; compared with the previous month there was an improvement in the china and porcelain section, but a decline in the earthenware section. There was a marked improvement on a year ago with makers of china ware. In the tile and sanitary ware branches some short time was

worked. There was again a general scarcity of men, which was most marked in the case of ovenmen and saggar makers and of biscuit and glost placers. A shortage of women was also reported in some centres.

Sept., 1916. THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Returns from firms employing 16,281 workpeople in the week ended 26th August, 1916, showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with the previous month. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.4 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 5.6 per cent. in wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.		
	Week	Inc. (	(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (	(+) or -) on a
	26th August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
BRANCHES. China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	2,939 10,636 2,706	Per cent. + 0·1 - 1·3 - 1·0	Per cent. + 13.7 - 2.9 - 18.3	£ 4,641 11,505 2,775	Per cent. + 4.7 - 3.1 - 4.5	Per cent, + 27.6 + 2.8 - 10.0
TOTAL	16,281	- 1.0	- 3.4	18,921	- 1.5	+ 5.6
DISTRICTS. Potteries Other Districts	12,075 4,206	- 1·0 - 1·0	- 4·4 - 0·5	12,796 6,125	- 3·1 + 2·0	+ 2·7 + 12·2
TOTAL	16,281	- 1.0	- 3.4	18,921	- 1.5	+ 5.6

## FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good, with a scarcity of men; and a considerable amount of overtime was worked, especially in the jam and fruitpreserving trades.

Returns from firms employing 52,733 workpeople in the week ended 26th August showed a decrease in the number employed of 4.1 per cent. compared with a month ago, and of 7.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. The amount of wages paid showed decreases of 5.6 per cent. on a month ago and of 2.5 per cent. on a

	W	orkpeop	le.	Wages.			
Trade.	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
	26th August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Sugar Refining, &c Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	5,554 22,398	Per cent. + 0.7 - 5.1	Per cent. + 5.9 - 16.7	£ 8,979 23,415	Per cent 3.5 - 8.6	Per cent. + 8.8 - 12.0	
Biscuits and Cakes, &c Jams, Marmalade, &c Bacon and Preserved Meats Pickles, Sauces, &c	8,773 8,414 6,629 965	+ 2·2 - 7·4 - 7·9 - 2·6	- 1.8 - 2.5 + 2.9 + 5.7	8,704 8,435 7,426 852	+ 3.4 - 4.5 - 9.3 - 4.6	- 0°0 + 5°0 + 6°0 + 13°	
TOTAL	52,733	- 4.1	<del>- 7.6</del>	57,811	- 5.6	- 2:	

In the biscuit trade there was again an increase in the number of workpeople employed and in the amount of wages paid; while in the sugar refining industry the number of workpeople showed a slight increase, but the wages paid showed a decrease. In other trades there were decreases both in the numbers employed and in the wages paid, though in the jam trade the percentage decrease was less in wages than in the number employed.

The cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery trades were affected by the shortage and high prices of materials, and to some extent by a falling off in demand; there was an appreciable amount of short time in these trades, though the number of workpeople on overtime was greater than the number on short time.

The bacon curing trade was again affected in some districts by a shortage of pigs.

Compared with a year ago the sugar refining, bacon and preserved meats, and pickle, &c., trades showed an improvement. There was a slight decline in the

number of persons employed in the making of jam, biscuits, &c., and a decided decline in the number employed in the manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery.

#### GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good generally, any short time worked being due to stoppages for repairs or to the shortage of certain classes of labour. In many cases overtime was worked.

Returns from firms employing 8,713 workpeople in the week ended 26th August showed a decrease of 1.9 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and of 4.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.9 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 9.1 per cent. in the wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings	•
	Week ended				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	26th Aug. 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	26th Aug., 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.
BRANCHES. Glass Bottle	6,341 1,709 663	Per cent 2.2 - 0.5 - 1.8	Per cent 3.4 - 0.6 - 14.8	£ 11,129 2,447 935	Per cent 5'3 + 1'3 - 4'7	Per cent. + 10·0 + 10·3 - 2·4
TOTAL	8,713	- 1.9	- 3.9	14,511	- 4.2	+ 9.1
DISTRICTS. North of England Yorkshire Lancashire Worcestershire and Warwickshire Scotland Other parts of the United Kingdom	864 4,365 1,021 494 908 1,061	Per cent 3.2 - 0.9 - 1.4 - 0.4 - 3.8 - 4.1	Per cent 14.9 - 4.3 + 4.9 - 3.1 - 11.4 + 8.7	£ 1,544 7,499 1,480 692 1,379 1,917	Per cent 7.3 - 3.9 - 5.1 + 0.1 - 4.2 - 3.7	Per cent. + 0·2 + 10·8 + 6·0 + 6·6 - 3·4 + 26·6
TOTAL	8,713	- 1.9	- 3.9	14,511	- 4.2	+ 9.1

The glass bottle trade remained very active throughout, and continued to benefit from the absence of foreign competition. With flint glass makers and cutters in the Midlands employment continued good. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear it remained fair. At St. Helens it continued good with sheet and plate glass workers, and moderate with sheet glass flatteners.

# AGRICULTURE.\*

ENGLAND AND WALES.

HARVESTING operations were somewhat delayed by rain in the latter part of August, and but little corn had been carried by the end of the month. The supply of labour, though scarce, has been found sufficient for necessary work in most cases. Soldiers and women were employed to a considerable extent in many districts. In the north of England the hay harvest has been protracted by the scarcity of labour. In Yorkshire and the Midlands there was a shortage of labour generally, except in Shropshire, where it appears to have been sufficient. In the southern counties the corn harvest was hindered towards the end of the month by wet weather.

#### SCOTLAND.

In Scotland the weather was warm and bright, except towards the end of the month, when rainy weather set in. The hay crop was generally secured in excellent condition, except in the later districts. Ordinary casual labour was generally very difficult to obtain, and the usual supply of Irish workers was, owing to various circumstances, not available. In north Ayr, however, it was noted that near towns and in some villages a fair supply of women workers could be got. In certain districts, such as south-east Lanark, Kintyre and Bute, a more extensive use was made of self-binders, and farmers were assisting each other.

\* Based on information supplied by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

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# DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair on the whole, but was again slack at a number of ports on the East Coast. It was not so good on the whole as a year ago.

# LONDON AND TILBURY.

London.—Employment continued fair generally, but showed a decline on the previous month and on a

The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended 26th August was 15,591, a decrease of 8.9 per cent. on a month ago and of 14.9 per cent. on August, 1915.

	Average D	aily Number and at Princi	of Labour	rers employed ves in Londor	l in Docks
		In Docks.			m-t-1
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At 110 Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended Aug.5th ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	6,643 6,240 6,298 6,491	2,481 2,797 2,809 2,516	9,124 9,037 9,107 9,010	6,402 6,325 6,843 6,517	15,526 15,362 15,950 15,527
Average for 4 weeks ended 26th Aug., 1916.	6,418	2,651	9,069	6,522	15,591
Average for July, 1916	7,165	3,116	10,281	6,824	17,105
" " Aug., 1915	7,279	3,702	10,980	7,347	18,327

The numbers employed at the docks and principal wharves on each day\* in August, 1916, were as follows:—

Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.
1	15,764	11	16,648	22	15,791
2 3	15,658 15,796	12 14 15	15,924 15,512	23 24	15,345 15,491
3 4 5	15,429 14,908	16	16,178 16,386	25 26	15,614 15,157
	13,187 14,630	17 18	15,886 16.145	28 29	15,093 15,455
8 9 10	15,693 16,087	19 21	15,594 15,766	30 31	15,483 16,306

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks during August was 2,153, compared with 2,127 a month ago and 2,273 during August, 1915.

# OTHER ENGLISH AND WELSH PORTS.

East Coast.—On the Tyne employment was good generally on import cargoes, especially on cargoes of generally on import cargoes. It was fair, but not so good as a month ago, with trimmers and teemers on the Tyne and Wear. There was an improvement at Blyth, imports of pit props being very heavy. Employment continued fairly good at Hartlepool, and good at Stockton and Middlesbrough. It was slack, with a further decline on the previous month, at Hull, Goole and Grimsby; it also continued slack at Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Lynn and Harwich, but it was fair at Ipswich.

Southern and Western Ports.—Employment at Plymouth was good, and better than a month ago; it was very good at Dartmouth, and good at Falmouth. There was a decline at Bristol, but employment remained fair; it was also fair at Gloucester. Dock labourers continued well employed at Cardiff, Newport and Barry, coal trimmers being exceptionally busy. There was a slight decline at Swansea, but employment was still good. At Liverpool employment was good at the North End docks; it was fair at the South End docks.

# SCOTTISH AND IRISH PORTS.

Employment at Dundee was fair, but not so good as in the previous month. It was good at Glasgow, and very good at Ayr and Troon. Employment was fair, and better than in July, at Belfast and Waterford, but bad at Cork.

Sundays are omitted.

# FISHING INDUSTRY.

EXCEPT at certain ports on the East Coast, employment was good on the whole, showing a further improvement on the previous month.

East Coast.—At Hartlepool employment continued good generally. At Hull and Grimsby it was good with fishermen and fish dock labourers, and fair with fish curers. Fishing operations were practically suspended at Yarmouth, most of the men having found other employment. There was an improvement at Lowestoft. Employment continued slack at Brightlingsea.

South Coast.—Employment continued good off the coasts of Devon and Cornwall in spite of unsettled weather, and in many cases a shortage of men occurred. Fish curers, packers and carters were well employed.

Scotland.—At Dundee, Arbroath and Montrose employment was good, and better than a month ago. It was good at Aberdeen and Peterhead, with a further improvement at the former port; good with fishermen and fish curers and fair with fish dock labourers at Fraserburgh; and fair generally at Macduff.

	Quar	atity.	Value.		
	Aug., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Aug., 1915.	Aug., 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) or Aug., 1915.	
Fish (other than shell): England and Wales Scotland Ireland	Cwts. 456,695 584,045 49,588	Cwts. + 32,695 + 328,950 + 5,831	£ 693,559 453,490 39,881	£ + 105,057 + 235,903 + 3,146	
Shell Fish	1,090,328	+ 367,476	1,186,930 28,991	+ 344,106 - 1,708	
TOTAL VALUE			1,215,921	+ 342,398	

# SEAMEN.

THE supply of seamen and firemen for mercantile ships during August was nearly equal to the demand. From Liverpool it was reported that there was a shortage of seamen; the supply of firemen was in excess of the demand in the early part of the month, but in the latter part of the month there was an acute shortage, which continues. From Bristol, Avonmouth, Penarth, London and Southampton it was reported that there was a slight shortage of seamen.

		Numb	er of Sea	men* ship	pped in		
Principal Ports.		Inc. (+) o		Eight months ended			
	August, 1916.	Month ago.	Year ago.	August, 1915.	August, 1916.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in Aug.	
ENGLAND AND WALES East Coast— Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby	1,754 95 272 878	- 343 - 180 - 164 - 362 - 6	+ 338 - 148 - 67 - 108 + 44	13,941 2,302 1,937 9,771 369	13,455 1,677 2,837 8,565 314	- 486 - 625 + 900 - 1,206 - 55	
Bristol Channel— Bristol † Newport, Mon Cardiff ‡ Swansea	935 4,470	+ 150 + 93 - 628 - 143	- 82 - 165 + 352 - 24	10,536 8,251 37,665 2,576	8,022 7,033 34,817 1,783	- 2,514 - 1,218 - 2,818 - 793	
Other Ports—              Liverpool              London              Southampton	7,680	+ 3,507 - 285 + 299	+ 2,163 - 195 - 473	103,292 64,571 11,049	89,578 57,093 7,440	-13,714 - 7,478 - 3,609	
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth		- 315 - 33	- 36 + 1	2,638 551	3,498 290	+ 860	
Glasgow	3,305	+ 539 - 282	+ 524 - 68	3,331	22,031 1,308	- 1,785 - 2,023	
TOTAL	36,510	+1,847	+ 2,056	296,596	259,741	-36,855	

<sup>\*</sup> It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.

\* Including Avonmouth and Portishead

1 Including Barry and Penarth.

# STATISTICAL TABLES.

#### TRADE DISPUTES.\*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

# (a) DISPUTES IN AUGUST.

Number and Magnitude.—The number of new disputes in August was 26, as compared with 31 in the previous month and 49 in August, 1915. In these new disputes 14,006 workpeople were directly, and 6,201 indirectly, involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 21,096 workpeople involved in trade disputes in August, 1916, as compared with 34,520 in the previous month, and 28,870 in August, 1915.

New Disputes in August, 1916.—In the following Table the new disputes for August are summarised by trades affected:—

Contraction of the second			No. of W	orkpeople In	volved.
Groups of Trades.		No. of Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly	Total.
uilding		2 5	166	42	208
oal Mining		5	4,878	1,586	6,464
ther Mining and Quarrying		2 3	117	0 700	117
ngineering		3	600	2,500	3,100
nipbuilding		1	35	.8	35
extile		1	2,000	2,000	4,000
lothing		1	100		100
ransport		5	5,463	73	5,536
liscellaneous		4 2	416		416
mployees of Public Authorities	•••	2	231		231
TOTAL, AUGUST, 1916		26	14,006	6,201	20,207
TOTAL, JULY, 1916	•••	31	21,236	4,094	25,330
TOTAL, AUGUST, 1915	•••	49	23,945	2,918	26,863

Causes.—Of the 26 new disputes, 17 directly involving 9,254 workpeople arose on demands for advances in wages, 3 directly involving 3,266 workpeople on other wages questions, 4 directly involving 1,333 workpeople

on details of working arrangements, and 2 on other questions.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 13 new disputes directly involving 11,004 workpeople, and 8 old disputes directly affecting 552 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 5 were settled in favour of the workpeople, 7 in favour of the employers, and 9 were compromised. In the case of 4 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations

Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in August by disputes which began or were settled in that month amounted to 73,200. In addition 5,700 working days were lost owing to disputes which began before August and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total aggregate duration in August of all disputes, new and old, was 78,900 days, as compared with 118,000 in the previous month, and 109,600 in August, 1915.

# (b) DISPUTES IN THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1915 AND 1916.†

	Jan	. to Augus	t, 1915.	Jan	Jan. to August, 1916.			
Groups of Trades,	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.		
Building	39	12,929	97,700	59	6,322	162,800		
Cast Mining	42	250,542	1,487,700	42	32,599	170,500		
Other Mining an		103	3,100	7	658	14,500		
Quarrying				1 S 3 S 1 S 1				
Unaincomina	73	21,190	196,700	44	17,900	132,200		
Ohimbuilding	34	4,222	26,900	13	11,656	29,900		
Other Motel	33	10,869	50,700	17	2,606	7,400		
Towtile	52	28,804	231,000	45	54,314	1,027,800		
CII - 41-1	28	3,533	16,100	21	6,112	29,000		
The same and	59	17,949	111,900	40	31,119	127,000		
OAL Mundon	106	20,726	216,600	84	15,482	225,000		
TOTAL	468	370,867	2,438,400	372	178,768	1,926,100		

# (c) PRINCIPAL DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN OR ENDED IN AUGUST, 1916.

Occupations and Locality.		ber of le involved.	Date when Dispute	Duration in Working	Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
Occupations and Economy;	Directly.	Indirectly.;	began.	Days.		Control of the Contro
COAL MINING:-						
Miners, oncost men, and surface workers.  —Hamilton	1,183	145	1st Aug.	3	For change in type of safety lamp used.	Another type of safety lamp to supplied.
Pit lads and other workpeople, -Notting- ham.	282	1,091	8th Aug.	7	For extra payment for having worked on August "Bank Holiday."	Extra payment of 2s. 6d. granted,
Miners—Rhondda	3,000		22nd Aug.	11	Against alleged excessive quantity of rubbish deposited in miners' stalls, whereby earnings were decreased.	Management to endeavour to preve stalls being left in a dirty state.
Engineering:-				-construction (B)	Control of the state	2 his receipt 1
Machine shop labourers and other work- people.—London, E.	400	2,500	28th Aug.	1	For advance in wages of 1d. per hour.	Bonus granted of from 6d. to 1 per shift according to output works.
TEXTILE:-			100		Direct	
Cotton reelers, winders, doublers, &c.—Bolton.	:	331	13th July	30	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists joined the Tra
Card and blowing-room operatives, &c., and other workpeople.—Wigan.	4,0	000	28th Aug.		Objection to local Employers' Association (non-federated) post-dating an advance in wages accepted by federated Associations in other towns.	No settlement reported.
Transport:						
Dock labourers—Hull	4,500		7th Aug.	1 .	Refusal to work on "Bank Holiday" at less than holiday rate of pay.	Work resumed.

DISPUTES STILL IN PROGRESS.—28 disputes, involving about 8,000 workpeople, were in progress at the time of going to press.

<sup>\*</sup> 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 (i.e. number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, &c.) exceeded 100 days.

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

<sup>†</sup> In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.

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

# CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.\*

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

The changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported to the Department as taking effect in August affected over 320,000 workpeople, and resulted in a net increase of nearly £45,000 per week. The only decrease reported concerned coal miners in Radstock, where there was a seasonal reduction in wages. No changes in hours of labour were reported.

The industries which accounted for the largest number of workpeople affected were engineering and shipbuilding (130,000) and coal mining (over 120,000). The majority of increases reported in the engineering and shipbuilding industries took the form of a war advance of 3s. per week to time-workers only.

Changes in January—August.—The total number of workpeople affected by the changes in wages which have been reported to the Department as taking place during the eight months ended 31st August, 1916, was over 2,600,000, of whom practically all have received

The changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses) | a net increase. The net effect of all these changes reported to the Department as taking effect in August | was an increase of over £360,000 per week.

The extent to which the different groups of trades have contributed to these totals is shown below:—

Group of Trades.	No. of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per week
Building	. 852,000	£ 25,000 154,800
Iron and Other Mining		5,700
Quarrying		1,100
Pig Iron Manufacture Iron and Steel Manufacture	91 000	5,800
Engineering and Chinhuilding	202 000	24,700 35,200
Other Metal	71 000	12,500
Textile	790 000	53,500
Clothing		6,100
Transport		19,200
Printing, Paper, &c		3,000
Glass, Brick, Pottery, Chemical, &c		3,600
Other Trades Local Authority Services	17 000	5,700 4,700
TOTAL	. 2,634,000	360,600

# PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN AUGUST, 1916.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.
	Yorkshire, Lancashire	Increa	ses in Rates of Wages, and Wa	ar Bonuses.
	AND CHESHIRE: Ashton - under - Lyne, Stalybridge, Hyde, and District. Earlestown and District	1 Aug.  1st full pay after	Plumbers, glaziers, gas and hot-water fitters Painters	Increase of ½d. per hour (10½d. to 11d.). Increase, as war wages, of ¼d. per hour.
	Manchester, Salford, { and District. Wakefield	12 Aug. 17 Aug. 3 Aug. 1 Aug.	Plumbers	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour (11d. to 1s.). Increase of ½d. per hour (10½d. to 11d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (7d. to 7½d.).
	York	1 Aug.	Carpenters and joiners	Increase of ¼d. per hour (9½d. to 9¾d.).
	MIDLAND, EASTERN, AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES:			C 12 MESSIN WAS SELECT TO SELECT
	Grays	14 Aug. {	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners   Painters   Scaffolders   Labourers   Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (10d. to $\frac{10\frac{1}{2}\text{d.}}{2}$ ). Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour ( $\frac{8}{2}$ d. to 9d.). Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour ( $\frac{7}{2}$ d. to 8d.). Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (7d. to $\frac{7}{2}$ d.). Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour ( $\frac{8}{2}$ d. to 9d.).
			Plumbers	Increase of 1d. per hour (8½d. to 9½d.).
Building	Ipswich	11 Aug.	Painters	Increase of %d. per hour (7d. to 7%d.).
		• (	Labourers	Increase of %d. per hour.
	Kidderminster	1 Aug. {	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners	Increase of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.).
	Tridderminister	11118.	Labourers	Increase of 1/2d. per hour (61/2d. to 7d.).
	London ,	12 Aug. {	Painters employed by master painters  Plumbers employed by master plumbers	Increase from rates of 9½d. and 10d. per hour to a flat rate of 10d. Increase of 1d. per hour (1s. to 1s. 1d.).
	Nuneaton	22 Aug.	Bricklayers Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plasterers, and woodcutting machinists	Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.).
	Walsall	1 Aug.	Slaters	Increase of ½d. per hour (banker hands, 10d. to 10½d. fixers, 10½d. to 11d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.).
		(	Painters	Increase of 1/2d. per hour (81/4d. to 83/4d.).
	Scotland: Aberdeen,	28 Aug.	Plumbers	Increase of 1d. per hour (9½d. to 10½d.).
	Glasgow and District  Greenock	1 Aug.	Plasterers' labourers	Increase of ½d. per hour in standard rate (7½d. to 8d.), and war bonus, in addition, of ½d. per hour.  Increase of ½d. per hour (10½d. to 11d.).
Coal Mining	Durham	Aug.	Hewers, other underground workers, deputies, enginemen, boilerminders, mechanics, cokemen, and other surface	Increase of 13% per cent., making wages 102% per cent. above the standard of 1879.
Iron Mining	North Lincolnshire	6 Aug.	workers Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 13 per cent., making wages
D	North Lincolnshire	6 Aug.	Blastfurnacemen	47½ per cent. above the standard of 1909. Increase, under sliding scale, of 13 per cent., making wages
Pig Iron Manufacture	South Staffordshire	7 Aug.	Blastfurnacemen	47¼ per cent. above the standard of 1909.  Increase, under sliding scale, of 7½ per cent., making wages
	England and Scotland	Aug.	Steel melters, pitmen, etc	62½ per cent. above the standard of 1908. Increase, under sliding scale, of 8¾ per cent., making melters' wages (basic process) 47½ per cent. and (acid process) 22½ per cent. above the standard of 1905.
	England and Walest	7 Aug.	Gas producermen and charge wheelers Sheet millmen	Increase of 4% per cent. Increase, under sliding scale, of 7½ per cent., making wages
	Midlands (including parts) of S. Yorks, and S.	7 Aug. {	Iron puddlers	75 per cent. above the standard of 1891.  Increase, under sliding scale, of 9d. per ton, making wages 16s. per ton plus bonus of 6d.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	Lancs.)	1st full pay in	Iron millmen	Increase, under sliding scale, of 7½ per cent., making wages 62½ per cent. above the standard of 1908.  Increase, as war wages, of ld. per hour (majority rate after change: 11d.).
	West of Scotland	Aug.	Dressers in steel foundries  Patternmakers in steel works and foundries Roll turners in steel works	Increase, as war wages, of ¾d. per hour, or of 3s. per week, to time-workers only.  Increase, as war wages, of ¾d. per hour (10d. to 10¾d.).  Increase of ¾d. per hour, and a war wage advance of ¾d.

<sup>\*</sup> Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen, railway servants, police, and Government employees.
† i.e. certain firms following fluctuations in wages under the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board.
‡ The change took effect in the first full pay after the date named.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Particulars of Change.
	Inc	reases i	n Rates of Wages, and War Bor	nuses (continued)
*	North-East Coast	4 Aug.*	Fitters, turners, smiths and strikers, brass- moulders and finishers, coppersmiths, machinemen, patternmakers, ironmould- ers, dressers, coremakers, boilermakers, sheet-metal workers, electrical workers, joiners, woodcutting machinists, plumbers, painters, enginemen, cranemen, labour-	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only.
	West Cumberland Hull	18 Aug.* 21 Aug.*	ers, &c. Fitters, turners, and machinemen Fitters, turners, smiths, coppersmiths, patternmakers, and machinemen	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only. Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only.
	Manchester, Hyde, Salford, Stockport, Warrington, Accrington, Blackburn, Burnley, Haslingden, Lancaster, Preston, Rochdale, Wigan, and Colne	17 Aug.* 4 Aug.*	Ironmoulders	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only. Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only.
	Manchester, Dukinfield, Hyde, Oldham, Hollin- wood, Bolton, Bury, Heywood, Rochdale, Ac- crington, Blackburn, and Preston	29 Aug.*	Angle-iron smiths, platers, rivetters, caulkers and holders-up (boiler shops)	War bonus of 3s. per week, granted in 1915, converted into an increase in wages of 3s. per week on time rates, and 7½ per cent. on piece rates; and an increase, as war wages, of 2s. per week granted to time-workers.
Engineering, ronfounding,	Birkenhead	29 Aug.*	Fitters, turners, smiths, brassmoulders and finishers, coppersmiths, and machinemen	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only.
and Boilermaking	Burnley and District Rochdale	21 Aug.* 4 Aug.*	Enginemen, cranemen, &c., and labourers Fitters, turners, smiths, machinemen and	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only.
	Birmingham and District †	29 Aug.*	patternmakers Fitters, turners, smiths and strikers, brassfinishers, coppersmiths, machinemen, patternmakers, ironmoulders, coremakers, boilermakers, sheet-metal workers, electrical workers, joiners, enginemen, labourers, &c.	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only.  Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only.
	Derb <b>y</b>	lst full pay in August	Fitters, turners, smiths and strikers, machinemen, brassmoulders and finishers, coppersmiths, patternmakers, ironmoulders, dressers, coremakers, boilermakers, sheet-metal workers, electrical workers,	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week on time rates, and of 2½ per cent. on piece rates.
	Colchester and District	4 Aug.	Fitters, turners, smiths, machinemen, and	Increase, as war wages, of 1d. per hour, in lieu of war bonus
	Peterborough	4 Aug.*	patternmakers Patternmakers, ironmoulders, coremakers, brassmoulders and finishers, coppersmiths, labourers, &c.	of 2s. per week granted in 1915. Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only.
	Huddersfield and Brig- house	19 Aug.*	Labourers in engine shops and foundries	Increase, as war wages, of 1s. per week.
	Clyde District	4 Aug.*	Fitters, turners, toolmakers, and machinemen	Increase, as war wages, of ¾d. per hour, or of 3s. 4d. per week, to time-workers only.
	West of Scotland and Edinburgh Paisley and Johnstone	4 Aug.*	Iron dressers	Increase, as war wages, of 3/d. per hour, or of 3s. per week, to time-workers only.
(	North-East Coast, Clyde, East of Scotland, Hull,	4 Aug.* 23 Aug.*	Foundry labourers Angle-iron smiths, platers, rivetters, caulkers, holders-up, shipwrights, joiners,	Increase of 2s. per week on time rates.  Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week, or of ¾d. per hour to time workers only.
aipbuilding ]	Barrow, and Birkenhead		painters, woodcutting machinists,	The state of the s
	North-East Coast	23 Aug.*	helpers, smiths' strikers, labourers &c.	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only.
}	Barrow-in-Furness Birmingham and District ‡	23 Aug.* 29 Aug.*	Flaters' helpers, cranemen, boilermen, slingers, labourers, &c. Engineers, toolmakers, smiths and strikers, boilermakers, bridge builders, electrical	Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time workers only.  Increase, as war wages, of 3s. per week to time-workers only.
her Metal Trades	South Staffandakina	1,400	workers, brassworkers, sheet metal workers, labourers, &c. Stampers, and mechanics, labourers, &c., in stamping trade:—	
	South Staffordshire	1st full pay in August	Youths of 17 to 21 Boys	Increase, as war wages, of 34d. per hour, or 3s. per week, to time-workers, and of 21/2 per cent. to piece-workers.  Increase of 2s. per week.  Increase of 1s. per week.
lk Manufac- ture	Leek Macclesfield	4 Aug. 1st pay day in August	Pickers	Increase of 1s. per week. Increase of 2s. per week to men, and of 1s. per week to other workpeople.
siery Manu- facture	Basford and Nottingham	18 Aug.	Trimmers	Increase of 1/2d. per hour in time rates, and war bonus of to per cent. granted in 1915 to piece-workers increased to 1d in the 1s.
nen and Jute	Arbroath	18 Aug.	Workpeople engaged in flax and tow spinning, weaving, bleaching, and dyeing.  Boot and shoe operatives:  Men 21 years of age and upwards	Increase of 1s. per week to workpeople earning under 20s. per week, and of 2s. per week to those earning 20s. and above.
(	London	day	Women and girls 18 years of age and up-	War bonuses of from 2s. to 3s. per week granted in 1915 in creased by 1s. 6d. per week.  War bonus of 1s. 6d. per week granted in 1915 increased by
oot and Shoe Manufacture	Stafford and Wolverhamp-	1 Aug. 12 Aug.	wards, and youths from 18 to 21. Boot and shoe operatives	6d. per week.  War bonus of 1s. per week to females 18 years of age and over, and to youths of 18 and under 21.
}	Northampton	5 Aug.	Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper)	Increase of 1s. per week (compositors' rates after change evening news, 37s. 6d.; book, jobbing, and weekly news, 36s. 6d.).
inting and	Bristol	1st pay day in August	Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators, and readers (book, jobbing and newspaper)	War bonus of 2s. 6d. per week.
Allied Trades		1st pay day in August	Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators, lithographers, book binders, and machine rulers	Increase of 1s. per week (rate after change for compositors and book binders: 35s.).
	Plymouth, Stonehouse and Devonport	lst pay day after 1 Aug.	Compositors, machinemen, linotype and monotype operators (book, jobbing and newspaper)	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week (compositors' rates after change morning news, 38s. 6d.; book, jobbing, and evening news 34s. 6d.).
urnishing and Wood- working	Manchester	1 Aug.	Retail furnishing trade:            French polishers            Upholsterers            Upholsteresses	Increase of 2s. per week, and war bonus of 2s. 6d. per week granted in 1915 increased to 3s. War bonus of 2s. 6d. per week granted in 1915 increased to 3s. 6d. per week. Increase of 2s. per week, and war bonus of 1s. per week
	Edinburgh	.12 Aug.	Coopers in breweries	granted in 1915 increased to 1s. 6d. Increase of 3s. 2d. per week (39s. 4d. to 42s. 6d.).
iking	Dundee and District	1 Aug.	Bakers	Increase of 6d. or 1s. per day to jobbers, and of 4s. per week to other men.
on and Steel \	Radstock District	24 Aug.	Decrease in Rates of Wages.  Hewers, other underground workers, banksmen, enginemen, and stokers	Decrease of 2½ per cent. on basis rates, leaving wages 90 per cent. above the standard of 1888.
	e took effect in the first full	SE SE STRUM		The state of 1000.

# DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS

IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

[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.]

THE total number of cases of poisoning, of anthrax and of toxic jaundice reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during August, 1916, was 70, of which 26 were due to lead poisoning, 1 to mercurial poisoning, 3 to anthrax, and 40 to toxic jaundice. One death due to lead poisoning and 8 to toxic jaundice were also reported. In addition, 5 cases of lead poisoning (4 of which were fatal) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

During the eight months ended August, 1916, the total number of cases of poisoning, of anthrax and of toxic jaundice reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 414, compared with 298 during the corresponding period of 1915. The number of deaths in 1916 was 50, as compared with 20 in 1915. In addition, 50 cases of lead poisoning (including 13 deaths) among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during the first eight months of 1916, compared with 81 cases (including 24 deaths) during the corresponding period of 1915.

# ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRIES.

		Cases.		Deaths.		
Industry.	Month	Months Eig	ght s ended	Month		ght s ended
	Aug., 1916.	Aug., 1916.	Aug., 1915.	Aug., 1916.	Aug., 1916.	Aug., 1915.
Market State of Contract Contract		100	Lead Po	isoning.	eritie	NI BURE
AMONG OPERATIVES ENGAGED IN-	0	01	99	1		
Smelting of Metals Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	2	21	33	1 _	3 -	1 _
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	-	1	2	-	_	-
Plumbing and Soldering Printing	4	5 9	13 22			3
File Cutting Tinning of Metals	-	5	1	-	2	-
White Lead Works	1	15	2 24	三	1	
Red and Yellow Lead Works	1	9	6	-	-	/
*Pottery Glass Cutting and Polishing	3	19	15		4	2
Vitreous Enamelling	2	- 3	5	_		1
Electrical Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works	4 2	39 17	41 9	-	-	-
Coach and Car Painting	1	19	30			4
Shipbuilding	-	15	9	-	2	1
Paint used in other Industries Other Industries	6	11 37	8 32		2	2
TOTAL IN FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS	26	231	252	1	14	14
HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING	5	50	81	4	13	24
ot super coverage with a height of a	la series	Other	Forms	of Poise	nning.	
MERCURIAL POISONING-		1	1 31111	11	l e	
Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes	-	1	3	-	-	-
Other Industries	1	12	2	=		Ξ
TOTAL	1	13	5	-	-	-
PHOSPHORUS POISONING		1	3	-	<u></u>	1
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic	_	-		-	_	
Other Industries	-	_	-			_
TOTAL	1	-		-	-	1231 <del>-</del> 3
TOTAL "OTHER FORMS OF POISONING"	1	14	8	-	-1	1
			Ant	hrax.		
Wool	3	50	21		7	1
Handling of Horsehair	-	5	1	-	2 3	-
Handling and Sorting of Hides and		15	14	-	3	3
Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) Other Industries	-	2	2	-	-	1
TOTAL ANTHRAX	3	72	38		12	5
TOXIC JAUNDICE	40	97	_	8	24	_
	70	414	298	9	50	20
TOTAL REPORTED HINDED	10	311	200	3	00	40
TOTAL REPORTED UNDER FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT		(3, 985)		1		201002

# \* Of the 3 persons affected in the China and Earthenware Industry 2 were females.

# - FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

CASES REPORTED IN AUGUST, 1916.

[Based on Home Office and Board of Trade Returns.]

THE number of workpeople, exclusive of seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in August, 1916, was 267, an increase of 21 both on a month ago and a year ago. The mean number for August during the five years 1911-15 was 244, the maximum being 273 and the minimum 211.

Fatal accidents in the railway service during August, 1916, numbered 28, compared with 29 in July, 1916, and 31 in August, 1915.

The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 110, a decrease of 4 on a month ago and an increase of 12 on a year ago. There were 9 fatal accidents at quarries, compared with 3 a month ago and a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshops Act in August was 115, an increase of 16 on July, 1916, and of 3 on August, 1915.

The total number of fatal accidents to seamen during August, 1916, was 165, an increase of 83 on a month ago and a decrease of 17 on a year ago.

The Table shows the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during July and August, 1916, and August, 1915:-

ATTENDED TO A STATE OF THE STAT					
	Numbe ki	r of Work	people g	Inc. (+) (-) in 1916,	Aug.,
Trade.	Aug., 1916.	July, 1916.	Aug., 1915.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Brakesmen and Goods Guards	_	1	3	- 1	- 3
Engine Drivers Firemen	3	2		+ 1 + 1	+ 3 + 1
Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men	1 8	5 *	5		+ 3
Porters Shunters	8 7 1	5 * 5 2 5	12	+ 2	- 5
Mechanics	3 1	5	1 2	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 3 \\ + & 2 \\ - & 1 \\ - & 2 \\ + & 1 \end{array}$	+ 2 - 1
Labourers Miscellaneous	4	6 3	7	- 2 - 3	- 3
Contractors' Servants			L'arestide	- 3	
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	28	29	31	- 1	- 3
Underground	100	96	90	+ 4	+ 10
Surface	10		8	- 8	+ 2
TOTAL, MINES	110	114	98	- 4	+ 12
Quarries over 20 feet deep	9	3	3	+ 6	+ 6
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS— Textile—					
Cotton Wool and Worsted	4 2	2 2 3	4 2	+ 2	
Other Textiles	1	3	-	- 2	+ 1
Non-Textile  Extraction of Metals  Founding and Conversion  of Metals	5 22	3 7	6 17	+ 2 + 15	- 1 + 5
Marine and Locomotive	2	1	1	+ 1	+ 1
Engineering Ship and Boat Building	9	9	12		- 3
Gas Wood	1	5	5 4	+ 1 - 5	- 4 - 4
Clay, Stone, &c	2 9	1 7	1 3	+ 1 + 2	+ 1 + 6
Laundries		-3	-4		2
Food Drink	2 3		4	- 1 + 3 + 2	- 1
Paper, Printing, &c Other Non-Textile In-	5 25	3 26	1 27	+ 2   - 1	+ 4 2
dustries			2000	-	
TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORDSHOPS	92	72	91	+ 20	+ 1
ACCIDENTS REPORTED UNDER FACTORY ACT, SS. 104-5.					
Docks, Wharves, and Quays	14 3	12 3	9 3	+ 2	+ 5
Warehouses Buildings to which Act applies	6	12	9	- 6	- 3
TOTAL UNDER FACTORY ACT, 88. 104-5.	23	27	21	- 4	+ 2
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	5	1	2	+ 4	+ 3
TOTAL, EXCLUDING SEAMEN.	267	246	246	+ 21	+ 21
SEAMEN-				1	
On Trading Vessels— Sailing	7	15	6	- 8	+ 1
Steam On Fishing Vessels—	134	65	140	+ 69	
Sailing Steam	1 23	1	36	+ 22	+ 13
TOTAL, SEAMEN	165	82	182	+ 83	- 17
a combined a hierarchism and sh		200	428	+ 104	+4
TOTAL, INCLUDING	432	328	420	104	1000

SEAMEN.

# PRICES OF WHEAT, FLOUR AND BREAD.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

# I.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

#### Supplies.

Sept., 1916.

Imports in August, 1916.—The quantity of wheat and flour imported into the United Kingdom during August, 1916, together with the increase or decrease compared with August, 1915, August, 1914, and August, 1913, is shown in the following Table :-

A STATE OF THE STA	Quantity imported	Inc. (+)	or Dec. (-)	compared
. out sether than	during August, 1916.	August, 1915.	August, 1914.	August, 1913.
	WHEA	т.	ROTE SON	
From Russia  "United States British East Indies Australia Canada Argentine Republic Other Countries	3,722,000 43,900 248,100 1,893,200 115,500	Cwts, - 77,400 +1,623,100 -4,094,800 + 248,100 + 604,600 - 155,500 + 19,000 -1,832,900	Cwts, - 165,200 + 62,600 -2,021,700 - 403,403 -1,685,200 - 40,600 -4,253,503	Cwts 228,100 + 606,922 - 3,435,300 - 429,700 - 269,600 - 313,500 - 21,200 -4,090,478
	WHEAT MEAL	AND FLOUR.		
From United States , Canada , Other Countries	. 316,600	- 864 + 34,700 - 139,100	- 48,612 + 59,140 - 37,100	- 90,249 + 53,733 - 123,250

Imports in Cereal Year (September, 1915-August, 1916).—The imports of wheat and wheat meal and flour during the cereal year, September, 1915, to August, 1916, are shown below, together with the increase or decrease compared with the three preceding cereal years :-

... ... 626,875 - 105,264 - 26,572 - 159,766

	Quantity Imported during	ber, 1915, to	Dec. (-) in per Aug., 1916, corresponding	on quantity
	September, 1915 to Aug., 1916.	1914— 1915	1913— 1914	1912— 1913
	WHE	AT.		
From:	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Russia	523,700	- 111,127		
United States	64,761,200		+34,261,782	
British East Indies	2,906,400		- 8,570,800	
Australia	2,522,820	+ 1,225,720 + 643,939		
Annandin - Donnahii -	25,803,000 3,285,300	+ 643,939 - 8,889,800		+ 4,554,100
Other Countries	102,100	- 148,100		
T9TAL	99,904,520	+ 3,564,090	+ 227,955	- 13,659,330
· W	HEAT MEAL	AND FLOUR.		(S) (S) (S)
From :-	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
United States	5,471,307	- 1,876,958		
Canada	4,232,525	+ 1,148,437		
Other Countries	312,268	- 147,426	- 1,363,495	- 1,514,373
TOTAL	10,016,100	- 875,947	- 1,259,250	- 1,243,311

per cent. came from the United States, and 26 per cent. came from Canada, leaving only 9 per cent. from all other sources. Corresponding figures for the preceding season, 1914-15, were: United States 42 per cent., Canada 26 per cent., and other countries 32 per cent. The total quantity of wheat received in 1915-16 was greater than in the 1914-15 season by over 31 per cent., and slightly greater than in the 1913-14 season; but, compared with the 1912-13 season, there was a decrease of 12 per cent. This decrease is due to the absence of supplies from Russia and to marked drops in the shipments from the British East Indies, the Argentine Republic, Australia, and other countries, which together showed a deficiency of over 51 million cwts., and thus more than neutralised an increase of nearly 37 million cwts. in the receipts from North America.

Deliveries of British Wheat .- In the following Table the deliveries of wheat by farmers at the various markets of England and Wales from which returns are received by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries

are shown for the cereal year, September, 1915-August, 1916, together with the increase compared with the three preceding cereal years :-

	Quantity delivered.					
	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.	1912-13		
Forty-eight weeks ended July	Quarters. 3,449,065	Quarters. 300,683	Quarters. 842,369	Quarters. 1,235,352		
29th, 1916	3,449,000	300,083	042,309	1,250,504		
Five weeks ended September 2nd, 1916	267,153	168,618	62,116	134,532		
TOTAL	3,716,218	469,301	904,485	1,369,884		

#### Prices.

In the following Table particulars are given of the average declared values and market prices of wheat and wheat meal and flour during August, 1916, together with the increase or decrease compared with a month ago and a year ago:-

	August,		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) compared with			
	1916.	July, 1916.	August, 1915.			
WHEAT:— Imported: Average declared value	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
per 480 lb Imported: Spot price at Liverpool per 480 lb. :—	57 10	+ 5 8	+ 4 6			
No. 1 Northern Manitoba : Average price No. 2 Hard Winter : Average	67 7	+ 13 1	+ 11 7*			
price Australian : Average price British : Gazette average price	66 11 68 3	+ 13 6 + 10 1	+ 10 0			
per 480 lb. (England & Wales) English white wheat per 504	57 2	+ 7 11	+ 3 0			
Ib. (London) WHEAT MEAL AND FLOUR:— Imported: Average declared value	61 8	+ 7 7	+ 4 6			
per cwt Flour: Town Households No. 1, London (ex mill, less usual dis-	16 2	- 0 2	- 0 1			
count), average price per 2801b.	51 0;	+ 10 1	+ 10 8			

During August the spot price of wheat at Liverpool showed a marked rise. At the beginning of the month No. 1 Northern Manitoba was about 58s. 3d. per quarter, and by the 26th it was 72s. 3d.; there was then a fall, the quotation for the 31st being 69s. No. 2 Hard Winter was quoted on twelve days, the price ranging from 58s. 6d. on the 2nd to 71s. 5d. on the 26th; the price on the 31st was just over 68s. In the case of Australian wheat the quotation varied from 62s. 9d. to 72s., figures being available for the first half of the month only. The Gazette price of British wheat rose from 55s. 1d. per quarter at the beginning of August to 59s. 4d. at the beginning of September. The price of No. 1 Town Households flour in London rose 9s. per 280 lb. during the month, the price on 31st July being 46s. 6d., and on 28th August 55s. 6d. (The basis of these prices was altered on 21st August, see ‡ note below.) The price at present (14th September) stands at 54s. 6d.

# II.—BREAD.

The following information with regard to the prices of bread is derived from two main sources: (1) Master Bakers' Associations, and (2) Co-operative Societies. Returns are also received from the local correspondents of the Department in industrial districts.

# (1) Master Bakers' Associations, &c.

Returns received from 120 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations and thirty returns received from other sources are summarised in the following Tables.

The most frequent price is 9d. per 4 lb., but in the south-east of England 91d. is the price usually reported. In London 9d. and 91d. are both very frequent. The increase in prices since 1st August is usually &d. or 1d.

<sup>\*</sup> In August, 1915, No. 1 Northern Manitoba was quoted on three days only.

† No quotations for Australian wheat during August, 1916.

† On 21st August, 1916, the London Flour Millers' Association decided that the basis of the official quotation for Town Households flour should be, from that date, the actual price per 280 lb., gross weight, bags included. Previously, the prices fixed were is. per sack in excess of the actual sale price.

per 4 lb., but in some parts of London the price on 1st September was 1½d. above that of a month earlier. The mean price of bread three months ago, at the beginning of June, was 83d.; a year ago it was 8d.

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		Mean Pred	lominant Price	per 4 lb.
District.		1st September.	Inc. (+) c	or Dec. (-)
		1916.	A month ago.	A year ago.
London		d. 9 & 9½ 9 & 9½ 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	d. +1½ +1 + ¾ + ¾ +1 + ¾	d. +1½ +1¼ +1 +1 +1
South Western Counties & Wales Scotland		83/4	+ ¾ + ½	+1 + 3/4
GREAT BRITAIN		9	+ 3/4	+1

Of the prices at which bread was sold in each of the following towns, the predominant price was as under:

Place.	Predominant Pric	Dec. (-	(+) or -) as com- d with a	Last Change.*	
	1st September, 191	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Amount per 4 lb.
London	9 & 91/2	d. + 1¼	d. + 1½	Aug.,'16	d. + 1¼
Birmingham Bristol Lardiff Derby Hull pswich Leicester Liverpool Lanchester Giddlesbrough Vorwich Vorwich Lottingham Lortsmouth outhampton toke-on-Trent Volverhampton	9 & 9½ 9½ & 9 9 8½ 8 to 9 9 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½	+ 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1/2 + 1 + 1/2 + 1 + 1/2 + 1/2 + 1 + 1/2 + 1 + 1/2 + 1 + 1/2	+ 1½ + 1 + 1 + ½ + ½ + ½ + ½ + 1½ + 2 + 1½ + 1 + 1½ + 1½ + 1½	Aug., '16 Aug.,	+ 1 + 1 + 1 + ½ + 1 + 1½ + 3½ + 1 + 1½ + 1½ + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1
berdeen Oundee dinburgh Hasgow	8½ & 9 9 & 9½ 9	+ ½ + ½ + ½ + ½	+ ¾ + 1 + ½ + 1	May,'16 Aug.,'16 Aug.,'16 Aug.,'16	+ 1 + ½ + ½ + ½
Selfast	9	+ ½	+ 1 + 1/2	Aug.,'16 June,'16	+ 1/2

# (2) Co-operative Societies.

The following Table, which is published quarterly, summarises the returns received from 350 Co-operative Societies, giving the comparative level of prices charged at the beginning of September:

	Mean Pre	dominant Price p	er 4 lb. on
District.	1st September,		r Decrease (-)
	1916.	1st June, 1916.	1st Sept., 1915.
ENGLAND AND WALES. Northern Counties and Yorks. Lancashire and Cheshire N. Midland Counties W. do, do, S. do, do, Eastern Counties London South Eastern Counties and Wales	d. 9½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8 8½ 8;4 8†,8½ 8†,8½ 83,4	d. - ¼ - ¼  - ¼ + ¼ - ¼ - ¼	d. + %4 + %4 + %4 + %4 + %4 + %4 + %4 + %4
ENGLAND AND WALES	8½	- 1/8	+ %
SCOTLAND. Northern Counties Eastern Counties Lanarkshire Other Southern Counties	8½ 8½ 8½ 8¾ 9	- ¼ + ¼ + ¾	+ 1/4 + 1/4 + 3/4 + 3/4
SCOTLAND	8%		+ 1/2
GREAT BRITAIN	8½	- 1/8	+ 1/4

There is a great deal of variation in the prices in different places, some societies not having advanced the price since June, while others have dropped and risen again in the interval.

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN AUGUST.\*

INSURANCE CLAIMS AND PAYMENTS.

THE total number of claims to unemployment benefit made at Labour Exchanges and other local offices of the Unemployment Fund during the four weeks ended 25th August, 1916, was 7,808, as compared with 9,587 during the four weeks ended 28th July, 1916, and with 21,663 during the four weeks ended 27th August, 1915. Of the total of 7,808 claims, 5,136 (or 66 per cent.) were claims for the direct payment of benefit, and 2,672 (or 34 per cent.) were claims for payment of benefit through associations of workpeople in the insured trades having arrangements with the Board of Trade under Section 105 of the National Insurance Act. The number of claims made during each of the four weeks was 1,920. 1,828, 2,013 and 2,047, the average being 1,952 as compared with 2,397 in the four preceding weeks and with 5,416 in August, 1915.

The total amount of unemployment benefit paid direct for the four weeks ended 25th August, 1916, was £1,240. and through associations during the four weeks ended 19th August, 1916, £564.

Districts.	Average Weekly No. of Claims Made.			Average Weekly Amount of Benefit Paid.			
	Aug., 1916.	July, 1916.	Aug., 1915.	Àug., 1916.†	July, 1916.†	Aug., 1915.	
London South-Eastern South-Western West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire North-Western Northern Scotland Wales Ireland	774 125 158 54 53 115 196 41 89 28 319	1,025 178 213 52 60 124 261 47 97 30 310	1,608 523 449 133 213 364 767 157 477 212 513	£ 165 46 31 10 12 26 39 4 7 7	£ 153 42 30 11 13 24 37 3 17 8 104	£ 341 192 133 27 57 82 149 53 118 46 293	
UNITED KINGDOM	1,952	2,397	5,416	451	442	1,491	

# BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES.

FOUR WEEKS ENDED 11TH AUGUST, 1916.

THE total number of workpeople remaining on the Registers; of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges (378 in number) on 11th August was 109,598, as compared with 126,719 on the 14th July, 1916, and 97,790 on 13th August, 1915. These comprise workers in professional, commercial and clerical, as well as in industrial occupations.

Excluding cases in which persons were re-registered on again becoming unemployed, there were on the Register at some time or other during the period 385,066 workpeople (men 116,306, women 213,342§, boys 26,363, and girls 29,055), as compared with 472,800 in the previous five weeks, and 319,073 in the four weeks ended 13th August, 1915.

The number of vacancies filled was 123,382, a daily average of 5,141, as compared with 5,137 in the previous five weeks, and with 4,062 in the four weeks ended 13th August, 1915.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On Register at beginning of period Registrations during period Individuals registered Re-registrations On Register at end of period	33,315 87,942 32,967 4,975 30,874	78,641 137,985 134,737 3,248 64,217	6,254 20,480 20,100 380 6,640	8,509 20,890 20,588 302 7,867	126,719 267,297 258,392 8,905 109,598
Vacancies notified during period Vacancies filled during period Applicants placed in other districts.	67,183 48,277 12,808	67,874 57,337 15,508	10,852 9,272 1,607	10,542 8,496 1,690	156,451 123,382 31,613

- \* The percentages unemployed in the Insured Trades will be found on age 312.
- page 312.

  † The figures for Association Payments relate to periods terminating one week earlier than the periods to which the Direct Payments relate.

  ‡ Excluding workmen in certain occupations of a more or less casual nature (i.e. dock labourers and cloth porters); these are dealt with in the last paragraph but one.
- § Of the women on the Register 15 per cent, were known to be in employment, and a further 16 per cent, were reported never to have been in employment.

In the following Table are shown, for men and women, the proportion of vacancies filled to vacancies notified, and of vacancies filled to registrations (including those on the Registers at the beginning of the period), in the principal groups of trades :-

Trades.	Proportion cies filled to noti	o Vacancies	Proportion of Vacancies filled to Registrations.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Insured Trades— Building, Construction of Works and Sawmilling	Per cent. 72.6	Per cent. 94.0	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Construction of Vehicles	79.0	98·1	59.5	121.5	
Uninsured Trades— Textiles	50·9 32·1 73·6 55·8 34·6 64·9 50·3 68·4 52·4 84·0	71·8 81·8 88·7 72·7 71·4 92·0 83·8 84·2 64·4	41.9 15.3 31.3 35.8 17.4 33.0 36.9 13.9 24.1 31.2	35·0 20·7 20·1 19·4 23·6 20·0 47·1 23·7 24·0	
TOTAL	71.9	84.2	39.8	26.5	

The average daily number of registrations and vacancies filled for the periods stated are shown below :-

			Ins	ured Tra	des.	Uninsured Trades.					
District Departme			4 weeks ended 11 Aug., 1916.	5 weeks ended 14 July, 1916.	4 weeks ended 13 Aug., 1915.	4 weeks ended 11 Aug., 1916.	5 weeks ended 14 July, 1916.	4 weeks ended 13 Aug. 1915.			
			REGISTRATIONS.								
London			478	534	666	2,655	2,729	2,137			
South-Eastern			162	174	222	670	733	536			
South-Western			164	190	254	488	522	406			
West Midlands			279	286	226	643	754	560			
East Midlands		933995	158	115	137	396	494	264			
Yorkshire		•••	186	241	199	679	713				
North-Western	•••		352	372	440			531			
37 43	•••					1,252	1,323	994			
0 43 3	•••		108	118	174	455	546	386			
	•••		209	224	261	958	933	840			
Wales	***		144	133	203	317	348	195			
Ireland	•••		101	132	145	284	345	270			
Men			1,967	2,083	2,726	1,697	1,769	1,821			
Women			297	345	126	5,453	6,037	3,794			
Boys			68	79	66	786	752	676			
Girls		•••	9	12	9	861	882	828			
TOTAL			2,341	2,519	2,927	8,797	9,440	7,119			
	102			VA	CANCIE	S FILLE	D.				
London			308	302	274	1.070	969	830			
South-Eastern	***		121	127	100	263	272	197			
South-Western			82	95	143	212	213				
West Midlands			309	299	170	236		180			
East Midlands	•••	***	152	160	74	127	253	168			
Yorkshire	•••		198		145		124	100			
North-Western	•••			174		217	204	193			
Month	•••	***	283	290	173	386	406	354			
Can41 3			137	157	108	93	99	101			
Scotland			320	415	162	319	286	319			
Wales	•••		99	93	125	141	- 131	61			
Ireland	•••		21	25	25	47	43.	60			
Men			1,271	1,361	1,322	741	724	807			
Women			676	688	117	1,713	1,596	1,097			
Boys			61	67	54	325	339	332			
Girls			22	21	6	332	341	327			
TOTAL	500		2,030	2,137	1,499	3,111	3,000	2,563			

# INSURED TRADES.\*

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 53,788 (men 45,020, women 6,959, boys 1,595, and girls 214). The total number of workpeople on the Register was 74,329 (men 58,654, women 13,155, boys 2,147, and girls 373). These figures exclude 2,376 cases in which persons were re-registered on again becoming unemployed during the period, and represent separate individuals.

Of the registrations among men, 48.8 per cent. were in building and construction of works, 40.5 per cent. in engineering, and 7.8 per cent. in shipbuilding.

The number of workpeople remaining on the Register at 11th August was 17,930, as compared with 20,499 on 14th July, 1916, and 23,624 on 13th August, 1915.

Vacancies Notified and Filled .- The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period

was 58,833, a daily average of 2,451, as compared with 2,531 in the previous five weeks, and 1,952 in the four weeks ended 13th August, 1915. The number of vacancies filled was 48,693, a daily average of 2,029, as compared with 2,138 in the previous five weeks, and 1,499 in the four weeks ended 13th August, 1915.

Building and construction of works account for 43.4 per cent. of the total vacancies notified for men, and 41.6 per cent. of the total vacancies filled by men, the corresponding figures for engineering and shipbuilding being 45.2 and 9.2 per cent. of the vacancies notified, and 48.2 and 8.4 per cent. of the vacancies filled.

# UNINSURED TRADES.

Registrations.—The number of registrations during the period was 204,604 (men 37,947, women 127,778, boys 18,505, and girls 20,374). The total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 310,737 (men 57,652, women 200,187, boys 24,216, and girls 28,682). These figures exclude 6,529 cases in which persons were re-registered on again becoming unemployed, and represent separate individuals.

Among men 25.2 per cent. of the total registrations were in the transport, &c., trades, and 31.9 per cent. as general labourers, while of the women registered 20.2 per cent. were in domestic offices or services, and 38.8 per cent. in explosives, &c. Commercial and clerical occupations accounted for 7.1 per cent. of the registrations among men, and 5.6 per cent. among

The number of workpeople on the Register at 11th August was 91,668 (men 18,487, women 59,304, boys 6,138, and girls 7,739), as compared with 106,220 on 14th July, 1916, and 74,166 on 13th August, 1915.

Vacancies Notified and Filled .- The number of vacancies notified during the period was 97,618, a daily average of 4,067, as compared with 3,995 in the previous five weeks and 3,380 in the four weeks ended 13th August, 1915. The number of vacancies filled was 74,689, a daily average of 3,112, as compared with 3,000 in the preceding five weeks, and 2,563 in the four weeks ended 13th August, 1915.

Of the vacancies notified for men, 22.1 per cent. were in the transport trades, and 24.2 per cent. as general labourers. The corresponding figures for vacancies filled were 24.8 per cent. and 30.9 per cent. Among women 28.5 per cent. of the vacancies notified were in domestic offices or services, 4.8 per cent. in the textile trades, and 33.8 per cent. in explosives, &c. The corresponding figures for vacancies filled were 22.9 per cent., 4.3 per cent., and 38.9 per cent.

Of the vacancies filled, 3,906 (men 1,795, women 1,854, boys 171, and girls 86) were known to be for less than a week's employment, while of the 15,790 vacancies filled by boys and girls, 4,603 (boys 2,277 and girls 2,326), or 29.1 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situations since leaving school.

# CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men who obtained casual employment through the Exchanges was 1,393, and the number of casual jobs found for them was 4,141 (4,024 for dock labourers and 117 for cloth porters at Manchester), a daily average of 173, compared with 126 in the preceding five weeks, and 195 in the four weeks ended 13th August, 1915. During the period there were also 2,085 cases in which men were given employment through the Clearing House system for dock labourers at Liverpool.

# UNSATISFIED DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

There was still a considerable demand for workers in the shipbuilding and engineering trades. The shortage of textile workers, labourers, navvies and colliers continued, and, in a number of districts, it was difficult to obtain domestic servants. In London there was a shortage of female shorthand typists, and other pronounced local shortages occurred in the jewellery trade at Birmingham and the glove trade

<sup>\*</sup> Entries in this column are exclusive of changes applying for a short time only, unless previous columns are affected by such changes.

† Counter.

† Delivered.

<sup>\*</sup> The figures for these trades relate to workpeople who are insured against temployment under the provisions of Part II. of the National Insurance Act.

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# BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES-FOUR WEEKS ENDED 11th AUGUST, 1916. Registrations and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended 11th August, 1916.

A.—INSURED TRADES.

Title bas above		4.7	% - q -	ziele Kali		tack en	ADU	LTS.			JUVEN	VILES.	
A Charles I Leaves as	TON.	ana	TIDG			RE	GISTRATIO	NS.	VACAN- CIES.	REGISTRATIONS.			VACAN. CIES.
OCCUPA	HON	GRO	UPS.			Live Register at Beginning of Period.	Registra- tions during Period.*	Live Register at End of Period.	Filled during Period.	Live Register at Beginning of Period.	Registra- tions during Period.*	Live Register at End of Period.	Filled during Period.
Building:— Carpenters, Joiners, &c. Bricklayers Masons Painters, Decorators, &c. Plumbers, Glaziers Other skilled occupations	::					2,081 833 455 850 265 417 1,376	4,603 2,252 578 2,874 668 1,015 6,180	1,644 789 422 564 215 413 1,400	2,213 959 89 1,735 284 250 2,972	12 - 2 6 - 11	25 2 1 5 13 1 25	$   \begin{array}{c}     18 \\     \hline     1 \\     \hline     2 \\     \hline     3 \\     \hline     7   \end{array} $	$   \begin{array}{c}                                     $
Works of Construction		···			 	1,092	4,867	1,353 110	4,197	3 3	11 7	3	9
Sawmilling Shipbuilding:— Platers, Riveters Shipwrights Labourers					 	212 41 366	1,304 522 1,865	205 28 301	992 414 1,168	20 52	17 2 125	$\frac{6}{50}$	18 3 129
Mechanical Engineering:  Moulders (Iron and Steel) Smiths Erectors, Fitters, Turners Metal Machinists Wiremen Other skilled occupations Labourers					 	326 171 1,509 665 215 763 1,463	836 471 5,466 2,126 493 2,421 7,306	271 146 1,335 586 150 645 1,482	313 228 3,875 1,356 238 1,219 7,475	8 3 205 88 16 45 61	24 6 564 397 39 75 251	8 2 176 98 12 36 56	34 18 416 345 26 110 223
Making of Vehicles Cabinet Making, &c					 	243 121	775 217	245 80	323 56	13	30 4	20 1	24 9
TOTAL MALES	··· 12		ď ••• ()		 •••	13,590 6,202	47,207 7,116	12,387 4,913	30,499	549 158	1,624 215	502 128	1,461 517
GRAND TOTAL					 	19,792	54,323	17,300	46,715	707	1,839	630	1,978

• Including cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed.
† Occupations are grouped according to the industry with which they are mainly connected.
‡ These figures are mainly in respect of the Engineering and Vehicle Trades.

# B.-UNINSURED TRADES.

		golden er		ni daga	162 60	ADU	ILTS.						JU	VENILE	cs.
OCCUPATION GROUPS.		Register		Regis	trations of Period.*	luring		Register d of Peri		Vacancies Filled during Period.		during	Vacanci	es Filled Period.	during
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Mining and Quarrying Miscellaneous Metal Trades	139 161	24 578	163 739	249 814	21 1,145	270 1,959	122 185	15 408	137 593	189 850	7 700	196 1,550	7 264		7 518
Textile:— Cotton Wool and Worsted Silk, Flax, Linen, &c	129 49 93	748 245 632	877 294 725	405 164 194	1,707 570 1,180	2,112 734 1,374	96 38 77	579 209 433	675 247 510	248 81 104	757 190 828	1,005 271 932	86 25 115	99 58 279	185 83 394
Dress :   Boot and Shoe Workers   Tailors     Dressmakers and Milliners   Seamstresses     Others	81 141 — — 18	125 454 374 887 198	206 595 374 887 216	259 210 — — — 55	262 1,013 857 2,082 426	521 1,223 857 2,082 481	84 121 — — 22	64 339 307 621 124	118 460 307 621 146	103 6 - 8	136 276 239 528 207	239 282 239 528 215	61 14 - - 31	55 117 118 208 62	119 131 118 208 96
Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c.:— On Railways On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c	{ 68 3,733	} 1,813	5,614	{ 167 { 10,102	} 3,493	13,762	{ 67 3,516	} 1,485	5,068	{ 308 4,097	} 1,067	5,472	{ 166 { 1,744	} 825	2,735
Agriculture: — Fruit, &c., Pickers Others Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c Chemicals, Explosives, Oil, Grease, &c. Brick, Cement, Pottery and Glass	43 455 124 199 1,833 78	913 1,539 333 98 29,108 200	956 1,994 457 297 30,941 278	58 1,115 250 495 4,583 102	1,072 1,924 809 305 50,856 243	1,130 3,039 1,059 800 55,439 345	49 470 119 165 1,871 62	716 1,231 241 80 25,568 89	765 1,701 360 245 27,439 151	3 595 65 218 2,117 129	454 613 270 273 15,982 110	448 1,208 335 491 18,099 239	64 116 139 219 979 39	12 112 358 83 1,083 15	76 228 497 302 2,062 54
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:— Bread and Biscuit, &c., Makers Waiters Others (Jam, Cocoa, Tobacco, &c.,	58 85 94	108 819 570	166 904 664	117 174 175	304 1,683 1,370	421 1,857 1,545	52 61 93	87 589 537	139 650 630	35 70 154	214 830 1,240	249 900 1,394	55 24 141	121 116 267	176 140 408
manufacture) Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches,	61 75	186 32	247 107	144 99	536 75	680 174	41 70	176 14	217 84	59 31	184 220	243 251	70 116	157 212	227 328
Instruments and Games Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service	11	25	36	91	64	155	21	18	39 6,090	173 802	43	3,600	7 853	- 858	7 1,711
Commercial and Clerical Domestic :— Laundry and Washing Service Private Indoor Servants Other Indoor Servants Charwomen, Day Girls, Day	2,891	$ \begin{cases} 4,424 \\ 551 \\ 1,057 \\ 2,870 \\ 8,080 \end{cases} $	7,315	2,903	$ \begin{cases} 7,364 \\ 1,435 \\ 2,068 \\ 6,086 \\ 16,551 \end{cases} $	28,116	2,710	$\begin{cases} 3,380 \\ 407 \\ 901 \\ 2,372 \\ 6,268 \end{cases}$	10,945		2,798 1,037 542 2,791 4,922	10,025	291	$ \begin{cases} 100 \\ 120 \\ 233 \\ 749 \end{cases} $	1,511
Servants Others General Labourers Shop Assistants Government and Professional All Others	4,656 301 2,727 528	179 2,479 3,829 8,961	4,656 2,780 6,556 9,489	12,985 303 1,239 1,636	329 3,825 4,856 16,358	12,985 4,128 6,095 17,994	4,271 222 2,517 541	1,881 3,406 6,586	1,271 2,103 5,923 7,127	5,499 37 652 533	121 -436 1,480 1,635	5,499 473 2,132 2,168	75 132 1,972	18 348 265 647	423 397 2,619
TOTAL	19,725	72,439	92,164	40,735	130,869	171,604	18,487	59,304	77,791	17,778	41,121	58,899	7,811	7,979	15,790
Casual Employments	434		434	151	9 100 10 301	151	429		429	4,141	0. <del>-</del> 0	4,141	-	-	-

\* Including cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed.

# PAUPERISM IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

[Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland.]

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in August, 1916, in the 35 selected urban areas named below corresponded to a rate of 149 per 10,000, a decrease of 2 per 10,000 on a month ago and of 18 per 10,000 on a

Compared with the previous month, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 3,415 (or 1.2 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 1,404 (or 1.1 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 2,011 (or 1.4 per cent.). Every district. except the East Metropolitan and West Ham districts, where there was no change, showed decreases. The largest decreases were in the Galway and Central Metropolitan districts (11 and 6 per 10,000 of population respectively).

Compared with August, 1915, the total number of paupers decreased by 30,854 (or 10.1 per cent.). The number of indoor paupers decreased by 10,188 (or 7.2 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 20,666 (or 12.5 per cent.). Every district showed a decrease; the largest decreases were in the Central Metropolitan district (33 per 10,000 of population) and in the Stockton and Tees district (37 per 10,000 of population). Twelve districts showed a decrease of 20 and under 30 per 10,000 and 21 under 20 per 10,000.

Paupers on one day | Inc. (+) or

			ust, 1916.		Dec. (	-) in
Selected Urban . Areas.*	In- door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popula- tion,	per 10 Popula comp wit  Month ago.	,000 of tion as pared
ENGLAND & WALES.†  Metropolis.  West District  North District  Central District  East District  South District	9,548 11,928 3,458 11,115 19,276	1,601 5,384 1,163 4,112 11,162	11,149 17,312 4,621 15,227 30,438	137 172 324 229 161	- 2 - 1 - 6 	- 14 - 19 - 33 - 19 - 18
TOTAL, Metropolis	55,325	23,422	78,747	174	- 2	- 19
West Ham	4,045	9,342	13,387	175		- [21
Other Districts.  Newcastle District Stockton & Tees District Bolton, Oldham, &c Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District Halifax & Huddersfield Leeds District Barnsley District Barnsley District Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester District Wolverhampton District Birmingham District Bristol District Cardiff & Swansea	1,992 997 3,574 1,772 8,239 9,233 1,848 2,158 762 2,576 1,673 1,833 1,277 3,130 6,105 2,592 2,115	3,460 2,734 3,019 4,385 5,080 9,999 1,374 2,158 2,580 2,731 4,855 4,238 3,575 5,498 3,575 3,330 4,972	5,452 3,731 6,593 6,157 13,319 19,232 3,202 4,738 3,493 3,493 6,071 5,395 3,552 8,628 9,680 5,922 7,087	112 148 81 140 129 169 86 83 98 112 206 149 116 151 124 114 151 158	- 2 - 3 - 1 - 1 - 3 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 1 - 1 - 3 - 2 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	- 21 - 37 - 12 - 13 - 21 - 17 - 11 - 16 - 12 - 22 - 14 - 21 - 13 - 26 - 24 - 21 - 17 - 22
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	54,717	72,755	127,472	127	- 2	- 19
SCOTLAND.† Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock District Edinburgh & Leith District Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge and Airdrie	2,900 623 1,230 609 430 232	16,739 2,299 4,549 1,940 2,478 1,415	19,639 2,922 5,779 2,549 2,908 1,647	206 152 143 127 173 159	- 3 - 5 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 4 - 3	- 16 - 23 - 13 - 5 - 16 - 26
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	6,024	29,420	35,444	175	- 3	- 16
IRELAND.‡ Dublin District Belfast District Cork, Waterford and } Limerick District } Galway District	5,291 2,320 3,008 256	4,745 826 3,880 159	10,036 3,146 6,888 415	244 74 277 121	- 4 - 2 - 5 - 11	- 12 - 3 - 22 7
Districts }	10,875	9,610	20,485	183	- 3	- 11
Total for above 35 Districts in August, 1916	130,986	144,549	275,535	149	- 2	- 18

\* These urban areas include in the case of England and Wales and Ireland more than one poor-law union, except in the Leicester, Birmingham, West Ham, Belfast and Galway districts; and more than one parish in the case of Scotland, except is the about day districts. cept in the Aberdeen district.

† Exclusive of Vagrants, of Patients in the Fever and Smallpox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards, and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.

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

# FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I.—IMPORTS IN AUGUST.

[Note.—Goods (other than articles of food) which, at the time of importation, were the property of H.M. Government or of the Governments of the Allies, are not included in the imports.]

(a) VALUES.

The total value of the net imports (i.e. less re-exports) in August, 1916, was £68,378,348, an increase of £6,301,178 (or 10.2 per cent.) compared with August, 1915, and of £30,455,474 (or 80.3 per cent.) compared with August, 1914, when the total was abnormally low. Compared with both August, 1915, and August, 1914, there were large increases in the value of imports of cotton, oilseeds, nuts, &c., and of chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours. The value of meat imported declined compared with a year ago, but increased by about £2,250,000 compared with August, 1914. Compared with August, 1914, there were also considerable increases in the value of articles of food and drink, wood and timber, metals and metal manufactures, textile yarns and fabrics (except wool), and leather and manufactures thereof.

Groups	Value of Imports (less	Augus	Dec. (-) in t, 1916, red with
	re-exports) in Aug., 1916.	August, 1915.	August, 1914.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£ 29,808,999 24,232,070	£ - 1,583,029 + 8,157,725	£ + 8,916,041 +12,982,242
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured Miscellaneous	13,983,359 353,920	- 363,945 + 90,427	+ 8,365,926 + 191,265
TOTAL	68,378,348	+ 6,301,178	+30,455,474

# (b) QUANTITIES.

Principal Articles.	Quantity imported (less quantity	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August, 1916, compared with			
	re-exported) during August, 1916.	August, 1915.	August, 1914.		
Food, Drink and Tobacco—	1210102000				
Grain and Flour cwts.	14,942,173	-3,210,415	-5,649,380		
Dead Meat cwts.	1,657,300	- 672,967	- 44,174		
Butter and Margarine cwts.	386,751	+ 20,169	+ 8,379		
Cheese cwts.	335,078	+ 85,428	+ 75,495		
Eggs Great Hundreds (120's)	501,474	- 250,472	- 214,656		
Cocoa, Raw cwts.	46,567	- 116,988	+ 16,127		
Sugar cwts. Tea lb.	2,108,828	- 551,823	+ 1,507,488		
m.t.	37,450,427	+ 512,079	+ 1,281,449		
Metals and Manufactures of Metals—	23,083,312	+ 4,058,319	+11,174,483		
Tuon Oue	741,612	+ 169,234	+ 356,113		
Other Metallic Ores tons	152,938	+ 65,312	- 11.889		
Iron and Steel Manufactures tons	66,803	- 52,405	+ 8,813		
Copper, Lead, Tin and Zinc tons	37,827	- 1,464	- 1,182		
Machinery tons	4,753	- 2,010	+ 1,715		
Textiles—	1,100	CE CHANGE SHE			
Raw Cotton centals of 100 lb.	1,189,611	+ 799,092	+ 672,106		
Sheep's or Lambs' Wool lb.	28,475,442	-16,837,228	+25,910,38		
Flax, Hemp and Jute tons	23,878	+ 2,084	+ 13,06		
Silk Broadstuffs, wholly of silk yds.	3,808,357	-2,690,708	+ 2,234,810		
,, mixed materials yds.	2,120,380	-1,177,960	*		
Miscellaneous—					
Wood, hewn, sawn or split loads	709,372	- 175,465	+ 30,46		
Flax or Linseed qrs.	184,012	- 37,320	- 90,92		
Petroleum galls.	51,040,111	+ 3,454,354	+13,754,59		
Hides, wet and dry cwts.	78,993	- 151,619	- 220		
Wood Pulp tons.	73,321	- 53,675	+ 21,90		
Rubber centals of 100 lbs.	50,004	+ 21,951	+ 809		
Leather cwts.	82,262	- 61,176	+ 16,049		
Paper cwts.	1,010,487	- 318	+ 384,44		

Compared with August, 1915, wheat imports from the United States and Canada showed a large increase, but from the British East Indies there was a large decrease. Barley from the United States and British India increased, and oats from Canada increased from 51,000 cwts. to 607,000 cwts. A decline of 4,000,000 cwts. in maize imports from the Argentine was only partially set off by an increase of about 2,000,000 cwts. from North America. Of a total decline of 463,000 cwts. in rice imports about 300,000 cwts. was due to decreased imports from the British East Indies. Frozen beef from the Argentine Republic dropped nearly 400,000 cwts., but there was an increase of 70,000 cwts. in the quantity from New Zealand. Frozen mutton from the Argentine increased by 30,000 cwts, and there was a slight increase from New Zealand; but a decline of 90,000 cwts. in that sent from Australia. There were large increases in the quantity of cheese from Canada and New Zealand. There was a large decrease in imports of eggs; margarine showed an increase. Imports of raw cocoa and coffee showed a marked decline; refined sugar from the United States also decreased. Raw cotton from the United States increased by 800,000 centals, but there was a decline of nearly 21,000,000 lb. in raw wool from Australia. Petroleum motor spirit increased by 11,000,000 gallons, but under other headings of petroleum there were decreases.

# II.—IMPORTS IN JANUARY—AUGUST, 1916.

During the eight months ended August, 1916, the total value of the imports (less re-exports) was \$556,939,005, an increase of

\* Re-exports exceeded imports in August, 1914.

# III.—EXPORTS IN AUGUST. (a) VALUES.

The value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom during August, 1916, amounted to £47,720,323, an increase of £15,281,468 (or 47.1 per cent.) compared with August, 1915, and of £23,509,052 (or 97.1 per cent.) compared with August, 1914, when the total was abnormally low. The figure for August, 1916, is the highest for any month since January, 1914; it should, however, be borne in mind that the values of the majority of articles are now much higher than in the period preceding the outbreak of war.

Compared with both August, 1915 and 1914, there were marked increases in the value of exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel, metals and manufactures thereof, yarns and textile fabrics (especially cotton and wool), apparel, and chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours.

Groups.	August,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August, 1916, compared with			
	1916.	August, 1915.	August, 1914.		
Food, Drink and Tobacco Raw Materials and Articles mainly un- manufactured	£ 2,716,285 6,043,317	£ + 617,321 + 1,607,053	£ + 1,184,385 + 3,169,620		
rficles wholly or mainly manufactured liscellaneous	36,810,266 2,150,455	+12,068,016 + 989,078	+17,431,976 +1,723,071		
TOTAL	47,720,323	+15,281,468	+23,509,052		

(b) QUANTITIES.

Particulars regarding some of the principal articles are iven in the following Table.

given in the following Table:-			
Principal Articles.	August,	Augus	Dec. (-) in st, 1916 red with
Timopar in dolos	1916.	August, 1915.	August, 1914.
Coal and Metals and Metal Manufactures: Coal—Steam tons , Other sorts tons	2,373,037 1,046,582	- 143,621 - 87,232	+ 294,283 + 54,594
Total of Coal-tons	3,419,619	- 230,853	+ 348,877
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof:—			
Pig Iron tons Railroad Materials tons Plates and Sheets (except	95,655 4,663	+ 22,372 - 42,140	
galvanised and tinned) tons Galvanised Sheets tons Tinned Plates and Tinned	36,909 8,238	+ 11,986 - 11,342	
Sheets tons Tubes and Pipes and Fittings,	34,124	+ 11,552	+ 12,710
wrought and cast tons Steel Bars, Angles, Rods and	15,439	- 4,468	- 3,718
Shapes or Sections tons Other Iron and Steel Manu-	59,637	+ 19,969	+ 48,062
factures tons	59,327	+ 13,550	+ 10,525
Total Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof tons	313,992	+ 21,479	+ 110,092
Copper and Manufactures thereof tons Lead, Tin, Zinc and Manufac-	3,357	+ 1,706	+ 1,097
tures thereof tons	3,838	798	
Machinery tons Textiles:—	47,349 30,503	+ 6,905 + 4,463	- 3,251 - 1,378
Wool, Sheep's or Lambs'         1b.           Cotton Yarn         1b.           , Piece Goods         yds.           Woollen Tissues         yds.           Worsted Tissues         yds.           Jute Piece Goods         yds.           Linen Piece Goods         yds.           Miscellaneous         —	458,100 15,011,800 424,317,106 13,060,800 4,650,100 9,274,700 9,545,900	- 2,325,800 + 1,582,300 + 5,522,800 + 4,524,900 - 1,249,300 + 1,852,800 + 1,310,000	+6,965,000 $+111,242,500$ $+7,016,300$ $-726,500$ $+2,425,000$
Tobacco and Snuff Boots and Shoes dozen pairs Chemical Manures tons Painters' Colours cwts. Paper cwts.	3,593,154 191,164 29,014 177,477 225,563	+ 403,191 + 96,654 - 4,909 + 31,259 - 8,790	+ 60,722 - 12,872 + 52,969

# IV.-EXPORTS (BRITISH AND IRISH) IN JANUARY-AUGUST, 1916.

During the eight months ended August, 1916, the value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom amounted to £335,851,261, an increase of £85,068,007 on the first eight months of 1915, and of £11,776,999 on the first eight months of 1914.

# V.—EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.

During August, 1916, the total value of the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise was £7,738,486, an increase of £414,737 on the previous month and of £3,318,653 on a

During the eight months ended August, 1916, the total value was £69,754,508, an increase of £1,698,949 on the corresponding period of 1915, but a decrease of £1,767,657 on the January-

# CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF SALES.

THE Table below gives details as to the sales in the second quarter of 1916, 1915 and 1911 respectively by the three Co-operative Wholesale Societies in England Scotland and Ireland:

Names of Societies and	Sales* in	n Second Q	uarter of	Percentage Increase com- pared with		
Nature of Business.	1916.	1915.	1911.	A Year ago.	Five Years ago.	
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments Productive ,,	£ 12,887,406 3,741,737	£ 10,663,273 3,205,889	£ 6,711,629 1,652,141	20·9 16·7	92·0 126·5	
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments Productive ,,	3,455, <b>3</b> 73 1,316,591	2,850,173 1,075,694	1,901,204 661,240	21·2 22·4	81·7 99·1	
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE:— Productive Departments	124,853	121,370	74,219	2.9	68:2	
IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLE-SALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments	126,432	105,017	43,845	20.4	188:4	
TOTAL.—Distributive Departments TOTAL. — Productive Departments	16,469,211 5,183,181	13,618,463 4,402,953	8,656,678 2,387,600	20·9 17·7	90.2	
GRAND TOTAL	21,652,392	18,021,416	11,044,278	20.1	96.1	

# DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN AUGUST.

THE total number of Distress Committees under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, whose registers were open at the end of August, 1916, was 14, compared with 21 at the end of August, 1915, and with 15 at the end of August, 1913. The total number of persons who received employment relief during August was 440, as compared with 115 a year ago, an increase of 325 persons, and with 589 in August, 1913. The aggregate duration of employment relief was 9,710 days in August, 1916, compared with 2,365 days in August, 1915, and with 9,801 in August, 1913, and the average duration for those employed was 24 days, compared with 20.5 days a year ago and with 17.6 days in August, 1913. The total amount of wages paid in August, 1916, was £714, compared with £198 in August, 1915, and with £1,131 in August, 1913, and the average earnings were 32s. 5d., compared with 34s. 5d. a year ago and 38s. 5d. in August, 1913. Those not employed on piece-work received an average of 1s. 41d. a day, compared with 1s. 8d. a year ago and with 2s. 2d. a day in August, 1913.

Districts.	No. of Applicants given Employ- ment Relief.		Aggregate Duration of Em- ployment Relief.		Total Amount of Wages Paid.	
Districts.	August, 1916.	August, 1915.	August, 1916.	August, 1915.	August, 1916.	August 1915.
London:					£	£
County Outer		13		155		20
Total, London		13		155	10.0	20
Northern Counties Lancs. and Cheshire		45		779		61
Yorkshire Midlands						
Eastern Counties						
Southern Counties			7.0			
Wales and Monmouth						
ENGLAND AND WALES Scotland Ireland	28 412†	58 57 	686 9,024	934 1,431 	83 631	81 117 
UNITED KINGDOM	440†	115	-9,710	2,365	714	198

\* The amounts given for the productive departments represent sales and transfers to the distributive departments.

† Including 36 women employed on piece-work, to whom £45 was paid in wages

# LEGAL CASES, OFFICIAL NOTICES, &c.

# LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOY-MENT: HEAT STROKE: DEATH OF FIREMAN ON SHIP.

Compensation for injury is payable to a workman under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, only when the injury was caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of the employment of such workman.

A man was employed as a fireman and coal trimmer on board a steamship. While going through the Red Sea very hot weather was encountered, and all the men employed in the stokehold or about the engines or furnaces suffered more or less severely from the heat. The man in question suffered more than most, and was several times found lying on the coal n a state of utter exhaustion. One morning he complained of feeling sick, and was given a dose of stimulating medicine. In the afternoon of that day he complained very much of the heat, but was persuaded to stick to his work. The next day he went to work, and was given another dose of stimulating medicine. That afternoon he complained often of feeling ill, but continued to work intermittently. At 4 P.M. an officer was old of his condition and went below to see him. The officer told the man to go on deck, but he said he would wait a little and then go. At 4.30 the officer went below again and found him in a state of collapse. He was then carried up on deck, but he never recovered, and died soon afterwards. The cause of death was entered in the log-book as "heat stroke."

The dependants of the deceased claimed compensation under

the Act, but the employers resisted the claim, contending that the death was not due to an "accident" arising out of and in the course of the employment.

The Courty Court Judge, however, made an award of compensation, holding that "stroke" in itself imported something sudden, and that heat stroke was regarded medically as traumatic rather than idiopatile. The employers appealed that

The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal. They held that there had been no "accident" within the meaning of the Act; that in similar cases where it was decided that death resulted from accident there had been an element of suddenness, but in this case there was no such element, as the deceased had voluntarily submitted to a well-known cause affecting the greater part of the men in the stokehold, and which he knew would affect him, though he did not know to what extent; and that therefore no compensation was payable.—Pyper v Manchester Liners, Ltd.—Court of Appeal.—20th July, 1916.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: USE OF BICYCLE IN EMPLOYMENT: ACCIDENT ON

A professional nurse was employed by a local Education Authority to visit children at their homes and inspect them at schools. The district was residential and rural, traversed by an important main road on which was a considerable amount of traffic. She was supplied with a bicycle, and had to pay about five visits a day on an average, covering some six to ten miles. One day, after leaving a house where she had been examining a child, while riding along the highway she came into collision with a cart and was knocked over and somewhat seriously injured. She demanded compensation under the Act, but the Education Authority refused to admit any liability, on the ground that the accident was not one arising out of" her employment. At the same time, as a matter of grace, they paid her full wages during part of her incapacity, and afterwards half wages. After her recovery her claim for compensation came before the County Court, and she asked for a declaration of liability. The Judge held that the accident was one arising "out of" the claimant's employment, and made the declaration asked for. He gave three grounds for his decisions. (1) That the claimant was higher three grounds for his decision: (1) That the claimant was obliged by the nature of the employment to be travelling many hours a day on a bicycle; (2) that the risk was increased by her being obliged frequently to mount and dismount; and (3) that a main road ran across the area over which she had to travel. No evidence whatever was given to support either of the first two findings.

The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that a person bicycling on an ordinary road must be presumed to be doing a safe act; that a bicyclist is in no better position than a pedestrian, who is not exempt from accidents on the highway; and that the ordinary risks of the road do not entitle either a pedestrian or a bicyclist to compensation in case of injury by accident due to such risks. They also held that riding a bicycle from six to ten miles a day in such an area as that in question did not expose the claimant to any greater risk than an ordinary bicyclist ran, and that therefore the accident did not arise "out of" her employment. The appeal was therefore allowed. -Ince v. Reigate Education Committee.—Court of Appeal.—

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOY-MENT: WORKMAN EMPLOYED ON SHIP IN DOCK: FATAL ACCIDENT BY DROWNING WHILE RETURNING FROM WORK.

A carpenter was employed by a firm of contractors in repairing a ship which lay in a dock basin. To get to the ship the workman had to enter through the dock gates, pass over

part of the dock premises and cross one of two bridges over locks. In November, 1915, the workman one evening left off work at 8 P.M., when it was very dark, and started to reach the dock gates. On his way from the ship to the gates he fell into the basin and was drowned.

His widow claimed compensation under the Act. The claim was resisted by the employers upon the ground that at the time of the accident he had left the ship and was no longer upon the premises where his work lay or in the employment of his employers, the relationship of workman and employer having come to an end as soon as he had left the ship and passed on to the dock premises. This view was accepted by the County Court Judge, who accordingly refused an award of compensation on the ground that the accident did not arise "in the course of" the employment. The claimant appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that a workman is within the protection of the Act although an accident may happen to him when he is not actually at work, but going to or returning from work. Here the deceased had a right to be on the dock premises by the permission of the proprietors of the docks, in order to pass to and from his work. Although he was not in any sense employed by the proprietors of the docks, his work began as soon as he entered the dock gates, and continued until he left those gates again and reached a public road. Therefore the accident did occur "in the course of" the employment, and as there could be no doubt that it arose "out of" the employment, compensation was payable. The appeal was therefore allowed.—Longhurst v. Stewart & Son.— Court of Appeal.—29th July, 1916.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOY-MENT: RISK NOT INCIDENTAL TO EMPLOYMENT: FALL INTO AREA OF HOUSE.

A workman employed as a porter by a firm of shopkeepers was sent one very hot day to deliver a somewhat heavy parcel at a house which was some distance from the shop. He arrived at the house and went up the steps to the front door, but was unable to make anyone hear, as the house had been left empty of occupants. Half an hour later a person living in an adjoining house saw the man still sitting on the low coping at the top of the steps. Soon afterwards he fell off the coping into the area below and was killed. A dependant of the deceased claimed compensation under the Act.

The County Court Judge held that the accident did not arise "out of" the employment, though it might have arisen "in the course of" the employment. He therefore refused to

award compensation. The claimant appealed

The Court of Appeal held that the burden was on the claimant to prove that the accident arose "out of" as well as "in the course of" the employment of the deceased; that it was not enough to say that the business of the deceased took him to the house where he met with the fatal accident and that he would never have gone there if he had not been obliged to do so by his employment, but that it must be proved that the circumstances which led to the accident were such as to specially increase the risk of the deceased as compared with other members of the public; and that there was ample evidence to justify the decision of the Judge. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—Kettle v. McKay & Ryland.—Court of Appeal.-20th July, 1916.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT: CROSSING RAILWAY LINES: ALTERNATIVE ROUTES: CHOOSING MOST DANGEROUS: ADDED RISKS.

Two workmen in the employ of a railway company were obliged, in the course of their employment, to wait for some time on a station platform for a train to take them to their work. They thought they had better use the time of waiting in having breakfast, which they had with them, but for which they required hot water. They were entitled to obtain hot water from a mess-room which was situated on the far side of the railway. There were three ways by which they might have reached the mess-room—by a subway, by a bridge, or directly across the lines of railway. They chose the last, which was the shortest and the way most often used by the company's workmen, but which was certainly the most danger-They crossed the main lines in safety and then had to cross some sidings. A goods train was standing on one of the lines. They did not think this train was likely to move and proceeded to pass between the trucks. One got through in safety, but as the second was crossing the train was moved and he was caught between the trucks and killed. A dependant of the deceased claimed compensation under the Act, and the only question in dispute was whether the accident was one arising "out of and in the course of the employment."

The County Court Judge decided against the contention of the claimant and refused an award of compensation. The

claimant appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that as the mess-room was provided by the company for the very purpose for which the deceased was going to it, he was doing only what he was entitled to do and was not doing that in a wrong way. He was merely taking one of three courses which were open to him, and taking that course which workmen in his position usually did take without objection by their employers. He was not bound to select the safest way, and by selecting the most dangerous he was not taking upon himself any added

risk outside the sphere of his employment. Therefore the accident was one arising "out of" as well as "in the course of" the employment. The appeal was accordingly allowed.—Highley v. Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Co.—Court of Appeal.—17th July, 1916.

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ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOY-MENT: APPROACHING PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT ON FOOT BY RAILWAY LINE: WAY PERMITTED BY EMPLOYERS: ADDED

A munition factory was placed in an out-of-the-way spot by the sea shore. A private railway was constructed to the works. There were only three ways by which the workmen could reach their place of employment. One was by going along a highway for a certain distance, then crossing to the beach and walking by the sands to the works; another was by crossing a golf course, which they had no right whatever to do; and the third was by walking along the railway. Some of the men went to the works in trains, which they were not entitled to do, some went by the sea shore, and some crossed the golf links; but the majority walked along the railway. The approach to the works by the railway was recognised and permitted by the proprietors of the factory.

A workman in the employ of contractors who had undertaken extensive operations at the factory was injured while walking along the railway to get to his work. He claimed compensation under the Act from his employers. His claim was resisted in the County Court on the ground that the accident did not arise "out of" the employment. The Judge held that as there were three ways by which the claimant could have got to his work and he had chosen to use the one which was dangerous, he had added a peril to his employment which was unnecessary and which prevented the accident from being one " arising out of and in the course of ' his employment. An award of compensation was therefore

efused. The workman appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the claimant had only run a risk which it was proper for him to run in using a way of approaching his work which was recognised and permitted; and that therefore the accident was one arising "out of and in the course of" the employment, and the claimant was entitled to compensation. The appeal was therefore allowed.—

Fox v. Rees & Kirby, Ltd.—Court of Appeal.—10th July, 1916.

DEPENDANT: ILLEGITIMATE CHILD: MOTHER RECEIVING SEPARA-TION ALLOWANCE THROUGH ENLISTMENT OF HUSBAND: DE-PENDENCY OF CHILD ON FATHER.

Where a workman is killed by accident in such circumstances as to make his employer liable under the Act to pay compensation, such compensation is payable to the "dependants" of the deceased. The Act provides that an illegitimate child of the workman is to be included amongst such dependants, provided he were wholly or partially dependent upon the earnings of the workman at the time of his death.

The husband of a woman with three children deserted her in 1912, and a Justice's order was made against him to contribute to the support of his wife and his three children. Later in the same year she went, with the three children, to live with another man. On the outbreak of war the husband enlisted, in consequence of which his wife became entitled to and received the sum of 23s. a week as army separation allowance for herself and his three children. In October, 1914, the wife had a child by the man with whom she was living. December, 1915, this man was killed in circumstances entitling his dependants to compensation from his employers, a colliery company. The woman then made a claim for compensation on behalf of her illegitimate child. This claim was resisted on the ground that the infant claimant was not the child of

Having heard evidence, the County Court Judge decided that the child was the illegitimate child of the deceased. The em-

ployers appealed.

On the hearing of the appeal the question was first raised whether the infant claimant was entitled to compensation as being wholly or partially dependent upon the earnings of the deceased workman. It was argued for the employers that as the mother received the wages of the deceased, with whom she lived, and also received the separation allowance and kept the family, including the infant claimant, out of this common fund, the child was only partially dependent on the wages of

The Court of Appeal, however, held that it should not be assumed that the mother applied any of the separation allowance to the support of the child of the deceased, who gave her ample funds to keep the family. Also, as the separation allowance was paid for the benefit of the mother and her three legitimate children, it could not be treated as a fund upon which the illegitimate child was even partially dependent. The case was accordingly remitted to the County Court Judge to fix the amount of compensation on the basis of the child being a dependant of the deceased and wholly dependent on his earnings.—Taylor v. Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Co., Ltd.—Court of Appeal.—13th July, 1916.

CONSEQUENCE OF ACCIDENT: INDUSTRIAL DISEASE: INSANITY PRO-DUCED BY NYSTAGMUS.

There are certain "industrial diseases" disablement from which is regarded under the Act as the happening of an "accident" and entitling the workman affected to compensa-

A miner was certified in September, 1914, to be suffering

from nystagmus, which is an industrial disease. Shortly afterwards he was found to be insane and was taken to an asylum. In March, 1915, an award of compensation to the amount of 15s. a week was made, the money to be paid to the workman's wife "during the incapacity and insanity" of the workman. Later the employers applied for a review and to have the weekly payments diminished on the ground that the nystagmus had abated. Medical evidence was given for the employers at the hearing of the application, that nystagmus comes and goes and that the condition of the workman had improved, but that the disease would probably recur. During the crossexamination of a medical witness called for the employers, questions were asked as to nystagmus causing insanity; but the County Court Judge refused to allow such questions, and also refused to hear any evidence on the other side to the effect that nystagmus causes insanity. From this decision the

The Court of Appeal held that the consequences of an accident do not mean merely the direct results of the accident, but include everything which is proved to be a consequence; and that if it could be proved that insanity was a consequence of nystagmus, insanity might in the present case be a consequence of the "accident." Therefore the evidence tendered ought to have been admitted, and the questions put in cross-examination should have been answered. The case was accordingly sent back to the judge, for him to hear the evidence and decide the question whether the insanity of the workman was a consequence of his nystagmus.—Westminster Brymbo Coal and Coke Co. v. Evans.—Court of Appeal.—18th July,

# RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT AND THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACTS, 1915 AND 1916.

TUGBOATMEN, CLYDE.—The Clyde Shipping Company, Ltd., and other tugboat employers and the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union (Glasgow Branch), having referred to Sir George Askwith the question whether the working day of tugboatmen employed on the Clyde shall cease at 6 p.m. and all hours worked between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. be paid for as overtime at Admiralty rate, Sir George issued his award on 28th August, deciding in the negative, having regard to the advances of wages already conceded to the men during the period of the war and to the agreement existing between the parties. Sir George recommends that the owners should endeavour to give as much and as long relief to the men in harbour work as the exigencies of their special trade and the circumstances of the present time permit.

COLLIERY ENGINEMEN, SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—Differences having arisen between the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire Coal Masters' Association and the National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics and Electrical Workers in regard to agreements between the parties, it was agreed between them at a hearing before Sir George Askwith on 31st July that it should be left to him to suggest supplementary provisions to these agreements, such suggestions to be binding on both parties. Sir George issued his recommendations on 1st August accordingly, dealing with the questions of war bonus and fluctuations of wages.

EMPLOYEES OF GUEST, KEEN & NETTLEFOLDS, LTD., BIRMING-HAM.—Mr. W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen out of an application for an advance of wages made to the firm by their employees. The arbitrator issued his award on 17th August giving advances as follows: To men of 21 years of age and upwards, earning 30s. a week or under, an advance of 4s.; to those earning over 30s. and under 40s., an advance of 3s. to those earning 40s. and upwards, 2s.; to youths aged 18 and under 21, 2s. 6d.; 16 and under 18, 1s. 6d.; and under 16, ls. per week; such advances to be regarded as war wages.

ENGINEERS AND ALLIED TRADES, BURNLEY.—Certain members of one or other of the following societies, viz.: Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Steam Engine Makers' Society, and the Society of Amalgamated Toolmakers, Engineers and Machinists, having refused to work on piece work in certain controlled establishments belonging to members of the Burnley and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association, the matter was referred to arbitration under the Munitions of War Acts. Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to determine the matter, issued his award on 12th August, deciding that the rule, practice or custom in the district which prevents or prohibits workmen in controlled establishments from working on piece work where engaged in or about the manufacture or repair of munitions of war tends to restrict production and shall be suspended until the conclusion of the war.

ENGINEERS, GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LTD., LEEDS .- A dispute arose between the firm and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers owing to the refusal of certain skilled men employed by the firm in their cartridge tool turning room to report themselves in another department of the works unless they were guaranteed similar earnings. Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter under the Munitions of War Acts. The questions for determination were whether the men were entitled to disregard the order

and whether they are entitled to leaving certificates. The arbitrator issued his award on 19th August, answering both questions in the negative.

CRANEDRIVERS, NEWPORT (Mon.).—The Newport Wharfingers Association and the National Amalgamated Labourers' Union agreed to refer to Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., to determine whether the alterations in the circumstances as put by them materially affected the factors that led to his award of May last, and whether such variation would be regarded by him as sufficient to warrant any revision (and if so to what extent) of the wages of the cranedrivers. In a decision dated 26th August, Mr. Page decided that the wages should be increased

EMPLOYEES OF THE COTTON POWDER COMPANY, LTD., FAVER-SHAM.—Differences having arisen between the firm and the Workers' Union, acting on behalf of a large number of male and female employees at the firm's works at Faversham. regarding the rates for ordinary and overtime work and the method of computation of overtime, Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., was appointed arbitrator. In his award of 30th August the arbitrator decided that the rate of wages for a normal week of an able-bodied man should be not less than 30s., but made no other order or alteration.

EMPLOYEES, BRIMSDOWN LEAD COMPANY, LTD., MIDDLESEX .-Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., the arbitrator appointed to determine a difference between the firm and the Workers' Union arising out of a claim by the latter for an advance of wages to certain unskilled workers employed by the company, issued his award on 4th August deciding that no increase should be given on ordinary rates and revising the overtime rates

COAL, GANISTER AND CLAY MINERS, STANNINGTON.—Differences having arisen between the Yorkshire Miners' Association and the owner or lessee of the Woodend Coal and Ganister Mine, Stannington, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., who issued his award on 19th August advancing the tonnage rates of underground workers by 20

SHEET METAL WORKERS, HASLAM FIRE EXTINGUISHER COM-PANY, TONGE.—A claim for an advance of wages made to Messrs. The Haslam Fire Extinguisher Company, Tonge, near Bolton, by the sheet metal workers in their employment was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Ernest Page, K.C., who issued his award on 21st August deciding that no alteration should be made in the standard rate, but giving a war bonus of 3s. per week, dependent on good time-keeping.

Moulders, Fairbairn, Lawson, Combe, Barbour, Ltd. LEEDS.—Differences having arisen between the firm and the moulders in their employ at their Wellington and Hope Foundries in Leeds, the matter was referred for settlement to Court of Arbitration, consisting of Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C. (chairman), Sir A. Kaye Butterworth and Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P. The men are employed on general engineering mouldings and on mouldings used in the textile industry, and it was claimed on their behalf that, at the age of 23, they should all be paid the standard rate for skilled moulders in the district and corresponding rates from the age of 21 to 23, as provided for by an agreement dated 14th November, 1913, made between the Leeds and District Engineering Employers' Association and the Joint Committee of the Engineering Allied Trades Unions. The Court issued their award to take effect from 1st August, 1916, finding that the agreement applies to the men

CABINET MAKERS, BRADFORD.—Differences having arisen between the master and operative cabinet makers of Bradford in connection with an application for an advance of wages and proposed alterations of working rules, the matter was referred to a Court of Arbitration, consisting of Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C. (chairman), Mr. W. H. Mitchell and Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P. The Court heard the parties on 28th July, and subsequently issued their award, giving an increase of wages of 1d. per hour all round (making an increase of 1d. per hour since the commencement of the war), and making certain alterations in the working rules as regards overtime, outworking allowance, etc.

BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES, WILLIAM EVANS, LEICESTER.—A difference arising between Messrs. William Evans (members of the Leicester Boot Manufacturers' Association) and the Independent National Union of Boot and Shoe Women Workers as to the prices for closing the uppers of the Russian Cossack boots, was referred to the arbitration of Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., under the Munitions of War Acts. Prices had been fixed by a Committee of the Board of Conciliation existing between the manufacturers' association and the National Union of Boot and Shoe-Operatives, but the Independent Union (acting on behalf of a number of women working on piece rates) objected to the prices so arranged. The arbitrator, in his award of 19th August, decided that no alteration should be made in the said prices.

STOKERS AND FIREMEN, BLAENAVON COMPANY, LTD .- Mr. E Forbes Lankester, K.C., was appointed to act as arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen between Messrs. Blaenavon Company, Ltd., and the National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, etc. The claim of the Union was for an increase of 6d. a day to stokers and firemen. The arbitrator awarded no alteration in the existing standard rate, and also that, if at any time the district bonus falls below the present

rate of 60 per cent., a corresponding increase in the war bonus be made, so as to maintain during the war the present actual

(1) Enginemen, and (2) Stocktakers, &c., Consett Iron Company, Ltd., Consett.—Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine claims made on behalf of workpeople employed at the works of the Consett Iron Co., Ltd. In his awards of 19th August, Mr. Lankester gave an additional war bonus of 3s. a week to the stocktakers, timekeepers and weighmen, and also to the locomotive drivers and firemen, on whose behalf the Northern United Enginemen's Association made claim.

Boilermakers, W. G. Bagnall, Ltd., Stafford.—Differences having arisen between Messrs. W. G. Bagnall, Ltd., and the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society in connection with an application for an advance of wages, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. E. Forbes Lankester, K.C., who issued his award on 19th August, giving a war wage advance of 2s. per week on time rates and 5 per cent. on piece work.

Joiners in Engineering Works, Glasgow and Clyde Dis-TRICT .- A difference having arisen between the North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of the Glasgow and Clyde district as to a claim of the operatives that all joiners employed in engineering works shall be paid the minimum rate of wages presently paid to joiners employed in the shipyards, the matter was referred to the decision of Sir William Robinson. The arbitrator issued his award on 25th August, deciding that the Union's claim had not been sustained.

BRICKLAYERS IN STEEL WORKS, SOUTH WALES.—A difference having arisen between the South Wales Siemen's Steel Association and the Operative Bricklayers' Society in the Swansea and Llanelly District in regard to the rate of wages to be paid to bricklayers and masons in the district, and to proposed working rules, Sir William Robinson was appointed to determine the matter. The arbitrator issued his award on 24th July, deciding that the war bonus granted to tin platers and to the members of the Steel Smelters' Association be also paid to the bricklayers and masons concerned, but not otherwise altering the present district rate of wages. The arbitrator also determined the working rules.

BRICKLAYERS, THE PARTINGTON STEEL AND IRON COMPANY, MANCHESTER.—The Operative Bricklayers' Society made application to the firm that the war bonus of 3s. per week being paid to their members should be converted into an advance of wages of a halfpenny per hour. The claim was referred to the arbitration of Sir William Robinson, who issued his award on 12th August, deciding that the ordinary rate of wages be increased to 11d. per hour inclusive of the war bonus of 3s. now granted, but when employed on the three shifts system or 8-hour grade the men shall be paid 1s. 0½d. per hour inclusive of the war bonus.

EMPLOYEES OF AUSTIN MOTOR COMPANY, LTD., BIRMINGHAM .-A difference having arisen between the firm and certain of their employees as to the rate of pay for Whit-Monday night, Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter and issued his award on 15th August, deciding that, having regard to the undertaking given by the night superintendent, the men should be paid double time.

GAS WORKERS, READING GAS COMPANY .- Sir William Robinson was appointed arbitrator to determine an application made by the National Union of General Workers for advances of wages on behalf of their members employed by the Reading Gas Company, and issued his award on 25th August, fixing the rates to be paid.

EMPLOYEES, CAPE COPPER COMPANY, LTD., SWANSEA.—A finding of the Committee on Production, dated 28th January, 1916, by which a bonus was granted of 5s. a week to men earning 60s. or less per week and 2s. to boys and a subsequent award whereby men earning between 60s. and 70s. were given a bonus of 3s. and men earning over 70s. a week a bonus of 2s., have been applied to many copper smelting firms in South Wales. The Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union having made application in respect of a war bonus to their members employed by the Cape Copper Company, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. Charles Doughty. The arbitrator issued his decision on 5th August, deciding that the foregoing award shall be applied to the Cape Copper Company as from 6th March, 1916.

SPELTER WORKERS, SWANSEA .- Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed to act as arbitrator to determine a difference existing between the National Union of Gas and General Labourers and certain firms of spelter manufacturers in the Swansea district with regard to an application for an increase of wages and for extra payment for Sunday work. The arbitrator issued his award on 5th August, giving an increase of 6d. per shift to certain classes of workers, and fixing the Sunday rate at time and a half for those men who work six shifts in the seven days of the week.

EMPLOYEES OF REES & KIRBY, LTD., MORRISTON.—The Minister of Munitions withheld his sanction from a proposal for a change by way of increase in the rate of wages of workmen employed by Messrs. Rees & Kirby, Ltd., Morriston, and the matter was referred to Mr. Charles Doughty, who issued his award on 24th August, giving consent to the proposed change.

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(1) BLASTFURNACEMEN, (2) BURNERMEN AND ENGINEMEN, MESSRS. VIVIAN & SONS, LTD., SWANSEA.—Proposals for changes by way of increases in the rates of wages of their blastfurnacemen and of the burnermen and enginemen were submitted to the Minister of Munitions by the firm in consequence of applications of the men for an increase. The Minister referred the matters to arbitration, and Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator, and issued his awards on 24th August, withholding consent to the proposals for the said changes.

MASONS AND BRICKLAYERS, VIVIAN & SONS, LTD., SWANSEA.—Mr. Charles Doughty, the arbitrator appointed to determine an application for an advance of wages made to the firm by the Operative Stonemasons' Society, issued his award on 28th August, fixing the rates to be paid to masons and bricklayers.

EMPLOYEES OF VIVIAN & SONS, LTD., SWANSEA.—The firm proposed to increase the rate of wages of the employees at their White Rock Lead Melting Works. The Minister of Munitions, on the matter being referred to him, directed that it should be referred to arbitration. Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on 24th August, giving consent to the proposed change.

BLASTFURNACEMEN AND FOUNDRYMEN, MESSRS. BALDWIN, LANDORE.—The Minister of Munitions having withheld his sanction for a proposal that the wages of the blastfurnacemen and foundrymen employed by Messrs. Baldwin, Landore, should be increased by the addition of a further 12½ per cent. to the present war bonus, the matter was referred to Mr. Charles Doughty, who decided that the proposed increase should be assented to.

EMPLOYEES OF GUEST, KEEN & NETTLEFOLDS, LTD., CWM BRAN.—The Minister of Munitions withheld his sanction from certain increases of wages proposed to be made by the firm to certain employees at their Cwm Bran works, and the matter was referred to Mr. Charles Doughty, who, in an award of 24th August, gave consent to the proposed increases.

EMPLOYEES OF GUEST, KEEN & NETTLEFOLDS, LITD., NEWPORT.—An application for an advance of wages made by the National Union of General Workers on behalf of their members employed at these works was referred to Mr. Doughty, who issued his award on 24th August, increasing the time rates by 10 per cent., in addition to the existing percentage, and the piece rates by 5 per cent.

EMPLOYEES OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH NICKEL Co., LTD., SWAN-SEA.—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference which existed between the company and the Workers' Union in connection with an application for an advance of wages to a number of classes of workpeople, and issued his award on 28th August, giving certain increases.

LABOURERS AND SHIFTMEN, THE MOND NICKEL COMPANY, LTD., CLYDACH.—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed to act as arbitrator to determine an application made to the firm by the Workers' Union for certain advances of wages and alterations of working conditions, and issued his award on 24th August, determining the matters in dispute.

MOULDERS, MOND NICKEL COMPANY, LTD., CLYDACH.—The Minister of Munitions referred to the Board of Trade a proposal of Messrs. Mond Nickel Company, Ltd., to increase the rates of the moulders of their Clydach works to 1s. per hour. Mr. Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on 5th August, awarding that the rate of 1s. per hour should be paid.

EMPLOYEES OF THE WELSH TINPLATE AND METAL STAMPING COMPANY, Ltd., Llanelly.—Differences having arisen between the firm and the Workers' Union in connection with an application for an advance of wages, Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator in the matter. Mr. Doughty met the parties on 25th August, when an agreement was arrived at between them giving certain advances, and the arbitrator declared the agreement to be his award.

EMPLOYEES OF THARSIS SULPHUR AND COPPER COMPANY, LTD., CARDIFF.—Mr. Charles Doughty, having been appointed arbitrator to determine an application for an advance of wages of 15 per cent. made by the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union on behalf of employees at these works, issued his award on 28th August, determining that the existing war bonus shall be doubled.

TALLYMEN AND HATCHWAYMEN, SWANSEA.—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference which existed between the Swansea Labour Employers' Association and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union in respect of night rates to be paid to tallymen and hatchwaymen, and issued his award on 28th August, determining the rates to be paid.

Dock Workers, William Sloan & Co., Cardiff.—A difference arising between the firm and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union respecting the payment of a war bonus and increased rates for night work and work on Saturday afternoons was referred to Mr. Charles Doughty as arbitrator. Mr. Doughty issued his award on 28th August, giving a war bonus of 10 per cent. on the present day rate and fixing the rates for night work and work on Saturday afternoon.

Female and Unskilled Workers, Cape Assestos Company, Ltd., Barking.—Differences having arisen between the firm and the National Union of General Workers, a stoppage of

work ensued, but following negotiations by the Chief Industrial Commissioner, work was resumed, and Mr. Charles Doughty appointed arbitrator in the case. Mr. Doughty issued his award on 23rd August determining the rates of wages to be paid.

Calico Block Printers, Horridge & Cornall, Ltd., Bury.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the Amalgamated Union of Calico Block Printers regarding the conditions of employment of women started by the firm, a conference of the parties was arranged, under the chairmanship of Mr. Doughty, when an amicable settlement was arrived at on the points in dispute.

James Russell & Sons, Wednesbury.—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference between the firm and the Workers' Union that had arisen out of the adjustment of wages of six members of the Union under an agreement between the Midland Employers' Federation and the Midland Counties Tube Trade Federation. Mr. Doughty issued his award on 14th August, giving an advance of 1s. per week to four of the men concerned and 2s. to the remaining two, the advance to date from 1st January, 1916.

EMPLOYEES, JOHN W. LEITCH & Co., MILNSBRIDGE.—An application made by the Workers' Union for an increase of wages and revision of working conditions was referred to the Board of Trade under the Munitions of War Acts, and Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed to determine the matter. Mr. Doughty issued his award on 16th August, fixing a minimum rate for able-bodied men and giving an increase in the good time bonus, also making an alteration in the terms upon which the bonus should be paid, and determining certain other matters.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS. HUNT BROTHERS, CASTLEFORD.—Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference between the firm and the Workers' Union in regard to questions of the wages and overtime of their workmen, and issued his award on 28th August, embodying therein an agreement effected between the parties on the questions of difference.

SMITHS AND STRIKERS, CHARLES ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., Horbury Junction.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society in connection with an application for an advance of wages made on behalf of the smiths and strikers in the firm's employ, Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator and issued his award on 5th August, giving a further advance of 5 per cent. to piece-workers on pre-war rates and 2s. advance to dayworkers.

SMITHS AND STRIKERS, CHARLES ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., Horbury Junction.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society in regard to the rates to be paid for work done on Whit-Monday, Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator and issued his award on 8th August, deciding that wages at the rate of time and a half shall be paid.

EMPLOYEES, W. & R. WILSON, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—A dispute having arisen between the firm and their employees in respect of the reinstatement of certain workpeople formerly employed by the firm, Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the cause of the dispute with a view to effecting a settlement. A meeting of the parties was held at Newcastle on 28th July, at which terms of settlement were arranged, any difficulty arising out of the interpretation or working out of the agreement to be referred to Mr. Doughty for his decision, which shall be final.

LABOURERS, J. BIBBY & SONS, LTD., LIVERPOOL.—The firm agreed with the National Amalgamated Union of Labour that an advance of 4s. a week should be given to labourers working with the tradesmen employed by the firm. The proposed advance was submitted to the Minister of Munitions, under Section 4 (2) of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, who withheld his consent, and the matter was referred to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of that section and the first schedule to the Act. Mr. Charles Doughty was appointed arbitrator and issued his award on 10th August, deciding that the advance should be paid to those labourers concerned who have not participated in the recent advances granted.

Shipwrights and Joiners, London.—Mr. Walter Dodd was appointed to act as arbitrator to determine a dispute that had arisen between the shipwrights and joiners employed by Messrs. John Stewart & Son (1912), Ltd., Poplar, E., regarding the erection of deck houses on two filtration barges being built for the Government. The arbitrator issued his award on 29th August deciding that "the fitting and fixing of outside planking, and the laying of the deck to the iron frames and beams, should be left to the option of the employer as to which tradesmen shall do this work. This to apply for the period of the war, without prejudice to the question afterwards. The carpenters and joiners to fit up all windows, sashes, side lights, doors and other fittings."

Engineers and Boilermakers, Swansea.—Mr. Walter Dodd, the arbitrator appointed to determine a difference between the boilermakers and engineers employed at the Prince of Wales Dry Dock Co., Ltd., Swansea, in regard to division of work, issued his award on 17th August, deciding that the work in dispute (drilling and bolting down of a steam-winch to a ship's deck) should be done by engineers.

WOMEN ON CAPSTAN LATHES, VICKERS, LTD., BIRMINGHAM.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the women workers employed on capstan lathes in regard to piece-work prices on head turning 3 in. Russian cartridge cases, following certain alterations, the matter was referred to Mr. Walter Dodd, who issued his award on 23rd August, fixing the rate to be paid.

COPPERSMITHS, PETER BROTHERHOOD, LTD., PETERBOROUGH.—Mr. H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine a difference that had arisen between the firm and the National Society of Coppersmiths, Braziers and Metal Workers, and issued his award on 28th August, giving a war wage advance of 3s. per week.

CASEMAKERS, A. LLOYD & SONS, LTD., DEPTFORD.—Certain members of the National Union of General Workers, employees of the firm, objected to the use of a machine for screwing cleats on to certain gas cylinder cases, which process had previously been done by hand and for which the workmen had received ½d. per case. The matter was reported as a difference under the Munitions of War Acts, and Mr. H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. The arbitrator issued his award on 11th August, deciding that the objection is not sustained.

LABOURERS, SCHULTZE GUNPOWDER CO., LTD., REDBRIDGE.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the National Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers in respect of a claim by the latter, that the labourers employed by the firm in connection with building trades work in their factory at Redbridge should be paid the district rate of Southampton, Mr. H. Courthope-Munroe, K.C., was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter. The arbitrator issued his award on 21st August, deciding that the Union had not established their claim.

Salt Workers, Northwich.—Differences having arisen between the Weaver Watermen's Association and a number of firms of salt traders, a stoppage of work was threatened, but following on negotiations by the Chief Industrial Commissioner, arrangements were made for work to be continued and the questions of difference to be discussed at a conference presided over by an independent chairman appointed by the Chief Industrial Commissioner. Mr. E. F. Vesey Knox, K.C., was appointed to act as independent chairman, and at the conference the parties came to an agreement on a number of points in dispute, and the question of the amount of the wages to be paid was referred to the chairman for decision. Mr. Vesey Knox issued his decision on 24th August, advancing the rate by 4s. a week.

EMPLOYEES, POTTERIES ELECTRIC TRACTION COMPANY, LTD., STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., having been appointed arbitrator in regard to an application for an advance of wages made by the Workers' Union on behalf of their members employed by the company, issued his award on 15th August, giving various advances to the workpeople concerned in lieu of the war bonus which had hitherto been paid by the company.

EMPLOYEES OF D. NAPIER & Son, LTD., ACTON.—A difference having arisen between the firm and their employees in regard to a claim made by the latter for the payment of double time for work on Whit-Monday, the matter was referred to Mr. W. A. Willis, who issued his award on 28th August, deciding that the employees are not entitled to be paid more than time-and-a-quarter for that day.

TINSMITHS, YARMOUTH AND LOWESTOFT.—Mr. W. A. Willis was appointed arbitrator to determine an application made by the General Union of Braziers and Steel Metal Workers for an advance of 3s. a week to their members employed by certain firms at Yarmouth and Lowestoft. The arbitrator issued his award on 29th August, deciding that the Union had established their claim.

IRON ORE MINERS, SILURIAN IRON ORE COMPANY, LTD., BANGOR.—A claim for an advance of wages made to the above company by the National Union of Dock Labourers and Riverside Workers was referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. A. Willis, who issued his award on 24th August, deciding that the existing rates of wages are fair and reasonable, and awarding a good time-keeping bonus of 2s. a week to men and 1s. a week to boys.

EMPLOYEES, HOSKEN, TREVITHICK, POLKINHORN & Co., LTD., TRURO AND HAYLE.—The Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union made application for an all-round increase in wages on behalf of the various workmen employed by the company. Mr. W. A. Willis was appointed arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his award on 7th August, giving an advance of 9d. per week to men and 6d. per week to boys employed on a weekly basis; to day workers an advance of \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour, and to piece workers a bonus of \( 2\frac{1}{2} \) per cent. on the piece-work earnings.

LABOURERS, JEKYLL, GLASIER & Co., LINCOLN.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the general labourers in their employ in respect of an application for an advance of wages, Mr. W. A. Willis was appointed arbitrator, and issued his award on 14th August, deciding that the labourers had not established their claim.

HELPERS, WRIGHT'S FORGE AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD., TIPTON.—A dispute arose between the firm and their forge helpers upon an application by the latter for time and a quarter for night work and for a war bonus. Mr. W. A. Willis, the

arbitrator appointed, issued his award on 19th August, deciding that the claim in respect of night work had not been established and that a bonus of 1s. per ton (which had been offered by the company) should be paid to the men as from the first full pay week following the date of this award.

BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES, LEICESTER.—The Joint Committee of the Leicester Boot and Shoe Trade Board of Conciliation and Arbitration having failed to agree as to the piece-work rates to be paid for lasting and finishing the Russian Army Wellington boot, Mr. Alderman T. Smith, J.P., was appointed umpire, and issued his award on 21st August, fixing the prices in dispute.

SHEET IRON WORKERS, WM. BEARDMORE & Co., Ltd., Dalmuir.—The firm, wishing to extend the premium bonus system to the sheet iron workers in their employ, and the Sheet Iron Workers' Society objecting to the system, a difference arose, which was referred to arbitration under the Munitions of War Acts. Sir Thomas Munro, the arbitrator appointed to determine the matter, issued his award on 17th August, deciding in favour of the firm, and embodying in his award the method to be used in calculating rates on the premium bonus system, which may be introduced for the period of the war.

MILL MECHANICS, BRECHIN.—Mr. Condie Sandeman, K.C., was appointed arbiter to determine an application for an advance of wages made by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers on behalf of their members employed at linen mills at Brechin, and issued his award on 28th August, increasing the rate to 39s. per week of 55 hours.

Blacksmiths' Hammermen, William Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Paisley.—Differences having arisen between Messrs. William Beardmore and Co., Ltd., and the blacksmiths' hammermen in Underwood Works in regard to an application for an advance of wages, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Sheriff A. J. Louttit Laing. The award issued on 25th August increased the existing rate by \(\frac{1}{3}\)d. per hour, such decision to be subject to further advance under any decision on the claim pending for an advance of wages on hammermen's rates of wages on the Clyde; it was agreed by the parties at the hearing that the rate of wages of the men concerned shall in future rise and fall with the rate fixed from time to time on the Clyde.

PLANTMEN, &C., WILLIAM BEARDMORE & Co., LTD., PAISLEY.—Application having been made by the Workers' Union to Messrs. William Beardmore & Co., Ltd., for advances of wages and alterations of overtime rates to certain classes of workers employed at the firm's Underwood Works, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Sheriff A. J. Louttit Laing, who issued his award on 25th August, advancing the rates of the men concerned by 1d. per hour. At the hearing the Union withdrew the claim in respect of overtime.

PLASTERERS' LABOURERS, GLASGOW.—Professor Richard Lodge was appointed arbiter to determine a difference between the Glasgow Master Plasterers' Association and the Workers' Union in connection with a claim by the latter for an advance of 2d. per hour made on behalf of the plasterers' labourers. The arbiter issued his award on 12th August, raising the standard rate from 7½d. to 8d. per hour, and granting an additional ½d. per hour as a war wage. The additional ½d. is not to be counted in reckoning payment for overtime.

LABOURERS, &C., THE THARSIS SULPHUR AND COPPER COMPANY, LTD.—Professor Richard Lodge was appointed arbiter to determine a claim with reference to wages and overtime made by the National Union of Gas and General Workers on behalf of certain classes of men employed by the firm at their Glasgow works. The arbiter issued his award on 18th August, deciding against the claim for advances of wages, but making alterations in the existing overtime rates.

Gas Workers, Corporation of Aberdeen.—Mr. James Macdonald was appointed arbiter to determine an application for an advance of wages of ld. per hour made by the National Union of Gas and General Workers on behalf of various grades of workers employed in the Gas Department of the Aberdeen Corporation, and issued his award on 17th August, conceding an advance of \$\frac{3}{4}d\$. per hour to certain grades of the employees concerned and \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour to the others, the advances to take effect as from 15th March, 1916.

ENGINEERS, SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG, WHITWORTH & Co., Ltd., High Walker.—The Amalgamated Society of Engineers made a claim for outworking allowances to fitters sent by the firm to work on board H.M.S. Malay. The firm refused to concede the claim, and the matter was reported as a difference under the Munitions of War Acts. Mr. James Macdonald was appointed arbitrator and issued his award on the 10th August, deciding that the Society had failed to establish their claim.

MALE CHECKERS, SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG, WHITWORTH & Co. Ltd., Alexandria.—Application for an advance of wages having been made by the male checkers employed at the firm's Alexandria works, the matter was referred to the arbitration of Mr. James Macdonald, who issued his award on 22nd August, giving the men an advance of ½d. per hour as from 18th March, 1916.

BRICKLAYERS, THE THARSIS SULPHUR AND COPPER Co., LTD., GLASGOW.—A difference having arisen between the firm and the Operative Bricklayers' Society in respect of a claim by the latter that all bricklayers in the firm's employ should be paid the standard rate of 11½d. per hour, plus a war bonus

of ½d. per hour, Mr. James Macdonald was appointed arbiter, and issued his award on the 12th August, finding that the claim had been established and granting the increase as from the 5th May, 1916.

Shipwrights, Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Govan.—The Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association reported a difference between them and the firm in connection with a claim by the Union that, by employing a certain workman as a driller, the firm had made a departure from their previous practice which should have been recorded under the Munitions of War Act, 1915, Schedule II, paragraph 6. Mr. Bernard Wicks was appointed arbiter, and issued his award on the 3rd August, deciding that a departure from practice had been made and should be recorded accordingly.

RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME.—The Rt. Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., has been nominated by the Board of Trade as independent chairman of the Great Northern Railway Conciliation Board, in place of His Honour Judge Parry, resigned.

# COMMITTEE ON PRODUCTION.

The Committee appointed by His Majesty's Government to inquire into the best steps to be taken to ensure the fullest productive power of employees in engineering and shipbuilding establishments, and whose reference was subsequently extended to deal with the avoidance of stoppages on work for Government purposes (see Labour Gazette for March, 1915, page 83, and August, 1915, page 280), have issued decisions on further cases referred to them. The following are summaries of the Committee's findings issued during August:—

ALEXANDER HOPE, JUNIOR & Co., Ltd., GLASGOW (ISSUED 2ND AUGUST).—Application for an advance of wages was made to Messrs. Alexander Hope, Junior & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, by the Workers' Union on behalf of the firm's yardsmen. The finding of the Committee is that the wages of general yardsmen shall be advanced 2s. per week.

Engineering Trades, Peterborough (Air Raids; Compensation) (Issued 3rd August).—Application having been made by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to firms at Peterborough for compensation for time lost through stoppage of work on the occasion of raids by hostile aircraft, the Committee decided that when men on night shift are stopped from working in consequence of air raids they should, whether they choose to remain on the premises or not, be paid at night shift rates either for hours actually worked, or for half shift, whichever is greater, provided that any men who remain on the premises of their own accord and are allowed to resume work before the end of the shift, or who remain on the premises at the request of the employer, whether they are actually enabled to resume work or not, should be paid for the full shift, without any deduction for hours of stoppage.

ENGINEERS, ROCHDALE (ISSUED 4TH AUGUST).—The Amalgamated Society of Engineers made application to the Rochdale Engineering and Machine Makers Employers' Association for an advance of wages. The award of the Committee is that the time rates of wages shall be advanced 3s. per week, the advance to apply to time workers only, and not to apply to or affect piece prices.

Patternmakers, Peterborough (Issued 4th August).—Application for an advance of wages was made to Messrs. Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough, by the United Patternmakers' Association. The matter was referred to the Committee, who awarded a war wage advance of 3s. per week, to be paid to time workers only.

Dressers, Steel Foundries, Scotland (Issued 4th August).—A war wage advance of 3s. per week to time workers only was awarded by the Committee in respect of an application for an advance of wages made to the Scotlish Steel Founders' Wages Association by the Associated Iron, Steel and Brass Dressers of Scotland.

FOUNDRY LABOURERS, &C., WEST OF SCOTLAND (ISSUED 4TH AUGUST).—Applications were made to the West of Scotland Iron and Steel Founders' Association by the National Union of Gas and General Workers and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour for an advance of wages to their members in foundries in the Paisley and Johnstone district of the Association, and for an alteration in overtime rates of payment in the foundries in the Glasgow and Paisley and Johnstone districts. The finding advanced the time rates of the men in the foundries in the Paisley and Johnstone district 2s. per week; no change was awarded in the overtime rates.

Engineers, Clyde District (Issued 4th August).—Application was made to the North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Steam Engine Makers' Society, the Amalgamated Toolmakers' Society, and the United Machine Workers' Association for an advance of wages, and that in shops where the practice is to pay wages on a weekly basis instead of an hourly basis, wages should be adjusted to make them equal to the rates current in the hourly shops. The Committee awarded a war advance of \$\frac{3}{4}d\$. per hour to time workers only, and on the question of adjustment decided that, having regard to their finding of 29th March, 1916, the time rates of the men in the shop concerned should be advanced 3s. 4d. per week.

BLACKSMITHS AND HAMMERMEN, STEEL WORKS, SCOTLAND (ISSUED 4TH AUGUST).—In respect of an application for an advance of wages made to the Scottish Steelmakers' Wages Association by the Associated Blacksmiths and Iron Workers' Society on behalf of smiths and hammermen employed in steel works connected with the Association, the Committee awarded a war wage advance of 1d. per hour.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Roll Turners, Steel Works, Scotland (Issued 4th August).—Application for an advance of wages having been made to the Scottish Steelmakers' Wages Association by the British Roll Turners' Trade Society on behalf of roll turners employed in steel works connected with the Association, the Committee awarded an advance of wages of ½d. per hour, and in addition a war wage advance of ½d. per hour.

Boilermakers, Steel Works, Scotland (Issued 4th August).—In respect of an application for an advance of wages made to the Scotlish Steelmakers' Wages Association by the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Association on behalf of boilermakers employed in steel works connected with the Association, the Committee awarded a war wage advance of 1d. per hour.

PATTERNMAKERS, STEEL WORKS AND STEEL FOUNDRIES, SCOTLAND (ISSUED 4TH AUGUST).—Application having been made to the Scottish Steelmakers' Wages Association and to the Scottish Steel Founders' Wages Association by the United Operative Patternmakers on behalf of patternmakers employed in steel works and steel foundries connected with the Associations, the Committee awarded a war wage advance of \$\frac{3}{4}\text{d}\$, per hour.

IRON DRESSERS, WEST OF SCOTLAND (ISSUED 4TH AUGUST).—Application for an advance of wages was made to the West of Scotland Iron and Steel Founders' Association and the Ayrshire Founders' Association by the Associated Iron, Steel and Brass Dressers of Scotland, and in respect thereof the Committee awarded a war wage advance of 3s. per week to time workers only.

ENGINEERING TRADE AND IRONFOUNDERS, NORTH-EAST COAST (ISSUED 4TH AUGUST).—A war wage advance of 3s. per week to time workers only was awarded by the Committee in respect of the following applications made to the North-East Coast Engineering Trades Employers' Association for advances of wages: (a) Application by the National Amalgamated Union of Labour and the National Union of Gas and General Workers. (b) Application by the Friendly Society of Ironfounders. (c) Application by the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders, Associated Blacksmiths and Ironworkers' Society, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Northern United Enginemen's Association, National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators, Sheet Iron Workers and Light Platers' Society, Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists and General Union of Braziers and Sheet Metal Workers. (d) Application by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Steam Engine Makers' Society, United Machine Workers' Association, Electrical Trades Union and the United Kingdom Society of Amalgamated Smiths and Strikers. (e) Application by the United Journeymen Brassfounders, Turners, Fitters, Finishers and Coppersmiths' Association.

SUTCLIFFE, SPEAKMAN & Co., Ltd., Leigh (Issued 4th August).—Application having been made to Messrs. Sutcliffe, Speakman & Co., Ltd., Leigh, by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers for an advance of wages and alteration of rates of payment for overtime, the Committee awarded a war wage advance of 3s. per week to time workers only. No change in the present rates of payment for overtime was awarded.

IRONFOUNDERS, LANCASHIRE CONCILIATION BOARD AREA (ISSUED 4TH AUGUST).—A war advance of 3s. per week to time workers only was awarded by the Committee in respect of an application for an advance of wages made by the Friendly Society of Ironfounders to the Employers' Associations connected with the Conciliation Board for the Iron Foundry Industry of Lancashire and District.

Engineering Trades, Peterborough (Issued 4th August).—A war wage advance of 3s. per week to time workers only was awarded by the Committee in respect of an application for an advance of wages made to engineering firms at Peterborough by the Friendly Society of Ironfounders, United Brassfounders' Association, Coremakers' Society, National Union of General Workers and the Workers' Union.

BRICKLAYERS, MESSRS. VICKERS, LTD., BARROW-IN-FURNESS (ISSUED STH AUGUST).—The Operative Bricklayers' Society made application to the firm for the payment of the standard rate of the building trade in the Barrow district, and that the premium bonus system should be discontinued in respect of their members. The matter being referred to the Committee, they decided that the wages of the men concerned should be advanced 1s. per week in accordance with an offer of the firm, that where men are engaged on bona fide building work the conditions agreed upon between the local Master Builders' Association and their workpeople shall be observed, and that the claim for the discontinuance of the premium bonus system has not been established.

Plumbers, Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness (Issued 8th August).—Application having been made to the firm by the United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers for an advance of wages of 3d. per hour, during the course of the negotiations the firm intimated that they were

not prepared to grant an advance, but suggested that the plumbers should adopt the premium bonus system of payment as in operation in their engineering department. The Committee find that the claim advanced on behalf of the men has not been established, and are of opinion that the parties should meet to consider the adoption of the premium bonus system.

Sept., 1916.

NATIONAL PROJECTILE FACTORY, LANCASTER (ISSUED 8TH AUGUST).—The Committee had referred to them an application made to the management of the National Projectile Factory, Lancaster, by the Lancaster Engineering Trades Joint Committee for an advance of wages of ld. per hour and 4s. per week war bonus made on behalf of their members, including pieceworkers employed at the factory. Their finding is that, without prejudice to the reconsideration of the matter after the termination of the war, the rates shall meanwhile follow those determined for the Preston district.

COKEMEN AND BYE-PRODUCT WORKERS, NORTH STAFFS (ISSUED 9TH AUGUST).—A difference arose between the North Staffordshire Coke Oven Owners' Association and the National Union of Cokemen and Bye-Product Workers relative to a claim for extra payment for week-end work. The Committee decided that the claim is not one that should be granted.

British Dyes Limited, Huddersfield (Issued 10th August).

Application was made to Messrs. British Dyes, Ltd., by the Workers' Union for advances of wages and alteration of overtime payments. The finding of the Committee is that the claims of the Union have not been established.

Messes. Laurence Scott & Co., Ltd., Norwich (Issued lith August).—The Committee had referred to them an application for an advance of wages made to the firm by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Steam Engine Makers' Society, Amalgamated Society of Toolmakers, and United Patternmakers' Society. The Committee awarded a war wage advance of 2s. per week, to be paid to time workers only.

LABOURERS, &C., MESSRS. DARLINGTON FORGE COMPANY, LTD. (ISSUED 11TH AUGUST).—A difference having arisen between the North-East Coast Engineering Trades Employers' Association and the National Union of Gas and General Workers relative to an application made on behalf of certain classes of workpeople employed in the Forge Department of the firm, it was referred to the Committee, who decided that the wages of the men concerned shall be advanced 6d. per shift; any hours worked over the shift shall be paid at time and a quarter on the rate of the shift reckoned as 9½ hours, and double time for Sunday work. The finding is not to apply to pieceworkers or to men paid on a tonnage or measurement rate, but to those who are paid by shift.

Hedworth Barium Company, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne (Issued 11th August).—The National Amalgamated Union of Labour made application for an advance of wages to the Hedworth Barium Company, Ltd. The Committee find that the "bonus" now being paid shall be increased to the extent of 2s. per week, payable in the same manner as heretofore.

Bunkering Coal Porters, London (Issued 14th August).—The Committee had referred to them a difference that had arisen between the London Coal Bunkering Employers and the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, acting on behalf of the London Bunkering Coal Porters. The finding of the Committee is that, supplementary to the agreement of April, 1915, and subject to the same conditions of notice and in lieu of the war bonus offered by the employers and not accepted by the men, an advance of 1s. 6d. per 100 tons shall be paid on all classes of coal in settlement of the claims made.

COKEMEN AND BYE-PRODUCT WORKERS, WEST YORKSHIRE (ISSUED 15TH AUGUST).—A difference arose between the West Yorkshire Coal Owners' Association and the National Union of Cokemen and Bye-Product Workers relative to applications for increased wages and alterations of working rules. The finding of the Committee is that the claim for the revision of the 1914 agreement at the present time has not been established.

Engineers, Rochdale (Issued 17th August).—The Committee had referred to them a difference between the Rochdale Engineering and Machine Makers Employers' Association and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers relative to the overtime rates of payment for night-shift men, the question of difference being whether the overtime rate should be computed on the basis of the day rate per hour or the night rate per hour. Their finding is that the computation of overtime for night-shift men should be made on the hourly rate paid to the night-shift men.

IRONFOUNDERS, LEEDS (ISSUED 17TH AUGUST).—A war wage advance of 3s. per week to time workers only was awarded by the Committee in respect of an application made by the Friendly Society of Ironfounders to the Leeds and District Engineering Employers' Association.

Shopmen, &c., Cardiff Railway (Issued 17th August).—The National Union of Railwaymen made application for an advance of wages and revised rates of payment for overtime and holidays, on behalf of the shopmen and certain other grades of workpeople in the employ of the Cardiff Railway Company. The Committee found that, having regard to the particular circumstances connected with the employees of the Cardiff Railway Company which led to the offer by the Company of an advance of 1s. per week to certain sections

of the men and revised overtime rates, the Committee confirm that offer and recommend the Company to extend it to the following sections:—Machinists, sewermen, waterworks men, steam-crane driver (Bute yard), shipwrights, carpenters, and watchmen.

Engineering Trade, Derby (Issued 18th August).—A war wage advance of 3s. per week on time rates and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on piece rates was awarded by the Committee in respect of an application made to the Derby District Engineering Trades Employers' Association by the Derby Engineering Trades.

Engineers, Border Counties (West Cumberland) (Issued 18th August).—A war wage advance of 3s. per week to timeworkers only was awarded by the Committee in respect of an application for an advance of wages made to the Border Counties Engineering Trades Employers' Association by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

Stamping Trade, South Staffordshire (Issued 18th August).—The Committee had referred to them an application for an advance of wages made to the Midland Employers' Federation by the Amalgamated Society of Gas, Municipal and General Workers on behalf of various grades of men employed in the stamping trade. Their finding is that pieceworkers shall receive an increase of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in addition to the increase of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. granted in May, 1915; that time-workers shall be advanced  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour, or 3s. per week; no award be made in favour of the establishment of the minimum rates claimed.

MESSRS. FAIRRIE & Co., Ltd., Liverpool (Issued 18th August).—Application having been made to Messrs. Fairrie & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, by the National Amalgamated Union of Enginemen, &c., for an advance of wages and alteration in working hours, the Committee advanced the rate by ½d. per hour. On the question of an alteration in working hours, the Committee make no finding, pending further negotiations between the parties.

Messrs. Fairrie & Co., Ltd., Liverpool (Issued 18th August).—Application for an advance of wages having been made to the firm by the National Warehouse and General Workers' Union, the Committee awarded an advance of 2s. per week to men, and 1s. per week to boys and female employees.

Engineering Trade, Huddersfield (Labourers) (Issued 19th August).—A general application for an advance of wages was made to the Huddersfield Engineering Employers' Association by the various unions, and at a local conference an advance of wages of 1s. per week was conceded to the skilled and semiskilled men, but no advance was offered to the labourers. The matter being referred to the Committee, it was decided that the advance should be extended to the labourers.

Chemical Plumbers, Messrs. The United Alkali Company, Ltd., Widnes District (Issued 21st August).—In respect of an application made to Messrs. The United Alkali Company, Ltd., by the United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Association on behalf of the chemical plumbers employed at the firm's works in the district comprising Widnes, St. Helens, Flint and Runcorn, the Committee decided that chamber building and rebuilding shall be done on piece at a rate per ton of lead, to be agreed upon between the company and the plumbers, all other work to be done on time; the time rates of the chemical plumbers, who can burn lead satisfactorily, shall be advanced from 10d. to 1s. 0½d. per hour, in lieu of the previous increase on contract prices arranged between the parties.

ENGINEERS, HULL (ISSUED 21ST AUGUST).—Application for an advance of wages having been made to the Hull Iron Trades Employers' Association by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Committee decided that an advance of 3s. per week should be given to time workers only. The Committee also recommend that a conference of the parties should take place on the subject of working piece work in the Hull District.

IRONFOUNDERS, MESSRS. G. POTTER & SONS (ISSUED 21ST AUGUST).—This finding relates to a difference between the Friendly Society of Ironfounders and the firm (being members of the Leicester District Engineering Trades Employers' Association) relative to a claim of the Society that the firm should discontinue the making of "loose pattern work on machines with unskilled labour." The Committee decided the claim advanced by the men's representatives had not been established.

Engineering Trades (Unskilled and semi-skilled workers), Burnley District (Issued 21st August).—In settlement of claims made to the Burnley and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association by the National Union of General Workers, on behalf of unskilled and semi-skilled workers in the engineering trade of Burnley and District (including Colne and Nelson), the Committee awarded an advance of wages of 3s. per week to time workers only.

Engineers, Burnley (Issued 23rd August).—Questions were referred to the Committee by the Burnley and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association on the one hand and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Steam Engine Makers' Society on the other, respecting a claim that men in textile shops should be paid the engine shop rate (which is 1s. per week higher than the textile shop rate) when employed on munitions work, and a difference as to the date from which a certain advance should come into operation. On both claims the Committee decided in favour of the men.

SHOPMEN, LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY (ISSUED 23RD AUGUST).—The Committee had referred to them claims for advances of wages made on behalf of the company's shopmen (other than the boilermakers at the Horwich works), and a claim of the men at Newton Heath that in regard to the overtime worked by shopmen as pieceworkers payment should be made through the office instead of the extra allowance coming out of the contract. The Committee awarded an advance of 1s. per week on time rates and 21 per cent. on piece rates, and decided that the overtime of pieceworkers should be paid by the company apart from and independently of the contract and in accordance with the conditions applicable to

SHIPBUILDING TRADE, UNITED KINGDOM (ISSUED 23RD AUGUST).—Application for advances of wages made to the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation by the Shipbuilding Trades Agreement Standing Committee and the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society being referred to the Committee, they awarded an advance to time workers only of 3d. per hour or 3s. per week according to the custom of the various yards.

SHIPWRIGHTS, CLYDE DISTRICT (ISSUED 23RD AUGUST).—This finding relates to a difference between the Clyde Shipbuilders' Association and the Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association relative to a request by the employers' association that the bonuses being paid by certain firms to their shipwrights should be discontinued. The Committee decided that the bonuses in question shall be merged in the advance of wages awarded by them to shipyard workers generally (see above), to the extent of such advance.

SHIPBUILDING TRADE, NORTH EAST COAST (ISSUED 23RD August).—Advances of wages of 3s. per week to time workers only were awarded by the Committee in respect of the following claims affecting employees in the shipyards of the North East Coast: (1) Claim made to the Tyne Shipbuilders' Association, the Wear Shipbuilders' Association, and the Tees and Hartlepool Shipbuilders' Association by the Joint Trades Committee, representing five unions covering unskilled and semiskilled workers. (2) Claim made to the Tyne Shipbuilders' Association and the Wear Shipbuilders' Association by the Electrical Trades Union. (3) Claim made to the Tyne, Wear and Tees Shipbuilders' Associations by the United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Association.

MESSRS. NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, LTD., STEVENSTON (ISSUED 28TH AUGUST).—The Committee had referred to them an application for an additional bonus made to Messrs. Nobel's Explosives Company, Ltd., by the Scottish Union of Dock Workers on behalf of their members employed by the firm at Stevenston. Their finding is that the war bonus given in March, 1915, and at present paid on actual hours worked, shall be converted, as regards one-half of it, into a war advance of wages, and that a further 1/4d. per hour on hours worked shall be added to the bonus.

ENGINEERS AND ALLIED TRADES, BIRMINGHAM (ISSUED 29TH August).—A war advance of wages of 3s. per week to time workers only was awarded by the Committee in respect of applications for advances of wages made by the Birmingham and District Engineers and Allied Trades Societies' Federation (1) to the Birmingham and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association; (2) to the members of the Midland Employees' Federation in the Birmingham area.

Boilermakers, Manchester District (Issued 29th August). -Application for an advance of wages having been made to the Manchester District Engineering Trades Employers' Association by the Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, the Committee decided that the existing "war bonus' of 3s. per week shall be converted into an advance of wages of 3s. per week, and 71 per cent. on piece-work prices, and, in addition, a war advance of 2s. per week given to time

ELECTRICIANS, STEEL WORKS, SCOTLAND (ISSUED 29TH AUGUST).—A war wage advance of 1d. per hour was awarded by the Committee in respect of an application for an advance of wages made to the Scottish Steelmakers' Wages Association by the Electrical Trades Union.

IRONFOUNDERS, CLECKHEATON (ISSUED 29TH AUGUST).-In respect of an application for an advance of wages made to the Engineering Employers' Association of the Heavy Woollen District by the Friendly Society of Ironfounders, the Committee awarded a war wage advance of 2s. per week to time-

CARPENTERS IN ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENTS, COVENTRY (Issued 29th August).—Application was made to the Coventry and District Engineering Employers' Association by the Coventry United Trades Committee of Carpenters and Joiners for the payment of joiners employed in engineering establishments of the district at the building trade district rate. The Committee decided that this claim had not been established except where men are employed on bona fide building work but that a uniform advance of 3d. per hour should be paid on the rates of the men concerned as they existed after the general advance of January, 1915, had been given, any bonuses or advances given since that date to be merged in the advance awarded.

RIVETERS' RATES, MERCHANT SHIPBUILDING WORK, CLYDE DISTRICT (ISSUED 29TH AUGUST).—In the recent construction of merchant work, it would appear that the cases are few in which men have worked at merchant work in accordance

with the riveters' rates list. The Shipbuilders' Association asked the Committee to decide that merchant work in all firms should be carried out in accordance with the rates list, and that uniformity of practice should be brought about. The Committee are of opinion that steps should be taken at once to establish a small body, representative of employers and men, to revise the list, with the assistance, if necessary, of an independent chairman. Where merchant work is at present not being proceeded with owing to the difference concerning the riveters' rates, arrangements should at once be made by the parties for a settlement, failing which, within twentyone days, the matter is to be reported to the Committee Firms who have paid extras over the existing list should continue to pay those extras pending settlement of the matter.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Engineers, Birkenhead (Issued 29th August).—A war wage advance of 3s. per week to time workers only was awarded by the Committee in respect of an application for an advance of wages made to the Birkenhead and District Engineering Employers' Association by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and allied Unions.

IRON, STEEL AND METAL DRESSERS, LIVERPOOL (ISSUED 29TH August).—Immediately prior to the outbreak of war the standard rate of the men concerned was 30s. per week of forty-seven hours. In February, 1915, an advance of 2s. 6d. per week was given, and those dressers employed by firms who were members of the Ship Repairers' Federation later received a further advance of 4s. per week. The Committee awarded a war advance of 4s. per week to the men who had not received the previous 4s. advance.

SHIP-REPAIRERS, MERSEY DISTRICT (ISSUED 30TH AUGUST) .-This finding is in respect of an application for an advance of wages made to the Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool, the Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation, and the Steamship Superintendent Engineers' Committee by the Mersey District Committee of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades. The finding is that in the case of trades or grades where the advances given since 31st December, 1914, amount to less than 7s. per week in the case of time workers, there shall be such further advance on time rates as shall bring the aggregate advance up to 7s. per week. No further advance is awarded to pieceworkers.

ENGINEERING TRADE, IRONFOUNDERS AND PLUMBERS IN THE Engineering Trade, Sheffield (Issued 30th August).-War wage advances of 3s. per week on time rates were awarded by the Committee in respect of applications for advances of wages made to the Sheffield and District Engineering Trades Employers' Association by: (1) the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and a number of other unions and by the Joint Committee of Engineering and Allied Trades Unions; (2) the Friendly Society of Ironfounders; (3) the United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Association. In this case the Committee also decided that the Union's claim that the members of the Engineering Employers' Association should advance the wages of plumbers in their employment in accordance with agreement between the Master Plumbers' Association and the Union had not been established

ROLL TURNERS, SHELTON IRON, STEEL AND COAL COMPANY, LTD. (ISSUED 31ST AUGUST).—Application for an advance of wages was made to the Shelton Iron, Steel and Coal Company, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent, by the British Rollturners' Trade Society. The men in question are in receipt of a "war bonus" of 2s. per week; the Committee awarded a war wage advance of 4s. per week.

SHOPMEN, NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY (ISSUED 31ST August).—Applications for advances of wages having been made to the North Eastern Railway Company by the Railway Shops Organization Committee of Craft Unions, and the National Union of Railwaymen on behalf of men employed in the company's shops, the Committee awarded that the advances of 3s. per week on time rates and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on piece rates given in 1915 should be increased by 1s. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

SHIPYARD WORKERS (SEMI-SKILLED AND UNSKILLED), BARROW-IN-FURNESS (ISSUED 31ST AUGUST) .- A war wage advance of 3s. per week to time workers only was awarded by the Committee in respect of claims for advances of wages made to Vickers, Limited, Barrow-in-Furness, by a number of unions acting on behalf of the semi-skilled and unskilled workers in the shipyard.

BRITISH INSULATED AND HELSBY CABLES, LTD., HELSBY (ISSUED 31ST AUGUST).—Applications for advances of wages having been made to the firm by certain Trade Unions on behalf of workpeople employed at their Helsby works, the Committee awarded war wage advances of 2s. per week to adult men and 1s. per week to boys and youths.

BRICKLAYERS, QUEENSFERRY AND SANDYCROFT (ISSUED 31ST AUGUST).—This finding relates to an application for an advance of wages to 104d. per hour (being the rate recently agreed upon between the Operative Bricklayers' Society and the Chester and District Building Trades Employers' Association) with the continuation of the "war bonus" of 5s. per week at present paid, the claim being made by the Operative Bricklayers' Society to the contractors engaged in the erection of Government works at Queensferry and Sandycroft. The Committee awarded that the rate shall be increased to 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. per hour, the "war bonus" to bricklayers to be 4s. per week, payable in the same manner as heretofore.

# NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 to 1916.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (MUNITION WORKERS)

#### EXCLUSION ORDER.

By the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act. 1916, which comes into force on 4th September, 1916 the compulsory scheme of unemployment insurance is extended to certain scheduled trades and to all workpeople engaged in munitions work. Under power conferred by the Act, the Board of Trade have now, by Order, excluded the following classes of munitions work from insurance:

- (1) The classes of work defined in paragraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) of Section 9 of the Munitions of War Act, 1916.
- (2) The manufacture of food, drink and tobacco.
  (3) The manufacture or repair of garments to individual
- (4) The manufacture of constructional glass.
- The manufacture or repair of materials wholly or partly manufactured from wool.
- (6) The weaving of cotton articles and subsequent processes allied thereto.

It should be noted that if any class of work is insurable otherwise than as munitions work, the Order does not have the effect of excluding it from insurance.

BOARD OF TRADE, 1st September, 1916.

# APPLICATIONS TO THE UMPIRE,

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received application for decisions as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of persons:

421x. Workmen, including outworkers, engaged in the manufacture of fancy goods such as wallets, bags, music cases, covers for writing albums and similar articles made partly of leather and partly of other materials.

422x. Twisters, drawers and yarn warehousemen employed in connection with the manufacture of yarns for balloon fabric. 423x. Workmen employed as assemblers of banjo parts.

424x. Workmen employed in the manufacture of clogs. 425x. Workmen engaged in printing, varnishing and lacquering of tin plates, also storekeepers, packers, charwomen, and sorters of scrap tin, employed in connection with this

426x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of rubber solution, assembling parts for motor and cycle repair outfits, and the making of golf balls.

427x. Workmen engaged in digging surface clay for use in the manufacture of bricks.

428x. Workmen engaged in bevelling, grinding and polish-

ing glass for motor lamps and steam gauges.
429x. Workmen employed at oil mills and engaged in the manufacture of oil-cake and similar cattle foods.

430x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of glass medicine bottles supplied direct to the army or otherwise. 431x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of clocks and

432x. All classes of workmen employed in distilleries. 433x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of sealing wax. 434x. All classes of workmen engaged in the manufacture

435x. Workmen engaged in swinging steamers in the river for the correction of compass errors. 436. Workmen engaged in casting ingots of special shape

437x. Locomotive men, stablemen, horse drivers, and

testers in the laboratory, employed at a cement works.

438x. Coffin makers, other than those engaged in machine woodwork or in metal work.

439x. Colliery blacksmiths and strikers.
440x. Workmen engaged in the repair of motor tyres not intended for use in war.

441x. Workmen engaged in the printing of musketry targets, scoring books, labels for shells, aeroplane parts, and other articles for use in war.

442x. Workmen engaged in grinding artists' colours, filling the same into tubes or moulding into cakes,

443x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of cork life
buoys and ships' fenders not intended for use in war.

444x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of tarpaulins, tents and horse clothing not intended for use in war.
445x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of sails, awn-

ings and other canvas goods not intended for use in war. 446x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of machinery

belting other than leather belting. 447x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of dubbin and boot and harness polishes.

148x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of celluloid. 449x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of glass tubes 450x. Workmen engaged in charcoal burning and wood

451x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of dissolved acetylene, including generating, compressing, and filling

cylinders with porous material. 452x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of blanco, pipeclay and boot polish for use in the army.

453x. Workmen employed by a tramway company and engaged in the maintenance and repair of the permanent way.
454x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of non-conduct-

ing material for boilers. 455x. Workmen employed by a mining company and en-

gaged in sharpening drills. 456x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of glasswork for scales and dials of voltmeters and similar instruments.

457x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of trunks, &c. made partly of leather and partly of canvas millboard and other materials.

458x. Workmen employed in the manufacture of salt. 459x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of wood wool

and wood wool rope. 460x. Workmen engaged in the creosoting, boring and chairing of railway sleepers.

461x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of metal covered shop fronts and in fixing metal revolving shutters.

462x. Workmen engaged in gold beating for the production

of gold leaf.

463x. Workmen engaged in grinding ganister rock and mak-

ing plastic ganister.
464x. Workmen engaged in grinding and burning gypsum

and in the manufacture of plaster of paris.

465x. Workmen engaged in graduating thermometers, burettes, and other glass instruments for medical and

laboratory use.

466x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of sheathing felts for ships and felts for insulating purposes.

467x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of patent fuel. 468x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of emery cloth,

glass paper and flint paper.
469x. Workmen, other than machine woodworkers and metal workers, engaged in the manufacture of artificial limbs. 470x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture, including assembling, of wringing and washing machines, vacuum

cleaners, carpet sweepers and similar domestic appliances (other than wood machinists and those engaged in the manufacture of metal parts).

Note.—Applications for a decision as to whether contribu-tions are payable under the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are indicated by the letter x at the end of the number, e.g. 421x.

Any representations with reference to the above applications

may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London,

The decisions of the Umpire upon the foregoing are announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" from time to

# DECISIONS BY THE UMPIRE.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable :-

A. The Umpire has decided that contributions are payable in respect of :-

1569x. Workmen employed in the manufacture of British warm (mounted) service coats and Serbian greatcoats for

1570x. Fitters, pressers, turners, polishers and other work-men (including labourers) engaged in the manufacture of

1571x. Oil blenders, varnish makers, gum runners for varnish making, labourers, packers, grease makers, engineers, and any other workmen employed in connection with the manufacture of varnish.

1572x. Workmen employed in the manufacture of leather, chamois and doeskin gloves.

1573x. Workmen (male or female) engaged wholly or mainly-(1) On the manufacture of tents, sleeping bags, tar-paulins, wagon covers for the War Office;

(2) On the manufacture of projectile slings of web

fitted with wooden battens for the Ministry of Munitions: or (3) As warehousemen or packers of any kind em-

ployed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour in connection with the above classes of work for the War Office and the Ministry of Munitions.

1574x. Workmen engaged in making spiral springs. 1575x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of ladies' leather hand-bags or of fancy leather articles, such as photo frames, cigarette cases, &c.

1576x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of small gold and silver articles, such as cigarette cases and photo frames.

1578x. Tailors, machinists, pressers, and other workmen (including labourers) engaged wholly or mainly in making leather suits for the Royal Flying Corps, leather motor clothing and leather clothing generally.

1579x. Workmen (including labourers) engaged in the manufacture of engineering bricks from colliery shale.

1580x. Workmen (including women) employed in a firm of coffin furniture manufacturers and engravers who are engaged in making metal articles of coffin furniture, and including engravers, blackers, bronzers, lace cutters, lacquerers, packers, wrappers, rough warehousemen (including women), porters, messengers (if employed mainly on the premises), power motor 1582x. Workmen employed in the manufacture of metal safety pins, including cleaning, plating and japanning.

1585x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of metal

buckets, baths, and dust bins.

1587x. Workmen (including women) engaged wholly or mainly in cutting by means of a circular saw or other machinery-

(1) timber for use in the manufacture of garden rustic goods (seats, chairs, arches, &c.), or

(2) colliery pit props and sleepers.

1588x. Workmen employed as makers or finishers of metal guides for use in the manufacture of velvet.

1589x. All workmen engaged in the manufacture of metal bedsteads, including casting, painting, ornamenting, wrapping in paper, assembling, polishing, lacquering and packing.

1590x. Acidmen, detoluator men, nitrator men, sulphonator men, granulators, packers, drying house men, laboratory men, and all other classes of workmen and labourers employed in the manufacture of picric acid, T.N.T., and similar substances. (Application 374x.)

1591x. Workmen engaged in brass founding, brass turning, screwing and drilling tin and sheet metal work, in connection with the manufacture of miners' lamps and apparatus. 1592x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of steel rolling

350

1594x. Workmen and labourers engaged in the manufacture, including wheeling and bagging, of chemical manures or artificial fertilisers.

1595x. Workmen wholly or mainly employed in the manu-

facture of military musical instruments.
1598x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of Army uniforms under contract or sub-contract for the War Office.

1599x. Nitrator men, refrigerator men, separator tower men, wash-house men, acidmen, mixing-house men, incorporators, acetone recovery men, dryers, blenders, pressmen, magazine men, and all other classes of workmen and labourers employed in the manufacture of cordite, guncotton, and

similar substances. (Application 375x.)

1600x. Annealers, blockers, capmakers, envelope drawers, lead coremakers, fillers, pressworkers, wad cutters and all other classes of workmen and labourers employed in the manufacture of cartridges for small arms. (Application 370x.)

1602x. Workmen, including warehousemen, engaged in the manufacture of French polish and spirit varnish.

1603x. Axe makers, knife and scissors forgers, sawsmiths, scythe makers, hardeners, polishers, engravers, and all other classes of workmen and labourers engaged in the manufacture of cutlery or edge tools. (Application 367x.)

1604x. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in the manu-

facture of spare wheels for motor cars.

1606x. Workmen engaged in making, painting or repairing metal safes, strong-rooms, or other kindred objects.

1607x. Workmen, including mixers, metal smiths, metal spinners, silversmiths, and other workmen engaged in the manufacture or repair of Britannia metal goods.

1608x. Blenders, brimstone grinders, charcoal grinders, granulators, incorporators, reelers, sizers, sifters, labourers, and all other classes of workmen employed in the manufacture of gunpowder. (Application 368x.)
1610x. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in the manu-

facture of metal pins for use in textile machinery.

1611x. Workmen engaged in fitting up, finishing ready for sale, or repairing metal gas cooking apparatus, coal and

coke stoves, ranges or grates, and gas stoves, including workmen engaged in assembling, grinding, polishing, blacking, packing and despatching. (Application 371x.)

1612x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture and assembling of pyrometers and other instruments, composed wholly

1613x. Workmen engaged in making metal helmets or body

1614x. All classes of workmen employed in sheet, black

plate, tin and terne plate works. (Application 366x.)
1615x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly as silversmiths,
silver mounters and silver polishers.
1616x. All classes of workmen engaged in the manufacture

of aniline dves.

1617x. All classes of labourers in factories and workshops or in yards or stores immediately connected therewith, when the aforesaid factories or workshops are wholly or mainly engaged in carrying on any of the trades insured under the provisions of the First Schedule to the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916, or wholly or mainly in munitions work.

1618x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of rum and vinegar jars intended for use in war.

1619x. Workmen engaged in making and repairing—

(1) Ships' binnacles and binnacle lamps;

(2) Ships' compasses; (3) Nautical instruments.

1620x. Workmen employed in the manufacture of radiators. 1621x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manu-

facture of cod liver oil. 1622x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of breeze concrete partitions for buildings.

1623x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of buffalo-hide

1624x. Workmen engaged in making annealing pots for tin-

1625x. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in the manufacture of metal hand tools.

1626x. Workmen, described as moulders, coremakers, casters, pourers, smelters, crucible men, trimmers, firemen and all other classes of workmen and their assistants and labourers, employed by firms of brassfounders or brassfinishers in foundries or finishing shops which are working in aluminium or in brass, bronze, gun-metal or other alloy, or in yards or stores immediately connected therewith. (Application 364x.) 1629x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manu-

facture of sporting ammunition. 1631x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly as file-cutters.

hardeners, grinders, &c

1633x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of metal electric light and gas fittings, including pendants, brackets, metal hall lamps, main cocks, unions, swivels, &c.

1635x. Workmen of all kinds employed in the manufacture of wire ropes, including those engaged in handling wire on receipt, testing wire (if engaged wholly or mainly by way of manual labour), winding wire on to bobbins preparatory to spinning, spinning wire into strands, closing strands into ropes, splicing thimbles or other fittings on to ropes, or otherwise splicing ropes, packing ropes or preparing them for dispatch, or in running (including upkeep) of plant, or as labourers, whether such wire ropes are intended for use in

1636. Workmen, including machinists and unskilled labourers, engaged in the manufacture of percussion primers

or friction tubes for artillery ammunition. 1637x. All workmen (other than fellmongers) engaged in preparing or converting hides or skins into leather (including

the processes of currying, dressing and finishing). (Applica tion 404x.) 1638x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of parchment,

vellum or raw hide leather. (Application 404x.)

1639x. All workmen engaged in the manufacture of indiarubber, gutta percha, balata or ebonite, or in reclaiming waste

rubber. (Applications 369x and 384x.)
1640x. Workmen (including labourers) employed at blast furnace works, or in the yards or stores immediately connected therewith, and engaged in calcining ironstone for use in the blast furnaces. (Application 373x.)

1641x. Workmen (including labourers) engaged in the manufacture of pig-iron, wrought-iron and steel, in the rolling thereof, or in forging of all descriptions whether by hand or

machinery. (Applications 365x, 372x and 373x.)
1643x. Workpeople engaged in the manufacture of vests, socks, stockings, body belts, or other articles of hosiery intended for use in war.

1644x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of roofing

1645x. Workmen employed in the manufacture of white lead, lead oxide, silicate of lead, nitrate of lead, theosulphate of lead, or other lead compounds, and described as processmen, gas plant workers, gas engine drivers, steam boiler attendants and vard labourers.

1646x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in repairing furnaces or other plant used either in munitions work as defined by the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, or in any trade mentioned in the First Schedule to the National Insurance (Part II.) (Munition Workers) Act, 1916 (other than workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the repair of buildings or machinery, who are insured under the provisions of Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911).

1647x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of earthenware

plates, bowls, &c., for the Army or Navy.
1648x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of hospital furniture constructed of metal, i.e. operating tables, ward tables, leg baths, sterilizers, &c.

1650x. Workmen engaged in drawing, annealing, cleaning or finishing wire, or in weaving wire by hand or machine. (Application 376x.)

1651x. Smiths, stampers, piercers, and other workmen engaged in general oddwork on metal goods.

1652x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in converting timber or logs into planks, boards or scantlings, by machinery, including workmen employed by timber merchants who own or work sawmills. 1654x. Workmen engaged in polishing, plating or enamelling

metal goods, whether carried on as a separate business or in conjunction with other manufacturing processes, and whether in connection with articles intended for use in war or not.

1656x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of alizarine 1658x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly as spectacle glaziers, and fitters of lenses to spectacle frames for the Army.

1659x. Workmen (including packers) engaged in the manufacture (including nickel plating) of needles, pins, hatpins, or

1660x. Workmen employed in connection with the extraction of sulphur from pyrites, and in connection with any further treatment of burnt ore for the production of iron or copper. 1662x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the conversion

of soda ash into soda crystals. 1663x. Workmen employed in a smelting works, i.e. for the

recovery of tin and steel from tinplate scrap. 1666x. Workmen employed in the manufacture or repair, including soldering, of:—

(1) metal stamping to form artificial wreaths; (2) metal table decorations to hold cut flowers;

(3) metal epergnes and crosses for graves. 1667x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of plumbago crucibles for use in the manufacture of munitions of war. (Application 407x.)

1668x. Workmen (including labourers) engaged in the extraction of potash from waste products by solution. (Appli-

1669x. All classes of workmen employed in the manufacture of metal needles.

1670x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture, including engraving and polishing of brass memorial tablets and name plates. (Application 397x.)

1673x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of surgical dressings, whether intended for use in war or not, other than those engaged in spinning or weaving the materials.

1674x. Workmen, including grindstone turners and holers. sawyers, enginemen and labourers, employed wholly or mainly in the manufacture of grindstones for use in the manufacture of munitions of war.

1675x. Workwomen engaged wholly or mainly in making up shell bags of textile materials under contract with the Ministry

1677x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture (excluding weaving or any anterior process) of towels, sponge cloths, handkerchiefs, sheets, etc., when intended for the Army or Navy. (Application 416x.)

1678x. Workmen described as stampers, burnishers, warehousemen, press hands and cleaners, and engaged in the manufacture of metal buttons.

1679x. Plumbers engaged in general repair work at iron-

1680x. Forgers, filers, grinders, turners, and finishers engaged in the manufacture of surgical instruments. 681x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of vulcanite penholders and fountain pens made from vulcanite rods.

1683x. Oil blenders engaged in blending lubricating and burning oils.
1685. Workmen engaged in finishing the channelling of wing spars and ash parts of aeroplanes.

1687x. Workmen employed-(a) In manufacturing and compressing oxygen gas into cylinders, including labourers loading, unloading, etc.

(b) In annealing, testing and valving oxygen cylinders. 1688x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of borax and boron products.

1689x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of all classes of bricks, including stock bricks, facing bricks, glazed bricks, silica bricks and firebricks, whether moulded or formed by hand or by machinery. 1690x. Workmen engaged in-

> (1) Armature and coil winding. (2) Mica and insulation cutting, (3) Commutator assembling,

in connection with the manufacture of electrical machinery and instruments. (Application 385x.)
1691x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of electrical

recording, measuring and testing instruments, such as ammeters, voltmeters, meggers, &c.

1692x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture (including assembling) of sparking plugs and magnetos. (Application

1693x. Workmen (other than those engaged in the manufacture of porcelain parts engaged in the manufacture (including assembling) of small electrical switches, fuses and

1694x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of electrical batteries and accumulators. (Application 415x.)
1697x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manu-

facture (including purifying, refining and recrystallising) of fine and pharmaceutical chemicals (including alkaloids). (Apolication 413x.)

1699x. All workmen engaged in connection with the manufacture of vegetable oils. 1700x. Workmen engaged in melting steel for steel foundries

or in working producer gas plant in connection therewith.

1702x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of tin boxes, ncluding packers, lift attendants, japanners of boxes, storekeepers if employed mainly in manual labour, waste and tin

scrap sorters.

1704x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of lacquers, whether for war purposes or otherwise.

1706x. Workmen employed in the manufacture of card clothing, including the making of foundations, but not including the making of foundations.

cluding weaving, when such card clothing is to be used in

1707x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of (1) waterproof ground sheets, (2) flexible speaking tubes for ships, whether intended for use in war or not.

1709x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of metal pens. 1711x. Workmen employed by electric cable manufacturers and engaged in-

(a) Stranding wire;(b) Insulating with rubber or guttapercha; (c) Lead sheathing or armouring.

1712x. All classes of workmen engaged in the manufacture

f golf balls. (Application 426x.)
1713x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of rubber olution. (Application 426x.)

1715x. Workmen employed by an iron and steel and ship-milding company, as locomotive drivers, wagon shunters, railway guards and wagon checkers, employed mainly on the 1716x. Workmen (including women, and boys and girls over 16 years of age) engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of naval and military embroidered badges.

1717x. Workmen engaged in making hats or caps intended

1719x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making leather goods, such as ventilators, bands or straps, hats or caps, whether intended for use in war or not.

1720x. Workmen (including women, and boys and girls over 16 years of age) wholly or mainly engaged in preparing cotton-

waste for use in the manufacture of explosives.
1725x. Workmen employed in the manufacture or repair of gas meters, including painting, testing, examining, packing,

leather sewing.
1726x. Workmen employed either at separate munitions stores, inspection bonds or warehouses under the control of the Ministry of Munitions of War, and engaged-

(1) As examiners and viewers in examining com-

ponent parts;
(2) In storing, packing or dispatching component parts;

(3) In connection with the storage of scrap metal pending its removal to smelters or elsewhere.

1728x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of clock mechanisms

1730x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making horse-

shoes. (Application 390x.)

1733x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of clog irons.

1735x. Tinners and light sheet metal workers making saucepans and similar goods, stove piping, etc. etc.

1736x. Workmen engaged in the extraction of oil- from

waste materials from woollen mills. 1737x. All workmen engaged either on hand or machine work in the manufacture of plain wooden boxes for con-

fectionery.
1739x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of grinding wheels for use in the manufacture of munitions of war. (Ap-

1740x. Workmen employed in the manufacture of matches, and engaged in machine sawing or other machine woodwork up to and including the splitting of wood for splints.

1744x. Workmen engaged in sawmilling or machine woodwork in connection with the manufacture of pianos or piano actions. (Application 387x.)

1745x. Workmen engaged in making the metal component parts of pianos, such as iron frames, wrest pins, &c. (Applica-

1747x. Workmen (including women) engaged wholly or mainly in making up waterproof garments, ground sheets, buckets, baths, waders and similar articles made from rubberproofed fabric. (Application 411x.)

1748x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture or repair (including assembling) of watches and clocks. 1749x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture or repair of

articles of gold, silver, electro-plate, rolled gold and other metals (excluding assistants in sale room not engaged wholly or mainly in wrapping, carding or boxing).

1752x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of leather or rubber boots or shoes or of leather or rubber parts of boots

or shoes. (Application 409x.)
1754x. Workmen engaged in drawing or distilling essential oils or in manufacturing similar products synthetically.
1755x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of all classes

of soap, including soft soap, soap powder and toilet soap, and including processes such as milling, perfuming, stamping, wrapping or otherwise finishing for sale. (Application 380x.) 1758x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of sandbags intended for use in war.

1760x. Workmen employed by switchgear manufacturers, and engaged in drilling slate bases for electrical machinery which is intended for use in war or in the manufacture of munitions of war.

1763x. Workmen employed by coke manufacturers and engaged wholly or mainly in connection with the operation of by-product plant for the recovery of light oils or other

chemicals from the waste gas or tar. (Application 388x.) 1764x. Workmen employed at gas works or at gas by-products works and engaged wholly or mainly in the distillation of tar or in the extraction of light oils from tar or oil. 1766x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of quarries,

roofing tiles, and chimney pots. (Application 377x.)

1769x. Workmen engaged as sawyers or woodworking machinists in the manufacture of furniture.

1771x. Sawmillers and other machine woodworkers engaged in the preparation of wood for use in the manufacture of brushes and brooms. (Application 400x.)

1773x. Fatty acid workers, stearine makers, wick preparers, moulders and all other classes of workmen and labourers engaged in the manufacture of candles and nightlights. (Application 381x.)

(1) woodturning by power machinery;(2) cutting or working wood by machinery for use in inlaying or veneering;

(3) wood bending by machinery; (4) cutting or splitting firewood or pale-cleaving by

machinery; (5) sand-papering wood by machinery.

1777x. Workmen employed in a sawmilling establishment as saw sharpeners, file setters, grindstone men, and not already insured under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911

(Unemployment Insurance). 1778x. Engine drivers, stokers, crane drivers, porters, labourers and similar workmen employed—

(1) in sawmills or machine woodworking establishments or in yards or stores immediately connected with them;

(2) in timber yards and engaged in handling timber that is sawn or otherwise worked by machinery in the same establishment.

1781x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of indiarubber marking stamps, whether intended for use in war or not.

1782x. Workmen engaged in making metal lids for hot-water jugs, teapots and similar articles.

1784x. Workmen employed wholly or mainly by way of manual labour at laboratories connected with iron and steel works or other increased trades.

manual labour at laboratories connected with iron and steel works or other insured trades.

1785x. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of metal conduit fittings for electrical conduit tubes, including assemblers, enamellers, finishers, packers and general labour employed on the premises in connection with such manufacture (excluding workmen engaged in ironfounding in respect of whom contributions are payable under Part II. of the National Insurance Act. 1011) Insurance Act. 1911).

Insurance Act, 1911).

1786x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making up braces, if intended for use in war, or in cutting out leather tabs and making button-holes in leather tabs for braces, whether intended for use in war or not. (Application 383x.)

1787x. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of electic heaven intended for use in war.

facture of elastic hosiery intended for use in war. (Application 383x )

1790x. Platelayers at blast furnaces or steel works employed about the works in the upkeep and repair of works'

railways.

1791x. Workmen employed by alkali manufacturers as samplers taking samples of chemicals out of packages for testing, branders branding kegs and bags, crane drivers, workmen repairing bags for packing chemicals, girl messengers over sixteen years of age, if employed about the works.

# B. The Umpire has decided that contributions are not payable in respect of:

1568. Workmen employed in manufacturing machine-made

1568. Workmen employed in manufacturing machine-made oakum from Indian jute or Indian hemp.
1577. Workmen employed to unload drays, stock, and load up again on dispatch, goods such as iron and steel bars, sheets, plates, angles, nails, bolts and nuts, and similar articles, at a warehouse which is not immediately connected with a manufacturing establishment.
1581. Workmen employed as colliers and miners of fireclay

and coal.

1584. Workmen (including women) engaged in spinning flax yarn or in weaving such yarn into sailcloth.

1586. Workmen (including women) engaged wholly or mainly

(1) the manufacture by hand of garden rustic goods (seats, chairs, arches, &c.);

(2) collecting waste wood, chopping odd pieces into chips by hand, and bundling the pieces in machines operated by foot power.

1593. Workmen employed by a firm of metal merchants, sorting and cleaning metal, or breaking, cutting and sorting

scrap.

1596. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in cotton waste spinning, whether intended for war purposes or not.

1597. Workmen engaged in quarrying limestone or other stone, or in removing quarry debris.

1601. Workmen employed as storemen by a firm of cement merchants, and engaged in receiving and dispatching cement.

1605. Workmen employed as getters, dryers and grinders of fullers' earth, or as steam wagoners and general labourers employed in connection therewith.

1609. Workmen engaged in making imitation leather not

intended for use in war.

1627. Workmen employed by a firm of cleaners and dyers who are engaged in cleaning or dyeing clothing not intended

1628. Workmen employed in mining ironstone or limestone. 1630. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of baskets and skips from cane and willow wood not

ture of baskets and skips from cane and willow wood not intended for use in war.

1632. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of boxes made of card, paper, chip, or other similar material.

1634. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of gas mantles for sale to munitions factories.

1642. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of vests, socks, stockings, body belts or other articles of hosiery, when such articles are for ordinary commercial use and not for use in war.

1653. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in gilding, and in the repair of gilt work on picture frames.

1655. Workmen engaged as polishers and assemblers of small celluloid ornaments.

celluloid ornaments. 1657. Workmen engaged in weaving cotton cloth to be used

1657. Workmen engaged in weaving cotton cloth to be used in the manufacture of card clothing.

1661. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in quarrying sandstone for making grindstones.

1664. Cooks, mess-room attendants and other workpeople employed wholly or mainly in canteens preparing food for workpeople in munitions factories or other factories or workshops engaged in any insured trade.

1665. Workmen employed by a rubber merchant, and not employed in connection with the manufacture of rubber or rubber goods. goods.

Workmen engaged in felling timber or in cross-cutting

timber by hand.

1672. Workmen engaged in spinning or weaving in connection with the manufacture of materials for making surgical

dressings.

1676. Workmen (including women) engaged in spinning cotton yarns, or condenser yarns not containing wool.

1682. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in handling timber in yards which are not immediately connected with sawmills or machine woodworking establishments, or establishments engaged wholly or mainly in carrying on any other insured trade or munitions work.

insured trade or munitions work.

1684. Foremen, booking clerks in the works, timekeepers, caretakers or watchmen, unless engaged wholly or mainly by way of manual labour, employed in connection with any trade insured under the National Insurance (Unemployment) Acts,

insured under the National Insurance (Unemployment) Acts, 1911-1916, or in connection with munitions work.

1686. Workmen employed as warehousemen, porters, carriers, messengers, timekeepers, cleaners or other general labour at commercial warehouses used for the purposes of storage and sale, and not immediately connected with a factory or workshop which is engaged in carrying on any insured trade.

1695. Workmen (other than metal filament and metal cap makers) engaged in the manufacture of electric glow lamps, unless these are intended for use in war.

1696. Workmen engaged in cleaning, carding, spinning and other processes up to and including weaving of textile materials (other than balloon fabric or materials containing wool).

wool).

1698. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the compounding and preparing for sale of tinctures, extracts, pills, tablets, ointments, and similar pharmaceutical and galenical preparations, unless covered by decision A 1697x above, and provided that the said preparations are not intended for use in war.

(Application 413x.)
1701. Workmen employed at fire-clay mines, including clay getters, banksmen, and haulagemen taking the clay to the

tipping mound.
1703. Workmen engaged in assembling boxes of cardboard

1705. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of overalls or other garments (not being leather goods or goods made from rubber) to be worn by munition workers or by workers in any of the trades insured under the National Insurance (Part II.)

(Munition Workers) Act, 1916.

1710. Workmen employed by electric cable manufacturers and engaged in insulating cables with paper, fibre or similar material other than rubber or gutta percha, not intended for

1714. Persons described as calibrators or test-room assistants and engaged mainly in calibrating or testing electrical instru-

ments.

1718. Workmen engaged in making hats or caps of cloth, felt, silk or straw, not intended for use in war.

1721. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of compound cake and employed in a department or factory which is not engaged in the manufacture of oil.

1722. Workmen engaged in transporting munitions to or from a national factory, store, bond or warehouse, and not employed wholly or mainly on the factory premises.

1723. Workmen engaged in the manufacturing of sealing wax. (Application 433x.)

1724. Workmen employed in assembling parts of banjos. (Application 423x.)

(Application 423x.)

1727. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of clock cases of materials other than metal, excluding those engaged in machine wood work, or in leather work. (Application 431x.)

1729. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in shoeing horses.

(Application 390x.)
1731. Searchers or detectives employed in or about munitions works.

works.

1732. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of oil baize cloth or American cloth, or in mixing the compositions used in connection therewith.

1734. Boatmen or watermen employed at establishments en-

gaged in carrying on any of the trades mentioned in the schedules to the National Insurance (Unemployment) Acts, 1911 to 1916, or engaged in munitions work, when such boatmen or watermen are employed mainly off the premises of such establishments.

1738. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of cotton fabric

1738. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of cotton fabric for tyres.

1741. Workmen employed in the manufacture of matches other than those included under decision A 1740x above, unless engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of matches intended for use in war.

1746. Workmen, other than those covered by decisions A 1744x and A 1745x above, engaged in connection with the construction of pianos and piano actions. (Application 387x.)

1750. Workmen employed in retail shops and engaged wholly or mainly in cleaning and adjusting watches and clocks. (Application 417x.)

1751. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of boots, shoes or slippers of canvas or other material not being leather or rubber, or in making canvas, &c., parts of boots, shoes and slippers, provided that the said boots, &c., are not intended for use in war. (Application 409x.)

1753. Drivers or attendants of vehicles employed in connection with insured trades but not employed mainly on the premises on which such trades are carried on.

1756. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of perfumery and not covered by decision A 1754x above.

1757. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in digging chalk.

1759. Workmen engaged in weaving cloth for the manufac-

ture of sandbags.

ture of sandbags.

1761. Workmen employed by a firm of soapmakers and engaged in printing, stamping and cutting cardboard cartons for packing soap. (Application 392x.)

1762. Workmen employed by a firm of soapmakers and engaged in filling, labelling and packing perfumes in bottles. (Application 393x.)

1765. Workmen employed at gas works and engaged in work described in decisions B 238 and B 245 (Board of Trade Labour Gazette for July, 1912) other than workmen engaged in the manufacture, packing and loading of sulphate of ammonia. (Application 379x.)

1767. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of glazed or unglazed earthenware tiles, involving the use of saggers. (Application 377x.)

Application 377x.)
1768. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of drain pipes.

1768. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of drain pipes.
(Application 377x.)
1770. Workmen (other than those covered by decision A 1769x above) engaged in the manufacture of furniture not being intended for use in war.
1772. Workmen (other than those covered by decision A 1771x above) engaged in the manufacture and finishing of brushes and brooms which are not intended for use in war.
(Application 400x)

consider which are not intended for use in war. (Application 400x.)

1774. Workmen (including women) engaged in the plaiting or braiding of cotton candle wicks. (Application 381x.)

1775. Workmen employed in timber merchants' yards immediately connected with sawmills, if engaged mainly in handling timber which is not sawn or otherwise worked by mechanisms in the outsile because.

machiner timber which is not sawn or otherwise worked by machinery in the establishment.

1779. Workmen engaged in the repair of gasholders which are built up on the site.

1780. Workmen employed in pressing, carding, parcelling, labelling and baling absorbent cotton wool.

1783. Workmen described as metal mounters and engaged in mounting metal lids on to earthenware jugs, teapots and other articles of earthenware.

1788. Workmen (other than those engaged in the

1788. Workmen (other than those engaged in the manufacture of rubber thread) engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of elastic hosiery not intended for use in war.

(Application 383x.)

1789. Workmen (other than those engaged in the manufacture of rubber thread) engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of elastic or rigid braids or webbing. (Application 383x )

1792. Lapidaries and stone setters employed in connection

with the jewellery trade.

Note.—Decisions in which the Umpire has decided that contributions are payable under the National Insurance (Part II.)

(Munition Workers) Act, 1916, are indicated by the letter x at

the end of the number, e.g. 1554x. Contributions under these decisions are payable as from the 4th September, 1916.

Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire). graph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regu-

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

# TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909.

TAILORING TRADE. GREAT BRITAIN.

PROPOSED VARIATION OF MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR FEMALE WORKERS.

WORKERS.

On 1st May last the Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain) gave notice that they proposed to vary the minimum rates of wages for female workers, in so far as they applied to women engaged in cutting, trimming and fitting up.\* At a recent meeting of the Trade Board it was resolved to give notice that the Trade Board propose to vary the minimum rates of wages for female workers, other than those just referred to, from 3½d. to 4d. per hour, and to vary the minimum rates for female learners in a similar proportion, except in the case of the commencing rates, which will remain unchanged.

Full information respecting the proposed variation of minimum rates may be obtained by persons affected from the Secretary of the Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain), 5, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

# TIN BOX TRADE. GREAT BRITAIN.

FILLING OF ANNUAL VACANCIES ON THE TRADE BOARD.

In accordance with the Regulations with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain), seven representatives of employers and seven repre-

After considering names supplied by employers and workers respectively, the Board of Trade selected the following persons to be members of the Trade Board for the period commencing 4th August, 1916 :-

\* See LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1916, page 155.

Representatives of Employers:—\*Mr. S. Bailey, \*Mr. R. S. Bartlett, \*Mr. A. E. Bentley, \*Mr. W. A. Read, \*Mr. W. Holmes Reddan, \*Mr. A. G. Scott, \*Mr. G. H. Williamson. Representatives of Workers:—\*Miss L. Ashwin, \*Miss E. P. Brown, Mr. H. Charles, \*Miss A. Fallis, \*Mr. S. Fortune, \*Mr. G. Marsh, \*Mrs. Roberts.

# HOLLOW-WARE TRADE. GREAT BRITAIN.

FILLING OF ANNUAL VACANCIES ON THE TRADE BOARD. In accordance with the Regulations with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain), five representatives of employers and five representatives of workers retired on 6th August. After considering the second of the August. sidering names supplied by employers and workers respectively, the Board of Trade selected all the retiring representatives to be members of the Trade Board for a further period commencing 6th August, 1916.

# COAL MINES ACT, 1911.

Examination for Certificates as Manager and Under-MANAGER, AND FOR CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION AS

An Examination for First and Second-Class Certificates of Competency as Manager and Under-Manager of Mines will be held on 21st November, 1916, at Edinburgh; Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Sheffield; Wigan; Cardiff; and Birmingham.

An Examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyor of Mines will be held at the same places on 22nd November.

Candidates must, on or before 7th October, send their names and state the district in which they are employed to the Secretary at the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., from whom all particulars can be obtained.

W. W. Ware, Secretary to the Board for Mining Examinations.

# APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS.

AUGUST, 1916.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.			
Clonmel (Tipperary)  Dufftown (Banffshire) Girvan (Ayrshire) Grangemouth (Stirling) Longton (Lancashire) Ormskirk (Lancashire) Rothwell (Northampton) Tibshelf (Derby) Wembley (Middlesex)	Dr. P. J. O'Brien, Brighton Place, Clonmel  Dr. C. M. Stephen, Balvenie Street, Dufftown Dr. T. McGeoch, 24, Ailsa Street, Girvan  Dr. J. G. Anderson, 37, Bo'ness Road, Grangemouth Dr. A. J. Petyt, Chestnut House, Longton Dr. O. J. Caregan, 53, Burscough Road, Ormskirk Dr. J. More, Rothwell  Dr. F. Marriott, Heathfield, Tibshelf Dr. C. E. A. Goddard, Harrowdene House, Wembley	Dispensary Buildings, Clon- mel—weekdays, 11 a.m 12 noon. Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Weekdays, 9-10 a.m. Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Surgery, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. Surgery, weekdays, 9-10 a.m. Wednesday, 10-11 a.m.			

Note.—Except where otherwise stated, the place of examination is at the esidence of the Certifying Surgeon.

# PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING AUGUST.

[All the United Kingdom Official Publications, including Consular Reports, may be purchased either directly or through any Bookseller from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Colonial and Foreign Agencies of T. Fisher Unwin,

# UNITED KINGDOM.

Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Local Government Board (England and Wales), 1915-16. Part II. Housing and Town Planning. [Cd. 8309; price 1½d.]

War Pensions, &c., Statutory Committee. Draft Regulations (Part I.) for Grants to Supplement Pensions, Grants and Separation Allowances payable out of Public Funds and for other Grants and Allowances. [Cd. 8316; price 1d.]

Administrative Concessions made to Old Age Pensioners.

Administrative Concessions made to Cra Hy [Cd. 8320: price \( \frac{1}{2}d. \)]
Licensing of Partially Disabled Men as Drivers of Public Motor Vehicles. Report of Home Office Committee. [Cd. 8314: price 3\( \frac{1}{2}d. \)]
Meat and Sugar Purchases. Copy of Treasury Minute, dated Mett and Sugar Purchases. Copy of Treasury Minute, dated 20th July, 1916, making arrangements for financing the purchasing of sugar and meat abroad on behalf of His Majesty's Government. [Cd. 8326: price \frac{1}{2}d.]

Forty-first Annual Report of the Public Works Loan Board,

Loans for housing and small holdings, &c. [H.C. 89

Report by the Scottish Land Court as to their Proceedings under the Small Landholders (Scotland) Acts, 1915. [Cd. 8304: price 2d.1 Liquor Trade Finance Committee (Scotland). Report of the

\* Retiring member reappointed.
† Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

Advisory Committee on Proposals for the State Purchase of

the Licensed Liquor Trade. [Cd. 8319: price \( \frac{1}{2}d. \)]

Fifteenth Annual General Report of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, 1914-15.

War and the food supply, industrial scholarships, &c. [Cd. 8300] 8299: price 1s.]

# BRITISH DOMINIONS.

CANADA.—The Labour Gazette, July, 1916. Industrial conditions during June, proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, trade disputes, prices, &c. [Ottawa: J. de L. Taché, King's Printer.]

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Commonwealth of Australia.—Labour and Industrial Branch

Report, No. 6, May, 1916. Prices, purchasing power of money, wages, trade unions, unemployment, and general industrial conditions, 1914-15. [Melbourne: McCarron, Bird & Co.,

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QUEENSLAND.—The Industrial Gazette, June, 1916. Supply of

and demand for labour, factory accidents, review of awards, prices fixed by Boards, &c. [Brisbane: A. J. Cumming, prices fixed by Boards, &c.

Government Printer.]

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Wages Board Determinations, 1916.
Wholesale Grocers, 17th May. Salt and Gypsum Workers,
18th April. Printing Trades, 14th June. Carriers and
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New Zealand.—Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Department of Labour, 1916. (1st April, 1915, to 31st March, 1916.) Condition of trade and employment, Factories Act, industrial conciliation and arbitration, &c. [Wellington: Marcus F. Marks, Government Printer.]

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# FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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UNITED STATES.—Bulletins of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics. No. 189, May, 1916. Decisions of Courts affecting labour, 1915. No. 192, May, 1916. Proceedings of the American Association of Public Employment Offices. No. 194, May, 1916. Union scale of wages and hours of labour, 1st May, 1915. No. 196, May, 1916. Proceedings of Employment Managers' Conference. No. 197, June, 1916. Retail prices, 1907, to December, 1915. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

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—Monthly Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, July and August, 1916. Conciliation work of the Department of Labour to 15th June, strikes and lock-outs to June, 1916, wages and hours of labour, retail prices of food, &c. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

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PORTUGAL.—Boletim do Trabalho Industrial, Nos. 91, 92, 99, 100 and 101. Deal with industrial conditions in certain districts in 1912, 1913 and 1914, conciliation boards in 1912 and

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Trabajo, May, 1916. [Buenos Aires.]

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